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HISTORIA NUMORUM

A MANUAL

OF

GREEK NUMISMATICS

BY

BARCLAY V. HEAD

ASSISTANT-KEEPER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COINS AND MEDALS
IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Oxford
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
1887

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PREFACE.

In few departments of historical research has more advance been made within the last half-century than in Greek Numismatics, and in none perhaps is it more difficult for the student to gain access to the papers, scattered up and down the pages of the publications of learned societies, which deal with the subject. The time is fast approaching when Greek Archaeology and Numismatics will take their due place, too long denied them, in the curriculum of study at our English and American Universities. It has therefore become incumbent upon the few who in this and other countries hold the key of knowledge, to pause for an interval to take stock of their possessions, to count their gains and arrange and classify the mass of new material which has been accumulated in years of patient enquiry, to eliminate the ore from the dross, of which there is no small quantity, and to piece together for the benefit of younger students the scattered fragments of truth which their predecessors and contemporaries have been at the pains of collecting.

The last thorough retrospect of the science with which we are now called upon to deal was Eckhel's monumental work *Doctrina numorum veterum*, published at Vienna during the closing years of the last century, a marvellous compendium of wide research and profound erudition, a work which can never be altogether superseded, and which the Numismatist may always consult with advantage for the first principles of the science of his predilection. But since Eckhel's time much has been accomplished; whole fields of study of which Eckhel was entirely ignorant have been opened up and explored, and hoards upon hoards of ancient coins have been brought to light, such for instance as the electrum staters of Cyzicus, of which at the present time no fewer than 150 varieties are known, though not one single specimen had ever come under Eckhel's observation, a circumstance which led him to doubt the evidence of the ancient writers and seriously to dispute the fact that such coins had ever existed (*Prolegomena*, p. 42). Other series such as those of Elis and of Corinth, although known to Eckhel, were wrongly attributed by him, the former to Faleria in Etruria, the latter to Syracuse. Eckhel again had never seen a gold stater of Athens and disbelieved in the genuineness of the few specimens which had been described by others. Hence the following statement, startling as it now appears in the light of our fuller knowledge, concerning the coinage of Cyzicus, Phocaea, Corinth, and Athens, was by Eckhel's disciples accepted as the final decision of the master:—'At ne horum quidem populorum vel unus repertus

est aureus et Corinthiorum quidem nullum omnino habemus numum certum ex quocunque metallo antequam romanam coloniam recepissent.'

Passing from Greece to the East, we find Eckhel's work all but useless to the student. The Lycian, the Cypriote, the Arian and Indian Pali alphabets and syllabaries were absolutely unknown in Eckhel's time. All these and many other series of coins, some now thoroughly, and others as yet but partially investigated, were, in the beginning of the present century still silent witnesses to the history of a dead past, lying undiscovered, though fortunately uninjured by the lapse of ages in the safe keeping of that mother-earth to whom they had been committed more than two thousand years ago.

I have still to mention two very important subjects concerning which the author of the *Doctrina* was very imperfectly acquainted: (i) The history of the development of Greek art, and (ii) Metrology. With regard to the first it is only indeed within quite recent years that archaeologists have been aware of any strict scientific basis of criticism for determining the exact age of works of ancient art. Archaeology *as a science* can hardly be said to have existed in the last century. There was little or nothing in the nature of things which precluded the possibility of assigning almost any uninscribed coin, within certain limits, to almost any age. All this is now changed, and we may approach the study of Greek Numismatics armed with at least a general knowledge of the laws which hold good in the growth, the development, and the decay of Greek art. Numismatics and Epigraphy have been of immense assistance in determining these fixed laws of criticism, and it is now a matter of no great difficulty for the experienced Numismatist to place a coin within certain definite temporal and local limits often surprisingly narrow. It is thus possible with a tolerably complete series of the coins of any one city at our disposal to arrange them in the order in which they were issued, and so to reconstruct the numismatic history of the town. How much light may be thrown upon the dark spaces of political history by a series of coins classified and duly arranged in order of date can only be fully appreciated by those who are familiar with the science of numismatics and accustomed to handle and study minutely the money of the ancients.

One of the distinctive features of the present work is an attempt to set forth clearly the chronological sequence of the various series, and thus to build up in outline the history of the ancient world as it existed from the seventh century before our era down to the closing years of the third century A.D., a space of nearly a thousand years. If in some districts this historical outline is of the barest and most fragmentary kind, it will generally be found that this is due to the absence of numismatic evidence. Wherever coins are at hand in any quantities, there we have authentic documents on which to work. However rash therefore and tentative some of my chronological hypotheses may be thought to be by more cautious numismatists, I have preferred to submit such judgments as I

may perhaps sometimes too hastily have formed, to the criticism of all who are competent to give an opinion on these matters rather than to shield my ignorance under the convenient cloak of silence. I shall be only too glad if any errors into which I may have fallen may serve to call forth discussion and so to elicit the full truth.

Next, as regards Metrology, Eckhel was perfectly justified in refusing to discuss the subject in detail in his great work. Much, it is true, had been written about the weights of ancient coins before Eckhel's time, but scarcely anything of solid and permanent value. 'Fatendum est etiam,' he says (*Prolegomena*, p. 34), 'multa esse adhuc in hac causa dubia atque incerta, multa Cimmeriis adhuc noctibus involuta, quod satis ex eruditorum litibus atque dissidiis apparet.' The true reason why it was not possible at that time to draw any inferences from the weights of Greek coins was also duly appreciated by Eckhel, who however does not seem to have anticipated that this then valid reason would not always apply. So long as it was impossible to assign definite dates to the various issues of cities of the ancient world, so long were all metrological theories vague and worthless, as he most justly remarks, 'arduam tamen is sibi provinciam imponet qui volet monetae argenteae v. g. Syracusanorum, pondere mirum differentis certam secum rationem reperire. Tempora, inquies, esse distinguenda, atque aliis aliud pondus adsignandum. At enim quis noverit haec apte tempora distinguere?' Not Eckhel himself, much less the metrological writers of his own and the preceding century. Now however this is happily no longer the case, and the metrologists of the nineteenth century, Boeckh 1838, Queipo 1859, Mommsen 1865, Brandis 1866, Lenormant 1878, Bortolotti 1878, and Hultsch 1864 and 1882, have, in the light of their fuller knowledge of the exact dates of the coins on which their theories are based, placed the science of ancient numismatic metrology at last on a firm footing. It can no longer be maintained that this branch of our subject is shrouded in 'Cimmerian darkness'; the night has at last broken and we are beginning to see well enough to feel our way. It is true that much still remains to be done, and all is not quite clear, and it is doubtless possible that before many years have passed those portions of the present work which deal with the origin and extension of the various systems of weight will need careful revision or may have to be entirely re-written. I am quite ready to admit that many of my opinions are hypothetical, and that some of my inferences may be based upon insufficient data. Further discoveries may confirm or modify my views on many points which are now obscure. My introductory chapters on metrology will perhaps be accepted as they are intended merely as plausible theories. This portion of my Manual may therefore be passed over by those who look only for facts, of which I trust a sufficient abundance will be found in the body of the work.

One word more with regard to the scope and intention of the present Manual. In the first place it lays no claim to be a complete '*Corpus*' of

Greek coins. The time has not yet arrived for such a colossal undertaking, nor will it, I fear, ever be possible for a single student, by his own unaided efforts, to compile such a work. When the great *Catalogue of the Greek coins in the British Museum* is completed, and when the French and German Museums have followed the example set by England and have published full catalogues of all their coins, then and not till then will the task be feasible, if competent scholars can be induced to undertake it. Meanwhile Mionnet's voluminous work in fifteen volumes, *Description de Médailles antiques grecques et romaines*, Paris, 1807–1837, will, in spite of its many inaccuracies, continue to hold the field as, *longo intervallo*, the nearest approach to a complete if not to a scientific Corpus.

In the second place this Manual is not a general treatise or series of essays like Lenormant's valuable and suggestive, though alas! unfinished, work, *La Monnaie dans l'Antiquité*, Paris, 1878–9, 3 vols.

My aim has been to produce a practical handbook in a single portable volume containing in a condensed form a sketch of the numismatic history of nearly every city, king, or dynast, known to have struck coins throughout the length and breadth of the ancient world. I do not attempt to provide a complete catalogue of all the known coins of any city, nor even to describe in minute detail the specimens which I have found space to mention. Either course would have involved the addition of at least a second volume, and the scope and object of the work would not have been the same. All that I have found it possible to accomplish in a Manual of moderate size has been to draw attention to the leading and most characteristic coin-types of each city and king, as far as possible in chronological order, taking care to distinguish the dialectic forms of the ethnic noun or adjective, to note the metrological standards in use in the various periods, the local myths, and the names and epithets of the deities chiefly revered in each locality, and to indicate remarkable palaeographical peculiarities, in so far as this could be done without having special types cut for the purpose, which would have necessitated a large addition to the price of the volume. In the Imperial period I have endeavoured to give the titles, though not the names, of all the local magistrates, and the names of the chief religious festivals and public games, and I have also been careful to note the local eras wherever the coins bear dates.

In all those regions where I have thought it helpful to the student to do so I have added a chronological conspectus of the coinage in a tabular form, with the object of showing at a glance in what periods the several cities struck money in gold, silver, or bronze. The four hundred engravings executed by one of the new mechanical photographic printing processes will perhaps serve to give the reader a general idea of the fabric and style of many of the more remarkable specimens, but the numismatist who would study them in greater detail must have recourse to my *Guide to the gold and silver coins of the Ancients*, London, 1881, to

Professor Gardner's valuable work *The Types of Greek coins*, Cambridge, 1882, to the Plates of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, and to the volumes of the British Museum *Catalogue of Greek coins*, where the autotype process (the only thoroughly reliable method of reproducing ancient coins) will enable him to appreciate delicacies of treatment which it is at present impossible to indicate by means of cuts inserted in the text, which last however possess the advantage of greater convenience than plates at the end of the volume. The vexed question of the best mode of spelling Greek names I have not attempted to solve. Any system carried out with undeviating consistency can hardly fail to lead to unsatisfactory or pedantic and sometimes even to absurd results. I have therefore preferred to be a little inconsistent, but have adhered as much as possible to the following rule. For all names of cities, kings, and dynasts, I have chosen the Latin spelling, as the Greek would have involved an alphabetical arrangement different from that which has been generally adopted in numismatic works and in the coin-cabinets of all the great museums of Europe. The names of the Greek divinities, heroes, and other mythological personages, on the other hand, I have kept approximately in their original Greek forms, as Zeus, Kybele, Odysseus, instead of Jupiter, Cybele, Ulysses, but I have never ventured upon such ugly and unnecessary transliterations as Odusseus or Akhilleus.

At the end of the volume after the necessary Indexes will be found five plates of alphabetical forms, which will I trust prove to be of some use to young students. These I have compiled partly from the coins and partly from the following sources:—Lenormant's article 'Alphabet' in *Daremberg and Saglio's Dictionary*, Lenormant's *Essai sur la Propagation de l'alphabet phénicien*, Kirchhoff's *Studien zur Geschichte des griechischen Alphabets*, Isaac Taylor's *The Alphabet*, S. Reinach's *Traité d'Épigraphie grecque*, Part II, Savelsberg's *Beiträge zur Entzifferung der Lykischen Sprachdenkmäler*, J. P. Six's Plate of the Cyprian syllabary in his *Séries Cypriotes*, and Gardner's Table of Arian and Indian Pali characters in his *Catalogue of the Coins of the Greek and Scythic kings of India*.

In conclusion, I have to return my sincere thanks to my friends and colleagues, Professor P. Gardner, Mr. H. A. Grueber, and Mr. Warwick Wroth, for the great assistance they have rendered me in the correction of the proof-sheets. I have also to acknowledge the many valuable hints which Professor W. M. Ramsay has from time to time been kind enough to give me in those portions of my work which deal with the Imperial issues of Phrygia and the southern coast of Asia Minor.

My indebtedness to Dr. Imhoof-Blumer is, I fear, but inadequately attested by the many references to his works, citations which, numerous as they are, should have been still more frequent. MM. Rollin and Feuardent have likewise rendered me an invaluable service by most liberally placing at my disposal the volumes of the late Mr. M. Borrell's carefully compiled MS. Catalogue of Greek coins.

For the rest, I commit my book to the kindly judgment of numismatists, not without much misgiving and an inward consciousness of its many shortcomings and of the countless errors which in spite of all my strivings after accuracy of detail cannot fail to have crept into its pages.

I shall be only too grateful to those who may have occasion to make use of it, if they will draw my attention to any mistakes which may come under their observation. These will, I fear, be more in number than I care to anticipate, but I console myself with the reflection that I have done my best, and with the well-worn French proverb, *Le mieux est l'ennemi du bien.*

BARCLAY V. HEAD.

September, 1886.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A COMPLETE bibliography of Greek Numismatics would doubtless be a most interesting compilation, but from a practical standpoint fully three-fourths of it would probably be useless. As space is valuable, I have only thought it necessary to mention (*α*) those works which I have myself had most frequent occasion to use or refer to in the course of my numismatic studies, and especially in the preparation of the present work. To these I have added one or two, such as Garucci's recent folio on the coinage of ancient Italy, which have appeared since this Manual has been in the Press. With the object of being as concise as possible, I have taken the liberty of abbreviating some of the more lengthy titles, and I have omitted many of the shorter, and what I have deemed less important, articles. These will, however, be found without much difficulty by the student who will devote a short time to the perusal of the Indexes of the various numismatic periodicals (*β*), such as the *Numismatic Chronicle*, the *Revue numismatique*, the *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, and others of which I have appended a short list (*γ*). I have also added a select number of Geographical, Mythological, Historical, Archaeological, Metrological, and Epigraphical books (*δ*), which will be most useful and indeed generally indispensable to the numismatist.

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INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. *Primitive methods of Exchange by Barter.*

Values estimated in cattle.

The Science of Numismatics (*νόμισμα*, a coin established by law) has long been recognised as a special branch of archaeology, but in some respects it comprises a wider field of research than classical archaeology in the generally accepted, though somewhat restricted, meaning of that word.

For many centuries before the invention of coined money there can be no doubt whatever that goods were bought and sold by barter pure and simple, and that values were estimated among pastoral peoples in the produce of the land, and more particularly in oxen and sheep.

A relic of this primitive custom may yet be traced in the names which various nations have given to money, such as the Latin *pecunia*, the English *fee*, from the same root as the German *Vieh*, which still retains its original sense, and the Indian *Rupee* from the Sanskrit *Rûpa*, also meaning cattle.

The next step in advance upon this primitive method of exchange was a rude attempt at simplifying commercial transactions by substituting for the ox and the sheep some more portable substance, either possessed of real or invested with an arbitrary value.

Aristotle on the origin of a metal currency.

This transitional stage in the development of commerce cannot be more accurately described than in the words of Aristotle, 'As the benefits of commerce were more widely extended by importing commodities of which there was a deficiency and exporting those of which there was an excess, the use of a currency was an indispensable device. As the necessaries of Nature were not all easily portable, people agreed, for purposes of barter, mutually to give and receive some article which, while it was itself a commodity, was practically easy to handle in the business of life; some such article as iron or silver, which was at first defined simply by size and weight, although, finally, they went further, and set a stamp upon every coin to relieve them from the trouble of weighing it, as the stamp impressed upon the coin was an indication of quantity.' (*Polit.* i. 6. 14–16, Trans. Welldon.)

Bronze and Iron the earliest money in the West.

In Italy and Sicily copper or bronze in very early times took the place of cattle as a generally recognised measure of value, and in Peloponnesus the Spartans are said to have retained the use of iron as a standard of value long after the other Greeks had advanced beyond this point of commercial civilization.

Gold in the East.

In the East, on the other hand, from the earliest times gold and silver appear to have been used for the settlement of the transactions of daily life,

either metal having its value more or less accurately defined in relation to the other. Thus Abraham is said to have been 'very rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold' (*Gen.* xiii. 2, xxiv. 35), and in the account of his purchase of the cave of Machpelah (*Gen.* xxiii. 16) it is stated that 'Abraham weighed to Ephron the silver which he had named in the audience of the sons of Heth, four hundred shekels of silver current with the merchant.'

That gold was plentiful in 'Ur of the Chaldees' is proved also by the remains of the temples in that place and at the neighbouring Abu Shahrein excavated by Mr. Taylor in 1855. These temples, which date from a period as early as Abraham's time, appear to have been richly decorated with gold and polished stones, with the fragments of which the ground about the basement of the second storey was found to be strewn.

As there are no auriferous rocks or streams in Chaldaea, we must infer that the old Chaldaean traders, of whom Isaiah says (xliii. 14) that 'their cry was in their ships,' must have imported their gold from India by way of the Persian gulf in the ships of Ur frequently mentioned in cuneiform inscriptions.

But though gold and silver were from the earliest times used as measures of value in the East, not a single piece of coined money has come down to us of these remote ages, nor is there any mention of coined money in the Old Testament before Persian times. The gold and silver 'current with the merchant' was always weighed in the balance; thus we read that David gave to Ornan for his threshing-floor 600 shekels of gold by weight (1 *Chron.* xxi. 25).

Gold and silver bar-money.

It is nevertheless probable that the balance was not called into operation for every small transaction, but that little bars of silver and of gold of fixed weight, but without any official mark, (and therefore not coins), were often counted out by tale, larger amounts being always weighed. Such small bars or wedges of gold and silver served the purposes of a currency and were regulated by the weight of the shekel or the mina.

This leads us briefly to examine the standards of weight used for the precious metals in the East before the invention of money.

§ 2. *The Metric Systems of the Egyptians, Babylonians, and Assyrians.*

The evidence afforded by ancient writers on the subject of weights and coinage is, in great part, untrustworthy, and would often be unintelligible were it not for the light which has been shed upon it by the gold and silver coins, and bronze, leaden, and stone weights which have been fortunately preserved down to our own times. It will be safer therefore to confine ourselves to the direct evidence afforded by the monuments.

Egypt.

Egypt, the oldest civilized country of the ancient world, first claims our attention, but as the weight-system which prevailed in the Nile valley does not appear to have exercised any traceable influence upon the early coinage of the Greeks, the metrology of Egypt need not detain us long. There are two names of Egyptian weights which are frequently mentioned on the walls of the temple of Karnak (*temp.* Thothmes III, 1700–1600 B.C.), the Uten and the Kat, but the exact relation of the one to the other was

not known until it was fortunately disclosed by a passage in the Harris papyrus which contains the annals of Rameses III, circ. 1300 B.C. From this it appears that the Uten consisted of ten Kats. A beautifully preserved serpentine weight in the same collection bears the inscription 'Five Kats of the Treasury of On' and weighs 698 grs. Troy. Allowing for its extremely slight loss, we may suppose the original weight to have been 700 grs., which gives a unit of $\frac{700}{5}$ or 140 grs. for the Kat and 1400 grs. for the Uten. Signor P. Bortolotti (*Del primitivo cubito Egizio*) is of opinion that this Uten is exactly the $\frac{1}{1000}$ part of the weight of a cubic cubit of Nile water, the cubit in question being not the ordinary royal cubit of 20·66 inches, but a measure which he calls the primitive Egyptian cubit of 17·71 inches in length. Besides this primitive (?) Uten of 1400 grs., there was also in use another and heavier form, of which a large number of examples (Kats and divisions of the Kat) have been recently discovered by Mr. Petrie on the site of Naucratis [1]. Signor Bortolotti (*op. cit.*) suggests that the standard weight of this heavy Uten may have been 1486 grs. and that it may have been based upon the $\frac{1}{1500}$ part of the weight of a cubic *royal* cubit (20·66 inches in length) of the Nile water, but Mr. Petrie's weights seem to show that the mean weight of this Uten cannot have exceeded 1436–1450 grs. although some specimens attain to as much as 1530 grs. The practical distinction between the two forms of the Uten is quite unknown. Possibly the light Uten may have been only a local variety, as the specimens of the heavier form are far more common.

Babylonia and Assyria.

The Chaldaeans and Babylonians, as is well known, excelled especially in the cognate sciences of arithmetic and astronomy. 'On the broad and monotonous plains of lower Mesopotamia,' says Prof. Rawlinson [2], 'where the earth has little to suggest thought or please by variety, the "variegated heaven," ever changing with the hours and the seasons, would early attract attention, while the clear sky, dry atmosphere, and level horizon, would afford facilities for observations so soon as the idea of them suggested itself to the minds of the inhabitants [3].'

The records of these astronomical observations were inscribed in the cuneiform character on soft clay tablets, afterwards baked hard and preserved in the royal or public Libraries in the chief cities of Babylonia. Large numbers of these tablets are now in the British Museum.

When Alexander the Great took Babylon it is recorded that there were found and sent to Aristotle a series of astronomical observations extending back as far as the year B.C. 2234. Recent investigations into the nature of these records render it probable that upon them rests the entire structure of the metric system of the Babylonians.

The sexagesimal system of the Babylonians.

The day and night were divided by the Babylonians into 24 hours, each of 60 minutes, and each minute into 60 seconds—a method of measuring time which has never been superseded, and which we have inherited from Babylon, together with the first principles of the science of astronomy. The Babylonian

[1] Publications of the Egypt Exploration Fund. *Naukratis*, 1886.
[2] *Ancient Monarchies*, p. 126.
[3] Cicero, *De Divin.* i. 2: 'Principio Assyrii propter planitiem magnitudinemque regionum quas incolebant, cum caelum ex omni parte patens atque apertum intuerentur, trajectiones motusque stellarum observaverunt.'

measures of capacity and their system of weights were based, it is thought, upon one and the same unit as their measures of Time and Space[1], and as they are believed to have determined the length of an hour of equinoctial time by means of the dropping of water[2], so too it is conceivable that they may have fixed the weight of their *Talent*, their *Mina* and their *Shekel*, as well as the size of their measures of capacity, by weighing or measuring the amounts of water which had passed from one vessel into another during a given space of time. Thus, just as an hour consisted of 60 minutes, and the minute of 60 seconds, so the Talent contained 60 minae, and the Mina 60 shekels.

The division by sixties, or Sexagesimal system, is quite as characteristic of the Babylonian arithmetic and system of weights and measures, as the Decimal system is of the Egyptian and the modern French. And indeed it possesses one great advantage over the Decimal system, inasmuch as the number 60, upon which it is based, is more divisible than 10.

About 1300 years before our era the Assyrian Empire came to surpass in importance that of the Babylonians, but the learning and science of Chaldaea were not lost, but rather transmitted through Niniveh by means of the Assyrian conquests and commerce to the north and west as far as the shores of the Mediterranean Sea.

Lion and Duck weights of Babylonia and Assyria.

Let us now turn to the actual monuments.

Some thirty years ago Mr. Layard discovered and brought home from the ruins of ancient Niniveh a number of bronze Lions of various sizes, which may now be seen in the British Museum. With them were also a number of stone objects in the form of Ducks. The bronze Lions are for the most part furnished with a handle on the back of the animal, and they are generally inscribed with a double legend, one in cuneiform characters, the other in Aramaic.

These inscriptions furnish us with the name of the king of Assyria or of Babylonia in whose reign the Lions and Ducks were fabricated; and what is more to the purpose, they also state the number of minae or fractions of a mina which each one originally represented. There can therefore be no manner of doubt that these Lions and Ducks are genuine weights; or possibly even official standards of weight deposited from time to time in the royal palaces. At any rate it seems to be implied by the inscriptions on some of them, such as on three of the largest and most ancient of the Duck-weights, the following in cuneiform characters :—

(1) 'The Palace of Irba-Merodach, king of Babylon [circ. B.C. 1050], 30 Manahs.' Wt. 15060·5 grm. yielding a Mina of 502 grm.

(2) 'Thirty Manahs of Nabu-suma-libur, king of Assyria' [date unknown]. Wt. 14589 grm.

A small portion of this weight is broken off: if this is allowed for, it would yield a mina of about the same weight as No. 1.

(3) 'Ten Manahs' (somewhat injured); bears the name of 'Dungi,' according to Geo. Smith, king of Babylon about B.C. 2000.

Wt. 4986 grm. yielding a Mina of 498·6 grm.

[1] Brandis, *Münz- Mass- u. Gewichtswesen*, p. 33 seqq. [2] Brandis, *op. cit.*, p. 19.

On three of the Lions we read :—

(1) 'The Palace of Shalmaneser [circ. B.C. 850], king of the country, two manahs of the king' in cuneiform characters, and 'Two manahs weight of the country' in Aramaic characters.

Wt. 1992 grm. yielding a Mina of 996 grm.

(2) 'The Palace of Tiglath-Pileser [circ. B.C. 747], king of the country, two manahs' in cuneiform characters.

Wt. 946 grm. yielding a Mina of 473 grm.

(3) 'Five manahs of the king' in cuneiform characters, and 'Five manahs weight of the country' in Aramaic characters.

Wt. 5042 grm. yielding a Mina of 1008 grm.

The whole series of these ancient weights was some years ago subjected to a careful process of weighing in a balance of precision by an officer of the Standards Department, and the results were published by Mr. W. H. Chisholm in the *Ninth Annual Report of the Warden of the Standards*, 1874–5, where a complete list of all of them may be found.

All the more important pieces had, however, been weighed many years before, and it need only be stated that the results of the process of reweighing under more favourable conditions are in the main identical with those formerly arrived at by Queipo and by the late Dr. J. Brandis.

A glance down the list of weights will convince us that there were two distinct Minae simultaneously in use during the long period of time which elapsed between about B.C. 2000 and B.C. 625. The heavier of these two minae appears to have been just the double of the lighter. Brandis is probably not far from the mark in fixing the weight of the heavy mina at 1010 grammes, and that of the light at 505 grammes.

It has been suggested that the lighter of these two minae may have been peculiar to the Babylonian and the heavier to the Assyrian Empire; but this cannot be proved. Nevertheless it would seem that the use of the heavy mina was more extended in Syria than that of the lighter, if we may judge from the fact that most of the weights belonging to the system of the heavy mina have, in addition to the cuneiform inscription, an Aramaic one.

The purpose which this Aramaic inscription served must clearly have been to render the weight acceptable to the Syrian and Phoenician merchants who traded backwards and forwards between Assyria and Mesopotamia on the one hand and the Phoenician emporia on the other.

§ 3. *The Phoenician Traders.*

The Phoenician commerce was chiefly a carrying trade. The richly embroidered stuffs of Babylonia and other products of the East were brought down to the coast, and then carefully packed in chests of cedar-wood in the markets of Tyre and Sidon, whence they were shipped by the enterprising Phoenician mariners to Cyprus, to the coasts of the Aegean, or even to the extreme west. Hence the Phoenician city of Tyre was called by Ezechiel [ch. xxvii] 'a merchant of the people for many isles.'

But the Phoenicians in common with the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Hebrews, etc., with whom they dealt, were at no time without their own pecu-

liar weights and measures, upon which they appear to have grafted the Assyrio-Babylonian principal unit of account, or the weight in which it was customary to estimate values. This weight was the 60th part of the *manah* or mina.

Phoenician system of weight a mixed one.

The Babylonian sexagesimal system was foreign to Phoenician habits. While therefore these people had no difficulty in adopting the Assyrio-Babylonian 60th as their own unit of weight or *shekel*, they did not at the same time adopt the sexagesimal system in its entirety, but constituted a new mina for themselves, consisting of 50 shekels instead of 60. In estimating the largest weight of all, the *Talent*, the multiplication by 60 was nevertheless retained. Thus in the Phoenician system, as in that of the Greeks, 50 shekels (Gk. *staters*) = 1 Mina and 60 Minae or 3000 shekels or staters = 1 Talent.

The particular form of shekel which appears to have been received by the Phoenicians and Hebrews from the East was the 60th part of the heavier of the two Assyrio-Babylonian minae above referred to.

The 60th of the lighter, for some reason which has not been satisfactorily accounted for, seems to have been transmitted westwards by a different route, viz. across Asia Minor and so into the kingdom of Lydia.

§ 4. *The Lydians.*

'The Lydians,' says E. Curtius (*Hist. Gr.* i. 76), 'became on land what the Phoenicians were by sea, the mediators between Hellas and Asia.' It is related that about the time of the Trojan wars, and for some centuries afterwards, the country of the Lydians was in a state of vassalage to the kings of Assyria[1]. But an Assyrian inscription informs us that Asia Minor, west of the Halys, was unknown to the Assyrian kings before the time of Assur-bani-apli or Assurbanipal, circ. B. C. 666, who it is stated received an embassy from Gyges, king of Lydia, 'a remote' country of which Assurbanipal's predecessors had never heard the name. Nevertheless, that there had been some sort of connection between Lydia and Assyria in ancient times is probable, though it cannot be proved[2].

Derivation of the weight-system of the Lydians.

Prof. Sayce is of opinion that the mediators between Lydia in the West and Assyria in the East were the people called Kheta or Hittites. According to this theory the northern Hittite capital Carchemish (later Hierapolis), on the Euphrates, was the spot where the arts and civilization of Assyria took the form which specially characterizes the early monuments of central Asia Minor.

The year B. C. 1400, or thereabouts, was the time of the greatest power of the nation of the Hittites, and if they were in reality the chief connecting link between Lydia and Assyria, it may be inferred that it was through them that the Lydians received the Assyrian weight, which afterwards, in Lydia, took the form of a stamped ingot or coin.

But why it was that the light mina rather than the heavy one had become domesticated in Lydia must remain unexplained. We know, however, that one of the Assyrian weights is spoken of in cuneiform inscriptions as the '*weight of Carchemish*[3].' If then the modern hypothesis of a Hittite dominion in Asia

[1] Ctesias, *Frag.* 2. 18; ed. Müller.
[2] Maspero, *Hist. Anc.*, p. 480.
[3] *Cuneiform Inscr. of West. As.*, vol. iii. Pl. XLVII. No. 9.

Minor turn out to be well founded, the *weight of Carchemish* might by means of the Hittites have found its way to Phrygia and Lydia, and as the earliest Lydian coins are regulated according to the divisions of the Light Assyrian Mina, this would probably be the one alluded to. (See below, p. xliv.)

From these two points then, *Phoenicia* on the one hand and *Lydia* (through Carchemish) on the other, the two Babylonian units of weight appear to have started westwards to the shores of the Aegean sea, the heavy shekel by way of Phoenicia, the light shekel by way of Lydia.

§ 5. *The Invention of Coinage in Lydia.*

It is somewhat surprising that the nations of the East, acquainted as they were with commerce, and familiar, as they also undoubtedly were, with the use of the precious metals for purposes of exchange, and even of usury[1], should have continued for so many centuries to carry on their business transactions without a regular currency; and yet nothing can be more certain than that such was the case.

Invention of Coinage by the Lydians.

'So far as we have any knowledge,' says Herodotus (i. 94), 'the Lydians were the first nation to introduce the use of gold and silver coin.' From the little we know of the character of this people we gather that their commercial instinct must have been greatly developed by their geographical position and surroundings, both conducive to frequent intercourse with the neighbouring peoples of Asia Minor, Orientals as well as Greeks.

About the time when the mighty Assyrian Empire was falling into decay, Lydia, under a new dynasty called the Mermnadae, was entering upon a new phase of national life.

The policy of these new rulers of the country was to extend the power of Lydia towards the West and to obtain possession of towns on the coast. With this object Gyges, the founder of the dynasty of the Mermnadae, who ascended the throne circ. B. C. 700, established a firm footing on the Hellespont, and endeavoured to extend his dominions along the whole Ionian coast. This brought the Lydians into direct contact with the Asiatic Greeks.

These Ionian Greeks had from very early times been in constant intercourse (not always friendly) with the Phoenicians, with whom they had long before come to an understanding about numbers, weights, measures, the use of the alphabet, and such like matters, and from whom, there is reason to think, they had received the 60th part of the *heavy* Assyrio-Babylonian mina as their unit of weight or *stater*. The Lydians on the other hand had received, probably from Carchemish, the 60th of the *light* mina.

Thus then when the Lydians in the reign of Gyges came into contact and conflict with the Greeks, the two units of weight, after travelling by different routes, met again in the coast towns and river valleys of western Asia Minor, in the borderland between the East and the West.

To the reign of Gyges the founder of the new Lydian Empire, as distinguished from the Lydia of more remote antiquity, may perhaps be ascribed the earliest essays in the art of coining. The wealth of this monarch in the precious metals

[1] Lenormant, *La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, i. 114.

may be inferred from the munificence of his gifts to the Delphic shrine, consisting of golden mixing cups and silver urns, and amounting to a mass of gold and silver such as the Greeks had never before seen collected together[1].

It is in conformity with the whole spirit of a monarch such as Gyges, whose life's work it was to extend his empire towards the west, and at the same time to keep in his hands the lines of communication with the East, that from his capital Sardes, situate on the slopes of Tmolus and on the banks of the Pactolus, both rich in gold, he should send forth along the caravan routes of the East into the heart of Mesopotamia, and down the river valleys of the West to the sea, his native Lydian ore gathered from the washings of the Pactolus and from the diggings on the hill sides.

Lydian electrum.

This precious merchandize (if the earliest Lydian coins are indeed his) he issued in the form of oval-shaped bullets or ingots, officially sealed or stamped on one side as a guarantee of their weight and value. For the eastern or land-trade the *light* mina was the standard by which this coinage was regulated, while for the western trade with the Greeks of the coast the *heavy* standard was made use of, which, from its mode of transmission, we may call the *Phoenician*, retaining the name *Babylonic* only for the weight which was derived by land from the banks of the Euphrates.

The earliest Lydian coins were composed of a metal called by the Greeks electrum (Sophocles, *Ant.* 1037) or white gold (Herod. i. 50). This was a natural compound of gold and silver, and seems to have been recognized by the ancients as a metal distinct from either. It was obtained in large quantities from the washings of the river Pactolus and from the mines on the mountain slopes of Tmolus and Sipylus. It consisted of about 73 per cent. of gold and 27 per cent. of silver (Hultsch, *Metrologie*, 2nd ed. p. 579), and therefore stood in a different relation to silver[2] from that of pure gold to silver. Thus while gold stood to silver as 13.3 : 1 electrum would stand at 10 : 1 or thereabouts.

This natural compound of gold and silver possessed some advantages for purposes of coining over gold. In the first place it was more durable, being harder and less subject to injury and waste from wear; in the second place it was more easily obtainable, being a native product; and in the third place, standing as it did in the proportion of about 10 : 1 to silver, it rendered needless the use of a different standard of weight for the two metals, enabling the authorities of the mints to make use of a single set of weights and a decimal system easy of comprehension and simple in practice.

On this account electrum appears to have been weighed according to the silver standard, one *Talent*, one *Mina*, and one *Stater* of electrum were consequently considered as equivalent to 10 *Talents*, 10 *Minae*, or 10 *Staters* of silver of the same weight.

The weight of the electrum stater in each district would depend therefore upon the standard which happened to be in use there for silver bullion or silver in the form of bars or oblong bricks, the practice of the new invention of stamping or sealing metal for circulation being in the first place only applied to the more precious of the two metals, electrum representing in a conveniently

[1] Curtius, *Gr. Gesch.*, Bd. i. p. 466; Herod. i. 14.

[2] 'Ubicumque quinta argenti portio est, et electrum vocatur,' Pliny, *H. N.* 33. 4. 23.

small compass a weight of uncoined silver ten times as bulky and ten times as difficult of transport.

Improvement in the art of coining effected by the Ionian Greeks.

Once however in general use, the extension to gold and silver of the new invention would not be long delayed; and there is good reason to suppose that both these metals were used for purposes of coinage in Lydia as early as the time of Croesus (B. C. 568–554) (see p. 546).

The Greek cities which studded the coasts and islands of Asia Minor were not slow to adopt and even improve upon the simple, but none the less valuable, Lydian invention, and to the Ionian Greeks of Miletus and the neighbouring towns the credit is probably due of substituting artistically engraved dies for the primitive Lydian punch-marks and, at a somewhat later period, of inscribing them with the name of the people or ruler by whom the coin was issued.

The official stamps by which the earliest electrum staters were distinguished from mere ingots consisted at first only of the impress of the rude unengraved punches between which the lump or oval-shaped bullet of metal was placed to receive the blow of the hammer. Subsequently the art of the engraver was called in to adorn the lower of the two dies, which was always that of the face or obverse of the coin, with the symbol of the local divinity under whose auspices the currency was issued, the gods being as it were called to witness to the good weight and purity of the coin.

This symbol, device, or *type* as it is called, consisted usually of the figure of an animal or of the forepart of an animal, or of some inanimate object, heads and figures of gods and men being rare or unknown in the earliest period.

The reverse side of the coin does not at first bear a type, but only the impress in the form of a quadrangular depression, (commonly called an *incuse square*,) of the upper of the two dies between which the bean-shaped lump of metal was placed, probably after having been softened by heating it red hot, in order that it might receive with greater ease the impression of the lower die.

§ 6. *The Babylonic and Phoenician silver Minae.*

Silver was very rarely at this early period weighed by the same talent and mina as gold, but according to a standard derived from the gold weight somewhat as follows:—The accepted value of gold as compared with silver was in these times and for long afterwards as 13·3 : 1 [1]. There is no evidence that there were the same fluctuations between the relative values of the two metals which are now so common.

The consequence of this steadiness of exchange was the early introduction in Asia of a double currency (*'bi-metallism'*). The proportion of 13·3 : 1 made it inconvenient to weigh the two metals by one and the same standard, as in that case a given weight of gold would not have been easily exchangeable for a round number of bars or wedges of silver of like weight, but for 13⅓ of such bars; hence, in order to facilitate the exchange of the two metals,

[1] Herod. says 13 : 1 (iii. 89), but this is not minutely correct, as has been shown by Mommsen, *Hist. Mon. Rom.*, ed. Blacas, tom. i. p. 407.

the weight of the silver shekel, mina, and talent, was raised above or lowered beneath that of the gold shekel, mina, and talent, in order that the gold shekel might be the more readily convertible into a round number of silver shekels.

§ 7. *Derivation of Coin-weights.*

Assyrio-Babylonic Gold Minae.

	HEAVY	LIGHT.
Mina	15,600 grs.	7800 grs.
$\frac{1}{60}$ or Shekel	260 grs.	130 grs.

Silver standards derived from the Gold Minae.

I. From the heavy gold shekel of 260 grs.

$260 \times 13{\cdot}3 = 3458$ grs. of silver.

3458 grs. of silver = 15 shekels of 230 grs.

On the silver shekel of 230 grs. the *Phoenician* or *Graeco-Asiatic silver standard* may be constructed.

Phoenician Standard.

Talent 690,000 grs. = 3000 staters.
Mina 11500 = 50 staters.
Stater 230 grs.

II. From the light gold shekel of 130 grs.

$130 \times 13{\cdot}3 = 1729$ grs. of silver.

1729 grs. of silver = 10 shekels of 172·9 grs.

On the silver shekel of 172·9 grs. the *Babylonic, Lydian, and Persian silver standard* may be thus constructed.

Persic Standard.

Talent 518,700 grs. = 3000 staters = 6000 sigli.
Mina 8645 grs. = 50 „ = 100 „
Stater 172·9 grs. = 1 „ = 2 „
Siglos 86·45 grs.

The above figures must of course only be taken as approximately correct. In some districts the weights of the coins will be found to yield a higher, in others a lower, average. All such deviations will be noticed under the headings of the localities in which they occur.

For the present it will be sufficient to take note of the fact that in Asia Minor and in the earliest period of the art of coining, (α) the heavy gold stater (260 grs.) occurs at various places from Teos northwards as far as the shores of the Propontis, (β) the light gold stater (130 grs.) in Lydia (Κροίσειος στατήρ) and in Samos (?); (γ) the electrum stater of the Phoenician *silver* standard chiefly at Miletus, but also at other towns along the west coast of Asia Minor as well as in Lydia, never however of full weight; (δ) the electrum and silver stater of the Babylonic standard chiefly, if not solely, in Lydia; (ε) the silver stater of the Phoenician standard on the west coast of Asia Minor.

§ 8. *Transmission of Weight Standards from Asia to Europe by four principal routes.*

We have seen how, from the banks of the Euphrates and the Tigris, the standards by which the precious metals were weighed found their way to the shores of the Aegean sea, the heavy standard by way of Phoenicia and the sea, the light standard by way of Lydia and by land.

It is now time to turn to European Greece and to trace the migration of these same standards of weight from Asia Minor to Greece, to Macedon, and to the Greek colonies in the west.

This transmission of weight standards, in so far as we are able to follow it, seems to have taken place by three or four distinct routes, the southern route, the central route, and the northern routes.

I. The southern route.

The shekel, or, as the Greeks called it, the stater, of the Phoenician standard probably weighed originally as much as 230 grs., but this must have been before the invention of coining, for the earliest Greek staters of Phoenician weight, whether of electrum or of silver, seldom exceed 220 grs.[1]

Early Phoenician commerce with Peloponnesus.

'The Phoenicians,' says Herodotus (i. 1.), 'after having settled in the country which they now inhabit, forthwith began to adventure on long voyages, freighting their vessels with the wares of Egypt and Assyria. They landed at many places on the coast, and among the rest at Argos, which was then pre-eminent above all the states included now under the common name of Hellas. Here they exposed their merchandize and traded with the natives for five or six days, at the end of which time, when almost everything was sold, there came down to the beach a number of women, and among them the king's daughter, whose name as the Greeks say was Io, daughter of Inachos.' Then follows the story of the abduction of Io by the Phoenicians while the women were standing round the stern of the ship intent upon their purchases.

Here we have a picture of the Phoenician traders in direct communication with the Peloponnesus. Such Phoenician fairs or markets were probably held at stated intervals, although at some places they may have been permanent.

Among the first lessons which the Greek coast-population would learn from this constant habit of bargaining with the foreign merchants would naturally be the use of the weights by which the Phoenicians doled out to them the precious gold and silver ornaments which they coveted.

In some such way as this it must have been that the Phoenician weights were first introduced into Peloponnesus. Subsequently the Greeks themselves became a sea-going people, and little by little drove the Phoenicians back from the coasts of European Greece, but the lessons which the Oriental mariners had taught them were not so soon forgotten.

Nevertheless, as is continually the case where there is no state authority to regulate the standard, the weights which the Phoenicians had introduced into Peloponnesus suffered in the course of time a gradual reduction, if this

[1] The Rhodian and some other Æ staters attain 240 grs., but these are of a later period and perhaps degraded Attic. See p. 539.

inference may be drawn from the weight of the staters of Aegina, which are the earliest of all the European coins.

It is usual to ascribe the first issue of these Aeginetan coins to Pheidon king of Argos, about the date of whose reign there is still much difference of opinion. The Parian chronicle places him in the first half of the ninth century, and states moreover that *Φείδων ὁ Ἀργεῖος ἐδήμευσε τὰ μέτρα . . . . καὶ ἀνεσκεύασε, καὶ νόμισμα ἀργυροῦν ἐν Αἰγίνῃ ἐποίησεν.* Other and better authorities[1] bring him down to the 8th Olympiad (B.C. 748), while Weissenborn[2] and E. Curtius go still further, and have attempted to prove that he reigned about B.C. 668. Lastly Herodotus (vi. 127) mentions a tyrant of Argos (*τοῦ τὰ μέτρα ποιήσαντος Πελοποννησίοισι*) named Pheidon, whose son was one of the suitors of Agariste the daughter of Cleisthenes of Sicyon. The date of this Pheidon can therefore hardly be much earlier than B.C. 600. We are not at present concerned to reconcile these contradictory statements. It is sufficient that all the traditions concur that a Pheidon of Argos was the first to introduce measures, weights, and coinage into European Greece.

Pheidon of Argos introduces coined money into European Greece.

It may be assumed, therefore, that the bullet-shaped coins of Aegina, undoubtedly the earliest coins of Greece proper, are the Pheidonian currency referred to in the Parian chronicle. It may be also positively asserted that none of these Aeginetan coins are older than the earliest Lydian electrum money, and that consequently the date of the introduction of coined money into Peloponnesus is subsequent to circ. B.C. 700. It follows that Pheidon was not the inventor of money, for already before his time all the coasts and islands of the Aegean must have been acquainted with the pale yellow electrum coins of Lydia and Ionia. This coinage was, however, not current in the Peloponnesus, and, as Curtius remarks in his History of Greece, 'every business transaction in the Peloponnesian harbours gave rise to a complication of difficulties.' The weight standard which the Peloponnesians had received in old times from the Phoenician traders had suffered in the course of about two centuries a very considerable degradation. Pheidon accepted these weights as he found them in his own time (before B.C. 600), and on the basis of this reduced Phoenician weight he organized a system of weights and coinage of his own which was thenceforward called the Pheidonian, or more usually the Aeginetic after the island of Aegina, which then formed part of Pheidon's dominions, and where he set up the earliest Peloponnesian mint.

Aegina the earliest European mint.

The island of Aegina, in spite of the Dorian migration, had always continued to maintain itself in the direct current of the maritime commerce with Phoenicia. The Aphrodite of Aegina, in her capacity of a goddess of trade, and, as such, a promoter of international unity, was identical with the Phoenician Astarte. The sanctuary of this goddess had formed the kernel of every Phoenician settlement on the coasts and islands of the Aegean sea. Every occupation, trade, or industry, such as fishing and mining, pursued by the inhabitants was under her protection. Through her means the precious metals with the Phoenician system of weights made their way across the sea into Greece.

[1] Pausanias, vi. 22. 2. See also Clinton, *Fast. Hell.*, 1. p. 248.
[2] Beiträge zur Gr. Alterthumskunde, p. 18.

When maritime expeditions had become more frequent, and when improvements in the construction of ships had brought about increased facilities of intercourse throughout the basin of the Mediterranean, the primitive method of exchange by barter was seen to be insufficient. The priests of the goddess of trade then first introduced the metals as measures of value. It was they, in all probability, who first collected stores of precious metal, and marked with the symbol of the goddess the ingots belonging to the Temple-treasury.

This symbol was the sea-tortoise or turtle, a creature sacred to Aphrodite, in whose temples even the wooden foot-stools were made in the form of tortoises, the goddess herself being sometimes represented as standing on the back of a tortoise.

In the island of Aegina then, and perhaps in the very sanctuary of Aphrodite, Pheidon found all the material for his undertaking ready at hand. Here he instituted the first Peloponnesian silver mint, and adopted as the type of his coinage the tortoise, the sacred symbol of the Phoenician goddess of the sea, and then in the temple of the goddess Hera at Argos he hung up, in memory of the old order of things, specimens of the cumbrous bronze and iron bars, ὀβελίσκοι, which had served for money before his time (*Etymol. M.*, s. v. ὀβελίσκος).

The weight of the stater of the Aeginetic standard, judging from the coins which have come down to us, seems to have been fixed at about 194 grs. (see p. 332). The Aeginetic standard obtained in early times a wide extension not only throughout Peloponnesus, but in most of the island states, such as Ceos, Naxos, Siphnos, and Crete. We find it also at all the towns which coined money in central Greece (Thessaly, Phocis, and Boeotia), but not at Corinth, Athens, or in Euboea, although at Athens Aeginetan money appears to have been current until the time of Solon (B. C. 590). This standard even seems to have crossed the sea to the Chalcidian colonies in Italy and Sicily. The money of Corcyra also follows the Aeginetic standard, somewhat reduced. Towards the north coins of Aeginetic weight occur at Abdera in Thrace. This standard is also met with sporadically in Asia Minor, at Cyme (?), Teos (?), Cnidus, Celenderis, and perhaps in Cyprus. It was for the most part superseded by the Attic after the age of Alexander, but this was by no means the case universally. In some places it continued to be used even down to the time of the Roman conquest.

The Aeginetic Standard.

The central route is that by which the Babylonic gold stater of 130 grs. passed over the sea into the island of Euboea, whence it received the name of the *Euboïc Standard*, somewhat in the same way as the Phoenician became in European Greece the Aeginetic standard.

II. The central route.

Among the most important trading cities of the eighth and seventh centuries B. C. were Chalcis and Eretria, in the island of Euboea. These two towns, although in population they may not have rivalled the more famous cities of Corinth and Athens, were yet in these remote times more influential than either of them in spreading Greek culture and Greek ideas over the civilized world. They were the great rivals of Miletus across the sea, and they were the ports from which the ships set sail which bore to their new homes the colonists bound for the shores of Italy and Sicily in the west, and of Thrace

and Macedon in the north. Here in the north the peninsula of Chalcidice, with its numerous hospitable bays, attracted in early times a great number of colonists from Chalcis, who founded cities in every promising spot, and named the whole district after their mother city, *Chalcidice*.

The colonies of Eretria, the rival sister of Chalcis, were hardly less numerous, and were for the most part situate on the promontory of Pallene and round the foot of Mount Athos.

These two Euboean towns, Chalcis and Eretria, were the most enterprising Ionic cities in European Greece, and were perhaps scarcely inferior in this respect to Samos and Miletus in Asia. Their ships covered the seas and carried the native copper ore of Euboea, for which Chalcis was so famous, and from which its name was derived, to the coasts of Asia Minor, Thrace, Italy, and Sicily, bringing back in exchange the products of every land,—the gold of the East, the electrum of Lydia, and especially silver from the highlands of Chalcidice, in which district no less than thirty-two towns had been founded from Chalcis alone, not to mention those of which Eretria was the mother city.

The Euboïc Standard.

From Ionia, possibly through Samos[1], the Euboeans imported the standard by which they weighed their silver. This standard was the light Assyrio-Babylonic gold mina with its shekel or stater of about 130 grs. The Euboeans, having little or no gold, transferred the weight used in Asia for gold to their own silver, raising it slightly at the same time to a maximum of 135 grs., and from Euboea it soon spread over a large portion of the Greek world by means of the widely extended commercial relations of the enterprising Euboean cities.

This may have taken place towards the close of the eighth century, and before the war which broke out at the end of that century between Chalcis and Eretria, nominally for the possession of the fields of Lelantum, which lay between the two rival cities.

The Lelantian war.

The war, which goes by the name of the Lelantian war, was in reality a contest for maritime supremacy, in which the commercial interests of both towns were at stake. The evidence of this is the universal character which it assumed. Nearly all the important states of Greece took one side or the other, and the whole Aegean sea became one vast theatre on which the quarrel was to be fought out. Corinth took the side of Chalcis, Corcyra that of Eretria. In Asia Minor Samos and Miletus also took opposite sides.

Such a separation of all Greece into two hostile camps, we must suppose to have been occasioned by the clashing commercial interests of neighbouring states, the advantages of some being more closely bound up with one party, those of others with the other.

The Lelantian commercial war shows what frequent intercourse there must have been in the eighth century between Euboea and the opposite coasts of Asia.

From what Asiatic port the Euboeans received the Babylonic gold weight is doubtful, but there is some reason to think that it may have been Samos.

[1] *Num. Chron.*, 1875, p. 272.

This island was in the eighth century, and for some time afterwards, one of the chief maritime powers in the Aegean. Its situation no doubt contributed much to its importance as a maritime trading state, and made it one of the natural outlets through which the products of the interior of Asia and of the coast-lands of Ionia made their way across to the opposite continent, and even into the remote lands of the West; for it was a Samian ship which first passed the pillars of Herakles and made the Greeks familiar with the phenomenon of the tides.

The theory that Samos was the port whence the Euboeans derived the gold standard subsequently used by them for silver, rests upon the weights of some very early electrum coins (about 44 grs.) which have been found in the island of Samos, and of the earliest Euboean coins, Euboea and Samos having been two of the greatest colonizing and maritime powers of the Aegean sea.

Thus I think we may account for the fact that the towns of Euboea, when they began to strike silver money of their own, naturally made use of the standard which had become from of old habitual in the island, precisely in the same way as Pheidon in Peloponnesus struck his first silver money on the reduced Phoenician standard, which was prevalent at the time in his dominions.

Between Peloponnesus and Euboea lay the two great cities of Corinth and Athens. Now Corinth and Euboea, as E. Curtius has pointed out[1], were closely connected in early times. Wherever we find Corinthian colonies, whether in Aetolia, in Corcyra, in Thrace, or in Illyria, we find also a Euboean element mingled with the Corinthian; and this is perhaps the reason why the earliest Corinthian coins follow the Euboïc standard and not the Aeginetic, which we might rather have expected from the proximity of Corinth to Peloponnesus and from its ancient connection with Phoenicia, from which country the Corinthian worship of Aphrodite was derived. Corinth.

The unrivalled excellence of the site of Corinth, with her two fine harbours, one in direct communication with the East and the other with the West, enabled her enterprising population to extend their commerce in all directions, and *pari passu* with the Corinthian trade the beautiful Corinthian silver money, struck on the Euboïc standard, obtained a wide popularity to the north of the Corinthian gulf and across the sea as far as the island of Sicily.

On the obverse of these Corinthian staters is a Pegasos and the koppa (Ϙ), the initial letter of the name of the city, and on the reverse, an incuse pattern in the form of the *swastica*, at an early period replaced by the head of Pallas. These coins, on account of the Pegasos, were commonly called πῶλοι, while the Aeginetan staters went by the name of χελῶναι[2].

Unlike the early coins of Euboea, the Corinthian stater was not divided into 2 drachms, but into 3. The reason for this division of the unit by 3 instead of by 2 may have been to accommodate the Corinthian currency to the Aeginetic coins of the neighbouring Peloponnesian states, for a Corinthian drachm of 45 grains, the third part of their own stater, would pass current as an Aeginetic hemidrachm or the fourth part of an Aeginetic stater.

The weights, it is true, do not correspond exactly but sufficiently for ordinary purposes of small exchange.

[1] Hermes, x. p. 217.

[2] Poll. ix. 74, 75.

The Corinthian system of dividing the stater by three prevailed also in the Chalcidice during the period in which the Euboïc standard was there in use, but with this difference, that while at Corinth we get tridrachms of 135 grs. and drachms of 45 grs., in the Chalcidian towns we have distaters or hexadrachms of 270 grs. and sixths or drachms of 45 grs.[1]

Dr. Imhoof-Blumer (*l. c.*) would also apply the Corinthian system of division by 3 and 6 to the coinage of the Chalcidian colonies in Sicily and Italy (Rhegium, Himera, Zancle, Naxus), where the earliest coinage consists of pieces of about 90 grs. and 15 grs. which he would consequently call Thirds and Eighteenths of the Euboïc-Attic distater of 270 grs. But in this case they may also be called Aeginetic drachms and obols[2].

Athens.

Next comes Athens, and here we must be cautious not to accept without evidence the ancient traditions respecting the origin of the Athenian coinage, such as that recorded by Plutarch, which ascribed to Theseus the issue of coins with a Bull upon them[3].

The safest guide here, as indeed everywhere, is the coinage itself, which neither in style of art nor fabric has the appearance of being more ancient than the time of Solon. Before the age of Solon, Aeginetan didrachms averaging about 194 grs. would seem to have been the only money current in Attica as in Boeotia and Peloponnesus; but there are no extant Athenian coins of Aeginetic weight, and there is consequently no proof whatever that there were any coins minted at Athens before Solon's time. There is only the doubtful evidence of tradition.

For some long time after the first introduction into European Greece of coined money its actual issue appears to have been confined to a few great commercial centres such as Aegina, Corinth, and possibly Chalcis.

Athens, it will be remembered, was by no means a wealthy trading state before Solon's reforms; on the contrary, the lands were burdened with debt and every farm in the country was heavily mortgaged.

One of the most important of Solon's measures of reform was the famous *Seisachtheia*, a scheme for relieving the poorer masses of the Athenian population from a portion of the debt which lay so heavily upon them.

This end appears to have been attained by the opening of a mint at Athens itself, and by the issue for the first time of Athenian silver money on the Euboïc standard. It was now decreed that all existing debts should be payable in the new Attic money, and as these debts had been contracted in the previously current money of Aegina it is clear that a saving of as much as 27 per cent. was made by the debtor. A man who owed 100 Aeginetic drachms (one mina) was thus enabled legally to discharge his debt by the payment of 100 Euboïc-Attic drachms (one mina) of the new Solonian coinage, which were worth in actual metal value only 73 Aeginetic drachms.

This at least seems to be the sense of the passage in Plutarch[4], *ἑκατὸν γὰρ ἐποίησε δραχμῶν τὴν μνᾶν πρότερον ἑβδομήκοντα καὶ τριῶν οὖσαν· ὥστ' ἀριθμῷ μὲν ἴσον,*

[1] Imhoof-Blumer, *Annuaire de Numismatique*, 1882, p. 94.
[2] Cf. the arguments of J. Friedländer, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1881, p. 99 ff.
[3] Plut. *Thes.* 25; Schol. ad Aristoph. *Ares*, 1106. Cf. also the remarks of Hultsch, *Gr. Metrologie*, 1862, p. 138.
[4] *Sol.* 15.

δυνάμει δ' ἔλαττον ἀποδιδόντων ὠφελεῖσθαι μὲν τοὺς ἐκτίνοντας μεγάλα, μηδὲν δὲ βλάπτεσθαι τοὺς κομιζομένους.

Solon's new Athenian coinage was distinguished by extreme purity of metal and by accuracy of weight, the full Euboïc weight of 270 grs. to the tetradrachm being more nearly maintained at Athens than anywhere else where the Euboïc standard prevailed. The result of this was that the Athenian money was everywhere taken with preference. Thus Hellas after the time of Solon was divided, quite irrespectively of political alliances, between the Aeginetic and Euboïc-Attic standards, the Attic generally tending to supersede the Aeginetic, if not in Greece itself, yet certainly in the western colonies.

The types of the first Athenian coins were, like all those of the early Greek money, purely religious. On the obverse is the head of Athena the protecting goddess of the city and on the reverse her sacred owl and olive-branch, and the inscription AΘE or AΦE, the whole within an incuse square. It is noticeable that the Athenian coins are the earliest with a type on both sides.

These coins were popularly called on account of their types *κόραι*, *πάρθενοι*[1], or *γλαῦκες*[2].

The marvellous resurrection of Athens after the Persian wars and the rapid extension of her Empire naturally gave to the Athenian coinage an almost universal prestige and currency.

After the fall of Aegina about the middle of the fifth century, Athens and Corinth were the two chief silver coining states of European Greece. The Athenian '*Owls*' penetrated into the farthest East[3], while the Corinthian '*Colts*' made their way to Italy and Sicily, where they are at present found in larger numbers than in Greece itself.

To this almost international character of the Athenian tetradrachm is to be ascribed one of the strangest phenomena in the whole range of ancient Numismatics. I mean the fact that the Athenian coins do not improve in point of style as time goes on. The Athenians, much as they loved art, were merchants first and artists afterwards. They probably deprecated any change in the familar aspect of their coins lest the Barbarians with whom they traded should hesitate to accept them at the same favourable rate of exchange as of old. Thus it happened that even in the age of Philip of Macedon the art work of the coinage of Athens was still very much where it had been in that of the Persian wars. It is archaism stereotyped.

With the exception of Athens there is hardly a single town in Greece whose coinage does not faithfully reflect the art of the period and place in which it was issued.

This imitation of the archaic style on works of art of a later period has been called by modern archaeologists, archaïzing. The Athenian coins

[1] Poll. ix. 75, 76.

[2] Plut. *Lysand.* 16; Aristoph. *Av.* 1106:

Πρῶτα μὲν γὰρ οὗ μάλιστα πᾶς κριτὴς ἐφίεται,
γλαῦκες ὑμᾶς οὔποτ' ἐπιλείψουσι Λαυριωτικαί·
ἀλλ' ἐνοικήσουσιν ἔνδον, ἔν τε τοῖς βαλαντίοις
ἐννεοττεύσουσι κἀκλέψουσι μικρὰ κέρματα.

[3] Numbers of them have been found as far east as the Oxus.

of the fourth century are therefore *archaistic*, but not truly archaic (cf. Fig. 209 with 211, the former archaic, the latter archaistic).

We have now traced the Phoenician silver standard in its progress westwards and seen it domesticated in Peloponnesus in a deteriorated form under the name of the *Aeginetic*.

We have also seen the Assyrio-Babylonic gold standard transmitted from Asia Minor to Euboea, Corinth, and Athens, to become in European Greece the *Euboïc-Corinthian* and the *Euboïc-Attic* silver standards: these two being only distinguishable by their divisional systems, respectively 3 and 6 (Corinthian) and 2 and 4 (Attic).

From Chalcidice and Thessaly in the North to Crete and Cyrene in the South the earliest coins belong to one or other of these two standards, Aeginetic and Euboïc.

Our attention must next be called to the northern shores of the Aegean sea, to Thrace and Macedon, in order if possible to indicate the origin of the coinage or rather coinages of those districts. But before pointing out the two routes by which coined money may have passed from Asia Minor into Thrace we must return for a while to Asia Minor and briefly examine the silver standard which has been called the *Babylonic*, the *Lydian*, or the *Persian*. (See above p. xxxvi.)

The Perso-Babylonic Standard.

The shekel or the 50th part of this mina appears to have weighed about 173 grs. Of this weight are all the earliest coins of the southern coasts of Asia Minor from the gulf of Issus as far as Lycia.

We also find it in use in Lydia probably as early as the time of Gyges for electrum, and of Croesus for silver, as well as in later times along the northern shores of Asia Minor. In fact, except in the western coast-lands of Asia Minor, this weight seems to have been widely extended from the Black Sea in the north to the island of Cyprus in the south.

We are even warranted in thinking that this so-called Babylonic silver mina was in use in the Troad ages before the invention of coined money, at the period of the burial of the treasure discovered by Dr. Schliemann.

There are in that treasure six flat bars or wedges of silver from seven to eight inches long by about two inches in breadth.

These weigh respectively 171, 173, 173, 174, 183, and 190 metric grammes. The heaviest, which is also the best preserved, has gained slightly in weight by oxydisation and incrustation at one end to the amount of about 3 grammes. Supposing its original weight to have been about 187 grammes, or 2885 grains Troy, it may well have been a third of the Babylonian silver mina, which, if we may draw an inference from the coins, was very generally divided by 3 and 6[1] and not by 2 and 4[2]. The six wedges together would therefore have represented 2 minae of silver.

If my proposed identification of the mina of Carchemish (see above p. xxxii) with the light Babylonian silver mina of from 8645 to 8656 grs., which was likewise the mina used in the Troad about the 14th century B.C. (the conjectural

[1] Brandis, *Münzwesen*, p. 48.

[2] Dr. Schliemann calls these bars Homeric talents. But there is no evidence as to the weight of the Homeric talent. All we know about it is that it was a small weight of gold perhaps not heavier than the Daric. Hultsch, *Metrologie*, p. 104, note 4.

date of the burial of the treasure), be accepted, may it not prove suggestive when considered in connection with the Egyptian text (the poem of Pentaur), in which the people of Ilium, Pedasus, Dardanus, Mysia, and Lycia, are mentioned as allies of the Kheta (Hittites) in their wars with Rameses II about the same period?

All this tends to show that the various populations of western and central Asia Minor received not only their early art and religion, but their weights and measures from the East.

When therefore we find a particular form of silver mina designated on an Assyrian cuneiform clay tablet as the *Mina of Carchemish*[1], it is to be presumed that this is the weight which passed into Cilicia, Lydia, Phrygia, and the Troad, and that the six bars of silver in the Schliemann treasure represent in all 2 minae of Carchemish.

III. Northern route (a) Phrygia to Thrace.

Whether and by what route the Babylonic standard with its stater of 173 grs. passed out of Asia Minor into Europe is the question which we have now to consider.

It is well known that the Thracians and Phrygians were kindred peoples. The religious rites of these tribes were closely connected. Even the name of the Thracian Bacchus, Sabazius, is the same as that of the Phrygian Bacchus. It seems to be quite certain that Thracian tribes crossed over from Phrygia in prehistoric times, and that they brought with them into Europe the worship of the Phrygian Bacchus. The earliest Thracian silver coins are staters weighing about 160 grs., to which the system of division by 3 and 6 is applied[2]. This is clearly the Babylonic stater in a deteriorated form.

The coins therefore seem to prove that these barbarous tribes inherited the Babylonic silver mina which, as we have seen, was predominant in central Asia Minor.

The connection between the temples of the gods and the origin of coinage is a point to which I shall recur later on. I need here only remark that the types of these earliest Thracian coins reflect the religion of the country and more especially the wild orgiastic rites which were celebrated on the mountains of Phrygia and of Thrace in honour of Sabazius or Bacchus (see p. 174 sqq.).

There can be hardly any doubt then that the Thracian mining tribes settled on the slopes of Mount Pangaeum had migrated originally from Phrygia by land, and that they brought with them into Europe the Babylonic silver standard.

It is not surprising that among tribes whose trade was in the precious metals a currency should have been adopted as soon as the idea reached their shores, which we may assume it did in the course of the sixth century B.C.

The Pangaean region with its port Neapolis and the neighbouring island of Thasos may therefore be taken as the starting point of a coinage which gradually spread in a westerly direction into the plains of lower Macedon, where the silver stater of 170–150 grs.[3] held its own down to the age of

[1] Cuneif. Inscr. of West. As., vol. iii. Pl. XLVII. No. 9.
[2] Brandis, *Münzwesen*, p. 147.
[3] The weights in this region are very inexact; many specimens of the stater fall as low as 140–130 grs. But the highest weights, here as elsewhere, must be taken as representing the true standard.

Philip the father of Alexander, side by side with the stater of 224 grs. (the Phoenician stater) which had also penetrated into Thrace and Macedon at an early period.

IV. Northern route (β) Ionia to Thrace.

The origin of the Phoenician standard for weighing silver has already been explained (pp. xxxii and xxxvi). We have also seen how it may have been imported into Peloponnesus (p. xxxvii), where, after a gradual deterioration, it finally became domesticated under the name of the Aeginetic standard.

In the flourishing Ionian seaports, on the other hand, the Phoenician stater was maintained more nearly at its normal weight. Here it makes its appearance in electrum as early as the seventh century B. C. (the silver coins are all apparently later).

The primitive electrum staters of this standard weigh about 220 grs. They are among the earliest coins which have been handed down to us. Their reverses are characterized by a peculiar triple indentation consisting of an oblong incuse depression between two square ones (Fig. 300. p. 503).

The chief place of mintage in these regions was the great trading and colonizing city of Miletus, and it was from this city, or perhaps from its near neighbour Teos, that the Phoenician stater reached Abdera, a colony of Teos and the most important city on the Thracian coast.

The type of the silver staters and distaters of Abdera is a seated Griffin (Fig. 161). This is also the type of the coins of Teos (p. 511), and were it not for the fact that the coins of Teos are all considerably lighter in weight than those of the colony, we should say that the derivation of the coinage of Abdera from that of Teos was proved [1].

From Abdera by way of the river valleys of the Nestus and the Strymon the Phoenico-Ionian stater passed into the inland districts of Thrace, where dwelt the Pelasgian tribe of the Bisaltae and the Thracian Edoni and Odomanti. All these peoples coined silver money of the Phoenician standard during the half century which preceded the Persian invasion; and when, shortly after the retreat of the Persians, Alexander I, king of Macedon, acquired the Bisaltian territory with its rich silver mines, which are said to have yielded him a talent of silver daily, he too adopted the Bisaltian coinage both in type and weight, merely substituting his own name for that of Bisaltae. (Cf. Figs. 120 and 132.)

Macedon.

During the century which elapsed between the reign of Alexander I of Macedon and the accession of Philip II, the coinage of the Macedonian kings appears to have been more or less regulated by that of the important city of Abdera, the centre of commercial activity in the north. In each case the Phoenician standard gives place to the Persian, the weight of the staters falling from 230 to about 170 grs. (See p. 194.)

The cities of the Chalcidice, on the other hand, during the same period, almost universally abandon the Euboïc-Corinthian for the Phoenician standard (p. 181).

The causes of these changes are hard to explain, but the facts are nevertheless not without interest, as they tend to define the courses of trade.

[1] The stater at Teos weighs no more than 186 grs. A similar degradation of weight seems therefore to have taken place here as in Peloponnesus.

When Philip succeeded to the throne of his fathers he reorganized the coinage of his dominions, and again introduced the Phoenician standard for his silver money, while for his gold staters he adopted the Euboïc-Attic weight of 135 grs., causing them to be minted a few grs. heavier than the rival gold money of Persia.

The adoption of a double standard for gold and silver was a device borrowed from Asia, to which Philip probably had recourse for the purpose of artificially keeping up the price of gold as compared with that of silver.

The immense influx of gold from the newly opened mines of Philippi soon, however, proved the futility of this scheme. Gold, in spite of Philip's bi-metallic currency, based upon a relative value of gold as compared with silver which was no longer the actual market value of that metal, began rapidly to fall in value.

The consequence of this would have been that the silver coinage, forced to pass for less than its value, would have been either melted down or exported as bullion, and so have disappeared from circulation.

There is reason to suppose that this exportation of Philip's silver money was actually taking place when Alexander the Great succeeded to the throne. Otherwise how is the sudden change of standard in the early part of his reign to be accounted for? Certainly he lost no time in returning to a single coin-standard, and though he struck both gold and silver coins there can be no doubt that he returned in fact to a monometallic currency based upon silver, not upon gold.

The rapid fall in the value of gold, which had commenced in Philip's reign, was still further accelerated in that of his son by the vast treasures of that metal which Alexander found stored up in the coffers of the Great King, and which he poured out freely in the form of gold staters, with the head of Pallas on the obverse and a Nike on the reverse.

The significant fact, however, that Alexander did not seek to maintain his gold coin at an artificially high price by the adoption of a double standard, but issued both gold and silver according to one and the same weight (the Attic), is a proof that the gold money was regarded by his financial advisers simply as bullion, and that no attempt was made to fix, as Philip seems to have done, the number of silver drachms for which a gold stater should exchange.

This would naturally vary according to the locality and the laws of supply and demand.

Results. Having now passed rapidly in review the origin and transmission from Asia to European Greece of the four principal silver standards, viz. the Aeginetic, the Euboïc-Attic, the Babylonic, and the Phoenician, it may be useful to re-capitulate the routes by which these four standards, all be it remembered derived in the first instance from Babylon, found their way into Europe.

These were briefly as follows :—

I. The Southern Route, starting from Sidon and Tyre and proceeding from one Phoenician station to another, across the Cretan sea to Peloponnesus and Aegina, where the *Phoenician silver stater* of 236–220 grs. was gradually deteriorated into the *Aeginetic stater* of 194–180 grs.

II. The Central Route leading straight across the sea from Samos to Euboea, Corinth, and Athens. By this route the light Babylonic gold weight of 130 grs. passing into Europe, and being there used for silver, became known as the *Euboïc* (*Attic, or Corinthian,*) *silver stater.* Wt. 135–125 grs.

III. The Northern Route (*a*) by land from Phrygia across the Hellespont into Thrace, where the old *Babylonic silver stater* of 173 grs. took root in the Pangaean district as a stater weighing usually about 150 grs.

IV. The Northern Route (*β*) by sea from Miletus and other towns of Western Asia Minor to Abdera in Thrace, whence the Phoenician stater of 236–220 grs. penetrated into Macedon, and there gave rise in later times to the *Macedonian standard* (224 grs.)[1].

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[1] Since writing the above sketch of the origin of the various systems of weight in Asia Minor and Greece, I have read an ingenious essay by M. Michel Soutzo, *Systèmes monétaires primitifs de l'Asie Mineure et de la Grèce*, Bucharest, 1884, in which he endeavours to derive the Lydian, Aeginetic, and Euboïc standards from the Egyptian Uten, fixed by him at 1496 grs. of silver, and the Phocaean gold, and the Persic and Phoenician silver standards, from the Assyrian mina.

M. Soutzo supposes that bars of silver of the weight of an Egyptian Uten were used in Lydia long before the invention of coins, and that, when the Assyrian influence began to preponderate in Asia Minor, the Lydians grafted the sexagesimal system upon the old Egyptian weight, and thus formed a gold mina for themselves equivalent to 60 Utens of silver, thus;—

1 Uten (or 10 Kats) = 1496 grs. of silver.

1496 grs. ÷ 13·3 (the proportion of gold to silver) = 112·5 grs. of gold.

Therefore 112·5 grs. $\mathcal{N}$ = 10 Kats of 149·6 grs. $\mathcal{R}$ or 1 Uten.

225 grs. $\mathcal{N}$ = 20 „ „ 2 Utens.

6750 grs. $\mathcal{N}$ = 600 „ „ 60 Utens.

The stater of 225 grs. thus became the Lydian unit for gold; and the equivalent of its 20th part, 149 grs. $\mathcal{R}$, the primitive unit for silver; a unit which, though occasionally found of full weight as in Lycia and Thrace, gradually fell to 135 grs., at which point it served as the basis of the Euboïc-Attic and Corinthian systems.

As this primitive silver unit of 149 grs. was the $\frac{1}{30}$ part, so the Aeginetic silver stater of about 199 grs. was the $\frac{1}{15}$ part of the gold stater of 225 grs.

On the other hand, M. Soutzo accepts the derivation of the Persic and the Phoenician silver standards from the light Assyrian gold mina of 7800 grs., its $\frac{1}{30}$ part (260 grs.) being the Phocaean gold stater, and its $\frac{1}{60}$ part (130 grs.) the Persian daric. The equivalent in silver of the $\frac{1}{20}$ part of the gold piece of 260 grs. is the Persic silver stater of 173 grs., while that of $\frac{1}{15}$ part is the Phoenician silver stater of 230 grs. I give his results in a tabular form:—

LYDIAN AND EUBOIC GOLD MINA.

6750 grs. $\mathcal{N}$ = 60 Utens or 600 Kats $\mathcal{R}$.
$\frac{1}{60}$ = 112·5 grs. $\mathcal{N}$ = 10 Kats of 149 grs. $\mathcal{R}$.
$\frac{1}{30}$ = 225 grs. $\mathcal{N}$ = 20 Kats of 149 grs. $\mathcal{R}$.
(*Lydian Stater*).

$\frac{1}{20}$ = 149 grs. $\mathcal{R}$. *Primitive* silver stater from which the *Euboïc-Attic* stater of 135 grs. is derived.

$\frac{1}{15}$ = 199 grs. $\mathcal{R}$. *Aeginetic* silver stater.

LIGHT ASSYRIAN GOLD MINA.

7800 grs. $\mathcal{N}$.
$\frac{1}{60}$ = 130 grs. $\mathcal{N}$ = (*Persian Daric*).
$\frac{1}{30}$ = 260 grs. $\mathcal{N}$ = (*Phocaean Stater*).

$\frac{1}{20}$ = 173 grs. $\mathcal{R}$. *Persic* silver stater.

$\frac{1}{15}$ = 230 grs. $\mathcal{R}$. *Phoenician* silver stater.

§ 9. *Further transmission of Weight Systems to Italy, Sicily, and the West.*

Thus far we have not wandered beyond the basin of the Aegean sea. It now remains for us to cast our eyes westwards and to follow the track of the early Greek trader to the coasts of Italy and Sicily, Gaul and Spain.

The Chalcidian Colonies of the West.

The first Greek settlers in Italy are said to have been Euboeans, mostly from Chalcis, and by far the oldest colony in the western seas was the ancient city of Cumae, which took its name from Cyme in Euboea. This city stood on a height to the north of the bay of Naples. For a long time Cumae remained a solitary outpost of Hellenic enterprise in the then unknown and dreaded western seas. The colony continued, however, to maintain some relations with the mother country, and when, towards the close of the eighth century, the Chalcidians began again to turn their attention to the West, they were joined by their kinsmen of Cumae, who were probably not unwilling to aid them in planting colonies at all such points as were most favourable to the development of their carrying-trade between the Aegean and the Etruscan seas.

For this purpose it was essential for them to secure for Chalcidian ships a free passage through the Sicilian straits, and it was perhaps with this object that they founded the sister cities of Zancle and Rhegium, the one on the Sicilian, the other on the Italian shore. These twin arsenals were to be to all vessels other than Chalcidian as a Scylla and a Charybdis, not to be passed with impunity. Naxus, Catana, and Leontini, near the foot of Mount Aetna, and Himera on the northern coast of Sicily, complete the circle of the western colonies, in the foundation of which the enterprising mariners of Chalcis took a leading part.

It is somewhat remarkable that the earliest coins of Cumae (p. 30), Rhegium (p. 92), Naxus (p. 139), Zancle (p. 133), and Himera (p. 125) (of Catana and Leontini there are no coins of the earliest period), all follow the Aeginetic standard, of which they are drachms, and not, as we should naturally have expected, the Euboïc [1].

The weak link in M. Soutzo's chain of argument is that he recognizes no difference in value between pale electrum (containing from 20 to 30 per cent. of silver) and pure gold. He ignores in fact the existence of electrum, and treats the early Lydian electrum staters as if they stood to silver in the proportion of 13·3 to 1, that of pure gold to silver.

Now it has been most clearly pointed out by Brandis (*Münzwesen*, p. 164) and others that from the time of Sophocles (*Ant.* 1037), who contrasts the Sardian electrum with the Indian gold, and of Herodotus (i. 50), who distinguishes *pure gold* from *white gold*, down to that of Pliny and other late writers, Greeks as well as Romans recognized electrum or white gold as a special variety of gold, possessing a distinct value of its own in relation both to gold and silver. The Lydian and Milesian electrum stater of 225 grs. (a weight by the way which the coins never attain) cannot therefore be considered as equivalent to 2980 grs. of silver or 20 Egyptian kats, but only to about 2250 grs. of silver or 10 Phoenician silver staters of 225 grs. or 15 pieces of 150 grs. Whether these coins of 150 grs. which undoubtedly occur in some districts such as Lycia and Thrace are identical with the Egyptian kat, and consequently of Egyptian origin, or whether they are as I have supposed merely a degraded form of the Babylonic silver stater of about 170 grs. is another question, and one which we have no positive data for determining. The one point upon which I wish to insist is that the pale silvery electrum can never have passed current on an equality with dark yellow coloured pure gold.

[1] Hence Dr. Imhoof-Blumer argues that these pieces of about 92 grs. are in reality Euboïc octobols or thirds of the Euboïc tetradrachm of 270 grs. slightly over weight; *Monatsbericht d. K. Akad. d. Wissensch. Berlin*, 1881.

This may perhaps be owing to the circumstance that the earliest colonies from Chalcis in Italy and Sicily were in great part (and perhaps in the main) not Chalcidian at all. Chalcis was, it is true, the port of embarkation and the city under whose auspices the colonies in question were organized and planted out, but the actual colonists may well have been drawn from the mainland and islands of Greece, where the Aeginetic standard was predominant.

Moreover, the reasons, whatever they may have been, which induced the Euboeans in their own island and in their Thracian settlements to adopt the stater of 135 or the distater of 270 grs., may not have applied to their western colonists, who consequently adhered to the Aeginetic standard, which, while Aegina was still one of the great maritime powers, had obtained its widest circulation.

Traces of this early extension of the Aeginetic standard may be found in the weight-system of the oldest coins of Corcyra which, though a colony of Corinth, never accepted the Euboïc-Corinthian standard, but from the first beginning of her coinage started with the Aeginetic (p. 275).

But—to return to Italy and Sicily,—the earliest coins of the Chalcidian colonies are essentially different in fabric from the contemporary money of Greece proper; being flat and circular, not globular or bullet-shaped like the ancient coins of Aegina or the coasts of Asia Minor (cf. Figs. 81, 85, and 220). In this they resemble the contemporary money of Corinth (Fig. 222) and of the Achaean colonies of Magna Graecia (Fig. 54). The coinage of this group of cities is that which we must next examine.

The Achaean Colonies of Magna Graecia.

The most famous of the cities which owed their origin to the Achaeans were Sybaris, founded B. C. 720 and Croton B. C. 710.

Both these towns stood on the shores of that great gulf which took its name from the Dorian city of Tarentum; Sybaris in the low country at the confluence of the two rivers, Sybaris and Crathis, Croton about fifty miles south, on a height facing the Lacinian promontory, on which, in the midst of a forest of dark pine trees, stood the far-famed temple of Hera Lakinia, the scene of the great annual gathering of all the Italian Greeks.

Sybaris.

Sybaris during the century and a half in which she flourished attained to a height of power, wealth, and magnificence truly surprising. Her population, not including the slaves, is said to have amounted to more than 300,000, and the number of mounted knights, all belonging to the wealthier classes, which she was able to equip was no less than 5000. The luxury and the effeminacy in which this vast population habitually lived have made the very name of 'Sybarite' a bye-word through all the ages.

Now whence came all this wealth and why did it all flow to this one particular spot?

M. Lenormant, with his usual insight, has divined the true answer to this question[1].

Sybaris, like Corinth, held the isthmus between two seas, the Ionian on the east and the Etruscan on the west.

[1] *La Grande Grèce*, i. p. 262 sqq.

Etruria was between the eighth and sixth century B. C. the great market for Oriental and Graeco-Asiatic articles of luxury, such as rich stuffs and precious vases both of metal and fine pottery. In return for these she exported chiefly the products of her mines of copper and iron.

The territory of Sybaris, which extended across the narrow part of Southern Italy, from sea to sea, was the land on which both the buyer and the seller disembarked their goods. The Milesian trader on the one hand unloaded his ship in the port of Sybaris, while the Etruscan merchant on the other sailed into the harbour of Laüs, a dependency of Sybaris on the western side. The Sybarites on their part had merely to carry the goods in safety across their own territory from one port to another, reaping, it may be assumed, no small profit for themselves out of the transaction.

The insecurity of the Etruscan sea, infested as it was with Carthaginian and other pirates, combined with the fact, above alluded to, that the Chalcidians held a firm grip on the Sicilian straits, had given to Sybaris a practical monopoly of the carriage of goods by land across her territory.

It was this carrying trade which was the source of that vast wealth which by its too rapid and too easy acquisition demoralized in less than one hundred years the whole population of the largest city of the ancient world.

Croton. Croton, the rival Achaean settlement in these regions, was for more than a century second in importance to Sybaris, and was gradually sinking into the same condition of luxury and effeminacy, when it became the scene of that great political and religious revival which was due to the personal influence of Pythagoras the Samian.

About the middle of the sixth century B. C., under the rule (for such it practically was) of the Pythagorean brotherhood, Croton suddenly assumed a leading position among the Greek cities of Southern Italy.

Then followed the famous war between Croton and Sybaris, and the utter destruction of the latter by the Crotoniates, about B. C. 510.

From the rarity of the coins of Sybaris as compared with the contemporary coins of Croton, we can only infer that during the first century and a half of her history Sybaris carried on her extensive commerce without the aid of coined money.

The coinage appears simultaneously in all the Greek cities of Southern Italy, during the period of the supremacy of Croton, but still some time before the destruction of Sybaris (see Table, p. 58).

Federal coinage of the Achaean towns of Italy. It is therefore almost certain that the use of coined money was introduced into the Achaean towns of Magna Graecia, while the government of all these cities was practically in the hands of the Pythagorean clubs, whose policy seems to have been to unite into a single nation all the Greeks of Italy. That some such project as this was entertained can hardly be doubted by anyone who is familiar with the numismatics of South Italy in the sixth century before our era.

The coinage of these cities is very distinctive in character. It stands by itself as a class apart, unlike all other coinages, and it has all the appearance of having been a federal currency, that is to say a coinage in which each

participating city, while retaining its own particular type[1], maintained nevertheless a strict uniformity in the matter of the fabric, size, weight, and value of its coins, as compared with those of the other cities of the League.

The fabric of the early coins of the Achaean cities of Italy is peculiar. On the obverse is the leading type of the city where the coin was issued, *in relief*, and on the reverse either the same type repeated or the type of some neighbouring city *incuse*. These coins are also to be distinguished from those of Greece and Asia Minor by their circular shape and thin beaten out plate-like aspect (Figs. 36, 37, 43, etc.)

The standard and divisional system which they follow is that of the coins of Corinth somewhat reduced, the stater in good preservation weighing about 126 grs., and the Third, or drachm, about 42 grs.

The fact that the Achaean colonies in Italy, in beginning to coin money of their own, took the Corinthian coins as their models, rather than the Asiatic or the Aeginetic, is an indication that the course of trade between these cities and Asia mainly flowed through the Corinthian Gulf, and across the isthmus of Corinth, and not in a direct line from Sybaris to Miletus. Thus the dangers of an open sea voyage were avoided, and the Achaean mariner never felt himself in strange waters, for by this route land is hardly ever lost sight of. This early trade with Italy and Sicily must have been chiefly in the hands of the Corinthians. From Corinth it was that the Achaean towns received the idea of coining money, and the early Corinthian coins naturally served as models for those of Southern Italy. From Corinth (Fig. 222) they got the thin and flattened out metal disk, which distinguishes the coinage of this monetary confederacy. From Corinth too they borrowed the idea of placing an incuse device upon the reverse of the coin, for this practice is a mere development of the Corinthian custom of placing an incuse geometrical pattern on the reverse of their money.

Of the cities which took part in the Federal currency known as the incuse coinage of Magna Graecia the following may be mentioned:—

In the north the Dorian Tarentum (Fig. 25), but only exceptionally, the bulk of the coinage of this great city belonging to a different category.

Next, Metapontum (Fig. 37), then Siris (p. 69), in alliance either with Sybaris, or with Pyxus on the Tyrrhenian sea, the latter alliance proving that Siris held commercial relations by way of her river valley with the western coast.

Next, Sybaris (Fig. 46), either alone or in alliance with Siris on the north or Croton on the south.

Then Croton (Fig. 54), sometimes in alliance with Sybaris and sometimes with Pandosia (p. 90), which stood inland among the mountains on the little river Acheron, an affluent of the Crathis, and sometimes again with Temesa (p. 96) on the eastern or Tyrrhenian sea.

Last of all comes Caulonia (Fig. 52) the farthest to the South. The towns on

[1] In some of the later Federal currencies, such as that of the Achaean League in Peloponnesus (p. 350), uniformity of type was also insisted upon.

the Tyrrhenian sea, Temesa, Laüs, and Pyxus, which participated in this coinage appear to have been dependencies of Croton, Sybaris, and Siris.

Poseidonia (p. 67) (afterwards Paestum), bordering on Campania, had a coinage of a mixed character, the earliest coins with incuse reverses resembling in fabric those of the Achaean cities (cf. Figs. 43 and 52), but belonging to the weight-system prevalent in the Campanian towns (stater 118 grs.); while the somewhat later, but also archaic coins, on the other hand, follow the Achaean standard and system of division by three, but do not belong in fabric to the incuse class (cf. Figs. 43 and 44).

Tarentum. Tarentum, like Poseidonia, seems to have received her first impulse in the direction of coining money from the cities of the Achaean union, her earliest staters belonging to the incuse series (Fig. 25).

But after a short time the character of the Tarentine coins undergoes a change. The stater is no longer issued as a thin disk with an incuse reverse, but in a thicker and more compact form and with a type in relief on both sides (Fig. 26). The weight, however, remains the same (126 grs.), and the divisional system by two and not by three prevails from the first.

The coinage of Tarentum therefore was but slightly affected by that of the Achaean union, and must be classed as Euboïc-Attic rather than as Euboïc-Corinthian.

Sicily. In this respect the money of Tarentum resembles that of Syracuse and the other Sicilian cities in which the principal coins were the Attic tetradrachm (270 grs.), didrachm (135 grs.), and drachm (67 grs.), (except in the earliest period at the Chalcidian towns Naxus, Zancle, and Himera, where, as we have already seen, the Aeginetic drachm (circ. 90 grs.) was in use down to about B. C. 500, when it began to give place to the Attic tetradrachm), (Figs. 85 and 86).

Locri Epizephyrii. Of the Epizephyrian Locrians (pp. 86 and 341) who shared with the Rhegians the southern extremity of the Italian peninsula, the earliest coins which have come down to us are Corinthian staters of the Pegasos type, but with the inscription ΛΟΚ or ΛΟΚΡΩΝ (135 grs.), all the other Locrian coins follow the Italic standard, 120 to 115 grs.

Rhegium. The only other town in this part of Italy which did not belong to the Achaean monetary union was Rhegium, which, as has been already stated, began to coin at an early date, though probably not before B.C. 530, on the Aeginetic standard (p. 92). About the year B. C. 500 Rhegium, together with Zancle, from this time forward called Messana, on the Sicilian shore, and the two other Chalcidian towns Himera and Naxus, simultaneously exchanged the Aeginetic for the Attic standard, thus bringing their coinage into harmony with that of Syracuse and all the other Sicilian cities.

Campania. We have now to consider the coinage of the Campanian coast from Velia and Poseidonia in the South to Neapolis and Cumae in the North. The Campanian standard appears to have been derived directly from Asia Minor.

The town of Velia was founded by fugitive Phocaeans in B. C. 540, and there can be little doubt that they brought with them the Phocaean drachm of 59 grs. of which the standard is distinctly Asiatic, as is also the type, a lion devouring his prey (p. 73 sq.).

From Velia this standard spread to the neighbouring town of Poseidonia, which, while adopting the Campanian standard and striking drachms of 59 and didrachms of 118 grs., sought nevertheless to bring her money into harmony with that of the Achaean federation by imitating the flat fabric with incuse reverse-type common to the money of the Achaean union (cf. Figs. 43 and 46).

About the beginning of the fifth century we find both these towns abandoning the Phocaean standard, Velia in favour of the reduced Attic standard of Tarentum (stater about 126 grs. divided into two drachms), and Poseidonia in favour of the Achaean standard—stater about 126 grs. divided into three drachms (pp. 67 and 74).

This change of standard on the part of Velia and Poseidonia did not, however, take place until the Phocaean standard had had time to take firm root at the Chalcidian Cumae (p. 31) and its colony Neapolis. The money of these two cities and of the Campanian towns issued on the ancient Phocaean standard is very plentiful. It consists in the main of didrachms weighing from 118–115 grs., which are on the average about 6 grs. lighter than the Achaean and the Tarentine coins, the two latter being almost identical in weight and differing only in the divisional system, which in the Achaean is by 3 and in the Tarentine by 2.

Etruria. Passing still farther northwards into Etruria, we there find two standards in use for weighing silver in the fifth century B.C., the larger denominations of these two standards weighing respectively 354, 177, and 88 grs. for the one, and 260, 130, and 65 grs. for the other. This last is clearly the Euboïc standard which found its way into Etruria probably from Syracuse.

As to the other standard, it is generally supposed to be the Persic, derived in some way from commerce with Asia Minor. For my own part, however, I am inclined to think that it is the reduced Aeginetic standard which prevailed from the earliest times in Corcyra, and that it was received into Etruria by way of the Adriatic sea and the trading ports of Hatria and Spina on the mouths of the Po, which before the inroad of the Gauls were included in Etruria.

K. O. Müller[1] has already, on other grounds, conjectured that the Corcyraeans and the Etruscans held commercial relations with one another by this route, which was very important in early times in connection with the amber trade. If this be so, it would seem that the two coin-standards which we find in use at one and the same time in Etruria, arrived in that country by different routes and from opposite sides; the Euboïc by the Tyrrhenian sea through Populonia on the western coast, and the Corcyraeo-Aeginetic by way of the Adriatic sea and the valley of the Po.

Meantime the indigenous money of Etruria based upon the native pound weight of uncoined bronze remained in use down to a late period. With this and with the analogous heavy bronze currency of Rome and central Italy in general (*aes rude*) I shall not concern myself, as it hardly falls within the scope of the present work.

[1] *Die Etrusker*, i. 4. 2, p. 266.

It may be remarked, however, that from the marks of value on the silver money of Etruria XX, X, Λ, IIΛ (= 20, 10, 5, and 2½), etc., it is certain that there was a legalized rate of exchange between silver and bronze, which there is also evidence to show varied both in Etruria and in Central Italy, very considerably in a comparatively short period of time[1] (see pp. 11, 12).

It does not, however, appear that the weights of the silver coins were in any way affected by the altered relations of the silver and bronze coins, the standards used for silver being in every case of Greek origin, while that according to which the native bronze money was cast was perhaps indigenous.

Bronze the standard of value in Italy and Sicily.

Bronze was in fact originally the only medium of exchange, not only in Italy, but in Sicily. In both it was probably related to silver in the proportion of about 250 : 1[2], the pound weight of bronze in Italy, *Libra*, in Sicily, *Litra*, being the primitive unit of account.

The Roman As before its reduction in weight (B.C. 269) represented this pound of bronze, and was called the As libralis (p. 15).

The silver equivalent of the Sicilian Litra was a small silver coin called a *νόμος*, weight 13·5 grs., and when in B.C. 269 the Romans instituted a silver currency, they applied the term nummus to their own unit, the scripulum, equal in value to 1 As libralis or 2½ of the asses of reduced weight, whence the silver unit obtained the name of nummus sestertius or simply sestertius (see p. 55).

The Sicilian Litra of bronze, in weight 3375 grs. or $\frac{9}{8}$ of the Roman libra, was never coined in that metal, but it was none the less the basis of the silver currency, its equivalent in silver, the *νόμος*, or silver litra, was in weight $\frac{1}{10}$ of the Attic didrachm and of the Corinthian stater, which latter in Sicily went by the name of the *δεκάλιτρος στατήρ*[3]. Thus the Attic standard was grafted upon the native Sicilian system of the litra of bronze; the Decadrachm being equivalent to 50 litrae and going by the name of Pentecontalitron, the Tetradrachm to 20 litrae, the Didrachm to 10, and the Drachm to 5.

After the time of Agathocles (B.C. 317–310) we meet with many other multiples of the litra which are foreign to the Attic system, such as pieces of 32, 24, 18, 16, 15, 12, 8, 6, and 4, litrae, etc., but before his time, with the exception of the litra of 13·5 grs., none but coins of Attic weight occur[4]. The Sicilian bronze coins, though only money of account, and of merely nominal value, sometimes bear marks by which they can be identified as belonging to the system of the litra which, like the Roman libra, was divided into 12 ounces. Thus the Hemilitron has six pellets, the Pentonkion five, the Tetras four, the Trias three, the Hexas two, and the Uncia one (see p. 127).

Even in the Greek towns of Southern Italy it is probable that, before the introduction of coined money, values were calculated on the basis of the pound weight of bronze; and it may be inferred that the Tarentine silver *νόμος* was a small coin similar to the Roman sestertius or the Sicilian litra.

Aristotle cited by Pollux (ix. 80) describes the nummus of Tarentum as having for type a representation of Taras the son of Poseidon borne upon a dolphin, and small silver coins of this type weighing about 16 grs. are known

[1] Mommsen, *Hist. Mon. Rom.*, i. p. 372.
[2] Mommsen, *Hist. Mon. Rom.*, ii. p. 31.
[3] Pollux, ix. 80.
[4] *Num. Chron.*, 1874, p. 80.

(B.M. *Cat. Gr. C. Italy*, p. 109) which are perhaps the nummi alluded to by Aristotle (see p. 55).

Mommsen, however (*Hist. Mon. Rom.*, i. p. 141), is of opinion that the Tarentine νόμος is the didrachm of circ. 127 grs., and it must be confessed that the type of Taras on the dolphin is far more frequent on the didrachm than on the smaller coins[1].

Gallia. Proceeding from Populonia in a north-westerly direction along the Ligurian coast we reach the shores of Gaul without coming upon a single town which was in the most ancient period (of which alone we are now speaking) acquainted with the use of money, or perhaps we should say which struck coins of its own, until we reach the Phocaean colony of Massalia or Massilia.

In the neighbourhood of this town there was found at Auriol in 1867[2] a hoard consisting of 2130 small Greek silver coins of archaic style, comprising in all about twenty-five different types. Smaller finds of similar coins have subsequently come to light at Volterra[3] in Tuscany and on the eastern coast of Spain.

These little coins are all uninscribed and cannot therefore be attributed with absolute certainty. One point, however, seems clear, viz. that from the great variety of their types they can hardly be the coinage of any single town. They are probably the currency of a loose kind of monetary confederacy of which the Phocaean towns of Velia in Italy, Massilia in Gaul, and perhaps Emporiae in Spain were members.

The weight standard to which these interesting little coins belong is the Phoenician, of which the stater weighed about 220 grs. or somewhat less. They are for the most part 12ths or obols (wt. 18 grs.).

The coast of Catalonia appears to be the limit towards the West beyond which the use of coins did not penetrate until a considerably later period than that for which I have hitherto spoken.

§ 10. *Greek Coin-types.*

The stamp, device, or, as it is conveniently termed, *the type*, placed by authority on metal intended to circulate as money, was not originally, or indeed at any time primarily, an indication of a given quantity or value, as Aristotle imagined it to have been—ὁ γὰρ χαρακτὴρ ἐτέθη τοῦ ποσοῦ σημεῖον (*Polit.* i. 3. 14). It was simply the signet or guarantee of the issuer, a solemn affirmation on the part of the State that the coin was of just weight and good metal, a calling of the gods to witness against fraud. Such being its object it was of course necessary that the coin-type should consist of a generally intelligible device, which might appeal to the eyes of all as the sacred emblem of the god whose dreaded name was thus invoked to vouch for the good faith of the issuer.

Religious character of early coin-types. Hence the religious character of all early coin-types. Just as the word ΘΕΟΙ frequently stands at the head of treaties engraved on stone, so the emblems of the gods stand conspicuous on the face of the coins.

[1] See *Num. Chron.*, 1881, p. 296.
[2] *Rev. Num.*, N. S. xiv. pp. 348–360.
[3] *Periodico di Numismatica*, 1872, p. 208.

Whether, as Professor Curtius thinks (*Num. Chron.*, 1870, p. 92), the earliest coins were struck within the precincts of the temples and under the direct auspices of the priests, we have no means of deciding.

At Rome indeed we know that the first regular mint was established in the temple of Juno Moneta, after whom we still call our current coin 'money,' and it is not unreasonable to suppose that the precious metals which, either as offerings, tithes, or rents, found their way into the temple treasuries of Greece, were put into circulation in the form of coin marked with the symbols of the gods, or with some animal or object emblematical of their worship. However this may originally have been, there can be no doubt that the assumption by the civic authorities of the sole right of coinage made no difference whatever in the character of coin-types; the gods were still invoked on the coins as the protectors of the State, and their heads or emblems were alone deemed worthy of representation on the money.

Apparent exceptions to the almost universal rule as to the sacred character of the types of Greek coins are the so-called *agonistic* types commemorating victories in the Games; but it should be borne in mind that all Greek games partook of a religious nature, and that the representation of a victorious chariot or other agonistic emblem would be in a certain sense symbolical of the god in whose honour the games were held. The sacred nature of the types on Greek coins, from the earliest times down to the age of the Diadochi, naturally precluded all direct references on the coinage to victories in war, political revolutions, or other historical events, the commemoration of which we might otherwise have looked for on the current coin of the State; not indeed that such references are altogether wanting, but they are indirect, and though perhaps intelligible enough at the time of their introduction, are to our modern eyes mere hints to the initiated, the meaning of which is not readily apparent. Thus, for instance, when an olive-branch appears as an adjunct symbol by the side of the bull on the reverse of certain of the coins of Samos, the careful student of the series of the Samian money may see in it an allusion to the Athenian conquest of the island, the olive being the special symbol of Athena, and appearing regularly on the Samian coins while the island was subject to Athens, and only during that particular period (see p. 516). So also at Syracuse, when the Corinthian Timoleon succeeded in liberating that city from the tyranny of the Dionysian dynasty, the coinage of Syracuse was for a time assimilated to that of Corinth (p. 101).

All through the history of free and independent Greece, and even until the death of Alexander the Great, the main object of the coin-type was to place before the people an ideal representation of the divinity most honoured in the district in which the coin was intended to circulate.

No tyrant, however despotic, no general, however splendid his achievements by land or sea, no demagogue, however inflated his vanity, ever sought to perpetuate his features on the current coin. Hence the mythological interest of the coin-types is paramount, from the first introduction of the art of coining down to the age of the successors of Alexander.

It is not until after Alexander's death that the first indication of a change of ideas becomes apparent. In the course of a single decade a new world had been added to Greece, a great wave of Hellenic influence had swept over the

ancient kingdoms of the East, and in its reflux had borne back to the West the purely oriental conception of the divinity of kings.

Petty local interests, local cults, local trade, were now merged in larger circles of activity; commerce was now carried on over a wider field and on a grander scale, and Alexander, the one man by whose impetuous force and insatiable ambition this mighty change had been brought about, over the whole face of the ancient world, came to be regarded as a demi-god. The altered political aspect of the world, and the inward change in men's minds were at once reflected as in a mirror, on the current coin. The head of the deified Alexander now first appears on the coinage in his character of son of Zeus Ammon, and, as one after another of his generals assumed the title of king and the insignia of royalty, each in turn was emboldened to place his own portrait on the money which he caused to be struck in his name.

Introduction of portraiture after Alexander the Great.

From this time forward Greek coins possess for us an altogether different kind of interest. The ideal gives place to the real, and we are in the presence of a gallery of royal portraits of undoubted authenticity, invaluable as illustrations of the characters of the chief actors on the stage of the world's history.

Meanwhile the reverse types become more and more conventional in style. This is in part due to the exigencies of an enlarged commerce which demanded a fixity and uniformity of type fatal to all originality of conception and design on the part of the die-engraver, a conventionality which in the case of some coinages extends to the obverse as well as to the reverse. This is especially noticeable in the Ptolemaic series, where the stereotyped head of Ptolemy Soter is repeated with wearisome similarity for no less than two centuries and a half, not however to the total exclusion of portraits of the reigning monarch.

Characteristics of coin-types in Imperial times.

Among the bronze coins of the Imperial age struck in Greek cities, commonly known as the *Greek Imperial series*, there are many which are in the highest degree instructive, although it must be confessed that they can lay no claim to be regarded as works of art. The interest of this class of coin-types is both mythological and archaeological. They tell us what gods were held in honour and under what forms they were worshipped in every town of the ancient world. On this series also are to be found numerous copies of the actual statues of the gods as they stood in the temples;—the hideous upright effigy of the Ephesian Artemis with her many breasts, no longer idealized and Hellenized as on the coins of the best period of art, but in her true barbarous Asiatic form (Fig. 317); the Aphrodite which Praxiteles made for the Cnidians (p. 525); the famous chryselephantine Zeus of Pheidias at Olympia (p. 357); the simulacrum of the Sidonian Astarte (p. 673), and many others.

Sometimes a complete myth is represented in the pictorial style, as on a coin of Myra in Lycia (Fig. 319), where we see the veiled effigy of an Asiatic goddess mounted on a tree, on either side of which stands a man wielding an axe in the act of striking at its roots, while two serpents emerge from the trunk seemingly to defend the tree against its assailants. This strange type seems to be another version of the story of the maiden Myrrha who was transformed into a tree, from the trunk of which, when her father hewed it with his sword, Adonis was born.

Another mythological type which may be here mentioned possesses for us still greater interest, I allude to the famous coins struck at Apameia in

Phrygia, surnamed ἡ κιβωτός or 'the Ark.' Here a local form of the legend of the Noachian deluge prevailed, due perhaps to the existence of a Jewish element in the population of the town. On these coins we see the Ark in the form of a chest bearing the inscription ΝΩΕ floating on the waters. Standing in the ark are two figures, and beside it two others, a man and a woman On the top of the ark is a raven and above it a dove carrying an olive-branch (Fig. 316).

The importance of such types as these can hardly be exaggerated, and we may turn to the Greek Imperial coins, as we might have done to the pages of Polyhistor had they been preserved, for illustrations of many obscure local cults which prevailed in Greece, Asia Minor, and the East under the Roman rule.

§ 11. *Symbols.*

A symbol has been well defined as a sign included in the idea which it represents, a part chosen to represent the whole. Thus the club is the symbol of Herakles, the lyre of Apollo, the trident of Poseidon, the thunderbolt of Zeus. As a rule in the archaic period, the coin-type is itself strictly speaking a symbol. Afterwards, when the die-engravers had become more skilful, the head or entire figure of the god takes the place of the mere emblem.

The symbol is then either entirely omitted or becomes an adjunct of the principal type. In numismatic terminology such secondary devices which occupy some vacant space in the field of the coin are alone called symbols.

Sometimes the symbol merely serves to emphasize or give greater precision to the main type, as for instance the olive-branch beside the owl on the earlier coins of Athens (Fig. 209), or the bow beside the heads of Apollo and Artemis on certain coins of Syracuse (Fig. 104). But far more frequently the symbols have no connection whatever with the principal types, and are constantly varied on coins of one and the same series (Fig. 157). These changing symbols are generally the personal signets of the magistrates under whose authority the coins were issued; cf. the symbols in the field on the later tetradrachms of Athens, which vary from year to year with the names of the magistrates (p. 319 sqq.). A third class of symbols consists of those which occur on the various regal series from the age of Philip and Alexander down to Roman times (p. 200). Here the symbol has sometimes a local signification, and indicates the place of issue, as for instance when the Rose on late coins of the second century B. C. bearing the types of Alexander stands for the town of Rhodes. Such symbols might be preferably termed mint-marks were it not for the occasional difficulty of distinguishing them from the personal signets of the officers entrusted with the supervision of the currency.

§ 12. *The Chronological Classification of Coins by style.*

It has been often and truly said that Greek coins are the grammar of Greek art, for it is only by means of coins that we can trace the whole course of art from its very beginning to its latest decline. Neither statues, bronzes, vases, nor gems can, as a rule, be quite satisfactorily and exactly dated. Coins, on the other hand, admit of a far more precise classification, for in every period there are numerous coins of which the dates can be positively determined; and around these fixed points a little experience enables the numismatist to group, within certain limits, all the rest.

The main chronological divisions or periods into which the coins of the ancients fall according to their style are the following:—

Period of Archaic Art.

I. B. C. **700–480.** *The Period of Archaic Art*, which extends from the invention of coining down to the time of the Persian wars. Within these two centuries there is a gradual development from extreme rudeness of work to more clearly defined forms, which, however, are always characterized by stiffness and angularity of style, the distinguishing mark of archaic Greek art. As a rule the coin-types in this period consist of animal forms or heads of animals. The human face is of rare occurrence, and, even when in profile, is drawn with both corners of the eye visible, as if seen from the front (Fig. 85). The hair is generally represented by minute dots, and the mouth wears a fixed and formal smile, but withal there is in the best archaic coin-work, especially about the close of the period, a strength and a delicacy of touch which are often wanting in the fully developed art of a later age. The reverse sides of the coins in the archaic period do not at first bear any type, but merely the impress in the form of an *incuse square* (often divided into four quarters (Fig. 118) or into eight or more triangular compartments (Fig. 195), some deeply indented) of the punch used for driving the ingot of metal down into the slightly concave die in which the type was engraved, and for holding it fast while it was struck by the hammer.

In Magna Graecia, Sicily, and in some parts of European Greece the coins are from the very first provided with a type on both sides. For examples see B. M. *Guide*, Plates I–IX.

Period of Transitional Art.

II. B. C. **480–415.** *The Period of Transitional Art* from the Persian wars to the siege of Syracuse by the Athenians. In this period of about 65 years an enormous 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 more regularly formed incuse square often containing a device or a kind of ornamental quartering (Fig. 124) together with, in many cases, the name of the city or of the magistrate (in an abbreviated form) under whose jurisdiction the coin was issued. In Asia Minor the incuse square is for the most part retained down to a much later period than in European Greece. The devices on the coinage of this period are characterized by an increased delicacy in the rendering of details, and by a truer understanding of the anatomical structure of the human body (Fig. 86) and, towards the close of the 5th century, by greater freedom of movement. Some of the most delicately wrought and powerfully conceived Sicilian coin-types belong to the close of this transitional period; cf. the two eagles devouring a hare on the well-known coins of Agrigentum (Fig. 68).

Period of Finest Art.

III. B. C. **415–336.** *The Period of Finest Art*, from the siege of Syracuse to the accession of Alexander. During this period the art of engraving coins reached the highest point of excellence which it has ever attained, either in ancient or modern times. The types are characterized by intensity of action, perfect symmetry of proportion, elegance of composition, finish of execution, and richness of ornamentation. The head of the divinity on the obverse

is frequently represented almost facing and in high relief; cf. the beautiful heads of Apollo at Clazomenae (Fig. 296), Rhodes (Fig. 312), and Amphipolis (Fig. 131), of Hermes at Aenus (Fig. 157), of the Nymph Larissa (Fig. 176), of Hera Lakinia at Pandosia (Fig. 61), of Arethusa and Pallas at Syracuse (Figs. 102, 103), and of Zeus Ammon at Cyrene (Fig. 390). Among the more remarkable reverse-types are the seated figures of Pan on a coin of Arcadia (Fig. 242) and of Herakles at Croton (Fig. 57).

It is to this period that nearly all the coins belong which bear artists' signatures, a proof that the men employed at this time to engrave the coin-dies were no mere mechanics, but artists of high repute; among them the two names of Euainetos and Kimon of Syracuse, the engravers of the splendid silver medallions (dekadrachms) of that city (Figs. 100, 101) can never be forgotten as long as their works remain, notwithstanding the fact that no ancient writer has recorded them.

IV. B. C. 336–280. *The Period of later Fine Art*, from the accession of Alexander to the death of Lysimachus. The heads on the coins of this age are remarkable for expression of feeling. The eye is generally deeply set and the brows more defined. The human figure on the reverses gradually becomes more *élancé*, and the muscles of the body are more strongly indicated. On both obverse and reverse the influence of the school of Lysippus becomes apparent. The most frequent reverse-type is now a seated figure, the general aspect and pose of which is borrowed from the seated figure of the eagle-bearing Zeus on the money of Alexander. For examples, see Figs. 142–144, 172, 201, 239, and 254. Period of later Fine Art.

V. B. C. 280–146. *The Period of the Decline of Art*, from the death of Lysimachus to the Roman conquest of Greece. As the chief silver coinages of this period are regal, there is little or no difficulty in dating them. They present us with a series of portraits of the kings of Egypt, Syria, Bactria, Pontus, Bithynia, Pergamum, Macedon, Sicily, etc. 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 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; a proof that the mass of the currency still consisted of the money of the great conqueror, for in no other circumstances could we explain the adoption by so many towns of Alexander's types more than a century after his death. All these coins are easily distinguished from the real coinage of Alexander by their large dimensions and spread fabric. Period of the Decline of Art.

In European Greece, the money of the kings of Macedon comes to an end in B.C. 168 on the defeat of Perseus (Fig. 149) by the Romans, but soon afterwards silver was again issued in Macedon on its division into four regions under Roman protection (Fig. 153). Athens, after an interval

of about a century, during which she was not permitted by the kings of Macedon to strike money, recovered the right of coinage about B.C. 220, and from that time her tetradrachms of the 'new style' (Fig. 216) began to be issued in great quantities. In Italy the commencement of the Roman silver coinage in B.C. 268 put an end to almost all the other autonomous silver coinages in that country. In Africa the money of Carthage, down to its destruction in B.C. 146, is remarkable for a rapid degradation in the style of its execution, and in the quality of the metal employed. Artistically, the coins of Asia are throughout this entire period incomparably superior both to those of European Greece and of the West, although it cannot be affirmed that they in any degree reflect the best contemporary art of the flourishing Schools of Pergamum, Rhodes, and Tralles.

Period of continued decline.

VI. B.C. **146–27.** *The Period of continued Decline in Art*, from the Roman conquest of Greece to the rise of the Roman Empire.

In Northern Greece, when Macedonia, west of the river Nestus, was finally constituted a Roman Province (B.C. 146), and when the coinage of silver in that country consequently ceased, Maroneia (Fig. 160) in Thrace and the island of Thasos (Fig. 166) endeavoured for a time to supply its place by the issue of large flat tetradrachms of base style. Athens, almost the only silver coining state in Greece proper, continued to send forth vast quantities of tetradrachms at least down to the capture of the city by Sulla in B.C. 86 (Figs. 218, 219), about which time she too was deprived of the right of coinage. In Asia Minor the chief silver coinage consisted of the famous **Cistophori** (Fig. 287), a special currency which was long permitted by the Romans, even after the constitution of the Province of Asia in B.C. 133. Farther East, the regal series of Syria and Egypt remain unbroken down to the Roman conquest of those countries. The Bactrian money rapidly loses its Hellenic character and becomes at last purely Indian.

Almost the only coins in this period which can lay claim to any high artistic merit are those which bear the idealized portrait of the great Mithradates (Fig. 265).

Imperial period.

VII. B.C. **27**–A.D. **268.** *Imperial Period. Augustus to Gallienus.* Under the Roman Emperors the right of coining their own bronze money was from time to time accorded to a vast number of cities in the eastern half of the Empire. In the western provinces this privilege was much more rarely granted. These coinages which now go by the name of 'Greek Imperial' are in reality rather municipal than Imperial. The head of the Emperor is merely placed on the obverse out of compliment to the reigning monarch, and is frequently exchanged in the Province of Asia for that of the Roman senate (CYNKΛHTOC or IЄPA CYNKΛHTOC) or that of the local council, senate, or people (BOYΛH, ΓЄPOYCIA, ΔHMOC). At many small towns the privilege of coining money appears to have been enjoyed only on certain occasions, such as during the celebration of games and festivals (Fig. 333) or under certain emperors, and to have been renewed only after an interval of perhaps many years. The dimensions of the present work will not permit me to give in detail the periods during which the local mints were active or dormant. I must content myself with

indicating the highest and lowest limits within which coins occur at each town. It will be seen that the Greek Imperial series nowhere extends beyond the reign of Gallienus, except at a few towns chiefly in southern Asia Minor, where it is continued down to that of Aurelian, A.D. 270–275, and at Alexandria, where it does not finally come to an end until the reign of Diocletian, A.D. 284–313.

§ 13. *Inscriptions on Autonomous and Regal Coins.*

The inscriptions on Greek coins, when present, which in the archaic period is rarely the case, consist as a rule of the first three or four letters of the ethnic, e. g. ΑΘΕ (Fig. 211), ΜΕΤΑ (Fig. 37), ΣΥΡΑ (Fig. 92), for Ἀθηναίων, Μεταποντίνων, Συρακοσίων, or of the name of a dynast sometimes at full length as ΓΕΤΑΣ ΗΔΟΝΕΟΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ (Fig. 121), ΣΕΥΘΑ ΚΟΜΜΑ (Fig. 171), ΦΑΝΟΣ ΕΜΙ ΣΗΜΑ (Fig. 308), the last being especially remarkable, not only as the earliest inscription yet found on any coin, but as being couched in the first person. Although in the vast majority of cases the legend is in the genitive plural of the ethnic there are nevertheless instances where the name of the city itself occurs either in the genitive or nominative singular, as ΑΚΡΑΓΑΣ and ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΟΣ (Fig. 67), ΓΟΡΤΥΝΟΣ ΤΟ ΠΑΙΜΑ (p. 394), etc. Sometimes also an adjectival form is met with, as ΣΕΡΜΥΛΙΚΟΝ (Fig. 126), ΑΡΚΑΔΙΚΟΝ (p. 372), etc. agreeing, when in the neuter, probably with *νόμισμα* or some such word understood, or when in the masculine as ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΟΣ (p. 115), ΡΗΓΙΝΟΣ (p. 93), etc., with the name of the divinity whose figure is represented on the coins. In addition to or in place of the name of the people we frequently meet with legends referring directly to the type, as ΤΕΡΙΝΑ and ΝΙΚΑ accompanying the head of the nymph Terina and the figure of Nike on a coin of Terina (Fig. 64), or again ΔΙΟΣ ΕΛΛΑΝΙΟΥ (p. 160), ΖΕΥΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ (p. 156), ΑΡΕΟΣ (p. 136), etc. on Sicilian coins written round the heads of Zeus Hellenios, Zeus Eleutherios and Ares.

Engravers' names.

On some coins of the finest period of art the name of the engraver occurs in minute characters either in the nominative or genitive, as ΚΙΜΩΝ (Fig. 101), ΕΥΑΙΝΕΤΟ, ΕΥΜΕΝΟΥ, etc. on coins of Syracuse; the verb *ἐποίει* being in a few rare cases added, as ΘΕΟΔΟΤΟΣ ΕΠΟΕΙ on a coin of Clazomenae (Fig. 296) and ΝΕΥΑΝΤΟΣ ΕΠΟΕΙ on one of Cydonia in Crete (p. 391).

Magistrates' signatures.

Another class of inscriptions consists of the signatures of the officers of the State or of the mint who were responsible for the coinage.

These usually occupy some prominent place in the field of the coin, but as a rule they are expressed in an abbreviated form or in monogram. When they are written at full length they doubtless stand for some superior Magistrate such as an Archon or a Prytanis during whose tenure of office the coin was issued (Fig. 298).

Names of dynasts.

When the sovereign power was in the hands of a tyrant or a king his name occupies the place of honour to the exclusion of that of the people. Such names are almost always in the genitive, as ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ (p. 159), ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΝΕΟΠΤΟΛΕΜΟΥ (Fig. 182), ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ (p. 637), etc.

§ 14. *Magistrates' names on Autonomous and Imperial Coins.*

Responsibility of Magistrates.

M. Lenormant has well remarked in his interesting treatise 'Les Magistrats monétaires chez les Grecs' (*Monn. dans l'Ant.*, iii. 69), to which I am indebted for many of the observations contained in this section, that whenever a Magistrate's name appears in the genitive the preposition ἐπί, when not expressed, is to be understood, signifying that the coin was struck under a certain magistracy, the person mentioned being the eponymous magistrate of the state. It does not follow, however, that the chief magistrate was always directly responsible for the coinage; but in case of fraud the presence of his name would render it an easy matter to fix the responsibility upon the proper person, viz. the man who held the office of Moneyer during such and such a magistracy. On the other hand direct responsibility for the quality of the coin is implied, in M. Lenormant's opinion, by the use of the nominative case. Thus for instance on the silver coins of Dyrrhachium and Apollonia, where there are two names, the one on the reverse in the genitive case is that of the eponymous magistrate for the year, while that on the obverse in the nominative is the name of the superintendent of the mint. When the name of an eponymous magistrate occurs alone and in the nominative case it is probable that he was himself directly responsible for the coinage. Immediate responsibility seems also to be implied by the addition of a symbol or signet even when the chief magistrate's name is in the genitive with or without ἐπί.

Of the three magistrates' names all in the nominative case which occur on the later Athenian tetradrachms it is probable that the first two, who held office for the space of a year, were immediately responsible to the State, and that the third magistrate, whose name changes with each successive prytany (about once a month), was a sort of auditor of accounts appointed as a check upon the two annual magistrates.

Magistrates' titles.

In Imperial times the presence of a magistrate's name on the bronze coins of Greek cities is usually, though by no means always, equivalent to a date, conveying no information as to the persons who were actually entrusted with the superintendence of the mints. The magistrates' names on the Imperial coins are frequently accompanied, especially in the Roman Province of Asia, by their titles, preceded by the preposition ἐπί, as ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος τοῦ δεῖνα. In most cases it would seem that the magistrate whose name is inscribed on the coin was a chief magistrate of the town, but we must beware of inferring that the title which accompanies his name is always the one by virtue of which he caused the money to be minted. Thus for instance at many cities where we know that the eponymous magistrate was a strategos we read sometimes ἐπὶ στρατήγου and sometimes ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος. It is clear that in such cases the word ἄρχων must be taken in a general sense and translated, not by 'under the Archonship,' but by 'under the Magistracy' of so and so, whose real title, perfectly well known at the time and therefore not specified, was strategos, and not archon.

This applies more particularly to the numerous agonistic, sacerdotal, and

other honorary titles. When a chief magistrate happened to be also invested with the office and dignity of a priesthood he would, as often as not, omit all mention of the true title which constituted him eponymous Magistrate, while taking especial care to record the fact that he was Ἀσιάρχης, ἀρχιερεύς, ἱερεύς, στεφανηφόρος, θεολόγος, or what not.

The above remarks of course only apply to the coins of cities which we know to have been governed by a civil Magistrate, for there can be no doubt that at some towns the eponymous Magistrate was regularly the ἀρχιερεύς or some other sacerdotal dignitary. It is only by a careful study of the whole series of the coins of any particular city that we can ascertain positively what was the local custom in such matters.

Although the use of ἐπί with a proper name in the genitive usually implies an eponymous date, many instances may be cited where this is not the case. Thus for example when the title accompanying the name partakes in any way of a financial character, such as ταμίας, λογιστής, ἐπιμελητής, etc., it is not to be supposed that these officers were eponymous Magistrates; evidently they were appointed for some special purpose which included the supervision of the coinage. The less important cities indeed seem only to have coined money at intervals as occasion required, when some one of the citizens would be delegated by the regular Magistrates to direct the issue, or might even voluntarily undertake the whole expense. In such cases the prepositions διά and παρά are sometimes used instead of ἐπί before the name of the person who caused the money to be struck.

Nothing in fact can be clearer than the evidence afforded by the coins of the Province of Asia as to the prevalence in Imperial times of what we should term a laudable public spirit among the citizens. It appears to have been no uncommon practice for private individuals to present to their native towns considerable sums of money in acknowledgment of municipal or sacerdotal honours conferred upon them by the city or the Emperor. The money so contributed to the public purse by private munificence was, we may suppose, forthwith minted in the name of the donor, the usual dedicatory formula being the name of the donor in the nominative with or without his honorary title, followed by the verb ἀνέθηκε and the ethnic either in the genitive or dative, as ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝ CTPATHΓΩΝ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ CMYP[NAIOIC], OCTIAIOC MAPKEΛΛOC O IEPEYC TOY ANTINOOY KOPINΘIΩN ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ. Even women occasionally contributed in this manner to the expenses of the municipalities, as we gather (among other instances) from coins of Attuda in Phrygia reading IOY(λία) K(λαυδία) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΑΝΗ ΑΝΕΘΗ(κεν) ΑΤΤΟΥ-ΔΕΩΝ (Mion. *Suppl.*, vii. p. 522). Dedicatory formulae.

Sometimes the verb ἀνέθηκε is either abbreviated to AN or A, or even altogether omitted for want of space, but it is always to be understood when a proper name in the nominative is followed by the ethnic in the dative, as ΒΕΤΟΥΡΙΟC TOIC APKACI (Mion. ii. 245).

Dedicatory issues, such as those above described, are on the whole of rare occurrence, although at certain towns it appears to have been the rule for the eponymous Magistrate, or even for an ordinary citizen, to provide out of his private means for the bronze coinage of his native town.

The Magistrates' titles which occur on the coins chiefly of the Greek Imperial series may be divided into the following classes:—

I. Roman.

II. Greek (α) Municipal.
(β) Financial.
(γ) Agonistic, Sacerdotal, and Honorary.

I. **Roman.**

Ἀνθύπατος—*Proconsul.* Chiefly on the coins of the Roman Provinces of Bithynia and Asia.

Ἀντιστράτηγος—*Propraetor.* Thrace, Galatia, Cyrenaïca.

Δύο ἄνδρες—*Duumviri.* This title very rarely occurs in Greek, but it is frequent on colonial coins in Latin, as II VIRI.

Ἐπίτροπος—*Procurator.* Bithynia.

Ἡγεμών or Ἡγούμενος—*Praeses.* Frequent on Thracian coins.

Ἱππικός—*Eques Romanus.* Occasional in the Province of Asia.

Κορ[νικουλάριος] (?)—*Cornicularius* (?). Adjutant, Tribune, Assistant, etc., Laodiceia Phrygiae.

Πάτρων—*Patronus.* Nicaea and Nicomedia in Bithynia, where it is applied to the Proconsul.

Πρεσβευτής—*Legatus.* Various cities of Thrace, Galatia, and Cappadocia.

Ταμίας—*Quaestor.* This title is applied both to Roman Provincial Quaestors, as on coins of Macedon (p. 210 sq.), and of Cyrenaïca (p. 733), and to the Treasurers and Comptrollers of the public moneys of certain Greek cities, such as Smyrna (p. 510), and Rhodes (p. 542).

Ὕπατος—*Consul,* in the formula ΔΗΜ. ΕΞ. ΥΠΑΤ. (δημαρχικῆς ἐξουσίας ὕπατος), equivalent to the Roman TR. POT. COS. Chiefly met with on coins of Caesareia Cappadociae, and Antiochia Syriae, but it occurs also in Crete (p. 384) and Cyprus (p. 627).

II. **Greek.**

(α) *Municipal.*

Ἄρχων—Chief Magistrate. Ἄρχων α'. First Archon, at cities where there were several Archons. This title occurs very frequently throughout the Roman Province of Asia. It is met with also at Byzantium (p. 232). On the coins of Asander and Hygiaenon of Bosporus it is a dynastic title.

Στρατηγός is also a title of the chief civic Magistrate of still more frequent occurrence than that of Archon, with which it is sometimes interchangeable. It appears to be confined to the cities of the Province of Asia. At Smyrna this office was sometimes held for life, Στρατηγὸς διὰ βίου (p. 510).

Γραμματεύς—Secretary (A. V. Townclerk, Acts xix. 35). Chief magistrate in many cities of the Province of Asia.

Πρύτανις—Prytanis, or one of a board of several Prytaneis. Chief magistrates of some cities of the Province of Asia.

Βούλαρχος—President of the Βουλή or Town Council. Mastaura Lydiae (Mion. iv. p. 234).

Νομοθέτης—Lawgiver. Laodiceia Phrygiae.

Βασ[ιλεύς] (?)—This word as a magisterial title occurs on certain coins of Byzantium (p. 232).

Ἠρ[ημένος] (?)—*Electus* (?). Byzantium (p. 232).
Γέροντες—Elders. Lacedaemon (p. 365).
Ἔφοροι—Ephors. Lacedaemon (p. 365, Ancyra, 557).
Νομοφύλακες—Guardians of the Laws. Lacedaemon (p. 365).
Πολέμαρχος—Polemarch. Thebes (p. 299).

(β) *Financial, etc.*

Ταμίας—Treasurer. Smyrna (p. 510), Rhodes (p. 542).
Λογιστής—*Curator reipublicae.* Cidyessus (p. 561), Synnada (p. 569).
Ἐπιμελητής, Ἐπιμελήσας, Ἐπιμεληθείς, Ἐπιμεληθεῖσα—*Curator.* Philadelphia Lydiae; Eucarpia and Hierapolis Phrygiae; Antiochia, Mylasa, and Stratoniceia Cariae. Whether this officer undertook the charge of the coinage, or whether he bore the title *ἐπιμελητής* in virtue of some other function, cf. *ἐπιμελητὴς Παναθηναίων* on a coin of Mastaura Lydiae (p. 551), can hardly be decided.
Ἐπίσκοπος—Overseer, Inspector. Ephesus (p. 498).
Αἰτησάμενος—Alia (p. 556), Ancyra (p. 557), and Eucarpia (p. 563) in Phrygia. Friedlaender (Hermes, ix. 494) explains this word as referring perhaps to the statue or other object represented on the coin. It would thus mean that the work in question had been erected, or possibly that the coinage itself had been issued, *on the requisition* of the magistrate whose name appears as *αἰτησάμενος*.
Ψηφισάμενος—on a coin of Stratoniceia (p. 531)—may be explained as signifying that the coin was issued in pursuance of a decree voted by the Council on the motion of the magistrate mentioned on the coin.

(γ) *Agonistic, Sacerdotal, and Honorary, etc.*

Ἀρχιερεύς—Chief Priest. Frequent in Roman Asia.
Ἀρχιερατεύων—Chief Priest. Sala (p. 568).
Ἀρχιερεὺς μέγας—Chief Priest. Sardes (p. 553).
Ἀρχιερεὺς μέγιστος—Chief Priest. Crete (p. 384).
Ἱερεύς—Priest. Frequent in Roman Asia.
Ἱερεὺς διὰ βίου τῶν Σεβαστῶν—Priest for life of the Augustan worship. Perperene (p. 464).
Ἱέρεια—Priestess. Smyrna, Acmonia, Attuda, Eucarpia, and Prymnessus.
Ἱέρεια θυγάτηρ τοῦ Δήμου—Priestess, daughter of the People. Smyrna (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 296).
Ἀσιάρχης, Ἀρχιερεὺς Ἀσίας—President of the Sacred Festivals or High Priest of the Augustan worship of the Province of Asia (*κοινὸν Ἀσίας*).
Υἱὸς Ἀσιάρχου—Son of the Asiarch. Acmonia Phrygiae (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 391).
Κιλικάρχης—President of the Festival of the *κοινὸν Κιλικίας*. Tarsus (*Ann. de Num.*, vii. 18).
Κρητάρχης—President of the Festival of the *κοινὸν Κρητῶν*. Crete (p. 384, 396).
Στεφανηφόρος—Superintendent of Sacrifices, so called from the crown which he wore while performing his sacred duties. Province of Asia.
Ἀγωνοθέτης—Superintendent of the Games. Province of Asia.
Ἀγωνοθέτης διὰ βίου—Superintendent of the Games for life. Cotiaeum (p. 561).
Γυμνασιάρχης—Director of the Gymnasium. Province of Asia.

Παν**η**γυριάρχης, Παν**η**γυριστής — Director of Public Festivals. Apameia (p. 558), Cadi (p. 560).

Νεωκόρος—A Magistrate entrusted with the care of a temple, probably that of the Augustan worship in the Province of Asia. (Coins of Lydia and Phrygia.) See also this title applied to cities.

Θεολόγος—Interpreter of Oracles. Pergamum (p. 464).

Ἱερομνήμων—A Sacerdotal Officer, Sacred Recorder. Byzantium (p. 232).

Ἀρχίατρος—Chief Physician. Heracleia Ioniae and Heracleia Salbace.

Υἱὸς πόλεως—Son of the City. Attuda (p. 559), Cotiaeum (p. 561).

Σοφιστής—Sophist. Smyrna (p. 510), Laodiceia (p. 566), probably used as an honorary distinction by certain magistrates who happened also to be Sophists.

Ἀμφικτύονες—The Amphictyons, Presidents of the Pythian games. Delphi (p. 289 sq.).

Πρόπολοι—Ministers of the Temple. Delphi (p. 290).

Among other titles, which are dynastic rather than magisterial, are Ἀρχιερεύς, Δυνάστης, and Τόπαρχος, employed by the priestly family which ruled over Olba in Cilicia; Ἄρχων, used by Asander and Hygiaenon of Bosporus; Ἐθνάρχης, the title of Herod Archelaus, and Τετράρχης that of Ptolemy the son of Mennaeus, Lysanias I (p. 655), Herod Antipas, and Herod Philip II (p. 683).

§ 15. *Public Games and Sacred Festivals.*

In all Greek lands there existed, from the earliest times down to the latest, certain uniform customs and common ties which served to bind together the divergent branches of the Hellenic race into one comparatively homogeneous family. . . . τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν ἐὸν ὅμαιμόν τε καὶ ὁμόγλωσσον, καὶ θεῶν ἱδρύματά τε κοινὰ καὶ θυσίαι, ἤθεά τε ὁμότροπα (Herod. viii. 144). Among these the Olympian, Pythian, Nemean, and Isthmian games were undoubtedly the most influential bonds of union. These great festivals may be regarded as types of many smaller associations of a similar character, local amphictyonies and κοινά of various districts, partly political and partly religious, common to the inhabitants of one and the same district or to people of homogeneous race.

Local Amphictyonies and κοινά.

So long as Greece remained free these common councils and periodical conventions exercised a well marked political influence and watched over the interests of the various cities which were enrolled as members of the Union, but under the rule of the Romans the political functions of the κοινά ceased to exist, although for purposes of common worship, and as a most valuable means of keeping the subject populations contented in the apparent exercise of their ancient privileges, and happy in the real performance of their time-honoured rites and sacrifices and in the enjoyment of frequently recurring splendid festivals, these gatherings were not only permitted, but were looked upon with an approving eye by the Emperor himself.

As a stimulus to trade and as a convenient means of inculcating the Augustan worship the Common Games and Festivals of the Greeks were not only maintained in many places where they already existed, but received still further extension at the hands of the Roman governors and of successive Emperors, under whose direct auspices many new festivals were founded, of which the

temples of Rome and Augustus in the numerous metropolitan centres of the various provinces (more especially in Asia Minor) were the chief points of union.

Festival coinage.

From the frequent mention of the Public Games on the coins of the Imperial age struck in Greek cities, it is evident that these periodical festivals everywhere created a demand for current coin in larger quantities than was sufficient for the ordinary requirements of the citizens. It is even probable that many of the less important towns only coined money at such times. On these occasions, when a great concourse of people poured into the city from the surrounding districts and from neighbouring towns, the magistrate whose function it was to arrange the details of the festival (Ἀσιάρχης, ἀρχιερεύς, πανηγυριάρχης, ἀγωνοθέτης, etc., by whatever title he may have been called), would, either at his own expense or on behalf of the ordinary municipal magistrates, cause an extra quantity of bronze money to be minted and put into circulation, and the name of the Festival for which the coin was struck would be inscribed in conspicuous characters usually across the field of the reverse.

Most valuable is the information which may be gathered from these outwardly unattractive bronze coins, concerning the wide-spread popularity of the famous Hellenic games which formed the prototypes of similar local agonistic contests held from time to time in almost every city which could boast of a strain of pure Hellenic blood, and in many which had little or no claim to do so.

The names of these festivals are sometimes identical with those of the four famous Hellenic contests, the Olympian, Pythian, Nemean, and Isthmian, but in the majority of cases the coins furnish us with the names of the local games prevalent in various parts of the ancient world.

The following list, though not complete, comprises all the more important Games and Festivals mentioned on the coins. They may be divided into the following groups :—

I. Festivals named after the four great Hellenic Games—

(*α*) Olympian.

(*β*) Pythian.

(*γ*) Isthmian.

(*δ*) Nemean.

II. Festivals called after other Greek divinities, e. g. Asklepeia, Demetreia, Dionysia, Helia, Herakleia, Heraea, Koraea, Letoeia, Panathenaea, Theogamia, etc.

III. Festivals called after Alexander the Great, Attalus, etc., Alexandreia, Attaleia, etc.

IV. Festivals commemorating the battle of Actium—Aktia, etc.

V. Augustan and other Games named after Roman Emperors—Augusteia, Sebasteia, Antoniniana, etc.

VI. District Festivals or Common Games, as Κοινὰ Ἀσίας, Κοινὸν Κιλικίας, etc., celebrated at various cities in each province or smaller district probably in rotation. These κοινά were under the direction of the Asiarch, the Bithyniarch, the Cilicarch, etc., who presided over the Κοινοβούλιον of the Union.

VII. Oecumenic Festivals, so called because the contests were open to all comers.

VIII. Local and other Games which hardly admit of classification.

In most cases the Festivals bore imposing double titles, so that in point of fact we can hardly say to which of the above groups they properly belong, thus the games called Olympia Augusteia Pythia may be assigned either to the first or the fifth group.

I.

(α) ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ, in imitation of the famous Olympian Games in honour of the Olympian Zeus, were celebrated at numerous cities under various titles, such as ΙΕΡΟΣ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΚΟΣ, ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΕΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΣΕΒΑΣΜΙΑ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ, ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΑ, ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΣΕΥΗΡΕΙΑ, ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΕΠΙΝΕΙΚΙΑ.

(β) ΠΥΘΙΑ. The Pythian Games at Delphi were, after the Olympian, the greatest in importance of the four chief Hellenic Festivals. In Imperial times many cities assimilated their agonistic contests to the Pythian Festivals, and called them by the same name, frequently with the addition of other more distinctive titles, as ΑΚΤΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΑΚΤΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΙΑΝΑ, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΗΛΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΙΣΟΠΥΘΙΑ, ΚΑΒΕΙΡΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΚΕΝΔΡΕΙΣΕΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΛΗΤΩΕΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΕΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΠΑΝΙΩΝΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΙΕΡΟΣ ΠΥΘΙΟΣ ΜΥΣΤΙΚΟΣ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΟΣ, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, etc.

(γ) ΙΣΘΜΙΑ. The Isthmian Games, celebrated on the Isthmus of Corinth in honour of Ino and Melikertes, were the third of the four great Greek Festivals. Games called after these were held at Nicaea (p. 443) under the title of ΙΣΘΜΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ as well as at Corinth.

(δ) ΝΕΜΕΙΑ, the last of the four, were celebrated at Argos, ΝΕΜΕΙΑ, ΝΕΜΕΙΑ ΗΡΑΙΑ, and at Anchialus under the title ΣΕΟΥΗΡΙΑ ΝΕΜΑΙΑ.

II.

ΑΣΚΛΗΠΕΙΑ, ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΑ, ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΕΙΑ, ΑΣΚΛΗΠΕΙΑ ΣΩΤΗΡΕΙΑ, etc., in honour of Asklepios. *Various cities* (see Index).

ΔΗΜΗΤΡΕΙΑ, in honour of Demeter. *Nicomedia, Tarsus.*

ΔΙΔΥΜΕΙΑ, in honour of Apollo Didymeus. *Miletus.*

ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΑ, ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, in honour of Dionysos. *Adana, Nicaea.*

ΔΟΥΣΑΡΙΑ, ΑΚΤΙΑ ΔΟΥΣΑΡΙΑ, in honour of Dusares, the Arabian Bacchus. *Adraa* and *Bostra.* ACTIA DVSARIA, *Bostra.*

ΗΛΙΑ, ΗΛΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, in honour of Helios. *Odessus, Emisa.*

ΗΡΑΙΑ, ΝΕΜΕΙΑ ΗΡΑΙΑ, in honour of Hera. *Argos.*

ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΑΚΤΙΑ ΕΡΑΚΛ., in honour of Herakles. *Tyrus, Perinthus,* etc.

ΚΑΒΕΙΡΙΑ, ΚΑΒΕΙΡΙΑ ΕΠΙΝΕΙΚΙΑ, ΚΑΒΕΙΡΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, *Thessalonica.*

ΚΑΠΕΤΩΛΙΑ, ΑΤΤΑΛΕΙΑ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΕΙΑ ΚΑΠΙΤΩΛΙΑ, CERTAMINA SACRA CAPITOLINA OECVMENICA ISELASTICA HELIOPOLITANA, in honour of Jupiter Capitolinus. *Aphrodisias, Sidon,* etc.

ΚΟΡΑΙΑ, ΚΟΡΑΙΑ ΑΚΤΙΑ, in honour of Persephone. *Tarsus, Sardes.*

ΛΗΤΩΕΙΑ, ΛΗΤΩΕΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, in honour of Leto. *Hierapolis* and *Tripolis Phrygiae.*

ΠΑΝΑΘΗΝΑΙΑ, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΑ ΠΑΝΑΘΗΝΑΙΑ, after the famous Athenian Festival in honour of Athena. *Mastaura, Synnada.*

III.

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ, in honour of Alexander the Great. *Byzantium, Odessus, Philippopolis, Magnesia ad Sipylum*, etc.

ΑΤΤΑΛΗΑ, ΑΤΤΑΛΗΑ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΗΑ, ΑΤΤΑΛΕΙΑ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΕΙΑ ΚΑΠΙΤΩΛΙΑ, in honour of Attalus king of Pergamum. *Aphrodisias*, etc.

IV.

ΑΚΤΙΑ, Games in honour of the Actian Apollo. This festival was restored by Augustus after the battle of Actium. Actian games were afterwards celebrated at a great many cities, usually with the addition of various epithets, as ΑΚΤΙΑ ΔΟΥΣΑΡΙΑ, ΑΚΤΙΑ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΑ, ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΙΑ ΑΚΤΙΑ, ΑΚΤΙΑ ΚΟΜΟΔΕΙΑ, ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΑΚΤΙΑ, ΑΚΤΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΑΚΤΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΙΑΝΑ, ΚΟΡΑΙΑ ΑΚΤΙΑ, ΑΚΤΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΙΑ, ΑΚΤΙΑ ΕΡΑΚΛ., etc. (See Index.)

V.

ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΙΑ, ΑΚΤΙΑ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΑ, ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΕΙΑ, ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΕΙΑ ΑΚΤΙΑ, ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΕΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΕΙΑ ΑΡΙΣΤΑ, ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΕΙΑ ΑΡΙΣΤΑ ΜΕΓΑΛΑ, ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΕΙΑ ΑΡΙΣΤΑ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ, ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΕΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΕΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΕΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΜΙΑ or ΣΕΒΑΣΤΑ, ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΙΑ ΣΕΥΗΡΙΑ, ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΙΑ, ΣΕΒΑΣΜΙΑ, ΣΕΒΑΣΜΙΑ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ, ΑΓΙΑ ΙΕΡΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΜΙΑ, ΣΕΒΑΣΤΑ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΗΑ, etc., in honour of Julius Caesar, Augustus, etc.

ΑΔΡΙΑΝΑ, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΑ ΠΑΝΑΘΗΝΑΙΑ, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΟΣ, in honour of Hadrian.

ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΙΑ, ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΑ, ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΙΑΝΑ, ΑΓΩΝ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΙΑΝΟΣ, ΑΚΤΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΙΑΝΑ, ΑΥΡΗΛΙΑ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΙΑΝΑ, etc., in honour of the various Emperors who bore the name of Antoninus.

ΚΟΜΟΔΕΙΑ, ΑΚΤΙΑ ΚΟΜΟΔΕΙΑ, ΚΟΜΟΔΕΙΟΣ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΟΣ, etc., in honour of Commodus.

ΣΕΥΗΡΕΙΑ, ΣΕΒΗΡΕΙΑ, ΣΕΟΥΗΡΙΑ, ΣΕΒΗΡΕΙΑ ΜΕΓΑΛΑ, ΣΕΒΗΡΙΑ ΝΥΜΦΙΑ, ΣΕΥΗΡΕΙΑ ΠΡΩΤΑ, ΣΕΟΥΗΡΙΑ ΝΕΜΑΙΑ, etc., in honour of Septimius Severus; ΕΠΙΔΗΜΙΑ Β ΣΕΥΗΡΕΙΑ, in commemoration of the second visit of Severus to Perinthus.

ΣΕΟΥΗΡΙΑ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΙΑ, ΚΟΙΝΟΣ ΣΕΥΗΡΙΟΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΙΟΣ, ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΙΑ, ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΑΚΤΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΙΑ, ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΙΑ, etc., in honour of the brothers Caracalla and Geta.

ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΕΙΑ, ΑΤΤΑΛΕΙΑ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΕΙΑ ΚΑΠΙΤΩΛΙΑ, ΑΤΤΑΛΗΑ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΗΑ, ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΗΑ ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΑ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΑ, ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΑ, etc., in honour of Gordian III and Valerian.

VI.

ΚΟΙΝΟΝ—ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΑΣΙΑΣ, ΠΡΩΤΑ ΚΟΙΝΑ ΑΣΙΑΣ, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΒΕΙΘΥΝΙΑΣ and ΚΟΜ. ΒΙΤ., ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΩΝ, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΓΑΛΑΤΩΝ and ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΓΑΛΑΤΙΑΣ, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΝ, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΘΡΑΚΩΝ, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΙΩΝΩΝ, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΠΑΝΙΩΝΙΟΝ, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΙΩΝΙΑ, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΙΓ ΠΟΛΕΩΝ, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΚΙΛΙΚΙΑΣ, ΚΟΙΝΟΣ ΚΙΛΙΚΙΑΣ, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΚΡΗΤΩΝ, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΚΥΠΡΙΩΝ, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΛΑΛΑΣΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΕΝΝΑΤΩΝ, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΛΕΣΒΙΩΝ, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΛΥΚΑΟΝΙΑΣ, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΠΟΝΤΟΥ, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΣΥΡΙΑΣ, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΤΑΡΣΟΥ, ΚΟΙΝΟΣ ΤΩΝ ΤΡΙΩΝ ΕΠΑΡΧΙΩΝ, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΦΟΙΝΙΚΗΣ, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΦΡΥΓΙΑΣ, ΚΟΙΝΟΣ ΣΕΟΥΗΡΙΟΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΙΟΣ, etc.

District Festivals and Common Games. See Index III.

VII.

ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΑ—ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΟΣ, ΙΕΡΑ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΑ, ΙΕΡΟΣ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟΣ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΟΣ, ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΑ, ΘΕΟΓΑΜΙΑ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΑ, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΟΣ, ΚΟΜΟΔΕΙΟΣ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΟΣ, ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΗΑ ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΑ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΑ.

CERT[AMEN] SAC[RVM] CAP[ITOLINVM] OECV[MENICVM] ISELASTI[CVM] HEL[IOPOLITANVM].

CERT[AMEN] SAC[RVM] PER[IODICVM] OECVME[NICVM] ISELAS[TICVM]. Oecumenic Festivals.

VIII.

ΑΓΩΝΕΣ ΙΕΡΟΙ—Sacred Games. *Nicaea.*

ΑΓΩΝΟΘΕΣΙΑ—The right or privilege of Presidency of the Games and not the name of a Festival. *Thessalonica, Gordus Julia.*

ΑΡΙΣΤΑ—ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΕΙΑ ΑΡΙΣΤΑ, ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΕΙΑ ΑΡΙΣΤΑ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ with addition sometimes of ΜΕΓΑΛΑ.

ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΑΡΧΙΑ—The office of President of the Gymnasium. No games appear to have been so called. *Anazarbus, Colybrassus, Syedra.*

ΕΝΜΟΝΙΔΕΙΑ—Signification doubtful. *Magnesia ad Sipylum* (p. 551).

ΕΠΙΔΗΜΙΑ. See above (V).

ΕΠΙΝΕΙΚΙΑ, ΕΠΙΝΕΙΚΙΟΣ—*Tarsus, Laodiceia Phrygiae.* Games in commemoration of Victories, e.g. ΚΑΒΕΙΡΙΑ ΕΠΙΝΕΙΚΙΑ, *Thessalonica:* ΕΝ ΚΟΔΡΙΓΑΙΣ ΟΡΟΙΣ ΚΙΛΙΚΩΝ ΣΕΥΗΡΕΙΑ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΕΠΙΝΕΙΚΙΑ, *Tarsus.*

ΕΦΕΣΙΑ—Games in honour of the Ephesian Artemis.

ΘΕΜΙΔΕΣ—Games of which the prize consisted of a sum of money, celebrated at various Pamphilian and Cilician cities.

ΘΕΟΓΑΜΙΑ—Games in honour of the Epithalamia of Hades and Persephone, *Corycus, Tarsus:* ΘΕΟΓΑΜΙΑ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΑ, *Nysa.*

ΙΕΡΑ—Sacred games in general; an epithet applied to various festivals.

ISELASTICA—The celebration of the triumphal entry into the city of a victor, formed from the verb εἰσελαύνειν: CERTAMEN SACRVM PERIODICVM OECVMENICVM ISELASTICVM, *Sidon:* CERTAMEN SACRVM CAPITOLINVM OECVMENICVM ISELASTICVM HELIOPOLITANVM, *Heliopolis*, p. 663.

ΚΕΝΔΡΕΙΣΕΙΑ—Signification doubtful. ΚΕΝΔΡΕΙΣΕΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, *Philippopolis:* ΚΕΝΔΡΕΣΙΑ, *Nicaea.*

ΜΕΓΑΛΑ—Epithet applied to various games, as ΣΕΥΗΡΕΙΑ ΜΕΓΑΛΑ, etc.

ΜΥΣΤΙΚΑ—Games held in connection with certain mysteries, as ΙΕΡΟΣ ΠΥΘΙΟΣ ΜΥΣΤΙΚΟΣ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΟΣ, a festival held at *Side.*

ΝΑΥΜΑΧΙΑ—Contests of ships. *Gadara Decap.*

ΝΥΜΦΙΑ—Games in honour of local Nymphs. ΣΕΒΗΡΙΑ ΝΥΜΦΙΑ. *Anchialus.*

ΟΡΤΥΓΟΘΗΡΑ—Quail hunt. *Tarsus.*

ΠΕΡΙΟΔΙΚΑ—CERTAMEN SACRVM PERIODICVM OECVMENICVM ISELASTICVM, etc. Νικᾶν τὴν περίοδον was a phrase applied to one who had borne off the prize at each of the four great public games. Hence περίοδος came also to mean the period of time between one celebration of the games and the next, and so games recurring at fixed periods were termed Periodica.

ΠΡΩΤΑ—Games held at cities claiming the title ΠΡΩΤΗ, as ΠΡΩΤΑ ΠΑΜΦΥΛΩΝ at *Side*, the 'first city' of Pamphylia; ΠΡΩΤΑ ΚΟΙΝΑ ΑΣΙΑΣ at *Smyrna*, the 'first city' of the Province of Asia.

ΣΩΤΗΡΕΙΑ—Festivals held in honour of the saviour of the State, as at *Sicyon* in honour of Aratus, at *Ancyra* in honour of the god Asklepios, ΑΣΚΛΗΠΕΙΑ ΣΩΤΗΡΕΙΑ, etc.

ΧΡΥΣΑΝΘΕΙΝΑ, *Sardes* (p. 553), ΧΡΥΣΑΝΤΙΝΑ, *Hierapolis* (p. 564), ΣΕΒΗΡΕΙΑ ΧΡΥΣΑΝΘΕΙΑ, etc.—Games probably so called from the colour of the flowers which formed the prize.

§ 16. *Titles and Epithets applied to Cities.*

Under Roman rule many Greek cities sought to preserve a semblance of their ancient freedom by adding to their names high-sounding titles or epithets, with some of which there can be no doubt that certain immunities and privileges were bound up, while others seem to have had little or no distinct value or signification. The limits of this Manual do not warrant an enquiry into the nature of the privileges conveyed by these titles (where such existed). I shall therefore content myself with enumerating as briefly as possible some of the more remarkable which the student will meet with in the course of this work.

Civic titles: Imperial, ethnic, geographical.

It will be therefore unnecessary to recapitulate in this place all the Imperial titles, such as ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΩΝ, ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ, ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ, etc., which so many cities appended to their names by permission of the Emperor or of the Senate, either out of gratitude for benefits conferred

upon them or merely out of flattery to the reigning prince. I may also pass over another class of titles by which certain Asiatic cities sought to perpetuate the memory of their origin, such as ΔΩΡΙΕΩΝ, ΕΙΩΝΩΝ, ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, etc.; nor need I dwell upon those cases where the geographical position of a city is specified by the addition to its name of the prepositions *ἀπό*, *ἐν*, *ἐπί*, *κατά*, *πρός*, or *ὑπό*, followed by the name of the mountain, river, or sea, on which the city stood, as ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩΙ ΚΑΛΥΚΑΔΝΩΙ. Lists of these three classes of titles will be found in Index IV.

Civic titles indicating privileges and empty titles.

These eliminated, the following list will be found to be still divisible into two sections, (*α*) Titles involving privileges more or less real and substantial, and (*β*) Vainglorious and empty titles.

(*α*) Titles involving Privileges.

Α. Μ. Κ. Γ. Β. and Α. Μ. Κ. Γ. Γ., *Πρώτη μεγίστη καλλίστη, γράμματι Βουλῆς* or *Γερουσίας*. *Tarsus* and *Anazarbus Ciliciae*. (Le Bas and Waddington, *Voy. arch.*, iii. 349.)

ΑΡΧ[ΟΥΣΗ] ΠΑΦΛ[ΑΓΟΝΙΑΣ]. *Gangra* and *Germanicopolis Paplagoniae*.

ΑΣΥΛΟΣ, ΙΕΡΑ ΑΣΥΛΟΣ, ΙΕΡΑ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΣ. The titles 'sacred and inviolable' are usually found combined in the formula ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, which occurs most frequently on the coins of Cilician and Syrian cities from the second century B.C. downwards. The towns which enjoyed the right of Asylum claimed to be under the divine protection of the gods whose temples stood within their territories. In some few instances the Divinity itself is said to possess the right of asylum, as ΑΣΥΛΟΥ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ (*Ephesus*, p. 498).

ΑΤΕΛΗΣ. Possessing the privilege of *immunitas* or exemption from tribute (*Alabanda*, p. 519).

ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΣ. The privilege of 'autonomy' was conferred by the Romans upon certain cities chiefly in Pisidia, Cilicia, and Syria. With regard to the *lex* or constitution of such cities see Marquardt, *Handbuch der römischen Alterthümer*, iv. p. 78.

ΕΒΔΟΜΗ ΤΗΣ ΑΣΙΑΣ. Seventh city of Asia, *Magnesia* (p. 502); referring to the order of precedence which the city took in the festal procession with which the games called *Κοινὰ Ἀσίας* were opened.

ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑ. *Civitas libera*, an epithet applied to those cities which had received the rights and privileges of freedom at the hands of the Romans by means of a Senatus consultum. The right of *libertas* was a free gift which could be withdrawn at the pleasure of Rome. Cf. Tacitus, *Ann.* xii. 58.

Η ΤΟ[ΥΣ] ΚΑΠΟΥΣ ΕΧΟΥΣΑ (?). Guardian of the sacred groves (?) (*Termessus*, p. 594).

ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΣ. In its literal acceptation of the 'mother city' in respect of her colonies this title rarely occurs; but cf. the legend of certain Imperial coins of *Heracleia in Bithynia*, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ ΜΑΤΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΙΚΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΩΝ (p. 442). Many towns were, however, called *Μητροπόλεις* which had never sent forth colonies. In such cases the word simply means the chief city of a province or district. In some provinces, as in Asia, there

were several Μητροπόλεις, which is to be perhaps accounted for by the fact that such provinces were composed of several previously distinct parts. In many instances, however, the title Μητρόπολις seems to have been granted merely as an honorary distinction, probably in the case of the Province of Asia, to those towns in which the games called Κοινὰ Ἀσίας were celebrated. Similarly the title Μητρόπολις τῆς Ἰωνίας, applied to Miletus (*Corp. Inscr. Att.*, iii. 480), may be explained as referring to the Panionian Festival κοινὸν ιγ̄ πόλεων, κοινὸν πανιώνιον, or κοινὸν μητροπολείτων τῶν ἐν Ἰωνίᾳ, etc., common to the thirteen cities of the Ionian League. Another meaning must be assigned to Μητρόπολις when there is reason to suppose that it was adopted from religious motives. It then means the 'city of the mother,' i. e. Kybele. Cf. the analogous names Diospolis, Letopolis, etc.

ΝΑΥΑΡΧΙΣ was a title adopted by, or conferred by the Emperor upon, various maritime cities, such as *Nicopolis* in Epirus, *Tomi* in Moesia, *Side* in Pamphylia, *Aegae*, *Corycus*, and *Sebaste* in Cilicia, *Dora*, *Sidon*, and *Tripolis* in Phoenicia, on account of their convenience as naval stations or of their naval importance in their several provinces.

ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΣ, probably 'Temple-Keeper,' was a title applied to those whose function it was to keep in repair the sacred edifices and generally to superintend all affairs connected with the due observance of the sacred rites and ceremonies, and to safeguard the temple treasury. The office of Neokoros was a dignity often conferred upon the highest magistrates of the State, such as Archons, Strategi, Prytaneis, Grammateis, etc.

As an honorary title it was also commonly adopted by the city itself. Of this practice the Imperial coinage affords ample evidence, as does also the well-known passage in the Acts of the Apostles (xix. 35), Ἄνδρες Ἐφέσιοι, τίς γάρ ἐστιν ἄνθρωπος ὃς οὐ γινώσκει τὴν Ἐφεσίων πόλιν νεωκόρον οὖσαν τῆς μεγάλης θεᾶς Ἀρτέμιδος καὶ τοῦ Διοπετοῦς;

So also when temples were erected and altars set up in honour of the Roman Emperor and of the Imperial city, the servile Greek towns of Asia sought and usually obtained permission to style themselves ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΙ, the words ΤΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΝ being either expressed or understood. The Imperial Neokorate probably carried with it the right of presidency at the Augustan Festivals (ΣΕΒΑΣΜΙΑ) and the duty of providing for the expenses of the sacrifices and games appertaining thereto. From time to time the Neokorate appears to have been conferred afresh upon the more illustrious cities. Thus Ephesus in the reign of Claudius is simply ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΣ, from Hadrian to Caracalla ΔΙΣ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΣ, then under Caracalla ΤΡΙΣ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΣ, and in the time of Elagabalus ΤΕΤΡΑΚΙΣ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΣ, and then again ΤΡΙΣ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΣ under Maximinus. A similar return to a lower number after a higher had already been in use has been noticed at several cities. Eckhel suggests in explanation, that a Neokorate conferred by a deceased Emperor whose name was no longer held in honour may have been suppressed or eliminated, either because its continued observance involved too heavy an expense, or perhaps to flatter the new Emperor, to whom the mention of benefits conferred by his predecessor may not always have been acceptable.

ΠΡΩΤΗ. The precise signification of the title *πρώτη* has been a subject of nearly as much discussion among archaeologists as the claim to possess it was a matter of eager contention between rival cities in ancient times. Among the towns which claimed the *πρωτεῖον* or primacy in their several districts were *Nicaea* and *Nicomedia* in Bithynia, *Ephesus* and *Smyrna* in Ionia, *Pergamum* in Mysia, and others. By Dio Chrysostom this strife was ridiculed as a contention about a mere empty title signifying nothing, as is evident from the following passage: *ἡμεῖς δὲ οἰόμεθα, ἐὰν ἐπιγραφῶμέν που πρῶτοι, τὸ πρωτεῖον ἕξειν· ποῖον, ἄνδρες Νικομηδεῖς, πρωτεῖον;—οὗ τί τὸ ὄφελός ἐστιν; οὗ τί τὸ ἔργον; ἀφ' οὗ πότερον πλουσιώτεροι γενησόμεθα ἢ μείζονες ἢ δυνατώτεροι;* κ.τ.λ. (*Orat.* xxxviii. 144.) In the words of an old Greek proverb he also says *περὶ ὄνου σκιᾶς διαφέρονται*, 'they quarrel about the shadow of an ass.' The most probable explanation is that *πρώτη*, like *ἑβδόμη τῆς Ἀσίας*, applied to *Magnesia*, and *τρίτη τῶν ἐκεῖ* to *Aspendus* (Philostratus, *V. Apoll.* i. 15), referred simply to the order of precedence of the various cities in the grand processions with which the public games were opened. Thus when *Ephesus* proudly styles herself *ἡ πρώτη πασῶν καὶ μεγίστη, μόνοι πρῶτοι Ἀσίας*, etc., and *Smyrna πρῶτοι Ἀσίας κάλλει καὶ μεγέθει*, we may infer that the reference is to the *Κοινὰ Ἀσίας* celebrated sometimes at Ephesus and sometimes at Smyrna. Similarly when *Mytilene* is *πρώτη Λέσβου*, *Samos πρώτη Ἰωνίας*, *Tralles πρώτη Ἑλλάδος*, etc. (for other examples see Index IV, s. v. *πρώτη*), it would appear that they were 'First' in the local Festivals called *κοινὰ Λεσβίων*, *κοινὰ Ἰώνων*, and *κοινὸν τῆς Ἑλλάδος* (*C. I. Gr.*, 5852).

ΦΙΛΗ ΣΥΜΜΑΧΟΣ ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ or ΠΙΣΤΗ ΦΙΛΗ ΣΥΜΜΑΧΟΣ ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ, *Civitas foederata*, a title to which those cities only had a right between whom and Rome a formal treaty existed by which it was stipulated *ut eosdem, quos populus Romanus, amicos atque hostes habeant* (Livy, 38. 8. 10). See *Side* (p. 587), and *Sillyum* (p. 588).

ΦΙΛΟΡΩΜΑΙΟΣ, *Amica Romanorum* (*Carrhae*, p. 688), has perhaps a similar signification.

(β) Empty Titles.

ΑΡΙΣΤΗ ΜΕΓΙΣΤΗ, Best and greatest. *Nicaea*, p. 443.

Γ[ΝΩΡΙΜΟΣ (?)], Notable. *Abila*, p. 664; *Gadara*, p. 665.

ΕΝΔΟΞΟΣ, Illustrious. *Side*, p. 587; *Anazarbus*, p. 598; *Damascus*, p. 662.

ΕΝΔΟΞΟΤΕΡΑ, More illustrious. *Syedra*, p. 612.

ΕΝΤΙΜΟΣ, Honourable. *Lalassis*, p. 604.

ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟΣ, Distinguished. *Neapolis Samariae*, p. 678.

ΕΣΤΙΑ ΘΕΩΝ, Home of the Gods. *Germanicopolis*, p. 433.

ΕΥΣΕΒΗΣ, Holy. *Zephyrium*, p. 618.

ΕΥΣΕΒΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΥΓΕΝΗΣ, Holy and noble. *Nicaea*, p. 443.

ΘΕΙΟΣ, Divine. *Carrhae*, p. 688.

ΛΑΜΠΡΟΤΑΤΗ, Most splendid. *Side*, p. 587.

ΜΑΤΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΙΚΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΩΝ, Mother of Colonies. *Heracleia Bith.*, p. 443. See also ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΣ.

ΜΥΣΤΙΣ, Initiated. *Side*, p. 587.

ΠΕΙΟΣ (?), Pius, after Antoninus Pius (?). *Ephesus*, p. 498.

ΣΕΜΝΗ, Venerable. *Syedra*, p. 612.

§ 17. *Alliance Coins.*

Alliances of two or more cities are of very common occurrence on the coinage of the Imperial age, especially in Asia Minor. A 'Concordia' of two cities is expressed by the word ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ, as ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. The types of alliance coins are various, but they almost always contain some kind of allusion to the alliance. In most cases the allied towns are represented by their respective divinities; thus a coin of Ephesus, Smyrna, and Pergamum, in alliance, has for its type the Ephesian Artemis, the Nemesis of Smyrna, and the Asklepios of Pergamum. Sometimes the types were considered as alone sufficient to indicate the towns between which the alliance was contracted, a single name, that of the issuing state, being placed on the coin, as ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ ΜΥΤΙΛΗΝΑΙΩΝ, the divinities represented showing quite clearly that the alliance in question was between Mytilene, Pergamum, Ephesus, and Smyrna. Another type of common occurrence is Two hands joined. This device occasionally takes the place of the word ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ, which may be said to be implied in the type.

With regard to the exact nature of the *ὁμόνοιαι* recorded on Greek coins of the Imperial age Eckhel (iv. 338) has justly remarked that they cannot be regarded in the light of veritable alliances for purposes of mutual defence, or even of monetary alliances, for these would hardly have been permitted by their Roman masters. Sometimes when the allied towns happen to be near neighbours we may suppose that the alliances consisted in the joint celebration of games and festivals, but in the case of cities remote from one another they can be little else than mere empty compliments paid by one municipality to another.

§ 18. *Colonial Coins.*

The coinage of the Roman colonies in the Western portion of the Empire comes to an end quite early. In Sicily it does not extend beyond the reign of Augustus; in Africa and Numidia, that of Tiberius; in Spain, that of Caligula. Babba in Mauretania is the only colony in the West which continues to coin money down to the time of Galba, A. D. 68–69 (Eckhel, iv. 500).

In the East, on the other hand, the colonial coinage was prolonged, like that of the Greek towns, down to the age of Gallienus. A large number of cities were, in point of fact, not colonized until the time of Sept. Severus or even later. Nearly all such towns on their colonization had the Latin language imposed upon them, in place of the Greek which they had formerly made use of. The types of colonial coins are various. There are, however, a few which, from their continual recurrence on the coins of colonies, and of colonies only, must be considered as distinctive colonial types. These are the following :—

(i) The Founder of the Colony performing the sacred rite of marking out the boundaries of the town with a plough to which a bull and a cow are yoked. Cf. Servius *ad Virg. Aen.* vii. 755, 'Conditores enim civitatis taurum in dexteram, vaccam intrinsecus jungebant, et incincti ritu Gabino, id est, togae parte caput velati, parte succincti, tenebant stivam incurvam ut glebae omnes

intrinsecus caderent. Et ita sulco ducto loca murorum designabant, aratrum suspendentes circa loca portarum.'

(ii) Military standards, sometimes accompanied by the numbers of the Legions from which the colonists were drawn.

(iii) The Wolf and Twins, symbolical of the Roman origin of the colony.

(iv) Aeneas carrying his father Anchises and accompanied by the young Ascanius.

(v) The Satyr Marsyas, standing with his right hand raised and with a wine-skin thrown over his shoulder, in the attitude of the famous statue in the Roman Forum and symbolical of the *jus Latinum* enjoyed by a town. (Cf. Servius *ad Aen.* iii. 20; iv. 58; and Macrob. *Saturn.*, iv. 12.)

The inscriptions on the coins of Colonies are in the nominative case and often much abbreviated, as C. I. A. D. for Colonia Julia Augusta Diensis, on coins of Dium. (For other abbreviations see Index IV (β).) In addition to the names which the colonies received from the Emperors by whom they were founded, such as Julia, Trajana, Hadriana, etc., they frequently adopted an additional epithet or title, such as VICTRIX, INVICTA, FELIX, PIA, NOBILIS, PVLCHRA, PACENSIS, PRIMA, GEMINA or GEMELLA, CONCORDIA, LAVS IVLIA, etc. The origin of most of these is doubtful; the title GEMINA, however, clearly signifies that the colonies so called were founded by veterans from *two legions*, or from a legion itself called Gemina or Gemella from its mixed composition. Cf. Caesar, *Bell. Civ.*, iii. 4, 'Unam (legionem) quam factam ex duabus gemellam appellabat.'

The following among other magistrates' titles are of frequent occurrence on the coins of Roman colonies (see Index V (β)):—

II VIR., Duumviri.

II VIR Q. or QVINQ., Duumviri quinquennales.

PRAEF. II VIR., Praefecti duumviri; PRAEF. QVINQ., Praefecti qninquennales; IIII VIR., Quatuor viri.

AED., Aediles. (Coins of Spain.)

DD., Decuriones. The formula EX D.D. stands for ex decreto decurionum.

§ 19. *Dated Coins.*

The ordinary method by which the ancients dated their coins was, as we have seen, by inscribing upon them the name of the eponymous annual magistrate. It was not until after the age of Alexander that the custom of placing dates in the form of numerals upon the coins began to prevail. After the foundation of the dynasty of the Seleucidae in Syria the practice was introduced of dating the Royal Syrian coins according to the Seleucid era, which was computed from B. C. 312. In Egypt the Ptolemies usually dated their money by the regnal years of the king. This custom of dating according to an epoch became common in parts of Asia Minor and Syria in the second and first centuries B. C., and was continued under the Empire.

The epochs in use at the various cities owed their origin to various circumstances. Some are local eras, dating from an important event in the history of the city on the coins of which they occur. Others were computed from one

or other of the great landmarks in the history of the district or the province in which the cities using them were situated. Of the former class it is frequently impossible, in the absence of sufficient evidence, to decide to what event they owe their origin, although there is no great difficulty in fixing the year from which they start.

Among the well known and widely used historical eras the following may be here mentioned. The eras of merely local interest will be noticed under the towns where they occur, and a list of them will be found in Index VII, s. v. '*Era.*'

THE SELEUCID ERA. After the victory of Seleucus and Ptolemy over Demetrius at Gaza, B.C. 312, the former took possession of Babylonia. Hence the Seleucid era was reckoned from October 1st, B.C. 312.

THE POMPEIAN ERA. In B.C. 64 Pompeius after the defeat of Tigranes entered Syria. During the winter B.C. 64–63 he had his headquarters in Damascus and spent some months in organizing the affairs of Syria and reducing it to the condition of a Roman province. The coins of Antioch, Epiphaneia, and Seleucia in Syria, of all the cities of the Decapolis, and of Dora in Phoenicia, confirm the fact that the Pompeian era was computed from B.C. 64.

THE CAESARIAN ERA dates from the victory of Caesar over Pompeius at Pharsalia, Aug. 9th, B.C. 48. The city of Antioch, however, reckoned the commencement of the era from the autumn of the preceding year, B.C. 49. The people of Laodiceia in Syria, on the other hand, made the first year of the Caesarian era to end in B.C. 47, when Caesar spent some time in their city and conferred many benefits upon it. For like reasons Aegae in Cilicia and Gabala in Syria computed the beginning of the Caesarian era from the year B.C. 47.

THE ACTIAN ERA dates from the victory of Caesar over Antony at Actium in B.C. 31. See *Beroea*, p. 211; *Antioch*, p. 657; *Apameia*, p. 658; *Rhosus*, p. 661; and *Seleucia*, p. 661.

The mode of expressing the date is as follows:—

Units . .	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	A	B	Γ	Δ	E	ϛ	Z	H	⊙
Tens . .	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
	I	K	Λ	M	N	Ξ	O	Π	Ϙ
Hundreds .	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900
	P	Σ	T	Y	Φ	X	[Ψ	Ω	ϡ]

The numerals are sometimes preceded by the word ЄTOYC, as ЄTOYC ΡΛΓ, Anno 133. On the Egyptian coinage, both under the Ptolemies and under the Roman Emperors, the character L almost always precedes the date. This sign is an ancient Egyptian symbol, which is used in papyrus inscriptions to show that the characters which follow it are numerals. It was formerly thought that it was the initial letter of the rare word Λυκάβας, a year, but there is no doubt that this was a mistaken explanation.

NOTANDA.

Gold coins (aurum) are distinguished by the letters *N*.
Electrum coins „ „ „ EL.
Silver coins (argentum) „ „ *R*.
Billon and Potin coins (alloys of silver and bronze) by Bil. and Pot.
Bronze coins (aes) „ Æ.

The disk of metal on which the types are struck is called the *Flan*.
The front or face of a coin is called the *Obverse*. *Obv.*
The back of the coin is called the *Reverse*. *Rev.*
The principal device represented on the *obv.* or *rev.* is called the *Type*.
Adjunct devices or secondary types are called *Symbols*.
The area or space between the type and the circumference is called the *Field*.
The lower portion of the area beneath the type and cut off from the rest of the field by a horizontal line is called the *Exergue*.
Portions of a coin which are sunk below the level of the surface of the field are said to be *Incuse*.

CORRIGENDA.

Page 39, line 15, *for* site *read* side.
Page 53, line 7, *for* ΓΥΛΛΩ *read* ΑΓΟΛΛ (?).
Page 53, line 4 from bottom *for* ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΣ *read* ΛΥΚΙΝΟΣ.
Page 243, line 11, Demetrius. This coin, a cast of which from the specimen in the Hunter Collection I have only lately had an opportunity of examining, is *false*. The name of this Demetrius must therefore be struck out from the list of Thracian dynasts.
Page 323, line 1, *for* ΗΡΑΚΛΗΣ *read* ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΗΣ.
Page 323, line 8, *for* Roma? *read* Metellus?
Page 348, line 7 from bottom, *for* Buraecus *read* Buraïcus.
Page 400. The coins here attributed to Naxus in Crete must be transferred to Axus in the same island, the initial letter Ϻ or Ν being a local form of the Digamma. See Halbherr, *Mittheilungen des Arch. Inst. in Athen.*, Bd. XI. p. 84.
Page 422, line 6 from bottom, *for* First *read* Fourth to First.
Page 424, line 2, *for* ΠΟΝ,ΤΟΥ *read* ΠΟΝΤΟΥ.
Page 462, l. 20, *for* Caria *read* Lydia.
Page 630, Germa Galatiae. The coins reading ACTIA DVSARIA probably belong to Bostra in Arabia (see *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1886, p. 279).
Page 651, line 15 from bottom, *for* Tripolis B.C. 64 *read* Tripolis B.C. 111.
Page 674, l. 2, *for* from the Seleucid and Pompeian eras B.C. 312 and B.C. 64 *read* from the Seleucid era B.C. 312 or from the era of Tripolis B.C. 111. (See J. P. Six, *L'ère de Tripolis, Ann. de Num.*, 1886.)
Page 689, line 22, *for* Marciniana *read* Macriniana.
Page 783, line 24, *for* ΗΡ[ΕΜΕΝΟΣ] *read* ΗΡ[ΗΜΕΝΟΣ].

MANUAL

OF

GREEK NUMISMATICS.

HISPANIA.

[Heiss, *Monnaies antiques de l'Espagne.* Paris, 1870.
Delgado, *Medallas autonomas de España.* Seville, 1871–1876.
Zobel de Zangróniz, *Estudio histórico de la moneda antigua Española.* Madrid, 1879.]

THE ancient coins of the Spanish peninsula are of the following classes: Greek, Phoenician, Hispano-Carthaginian, Romano-Iberian, and Roman.

Before circ. B.C. 350.

Uncertain mints. The earliest coins struck in Spain consist of small divisions of the Phocaic drachm, Thirds, Sixths, Twelfths, and Twenty-fourths, weighing respectively about 18, 9, 4½, and 2¼ grains. These coins are of the class which appears to have been current in various Greek colonies along the north-western coasts of Italy, and those of Liguria. The varieties found in Spain are, however, less archaic in style than those discovered in 1867 at Auriol in the Department of the Bouches-du-Rhône, and at Volterra in Tuscany (*Revue numismatique*, N. S. xiv. 348–360, and *Periodico di Numismatica*, 1872, 208). For the most part these little coins have archaic heads on the obverse and incuse reverses.

Emporiae was founded by Phocaeans of Massilia in the first half of the fourth cent. B.C. It was situated near the north-eastern extremity of Spain, and it soon rose to be one of the chief ports in the western basin of the Mediterranean, supplanting the neighbouring town of Rhoda.

Circ. B.C. 350–250.

Among the uncertain coins of Spanish origin above mentioned are some with types on both sides bearing the legends Ε, ΕΜ, or ΕΜΠ. They bear on the obverse either a head of Persephone or a head of Pallas, and on the reverse a cock, one or two ivy-leaves, three astragali, a cuttle-fish, a two-handled vase, a bull's head facing, a wolf's head, an owl, a man-

headed bull, or a goat standing. The later varieties show sometimes a female head facing with flowing hair or a head of Persephone in profile, and on the reverse a horseman with flying chlamys, a bird, three birds, a female head, a butting bull, two dolphins, or last, a flying Pegasos whose head is sometimes fancifully formed like a little winged Eros seated in a stooping posture and stretching out his hands towards his feet. These last-mentioned obols of the Pegasos type are contemporary with the better-known drachms of Emporiae, of which the chief varieties are the following:—

Shortly before circ. B.C. 250.

ΕΝΓΟΡΙΤΩΝ Head of Persephone copied from Siculo-Punic coins.	Horse standing crowned by flying Nike, (Heiss, *Mon. ant. de l'Espagne*, Pl. I. 1) . . . . . Æ Drachm
Similar head surrounded by dolphins.	ΕΝΓΟΡΙΤΩΝ Pegasos flying r. (Heiss, Pl. I. 2) . . . Æ Drachm
Id.	ΕΜΓΟΡΙΤΩΝ Pegasos r., his head formed like a crouching Eros. (Heiss, Pl. I. 3–7). . . . . Æ Drachm
Head of Artemis r., in front, dolphins.	„ Id. (Heiss, Pl. I. 8). Æ Drachm

These drachms are of the same standard as those of Massilia, Rhoda, and Gades. In weight they range between 78 and 62 grs.

Circ. B.C. 250–206.

The drachms of this period struck at and in the vicinity of Emporiae, frequently bear Iberian inscriptions and are clearly imitated from the purely Greek coins above described. These continued to be struck at least down to the time of the formation of the Roman Province in B.C. 206; the later issues having been already reduced to the weight of the older Roman denarii of $\frac{1}{72}$ lb., somewhat less than 70 grs.

The remaining coins of Emporiae are bronze of the Romano-Iberian class (see below, p. 5).

Rhoda was an ancient foundation from the island of Rhodes. It stood in the bay at the foot of the Pyrenaeum promontory. Its coinage is contemporary with that of the earliest drachms of Emporiae, by which it was superseded after being current for a short time only.

Shortly before circ. B.C. 250.

ΡΟΔΗΤΩΝ Head of Persephone.	Rose in full bloom seen in front. (Heiss, Pl. I. 1–3) . Æ Drachm 78–70 grs.

Of these coins, which are all of good style, there are great numbers of Iberian and Gaulish imitations, many of them extremely barbarous and, for the most part, belonging to a more recent period. The reverse-type of the coins of this city, the Rose, contains an allusion to the name of the town. Cf. also the same type on the coins of Rhodes.

Gades (*Cadiz*), the extreme western emporium of the ancient world, was established by the Phoenicians long before the beginning of classical history. Its silver coinage cannot, however, have commenced much before the middle of the third cent. B.C., and it comes to an end in B.C. 206, when the town submitted to the Romans. The types of its coins refer to the cultus of the Tyrian Herakles (Melkart) and to the

fisheries for which Gades was famous (Athen. vii. p. 315; Pollux, vi. 49; Hesych. s. v. Gadeira).

Before circ. B.C. 250–206.

Head of the Tyrian Herakles (Melkart) in lion's skin. (Heiss, Pl. LI. 1–4.	Tunny fish and Phoenician inscrr.; above, מבעל or מהלם; beneath, אנדר or הגדר . . . . . Æ

The denominations known are the drachm, 78 grs., half-drachm, 39 grs., together with Sixths, Twelfths, and Twenty-fourths of the drachm, the three last being uninscribed. The standard to which these coins belong is either indigenous or of Carthaginian origin, and appears to be the same as that of the money of Emporiae and Rhoda.

Ebusus. The island of Ebusus (*Iviza*) was inhabited by a Phoenician population. It was always closely allied with Carthage, whence the standard of its coins was derived. The silver money of Ebusus is probably contemporary with that of Emporiae, but it does not extend beyond B.C. 217, when the Balearic islands submitted to Rome.

Dancing Kabeiros facing holding hammer and serpent.	Bull walking. (Heiss, Pl. LXIII. 1, 2) . . . . . Æ

Didrachm 154 grs., Hemidrachm 39 grs., and Quarter-drachm. The bronze coins of Ebusus have usually on the obverse the figure of a Kabeiros with hammer and serpent, and on the reverse an inscription, in Phoenician characters, איבשם, containing the name of the island. The soil of Ebusus was supposed to possess the property of destroying venomous reptiles: 'Ebusi terra serpentes fugat' (Plin. *H. N.* iii. v. 11). Hence perhaps the type.

Hispano-Carthaginian Coinage. The founder of the Carthaginian empire in Spain, Hamilcar Barca, and his successors Hasdrubal and Hannibal, have left us a record of their dominion in that country in a series of silver coins which, however, are unfortunately for the most part without inscriptions, but the circumstance that they are almost always found in Spain places their attribution beyond all reasonable doubt. Their place of mintage must have been Carthago Nova, the capital of the Barcide rulers of Spain, in the neighbourhood of which were the prolific silver-mines then worked for the first time. This coinage begins about B.C. 234 and comes to an end in B.C. 210, when the city of Carthago Nova was surprised and taken by P. Scipio. It consists of the following types:—

Circ. B.C. 234–210.

(i) Head of Persephone.	Horse and Palm-tree . . . . . Æ
Id.	Horse without Palm-tree . . . Æ
Id.	Horse's head . . . . . Æ
(ii) Young male head.	Horse and Palm-tree . . . . . Æ
Id.	Horse without Palm-tree . . . Æ
(iii) Head of young Herakles, laur. with club.	Elephant . . . . . Æ
Head of bearded Herakles, laur.	Elephant with rider . . . . . Æ
Head of Pallas in round crested helmet.	Horse standing. . . . . Æ
Id.	Palm-tree . . . . . Æ

(See *Monatsbericht der kön. Akad. d. Wissenschaften.* Berlin, 1863.)

The standard which these coins follow is derived from the Phoenician, the denominations found are the Hexadrachm 354 grs., Tetradrachm 236 grs., Tridrachm 177 grs., Didrachm 118 grs., Drachm 59 grs., and Hemidrachm 29 grs.

The attribution of the above-described series of coins to Spain rather than to the African Carthage, Numidia, and Mauretania, to which countries they were ascribed by Müller, is due to Señor Zobel de Zangróniz (*Estudio histórico de la moneda antigua Española*, Madrid, 1879), who defends it in the first place because they have hitherto been found exclusively in Spain, and this not only singly but in whole hoards; and in the second place on historical grounds, it being extremely improbable that the Barcide rulers of Spain, who derived their wealth from the rich Spanish silver-mines, should have contented themselves with an insignificant bronze currency, or should have been at the pains of sending their silver to be coined at Carthage.

The coins of type (i) (head of Persephone) are attributed by Müller to Carthage; those of type (ii) (young male head) to Masinissa, king of Numidia (B.C. 202–148); and those of type (iii) (head of Herakles) to Micipsa and his brothers (B.C. 148–118).

Zobel points out the improbability of these kings having issued pure silver in large quantities at a time when Carthage herself, for half a century before her destruction, was obliged to have recourse to a billon coinage after having lost the Spanish silver-mines. Style of art, historical probability, and the *provenance* of the coins themselves, all seem to indicate a Spanish origin under the rule of the Barcides, B.C. 234–210. Señor Zobel also regards as Spanish the following coins:—

FIG. 1.

Bust of king diademed.	Punic inscr. Galloping horse (Fig. 1). *Æ* 224 grs.
Head of king diademed [1].	Prow of war-galley with oars. (Müller, *Num. de l'anc. Afrique*, IV. 71) . . *Æ* 117, and *Æ* 229 and 113 grs.

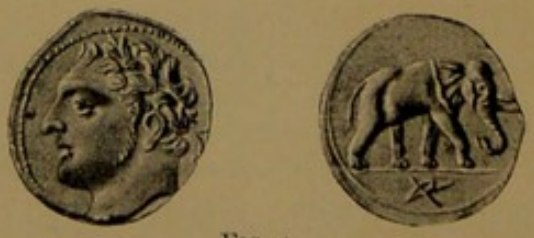

FIG. 2.

Head of king with wreath and diadem entwined.	Elephant (Fig. 2) . . . *Æ* 108 grs.

[1] The gold stater here described, I believe for the first time, is at present in the possession of M. Sambon of Naples. Its authenticity is, however, not above suspicion.

These are attributed by Müller respectively to Vermina of Mauretania, circ. B.C. 200, to Bocchus I or II or Bogud I of Mauretania, B.C. 106–50, and to Jugurtha of Numidia, B.C. 118–106.

Romano-Iberian and Latin Currency. This extensive group of coins owes its origin to the introduction of Roman money into Spain, and to the organisation of a native currency under Roman supervision.

The Romano-Iberian coinage is classed by Señor Zobel under the following geographical headings:—

HISPANIA CITERIOR.

I. Eastern Region.
1. District of Emporiae.
2. „ „ Tarraco.
3. „ „ Ilerda.
4. „ „ Saguntum.

II. Northern Division.
5. District of Osca.
6. „ „ Pompaelo.
7. „ „ Turiaso.
8. „ „ Calagurris.

III. Central Region.
9. District of Numantia.
10. „ „ Bilbilis.
11. „ „ Segobriga.

IV. Southern Region.
12. District of Carthago Nova.
13. „ „ Acci.
14. „ „ Castulo.

HISPANIA ULTERIOR.

I. Eastern Region.
1. District of Obulco [Corduba].
2. „ „ Iliberis.

II. Southern Region.
3. District of Malaca [Abdera].
4. „ „ Asido [Carteia].
5. „ „ Gades.

III. Western Region.
6. District of Carmo [Hispalis].
7. „ „ Myrtilis [Emerita].
8. „ „ Salacia [Ebora][1].

It may be laid down as a general rule that the Iberian inscriptions on the *reverses* of the coins furnish the names of the tribes for whom, or by whom, the coins were issued. These names are in many cases identical with those of the chief towns of the district, but this is by no means always the case; and it is remarkable that on the money of the most important towns the name of the tribe takes the place of that of the city. Thus, for example, the Iberian coins

Of Emporiae	are struck in the name of the		Indigetes.
„ Barcino	„	„	Laietani.
„ Tarraco	„	„	Cessetani.
„ Osca	„	„	Celsitani.
„ Numantia	„	„	Aregoradenses.
„ Saguntum	„	„	Arsenses or Ardeates.
„ Carthago Nova	„	„	Sethicenses.
„ Acci	„	„	Igloetes.

[1] The names in brackets are those of the chief minting places of the Latin and later Imperial coins in the Ulterior province.

The difficulty of attributing the coins with Iberian legends to the various localities is considerable, for it must be borne in mind that a large proportion of these ancient names were exchanged during the period of the Roman dominion for Latin names, and in such cases the attributions must of necessity be more or less conjectural. Only the repeated discovery of the same classes of coins in the same districts can afford us any solid basis for a geographical distribution of the various coins; and even when we are tolerably certain as to the district to which a given class belongs, there must frequently remain an element of uncertainty as to the precise locality within that district to which the class in question ought to be ascribed. Further, when the exact find-spot of a coin is known, its importance as evidence that the coin was issued there must not be exaggerated, for the reason that the Iberian money was issued for military purposes, and was carried about from town to town, and often from province to province in the military chests of the various legions.

The Iberian coinage was, in fact, Roman money, which it was the policy of the Romans to introduce among the various Spanish peoples of the Citerior Province in the form in which it would be most acceptable to them, viz. with native Iberian inscriptions.

In the Ulterior Province, on the other hand, in the south and south-west, the various communities were left very much to follow their own devices in the matter of coinage, which was, however, restricted to bronze. They chose their own coin-types, and placed upon their money the name of the tribe and the names of their own local magistrates in Iberian, Phoenician, Liby-Phoenician or Latin characters. The difficulty of deciphering these inscriptions brings a new element of doubt into the work of attributing the coins of this province, which exists to a far less degree in the case of the money of the Citerior.

The Romano-Iberian coins are classed *chronologically* by Señor Zobel in the following periods:—

	Circ. B.C.	
I.	226–214.	Victoriati of Saguntum, 1st series, wt. 3 scruples. (Wt. 52½ grs.)
		Emporitan drachmae reduced to the older standard of the denarius of $\frac{1}{72}$ lb. (Wt. 70 grs.)
		Oldest coins with Latin legends in the Ulterior Province.
	218.	The Romans begin to strike bronze coins in the Citerior Province with Iberian inscriptions.
	[217.]	[Reduction of the Roman denarius to the weight of $\frac{1}{84}$ lb.] (Wt. 60 grs.)
II.	214–204.	New issue of Victoriati of Saguntum on the reduced standard. (Wt. 45 grs.)
III.	204–154.	Largest issues of Romano-Iberian money.
		B.C. 195. Emporiae and Saguntum cease to strike silver.
		B.C. 171. Foundation of the colony of Carteia.
		Carteia strikes the divisions of the As in bronze.
IV.	154–133.	B.C. 154. Lusitano-Celtiberian War [of Viriatus or Numantia].
		B.C. 138. Foundation of the colony of Valencia.
		Valencia strikes uncial bronze with Latin Legends.
		B.C. 133. Fall of Numantia.
		All coinage prohibited in the Citerior except the bronze of Emporiae and Saguntum.

The provincial reforms of B.C. 133 put an end to the official coinage of money with Iberian inscriptions.

The war of Sertorius, B.C. 80–72, brought about a temporary renewal for a few years of bronze money with bilingual (Iberian and Latin) inscriptions. There is also an isolated coin with an Iberian legend, and a type which perhaps refers to the fall of Ilerda, B.C. 49. With these exceptions it may be safely affirmed that there are no Iberian coins subsequent to B.C. 133.

LATIN COINAGE.

Circ. B.C.

49–45. Civil war in Spain.
Renewal in some towns of the Citerior Province of a bronze coinage with *Latin inscriptions.*

29–A.D. 41. *Imperial Coinage.*
B.C. 27. Augustus. Bronze and brass coinage in the three new provinces, Tarraconensis, Baetica, and Lusitania, continued under Tiberius, A.D. 14–37, and Caligula, A.D. 37–41; but under the last only in Tarraconensis.

GALLIA.

[Saussaye, *Numismatique de la Gaule Narbonnaise.* Paris, 1842.
Duchalais, *Description des médailles Gauloises.* Paris, 1846.
Hucher, *L'Art Gaulois.* Paris, 1868.
Robert, *Monnaies Gauloises.* Paris, 1880.]

The coins of ancient Gaul consist of three principal classes: (i) Greek, of the town of Massilia; (ii) native Gaulish, imitated originally from Greek coins; and (iii) Roman colonial of Lugdunum, Nemausus, Vienna, and Cabellio in the valley of the Rhone.

Massilia was a colony of Phocaea founded about B.C. 600. Its earliest coins are small uninscribed divisions of the Phocaic drachm with incuse reverses and of various types (Trésor d'Auriol, *Rev. num.* N.S. xiv. 348, and *Mélanges de Num.* i. 12 sqq.). Notwithstanding their archaic appearance it does not seem that these little coins are much earlier than the middle of the fifth century B.C. It is not improbable that there were several issues of such coins, extending perhaps over a period of 70 or 80 years.

Next in order of time comes a series of small coins, for the most part obols, struck on both sides. Among these the following types may be mentioned:—

Before circ. B.C. 350.

Head of Apollo(?)[1] of archaic style, wearing a helmet on which is a wheel.	Wheel. (Saussaye, Pl. I. 12–17.) Æ Obol 13–8 grs.

The wheel may be here an emblem of Apollo as the sun-god.

Head of Artemis, of archaic style.	Μ Crab. (Saussaye, Pl. I. 6–10.) Æ Obol.

The crab may be here a symbol of Artemis as the Protectress of Ports, Λιμενοσκόπος (Callim, *Dian.* 39, 259).

[1] Cf. the archaic statue of the Amyclean Apollo as described by Paus. *Lac.* 19, ἔχει δὲ ἐπὶ τῇ κεφαλῇ κράνος.

After circ. B.C. 350.

About the middle of the fourth century the drachm makes its first appearance at Massilia :—

Fig. 3.

Head of Artemis, her hair adorned with sprigs of olive.	ΜΑΣΣΑ Lion. (Fig. 3) . . . . . Æ. Drachm 58–55 grs.

The earliest specimens of these drachms are of very beautiful work. The first branch of the olive-tree is said to have been brought to Massilia with the statue of Artemis from Ephesus[1], hence its presence on these coins. The cultivation of the olive was a source of great wealth to the town.

The fine style of art was not long maintained on the coins of Massilia. This is partly due to their having been carelessly manufactured in large quantities, for they were for a long time the chief currency not only of Southern Gaul as far as Lyons but even of the whole valley of the Po. They were extensively copied by the various Celtic tribes, and the barbarous imitations are now far more common than the pieces of pure Greek work. The smaller divisions have generally on the obverse a head of Apollo, and on the reverse a Wheel and the letters ΜΑ (Saussaye, Pl. I. 24–50).

After circ. B.C. 200.

About the close of the third century a change takes place both in the style and weight of the Massilian coins.

Head of Artemis, with quiver at her shoulder (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLIV. 1).	ΜΑΣΣΑΛΙΗΤΩΝ Lion . . . . . (Æ. 42–40 grs.)

This reduction in the weight of the drachm was sudden, not gradual. It was the result of the adoption of the standard of the *Victoriatus* (= ⅔ of the Roman denarius)[2].

Among the bronze coins of Massilia the following are of frequent occurrence :—

Head of Apollo (Saussaye, Pl. VI. 283–303).	ΜΑΣΣΑΛΙΗΤΟΝ Bull butting Æ·95
Head of Pallas (Saussaye, Pl. IX. 377–387).	ΜΑ Tripod . . . . . Æ·9

It is probable that Massilia finally lost the right of coining after its capture by C. Trebonius, Caesar's Legatus, B.C. 49 (Dion Cass. xli. 25, Caesar).

[1] The two principal temples at Massilia were those of the Ephesian Artemis and of Apollo Delphinios (Strab. p. 179).

[2] The Victoriatus was originally a Campanian coin, but after the fall of Capua, B.C. 211, the coinage of the Victoriate was transferred to Rome, where it continued to be minted for the use of the provinces (Mommsen, *Hist. Mon. Rom.* ii. p. 104).

Gaulish Money. The money of the Gauls, like that of most barbarous races in ancient times, consisted of imitations of the coins of Greece and Rome. The models selected were naturally coins already widely circulating in Western Europe, such as the gold staters of Philip of Macedon, large numbers of which had fallen into the hands of the Gaulish invaders of Greece, the drachms of Massilia and of the Greek cities on the coast of Spain, and, somewhat later, the denarii of the Roman Republic.

Southern Gaul. In this district, comprising the Roman province of Narbonensis, the coins most frequently met with are silver, often inscribed with Greek characters and bearing types derived from the coins of Massilia, Rhoda, etc., and of quinarii with legends in the Latin character, having on the obverse a helmeted head and on the reverse a horseman. The Roman colonies of Cabellio, Nemausus, Lugdunum, and Vienna, all situate in the valley of the Rhone, issued bronze coins with Roman types.

Central Gaul, comprising portions of the Roman provinces of Aquitania, Lugdunensis, and Celtica, was the district in which the gold staters of Philip were first imitated, and where the copies follow most closely their Greek model. The silver and bronze coins are of various types, and become very abundant in the time of Caesar and Augustus, after the suppression by Rome of the native gold currency.

Western Gaul. In the maritime districts the coins depart further from their Greek and Roman prototypes and exhibit more characteristically Gaulish devices, such as the head on the obverse surmounted by a boar, and the man-headed horse on the reverse. (Fig. 4.)

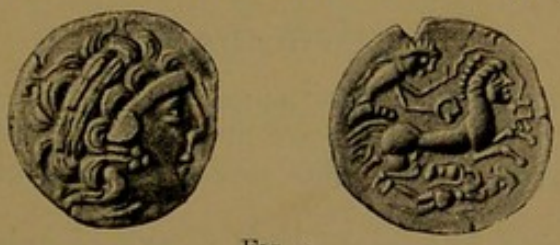

Fig. 4.

Northern Gaul (Belgica). The coinage of this region is almost wholly of gold, and the Greek origin of the types is scarcely traceable. In fabric the specimens which come from the parts about the Rhine are usually of concave form, the concavity becoming less and less perceptible as we approach the West.

BRITANNIA.

[Evans, *Ancient British Coins*, 1864.]

The coinage of the island of Britain was derived from that of the Belgic and other tribes of the opposite coast, some of whose chiefs held sway on both sides of the Channel. It is probable that the Britons of the southern coast began to strike gold coins in the last half of the second century B.C. The earliest specimens show a laureate-head on the obverse and a rude horse or chariot on the reverse. The types are clearly degenerate copies of the stater of Philip of Macedon, or rather of Gaulish imitations of that

coin. From this prototype a number of distinct types gradually arose by means of successive imitations until, as Mr. Evans has shown (*Num. Chron.* xii. p. 127), their original was quite lost sight of. A few of the later British issues bear evidences of Roman influence, these being principally the inscribed coins of the age of Cunobelinus, the son of Tasciovanus, who reigned over the Trinobantes with Camulodunum (Colchester) for his capital, B.C. 5 to circ. A.D. 43. (Fig. 5.) The British coinage comes to an end with the invasion of Claudius.

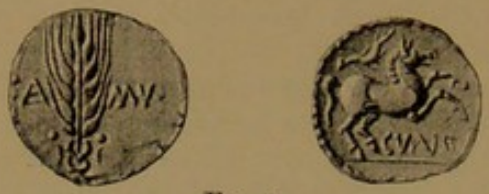

Fig. 5.

ITALY.

[Millingen, *Considérations sur la Numismatique de l'ancienne Italie.* Florence, 1841, with Supplement, 1844.
Carelli, *Numorum Italiae veteris Tabulae CCII*, ed. Cavedoni.
Sambon, *Monnaies de la Presqu'île italique.* Naples, 1870.
Mommsen, *Histoire de la Monnaie romaine*, ed. Blacas and de Witte. Paris, 1870–1875.]

ETRURIA.

The silver coins of Etruria are usually struck on one side only, but, with one or two exceptions, there are none which can properly be classed to the period of archaic art. The absence of a reverse type is merely a local peculiarity.

The Etrurian coins frequently bear marks of value, from which we gather that a decimal system was applied both to gold and silver money. The marks of value which occur are:—

↑ = 50, ⋀XX = 25, ⟩IIX = 12½, XX = 20, X = 10, ⋀ = 5, II⋀ = 2½, and I = 1.

Gold.

Lion's head with open jaws. *Reverse*, Plain.

↑ = 50 Wt. 44 grs. (Deecke, *Etruskische Forschungen*, Heft II, Pl. 1, 2.)
⋀XX = 25 „ 22 grs. (*Periodico di Numismatica*, VI, Pl. III. 2.)
X⟩I⟨ = 12½ „ 11 grs. (*Ib.*, Pl. III. 3.)

Young male head. *Reverse*, Plain.

⋀XX = 25 Wt. 22 grs. (*Per. di Num.*, VI, Pl. III. 4–6.)
X = 10 „ 9 grs. (*Ib.*, Pl. III. 7–9.)

Female head (Artemis?). (Deecke, *l. c.*, Pl. I. 6[a]).

FE⅃SV retrograde in Etruscan characters. Dog running. Mk. of value ⋀ = 5 . . . . . *Æ* 18 grs.

Young male head bound with wreath.	FEΓZPAPI retrograde in Etruscan characters. Bull crowned by bird with wreath in beak; in front, star. (Fig. 6.) Æ 72·1 grs.

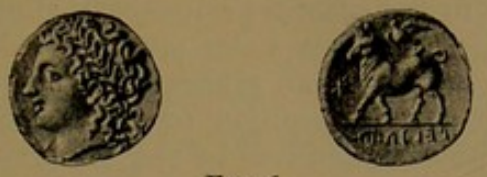

Fig. 6.

It will be noticed that we have here gold coins belonging to two distinct standards, of which the units are 0·9 grs. and 3·6 grs. respectively. The two classes do not seem to be contemporary.

Silver.

(*a*) *Euboïc-Syracusan Standard. Reverse,* Plain.

Chimaera . . .	Wt. 257 grs.	(Sambon, *Monnaies de la Presqu'île italique,* Pl. III. 6.)
Boar	,, 254 grs.	(*Ib.*, Pl. III. 5.)
Gorgon-head X . .	,, 130 grs.	(B. M. *Guide,* Pl. VII. 1.)
Head of Hermes Λ	,, 64 grs.	(B. M. *Cat. Italy,* p. 7.)
Sea-horse . . .	,, 65 grs.	(*Ib.*)
Hare	,, 62 grs.	(*Ib.*)
Young male head .	,, 60 grs.	(Sambon, *op. cit.*, p. 50, No. 14.)
Gorgon-head II¹ .	,, 32 grs.	(B. M. *Cat. Ital.*, p. 396.)
Young male head I	,, 14 grs.	(*Per. di Num., l. c.*, Pl. III. 11.)
Wheel. ℞ I . .	,, 13 grs.	(*Ib.*, Pl. III. 12.)

(*β*) *Euboïc-Syracusan Standard reduced by one half.*

Reverse, Plain (or occasionally with a symbol in a plain field).

Gorgon-head . . .	XX	Wt. 131 grs.	(B. M. *Cat. Ital.*, p. 2.)
Head of Herakles, facing	XX	,, 130 grs.	Symbol on ℞. Club. (B. M. *Cat. Ital.*, p. 1.)
Male head	X	,, 66 grs.	(Deecke, *op. cit.*, p. 15, No. 17.)
Id.	Λ	,, 32 grs.	(B. M. *Cat. Ital.*, p. 8.)
Head of Apollo . . .	X	,, 66 grs.	(*Ib.*, p. 3.)
Id.	Λ	,, 29 grs.	(Deecke, *op. cit.*, p. 18, No. 30.)
Id.	ΛII	,, 19 grs.	(*Ib.*, No. 32.)
Head of Hermes . .	Λ	,, 31 grs.	(*Ib.*, No. 28.)
Head of youth . . .	Λ	,, 31 grs.	(B. M. *Cat. Ital.*, p. 4, 19.)
Female head	X	,, 60 grs.	(*Ib.*, p. 3, 13.)
Sea-horse		,, 31 grs.	(Sambon, *op. cit.*, p. 50, 8.)
Head of Athena, facing, ℞. ΓLV		,, 129 grs.	(B. M. *Cat. Ital.*, p. 396.)
Owl		,, 32 grs.	(Sambon, *op. cit.*, Pl. III. 9.)
Lion's head with open jaws		,, 17 grs.	(B. M. *Cat. Ital.*, p. 8.)

The unit of the first series is a small coin identical in weight with the Sicilian silver litra (13·5 grs.) The unit of the second series is exactly half that weight, but as the weights of the various denominations remain unchanged, the marks of value alone being doubled, it is clear that between the first and second series a reduction in the value of bronze as

compared with silver must have taken place similar to that which occurred in Sicily about the middle of the fourth century B. C. (*Num. Chron.*, 1874, p. 74).

It is further noticeable that the smallest denomination which has a mark of value, ΛII, is, in the second period, only slightly heavier than the Roman sestertius, which also bears the mark of value 2½ IIS. Hence it may be inferred that the Etrurian silver of class (β) extended from circ. B. C. 350–269, when it was superseded by the Roman silver then coined for the first time, the system adopted by the Romans being a slight modification of that which then prevailed in Etruria. The silver coins of class (α) are, of course, previous to B. C. 350, some of them belonging to the archaic period, while others are comparatively of recent style.

(γ) *Corcyrean (?) (Aeginetic degraded) or Persic Standard.*

Head of Zeus (?)	Plain. (B. M. Cat:, *Ital.*, p. 13.) . . Æ 173 grs.
Head of Apollo Λ	Id. (*Ib.*, p. 12.) . . Æ 175 grs.
Id.	Wheel. (Sambon, *op. cit.*, p. 51, 40.) . Æ 175 grs.
Gorgon-head.	Crescent. (Deecke, *op. cit.*, p. 14, 15.) Æ 84 grs.

The unit on which these coins are based appears to have been about 36 grs. of silver, or twice the weight of the Roman scripulum.

Running Gorgon, holding in each hand a serpent.	⊙EΞI Wheel. (Fig. 7.) Æ 172 grs.

Fig. 7.

⊙EΞIL Male head facing; above and below, a serpent.	Sphinx. (Deecke, *op. cit.*, Pl. II. 16.) Æ 84 grs.
⊙EΞILE Cow's head.	Sea-horse. (Fig. 8.) . . Æ 144 grs.

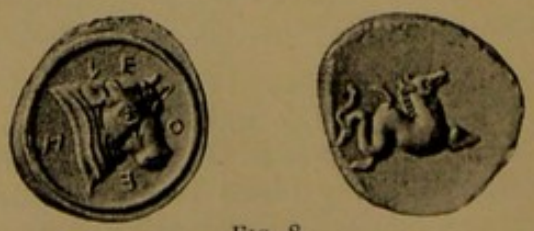

Fig. 8.

(δ) *Corcyrean (?) or Persic Standard reduced by one-half.*

Sepia emerging from an amphora XX	Plain. (*Per. di Num.*, l. c., p. 65.) . . Æ 350 grs.
Id. X	Id. (Deecke, *op. cit.*, Pl. I. 4.) Æ 178 grs.
Sea-horse, around which dolphins Λ	Kerberos in linear square. (Brit. Mus. ined.) . . . . . Æ 83 grs.

The unit for the coins of class (δ) is a weight in silver of about 18 grs. maximum, which may be considered as practically identical with the Roman scripulum of 17·56 grs.

The reduction which took place between the issue of classes (γ) and (δ) corresponds precisely with that which we have already remarked between classes (α) and (β), and is probably one and the same with it, and not a subsequent reduction of the same amount.

Deecke (*Etruskische Forschungen*, Heft II, 1876) argues that the four classes above enumerated followed one another in chronological sequence, thus:—

(γ) B.C. 500–450.	(α) B.C. 400–269.
(δ) B.C. 450–400.	(β) B.C. 269–200.

This order I cannot bring myself to accept. Judging by style—in such matters our surest criterion—I have no hesitation in affirming that some of those of the Syracusan standard (α), all of which he would place after B.C. 400, are distinctly earlier than some specimens of the Corcyrean or Persic standard (γ and δ), all of which he would make anterior to that date. I am therefore compelled to fall back upon the hypothesis that the two standards, Syracusan and Corcyrean, were for a long time simultaneously in use in Etruria, although, probably, not in the same cities.

Bronze.

The bronze coins of Etruria are numerous.

The larger pieces belong to the class of *aes grave*, and are cast; the smaller are struck, and are, for the most part, of later date. As a general rule both cast and struck coins bear marks of value.

The following is a list of the types as arranged in approximate chronological order by Deecke (*op. cit.*, Heft II. pp. 89 sqq.), to whose work I must refer the student for the details of the weight, fabric, etc., of the various specimens:—

Wheel.	Wheel with straight spokes.
Wheel.	Wheel with two straight and four curved spokes.
Wheel.	Circle with three crescents (?)
Wheel.	Circle with bipennis.
Wheel.	Circle with krater.
Wheel.	Circle with amphora.
Wheel.	Circle with anchor (**Vetluna**).
Wheel.	,, ,, (**Cha**).
Circle with Augur's head.	Circle with sacrificial instruments.
Head of Janus.	Marks of value. }
,,	Club. } (**Velathri.**)
,,	Dolphin. }

Head of Vulcan.	Hammer and tongs. (**Pupluna, pufl.**)
Head of Herakles.	Club, bow and arrow. (**Pupluna.**)
Head of Hermes.	Caduceus and two stars.
,, ,,	Hammer and tongs. (**Pupluna.**)
Head of Athena.	Owl, crescent, stars. (**Pupluna.**)
Head of Poseidon.	Sea-horse in square.
Head of Hades.	Griffin.
Head of Herakles.	Bird and lizard.
Head of Zeus.	Eagle.
Head of Athena.	Cock.
Head of Asklepios.	Serpent.
Male head.	Square.
Head of Herakles.	Anchor or Trident with two dolphins. (**Vatl.**)
Head of youth.	Two crescents and two or three stars.
Head of negro.	Elephant.
Head of Herakles.	Fox dog.
Head of Apollo.	Owl.
Head of Janus.	Prow. (**Tla.**)
Head of Zeus (?)	Prow. (**Tlate.**)
Head of youth.	Prow. (**Tl.**)
Helmeted head.	Half Lion (?) (**Vercnas.**)
Head of Hermes.	Owl. (**Peithesa.**)

The inscriptions on the coins of Etruria have given rise to much discussion. Many of them undoubtedly contain the name of the city where they were struck: among these *Pupluna* has been identified as Populonia; *Velsu* as Volci; *Vatl*, *Vetluna*, as Vetulonia; *Velathri* as Volaterrae; *Cha*(*mars*) as Camars (*Livy*, x. 25, 'Clusium quod Camars olim appellabant'); *Tla*(*mun*) as Telamon; *Velz*(*na*) as Volsinii. On this subject see Corssen (*Zeit. f. Num.* iii. p. 1).

Most of the Etruscan coin-types are of Greek origin. The Wheel, the Gorgon, and the Cow's-head point clearly to solar and lunar worship, the head of Vulcan with his hammer and tongs refers to the metal working and mining activity of some of the districts about Populonia, and especially to the island of Elba. Other types, such as the Sea-horse, the Polypus, Dolphin, and Prow, indicate the power of the Etruscans on the sea; while some, such as the head of Hades, the Kerberos, Griffin, Sphinx, Leonine Chimaera, and the head of a Priest or Augur, are symbolical of those gloomy and horrible or fantastic ideas connected with death and the world of shades, which are especially characteristic of the religion of the Etruscans.

The Aes Grave of Italy.

Although the history of the coinage of Rome is a subject which I do not propose to include within the limits of the present volume, nevertheless the system of the Aes Grave holds so conspicuous a place in the coinage of Italy that occasional reference to it will be necessary.

A slight sketch of the development of the heavy bronze money of Italy will not therefore be out of place, and will indeed be requisite for the discussion of the chronology of the coinage of the Italo-Hellenic states. For

full details I would refer students to Mommsen's *Histoire de la Monnaie romaine*, as translated and annotated by the Duc de Blacas and the Baron de Witte, Paris, 1870; and especially to Bahrfeldt's recent work, *Geschichte des älteren römischen Münzwesens*, Vienna, 1883.

The earliest measure of value throughout Central and Northern Italy was bronze, which circulated in large blocks or bricks of irregular form. In this primitive condition of the currency we have no reason to suppose that the weight of the blocks of bronze was fixed by the State or in any way regulated by law. It is, nevertheless, highly probable that it was customary to cast the lumps of metal according to the Roman pound weight of about 5057 grs. Troy, divided into 12 ounces of about 421 grs. each. This ancient Italian money was called *aes rude* (Plin. H. N. xxxiii. 3, 13). Subsequently it was found convenient, in order to avoid constant recourse to the balance, to adopt the custom which had long prevailed in the Greek cities of marking the bronze with an official stamp, as a guarantee of just weight. According to the popular tradition it was Servius Tullius who first introduced the practice of stamping bronze for circulation, *primus signavit aes* (Plin. *l. c.*), which was thence called *aes signatum*, but the advanced style of art exhibited even by the earliest specimens of Roman and Italian aes signatum is quite sufficient to show that the tradition which ascribes them to the age of the kings is not worthy of credit. Nor does the theory that the Roman coinage began in the time of the Decemvirs, B.C. 454, and that coins were mentioned in the laws of the XII Tables, rest upon much more solid foundation (see Bahrfeldt, p. 20). Neither does the often cited Lex Julia Papiria, B.C. 430, specifically fix the payment of fines in coined money, but probably *by weight* in bronze.

Of the exact date of the first introduction of coined bronze money at Rome we have therefore no record; but the style of the heads upon the earliest Roman asses points unmistakably to the first half of the fourth century. There are indeed no Roman coins which can be positively assigned to an earlier date than circ. B.C. 350, for although the workmanship of the heads of Janus and the other divinities on the As and its divisions is necessarily rough, owing to the process of casting employed, yet there is no trace of archaism, nor even of the severity characteristic of the period of transition from archaism to fine art, which we should expect to find at the close of the fifth century.

When bronze was first coined at Rome it was on the basis of the pound of 12 ounces. The As libralis of 5057 grs. was not, however, maintained for long at its full weight. In the course of a very few years it fell to about 10 ounces, at which point it appears to have remained practically stationary for nearly half a century. It seems that this reduced libral As was equivalent at a rate of exchange of 250:1 to the nummus or scripulum of silver which had at an earlier date been introduced into Etruria and thence into Central Italy. The weight of the scripulum was 17·56 grs., and if the As came to be regarded as its equivalent in bronze, this fact may have tended to fix its weight somewhere about 4390 grs.; but there is so much irregularity in the actual weights of the early Roman Asses that these figures can only be regarded as approximate.

The following are the types of the As and its divisions:—

As.	Head of Janus.	Prow of galley.	Mark of value	I
Semis.	,, Jupiter.	,,	,,	S
Triens.	,, Minerva.	,,	,,	••••
Quadrans.	,, Hercules.	,,	,,	•••
Sextans.	,, Mercury.	,,	,,	••
Uncia.	,, Roma.	,,	,,	•

In B.C. 268 a complete re-organisation was effected in the Roman coinage. According to Mommsen the weight of the As was now reduced to 4 ounces[1], not on account of any material change in the value of bronze, but probably because the use of money for purposes of exchange had now become universal in Italy, and the old clumsy coins were found to be inconvenient. This first *legal* change in the weight of the Roman *aes grave* goes by the name of the **Triental Reduction,** the reduced As being equal in weight to the old Triens.

One of the old *Asses librales* of about 10 ounces was consequently worth 2½ of the new Triental Asses of 4 ounces. For some time previous to the Reduction of B.C. 268, the use of silver as a medium of exchange had been gradually spreading in Italy, and a silver currency had now become a matter of necessity.

Rome here followed the example of Etruria, in which country silver money, as we have already seen, had been long in use. The divisional system of the new Roman silver coins, and their marks of value, IIS, V and X (2½, 5, and 10), may be compared with the Etrurian. They prove that bronze was still the legal standard, the Sestertius (IIS) of 17·56 grs. being equal in value to 1 libral as of 4390 grs., or to 2½ of the new Triental Asses of 1756 grs., while the Quinarius was worth 5 and the Denarius 10.

In this period multiples of the As, such as the Dupondius marked II, the Tressis III, and the Decussis X, were added to the series of the Roman bronze money.

It is worthy of remark that the legal reduction in the weight of the As from 12 (practically 10) to 4 ounces was not universally adopted in Italy. Latium, Cisalpine Gaul, and Picenum, continued to cast their asses according to the old libral standard, while, in Apulia and Umbria, on the other hand, the weight of the As suddenly falls, as at Rome, to about 4 ounces.

The weight of the Roman As, although legally fixed at 4 ounces in B.C. 268, now began to decline rapidly and sank during the next half century to 3, 2, and finally to not more than 1 ounce.

In B.C. 217, under the Dictatorship of Q. Fabius Maximus, a law was passed with the object of fixing the minimum weight of the As at 1 ounce. This has been called the **Uncial Reduction.**

From this time forward bronze in Italy began to assume the character of a mere money of account, the true measure of value being now no longer bronze but silver.

It therefore ceased to be any longer a matter of importance whether the As was of the full legal weight or not. Hence when C. Papirius

[1] Bahrfeldt however adduces some strong reasons for placing the *Sextantal* reduction in B.C. 268. In any case it is certain that there were only two legal reductions of the As, one in B.C. 268, which may have been *Triental* or *Sextantal*, and another in B.C. 217, which was *Uncial*. Concerning the so-called Semuncial Reduction of B.C. 89 see *infra*.

Carbo, a tribune of the people, introduced a law in B.C. 89, by virtue of which it was permissible to strike the As of the minimum weight of half an ounce (**Semuncial Reduction**), this was merely a legal authorization of a custom which *de facto* had prevailed for some years before that date, if not in Rome itself, at any rate in some of the Confederate towns.

Soon after the passing of the Lex Papiria the issue of bronze money ceased altogether in Rome (circ. B.C. 87–74), and it was not reintroduced until B.C. 15, when the right of coining gold and silver was taken away from the Senate by Augustus, who at the same time conferred upon that body the privilege of coining in the baser metal. Then begins the Roman Imperial series, commonly called large, middle, and small brass (sestertius, dupondius, and as), distinguished by the letters S. C. (Senatus Consulto).

The use of heavy bronze cast coins was not confined to Rome, although it is probable that it originated there, for the earliest specimens of *aes grave* with types are the asses of Rome itself.

During the greater part of the fourth and third centuries B.C., nearly the whole of northern and central Italy made use of cast bronze coins similar to those of Rome; similar, but by no means identical. Each of the more important centres had a distinct coinage of its own, differing from that of Rome in type, and not unfrequently also in weight, for it does not appear that the pound was everywhere of the same weight. In Etruria, for instance, the pound was only about 3375 grs., not much more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Roman libra, while in Picenum it attained a weight of more than 6000 grs.

The various series of *aes grave* cannot be all attributed with certainty as many of them have no inscriptions, but they may be assigned conjecturally to certain districts, and even towns, on the evidence of repeated discoveries of the same classes in the same localities.

The dates of the several series of *aes grave* are frequently no less difficult to fix than the places to which they belong. In this matter we must not be deceived by style, for the rudest and most clumsily executed pieces are not necessarily the earliest, as would doubtless have been the case if the art exhibited upon them had been of native growth, but this is not so. The art-work of the *aes grave* is everywhere borrowed from that of the Greeks, and the degree of excellence attained in any particular district depended upon the closeness of its relations, direct or indirect, with some Greek city, or at least with a population imbued with the spirit of Greek art.

UMBRIA.

Little is known of the early history of this district, the coinage is wholly of bronze, and belongs almost entirely to the series of *aes grave.*

There are three towns which issued coins: Ariminum, Iguvium, and Tuder.

Ariminum (*Rimini*). The coinage of this town is of the rudest possible style and execution. It is distinguished by its type, the head of a Gaulish warrior wearing the national *torques* round his neck, recalling the fact that the Senones, a Gaulish tribe, after expelling the Etruscans,

made themselves masters of Ariminum early in the fourth century. About B.C. 268 the Romans sent a colony to Ariminum (Liv. xv. 8), and this is the time to which the coinage probably belongs[1].

AES GRAVE. (The As weighs more than 6000 grs.)

As.	Head of Gaul.	Horse's head.	
Quincunx.	,, ,,	Shield	•••••
Triens.	,, ,,	Sword and sheath	••••
Quadrans.	,, ,,	Trident	•••
Sextans.	,, ,,	Dolphin	••
Uncia.	,, ,,	Rostrum	•
Semuncia.	,, ,,	Cockle-shell.	

The following large oblong Quincusses may be also attributed to Ariminum. They weigh about 25,000 grs.

Oval shield.	Inner side of oval shield (B. M. Cat. *Ital.*, p. 27).
Sword.	Sheath (*Ib.*, p. 28).

STRUCK COIN.

Head of Vulcan (B.M.Cat. *Italy*, p. 25).	ARIMN Gaulish warrior	Æ Size ·9

Iguvium (*Gubbio*) was a strong place on the western slope of the Apennines. The coinage follows the standard of that of Tuder, and is anterior to B.C. 268.

AES GRAVE. (The As weighs about 3300 grs.)

As.	Star.	IKVFINI Crescent and Stars	I
Semis.	,,	,, ,, ,,	ↄ
Triens.	Tongs.	,, Cornucopiae	••••
Quadrans.	,,	,, ,,	•••
Sextans.	Cornucopiae.	,, ,,	
Uncia.	,,	,, ,,	

Semis.	Corn-grain and two stars.	IKVFINI Crescent, astragalos.	
,,	Helmet.	,, Cornucopiae	ↄ
Quadrans.	Wheel.	,, Wheel	•••
Sextans.	Cornucopiae.	,, Branch	••
,,	Branch.	,, Mark of value	••
Uncia.	Grapes.	,, Cornucopiae	•

Tuder (*Todi*) must have been a town of some importance. It stood on the left bank of the Tiber, on the confines of Etruria. The coins are well executed, the earliest series commencing about B.C. 320. The weights show that the *aes grave* of Tuder, like that of Rome, passed through several reductions.

[1] Lenormant (*La Monnaie dans l'Antiquité*, 1863, p. 113), differing from Mommsen, assigns the *aes grave* of Ariminum to the time of the alliance between Gauls, Etruscans, Samnites, and Umbrians, which was crushed by the Romans at the battle of Sentinum, B.C. 295.

As.	TVTEDE (retrog.)	Wheel.		Three crescents.	
,,	,,	Eagle	I	Cornucopiae	I
Semis.	,,	,,	ↄ	,,	ↄ
,,	,,	Dog sleeping	ↄ	Lyre	ↄ
Triens.	TVT	Eagle	••••	Cornucopiae	••••
,,	TVTEDE	Two clubs	••••	Hand in cestus	••••
Quadrans.	TV	Anchor	•••	Toad	•••
Sextans.	,,	Trident	••	Cicada	••
Uncia.	,,	Spearhead	•	Vase	•
,,	,,	Toad.		Tortoise.	

Almond-shaped Coins.

Semis.	Club.	••••••
Quadrans.	,,	•••
Sextans.	,,	••
Uncia.	,,	•

Struck Coins.

Young male head in pilos with flat top.	TVTEDE (retrog.) Sow and pigs (B. M. Cat. *Italy*, p. 397) . Æ ·95
Head of Silenos.	TVTEDE Eagle (*Ib.*, p. 39) .. Æ ·75
Head of Faun.	,, Cornucopiae . . . Æ ·65

The following oblong masses, quincusses, and smaller divisions, are also attributed to Tuder, on account of their having been discovered there:—

Club.	Fish-spine (B. M. Cat. *Italy*, p. 36).
Bull.	,,
Dolphin.	,,
Fish-spine.	,,
Branch.	Branch.

PICENUM.

No coins can be attributed to this region during the period of the dominion of the Umbrians, Etruscans, or Gauls. The Romans conquered the country about B.C. 290, between which date and B.C. 268 the issue of coins at Ancona, Asculum (?), Firmum, and Hatria took place.

Ancona. This town was founded from Syracuse in the time of Dionysius the Elder. It obtained its name from its position in a bend of the coast, ἀγκών; cf. the type of its coins, a bent arm[1]. It was the chief port for the Illyrian trade, and it possessed a famous temple of Aphrodite. (Juvenal, iv. 40.)

Bust of Aphrodite (B. M. Cat., *Italy*, p. 40).	ΑΓΚΩΝ Bent arm holding palm; above, two stars . . . . . Æ ·8

Asculum (?). It is doubtful whether the series of *aes grave*, with the letter A for type, belongs to Asculum in Picenum, or to the town of the same name in Apulia.

[1] This type may possibly, however, be susceptible of a religious interpretation, the two stars doubtless referring to the worship of the Dioskuri. See Burgon, in *Num. Journal*, vol. i. p. 108.

Sescuncia.	A	C •	(= 1½ ounces).
Semuncia.	A ⊂ (= ½ uncia).	H	(= Ἡμιλίτρον ?)

Triens.	Thunderbolt.	A	••••
Quadrans.	Id.	A	•••
Sextans.	Id.	A	••
(?)	Caduceus.	A	
(?)	No type.	A	

Firmum was colonized by the Romans at the beginning of the first Punic war, B.C. 264, and this appears to be about the time to which its coins belong:—

Quadrans.	Female head.	FIR	Bull's head •••
Sextans.	Bipennis.	„	Spear-head ••

Hatria was occupied by the Romans in B.C. 289. It is not likely that any of its coins are anterior to that date.

As.	Head of Silenos facing.	HAT	Dog sleeping I or ⊢
Quincunx.	HAT Human head in shell.		Pegasos •••••
Triens.	Head of Apollo (?).	HAT	Kantharos ••••
Quadrans.	HAT Dolphin.		Fish (Ray ?) •••
Sextans.	HAT Shoe.		Cock ••
Uncia.	Anchor.	HAT	•

VESTINI.

The coins of this people, who occupied a mountainous district between the Apennines and the Adriatic, may be assigned to the towns of Pinna in the interior and Aternum which lay upon the coast some twenty miles south of Hatria.

In B.C. 301 the Vestini concluded a treaty of alliance with Rome, and between this date and 268 the coinage falls. It is imitated from that of Umbria and Picenum.

Triens.	Inside of shell.		VE⟆	Club	••••
Sextans.	Bull's head facing	••	VE⟆	Crescent.	
Uncia.	Bipennis	•	VES	Shell.	
Semuncia.	Shoe.		VES	No type.	

LATIUM.

The coinage of Latium may be divided into two classes: 1st, *Cast coins*, consisting of *aes grave* uninscribed and therefore of uncertain attribution but always found in Central Italy and chiefly in Latium; 2nd, *Struck coins*, Ar of the towns of Alba Fucentis and Signia, and Æ of Aquinum.

1. The *aes grave* of Latium and Central Italy is contemporary with that of the Libral series of Rome, circ. B.C. 350–268. The dates of the various series can hardly be fixed more precisely.

In style the Latin *aes grave* is generally superior to that of any other part of Italy, the head of Apollo, for instance, on the As of the series attributed by Mommsen to Formiae, Fundi, or Fregellae, is purely Greek and betrays the influence of the neighbouring Campanian towns.

The following are the classes into which the *aes grave* of Central Italy are divided by Mommsen (i. p. 182):—

(i) TIBUR OR PRAENESTE.

As.	Head of Roma	I	Reverses same as Obverses.
Semis.	Head of Pallas	S	
Triens.	Thunderbolt	••••	
Quadrans.	Open hand	•••	
Sextans.	Cockle-shell	••	
Uncia.	Astragalos	•	
Semuncia.	Acorn	⋸	

(ii) TIBUR OR PRAENESTE.

Series similar to the preceding, but with the addition of a club in the field on both sides of the coins. The As of this series is without the mark of value.

(iii) ARDEA (?).

As.	Head of Mercury	I	Head of beardless Janus	I
Semis.	Head of Pallas	S	Female head	S
Triens.	Thunderbolt	••••	Dolphin	••••
Quadrans.	Open hand	•••	Two corn-grains	•••
Sextans.	Cockle-shell	••	Caduceus	••
Uncia.	Astragalos	•	No type	•
Semuncia.	Acorn.		,,	⋸

(iv) UNCERTAIN TOWN OF LATIUM OR APULIA.

Series similar to the preceding, but with the addition of a Reaping-hook in the field on the obverse of the As and Quadrans, and on the reverse of the Semis, Triens, Sextans, and Uncia.

(v) FORMIAE, FUNDI, OR FREGELLAE.

As.	Head of Apollo.		Reverses same as Obverses.
Semis.	Pegasos	S	
Triens.	Horse's head	••••	
Quadrans.	Running Boar	•••	
Sextans.	Young head in pilos	••	
Uncia.	Corn-grain	•	

(vi) Alba Fucentis (?).

Dupondius.	Wheel	II	Head of Roma	II
As.	,,	I	,,	I
Semis.	,,	S	Bull galloping	S
Triens.	,,	••••	Horse cantering	••••
Quadrans.	,,	•••	Hound running	•••
Sextans.	,,	••	Tortoise.	

(vii) Uncertain town.

As.	Kantharos.		Head of Pallas.	
Triens.	,,	••••	,,	
Quadrans.	,,		Helmet	•••
Sextans.	,,	••	Cockle-shell.	
Uncia.	,,		Club	•

Uncertain, principally of Central Italy.

Libral Series.

As.	Head of young Herakles.		Head of griffin.	
,,	Lion's head facing with sword in mouth.		Horse's head.	
,,	Head of Jupiter.		Eagle carrying fish.	
Semis.	Krater.		Boar	S
,,	Bull's head.		Prow	S
,,	Female head diademed.		Corn-grain (symbol sometimes, caduceus)	S
,,	Kantharos.		Rudder.	
Quincunx.	Bearded head diad.		Shield.	
Triens.	Wheel with hooked spokes.		Crescent and star	••••
Quadrans.	Toad	•••	Triskelis	•••
,, (?)	Dolphin.		Anchor.	
Sextans.	Anchor	••	Trident	••
,,	Spear-head	••	,,	
,,	Tortoise	••	Bearded Dragon's head	••
,,	Boar's head.		Kantharos	••
,,	Plough.		Serpent (?).	••
Uncia.	Club	•	Pentagram	•
,,	Oenochoë	•	Pedum	•
,,	Round shield	•	Swastica 卐	
,,	Grapes.		Flower of four petals	•

Grapes.	Spear-head.
Galerus (?).	Astragalos. (B. M. Cat., *Italy*, p. 60, 45.)
Crescent.	Crescent.
Caduceus.	No type.

Reduced standard.

Triens.	Crescent.		No type	••••
Semis.	Two crescents	••••••	Two naked figures dancing	••••••
Quadrans.	,,	•••	,, ,, ,,	•••

HEAVY OBLONG COINS OF CENTRAL ITALY.

Quincussis.	ROMANOM Eagle on thunderbolt.	Pegasos flying.
„	Sword.	N. ROMANOM Scabbard [1].
„	Similar.	No inscr. Similar.
„	Bull standing.	Bull standing.
„	Two cocks and two stars.	Two tridents and two dolphins.
„	Trident.	Caduceus.
„	Elephant.	Sow.
„	Oblong shield adorned with two thunderbolts.	Oblong shield.
„	Tripod.	Anchor.
„	Amphora.	Oblique lines.
„	Eagle on thunderbolt.	Parazonium.
Dupondius.	Two crescents back to back.	Two crescents back to back.

These quadrilateral coins are not of a very early date. That with the Elephant, for instance, can hardly be anterior to the defeat of Pyrrhus (B.C. 275) who first introduced elephants into Italy. As a rule they may be considered as contemporary with the Roman *aes grave* of the Libral series. It seems probable, therefore, that all the heaviest pieces continued to be made of an oblong form, for the purpose of saving space in packing and storing large quantities of metal, which was necessary as long as bronze remained the legal standard in Italy.

The form of the genitive plural, ROMANOM, on some of these coins shows that they cannot have been issued in Rome itself, and it likewise proves that the issue took place in a district subject to Roman dominion.

(viii) LUCERIA APULIAE. (See below, p. 39).

(ix) VENUSIA APULIAE. (See below, p. 41).

2. Struck coins of Latium.

Alba Fucentis. This town was occupied by a Roman colony in B.C. 303. It was between this date and B.C. 268 that it struck silver money.

Head of Hermes.	ALBA Griffin . . . . Æ 18·3 grs.
Head of Pallas.	„ Eagle on fulmen Æ 8·3 grs.

Aquinum. Bronze. Circ. B.C. 268–217.

Head of Pallas.	AQVINO Cock and Star Æ Size ·8

Cora (?). Circ. B.C. 300–268.

Head of Apollo.	CORANO Horseman armed with Spear. Æ 93 grs.
KORANO Head of Apollo.	Campanian Bull crowned by Victory. Æ Size ·8

Concerning these two remarkable coins, which are undoubtedly of Campanian fabric, see Mommsen, i. p. 259.

[1] This coin has been doubted, vide Mommsen, vol. iv. p. 6: the letter N might possibly stand for Nummus.

Signia. Silver. Circ. B.C. 300–268.

Head of Hermes.	ϟEIC Head of Silenos and head of boar joined . . . . . Æ 9 grs.

The silver coins of Alba and Signia are called by Mommsen *nummi* and ½ *nummi*. The strange type of the coin of Signia is unexplained.

SAMNIUM.

Samnium, situated as it was, midway between the Greek silver-coining states of the south and the Latin and other bronze-coining peoples of the north, had in early times no coinage of its own whatever. Its pastoral village communities were indeed hardly important enough to require a separate coinage. The Samnites appear to have made use of the money of the neighbouring districts, especially of that of Campania.

Not until after the final subjection of the country by the Romans, circ. B.C. 290, do we find the towns of Aesernia, Aquilonia, Beneventum, Cosa, and Telesia, striking bronze coins, similar in style to those of Campania.

Aesernia was occupied by a Roman colony B.C. 262. Its coinage resembles that of the Campanian towns Cales, Suessa Aurunca, and Teanum Sidicinum. The head of Vulcan is appropriate in a country where earthquakes are of frequent occurrence. The Bull with the human head is a type borrowed from the coins of Neapolis.

VOLCANOM	Head of Vulcan.	AIϟERNINO	Zeus thundering in Biga; above, often, Victory . Æ Size ·8
AIϟERNINO	Head of Apollo.		Bull with human face crowned by Victory . . . . . Æ Size ·8
AIϟERNINO	Head of Pallas.		Eagle and serpent . . . Æ Size ·8

The inscriptions are in the Oscan character.

Aquilonia. There were two towns of this name in Samnium, one on the upper Vulturnus close to Aesernia, the other nearly a hundred miles to the S.E., not far from the borders of Apulia. It is to the first of these that the coins are attributed. The town is said to have been destroyed by the Romans under Papirius Cursor, B.C. 293; but the coins seem to be later in date.

AKVRVNNIAR (in Oscan letters, retrograde) Head of Pallas.	Armed warrior holding patera . . . Æ Size ·8

According to Livy (x. 46), Papirius Cursor after the battle of Aquilonia carried off to Rome 'aeris gravis vicies centies millies et quingenta triginta tria millia,' together with 1,830 pounds of silver. We must not understand this as implying that the 2,533,000 pounds of bronze was actually money of Samnium. It is merely the sum in Roman money of the value of the spoil.

Beneventum. The coins of this town are certainly subsequent to B.C. 268, when its name was changed from Maloentum or Maleventum to Beneventum by the Romans when they planted a colony there.

BENVENTOD Head of Apollo.	Prancing horse and magistrate's name ΓROΓOM . . . . . Æ ·8

Cosa (Compsa?).

Head of Pallas.	COSANO Horse's head . .	Æ ·75
Head of Ares, bearded.	„ Horse's head and dolphin .	Æ ·75

There is some doubt as to the town to which these coins should be attributed, but as their style is purely Campanian, they may well belong to Compsa in the south of Samnium.

Peripoli Pitanatae. See Peripolium Bruttiorum.

Telesia. Rare bronze coins, subsequent to B.C. 268, with Oscan inscr.

Head of Pallas.	Cock and star	Æ ·7

FRENTANI.

The Frentani occupied a fertile district between Samnium and the Adriatic. In B.C. 304 the Romans concluded peace with this people. The coins are well executed and date probably from circ. B.C. 268. They bear a retrograde inscription in Oscan characters, reading

FRENTREI Head of Hermes.	Pegasos	Æ Size ·8

Larinum, about 14 miles inland, appears to have been a place of some importance. But as it struck no silver coins we may infer that its money is all subsequent to B.C. 268, when the coinage of silver was monopolised by Rome.

The bronze money of Larinum falls into two classes:—

(i) *Circ.* B.C. 268.

ΛΑΡΙΝΩΝ Head of Apollo.	Campanian bull . . .	Æ Size ·8

(ii) *Circ.* B.C. 217.

Series of struck coins on the uncial system, with marks of value from the Quincunx down to the Semuncia, and with inscr. LADINOD (LARINOR) in the Oscan character:—

Obv. Types. Heads of Pallas, Dodonaean Zeus, Herakles, Dione, Apollo, and Artemis.

Rev. Types. Galloping Warrior, Eagle on Fulmen, Centaur, Dolphin, Cornucopiae, Hound.

CAMPANIA.

The coinage of this district is of Greek (Phocaean) origin, and consists of didrachms weighing 118 grs. maximum, and of bronze coins of about the same size as the didrachm, which perhaps represent the older litrae of silver. The silver money comes to an end about B.C. 268, when the Roman denarius was first issued. How long after this date bronze continued to be coined in Campania it is hard to determine. It was certainly very generally issued down to the close of the Hannibalic war and the fall of Capua, B.C. 211, and at some towns specially favoured by the Romans the right of coining their own bronze money may have been preserved perhaps for a century longer.

The following is a list of the Campanian towns, arranged as far as may be in the approximate chronological order of their money:—

B. C. 500–420.	420–340.	340–268.	268–211, or later.
Cumae	Alliba		
	Phistelia		
	Neapolis	Neapolis	Neapolis
	Hyria	Nola	
	Campani	Romano-Campanian .	Capua
		Aurunca	
		Compulteria	
		Cales	Cales
		Nuceria	Nuceria
		Suessa	Suessa
		Teanum	Teanum
			Caiatia
			Atella
			Calatia

The inscriptions are at first purely Greek; subsequently the Oscan element prevails, except at Neapolis, and finally the Latin gradually supersedes both Oscan and Greek.

For convenience of reference we shall describe the coins in alphabetical order:—

Alliba. Of this town, which was probably situated not far from Cumae, silver coins only are known[1].

ΑLΙΦΗΑ Head of Pallas.	Campanian bull . *Æ* didr.
ΑΛΛΙΒΑΝΟΝ } Head of Apollo.	Skylla and shell . *Æ* litra, 9–12 grs.
ΑLLΙΒΑ } „ „ Pallas.	
ΛΛΛΕΙ Oyster-shell.	Η (ἡμιλίτρον?) . . *Æ* ½ litr.

All these coins belong to the first half of the fourth cent. B. C.

Atella. This city issued bronze money only, of late style and bearing an Oscan inscr. and marks of value according to the Triental system (circ. B. C. 250–211). It participated in the revolt from Rome during the Hannibalic war and was severely punished in consequence, B. C. 211, after which it ceased to coin money.

Triens. Head of Zeus ••••	*Ade* or *Aderl.* [Oscan] Zeus in quadriga driven by Nike, ••••
Sextans. „ „ ••	*Ade.* Two warriors taking oath upon a pig ••
Uncia. Bust of Helios •	*Ade.* Elephant.

Aurunca. The capital of the Aurunci or Ausones, a small tribe to the north of Campania. Suessa Aurunca was a colony from this town. There is a bronze coin known with an Oscan inscr. and a magistrate's name, the date of which is probably about the middle of the third century.

Head of Apollo (B. M. Cat., *Italy*, p. 75).	*Aurunkud* [Oscan] Dolphin, beneath, *Makdiis* . . . . . Æ Size ·7

[1] The bronze coins, sometimes attributed to Alliba, B. M. Cat., *Italy*, p. 74, may be classed as uncertain.

Caiatia lay about 10 miles N.E. of Capua on the river Vulturnus. Its coinage is wholly of bronze and subsequent to B.C. 268: inscr. CAIATINO:—

Head of Apollo.	Cock and star . . . . Æ Size ·7

Calatia was also in the neighbourhood of Capua. Its coins are of bronze with Oscan legend and marks of value according to the Triental system, similar to those of Atella. These two towns were probably dependent upon Capua, whose fate they shared after the revolt of B.C. 216. The date of the coinage is circ. B.C. 250–211.

Sextans.	Head of Zeus	••	*Kalati* [Oscan] Zeus in quadriga.
,,	,, ,,	••	,, Selene in biga.
Uncia.	,, ,,	•	,, Horse prancing.

Cales. This town, originally the capital of the Ausonian Caleni, was colonized from Rome in B.C. 334. Its coinage is plentiful and consists of silver didrachms of the Campanian standard, similar in style to those of Nuceria, Suessa, and Teanum, and corresponding bronze coins.

FIG. 9.

Head of Pallas.	CALENO Nike in biga (Fig. 9) . . ℞ 112 grs.
Head of Apollo.	CALENO Campanian bull, sometimes crowned by Nike . . Æ Size ·8

The silver coinage comes to an end in B.C. 268. The bronze money continued to be issued for some time after this, but with a new type:—

CALENO Head of Pallas.	Cock and star . . . . Æ Size ·8

Cf. the contemporary bronze of Teanum, Suessa, Caiatia, Aquinum, and Telesia. All these towns had probably concluded an alliance on favourable terms with Rome, by virtue of which they were permitted to issue bronze coins in their own names down to a comparatively late period.

Capua. The earliest coins of Capua are silver staters of the Campanian standard with Greek, or mixed Oscan and Greek inscriptions, ΚΑΜΠΑΝΟΝ, ΚΑΜΠΑΝΟ, ΚΑΠΠΑΝΟ, ΚΑΠΠΑΝΟΜ, ΗΑΜΠΑΝΟΜ, etc., and types borrowed from the coins of Neapolis.

Head of Pallas in Athenian helmet.	Inscr. Man-headed Campanian bull . . ℞ 114 grs. max.

This coinage is anterior to B.C. 338, when Capua, in order to obtain help from the Romans against the Samnites, allied herself to Rome on the standing of a *civitas sine suffragio*.

Henceforth Capua was authorized to coin money bearing the inscription ROMANO or ROMA in Latin characters. This Romano-Campanian coinage cannot, it is true, be proved to be solely Capuan, for other Campanian cities may have also been permitted by Rome to take part in it. It falls into three distinct classes, (i) Coins with the inscription ROMANO,

consisting of didrachms, thoroughly Campanian both in style and weight, together with a few rare bronze coins (litrae and ½ litrae?). This coinage lasted in all probability from B.C. 338 to 318, when the Roman rule, hitherto merely nominal, was more directly enforced at Capua, a special Praefect being then despatched from Rome as Governor of the city. (ii) The coinage was now in a measure assimilated to that of Rome, the weight of the silver didrachm being gradually reduced to the standard of 6 Roman scruples (105·36 grs.), and the inscription ROMA, in the nominative case, being substituted for ROMANO (for Romanom, gen. plur.). The gold coins struck at Capua at this time are also regulated according to the Roman standard, the denominations being 6, 4, and 3 scruples (circ. 106, 70 and 53 grs.). This coinage also bears the inscription ROMA. (iii) In B.C. 268, when the denarius was first coined at Rome, the Campanian silver was restricted to the *Quadrigatus* and *Victoriatus*, which were tariffed at Rome as denarii and quinarii. At the same time the circulation of the bronze coin was confined to Capua and its immediate territory. The Capuan money after B.C. 268 thus consists almost entirely of silver Victoriati[1] with ROMA, and of bronze coins inscribed KAPU in the Oscan character, and generally with marks of value which show them to belong to the Roman Triental and Sextantal systems.

In addition to the above there are likewise coins of electrum, *Obv.* Head of Janus, *Rev.* Zeus in quadriga, which, it will be remarked, are without the inscription ROMA. This fact, combined with their late style, renders it probable that they were issued during the Hannibalic War, B.C. 216–211, when Capua rebelled against the Roman yoke[2].

Romano-Campanian coinage.

Class i. Circ. B.C. 338–318.

Silver didrachms and bronze coins with legend ROMANO.

SILVER. Weight 115–112 grs.

Head of bearded Ares helmeted.	Horse's head.
Head of Apollo.	Prancing horse and star.
Head of young Herakles.	Wolf and twins.
Head of Roma in Phrygian helmet.	Nike attaching wreath to palm-branch (Fig. 10).

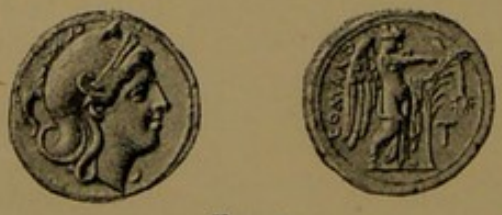

FIG. 10.

[1] After the fall of Capua the Romans transferred the coinage of the Victoriati to Rome itself, where they continued to be coined for half a century longer for the use of the provinces.

[2] Contemporary perhaps with these Campanian electrum coins are the gold pieces, *obv.* Head of Ares, *rev.* ROMA Eagle on fulmen, supposed to have been issued by Roman generals in Southern Italy to meet the exigencies of the war against Hannibal. These coins are of three sizes, and bear respectively the marks of value 60, 40, and 20, which are usually thought to indicate the numbers of sestertii at which they were valued. They weigh respectively 52·5, 35, and 17·5 grs.

BRONZE.

Young head diademed.	Lion raising his paw.
Head of young Ares helmeted.	Eagle on fulmen.
Head of Ares helmeted.	Horse's head.

Class ii. With legend ROMA, circ. B.C. 318–268.

GOLD.

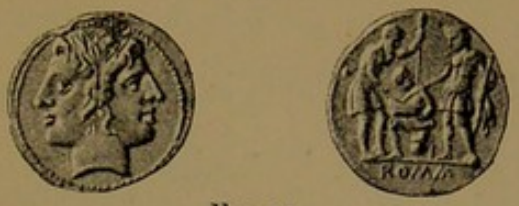

FIG. 11.

Head of beardless Janus (Fig. 11).	Two soldiers taking oath upon a pig held by kneeling man.

These coins weigh 106, 70, and 53 grs. The piece of 70 grs. is marked XXX[1].

SILVER. (Weight falling to 105·36 grs.)

FIG. 12.

Head of young Ares helmeted.	Horse's head (Fig. 12).
Head of Apollo.	Prancing horse (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. 33, 9).
Head of Ares.	" "
Head of beardless Janus.	" "

BRONZE.

Head of young Ares helmeted.	Horse's head.
Head of Apollo.	Prancing horse.
Head of Ares helmeted.	" "
Head of Herakles.	Pegasos and Club.
Female head turreted.	Horseman with whip in hand.
Female head helmeted.	Two Cornuacopiae.
Head of Roma in Phrygian helmet.	Dog.

Class iii. B.C. circ. 268–211.

(a) Silver with legend ROMA.

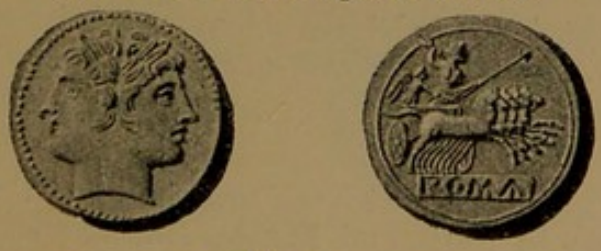

FIG. 13.

[1] The only specimen of this coin which I have seen, viz. that in the British Museum, is false.

Head of beardless Janus.	Zeus in Quadriga driven by Nike (Fig. 13) Ar 105·3 grs. (*Quadrigatus*).
	Id. . . Ar 52·3 grs.
Head of Zeus.	Nike crowning trophy Ar 52·6 grs. (*Victoriatus*)[1].

(β) Silver with KAPU in Oscan letters.

Head of Zeus.	Eagle on fulmen . . . . Ar 92 grs.

Bronze, with KAPU in Oscan letters and marks of value.

Quincunx.	Head of Pallas.	Pegasos.
Triens.	Head of Zeus.	Fulmen.
Quadrans.	Head of Demeter.	Ox.
,,	Head of Zeus.	Two soldiers and pig.
Sextans.	,, ,,	Selene in biga.
,,	,, ,,	Two soldiers and pig.
,,	,, ,,	Eagle on fulmen.
,,	Head of Herakles.	Lion with spear in mouth.
,,	Female head turreted.	Horseman armed with spear.
Uncia.	Head of Zeus.	Nike crowning trophy.
,,	Head of Pallas.	Nike holding wreath.
,,	Female head turreted.	Horseman armed with spear.
,,	Head of Artemis.	Boar.

Bronze, with KAPU in Oscan letters, no marks of value.

Head of Janus.	Zeus in quadriga . . . . Æ 1·5
Heads of Zeus and Hera.	,, ,, ... Æ 1·5
Head of Zeus.	Eagle on fulmen . . . . Æ 1·05
Bust of Hera.	Two veiled figures, archaic idols Æ ·75
,, ,,	Fulmen . . . . . Æ ·55
Head of Demeter.	Ear of corn . . . . . Æ ·6
Head of Apollo.	Lyre . . . . . Æ ·65
Young head in Phrygian head-dress.	Infant suckled by doe . . . Æ ·55
Head of Pallas.	Elephant . . . . . Æ ·5
,, ,,	Trophy . . . . . Æ ·5
Head of young Herakles.	Kerberos . . . . . Æ ·55

Compulteria or **Cubulteria** (Livy, xxiv. 20) on the upper Vulturnus.

Bronze coins only with Oscan inscriptions, circ. B. C. 300–268.

Head of Apollo.	*Kupelternum.* Campanian bull crowned by Nike . . . . . Æ ·8

Cumae. This ancient Chalcidian colony struck its earliest silver coins according to the Aeginetic standard, circ. B. C. 500–490:—

Forepart of frog.	KVME (retrograde) Mussel-shell . . Ar 84 grs.

This coin is contemporary with the early issues of the other Chalcidian colonies, Rhegium in Italy, and Zancle, Naxos, and Himera in Sicily, which also follow the Aeginetic standard.

[1] The weight of the Victoriate was not long maintained at 52 grs. It soon fell to about 45.

To this first period also we may ascribe certain small gold coins of Cumae:—

Corinthian helmet.	KVME Mussel-shell . . *AV* 5·5 grs.

Supposing the relative value of gold to silver to have been the same here as at Syracuse, viz. 15 : 1, this Attic half-obol of gold would have been the exact equivalent of 1 Aeginetic drachm of 84 grs. There are also small silver coins with Helmet and Mussel-shell weighing less than 2 grs.

In all the above-mentioned Chalcidian Colonies, about B.C. 490, the Chalcidian (Aeginetic) standard was abandoned for the Attic, and the same change is noticeable at Cumae.

(ii) *Circ.* B.C. 490–480 (*Attic weight*).

KVMAION (retrograde) Head of Pallas.	Crab holding shell . . *AR* 129 grs.

The Attic (or Tarentine) didrachm of 130 grs. took no firm root at Cumae, and early in the fifth century it gives place to the Phocaean didrachm or stater of 118–115 grs. imported from the Phocaean Colonies Velia and Poseidonia before its abandonment by them.

The silver currency of Cumae on the Phocaean standard is very plentiful, and lasts from about B.C. 480–423, the date of the capture of Cumae by the Samnites. About fifteen years before its destruction, Cumae had received from Rome the status of a *civitas sine suffragio*, but neither then nor during the period of its greatest prosperity does it appear to have struck any bronze coins, for the few bronze coins that are known were probably once plated with silver.

(iii) *Circ.* B.C. 480–423. (*Phocaean or Campanian didrachms.*)

Fig. 14.

Female head diademed, of archaic style.	KVME or KYMAION Mussel-shell and various symbols, e.g. corn-grain, sea-serpent, mouse, fish, or marine-plant (Fig. 14).
Head of Pallas in round Athenian helmet.	Similar.
Lion's scalp facing between two boar's heads.	Similar.

Fig. 15.

Female head of early fine (transitional) style.	Mussel-shell. Symbol sometimes Skylla, sea-serpent, etc. (Fig. 15).
Young male head in laureate pilos.	Scylla . . Æ Size ·8 (once plated ?)

(*Small silver coins.*)

Head of Pallas.	KV, KVME, or KVMA	Mussel . . Æ 12–8 grs.
Wheel with three spokes.	KV	Dolphin . . . . . Æ 2·2 grs.
Helmet.		Mussel . . . . . Æ 1·2 grs.

The Mussel-shell is a remarkable example of a coin type borrowed from among the natural products of the locality, the shallow salt-lakes Avernus and Lucrinus being peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of shell fish [1].

The female head on the coins of Cumae may perhaps represent the famous Cumaean sibyl or the siren Parthenope.

Hyria. This town is supposed to have been the palaeopolis of Nola [2]. Its coinage is wholly of silver, and consists of Campanian didrachms of about 115 grs., dating from about B.C. 420–340, with Oscan, or mixed Oscan and Greek inscriptions, YDINA, YPINAI, YPIANOΣ, and rarely YDIETES. The coinage of Hyria commences about the time when that of Cumae ceases:—

Fig. 16.

Head of Pallas in round Athenian helmet, adorned with olive wreath and owl.	Campanian bull.
Head of Hera facing, wearing stephanos (cf. Coins of Poseidonia).	Similar. (Fig. 16.)

Neapolis, a colony of Cumae, fell into the hands of the Romans in B.C. 290, but it always remained essentially a Greek city, and its political vicissitudes have left scarcely any traces on its coins.

The silver money of this, the most important town of Campania, falls into three classes, which may be distinguished by the form of the legend which they bear, and arranged in approximate chronological order as follows:—

Fig. 17.

Class I. NEOΠOLITES or NEΠOΛITES, circ. B.C. 420–400 (Fig. 17).

[1] Hor., *Epod.* ii. 49; *Sat.* ii. 432.

[2] Momm. i. 162.

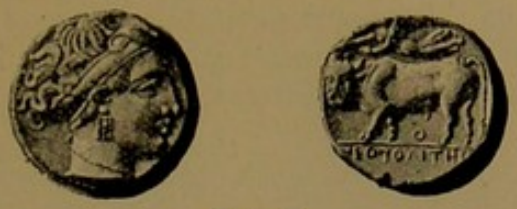

Fig. 18.

Class II. ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΗΣ, circ. B.C. 400–340 (Fig. 18).

Fig. 19.

Class III. ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ or ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΕΩΝ, circ. B.C. 340–268 (Fig. 19).

The obverse types of the Neapolitan silver didrachms are (i) Head of Pallas in round Athenian helmet, bound with olive-wreath, and (ii) Female head usually diademed, perhaps Dia-Hebe the bride of Dionysos Hebon. This head is variously represented in profile, and occasionally facing and with flowing hair (in which case it may be intended for Hera, cf. the coins of Hyria and Poseidonia).

The reverse type is always the Campanian human-headed bull, crowned on the more recent coins by a flying Nike. This type, of such frequent occurrence throughout Campania, first occurs on the money of this city. It is supposed to symbolize Bacchus Hebon, a tauriform Chthonian divinity worshipped very generally in southern Italy, but more especially in Campania. This god, whose nature partook both of that of Hades and of Dionysos, was associated with a female divinity, Kore or Dia-Hebe, a goddess resembling both Persephone and Ariadne, and personifying the eternal renewal of nature in the spring time. Concerning the mystic worship of this pair see Lenormant, *La Grande Grèce*, i. 420.

In the earliest period the small currency of Naples consisted of twelfths of the stater (obols) weighing 11–8 grs.

Head of Pallas in Corinthian helmet.	Fore-part of Campanian bull of archaic style.

In the second period the obol or twelfth is replaced by pieces of 2 litrae, 1 litra, and ½ litra, weighing respectively 28, 14 and 7 grs. maximum.

Head of Apollo.	Biga.
Head of Apollo.	Cock.
Young laureate head.	Herakles strangling lion.
Head of Pallas.	H (ἡμιλίτρον).

To the second and third periods belong also the drachms weighing 59–48 grs., with inscr. ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΗΣ and ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ.

Female head.	Campanian bull.

Towards the end of the second period (circ. B.C. 340) the small silver coinage ceases and in its stead bronze coins begin to be issued, which are probably Litrae (Size ·8) and half-litrae (Size ·65).

Head of Apollo.	Fore-part of Campanian bull.
,,	Campanian bull.
,,	Campanian bull crowned by Nike.
,,	Omphalos and Lyre.

The bronze coinage outlasts the silver by a period of uncertain duration. Among the later bronze types are the following:—

Head of one of the Dioskuri.	Horseman.
Head of Artemis.	Cornucopiae.
Head of young Herakles, laureate.	Tripod.

All the later coins of Neapolis, whether of silver or bronze, have symbols or letters in the field. Among the latter we may mention ΙΣ as being extremely common, and curiously enough not peculiar to coins of Neapolis, for it likewise occurs on contemporary coins of Aesernia, Cales, Compulteria, Suessa, and Teanum.

Nola. The coinage of this town is very similar to that of Neapolis, but it does not begin at so early a date. It would seem, for the most part, to be included between about B.C. 340 and 268. In 313 Nola was conquered by the Romans to whom it remained faithful, even during the war with Hannibal.

FIG. 20.

Silver didrachms, wt. 114 *grs. maximum.*

Female head diademed (Kore?) as on coins of Neapolis.	ΝΩΛΑΙΩΝ rarely ΝΩΛΑΙΟΣ. Campanian bull crowned by Nike.
Head of Pallas in round Athenian helmet bound with olive.	ΝΩΛΑΙΩΝ Campanian bull. (Fig. 20.)

Silver litrae (?).

ΝΩΛΑΙ Head of Apollo.	Campanian bull crowned by Nike . Wt. 10·2 grs.

Bronze litrae (?).

Head of Apollo.	Campanian bull crowned by Nike . . Size ·85.

Nuceria Alfaterna. A town on the river Sarnus. It was taken by the Romans during the second Samnite war, B.C. 308. No coins are known which can be given to an earlier date than the Roman conquest. They all bear an Oscan inscription *Nuvkrinum Alafaternum.*

Silver didrachms, wt. 113 *grs. maximum.*

Fig. 21.

Young male head with Ram's horn.	One of the Dioskuri standing beside his horse. (Fig. 21.)

Bronze litrae (?) *and* ½ *litrae* (?).

Young male head diademed.	The Dioskuri on horseback . Æ size ·8
Young male head bound with wreath.	Hound on the scent . . Æ size ·65

Phistelia. This town is thought to have been in the vicinity of Cumae (Friedländer, *Oskische Münzen*, p. 28). It is only known to us by its coins, which are among the most ancient in this part of Italy, dating from about B.C. 420–400.

Young head facing.	Mussel-shell and corn-grain . Æ obol.
Head of Hera facing, hair loose. Cf. Coins of Poseidonia (p. 68).	*Fistlus* or *Fistluis* (Oscan). Campanian bull . . . . . Æ didr.
Similar.	Lion . . . . . Æ obol.
ΦΙΣΤΕΛΙΑ Young head facing.	*Fistluis* (Oscan). Mussel, corn-grain and dolphin . . Æ litra, 12 grs.

Suessa Aurunca. Suessa was occupied by a Roman colony in B.C. 313. Its coins are all late in style, like those of Cales, Nuceria, Teanum, etc.

(i) *Circ.* B.C. 313–268.

Fig. 22.

Head of Apollo.	ϟVEϟANO One of the Dioskuri on horseback leading a second horse (Fig. 22) . . Æ didr., 113 grs.
ϟVEϟANO Head of Apollo.	Campanian bull crowned by Nike . . Æ size ·85

(ii) *Probably after* B.C. 268.

Head of Pallas.	SVESANO Cock . . . Æ size ·8
Head of Hermes.	SVESANO Herakles strangling lion Æ size ·8

Teanum Sidicinum, originally the capital of the Sidicini, stood on the via Latina in the northern corner of Campania. Its coinage consists of two distinct classes :—

(i) Ar and Æ with Oscan inscr., circ. B.C. 300–268.

(ii) Æ with Latin inscr., after B.C. 268.

(i) Silver didrachms, wt. 114 grs. max., and Bronze, litrae (?) with Oscan inscr. *Tianud Sidikinud* or *Tianud* only.

Fig. 23.

Head of Herakles in lion's skin.	Nike in triga (Fig. 23) . . Ar didr.
Head of Apollo.	Man-headed bull sometimes crowned by Nike . . . . . Æ size ·8

(ii) Bronze with Latin inscr. TIANO.

Head of Pallas.	Cock and star . . . . Æ size ·8

Uncertain Oscan Coins.

In addition to the coins with Oscan inscriptions already described are a few which cannot be attributed with certainty to Campania. They bear the inscriptions *Irnthi, Maiies, Senser, &c.* (B. M. Cat., *Ital.*, p. 127).

APULIA.

There is reason to believe that the coinage of Tarentum was current in Apulia throughout the period of the Tarentine dominion in those parts, and that the silver unit or nummus of Tarentum (perhaps the diobol of 22 grs.) remained the silver unit in Apulia when the Apulian towns began to coin silver money of their own, for the well-known type of the Tarentine diobol, Herakles strangling the lion, recurs on diobols of Arpi, Caelia, Rubi, and Teate. The didrachms and drachms of Teate have also types borrowed from Tarentum. On the equivalent in bronze of the Tarentine nummus of 22 grs. (which in the proportion of 1 : 250 would give a weight of about 5000 grs.) the Aes grave of Apulia, and perhaps of all the provinces situate to the east of the Apennines, appears to have been based. In all these countries the weight of the As exceeds that of the Roman pound, while in Rome itself the As usually falls short of the pound by about 2 ounces.

The currency of Apulia before and after the Triental reduction, which took place in the middle of the third century B.C., consisted therefore—

(i) Of silver diobols and didrachms of Tarentum, replaced about B.C. 300 by local Apulian silver issued at the following mints :—

Arpi. 2 dr. 110 grs.	½ dr. 28 grs.	Nummus 17 grs.	½ Nummus 9 grs.
Caelia.		,, ,,	,, ,,
Canusium.			,, ,,
Rubi.		,, ,,	,, ,,
Teate. ,, ,,	Drachm.	,, ,,	

The didrachms both at Arpi and Teate were assimilated in weight to those of Campania, the smaller divisions seem, however, to be clearly of Tarentine origin.

(ii) Of libral Aes grave of Luceria and Venusia. About B. C. 250 the *aes grave* of these two towns undergoes a reduction which corresponds with the Triental reduction at Rome.

(iii) Meanwhile at Arpi, Asculum, Canusium, Herdonia (?), Hyrium, Neapolis, Rubi, and Salapia, etc., bronze coins continued to be struck after the Greek fashion, with Greek inscriptions and without marks of value.

(iv) Little by little, under Roman influence, these Greek bronze coins were superseded by bronze coins of the Roman sextantal and uncial systems, with marks of value struck chiefly at Barium, Caelia, Luceria, Teate, and Venusia, the denominations being the double nummus (N. II.), the nummus (N), the quincunx (•••••), the triens (••••), the quadrans (•••), the sextans (••), the sescuncia (•S), the uncia (•), and the semuncia (Ɛ).

Arpi. This town during the second Samnite war concluded an alliance with Rome, B.C. 326 (Livy, ix. 13). In the war with Pyrrhus, Arpi was again on the side of Rome, but after the battle of Cannae (B. C. 217) it passed over to the side of Hannibal until B. C. 213, when it was again recovered by the Romans.

SILVER.

FIG. 24.

ΑΡΓΑΝΟS Head of Pallas.
ΑΡΓΑΝΩΝ Head of Persephone.

ΑΡΓΑ Head of Ares.
" Head of Pallas.
" "
" "
A A hook (harpa ?).

Campanian bull . . Æ Didrachm.
Prancing horse, ΔΑΙΟΥ . . . . . Æ Didr. (Fig. 24.)
Three ears of corn . . Æ ½ Drachm.
Herakles and lion } Prancing horse } . . Æ Diobol or Nummus.
Ear of corn } Prancing horse } . . . . Æ Obol.

BRONZE.

Head of Zeus, ΔΑΙΟΥ.

Butting bull, ΓΟΥΛΛΙ / ΓΥΛΛΟΥ / ΓΥΛΛΥ

Head of Pallas in Corinthian helmet.

ΑΡΓΑΝΩΝ Calydonian boar and spear-head . . . . . Æ size ·8

ΑΡΓΑΝΟΥ Prancing horse Æ size ·8

ΑΡΓΑΝΟΥ Grapes . . . Æ size ·6

With the exception of the didrachm with Campanian types, which belongs to the latter part of the fourth century, all these coins are of the third century. Those reading ΔΑΙΟΥ are of the time of Altinius Daxus, chief magistrate of Arpi during the Hannibalic war.

Asculum is first mentioned in the account of the battle between Pyrrhus and the Romans, B.C. 279. Its coins bear an Oscan inscription *Auhuskli*, whence it would appear that the original form of the name was Ausculum. Its coinage is wholly of bronze and of two distinct periods:—

(i) *Before* B.C. 300, *of good style.*

Horse's head (Carelli, Pl. LXIII. 1).	AYΓYΣKAI Ear of corn . Æ size ·75
AYΓYΣKA Greyhound running r. on round shield (Carelli, Pl. LXIII. 2).	AYΓY Ear of corn with leaf, as on coins of Metapontum . Æ size ·65

(ii) *Circ.* B.C. 300–200, *of base style.*

AYCK Boar and spear-head.	Ear of corn . . . . . Æ size ·8
Head of Herakles.	AYCKAA Nike with wreath and palm Æ size ·7

Azetium. *Bronze, third century.*

Head of Pallas.	AΣETINΩN Owl on column. Æ size ·8
Eagle on fulmen.	„ Ear of corn . Æ „ ·6
AΣETI Dolphin and trident.	Scallop-shell . . . . . Æ „ ·5

Barium. Bronze coins of the end of the third century with marks of value and weights which show them to belong to the sextantal system:—

Sextans.	••	Bust of Zeus.	BAPINωN Eros on Prow.
Uncia.	•	„	„ „
½ *Uncia* (?).		„	BAPI „ Prow.

The reverse type of these coins may be intended as a play upon the word Βᾶρις, a boat.

Butuntum. Bronze coins with Greek types, circ. B.C. 300. Inscr. BYTONTINΩN:—

Head of Pallas.	Ear of corn . . . . . Æ ·8
Taras on dolphin.	Scallop . . . . . Æ ·7
Owl on branch.	Fulmen . . . . . Æ ·6
Crab.	Inscr. but no type . . . . . Æ ·7

Caelia. Silver nummi and ½ nummi, circ. B.C. 300–268.

Nummus.		Head of Pallas.	KAI Herakles and Lion . Ar
½ *Nummus.*		„	KAIAINΩN Amphora . . . . Ar

Bronze, with marks of value, circ. B.C. 268–200.

Sextans.	••	Head of Pallas.	KAIAINΩN Trophy.
„	„	„	„ Nike with wreath and trophy.
„	„	Head of Zeus.	„ Pallas running.
Uncia.	•	Head of Pallas.	„ Trophy.
„	„	Head of Zeus.	„ Fulmen.

Quadrans. (reduced weight).	•••	Head of Pallas	KAIAINΩN Three crescents.

For other types, see Brit. Mus. Cat., *Italy*, p. 134.

Canusium, near the river Aufidus, was one of the chief towns of Apulia. Silver and bronze coins, circ. B.C. 300, the latter with Tarentine types, also bronze coins, with marks of value, of the end of the third century.

Amphora.	KA Lyre . . Ar Obol or ½ nummus
Male head.	KANYΣINΩN Tarentine horseman . Æ size ·85

Grumum. Bronze, circ. B.C. 300, with Greek types.

Female head.	ΓPY Galloping horse . . . Æ size ·5
Male head diademed.	„ Butting bull . . . . Æ „ ·6

Herdonia (?) destroyed by Hannibal circ. B.C. 210, shortly before which event it may have issued the following bronze coins:—

OPΔANΩN Head of young Herakles in lion's skin.	Ear of corn; in field, club: Magistrate's name TPEBIOY . . . Æ size ·5

[Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. A. 14.]

Hyrium (Rodi) was a maritime town situated on the northern site of the promontory of Garganum. Its coins are of bronze, and although without marks of value, belong apparently to the latter part of the third century.

Head of Pallas.	YPIATINΩN Rudder and dolphin . . Æ size ·55

Luceria after various vicissitudes fell finally into the hands of the Romans in B.C. 314. Its coinage consists of *aes grave* of the Libral system, circ. 314–250, and of two other series which correspond with the Roman Triental and Sextantal Reductions, circ. 250–217.

1*st Series. Cast aes grave, Libral system,* B.C. 314–250.

As. No inscription. Head of Herakles.	Head of horse.
As. L and magistrates' names. Head of Apollo.	Horse prancing; above, star.
As. L Similar. Mark of value, I.	Cock.

Quincunx.	Wheel without tire, or oblique cross.	Wheel without tire, or oblique cross •••••
Triens.	Fulmen.	Club. ••••
Quadrans.	Star.	Dolphin. •••
Sextans.	Cockle-shell.	Astragalos. ••
Uncia.	Frog or toad.	Spear-head. •
„	„	Ear of corn. •
Semuncia (?)	Crescent.	Thyrsos.

2*nd Series. Cast aes grave, Triental system after* B.C. 250.

As. Head of Herakles.	Horse prancing; above, star.

All the other denominations as in series 1, but with the addition of the letter L on the reverse.

3rd Series. Struck coins. Sextantal System, before B.C. 217.

Quincunx.	Head of Pallas	•••••	⊥OVCERI Wheel.
Triens.	Head of Herakles	••••	„ Quiver, club, and bow.
Quadrans.	Head of Poseidon	•••	„ Dolphin and trident.
Sextans.	Head of Demeter	••	„ Cockle-shell.
Uncia.	Head of Apollo	•	„ Toad.
Semuncia (?)	Heads of the Dioskuri.		„ Horses of the Dioskuri.
„	Head of Artemis.		„ Crescent.

In addition to these autonomous coins of Luceria there is a series of Roman coins both of silver and copper, with the inscription ROMA, and the mint-mark of Luceria (⊥), which we may call Romano-Lucerian.

Mateola. (Pliny, iii. 11, s. 16.) Perhaps the modern Matera, near the frontiers of Lucania.

Bronze coins with marks of value, circ. B.C. 250–217.

Sextans.	Head of Pallas.	••	MAT (in monogram). Lion seated with spear in mouth.
Uncia.	„	•	„ Herakles leaning on club in the attitude of the Farnese Herakles.

Neapolis Peucetiae. The modern Polignano, a town not mentioned by any writer. The attribution of the coins rests upon the evidence of numerous finds.

Bronze, with Greek types, circ. B.C. 300.

Head of Dionysos.	NEAΠ Vine-branch and grapes. Æ·7
Female head in stephanos.	NEAΠOΛ Trident . . . . . Æ·5
Veiled head.	„ Ear of corn . . . . Æ·6

Rubi, between Canusium and Butuntum, is one of the few Apulian towns of which silver coins are known. They consist of nummi and ½ nummi. There are also bronze coins of late style.

SILVER. *Circ.* B.C. 300.

Head of Pallas.	PY Ear of corn. Æ Diobol (nummus).
„	„ Herakles and lion. „
Bull's head facing.	„ Lyre. Æ Obol.
„	„ Fulmen. „
Head of Helios.	„ Two crescents „

BRONZE. *Circ.* B.C. 300–200.

Head of Pallas.	PYBA Nike with wreath and palm Æ·45
Head of Zeus.	PYΨ Eagle on fulmen . . . Æ·75
Head of Herakles (?).	PYΨ Club, bow, and quiver . Æ·7
Head of Pallas.	PYBAΣTEINΩN Owl on olive-branch Æ·6
Head of Zeus.	PY Female figure with patera and cornucopiae . . . . . Æ·6

Salapia. The bronze coins of this town belong to the same time as those of Arpi; it would seem indeed from the occurrence of the two names, Pyllus and Dazus (or Daxus), on the coins of both cities that they were at one time closely united, not only commercially but politically.

BRONZE. *Circ.* B.C. 250–200.

ΣΑΛΑΠΙΝΩΝ	Head of Zeus.	Calydonian boar	Æ ·85
,,	Head of Apollo.	Horse prancing	Æ ·85
,,	Dolphin.	Dolphin	Æ ·6
CΑΛΠΙΝΩΝ	Horse.	Dolphin	Æ ·85
CΑΛΑΠΙΝΩΝ	Head of Pan.	Eagle on capital of column .	Æ ·65

Teate. Of this town there are silver coins with Tarentine types, and bronze coins with marks of value and of weights corresponding to those of the Uncial system, and consequently subsequent to B.C. 217.

SILVER. *Circ.* B.C. 300–268, *or later.*

Female head diademed.	TIATI Naked horseman crowning his horse . . Æ Didrachm.
,,	,, Owl on olive-branch . . . Æ Drachm.
Head of Pallas.	,, Herakles and Lion . . . . Æ Diobol (nummus).

BRONZE. *Circ.* B.C. 217.

Nummus.	Head of Zeus Dodonaeos.	TIATI	Eagle on fulmen (N)
Quincunx.	Head of Pallas.	,,	Owl ·····
Triens.	Head of Herakles.	,,	Lion ····
Quadrans.	Head of Poseidon (?) ···	,,	Taras on dolphin.
,,	Head of Pallas.	,,	Owl ···
Sextans.	,,	,,	,, ··
Uncia.	,,	,,	,, ·

Venusia, on the confines of Apulia and Lucania, was captured and colonized by Rome, B.C. 292. It was a stronghold of the Romans in the war with Hannibal. Its coinage may be compared with that of Luceria, with which it is contemporary. It consists of the following series:—

1*st Series. Cast coins of the Libral system. Circ.* B.C. 292–250.

As.	Forepart of boar.		Head of Herakles.
,,	,,		Head of dog or wolf.
,,	,,		Spear-head.
Quincunx.	Head of Pallas ·····		Owl ·····
Triens.	Head of boar ····		Lyre ····
Quadrans.	Forepart of boar ···		Head of Herakles ···
Sextans.	Head of boar ··		Owl ··
Uncia.	Crescent ·		Crescent ·

Coins of various denominations with VE *in monogram.*

Three crescents.	Cockle-shell.
,,	Dolphin.
Dolphin.	,,
Crescent.	Crescent.

2*nd Series. Struck coins on the Triental system, after circ.* B.C. 250.

Quadrans.	Head of Zeus ···		Three crescents with stars.
Sextans.	Head of Pallas ··	VE.	Two dolphins.
Uncia.	Bust of Herakles ·	,,	Lion seated holding spear.
Semuncia.	Boar's head Σ	,,	Owl.

3rd Series. Struck coins on the Sextantal and Uncial systems. Circ. B.C. 250–217 *and later.*

II *Nummi.*	VE Bust of Herakles (mark of value N·II.).	The Dioskuri.	CAQ.
I *Nummus.*	VE Head of Bacchus.	N·I.	Bacchus seated holding grapes and thyrsos.
Quincunx.	Head of Zeus ·····	VE	Eagle on thunderbolt.
Quadrans.	Head of Hera veiled ···	,,	Three crescents containing stars.
Sextans.	Head of Pallas ··	,,	Owl on olive-branch.
Sescuncia.	Bust of Helios.	,,	Crescent and star ·S
Uncia.	Head of bearded Herakles ·	,,	Lion seated, holding spear.

4th Series. Struck coins, uncertain system.

Semis.	Head of Hermes.	VE	Winged shoe and Caduceus S
Uncia (?).	Toad.	,,	Crab.

CALABRIA.

In the district called by the Greeks Messapia and Iapygia, and by the Romans Calabria, the only town which presents us with a continuous series of coins, extending from the earliest period down to its capture by the Romans in B.C. 272, is the populous and wealthy city of Tarentum. The other less important towns, as will be seen from the following table, only began to coin money after that date, with the single exception of Baletium, if the didrachms reading FAΛE⊗AS and BAΛE⊗AS are correctly attributed to it.

	530–500	500–473	473–400	400–360	360–300	300–272	272–203	203–89
Baletium					Æ			
Brundusium							Æ	Æ
Graxa								Æ
Hyria							Æ?	Æ
Sturnium (?)								Æ
Tarentum	Æ	Æ	Æ	N, Æ	N, Æ	N, Æ, Æ	[N, Æ]	
Uxentum								Æ

Baletium, about five miles east of the modern Gallipoli, is the town to which the silver coins reading BAΛE⊗AS and FAΛE⊗AS have been attributed. It is not mentioned in history.

SILVER. *Circ.* B.C. 350.

FAΛE⊗AS, retrograde, on both sides of the coin.

Taras on dolphin. (*Rev. Num.* 1859, Pl. XV.)	Dolphin in semicircle . . . . . Æ Didr. 118 grs.
BAΛE⊗AS; retrograde, Dolphin.	BAΛE⊗AS Semicircle . . . . . Æ Tetrob. 36 grs.

The obverse type is Tarentine. That of the reverse is probably intended to symbolize the port of Callipolis. Cf. the coins of Zancle Siciliae.

Brundusium, the ancient rival of Tarentum, had been long eclipsed by the latter when, in B.C. 245, it was occupied by a Roman colony. The Appian Way was then extended to this port, which subsequently became the chief place of embarcation for Greece and the East.

The coinage begins in B.C. 245, at the time when the town was constituted a Latin colony. It falls into three series, which are to be distinguished by their weights, the types being the same throughout.

Head of Poseidon crowned by Nike. | BRVN Taras on dolphin.

Series I. B.C. 245–217. *Triental wt.* consists of the *Sextans* ••, *Uncia* •, *Semuncia* Ɛ, ¼ *Uncia* C, ⅛ *Uncia* L (Nike, ℞ Dolphin).

Series II. B.C. 217–200. *Uncial wt.* consists of the *Triens* ••••, *Quadrans* •••, *Sextans* ••, *Uncia* •.

Series III. B.C. 200–89. *Semuncial wt.* consists of the *Semis* S, *Triens* ••••, *Quadrans* •••.

Graxa. The site of this town is not known. The coins are found on the coast of the gulf of Tarentum. They are small bronze pieces belonging to the Semuncial system, B.C. 200–89, and, like those of Brundusium which they resemble in style, are among the latest Greek coins issued in southern Italy.

Quadrans.	Head of Zeus.	•••	ΓPA Two eagles on fulmen.
,,	,,	,,	,, One eagle on fulmen.
Uncia.	Cockle-shell.	✱	,, ,, ,,
¼ *Uncia.*	,,	ↄ	,, ,, ,,
,,	,,		,, Dolphin.

Hyria or Orra, (*Oria*), was an inland city on the Appian Way, between Tarentum and Brundusium. Its coinage is all quite late, consisting of bronze coins of Uncial and Semuncial weight, B.C. 217–89.

Quincunx. *Triens.* *Sextans.*	Head of Pallas.	ORRA Eagle on fulmen.
Quincunx. *Triens.* *Quadrans.*	Head of Aphrodite.	ORRA Eros playing lyre or carrying wreath.
No mark of value.	Head of Aphrodite.	ORRA Dove flying.

There are also a few other unimportant coins without marks of value.

Sturnium (?). Site unknown. Bronze, 2nd cent. B.C.

Cockle-shell. | ƐTY Eagle on fulmen.

Tarentum. In the year B.C. 708 a colony of Lacedaemonians, called, by reason of their illegitimate birth, the Partheniae, led by one Phalanthos,

established themselves, by order of the Delphic oracle, in Iapygia, on a little peninsula at the entrance of an inlet of the sea, about 6 miles long by 2 to 3 in breadth. The new city thus commanded both the outer bay into which flowed the little river Taras, and the inner port now known as the *Mare Piccolo*.

An ancient tradition tells how Taras, the founder of the first Iapygian settlement on this spot, was miraculously saved from shipwreck by the intervention of his father Poseidon, who sent a dolphin on whose back he was carried to the shore.

The same story was subsequently transferred to Phalanthos the real oekist of Tarentum, who appears in a later age to have been confounded with the mythical Taras. (Cf. also the story of Arion's voyage from Sicily to Corinth, Herod. i. 24.) The natural advantages of the site selected by Phalanthos were considerable. The pasture lands in the vicinity produced excellent wool and a splendid breed of horses, and the Purple fish (*murex*) of the little land-locked sea soon became a source of wealth to the enterprising Greek colonists. To this day the fisheries of the Mare Piccolo afford a renumerative occupation to the inhabitants of the modern town of Taranto, for it abounds in innumerable kinds of shell-fish, many of which are not found elsewhere.

The possession of this fine harbour, the only safe one on those coasts, necessarily brought Tarentum into commercial relations with all parts of the Mediterranean sea. The political constitution of Tarentum in these early times was doubtless modelled on that of Sparta, and Herodotus (iii. 136) mentions a king of Tarentum in the time of Darius. The worship of Apollo Hyakinthios at Tarentum was also clearly of Spartan origin.

The earliest coins of Tarentum are thin plate-like disks with the reverse-types incuse, similar in fabric to the coins of the great Achaean confederation in Southern Italy of which Pythagoras was the originator and head. Tarentum must certainly at one time have been drawn into the circle of his pervading influence. The date of these coins is circ. B.C. 530–500.

PERIOD I. *Circ.* B.C. 530–500.

FIG. 25.

TARAS (retrogr.) Taras on dolphin.

TARAS Apollo naked, resting on one knee, and holding lyre and plectrum.

Taras on dolphin incuse (Fig. 25) Æ Didr., wt. 125 grs.

Obverse type incuse, or Taras on dolphin incuse . . . Æ Didr., wt. 125 grs.

[B. M. *Guide*, Pl. VII. 3.]

Period II. *Circ.* B.C. 500–473.

Inscription TARAS, usually retrograde, on one or both sides. Fabric compact, and both types in relief.

Taras on dolphin [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. VII. 5].	Wheel of four spokes . . . . . Æ Didr., wt. 125 grs.
Cockle-shell.	Do. . . . . Æ 2 obol, wt. 20 grs.
„ „	Do. . . . Æ 1 obol (?), wt. 7 grs.
Wheel.	Do. . . . Æ ¼ obol (?), wt. 2 grs.

Taras on dolphin [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. VII. 6].	Winged seahorse Æ Didr., wt. 125 grs.
Dolphin.	„ „ Æ 2 obol, wt. 20 grs.

Fig. 26.

Taras on dolphin.	Archaic head (Taras?) within circle (Fig. 26) . . Æ Didr., wt. 125 grs.
Half Hippocamp.	Do. . . . . Æ Didr., wt. 61 grs.
Cockle-shell.	Dolphin in circle Æ Litra, wt. 12·5 grs.
„	„ „ Æ ½ Litra, wt. 5·6 grs.
T surrounded by •••	Obverse type repeated . . . . . Æ Trias or ¼ Litra, wt. 2·8 grs.

Period III. *Circ.* B.C. 473–400.

In the year B.C. 473 Tarentum sustained a crushing defeat at the hands of the Messapians, in which she lost the flower of her aristocratic youth. The result was a change in the constitution and the establishment of a Democracy, under which the city soon regained all and more than all its ancient prosperity.

The money of this third period is distinguished by a new reverse type, the seated figure of Taras, which some have preferred to call the Demos of Tarentum, holding in his hand some object symbolical of the commerce of the city, such as most frequently the Distaff bound round with wool.

Inscriptions: TARAS, TARAΣ, and later TAPANTINΩN.

Fig. 27.

Taras on dolphin, variously represented, usually with marine symbols in the field.	Male figure (Taras?) naked to waist, seated, holding distaff, kantharos, etc., or offering a bird to a Panther's cub. (This is perhaps a Dionysiac type) (Fig. 27) . . Ar Didr., wt. 125 grs.

On the coins of this series the style progresses rapidly from archaic to fine art.

Cockle-shell.	Female(?) head . Ar Litra, wt. 13 grs.
,,	,, ,, Ar ½ Litra, wt. 7–4 grs.

In 436 occurred the struggle between the newly founded Athenian colony of Thurium and Tarentum for the possession of the territory of Siris, which ended, B.C. 432, in the joint foundation by these two towns of Heraclea in Lucania.

It was probably about this time, or at any rate towards the end of the fifth century, that a new type began to come into use on the Tarentine staters, viz. a Rider on horseback, who is represented in such a great variety of attitudes, and through such a long series of coins, that a detailed description of the almost endless varieties is here impossible. On some specimens he is a naked boy or Ephebus crowning his horse, as if after an agonistic victory; on others he is a man in full vigour, now naked, and now armed with helmet, shield, and lances. Occasionally the horseman leads a second horse, in which case he is perhaps one of the famous Tarentine cavalry who, we are informed by Livy (xxxv. 28), went into action with two horses, 'binos secum trahentes equos.' On the whole, however, it is safer to regard all these types as illustrating the games in the Hippodrome, and as celebrating agonistic victories rather than victories in real warfare.

The period between about B. C. 380 and 360 was the culminating epoch of the prosperity of Tarentum, during which the philosopher Archytas was the chief of the state. This was the age of Dionysius of Syracuse, whose wars against the Greeks of Southern Italy resulted in Tarentum being left without a single formidable rival in those parts.

Then followed the struggles with the barbarians, when the wealthy and luxurious Tarentine merchants, unable to cope with their opponents single-handed, called in the aid, first of Archidamus king of Sparta, B.C. 338, next of Alexander the Molossian (330), and then of Cleonymus (314), after which they concluded a peace with their barbarous foes, Messapians, Lucanians, and Bruttians; for a new and more powerful enemy than any they had hitherto met was slowly and surely advancing upon them.

In B. C. 302 the long impending conflict between Rome and Tarentum began. The Tarentines distrusting their own strength now called to their assistance king Pyrrhus of Epirus, B.C. 281. The events of the famous campaign of this soldier of fortune with his Macedonian phalanx, and his squadron of elephants, are so familiar to all that we need not dwell upon this well-known chapter of history. All was in vain, and a few years later (B. C. 272) the great Greek city of South Italy fell into the hands of all-conquering Rome.

The coinage of Tarentum between about B. C. 400 and the Roman Conquest B.C. 272 is, as might be expected, more plentiful than that of any other Greek city of Italy. It is of three metals, gold, silver, and bronze.

GOLD. *Circ.* B.C. 400–330.

FIG. 28.

ΤΑΡΑΣ Head of goddess wearing stephane and veil hanging down behind her head, which is sometimes surrounded by dolphins. | (i) The Dioskuri. Above, sometimes ΔΙΟΣΚΟΡΟΙ. Magistrate, ΣΑ.
(ii) Rider crowning horse . . . . KΥΛΙΧ, Σ, and Shell; ΣΑ, Star.
(iii) Taras as a child holding out his arms to his father Poseidon enthroned before him.

AV Stater. Wt. 135 grs. (max.)

ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ Head of goddess with flowing hair, wearing stephane or with hair bound with cord, often with magistrate's name, ΣΑ. | ΤΑΡΑΣ. Taras on dolphin, sometimes with ⊢H.

[B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXIII. 14.] *AV* Drachm. Wt. 67 grs. (max.)

ΤΑ. Head of Apollo. In front ΣΑ and dolphin. | Herakles contending with lion, ⊢H.

AV Diobol. Wt. 22·5 grs. (max.)

Head of young Herakles in lion's skin. | ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ Taras holding trident, driving biga.

AV Stater. Wt. 135 grs. (max.)

GOLD. *Circ.* B.C. 330–272.

Head of young Herakles in lion's skin (later style). | Same type, magistrate's name NIKAP . . .

[B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXIII. 13.] *AV* Stater. Wt. 135 grs. (max.)

Head of Zeus $\overline{\text{NK}}$ (in mon.). | ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ Eagle with open wings on fulmen, in field two amphorae, magistrate, NIKAP.

[B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXIII. 12.] *AV* Stater. Wt. 135 grs. (max.)

Head of Herakles. | ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ Taras in biga, magistrate, NIKAP.

AV Drachm. Wt. 67·5 grs. (max.)

Head of Apollo with flowing hair. | ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ Eagle on fulmen, magistrates, ΞA and $\overline{\text{AP}}$ (spear-head).

AV ½ Drachm. Wt. 33·75 (max.)

Head of Pallas in Corinthian helmet. | Taras in biga.

AV Tetrobol. Wt. 45 grs. (max.)

Head of Herakles. | ΤΑΡΑΣ Taras on dolphin.

AV Sicilian Litra. Wt. 13·5 grs. (max.)

Head of goddess in stephane.	TAPAN. Kantharos.

Æ Obol. Wt. 11·25 grs. (max.)

Head of Helios full face, radiate.	TAPAN. Fulmen. Magistrate's name ΑΠΟΛ.

Æ ½ Litra. Wt. 6·75 grs. (max.)

GOLD. *Circ.* B.C. 212–209.

Head of young Herakles in lion's skin, of quite late style.	TAPANTI[NΩN] Taras driving biga. Magistrate, API. Symbol, fulmen.

[B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLV. 14.] Æ Stater. Wt. 135 grs. (max.)

The above described gold coins of Tarentum are perhaps the most beautiful coins in this metal of any Greek city. The head of the goddess with stephane and veil is an exquisite piece of workmanship. That of Zeus is full of expression, but betrays a somewhat later style of art. The eagle with expanded wings on the reverse of this coin is also a work of considerable merit. But by far the most interesting of all is the remarkable stater, on the reverse of which we see the boy Taras stretching out his arms to his father Poseidon.

The date of the first issue of gold at Tarentum can hardly be fixed precisely. It is scarcely likely that it was struck in any large quantity much before B.C. 360, while there can be no doubt that the mass of it belongs to the latter half of the fourth century.

The stater, which I attribute conjecturally to the time of the revolt during the Hannibalic war, may be classed with the latest silver of Tarentum, which seems to fall into the same short period. See p. 54.

The silver coinage consists in the main of didrachms, which fall into three distinct classes:—

I. Tarentine rider.	TAPAΣ Taras on dolphin[1] . . . . Wt. 126–116 grs.
II. Female head as on coins of Neapolis, etc.	TA. Horseman crowning his horse . Wt. 115–105 grs.
III. Tarentine rider.	TAPAΣ Taras on dolphin . . . . Wt. 102–95 grs.

In Class I the ancient weight is maintained intact.

The coins of Class II are peculiar and of a different fabric from all the other coins of Tarentum. Their want of originality and of that remarkable variety of detail which is so characteristic of all the other coins of Tarentum, give them the appearance of having been issued as a sort of Federal currency under the authority of Tarentum, but for circulation outside the limits of the Tarentine territory. This hypothesis is further strengthened by a consideration of the obverse-type, which is thoroughly Campanian both in style and fabric. The weight, moreover, is precisely that of the Campanian didrachms.

[1] In the *Num. Zeit.*, 1870, and *Z. f. N.*, i. p. 278, a didrachm of this class is discussed which bears the strange legend TAPANTINΩNHMI, which von Sallet proposes to read Ταραντίνων εἰμὶ, *I am the coin of the Tarentines.* Friedländer, on the other hand, would interpret HMI as 'half.'

The figure on the dolphin, the ancient 'arms,' so to speak, of the city of Tarentum, is perhaps intentionally omitted on the coins of this class, if, as I imagine, they constitute a federal coinage, issued during an interval of comparatively short duration for commercial or political reasons which we are no longer able to fathom.

In any case, the abandonment of the old Tarentine weight and the adoption of the Campanian standard must be connected with the special circumstances which led to the issue of these coins which we may call the Campano-Tarentine series.

In Class III the old type of the figure on the dolphin is again restored, but the old Tarentine standard is not reverted to. On the contrary, the coins of this third class show a still further degradation of weight even as compared with the Campano-Tarentine pieces of Class II, otherwise it would be sometimes difficult to distinguish them from the later coins of Class I, the types of these two series being frequently identical. A practised eye will, nevertheless, detect a steady though very gradual deterioration in style.

Any attempt to determine the exact order of the many small varieties of the Tarentine didrachms must be more or less conjectural, yet it may be laid down as a general rule that all coins with magistrates' names at full length are subsequent to circ. B. C. 360.

The following may be accepted as an approximate chronological sequence of the best-known varieties. For all the more minute details special catalogues must be consulted.

SILVER DIDRACHMS, B. C. 400–360.

Full weight, 126–116 *grs.*

Obverse, Horseman. *Reverse*, Taras on Dolphin.

1. Naked horseman galloping to right.

Letters and symbols on obverse.	*On reverse.*
(1) No letter.	
(2) Λ	

2. Naked boy crowning standing horse.

(1) No letter.	
(2) Caduceus.	
(3) Λ	Λ

3. Naked boy crowning advancing horse.

(1) Palladium.	P
(2) Pecten.	XΩ (?)
(3) AP	
(4) ⅂	A

4. Naked horseman prancing.

(1) ⊙	
(2) AOP	⊙

5. Helmeted horseman l., shield on l. arm.

(1) No letter.	
(2) Δ	K
(3) Λ	P

6. Naked horseman before a term.

(1) ⊦H	
(2) H∈	

7. Naked horseman advancing.

(1) ⊙	⊙
(2) Kantharos.	

Fig. 29.

8. Naked horseman riding sideways with one leg bent under him and with small shield in l. hand.

(1) Pecten.	I
(2) A	∈
(3) Δ	K
(4) ⊦	I
(5) Λ (Fig. 29).	No letter.
(6) Γ	A or P
(7) ∈	∈
(8) ∃	∃
(9) No letter.	No letter.

Silver Didrachms, b. c. 360–300.

Full weight, 126–116 *grs.*

9. Similar to type 8.

(1) NIKΩTTA∈	EY	IOP	Hippocamp.
(2) . . . . . ΩN	EY	API	Spear-head.
(3)	EY	,,	,,
(4)	Y∃	Hippocamp.	

10. Naked horseman with small shield on l. arm (leg not bent under him).

(1) ΛΩΛIΦ	EY	
(2) ΦIΛΩN	EY	
(3) ΦIΛOKΛH∈	∈I	ΛY

11. Naked horseman galloping to right.

(1) API∈TIA∈	EY	KΛH	
(2) ⊙PA		⊙PA	Sepia.
(3) ⊦IΓΓO		ΔI	Shell (buccinum).
(4) NIKOΔAMO∈	EY	IOP	

Fig. 30.

12. Naked horseman with two horses, Nike crowning him.

(1) ΦI	K	ϗ (Fig. 30).

13. Armed horseman standing beside his horse.

(1) ⊢	A

14. Naked horseman prancing. (Cf. Type 4.)

(1) ΣA	ΣYM Helmet.

15. Naked boy on prancing horse which is welcomed by a youth; Nike, above, crowning boy.

(1) I	K [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXIV. 6].

Fig. 31.

16. Naked boy on horse, a youth kneels beneath examining horse's hoof.

(1) Φ	E (Fig. 31).
(2) Φ	Π

17. Armed horseman received by Nike.

(1) ⊢A M KAΛ	KAΛ
(2) No letters.	IOP

18. Naked youth crowning his horse.

(1) ΣA ΦIΛIAPXOΣ	AΓA
(2) AΠH	Ivy-leaf.
(3) $\overline{\text{AP}}$ (in monogram).	IOP
(4) K Club.	Ω
(5) ΣA APEΘΩN	ΓAΣ

19. Naked youth crowning his horse; Nike, above, crowns the rider.

(1) ΣIM	⊢HP

20. Helmeted horseman, left; shield on l. arm. (Cf. Type 5.)

(1) Ξ NIKA	AΓA Cock.

Fig. 32.

21. Naked horseman thrusting downwards with spear.

(1) Ξ API	KΛ
(2) ⊢A KAΛ A	API 2 stars (Fig. 32).
(3) ⊢A KAΛ A	KAΛ
(4) ΛN KAΛ X	KAΛ
(5) ⊢A KAΛ A	ΦI
(6) ΣA	Dolphin.
(7) ΣA	Prow.
(8) ΣA	$\overline{\text{AP}}$ (mon.) Dolphin.

(9) ΣA	ΛK Dolphin.
(10) ΣA	A P „
(11) ΣA	⊢HP
(12) ΣA	⊢HP $\overline{\text{AP}}$
(13) ΣA	ΦI Ivy-leaf.
(14) ΣA	Ω Σ Dolphin.
(15) ΣA	K „
(16) ΣIM	ΦIΛIΣ Eagle.
(17) ΣIM	ΦI „
(18) $\overline{\text{AP}}$ ΦI	ΦIΛIΣ „
(19) ΣI	ΦI „
(20) ΣI	No letters.
(21) ΣI ΔEINOKPATHΣ	

22. Helmeted horseman thrusting downwards with spear.

(1) ΔAI	H Buccinum.
(2) ΔAI	ΦI „
(3) ΦIΛI	ΦI Ivy-leaf.

SILVER DIDRACHMS, B.C. 300–272.

Reduced weight, 102–95 *grs.*

23. Helmeted horseman thrusting downwards with spear. (Cf. Type 22.)

(1) EY ΣΩΣTPATOΣ	ΠOΛY Fulmen.
(2) ΓY	ΠOΛY „
(3) ΓY ΣΩΣTPATOΣ	ΠOΛY „
(4) EY ΦINTIAΣ	ΠOΛY Prow.
(5) ⊙E AΛE	ΣI Star.
(6) ΔAI	Prow.

24. Similar to Type 23, but Nike crowns horseman.

(1) ΣI AY	ΓY

25. Naked horseman crowning himself.

(1) ΣA Capital of column.	KOM
(2) IΩ IAΛO „	
(3) IΩ IAΛO „	AN⊙

26. Two horsemen (the Dioskuri?).

(1) No letters.	$\overline{\text{AP}}$ (mon.).
(2) $\overline{\text{YΦ}}$ (mon.).	ΓY
(3) No letters.	ΓY

FIG. 33.

27. Naked horseman, another naked youth welcomes the horse.

(1) ⊢ Δ	ΦI
(2) APIΣTIΠ ΓY	Elephant (Fig. 33).

28. Naked horseman galloping. (Cf. Type 1.)

(1) ⊦HPAKΛHI	Two monograms, Kantharos.
(2) IΩΓYPIΩN ƐΩ Bucranium.	$\overline{\text{EΓ}}$ (mon.) Head of Silenos.
(3) OΛYMΓIƐ Wreath.	Tripod.

29. Armed horseman with large round shield.

(1) ⊦I IΩ ΓYΛΛΩ	AN⊙
(2) A KAΛ	Trident.

30. Naked horseman prancing.

(1) IΩΓY EY	⊙I Helmet.

31. Naked horseman thrusting downwards with spear. (Cf. Type 21.)

(1) APIƐTIΓ EY	ΔI Elephant.
(2) APIƐTOKΛHƐ ΔI	Head of Artemis.

32. Armed horseman, right, with large shield behind him.

(1) ⊦HPAKΛHTOƐ	$\overline{\text{EΓ}}$ (mon.) Thymiaterion.
(2) ⊙I AΓOΛ	
(3) ⊙I APIƐTOK	Rudder.

33. Armed horseman, left, with shield on l. arm.

(1) APIƐTΩN	IΩΓ
(2) APIƐTΩN EY	IΩΓ
(3) APIƐTΩN EYΦ	IΩΓ

34. Naked horseman, horse standing.

(1) ΦIΛHMENOƐ ΦI	Bucranium.

35. Naked horseman crowning standing horse (the muscles of the horse greatly exaggerated).

(1) ΦIΛOKPA $\overline{\text{NK}}$ (mon.)	APIƐT
(2) ƎENEAƐ EY ΦI	Ear of corn.

36. Naked horseman crowning his horse, which advances to right.

(1) ƐAΛΩN $\overline{\text{AP}}$ (mon.)	EY
(2) ΛEΩN	A/ Lion.
(3) KYN $\overline{\text{AP}}$ Bearded mask.	
(4) IΩ NEYMH	APIƐ Two stars.
(5) IΩ NEYMH	ΓOΛY ,, ,,
(6) IΩ NEYMH	AP Elephant.
(7) ΦIΛOKΛHƐ (Two mons.) dolphin.	Two amphorae
(8) ΦI IΩΓYPOƐ?	[B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXIII. 15]. Bee.

37. Naked horseman crowning his horse, to left.

(1) APIƐTIƐ Anchor.	
(2) IΩΓYPOƐ ΓY	XPH
(3) ΦIΛΩTAƐ ΔI	Cock.
(4) ⊦IƐTIAP EY ΦI	
(5) ⊦IƐTIAP EY	Two ivy-leaves.
(6) ΦIΛOKPA $\overline{\text{NK}}$ (mon.)	AΓOΛ
(7) ΛYKIƐKOƐ ƐY	Owl.
(8) ΦIΛΩTAƐ Cornucopiae.	ΓOΛY

38. Naked horseman carrying palm.

(1) NIKOKPATHƐ A/	

39. Naked horseman crowning his horse, to right.

(1) ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ Μ	ΠΙ Term.
(2) ΔΑΜΟΚΡΕ . . (?) ΕΥΕ	Monogram.
(3) ΑΡΙΣΤΕΙΔ . . . ΦΙ	,,

40. Horseman wearing chlamys and cuirass.

(1) ΞΕΝΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ mon.	[B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLV. 16].
(2) ,, Pilos and mon.	Monogram.
(3) ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ Mon.	Monogram.

41. Horseman with right hand raised, horse standing.

(1) ΦΙΛΙΣΚΟΣ	Tripod.

Drachms, B.C. 400–272.

The smaller silver coins can hardly be arranged by style within the above limits.

Head of Pallas in crested helmet, adorned with figure of Scylla.	ΤΑΡ Owl, usually with magistrates' names, ΙΟΡ, ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ, ΙΑΛΟ, ΝΕΥΜΗΝΙΟΣ, ΠΟΛΥ, ΟΛΥΜΠΙΣ, ΗΙΣΤΙΑΡΧΟΣ, etc., etc.

Æ Drachms, wt. 56–41 grs.

The magistrates' names on this series being, without exception, identical with those which occur on the didrachms, it is evident that the two classes are contemporary.

Didrachms and Drachms, B.C. 212–209.

Naked rider holding palm and crowning his horse (style very late). Magistrates ΚΡΙΤΟΣ, ΞΗΡΑΜΒΟΣ, ΞΩΓΕΝΗΣ, ΞΩΚΑΝΝΑΣ, etc.	ΤΑΡΑΣ Taras on dolphin, usually with monogram in field.

Æ Didrachms, wt. 120 grs.
Drachms, wt. 61–55 grs.
Half-drachm, 26 grs.

In spite of the high weight of the coins of this class, there can be no doubt that they are later than any of the other silver coins of Tarentum. In no single instance do we find the same names on them as on the didrachms and drachms of previous periods.

The short period when Tarentum shook off the Roman yoke during the Second Punic War is the only time to which they can be attributed.

Smaller silver coins, B.C. 400–272.

DIOBOLS, wt. 22·5 grs. (max.)

Head of Pallas. Head of Herakles.	Herakles strangling the lion or performing one of his other labours, often with the legend ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ at length or abridged. The later specimens have letters and symbols in the field.
Free horse. Two horses' heads. Club and bow.	ΤΑΡ Taras on dolphin. Two horses' heads. Distaff in wreath.

The diobols, especially those of the Herakles type, are very abundant. These little coins formed the staple of the common currency of the Tarentine fish markets, as well as of the rural districts subject to Tarentum, and even beyond its territories, in Apulia and Samnium for instance. They are identical in type with the diobols of Heraclea, the meeting-place of the federal congress of the Italiot Greeks, and they are in point of fact a federal rather than a local issue. Pollux (ix. 80)[1] informs us, on the authority of Aristotle, that there was at Tarentum a coin called a *nummus*, the type of which was Taras riding on a dolphin. This is the constant type of the didrachm, but it occurs also on the diobol; and Pollux gives us no clue whatever as to whether the nummus was the didrachm, as Mommsen supposes, or as Prof. Gardner thinks more probable the diobol (*Num. Chron.*, 1881, p. 296). It must be borne in mind that the Romans when they monopolized the coinage of silver, which they did immediately after the closing of the Tarentine mint, which had hitherto supplied by far the greater part of the silver circulating in Italian markets, transferred the Greek term *νόμος* (*nummus*) to their sestertius, a coin as nearly as possible of the same weight as the Tarentine Diobol, and like it equivalent to 10 ounces of bronze (2½ asses of 4 oz. each).

That the Tarentine diobol exchanged for 10 ounces of bronze, we gather from the fact that the obol commonly bears the mark of value •••••, as we shall presently see. If therefore the obol was equal to the bronze quincunx, the diobol must have been equivalent to the dextans, which, as struck in Apulia (see Teate, p. 41, and Venusia, p. 42), was also called a Nummus.

The name Nummus seems, therefore, to have been applied first of all to the silver diobol as the Federal unit of account at Heraclea and Tarentum, and probably throughout Southern Italy[2], and then to have been transferred to its equivalent, the unit of bronze consisting of 10 ounces and weighing consequently (at the rate of 250 : 1) about 5000 grains (see p. 36).

In the Tabulae Heracleenses (Boeckh. *Corp. Inscr. Gr.*, 5774, line 123), which were drawn up at the time when the weight of the bronze coins was being generally reduced, a distinction is drawn between the silver and the bronze nummus, for a fine of 10 nummi, *δέκα νόμως ἀργυρίω*, is ordered to be paid by the tenant of certain lands who shall have omitted to plant the full number of olive trees specified in his contract. The fine was 10 silver nummi for each plant, *πὰρ τὸ φυτὸν ἕκαστον*; the addition of the word *ἀργυρίω* was intended to secure the payment of the sum in silver, and was a necessary restriction at a time when the weight of coined bronze was beginning to fall.

OBOLS, wt. 11·25 grs. (max.)

Female head.
Kantharos •••••
Kantharos •••••

Kantharos ••••• . . . wt. 9·2 grs.
Kantharos ••••• . . . wt. 9·7 grs.
Bucranium . . . . . wt. 8·4 grs.

[1] *Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν τῇ Ταραντίνων πολιτείᾳ καλεῖσθαί φησι νόμισμα παρ' αὐτοῖς νοῦμμον ἐφ' οὗ ἐντετυπῶσθαι Τάραντα τὸν Ποσειδῶνος δελφῖνι ἐποχούμενον.*

[2] In Sicily the nummus was also a small silver coin weighing somewhat less than the Tarentine diobol.

Five dots is the usual mark of value of the obol. There are, however, various other little coins, some of which have only two, three, or four dots, though in weight they might pass for obols. To what system, if any, these dots refer is doubtful. In some cases they may represent fractions of the litra, or tenth part of the stater (the obol being the twelfth), a coin which was distinguished at Tarentum by its type, the pecten or cockle-shell.

LITRAE, wt. 13·5 grs., and ½ Litrae 6·7 grs. (max.)

Shell (pecten).	Head of Herakles.
,,	Female head.
,,	Taras on dolphin.
,,	Dolphin, with various symbols.

DOUBTFUL DENOMINATIONS.

Four-legged seat •••	Four-legged seat ••• . . wt. 14 grs.
Four-legged seat.	Lyre . . . . . wt. 15 grs.
Female head.	Dolphin . . . . . wt. 10·6 grs.
Kantharos.	Torch-head . . . . wt. 9·7 grs.
Horse's head.	Horse's head . . . . wt. 8·9 grs.
Prancing horse.	Taras on dolphin . . . wt. 7·6 grs.
Head of Herakles.	Dolphin . . . . . wt. 5·5 grs.
One-handled vase.	Olive wreath . . . . wt. 4·6 grs.
Two crescents.	Two crescents . . . . wt. 3·7 grs.

BRONZE COINS. *Circ.* B.C. 300–272.

The bronze coinage of Tarentum was of no great importance and may be all attributed to a late period; the following are the chief types:—

Head of Zeus.	TAPANTINΩN Nike standing holding fulmen or crowning trophy Æ size ·9
Head of Pallas.	TAPANTI Herakles strangling lion or at rest on rock . . . Æ ·8–·6
Shell (pecten).	TAPAN Taras on dolphin . Æ ·55
,,	TA Two dolphins . . . Æ ·4
Kantharos.	Kantharos . . . . . Æ ·5
Head of Pallas.	Kantharos . . . . . Æ ·35
Forepart of Hippocamp.	Horse's head . . . . . Æ ·5
Head of Pallas.	Two crescents . . . . . Æ ·4

Uxentum. This town (now *Ugento*) is not mentioned in history. No coins are supposed to have been struck there before the Roman period. Those that are known are all of bronze and usually bear marks of value which, when the weights are also taken into account, show that they follow the semuncial system, dating therefore from circ. B.C. 200–89.

As.	Janiform head of Roma.	OIAN Herakles standing resting on club and holding cornucopiae above, Nike crowning him . . Æ size ·85
Semis.	Head of Pallas, S.	Similar, without Nike . . . Æ ·7
	Same (without S).	Same . . . . . Æ ·5
	Eagle on fulmen.	A—O Kantharos and two stars Æ ·4

LUCANIA.

The coinage of the district which takes its name from the Lucanians, a people of Samnite race who migrated southwards about B.C. 400, consists—

(i) Of the money of the ancient Achaean and other Greek towns, Sybaris, Siris, and Metapontum on the east side, and Laüs and Pyxus on the west, together with that of Velia and Poseidonia.

(ii) Of that of the later Greek colonies Thurium and Heraclea.

(iii) Of that of the Lucanians after they had made themselves masters of Poseidonia, Laüs, and Metapontum, and had become partially Hellenized.

(iv) Of Paestum (Poseidonia), and Copia (Thurium), under the Romans. (*See Table*, p. 58.)

Lucani. The coinage of the Lucanians, like that of the Bruttians, with which it is contemporary, did not commence before quite the latter part of the fourth cent. B.C. at the earliest, and it did not continue beyond the conclusion of the Second Punic War, when, after Hannibal's departure, Lucania was finally subdued by Rome.

(1) *Time of the Pyrrhic war* (?)

Head of bearded Ares helmeted.	ΛΟΥΚΑΝΟΜ	Pallas fighting Æ 1·0
	,,	Nike crowning trophy. Æ 1·0
Head of Nike with inscr. NIKA.	,,	Zeus hurling fulmen . Æ ·65

(2) *Time of the Hannibalic war* (?)[1]

Head of Herakles in lion's skin.	ΛΥΚΙΑΝΩΝ	Pallas fighting, wolf's head in field Æ 1·0
Head of Zeus.	,,	Eagle with open wings, wolf's head in field . Æ ·8

The wolf's head shows that the Lucanians derived their name from λύκος.

Heraclea was a colony jointly of Tarentum and Thurium, established B.C. 432 to occupy the territory of the ancient Siris, and to form an outpost against the growing power of the Lucanians. Hence it was chosen by Archytas, then strategos at Tarentum, as the seat of the general assembly of the Italiot Greeks. This was in the earlier part of the fourth century, and was the cause of Heraclea becoming a place of considerable importance.

Alexander of Epirus, during his Italian campaign circ. B.C. 330, removed the synod from Heraclea to the borders of the territory of Thurium out of enmity to the Tarentines (Strabo, vi. 3, 4). Shortly

[1] For other types, see Sambon, *Mon. Ital.*, p. 258.

CHRONOLOGICAL CONSPECTUS OF THE COINAGE OF LUCANIA.

550–480	480–450	450–400	400–350	350–300	300–268	268–203	203–89
Asia (?)							
Laüs	Laüs		*Laüs*				
Metapontum	Metapontum	Metapontum	Metapontum	Metapontum	*Metapontum*		
Poseidonia	Poseidonia	Poseidonia			Paestum	*Paestum*	*Paestum*
Pal . . and Mol . . .							
Siris and Pyxus							
Sybaris		Sybaris Nova					
Velia	Velia	Velia	Velia	Velia	Velia	*Velia* (?)	
		Heraclea	Heraclea	Heraclea	Heraclea	*Heraclea*	
		Thurium	Thurium	Thurium	Thurium		*Copia*
				Ursentum (?)			
					Lucani	*Lucani*	

Note.—Where the names are in *italics* the coinage is wholly of bronze.

after this Heraclea fell into the hands of the Lucanians, but it does not appear to have been deprived of autonomy. In the Pyrrhic war it sided with the other Greek towns, but soon afterwards, B.C. 272, it accepted the Roman protectorate under a treaty especially favourable (Cic., *Pro Balb.* 22; *Pro Arch.* 4).

The coins of Heraclea should be studied in conjunction with those of its metropolis Tarentum, the standard of which they follow. They may be divided into the following classes:—

I. *Circ.* B.C. 432–380.

Head of Herakles.	HE sometimes retrogr. Lion running. Diobol or Nummus circ. 22 grs. (max.). [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XV. 5.]

II. *Circ.* B.C. 380–300.

Didrachms of full Tarentine wt., 123–110 *grs.*

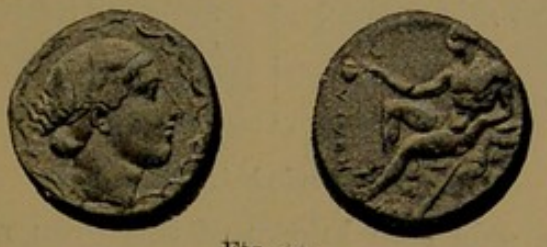

Fig. 34.

1. Head of Pallas, her hair bound with olive and turned up behind, the whole surrounded by aegis with border of serpents.	HPAKΛEIΩN or Ⱶ HPAKΛHIΩN Herakles naked reclining on rocks, holding vase in his hand (Fig. 34).

Fig. 35.

2. Head of Pallas in crested Athenian helmet adorned with Hippocamp or Scylla.	HPAKΛEIΩN or Ⱶ HPAKΛHIΩN Herakles contending with lion. (Fig. 35.)
3. Head of Pallas facing.	„ Similar.
4. Head of Pallas as on No. 2.	„ Herakles standing facing, holding club and lion's skin.
5. Head of Pallas as on No. 3.	„ Similar.
6. Head of Pallas in Corinthian helmet; in front sometimes AΘANA.	„ Similar.

(See also Imhoof-Blumer, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 2.)

Drachms.

Head of Pallas as on No. 2.	Ⱶ HPAKΛHIΩN Owl on olive branch. Wt. 57 grs.

Nummus or Diobol.

Head of Herakles.	⊢HPAKΛHIΩN	Herakles and lion.
Head of Pallas.	,,	Same or Herakles standing.

Quincunx or Obol.

Head of Pallas as on No. 1.	Club and bow.
	•••••

Hemiobols.

Four crescents with dots.	Club and bow.
Corn-grain.	⊢HP Plough.

III. *Circ.* B.C. 300–268.

Didrachms of reduced wt., 100–90 *grs.*

Head of Pallas in crested Corinthian helmet adorned with griffin.	⊢HPAKΛEIΩN Herakles standing as above, or sacrificing before altar, or crowning himself, or crowned by Nike, usually with magistrate's name. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLV. 17.]

GOLD. *Period II or III.*

There is but one gold coin known of this town, a ¼ stater weighing 33 grs., which may belong to either of the above periods.

Head of Pallas in Corinthian helmet adorned with griffin.	Herakles seated on rock.

BRONZE COINAGE.

Inscr. ⊢HPAKΛEIΩN.

The bronze money of Heraclea was all struck in the period between circ. B.C. 330–200. The chief types are:—

Head of Persephone.	Ear of corn	Æ ·75
Head of Pallas facing.	Trophy	Æ ·55
Owl on fulmen.	Forepart of horse	Æ ·45
Pallas sacrificing at altar.	Two figures of Herakles	Æ ·75
Bust of Pallas.	One figure of Herakles	Æ ·65

The double and single Herakles on these coins, like the double-bodied owl on coins of Athens, simply means that the one coin is double the value of the other.

Head of Pallas.	Marine divinity (Glaukos?) armed with helmet, shield, and spear	Æ ·55
Head of Herakles.	Club, quiver, and bow	Æ ·5

The coin-types of Heraclea reflect its double origin, the head of Pallas is borrowed from Thurium and the cultus of Herakles, like the name of the city, from the Dorian Tarentum.

Laüs was an ancient Achaean port on the western side of Italy, near the mouth of the river of the same name. It was a colony of Sybaris,

and after the destruction of the latter, B. C. 510, a portion of the Sybarite refugees took up their residence there.

In B. C. 390 the town fell into the hands of the Lucanians.

The coins of Laüs are of two classes, (i) Silver Staters (126 grs.), Thirds (42 grs.), and Sixths (21 grs.), all belonging to the period of archaic art, i. e. to the end of the sixth and first decade of the fifth century B. C., and (ii) Bronze coins, all of which are subsequent to the silver and (perhaps with a few exceptions) later than B. C. 400.

Period I. Circ. B. C. 550–500.

Thin plate-like coins with reverse-types incuse. Inscription divided, ΛΑ$ being placed on one side of the coin and ΝΟΜ on the other, the whole word Λαῖνος in the sing. masc. of the ethnic, probably refers to the word στατήρ, understood.

Fig. 36.

Bull with human head looking back.	Bull as an obv., incuse (Fig. 36). . . . Stater, wt. 126 grs.

Period II. Circ. B. C. 500–450.

ϟΑΛ on both sides, types in relief.

Bull with human head looking back. Sometimes acorn, in exergue.	Bull with human head, but not looking back. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. VII. 9.] Stater, wt. 126 grs.
Similar.	Third, wt. 42 grs.
	Acorn . . . . Sixth, wt. 21 grs.

Period III. Circ. B. C. 400–350 (?).

Bronze Coins.

Female head of finest style, wearing sphendone. Magistrate ΕΥΘΥΜΟΥ. (Cf. Inhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 3.)	ΛΑΙΝΩΝ Crow to right; symbol, Ram's head. Magistrate ΣΠΕΛ . . Æ ·8

Of this coin there are varieties without magistrates' names.

ΛΑΙΝΩΝ Head of Persephone; around, dolphins.	Crow: symbols, stag's head and star: magistrates ΜΙ—ΒΕ . . . Æ ·75
ΛΑ Head of a goddess; hair in sphendone.	Crow, magistrates ΚΟ—ΜΟ . Æ ·55
ΛΑ Head of goddess facing.	Two crows passing one another in opposite directions . . . . Æ ·6
Head of young River-god (Laüs) horned.	Two crows in opposite directions Æ ·5

There are also coins of Laüs without the name of the town, struck perhaps in the names of Lucanian chiefs:—

Head of Dionysos.	Crow. Legend ΣTA—OΥΙ
Head of Herakles.	,, ,, ,, ,,
Female head, hair rolled.	,, ,, ΕΥ—ΒΙ

The magistrates' names ΣTA and OΥΙ may perhaps be completed Statius, or Statilius and Opsidius. Cf. ΣTATIOY on a coin of Nuceria in Bruttium.

Metapontum. Metabos, Metapos, or Metapontum, was an Achaean colony, founded from Sybaris and Croton, under the leadership of Leukippos early in the seventh century B.C. It occupied a plain of extraordinary fertility on the gulf of Tarentum, between the rivers Bradanus and Casuentus. Its coinage in the earliest period consists of Staters (126 grs.), Thirds (42 grs.), Sixths (21 grs.), and Twelfths (11 grs.), inscribed ΜΕΤΑΠ (in archaic characters), more or less abridged. In fabric the coins resemble those of the other Achaean cities, being thin plate-like disks with the reverse-type incuse.

Period I. Circ. B.C. 550–480.

Fig. 37.

Ear of corn in high relief, often accompanied by a locust (Fig. 37).	Ear of corn incuse. Where there is a locust on the *obverse* a dolphin takes its place on the *reverse* . . . . . Staters, 126 grs.; Thirds, 42 grs.
Same.	Bull's head facing, incuse. Sixth, 21 grs.
Same.	Corn-grain . . . . . Twelfth.
Same.	Corn-ear . . . . . Twelfth.
Same.	Three crescents with four pellets . . Twelfth.

Towards the close of this first period the fabric of the coins becomes more compact, and the pieces gain in thickness what they lose in superficies. The Locust is often replaced by a Ram's head or a Lizard.

The badge of Metapontum, the Ear of corn, shows that Demeter was the divinity chiefly honoured there. Cf. also the offering of the Metapontines at Delphi of a *θέρος χρυσοῦν* (Strab. vi. 264). The locust, or some other creature destructive to the crops, is perhaps intended as a sort of propitiation of the destroying influences in nature—the powers of death and destruction (Lenormant, *Grande Grèce*, i. p. 128).

Period II. Circ. B.C. 480–400.

In this period the incuse reverse disappears, and its place is taken by a reverse type in relief.

META Ear of corn. Symbol frequently a Locust.	Five corn-grains in star pattern . . . Stater.

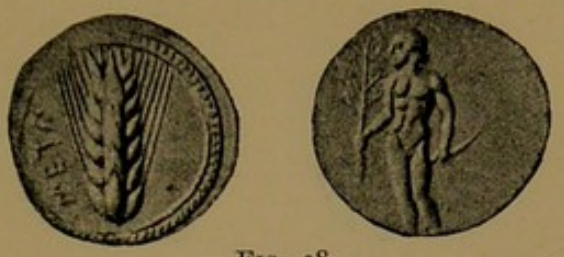

FIG. 38.

META Ear of corn. Symbol frequently a Locust.	The River Acheloüs in human form, bearded, and with bull's horns and ears, standing facing, holding patera and long reed, inscr. ΑΨΕΛΟϟΟ ΑΕΘΛΟΝ.
	Dolphin sometimes in field . . Stater.
Same.	Apollo naked, standing, holding laurel tree and bow, in front sometimes an altar (Fig. 38) . . . . Stater.
Same.	Herakles standing, naked, with club over shoulder . . . . . Stater.
Same.	Herakles sacrificing at altar . Stater.
Same.	Apollo seated, wearing chlamys, playing lyre, before him laurel tree . Stater.
Same.	Head of bull with human face in profile Sixth.

The worship of Acheloüs at Metapontum was probably closely related to that of the tauriform Dionysos. The remarkable inscription ΑΧΕΛΟΙΟ ΑΕΘΛΟΝ shows that games were celebrated in his honour at which these coins were prizes.

Among the other divinities to whose worship at Metapontum the coins of the fifth century bear witness, are Herakles, who is said to have rested in the Metapontine plain while bringing the oxen of Geryon across Italy, and Apollo. The worship of Apollo was especially enjoined upon the Metapontines by Aristeas, the disciple and successor of Pythagoras. The figure of Apollo beside the laurel tree on the stater described above, was probably suggested by the statue mentioned by Herodotus as standing in the agora at Metapontum with laurel trees round about it (*πέριξ δὲ αὐτὸν δάφναι ἑστᾶσι*, Herod. iv. 15).

Period III. Circ. B.C. 400–350.

In the period of finest art the following are the most remarkable types of the stater:—

Head of Herakles in lion's skin.	META, etc. Ear of corn (locust).

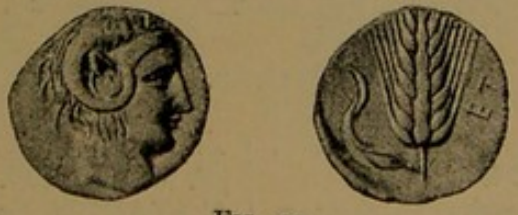

FIG. 39.

Young head with Ram's horn and ear.	META, etc. Ear of corn (Fig. 39).

Female head. Inscr. ϷΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ (Fig. 40).	ΜΕΤΑ, etc. Ear of corn.

Fig. 40.

Female head. Inscr. ϷΥΓΙΕΙΑ	ΜΕΤΑ, etc. Ear of corn.
Female head. Inscr. ΔΑΜΑΤΗΡ	,, ,, ,, (ΚΑΛ Bird, etc.)
Female head; hair in sphendone.	,, ,, ,, (Murex.)
Female head; hair rolled.	,, ,, ,, (Vase.)
Female head, laur. Signed ΑΡΙΣΤΟϮΕ	,, ,, ,,
Female head. Inscr. ΑΡΙΣΤΗ	,, ,, ,, (Z. F. N. ii. 2.)
Female head, hair bound with cord wound four times round it.	,, ,, ,, (Honey-suckle.)
Female head with curly hair.	,, ,, ,, (ΙΟ), [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXIV. 16].
Female head with corn-wreath.	,, ,, ,, (Locust.)
Head of Zeus, sometimes with ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ	,, ,, ,, (Poppy-head) [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXIV. 18].
Head of young Dionysos. Signed ΠΟΛΥ	,, ,, ,, (Owl flying.)
Head of Apollo, laur. Inscr. ΑΠΟΛ	,, ,, ,, (Σ sometimes.)

The purity and extreme beauty of the work exemplified on the numerous varieties of the heads on these coins leave nothing to be desired. Of the inscriptions which accompany them, some are evidently epithets or appellations (e.g. ϷΥΓΙΕΙΑ, ΑΡΙΣΤΗ, ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ ϷΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ), others are the names of the divinities themselves (e.g. ΔΑΜΑΤΗΡ, ΑΠΟΛ[ΛΩΝ]), and others again are the signatures of the die-engravers ΑΡΙΣΤΟΞΕΝΟΣ, ΠΟΛΥ. Those in larger characters, usually on the reverse, are the signatures of magistrates.

The goddess variously represented, and under various names, is probably Demeter or Persephone.

The young male head with ram's horns and ear may be either the Libyan Dionysos, or possibly Apollo Karneios, the god of flocks and herds.

The only small coins of this period appear to be Sixths with the young horned head, and with a bearded horned head, which may be Zeus Ammon.

Period IV. Circ. B.C. 350–330.

Gold.

Head of Leukippos . . . . . Inscr. ΛΕΥΚΙΠΠΟΣ	Two ears of corn, ΣΙ . . . . . [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXIV. 14] wt. 44 grs.
Female head with flowing hair, wearing stephane.	ΜΕΤΑΠΟΝ Ear of corn . wt. 44 grs.

SILVER.

FIG. 41.

Head of bearded hero Leukippos in Corinthian helmet.
Similar. Inscr. ΛΕΥΚΙΠΠΟΣ

ΜΕΤΑΠΟΝΤΙΝΩΝ or ΜΕΤΑ Ear of corn (Fig. 41). Distater, wt. 240 grs.
Same . . . . Æ Stater, wt. 122 grs.

Magistrates' names ΑΠΗ, ΑΜΙ, ΔΑ ?, ΗΗ, etc.; various symbols.

Head of hero with slight whisker, in Corinthian helmet. Inscription ΘΑΡΡΑΓΟΡΑΣ
Apollo standing with bow.

Owl on olive-branch, ΣΙ

ΜΕΤΑ Ear of corn (Imhoof-Blumer, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. A. 2) . . Æ Stater.

ΜΕΤΑ Ear of corn: the whole in olive-wreath . ½ Stater, wt. 62 grs.
ΜΕΤΑ Ear of corn ½ Stater, wt. 49 grs.

In this period Metapontum appears to have assimilated her coinage to that of Thurium, and to have adopted a divisional system by two and four instead of by three and six.

Period. V. Circ. B.C. 330–300 (*some perhaps later*).

On the coins of this period the head of Demeter (or Persephone) appears with flowing hair, usually in profile, but sometimes facing and accompanied by the epithet ΣΩΤΗΡΙΑ.

Another late type is the head of Nike with the inscription ΝΙΚΑ. On the latest issues the execution is generally unworthy of the conception, and very careless.

It is improbable that any staters were struck in the name of Metapontum after the capture of the town by the Lucanians shortly before B.C. 300, for there are none of the reduced standard as at Tarentum and Heraclea, and magistrates' names at full length do not occur.

Half staters of light weight are, however, met with, and the inscriptions ΛΥ, ΛΥΚ, etc. may signify that the coins were struck in the name of the Lucanians. The following are the usual types of the stater in Period V:—

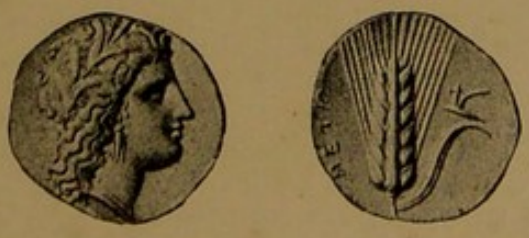

FIG. 42.

Head of Demeter with corn-wreath, and (i) flowing hair, in profile, or (ii) facing (with ΣΩΤΗΡΙΑ); (iii) hair rolled; (iv) hair in sphendone; (v) veil hanging down behind; (vi) hair in net; (vii) veiled.	ΜΕΤΑ, etc. Ear of corn (Fig. 42). *Symbols:* Plough, ant, cornucopiae, amphora, vine-branch, cicada, star, nike, satyr, tongs, griffin, rake, Artemis, club and fulmen, bucranium, leaf, caduceus, tripod, mouse, krater, etc. *Magistrates:* ΜΑΝ, ΦΙ, ΔΙ, ΛΥ, ΑΘΑ, ΔΑ, ΓΡΟ, ΦΑ, ΚΡΙ, etc. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXIV. 20 and 21.]
Head of Nike, (i) wearing laureate stephanos (inscr. ΝΙΚΑ), (ii) with hair in sphendone adorned with stars (ΝΙΚΑ).	ΜΕΤΑ Ear of corn. *Symbols:* Locust, mouse, pomegranate, pear, etc. *Magistrate:* ΣΤ, etc.
Head of Pallas in Corinthian helmet.	ΜΕΤΑ Ear of corn. *Symbols:* Owl and club.
Head of young Dionysos three-quarter-face, ivy-crowned. *Mag.:* ΚΑΛ.	ΜΕΤΑ Ear of corn. *Symbol:* Serpent. *Mag.:* ΦΙΛ.

Smaller Silver Coins.

Head of Pallas (or Roma?) in winged helmet.	Ear of corn. (ΛΥΚ in mon.) *Symbol:* Club . . Half-staters, 56–49 grs.
Head of Demeter with flowing hair.	ΜΕΤΑ Ear of corn. *Symbol:* Plough. Diobol, wt. 21 grs.
ΜΕΤΑΠΟΝΤΙ Head of Pallas in Corinthian helmet.	Ear of corn. *Symbols:* Plough, cornucopiae, etc. Diobol, wt. 21 grs.

Bronze Coins. *Circ.* B. C. 350–272 (*some perhaps later*).

Hermes sacrificing, ΕΥ.	ΜΕ Ear of corn. Inscr. ΟΒΟΛΟΣ. Æ size ·85
ΜΕ Head of Demeter, hair rolled.	„ „ ΟΒΟΛΟΣ. Æ size ·8
Female head.	„
Head of Herakles.	„
Head of Zeus.	Two ears of corn.
Head of Hermes.	Three corn-grains.
Head of Pallas.	„ „
Head of Helios.	„ „
Young horned head.	Ear of corn.
Head of Silenos.	„
Head of Artemis.	Kantharos.
Head of Leukippos.	Demeter with torch.
Head of Dionysos.	Ear of corn.
Eagle on fulmen.	Ear of corn and fulmen.
Pallas fighting.	Owl.
Mask.	Corn-grain.
Female head in stephane.	„
Tripod.	„ Marks of value(?) ΤΕ and ΗΕ.

Of these bronze coins, which range in size from ·85–·45 inch, those with the inscription ΟΒΟΛΟΣ are interesting, as they prove that bronze was accepted at Metapontum merely as money of account. The small coins with ΤΕ and ΗΕ may likewise be Τεταρτημόρια and Ἡμιτεταρτημόρια.

Poseidonia was colonized from Sybaris in the seventh century B.C. In fabric its earliest coins resemble those of the other Achaean towns, but in two important points they differ from them, viz. in their weight and system of division, in both of which they follow the Campanian standard of the neighbouring Phocaean colony Velia (Staters 118 grs. and Drachms 59 grs. max.).

Period I. Circ. B.C. 550–480.

Fig. 43.

ΠΟΜ Poseidon naked, with chlamys hanging loosely across his shoulders, wielding trident. A sea-monster or pistrix sometimes as an adjunct symbol.	ΠΟΜ (retrograde). (Fig. 43.) Same type incuse. Æ Stater, 118 grs.

Some of the coins of this period have a second inscription, FϟϟM (FIIΣ), which Millingen (*Considérations*, p. 45) suggests may stand for an alliance between Poseidonia and Phistelia (p. 35); others take it for the name of the little river Is (the modern Juncarella), mentioned by Lycophron.

Period II. Circ. B.C. 480–400.

Early in the fifth century a complete change was effected in the coinage of Poseidonia. The Campanian standard then gave way to the Achaean, the weight of the stater being raised to 126 grs., while Thirds (42 grs.), Sixths (21 grs.), and Twelfths (11 grs.) took the place of the older Halves. The fabric of the coins of this second class is thick and compact, and the types are in relief on both sides. Inscr. ΠOMEϟΔANϟATAM (Ποσειδανιάτας), more or less abbreviated.

Fig. 44.

Poseidon wielding trident.	Bull. (Fig. 44.) Æ Stater, 126 grs.

The bull is here symbolical of the worship of Poseidon. On one specimen there occurs a second inscr., MEIL A (retrogr.), which probably stands for the name of a city, Silarus or Silaria, on the river of that name, which formed the boundary between Lucania and Campania. Such alliances are characteristic of the coins of the Achaean cities of Italy at this time, and Silarus, granting its existence, would be by no means the only town in these parts not alluded to by any historian.

Towards the close of the fifth or the beginning of the fourth century, a new type, the head of Hera facing, the Hera Areia of the neighbouring temple on the banks of the river Silarus, was adopted at Poseidonia, whence it spread to the coins of Phistelia, Hyria, and Neapolis.

Head of Hera facing, wearing stephanos.	ΠΟΜΕΙΔ Bull . . . Æ Stater.

This is also the time to which the bronze coins, for the most part resembling in type the silver with Poseidon and Bull, and bearing the inscr. ΠΟΜΕϟ, or more often ΠΟΣΕΙΔ, belong. These are the last coins struck at Poseidonia before its capture by the Lucanians, circ. B.C. 400–390. By the Lucanians the name of the town was corrupted into Paestum.

Paestum. The coins of Paestum, as the barbarous Lucanians designated Poseidonia, when that ancient and wealthy Greek city fell into their hands, circ. B.C. 400–390, are all of a late period. It is doubtful indeed whether any money was struck there before the Roman colonization of the town in B.C. 273. The coinage of Paestum may be divided into the following classes:—

I. *Circ.* B.C. 300–268, *with Greek or semi-Greek inscr.*

ΠΑΙϟΤΑΝΟ Head of young river-god horned and crowned with reeds, behind, a swan.	The Dioskuri on horseback (Sambon. Pl. XX. 26). Æ Stater 111 grs.
Head of Poseidon.	ΠΑΙΣΤΑΝΟ Winged Eros on dolphin. Æ size ·85
„	ΠΑΙ Dolphin . . . . Æ „ ·5
Heads of the Dioskuri.	Π Dolphin . . . . Æ „ ·45

These coins may have been issued either by the Lucanians or under the Romans before the coinage of silver was interdicted by Rome in B.C. 268.

II. B.C. 268–89, *with* ΠΑΙS *and marks of value.*

Semis.	Head of Poseidon.	Trident.
Triens.	Head of young Dionysos.	Cornucopiae.
Quadrans.	Head of Poseidon.	Dolphin.
Sextans.	„	„
„	Head of Demeter.	Forepart of boar or whole boar.
Sescuncia.	„	Wolf.
Uncia.	Head of Artemis.	Ear of corn.

III. *With* PAES *and marks of value.*

Semis.	Head of Poseidon.	Anchor and rudder.
„	„	Prow and dolphin.
Triens.	Head of Dionysos.	Cornucopiae.
„	Shield.	„ and fulmen crossed.
„	„	„
„	Lion.	„
Sextans.	Head of Demeter.	Forepart of boar.
Sescuncia.	„	Wolf.

IV. *With* PAE, *etc., marks of value, and names of Duumviri and other municipal magistrates.*

This series extends down to the age of Augustus and Tiberius. Paestum, for some reason which remains unexplained, having been allowed by the express permission of the Roman Senate to continue the issue of small bronze coins long after that privilege had been withdrawn from all the other towns in Italy, the letters P. S. S. C. on late coins of Paestum stand for Paesti Signatum Senatus Consulto.

Pal . . . . Mol . . . . Uncertain towns, probably in Lucania. Circ. B.C. 550–480. Thin plate-like fabric.

FIG. 45.

ΛΑ⌉ Boar. (Fig. 45.) | ΛΟΜ Boar incuse . . . . . Æ Stater, wt. 122 grs.

Siris and Pyxus. Siris, called after the river of that name, occupied a fertile territory on the bay of Tarentum. The history of the town is involved in much obscurity. There appears to have been in very remote times a town called Siris in these parts, but the city of which we possess coins was a subsequent Ionian settlement, the origin of which is ascribed to the early part of the seventh century B.C. This Ionian city rivalled in wealth and luxury its most powerful Achaean neighbours. It was still in existence in the reign of Cleisthenes of Sicyon, B.C. 584, for one of its citizens was among the suitors of Agariste[1].

Shortly after this, circ. 570–560, it became the object of a combined attack from its Achaean rivals, Metapontum, Sybaris, and Croton, who succeeded in forcing it into the Achaean confederacy.

Of this its coins afford sufficient proof, for they cannot be ascribed to an earlier date than B.C. 560, and they are in all respects similar to the earliest coins of Sybaris. They are also valuable historical documents, for they reveal to us the existence, in the sixth century B.C., of the town of Pyxus, which stood on the opposite shore of the Bruttian peninsula, facing the west. The territories of Siris and Pyxus were therefore probably adjacent to one another, a fact which may serve to explain a monetary alliance between them:—

ΜΟΝϟϤϟΜ (Σιρῖνος). Bull looking back. | ΠΥΧΟΕΜ (Πυξόες). Same type incuse.

[B. M. *Guide*, Plate VIII. 14.] Æ Stater, wt. 120 grs.

Πυξόες (Πυξοῦς) is the name of the town in the nominative case. Σιρῖνος, like Λαῖνος, Ποσειδανιάτας, etc., is an adjective, also in the nominative, and agreeing with some such word as στατήρ understood. Pyxus, which this remarkable coin shows to have been in intimate commercial

[1] Herod. vi. 127.

relations with Siris circ. B.C. 560–500, is not mentioned before B.C. 471, when it is said to have been founded by Micythus, tyrant of Messene. The evidence of the coins proves that this statement is erroneous, and that Micythus cannot have been the original founder of the town (De Luynes, *Nouv. Annales*, i. p. 395), which had probably fallen into decay after the destruction of Sybaris (B.C. 510) amid the general break up of the ancient Achaean confederation.

Sybaris. For the early history of this great Achaean city, see Introduction. Its coinage, which commences early in the sixth century, consists of the following denominations. Inscriptions ΜΥ, ΜΥΒ, ΜΥΒΑ, (=ΣΥΒΑ) usually retrograde.

Fig. 46.

Bull with head reverted (Fig. 46).	Same type, incuse Staters (126 grs.), Thirds (42 grs.).
Similar.	Amphora, incuse . . Sixths (21 grs.).
Similar.	No type. Inscr. $\frac{M}{V}$ Twelfths (10 grs.).

The Sybarite refugees, who, after the destruction of their city in B.C. 510, had found a home in Laüs, Poseidonia, and Scidrus, returned in B.C. 453 and rebuilt their ruined city at a short distance from the ancient site. This new Sybaris enjoyed but a short lease of life, for the Crotoniates, jealous of the revival of their ancient foe, expelled the unfortunate colonists and levelled to the ground their newly built walls B.C. 448. Nevertheless, this short interval of six years has left us a numismatic record, for to this time only we can attribute the following coins:—

Circ. B.C. 453–448.

Bull standing.	ΜΥ, ΜΥΒ, or ΜΥΒΑ (retrograde) Poseidon brandishing his trident . . Sixths (?) wt. 25–17 grs.
Poseidon brandishing trident.	Bird (dove ?) . . . Sixth, wt. 20 grs.

In alliance with Poseidonia.

ΥΜ Poseidon brandishing trident.	ΜΟ⅂ Bull standing Sixth, wt. 13·1 grs.

These alliance coins are a distinct proof that Poseidonia took part in the recolonization of Sybaris. A few years later the Sybarite exiles prevailed upon the Athenians to assist them in another attempt at the restoration of the unfortunate city, and this time the project resulted in a brilliant success, the foundation of the great Panhellenic settlement of Thurium B.C. 443. The Sybarite element in the new colony was, however

far outnumbered by colonists from other parts of Greece, and they made themselves so unpopular by claiming to take the lead in the management of affairs (Diod. xii. 11) that they were obliged to retire to a third site near the mouth of the river Traeis, where they founded another city for themselves, which has also left us coins resembling in type those of Thurium; a fact from which it is to be inferred that, although banished from the new Athenian colony, they continued to maintain commercial relations with it. The new Sybaris would thus seem to have been little more than an offset from Thurium. Its coinage cannot have lasted many years for it is uniform in style. It consists of Thirds, Sixths, and Twelfths of the old Achaean standard.

Circ. B.C. 443.

Head of Pallas in Athenian helmet, bound with olive-wreath
[B. M. Cat. *Ital.*, p. 286.]

Same.

Same.

ΣΥΒΑΡΙ Bull with head reverted, or butting, as on coins of Thurium
Æ Third, wt. 42 grs.

ΣΥΒΑ Bull with head reverted
Æ Sixth, wt. 21 grs.

„ Bull's head
Æ Twelfth, wt. 10 grs.

Thurium. This important colony was founded B.C. 443 at a spot not far removed from the site of the deserted Sybaris, where there was a fountain called Thuria. Its rapid rise was doubtless in part due to the same local advantages which must have contributed so largely to the commercial prosperity of the ancient Sybaris. During the first twenty years of its existence its coinage was very scanty. This we infer rather from the advanced style of art exhibited by the Thurian coins than from the presence of the Ω in the inscription, for it must be borne in mind that there was a predominant Ionic element in the population of Thurium, and there is no reason why the Ionic alphabet should not have been in use at Thurium from its first foundation (cf. the archaic coins of the Ionic Velia with ΥΕΛΗΤΩΝ struck certainly before B.C. 450).

The coins of Thurium which fall into the period of the greatest prosperity of the city, circ. B.C. 420–390, take rank among the finest specimens of numismatic art. For purity of style and delicacy of execution nothing can excel the specimens signed by an engraver Φ . . . , who seems to have enjoyed a high reputation as a die-engraver in Italy, for he worked also for the mints of Neapolis (?), Velia, Terina, and Pandosia. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XV. 3, 7, 13, and Pl. XXV. 22.]

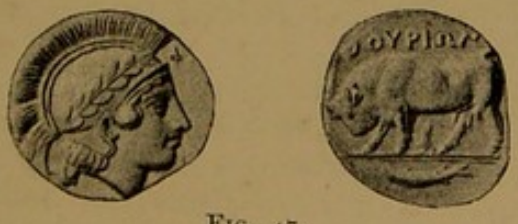

Fig. 47.

Head of Athena in helmet bound with olive (Fig. 47). Artist's signature Φ.

ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Bull walking with head lowered, or rushing: in ex. usually a fish: symbols and letters varied.

Æ wts. Distater, 240 grs.; Stater, 120 grs.; Third, 40 grs.; Sixth, 20 grs.; Twelfth, 10 grs.

In B.C. 390 the Thurii suffered a severe defeat from the Lucanians

(Diod. xiv. 101), but the city did not begin materially to decline before the middle of the fourth century, when the rise of the Bruttian power deprived it of its inland sources of wealth.

The coinage of this period, B.C. 390 to 350, reaches the highest point of excellence in respect of execution, without perhaps losing much of the severe delicacy of style which is so remarkable on the coins of the earlier time.

Circ. B.C. 390–350.

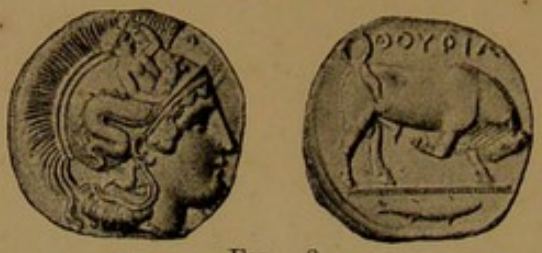

Fig. 48.

Head of Athena, her helmet richly adorned, generally with a figure of Scylla (Fig. 48). . . . . [Cf. Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 7.]	ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Rushing bull: in ex. usually a fish, other symbols however occur, and artists' names ΙΣΤΟΡΟΣ, ΜΟΛΟΣΣΟΣ, and ΝΙΚΑΝΔΡΟ, on the base beneath the bull Æ Distater, Stater, and Sixth.

The head of Athena on these coins is probably that of Athena Skyletria, a sea-goddess whose worship appears to have prevailed at the town of Scylletion (of which, however, we have no coins) as well as on the rocky Iapygian promontory[1], at Heraclea, and perhaps at other dangerous points on the Bruttian coasts[2]. With regard to the meaning of the Bull on the reverse of the coins of Thurium there has been much difference of opinion. Some take it to be a symbol of Dionysos, others to be the Βοῦς Θούριος or rushing bull indicative of the fountain Θούρια, from which the city took its name, while others again, and perhaps with better reason, look upon it as symbolizing the river Crathis, and as merely an artistic outcome or development of the bull which was the constant type of the archaic coins of Sybaris.

Circ. B.C. 850–300.

In this period the names of magistrates occur with greater frequency, and a marked deterioration is noticeable both in the style and execution of the pieces [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXIV. 22]. The Sixths (diobols, nummi?) of this period are of common occurrence, their types being the same as those of the larger coins.

Circ. B.C. 300–268.

About B.C. 300 the weight of the didrachm or stater falls, as at Tarentum and Haraclea, from 120 to 100 grs., and new types are adopted:—

Head of Apollo, laureate.	ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Butting bull, magistrates' names ΑΛΕ, ΑΡΙ, ΞΩΙ, &c. [B.M. *Guide*, Pl. XLV. 18] Stater 100 grs.
Head of Pallas in Corinthian helmet.	Similar type: above, owl Stater 100 grs.
Veiled female head, sceptre behind.	ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Butting bull Æ 23 grs.

[1] Probably the three headlands to the north of the Scylletic gulf. Strabo, vi. cap. i.
[2] Lycophron, l. 853. Lenormant, *Gr. Grèce*, ii. p. 338.

After B.C. 268 the coinage of silver ceases at Thurium, and is replaced by that of the Bruttii.

BRONZE. *Circ.* B.C. 400–300 *and later.*

The bronze coins of Thurium begin about B.C. 400. Their types, until about B.C. 300, resemble those of the silver coins, *obv.* Head of Athena, *rev.* Bull.

Towards the middle of the fourth century a sudden and remarkable increase in the size and weight of the bronze coins takes place. A similar rise at the same time is noticeable in the weight of the bronze money in Sicily.

After B.C. 300 types referring to the worship of Apollo and Artemis replace the head of Athena and the Bull. This new coinage was not of long duration.

Head of Apollo.	Tripod . . . . . Æ size ·6
„ „	Lyre . . . . . Æ „ ·6
„ „	Artemis huntress . . . Æ „ ·9
Head of Artemis.	Apollo standing, holding lyre Æ „ ·6
Head of Apollo.	Cornucopiae . . . . . Æ „ ·5

Copia. Not until the despatch of the Roman colony of Copia, B.C. 194, 'in Thurinum agrum' (Livy, xxxiv. 53) does the coinage recommence, and it is then restricted to small bronze coins struck according to the semuncial weight then prevalent in southern Italy. Cf. the coins of Paestum, Brundusium, Uxentum, and Valentia.

B.C. 194–89.

Bronze, with marks of value. Semuncial weight.

As.	Head of Janus.		COΠIA	Cornucopiae.
Semis.	Female head veiled	S	„	„
Triens.	Head of Pallas	••••	„	„
Quadrans.	Head of Herakles	•••	„	„
„	Head of Hermes.		„	„

The Lex Papiria Plautia, B.C. 89, in legalizing the As of Semuncial weight at Rome itself, put an end at the same time to all local issues, and enjoined upon the whole of Italy the exclusive use of the Roman money, all Italians being thenceforward admitted to the rights of Roman citizens.

Velia, on the Tyrrhenian sea, some twenty miles south of Poseidonia, was founded about B.C. 540 by the Phocaeans who had voluntarily left their own land rather than submit to the Persians. They appear to have brought with them to their new home the system of weights with which they had been familiar in Asia, viz. the drachm of 60–58 grs., together with the Ionic alphabet, for the letters H and Ω occur on the earliest inscribed coins of Velia.

Period I. Circ. B.C. 540–500.

No inscription. Fore-part of lion devouring prey.	Incuse square	Æ Drachm 60–58 grs. Æ Obol 13–8 grs.

These early coins are attributed to Velia, not only on account of their type, but because they have been found in that district on more than one occasion.

Period II. Circ. B.C. 500–450.

In this period the didrachm makes its first appearance at Velia:—

Lion's head.	No inscr. Female head of archaic style, hair turned up behind.

Fig. 49.

Lion, above, B. (Fig. 49.)	ΥΕΛΗ or ΥΕΛΗΤΩΝ Similar head, of somewhat later style . . . . . Æ Didrachms, wt. 126 grs.

Female head wearing diadem of pearls, hair turned up behind. Style transitional.	ΥΕΛΗΤΕΩΝ Lion; above, often an owl flying [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XV. 8] . Æ Didrachm, wt. 118 grs.
Female head of archaic or transitional style.	ΥΕΛΗ Owl on olive-branch . . . . . Æ Drachm, wt. 60 grs.

Period III. Circ. B.C. 450–400.

Didrachms and Drachms of similar types, but of more advanced style.

Period IV. Circ. B.C. 400–268.

Lion.	Female head of finest style, similar to that on Syracusan medallions. Signed by Φ . . . . (see p. 71) . . . . . Æ Didr. 118 grs.

Fig. 50.

Head of Pallas in helmet bound with olive or richly adorned with griffin, Pegasos, &c. On some specimens the head is facing. On the helmet is occasionally seen an engraver's name, ΚΛΕΥΔΩΡΟΥ, ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΩΝΟΣ, ΗΡΑ, etc.	ΥΕΛΗΤΩΝ Lion prowling, devouring prey, or seizing upon a stag. In field, various letters and symbols [Fig. 50, and B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXIV. 23 and 24] Æ Didrachm, wt. 118 grs.

Head of Pallas in helmet bound with olive.	YEΛH Owl on olive-branch . . . . Æ Drachm, wt. 59 grs.
Female head.	YEΛH Owl with spread wings . . . Æ wt. 16 grs.

During the whole of the fourth century the silver currency consisted, as in Campania, mainly of Didrachms, the smaller divisions being rarely met with.

Some of the coins of this town are of great beauty.

BRONZE COINS. *Circ.* B.C. 350–250.

The bronze coins belong chiefly to the latter half of the fourth century and to the first half of the third.

Head of Pallas in helmet bound with olive.	YEΛH Fore-part of lion devouring prey. Æ ·8
Head of young Herakles in lion's skin.	„ Owl on olive-branch . . Æ ·6
Head of Zeus.	„ Owl with spread wings . Æ ·5

The latest coins of all are the following:—

Head of Apollo.	YEΛH Tripod . . . . . Æ ·5
Rude helmeted head.	„ „ . . . . . Æ ·5

Ursentum. The exact site of this town is unknown. Its coins, which are of bronze, are attributed by Sambon (*Mon. de la presqu'ile italique*) to the short period of independence which the smaller Greek towns tributary to the Lucanians and Bruttians enjoyed during the wars of Alexander of Epirus against those barbarians, B.C. 330–325.

Head of Artemis with quiver.	OPΣANTINΩN Apollo standing Æ ·6
Head of young Dionysos.	„ Demeter standing. . Æ ·7
Female head.	„ Woman suckling child Æ ·7

Uncertain town of Lucania.

Asi . . .

Circ. B.C. 550–500.

⸗MA (in ex.) Bull l. with head reverted; on his back, locust.	No inscr. Type of obv. incuse. Æ wt. 124 grs.

There seems to be no doubt about the reading of this rare coin, which doubtless belongs to some town on the Lucanian coast between Metapontum and Sybaris, the name of which (Asia?) has not been transmitted to us.

BRUTTIUM.

The history of the coinage of the Bruttian peninsula falls into the following clearly marked divisions:—

(i) The archaic money of Croton, Caulonia, and Rhegium, before B.C. 480.

(ii) The rich and varied issues of these same towns, together with the exquisite productions of the Pandosian and Terinaean mints, extending through the finest period of Greek art down to the time of the invasion of the Lucanians, and the wanton destruction inflicted upon the cities of Magna Graecia by the Tyrant of Syracuse, circ. B.C. 388. Of all the silver coining states Croton alone survived the general ruin of that calamitous time.

(iii) The Locrian mint next rises into importance about the middle of the fourth century B.C., and, with Croton, provides a sufficient supply of silver money for all Bruttium until the time of the Pyrrhic war, while for the commerce with Sicily the Corinthian stater was adopted as the most convenient medium of exchange. These coins were issued in large numbers at Locri, and scantily at the then dependent towns of Rhegium, Terina, and Mesma or Medma.

(iv) After B.C. 272 the Bruttians, on their submission to Rome, seem to have been allowed to monopolize the right of minting gold and silver, the very rare silver coins of Rhegium which belong to this period being, as their weight shows, only intended for the Sicilian trade. All the towns were, however, permitted to strike bronze money down to the close of the Second Punic War, B.C. 203.

(v) From this time onwards the bronze coinage of Petelia and Vibo Valentia, on the Roman semuncial system, with marks of value, and that of Rhegium on the standard of the Sicilian litra, was all that was left to replace the beautiful issues of past ages, until in B.C. 89 the Lex Plautia Papiria put an end to all coinage in Italy except that of Rome.

The following is a chronological conspectus of the coinage of Bruttium from the earliest times to the latest:—

550–480	480–388	388–356	356–332	332–300	300–272	272–203	203–89
Croton	Croton	Croton	Croton	Croton			
Caulonia	Caulonia						
			Locri*	Locri*	Locri	*Locri*	
	Pandosia						
		Consentia					
					Bruttii (?)	Bruttii	
	Temesa						
	Terina	*Terina*	*Terina**			*Terina*	
			*Medma**			*Nuceria*	
		Hipponium	*Hipponium*	*Hipponium*	*Hipponium*(?)		*Valentia*
						Petelia	*Petelia*
Rhegium	Rhegium		*Rhegium**	*Rhegium*	*Rhegium*	Rhegium	*Rhegium*

NOTE.—When the names are in *Italics* the coinage is wholly of bronze. An asterisk denotes that Corinthian staters were also issued in addition to the local currency.

Bruttii. This people, the original inhabitants of the peninsula which afterwards bore their name, made themselves independent of the Luca-

nians in B.C. 356. In process of time they conquered several of the Greek coast-towns, and, as their coins testify, acquired the language and, to some extent, the arts, religion, and civilization of the Greeks.

The series of their coins, both in gold, silver, and bronze, begins about the time of the Pyrrhic war, when they formed an alliance with the Lucanians against Rome, circ. B.C. 282, or, at any rate, not very long afterwards, for some of their coin-types are copied from those of Pyrrhus.

Their submission to the Romans, in B.C. 272, does not seem to have involved the loss of the right of coinage; for it is certain that the Bruttian issues belong in the main to the period between B.C. 272 and 203, when, after the Hannibalic war, the Bruttians fell finally under the dominion of Rome. The coins of this people form the only exception to the monopoly exercised by Rome in the matter of the coinage of silver after B.C. 269 in Italy.

Circ. B.C. 282–203.

GOLD. Attic weight.

Head of Poseidon	BPETTIΩN Thetis (?) with Eros, on sea horse . . . . . *AV* Dr.
[B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLV. 20].	
Head of bearded Herakles.	BPETTIΩN Nike in biga . *AV* ½ Dr.
Head of young Herakles.	,, Nike standing . *AV* ½ Dr.

SILVER.

FIG. 51.

Busts of Dioskuri.	BRETTIΩN Dioskuri on horseback (Fig. 51) . . . . . *AR* 90 grs.
Head of winged Nike.	BRETTIΩN Naked male figure horned, crowning himself . . . *AR* 82 grs.
Head of Thetis, veiled, with sceptre [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLV. 22].	BRETTIΩN Poseidon standing, resting on sceptre, one foot on capital of column . . . . . *AR* 75 grs.
Head of Apollo, laureate.	BRETTIΩN Artemis huntress, with torch and dog . . . . *AR* 40 grs.
Head of Pallas.	BRETTIΩN Eagle . . . *AR* 38 grs.

The weight standard which these coins follow is identical with that of the silver coins of Pyrrhus struck in Italy. They are perhaps Attic octobols and tetrobols.

The bronze coins of the Bruttii are very numerous, the following are the principal varieties :—

BRONZE.

Head of Apollo.	BPETTIΩN Nike in biga.
Head of bearded Ares, helmeted.	„ Pallas fighting.
„ „ „ Mk. of value ••	„ Nike crowning trophy.
Head of Herakles.	„ Pallas fighting.
Head of Zeus.	„ Ares fighting.
„ „	„ Eagle.
NIKA Head of Nike.	„ Zeus thundering (sometimes in biga).
Head of sea-goddess.	BPETTIΩN Crab.
Head of Persephone.	„ Crab.
Head of Pallas.	„ Owl.
Head of Herakles.	„ Club and bow.

The marine types on some of the Bruttian coins point to the worship of Poseidon, and especially of Thetis (Lycophron, 857 sqq.).

Caulonia, on the east coast of Bruttium, was an Achaean city of great antiquity, said by Pausanias (vi. 3, 12) to have been founded by Typhon of Aegium in Achaia. In the seventh century it was closely allied both with Croton and Sybaris, and, as the large numbers of its coins still extant prove, it must have been one of the most flourishing cities of the Confederation (Polyb. 2, 29).

In B.C. 388 Caulonia was destroyed by Dionysius and its territory presented to the Locrians.

SILVER. *Circ.* B.C. 550–480.

FIG. 52.

Inscr. KAVΛO often abbreviated and usually retrograde.

Type. Naked male figure with hair in long ringlets advancing to right, in his uplifted right hand a branch and on his outstretched left arm a small running naked figure also holding a branch, and wearing winged sandals. In field r. a stag. *Rev.* Same type, incuse, but the small running figure usually wanting. (Fig. 52.) Staters and Thirds of the Achaean standard.

This very remarkable type has elicited many hypotheses, none of which can be said to carry conviction. Leake is of opinion that the lustral (?) branch points to a purification by Apollo. The type, he thinks, may refer to some plague with which the Cauloniates had been afflicted, and the cure of which they attributed to Apollo. Mr. Watkiss Lloyd (*Num. Chron.*, 1848) thinks that the principal figure is Apollo Katharsios, and

that the smaller figure with winged feet is a wind-god. Cf. the name of the mythical founder of Caulonia with *Typhon* the father of all destructive and detrimental winds. See also Gardner, *Types of Greek Coins*, p. 85. Some local myth, which has not been handed down to us, seems, however, a more probable explanation.

SILVER. *Circ.* B.C. 480–388.

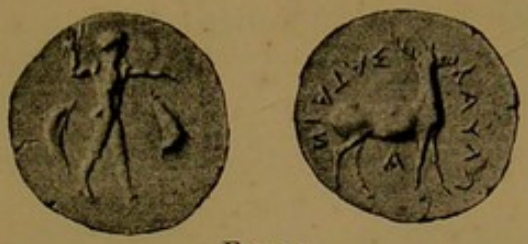

FIG. 53.

Inscr. KAVA, KAYAONSATAM and later KAYAΩNIATAΣ; frequently retrograde.

Naked male figure as on archaic coins (small figure omitted on later specimens), a sacrificial fillet sometimes hangs over the arm. In front, stag, sometimes standing on altar. In field, on latest specimens, various symbols.	Stag usually accompanied by branch: on later specimens, symbols. [B.M. *Guide*, Pl. VIII. 18, and Fig. 53.]

Æ Staters, Thirds, and Sixths.

Head of young river-god horned (Sagras).	Stag.
Head of Apollo, laureate.	,,
Female head.	,,

Æ Sixths.

Consentia was an inland town, situated among the hills near the sources of the river Crathis. Its coinage is wholly of bronze and belongs to the period before the rise of the Bruttians (B.C. 356), who made Consentia their metropolis (Strab. vi. p. 256). The town is not mentioned in history before the expedition of Alexander of Epirus, who lost his life in the vicinity (Livy, viii. 24).

BRONZE. *Circ.* B.C. 400–356.

Head of Artemis, hair bound with cord wound four times round it.	KOΣ Bow and three crescents.
Head of Ares in Corinthian helmet.	KΩΣ Fulmen and three crescents.
Head of young river-god.	,, Crab and two crescents.

The river here represented may be the Crathis, or possibly, as one of the reverse types seems to suggest, the Carcines, which rises about 20 miles south of Consentia, and empties itself into the bay of Scylletium.

Croton was founded in B.C. 710 by a colony of Achaeans from the mother country, led by Myscellus. The town stood near the mouth of

the little river Aesarus, and a few miles north of the magnificent temple of the Lakinian Hera.

The coinage here, as elsewhere in Magna Graecia, began about the middle of the sixth century. In fabric it resembles the first issues of the other Achaean colonies, and furnishes striking evidence of the close relations which at that period existed among them. The territory of Croton, like that of Sybaris, extended across the peninsula from sea to sea, and we note that some of its early coins are struck in the joint names of Croton and some neighbouring town, e.g. VM (Sybaris), TE (Temesa), while Π, IA, PA, etc. are no longer to be identified.

SILVER STATERS. *Circ.* B.C. 550–480.

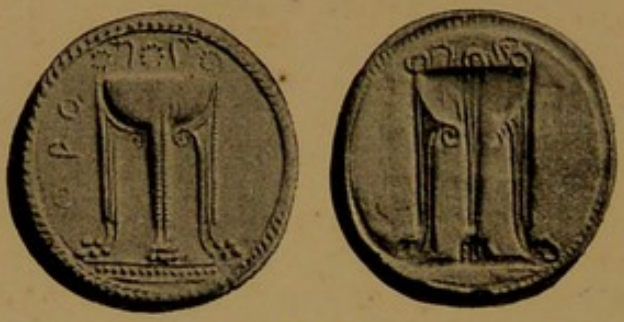

FIG. 54.

Inscr. ϘPO. ϘPOT. ϘPOTO. ϘPOTON. &c.

Tripod (Fig. 54). *Symbols.* Crane. Crab. Dolphin. Lyre. Pistrix, etc.	Tripod incuse.
Tripod.	Flying Eagle incuse . . . . . [B.M. *Guide*, Pl. VIII. 20].
,,	Bull with head reverted, incuse, sometimes with VM = Sybaris . . . . [*l. c.* Pl. VIII. 21].
,,	Helmet incuse, sometimes with TE (= Temesa).

SILVER STATERS. *Circ.* B.C. 480–420.

Inscr. ϘPO, etc. Both sides in relief.

(1) Tripod. *Symbols.* Crane. Kantharos. Caduceus. Thymiaterion.	Tripod.

Alliances. ϘPO and Π, IA, PA, &c. (Uncertain towns).

(2) ϘPO Tripod. TE Tripod.	Helmet. ϘP Helmet	Croton and Temesa.

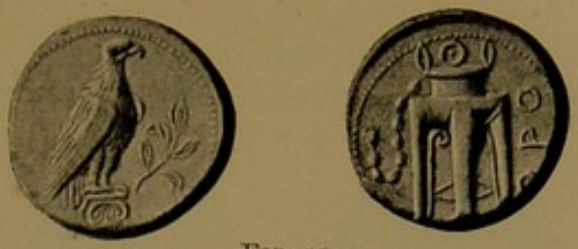

Fig. 55.

(3) Eagle on capital of column or on stag's or ram's head, etc.	Tripod; fillet sometimes attached to handle (Fig. 55). *Symbols.* Corn-grain. Olive-branch. Ivy-leaf. *Letters.* E, ME, etc.
(4) Eagle with spread wings on laurel-branch, or devouring serpent.	Tripod, sometimes filleted. *Symbols.* Ear of corn. Olive-branch. Laurel-leaf. *Letters.* BOI.

Smaller silver coins.

Tripod.	Sepia.	*Diobol.*
,,	Pegasos.	,,
,,	Half Pegasos.	,, (?)
,,	Kantharos.	,,
,,	Hare.	Obol.
,,		,,

Circ. B. C. 420–390.

It was towards the close of the fifth century, when Thurium was rising to be the first city of Southern Italy, that the long Ionic Ω came into general use in the west. About this time also we note that the old letter Ϙ is replaced by K on the coins of Croton.

Human figure types, of fully developed style, are in this period frequently met with. Some of these designs are of extreme beauty, and are perhaps due to the influence of the works of Zeuxis, who was painting at Croton about the end of the fifth century.

Inscriptions. KPO, KPOT, KPOTON, KPOTΩNIATAN, KPOTΩNIATAΣ.

Fig. 56.

Herakles, the Oekist of Croton, naked, seated on rocks before a blazing altar. He holds a filleted branch and rests on his club. Above OϟKϟMTAM (= OIKIΣTAΣ).	Tripod filleted, on one side of which is Apollo aiming an arrow at the Python which is curled in a menacing attitude on the other side (Fig. 56). Æ Stater.

The forms of the letters on the obverse of this stater are designedly archaic, as it is certainly later in style than B.C. circ. 443, the time when the more recent forms I and ξ were introduced; cf. the coins of the later Sybaris, p. 71.

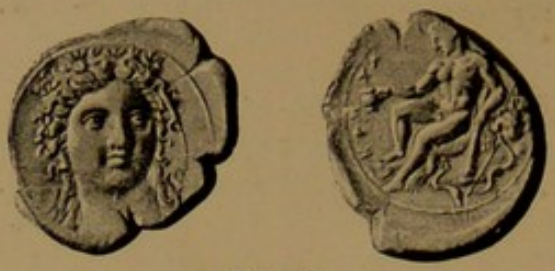

FIG. 57.

Head of Hera Lakinia, facing or, in profile, wearing lofty stephanos.
Letters. Δ, B.

Herakles naked, reclining on rocks holding wine-cup.
Letters. ΜΕ, ΜΔ.
(Fig. 57.) Æ Staters.

[Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. A. 4.]

Eagle with wings spread, standing on olive-branch or hare.
Letters. ΑΙ.

Tripod.
Symbol. Crane.
Letters. Β, Δ, etc.
Æ Staters.

Circ. B.C. 390.

About B.C. 390 the Greek cities of Southern Italy were threatened on the one hand by the Lucanians and on the other by Dionysius of Syracuse.

The league for mutual defence against these two formidable enemies which they then formed is alluded to by the type of the Crotoniate coinage of this time, a type which is the same as that of the contemporary money of Thebes and of the alliance coins of Ephesus, Samos, Cnidus, Iasus, and Rhodes. The idea of the infant Herakles strangling two serpents is symbolical of the victory of Light over Darkness, of Good over Evil, and of free and united Hellas over barbarism and tyranny. The wide popularity of this treatment of a familiar subject just at this particular time may be ascribed perhaps to the famous painting of Zeuxis, mentioned by Pliny (*Hist. Nat.* xxxv. 9, s. 36, § 2) as 'Hercules infans dracones strangulans, Alcmenâ matre coram pavente et Amphitryone.'

ΚΡΟΤΩΝΙΑΤΑξ Head of Apollo, laur., with flowing hair.

Infant Herakles strangling two serpents.
Æ Staters and Diobols.

[Gardner, *Types Gr. C.*, Pl. V. 16, 10.]

The great defeat of the Confederates by Dionysius, in B.C. 388, at the river Helleporus, resulted in the ruin of most of the Greek cities of Bruttium, with the exception of Locri his only ally.

As for Croton, our information concerning its fate is scanty. Livy (xxiv. 3) says that Dionysius captured the citadel, and he is also said to have held the city for the space of twelve years (Dionys. *Exc.* xix). The latter statement is apparently confirmed by numismatic evidence, for

there is a well-marked interval in style between the head of Apollo on the coins above described and the head of the same god on the pieces of the following series. It is therefore very probable that no coins were struck at Croton while the town was occupied by the foreign garrison.

Circ. B. C. 370–330.

Head of Apollo, laur. with flowing hair.	KPO Tripod. In field filleted branch [B.M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXIV. 25]. Æ Stater, 119 grs.
Young head with short hair bound with taenia (river Aesarus).	,, Owl on corn-ear Æ Third, 44 grs.
Young head of river Aesarus.	,, Pegasos . . . . . Æ 33 grs.
Head of Apollo, laur., hair short.	,, Tripod . . . . . Æ 24 grs.

These coins closely resemble in style the electrum money of Syracuse, issued between B. C. 345 and 317.

From this time the city of Croton, involved in continual warfare with the Bruttians, became greatly impoverished, until in B.C. 299 it was captured and pillaged by Agathocles of Syracuse. In B.C. 277 it fell finally into the hands of the Romans.

Circ. B. C. 330–299.

KPOTΩNIATAN Eagle on olive-branch with spread wings.	Tripod with conical cover. *Symbols.* Ear of corn and Python. *Letters and monograms.* Various. Æ Staters, 118 grs.

The smaller silver coins, which belong chiefly to the fourth century, are of the following types :—

KPOTΩNIATAN Head of Pallas.	OIKIΣTAΣ Herakles leaning on his club . . . . Æ Diobol, 18 grs.
KPOTΩ ,, ,,	OIKIΣTAΣ Herakles strangling lion . Æ Diobol, 17 grs.

It will be remarked that the staters of Croton, from first to last, are of full weight, 126–118 grs. Of course we often meet with specimens which have lost weight, but the evidence all tends to prove that no legal reduction took place at Croton, as it certainly did at Tarentum, Heraclea, Thurium, etc., about B.C. 300. The inference is that no staters were struck at Croton after that time.

BRONZE COINS. *Before circ.* B.C. 420.

ϘPO Tripod.	Hare . . . . . Æ Size 1·1
,, ,, Head of Pallas.	Sepia . . . . . Æ Size ·85
	ϘPO Cock . . . . Æ Size 1·1

Circ. B. C. 420–300.

Inscr. KPO, etc., and KPOTΩNIATAN

KPO Head of Herakles.
„ Club.
„ Head of Pallas.

Eagle.
Eagle on ram's head.
AIΣAPOΣ Head of river-god Aesarus, hair long.
ΛYKΩN Head of young Herakles (Lykon) in lion's skin.
Id.
Head of Persephone.

Tripod. TPI (Trias?) . . . Æ 1·1
Bow. TPI (Trias?) . . . Æ ·9
Eagle on stag's head. TPI (Trias?) . Æ 1·1
KPO Tripod and crane . . . Æ ·6
Fulmen between crescents . . Æ ·75
Fulmen and star . . . . . Æ ·65

KPOTΩNIATAN Eagle carrying serpent . . . . . Æ ·75
KPO Crab . . . . . Æ ·8
KPO Three crescents . . . Æ ·85

The types of the coins of Croton, from the earliest down to the latest, form an instructive commentary on the religious ideas of the Pythagoreans, as the Duc de Luynes and M. F. Lenormant [1] have already pointed out. First and foremost in importance comes the **Tripod**, the emblem of the Pythian Apollo, whose cultus lay at the root of the doctrines and speculations of the school of Pythagoras. With the Pythagoreans the Tripod represented the sacred number *three*, to which they attached a mystic significance.

Next, the **Eagle,** the symbol of Zeus, the supreme god, occupies a place second only in importance to the tripod of Apollo. In connection with this type we are reminded that an Eagle was the familiar bird of Pythagoras, believed by his followers to have been sent down to him by Zeus himself in evidence of his divine mission.

Among the adjunct symbols, which here, as at Metapontum, have a religious meaning, and are not merely magistrates' signatures, the **Crane** (*γέρανος*), by far the commonest, is the bird of passage, the *witness* from the regions of the air of all that happens on earth, and so the symbol of the all-seeing eye of the God of Light [2].

Among the local types we note the head of the river-god Aesarus, and especially Herakles as the legendary *οἰκιστής* of the colony, and Herakles surnamed Lykon (Apollod. iii. 10, § 5).

But of all the Crotoniate coin-types that which obtained the widest popularity in Italy, as the coins of many other towns with the same type amply testify, was the striking full-face representation of the Lakinian Hera with flowing hair and stephanos adorned with flowers and the fore-parts of Griffins.

The Temple of this great goddess was by far the most renowned sanctuary in all Italy, and to this shrine at stated times vast crowds would flock from all parts of the west. The goddess here worshipped was originally perhaps an earth-goddess of native Oenotrian origin, afterwards identified by the Greeks with Hera. One of her surnames, according to Lycophron (l. 858), was Ὁπλόσμια. She was probably therefore an armed goddess, closely allied to if not identical with the Hera Argonia, Argeïa, or perhaps *Areia* (Strabo, vi. 1, 1), whose temple

[1] *La Grande Grèce*, ii. p. 99.

[2] Lenormant, *l. c.*

stood near Poseidonia, on the banks of the river Silarus, and whose head is represented on certain coins of Poseidonia, Neapolis, Hyrina, &c., precisely in the same manner as that of the Lakinian Hera on the coins of Croton, Pandosia, etc.

Hipponium, or more correctly Heiponium or Veiponium, was according to Strabo (vi. 1, § 5) a colony of Locri, situated on the west coast of Bruttium. It was pillaged by Dionysius, and its population removed to Syracuse in B.C. 389. Ten years later it was re-established by the Carthaginians, and its inhabitants restored. Circ. B.C. 350 it fell into the hands of the Bruttians, was liberated again by Alexander of Epirus, B.C. 330–325, conquered by Agathocles, B.C. 296, but recovered soon after by the Bruttians who held it until B.C. 272, when it was garrisoned by the Romans. In B.C. 189 it was made a Latin colony under the name of Vibo Valentia.

Its coins are all of bronze, and fall into the following periods:—

I. *Circ.* B.C. 379–350.

With *Inscr.* ΓΕΙ or ΓΕΙΠ [=Veip.].

Head of Herm .	Eagle on serpent . . . . . Æ ·85
,, ,,	Amphora . . . . . Æ ·75
,, ,,	Caduceus . . . . . Æ ·6

II. *Circ.* B.C. 330–325. *Time of Alexander of Epirus.*

Head of Zeus ΔΙΟΣ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟΥ	ΕΙΠΩΝΙΕΩΝ Eagle on fulmen, wings spread . . . . . Æ ·8
,, ,, ΔΙΟΣ	ΕΙΠΩΝΙΕΩΝ Amphora . . . . . *Symbols*, torch, caduceus . . Æ ·7
Head of Apollo, in front ΝΥΜ (*νυμφηγέτης* (?) Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 8).	ΕΙΠΩΝΙΕΩΝ Goddess Pandina standing, holding sceptre and caduceus or wreath. Legend ΠΑΝΔΙΝΑ Æ ·65
Head of young river-god ΡΕΩΝ	ΕΙΠΩΝΙΕΩΝ Club . . . . Æ ·4

Concerning the goddess Pandina, who was also worshipped at the neighbouring city of Terina, we have no information.

III. *Circ.* B.C. 296. *Time of Agathocles.*

Head of Pallas in Corinthian helmet, ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ	ΕΙΠΩΝΙΕΩΝ Nike standing; in field sometimes, ΝΙΚΑ . . . . Æ ·9

Vibo Valentia (see Hipponium), a Latin colony sent out in B.C. 192 (Livy, xxxv. 40). Coinage of bronze with marks of value, and of Semuncial weight.

Circ. B.C. 192–89.

As.	Head of Zeus	I	VALENTIA	Fulmen	I
Semis.	Head of Hera	S	,,	Double cornucopiae	S
Triens.	Head of Pallas	••••	,,	Owl	••••
,,	Head of Demeter	••••	,,	Cornucopiae	••••
Quadrans.	Head of Herakles	•••	,,	Two clubs	•••
Sextans.	Head of Apollo	••	,,	Lyre	••
Uncia.	Head of Artemis	•	,,	Hound	•
Semuncia.	Head of Hermes	Σ	,,	Caduceus	Σ

The Lex Plautia Papiriâ B.C. 89, *De asse semunciali* (Plin. *Hist. Nat.* xxxiii. 3, 46), introduced by C. Papirius Carbo, put an end to the coinage of bronze in the few Confederate towns in Italy which were at that time still coining in their own names, Paestum alone excepted.

Locri Epizephyrii. Although Locri was from the first a flourishing city, and, from the time of Dionysius the Elder even predominant in the Bruttian peninsula, nevertheless, strange to say, it has left us no coins whatever which can be attributed to the period of its greatest prosperity. Whether the Laws of Zaleucus, which are said to have been in force at Locri down to a late date, forbade, like those of Lycurgus, the use of coined money we do not know, but it is certain that there are no Locrian coins earlier than the middle of the fourth century.

The Locrian silver money is of two entirely distinct classes, differing from one another both in type and weight. (*a*) Corinthian staters of the Pegasos type, wt. 135–130 grs., and (*β*) staters of native Locrian types, which follow the standard of the neighbouring towns, wt. 120–115 grs.

I. *Circ.* B.C. 344–332.

(*a*) Corinthian staters for foreign commerce.

ΛΟΚΡΩΝ Head of Pallas in Corinthian helmet. | Pegasos . . . . Æ 135–130 grs.

The Corinthian stater was adopted as the standard silver coin of Syracuse on the occasion of the restoration of the Democracy by Timoleon, B.C. 345 (see Syracuse). Locri, which was at all times most intimately connected both politically and commercially with Syracuse, appears to have coined money in her own name for the first time at this period, and to have received the Corinthian stater from Syracuse, with which city as well as with Corinth and her colonies in Acarnania, Corcyra, and Illyria, Locri then contracted *de facto* a monetary alliance.

The Corinthian staters of Locri are by no means rare coins, and are found mixed with those of other cities. This shows that Locri carried on an extensive foreign commerce in the direction indicated above.

Meanwhile for her home trade with the Italian towns it was necessary to strike money on the Italic standard.

(*β*) Italic standard for home trade. Staters wt. 120–115 grs.

Fig. 58.

ΙΕΥΣ Head of Zeus, laur., with short hair (Fig. 58). | ΕΙΡΗΝΗ ΛΟΚΡΩΝ Eirene seated on square cippus, holding caduceus.

The reverse type of this coin points to the beginning of an era of internal peace and prosperity, such as that which may well have followed

the expulsion of the younger Dionysius. The figure of Eirene may be compared with that of Nike (?) on coins of Terina.

(γ) Bronze coins.

The bronze money of this period is of peculiarly rude fabric. The metal of which the coins are composed appears to have been melted and run into a series of circular moulds, connected with one another by a continuous channel. The blanks after being cast were clipped off one by one and struck separately.

Head of Zeus, laur., with short hair.	No inscr. Eagle with closed wings . Æ 1·0

II. *Circ.* B.C. 332–326.

(α) Corinthian staters as in Period I.

(β) Staters of Italic weight, 120–115 grs.

ΛOKPΩN (sometimes wanting). Head of Zeus, left, with flowing hair.	Eagle devouring hare: in field, fulmen. Æ Staters.

[B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXIV. 26.]

(γ) Bronze coinage, perhaps as in Period I.

The head of Zeus here entirely changes its character, the hair is no longer short and crisp, but falls in flowing locks as on the contemporary money of Alexander of Epirus, introduced into, if not struck actually *in* Italy at this time.

III. *Circ.* B.C. 326–300.

(α) Corinthian staters of later style, and reading only ΛO or ΛOK usually on the reverse instead of ΛOKPΩN at full length on the obverse; also Corinthian drachms:—

Female head, facing or in profile, wearing earrings and necklace.	Pegasos flying; beneath Λ or ΛOKPΩN Æ 39 grs.

(β) Staters of the Italic standard, wt. 120–115 grs. *Inscr.* ΛOKPΩN either on obv. or rev. *Symbol*, Fulmen frequent.

Head of Zeus, right, as in Period II, often of very careless work.	Eagle devouring hare . . Æ Staters.

Many of these coins are so negligently made that we might almost imagine them to be Bruttian imitations.

(γ) Bronze coinage.

Head of Apollo.	Pegasos . . . . . Æ ·65

IV. *Circ.* B.C. 300–280.

(α) No Corinthian staters were struck at Locri in this period.

(β) Staters of Italic weight.

Eagle devouring hare.	ΛOKPΩN Fulmen and symbol (usually caduceus) . . . Æ Stater, 118 grs.
Eagle with spread wings, in front, caduceus.	ΛOKPΩN in two lines; between them a fulmen . . . . Diobol, 18 grs.
Λ—O Eagle with closed wings.	Fulmen between two annulets . . . Æ 11·5 grs.

(γ) Bronze coinage.

ΔΙΟΣ Head of Zeus.	ΛΟΚΡΩΝ (in two lines) Fulmen Æ ·85
Head of Pallas.	,, ,, ,, ,, Æ ·65

In their reverse types, style, and epigraphy, these coins bear so close a resemblance to the money of Agathocles that there can be no doubt about their date.

V. *Circ.* B.C. 280–268.

In B.C. 277 the Locrians placed themselves under the protection of Rome, expelling the garrison which Pyrrhus had placed in their citadel. The next year the king of Epirus recovered the town, but in another year or two we find it again among the allies of Rome. It was during these troubled times that the Locrians, perhaps by way of propitiating the Romans, celebrated the Good Faith of Rome towards their city by imprinting upon their staters the following type:—

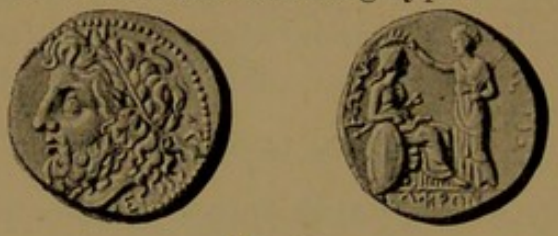

Fig. 59.

Head of Zeus.	ΛΟΚΡΩΝ, Fides, ΠΙΣΤΙΣ, standing, placing a wreath upon the head of Roma, ΡΩΜΑ, who is seated before her (Fig. 59) Æ Stater, 114–112 grs.

The head of Zeus on these interesting coins is of the leonine type, with deeply recessed eye, strongly emphasized frontal bone, and hair falling in heavy locks over his brows, which is characteristic of the tetradrachms of Pyrrhus. The resemblance to the money of Pyrrhus is in fact so striking that we are inclined to regard them as works of the same engraver, and to draw the inference that Pyrrhus actually struck his famous tetradrachm while he held Locri. This hypothesis is greatly strengthened by the fact that Pyrrhus's tetradrachms have been frequently found in Southern Italy, and even on the site of Locri itself[1].

During this period the Bruttians monopolized the coinage of gold and silver in their peninsula. The coins described above are therefore in all probability the last silver money issued at Locri.

Bronze. *Circ.* B.C. 300–268 *or later.*

The following bronze coins belong for the most part to the time of the Pyrrhic wars, some of them, however, may be later:—

Head of Persephone; behind, torch or poppy-head.	ΛΟΚΡΩΝ Eagle on fulmen . Æ 1·05
Head of Pallas in Corinthian helmet.	,, Persephone holding sceptre ending in poppy-head, seated with patera in hand: in field, stars Æ 1·05
Head of Persephone.	ΛΟΚΡΩΝ Pallas standing . Æ ·75
Head of Pallas.	,, Eagle on fulmen . Æ ·75
,, ,,	,, Pegasos . . . . Æ ·85
Heads of the Dioskuri.	,, Zeus seated . . . Æ ·75

[1] F. Lenormant in the *Academy*, June 26, 1880.

The head and figure of Persephone on these coins remind us of the prominent place which the famous temple of that goddess at Locri occupied in the minds of all men during the Pyrrhic war, cf. the speech of the Locrian Legatus at Rome (Livy, xxix. 18), 'Fanum est apud nos Proserpinae de cujus sanctitate templi credo aliquem famam ad vos pervenisse Pyrrhi bello.'

The coin with the heads of the Dioskuri is a poor copy of the silver coins of the Bruttians (p. 77).

Mesma or Medma, on the west coast of Bruttium was captured by Dionysius in B.C. 388, and its territory bestowed upon the Locrians. This town never rose to any great importance. It is not probable that any of the coins which bear its name are of an earlier date than B.C. 388, they seem rather to be even later than B.C. 344, the time when Locri herself began to coin money. The Mesmaean coinage consists of (*a*) *Corinthian staters*, similar to those of Locri, but with ΜΕ or Μ on the reverse, and no inscr. on the obv.[1], and (*β*) bronze coins of the following types:—

Head of Persephone facing.	ΜΕΣΜΑΙΩΝ Head of Apollo Æ ·85
ΜΕΣΜΑ Female head.	Male figure naked, seated on rock, in front, a dog with head turned back. Æ ·8
ΜΕΔΜΑΙΩΝ Head of Apollo.	Horse running . . . . . Æ ·6
ΜΕΣΜΑ Male head l.	Nike carrying wreath . . . . Æ ·6
,, Female head r.	,, ,, ,, ... Æ ·6

The female head on these coins, which is often accompanied by a vase, is thought to be the Fountain-nymph Mesma (Strabo, vi. 1, 5). The naked figure with the dog may be the river Metaurus, or the god Pan.

Mystia and Hyporon, on the east coast of the Bruttian peninsula (*Itin. Ant.*, 115, 4). See *Berliner Blätter*, iv. p. 137.

BRONZE COINS. *Circ.* B.C. 300.

Head of Apollo.	ΜΥ—ΥΠΩΡ Tripod as on coins of Croton . . . . . Æ ·75

Nuceria (Nocera), in the immediate vicinity of Terina.

This town is only mentioned by Steph. Byz. (s. v.) Its coins are of bronze, and apparently struck in alliance with Rhegium and Terina:—

Circ. B.C. 350–270 *or later.*

Lion's head facing.	ΝΟΥΚΡΙΝΩΝ Head of Apollo Æ ·85
Head of Apollo.	,, Horse standing; pentagram . . . . . Æ ·85
Young male head diademed.	ΝΟΥΚΡΙ Eagle; magistrate's name ΣΤΑΤΙΟΥ[2] . . . . . Æ ·65
,, ,, ,, ,, ΚΕΛ (?)	ΝΟΥΚΡΙ Fulmen . . . . . Æ ·6

Pandosia was an inland town, and if not a colony of Croton certainly a dependency of that city in the fifth century B.C., as its coins testify. The place appears to have stood on a height overlooking the little river

[1] Imhoof-Blumer, *Die Münzen Akarnaniens*, p. 6.

[2] Cf. ΣΤΑ—ΟΥΙ on coins of Laüs Lucaniae, p. 62.

Acheron (*Mucone*), a tributary of the Crathis (Strab. vi. 256). Its earliest coins were struck in alliance with Croton, and date from about B. C. 450.

ϘPO Tripod.

ΓAN—ΔO Bull in incuse square . . Æ Stater, 126 grs.

Fig. 60.

ΓANΔOMϟA(=ΓANΔOΣIA) Head of goddess or nymph Pandosia, wearing broad diadem, and with hair turned up behind (Fig. 60).

KPAΘϟM (=KPAΘIΣ) River Crathis naked, standing, holding patera and olive-branch, at his feet an object which looks like a fish . . . . . Æ Stater, 105 grs. (light).

This last coin is of the highest interest as it fixes the site of Pandosia near the river Crathis. It may be compared for style with the coins of Metapontum (Fig. 38, p. 63). It also shows that the ancient forms of the letters Σ and I (M and ϟ) were still in use in the middle of the fifth century, the date of the general introduction of the ordinary forms of those letters into South Italy seems to have been somewhat later (circ. B. C. 443), cf. the coins of the later Sybaris (p. 71).

Circ. B. C. 400.

Fig. 61.

Head of Hera Lakinia facing, with streaming hair, earring and necklace, and wearing stephanos ornamented with foreparts of griffins and honeysuckles (Fig. 61).

Similar.

ΓAN]ΔOΣIN Pan the hunter naked, seated on rocks, beside him a dog: in front a bearded term of Hermes with caduceus affixed. In field, Φ. Æ Stater, 120 grs.

ΓANΔOΣI Pan seated. Legend, NIKO Æ Third, 34 grs.

Bronze.

Similar.

ΓAN Incense altar . . Æ Size ·45

The beautiful stater above described is one of the most exquisite productions of any Greek mint. The letter Φ in the field leads me to think that it is by the same engraver as certain coins of Terina, Velia, Neapolis, and Thurium, also signed Φ, see p. 71.

Soon after B.C. 400 Pandosia was captured by the Bruttians. It was in the neighbourhood of this place that Alexander the Molossian lost his life in B.C. 326 (Strabo, vi. 256; Livy, viii. 24). Pandosia is again mentioned as a Bruttian town B.C. 204 (Livy, xxix. 38), but no Pandosian coins are known after its first capture by the Bruttians B.C. 400–390.

Peripolium was an outpost of the Locrians on the frontier of their territory towards Rhegium. It appears to have been occupied late in the fourth century (the date of its coins) by a colony of Pitanatae, presumably from Pitane in Laconia.

Head of Hera (?) wearing stephane.	ΠΕΡΙΠΟΛΩΝ ΠΙΤΑΝΑΤΑΝ	Herakles strangling lion . *Æ* 10 grs.

Mommsen attributes these coins to Samnium on the strength of a passage in Strabo (v. p. 250), who states that a Laconian colony, by some thought to consist of Pitanatae, was established in Samnium.

It may be thought that the reverse-type is somewhat in favour of Mommsen's attribution; but when it is remembered that no silver coins of Samnium are known, and that no town of the name of Peripolium is mentioned except the strong fortress of the Locrians, it seems safer on the whole to ascribe the coins to Bruttium.

Petelia, about twelve miles north of Croton, was in early times dependent upon that city. Subsequently it passed into the power of the Lucanians (Strab. vi. 1), and then into that of the Bruttians. Its coinage begins early in the third century, under the Bruttian dominion.

Circ. B.C. 280–216.

Head of Demeter veiled.	ΠΕΤΗΛΙΝΩΝ	Zeus naked hurling fulmen .	Æ ·85
Head of Apollo.	,,	Tripod . .	Æ ·7–·5
Head of Artemis.	,,	Dog running	Æ ·5
Head of Herakles.	,,	Club . .	Æ ·45

During the Second Punic War Petelia adhered firmly to the Roman alliance in spite of the defection of the Bruttians, and was rewarded by the Romans after the conclusion of the war by being allowed to retain special privileges, among which was the right of coining in bronze on the Roman Semuncial system.

Circ. B.C. 204–89 (?).

Quadrans.	Head of Zeus.	•••	ΠΕΤΗΛΙΝΩΝ	Zeus thundering.
,,	,,	•••	,,	Fulmen.
Sextans.	,,	••	,,	,,
,,	Head of Apollo.	••	,,	Artemis with torch.
,,	,,	••	,,	Stag running.
Uncia.	Head of bearded Ares.	•	,,	Nike standing.

Rhegium, on the Sicilian Straits, was in the main a Chalcidian colony with a dominant Messenian element. It was one of the cities in which the philosophy of Pythagoras took the deepest root, and it may be to the influence of the Pythagorean confraternity that its participation in the incuse coinage of the early Achaean monetary confederacy is owing.

Rhegium was, however, too far removed from Croton and Sybaris, the centres of the Achaean commerce, and too closely connected with her sister Chalcidic colonies in Sicily, to be drawn into anything more than outward conformity with the Achaean incuse federal currency. In weight its earliest money follows the Aeginetic standard of the other Chalcidian colonies, while in type and fabric it is thoroughly Achaean. The attitude of Rhegium towards the Achaean monetary Union was precisely that of Poseidonia in the north, which also superficially conformed to the Achaean system while retaining its own weight-standard.

Circ. B. C. 530–494.

RECINON (retrogr.) Bull with human face.	Bull with human face, incuse . . . . Æ Drachm, 87 grs.

Circ. B. C. 494–480.

About B. C. 494, after the capture of Miletus, a body of Samians and some Milesian exiles left Asia to settle in the west, on the north coast of Sicily. On their arrival in Italy they were prevailed upon by Anaxilas, the tyrant of Rhegium, to seize the town of Zancle (Herod. vi. 22). These Samians were soon afterwards either expelled or reduced to subjection by Anaxilas, who then ruled both over Rhegium and Zancle. On this occasion he is said to have changed the name of Zancle to Messene in memory of his own origin. From this time forward the money of Rhegium is essentially Sicilian both in type, fabric, and weight.

The first adoption of the Lion's head facing and the Calf's head on the coins of Zancle and Rhegium it is usual to ascribe to the influence of the Samians, these two types being apparently modifications of the types used at Samos itself. The Rhegine coins bearing the Samian type are the following:—

Aeginetic weight.

Lion's head facing.	RECION (retrogr.) Calf's head, l. . . Æ Drachm 88 grs.
,, ,, ,,	REC (retrogr.) in dotted circle . . . Æ Obol 15 grs.

Attic weight.

Lion's head facing.	RECINON (retrogr.) Calf's head, l. . Æ Tetradr. 272 grs.
Round shield, on which lion's scalp.	No inscription. Prow of Samian galley (Samaena) . Æ Tetradr. 267 grs.

This last coin might be ascribed to Samos were it not for the fact that its weight is not that which was prevalent in Samos and that it was found at Messina.

The Samian derivation of the above types is probable. Hence it may be argued that the name of Zancle was changed to Messene during the period of its occupation by the Samians, and not after their expulsion as Thucydides (vi. 4) asserts. Herodotus (vii. 164) is less explicit as to the exact date of its change of name.

All these coins, both Aeginetic and Attic, must therefore have been struck very soon after B. C. 494. The precise date of the expulsion of the Samians cannot be fixed. It is probably marked, however, by the introduction of entirely new types, which we have Aristotle's (Ap. J. Pollux.

v. 75) authority for ascribing to Anaxilas himself, for he states that Anaxilas, having gained an Olympian victory with the Mule-car, struck coins with the Mule-car upon them in commemoration of his success. The coins alluded to by the philosopher are the following:—

Circ. B. C. 480–466.

Mule-car (ἁπήνη) driven by bearded charioteer.	RECINON (usually retrogr.) Hare running. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. VIII. 22.]
Hare.	REC in circle of dots . . . . . Attic Tetradr., Drachm, and Obol.

Aristotle (Ap. J. Pollux. l. c.) explains the occurrence of the hare as also due to Anaxilas, who is said to have introduced that animal into Sicily. Such a motive is, however, quite insufficient to account either for the adoption or for the long continuance (at Messene) of the hare as a coin-type. Greek coin-types at this early period were always chosen, or rather sprang naturally, from the popular or state religion. The hare is here the emblem of the Messenian god Pan, as is proved beyond all doubt by the rare tetradrachm of Messene on which Pan is seen caressing one of these animals. A local tradition as to the introduction of hares into Sicily by the Tyrant of Rhegium may very likely have been current in Aristotle's time. If so, it was true only as regards the coins, which would naturally be called '*Hares*' (cf. the '*Colts*' of Corinth, the '*Virgins*' and the '*Owls*' of Athens, the '*Tortoises*' of Aegina, &c.), and its original signification may easily have been lost sight of by later generations, who had no difficulty in accepting it literally. It may be objected that as the Mule-car is not a religious type, why should the hare be one? But is this the case? All the great games were in point of fact religious festivities, and the representation on the coinage of the chariot which had been successful at Olympia was a votive type or ἀνάθημα in honour both of the Olympian Zeus and of the city which, by the favour of the god, had gained the victory.

At Rhegium, though not at Messene, the Hare and Mule-car types cease to be used apparently about ten years after the death of Anaxilas, on the occasion of the establishment of a Democracy, B. C. 466.

Circ. B. C. 466–415.

Fig. 62.

Lion's head facing (Fig. 62).	RECINOS, RECINOΣ, RECINON, and later PHΓINOΣ. Male figure seated, naked to waist, resting on staff: the whole in laurel wreath . . . . . Æ Tetradr. and Drachm.
" " "	RECI in laurel wreath . . . Æ Obol.

The seated figure, on the earlier specimens bearded and on some of the later ones youthful, is usually thought to personify the Demos of Rhegium. For my own part I am inclined to look upon him as a divinity of the nature of Agreus or Aristaeos, the patron of rural life and pursuits. The Shepherd's Dog, the Duck, and the Crow, frequently seen under or beside his seat, would thus stand in some sort of intimate relation to the main type, whereas, if the figure is Demos, they must be regarded merely as adjunct symbols unconnected with the principal figure.

Circ. B. C. 415–387.

Fig. 63.

Lion's head facing (Fig. 63). [Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. A. 9.]	ΡΗΓΙΝΟΝ, ΡΗΓΙΝΟΣ, and in one instance ΡΗΓΙΝΩΝ. Head of Apollo, hair turned up, or, later, long and flowing, behind, olive-sprig and, rarely, engraver's name ΙΠΠΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ . . Æ Tetrad. and Drachm.
,, ,, ,,	ΡΗ between two olive or laurel leaves . Æ ½ Dr., Diob., and Litra.

In the year B. C. 387 Dionysius destroyed Rhegium, after which event, although the city was restored some years later by the younger Dionysius, no silver coins (except a few Corinthian staters, like those of Locri, but with ΡΗ in monogram) were struck for about a century, and then only in very small quantity.

It is noticeable that the Ω hardly ever appears on the silver money of Rhegium. The inscriptions should therefore be read Ῥηγῖνον [*νόμισμα* or *τετράδραχμον*], Ῥηγῖνος [*διστατήρ*], and not Ῥηγίνων, as on most of the bronze coins, which are later in date than the silver.

Bronze Coinage.

The only bronze coins of Rhegium contemporary with the silver, and therefore struck before B. C. 387, are the following (see Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 10):—

Before B. C. 387.

Lion's head facing.	RECINON written round a mark of value (?) . . . . . Æ ·8
,, ,, ,,	RE and Olive-sprig . . . . Æ ·5
,, ,, ,,	ΡΗ ,, ,, ... Æ ·6
,, ,, ,,	ΡΗΓΙΝΗ Head of Apollo, hair turned up . . . . . Æ ·5

Circ. B.C. 350–270.

The following types may be placed after the restoration of the city by Dionysius II, shortly before the middle of the fourth century:—

(*a*) Silver Corinthian staters of the Pegasos type, with PH (in mon.) and a Lyre behind the head of Pallas.

(*β*) Bronze.

Head of Zeus r., laur.	ΡΗΓΙΝΩΝ Zeus seated holding patera and sceptre . . . . . Æ ·8
Lion's head facing.	,, Head of Apollo with flowing hair. Symbols various Æ ·8–·6
,, ,, ,,	,, Lyre . . . . Æ ·6–·4

The coins with the head of Apollo are very numerous and exhibit a gradual decline in style.

In B.C. 271 the Campanian Legion, stationed at Rhegium by the Romans, seized the city, but they were soon afterwards expelled.

Circ. B.C. 270–203.

(*a*) Silver.

Head of Apollo.	ΡΗΓΙΝΩΝ Lion walking . . . . Æ wt. 50 grs.
,,	,, Young Janiform head . . Æ wt. 18 grs.

(*β*) Bronze, without marks of value.

Head of Apollo.	ΡΗΓΙΝΩΝ (in two lines) Tripod Æ ·9
Head of Artemis.	,, Lion walking . . Æ ·9
,,	,, Lyre . . . . . Æ ·9
,,	,, Young Asklepios naked, standing holding bird and resting on snake-entwined staff . . . Æ ·9

The very rare silver coins of this time are contemporary with the latest silver coins of Syracuse, Agrigentum, and Tauromenium, which no longer follow the Attic standard, but are nevertheless multiples of the silver litra. Those of Rhegium seem to be respectively pieces of 4 litrae (normal wt. 54 grs.) and $1\frac{1}{2}$ litrae (wt. 20·2 grs).

Bronze. *Circ.* B.C. 203–89.

With marks of value.

Tetras. Heads of Apollo and Artemis jugate.	ΡΗΓΙΝΩΝ Tripod ••••
Reduced weight.	
Pentonkion. Janiform female head, wearing modius.	ΡΗΓΙΝΩΝ Asklepios seated, holding staff, sometimes entwined with serpent. Γ
,, Head of Artemis.	,, Apollo seated on omphalos. Γ
,, Head of Pallas.	,, Pallas Nikephoros standing. Γ
,, Heads of Dioskuri.	,, Hermes standing. Γ

Tetras.	Heads of Asklepios and Hygieia, jugate.	ΡΗΓΙΝΩΝ	Artemis standing with dog.	I I I I
,,	Head of Artemis.	,,	Lyre.	I I I I
,,	Heads of Dioskuri.	,,	Demeter standing.	I I I I
,,	,,	,,	Hermes standing.	I I I I
,,	,,	,,	Young Asklepios standing, holds bird and branch and rests on staff.	I I I I
Trias.	Head of Asklepios.	,,	Hygieia standing.	I I I
,,	Head of Apollo.	,,	Wolf.	I I I
,,	Head of Apollo.	,,	Nike.	I I I
(?)	Head of Apollo.	,,	Dioskuri on horseback.	X I I

The marks of value on these bronze coins seem to stand for fractions of the silver litra, cf. the coins of the Mamertini. The weights and sizes, which are very various, show that there must have been a rapid reduction in the course of the century to which they belong (Momm. *Hist. Mon. Rom.*, i. p. 138 sq.). See also Garucci (*Ann. de Num.*, 1882, p. 213 sqq.).

Temesa was an ancient Greek city on the west coast of Bruttium. In its territory were mines of copper (Od. i. 184 ; Strab. vi. 1). From its coin-type, a helmet and greaves, it might be inferred that the Temesaeans excelled in the manufacture of bronze armour.

It also appears from its coins to have been closely allied to, if not a dependency of, Croton about B.C. 500, after which it has left us no numismatic records :—

Tripod between two greaves.	ΤΕΜ	Helmet . . .	Æ 120 grs.

For alliance coins, see Croton, p. 80.

Terina, a few miles south of Temesa on the gulf of Hipponium, was a colony of Croton. Its coinage commences about B.C. 480, before which time it was doubtless dependent upon its metropolis. In common with so many other towns of south Italy, Terina fell a victim to the rapacity of Dionysius of Syracuse, circ. B.C. 388, by whom it was ceded to the Locrians. It afterwards passed successively under the dominion of the Lucanians (B.C. 365) and the Bruttians (B.C. 356) who held it, except for a brief interval when Alexander of Epirus released it from their yoke (circ. B.C. 325), down to B.C. 272.

The town was burnt by Hannibal in B.C. 203.

Circ. B.C. 480–470.

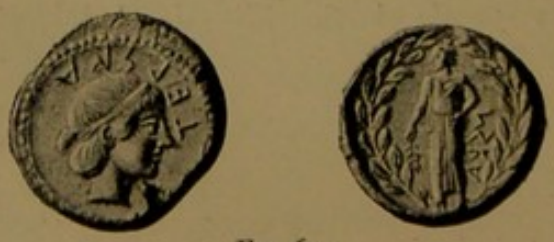

Fig. 64.

TEPSNA Head of Terina of archaic style, hair turned up behind.

NSKA (retrogr.) Nike Apteros standing, holding a branch. The whole in wreath of olive or laurel.

(Fig. 64) Æ Stater 124 grs.

Circ. B.C. 470–440.

Head of Terina, hair rolled; the whole in wreath.

Winged Nike or Siren Ligeia holding wreath in both hands arched over her head.

Æ Stater 117 grs.

Similar. Hair in sphendone, or waved.

TEPINAION Winged Nike or Siren Ligeia seated on four legged seat. She holds wreath and caduceus.

Æ Stater.

Circ. B.C. 440–400.

Fig. 65.

Head of the nymph Terina of finest style, variously represented. Sometimes she wears an ampyx above her forehead (Fig. 65), on some specimens her hair is simply rolled, on others bound with a sphendone or confined by a string and with loose ends. Artist's initials Φ or Γ. For varieties, see *Num. Chron.*, 1883, Pl. XI and XII.

TEPINAION Winged female figure seated on prostrate amphora (Fig. 65), cippus (Fig. 66) or four-legged seat. Sometimes she sits beside a fountain drawing water in a vase which she holds on her knee. Sometimes a little bird is perched on her forefinger. Sometimes she is tossing balls into the air, or again, stooping forward as if mounting a rocky height. She usually holds a caduceus or less frequently a wreath or sceptre surmounted by a poppy head. Artist's initials Φ or Γ. Æ Staters.

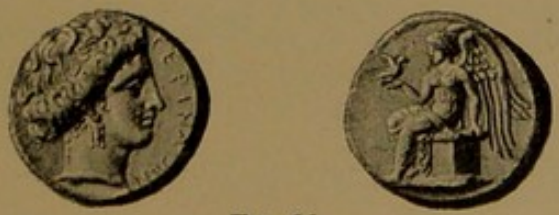

Fig. 66.

The types of the smaller silver coins (wts. 35, 19 and 11 grs.) resemble those of the staters, but sometimes Nike sits on the capital of a column, and on the obol she is flying. Signatures ΦΙΛΙΣ, A, etc.

Circ. B. C. 400–388.

ΤΕΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ Head of Terina, richly ornate, with curly hair. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. 25, 24.]	Winged Nike (?) seated on cippus; bird perched on her hand. Ar Stater 117 grs., Third 36 grs.

The Thirds frequently have the Sicilian triskelis below the head of the city, showing them to have been struck after the conquest by Dionysius.

BRONZE. *Circ.* B. C. 400–388.

ΠΑΝΔΙΝΑ Head of Pandina r. hair rolled.	ΤΕΡΙ Winged Nike or Siren seated on cippus. She holds bird . . Æ ·5

Circ. B. C. 388–356.

(*a*) *Corinthian staters* with ΤΕ (in mon.) behind the head of Pallas; cf. the contemporary staters of Locri and Rhegium.

(*b*) *Bronze.*

Female head, hair rolled.	ΤΕΡΙ Crab . . . . . Æ 1·
,, ,,	,, Crab and crescent . . Æ ·7

Circ. B. C. 272.

Lion's head facing.	ΤΕΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ Head of Apollo with flowing hair . . . . . Æ ·85
ΤΕΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ Head of Apollo.	Pegasos flying, above, sword in scabbard Æ ·65

Among the silver coins of Terina, of the best period, there are specimens which, in elegance of design and exquisite delicacy of work, take rank among the most beautiful of all Greek coins. It will be generally found that these truly admirable works of art bear the signature of the engraver Φ . . . . . (see p. 71). Those signed Π are less carefully executed.

The types of the Terinaean coins have given rise to much learned discussion. The head on the obverse is probably always that of the city-nymph, Terina, herself. The winged figure on the reverse is more difficult to identify. She may be intended for Nike or Eirene (cf. the coin of Locri (Fig. 58), where, however, Eirene is wingless), or the Siren Ligeia, whose monument, according to Lycophron (l. 725), stood at Terina.

The goddess Pandina is also a divinity of whom we have no information. She was also worshipped at Hipponium, where she is represented holding a sceptre and a caduceus or sometimes a wreath.

Ser . . . . . Uncertain town, probably of Bruttium.

ΜΕΡ Bearded Dionysos, naked, standing, holding kantharos and vine-branch.	Vine-branch with grapes . . . . . Ar Stater, wt. 122 grs.
ΜΕΡ Head of bearded Dionysos.	Bunch of grapes . . . Ar Twelfth.

SICILY.

Period I. Before B.C. 480. First in this period comes the coinage of the Chalcidian colonies, Naxus, Zancle, and Himera. These early coins, some of which may belong to the end of the seventh century, follow the Aeginetic standard, although as a rule the drachms do not exceed 90, nor the obols 15 grs. It is probable that this standard was imported, together with the worship of Dionysos, from the island of Naxos, whence, as the name given to the earliest Sicilian settlement implies, a preponderating element of the first body of colonists must have been drawn.

Somewhat later, probably about the middle of the sixth century, the coinage of the Dorian colonies begins, Syracuse, Gela, Agrigentum, etc. The standard is here not the Aeginetic but the Attic, which was soon universally adopted throughout the island, even by those Chalcidian colonies which had begun to coin on the Aeginetic standard.

The change from Aeginetic to Attic took place at Naxus sometime after B.C. 498, at Zancle between B.C. 493 and 480, and at Himera in B.C. 482.

Meanwhile the original Sikel and Sicanian population of Sicily, driven inland by the Greeks, was becoming rapidly Hellenized. Of this a signal proof is furnished by the small silver coins of the Sikel towns Abacaenum, Enna, Galaria, Morgantina, etc., bearing Greek inscriptions and types. These coins are *Litrae* weighing 13·5 grs., and were equal in value to the native copper Litra, which the Sikels had brought with them from Italy when they first crossed the straits.

The Litra, as struck in silver by these Sikel towns, happened to correspond in weight exactly to $\frac{1}{8}$ of the Attic drachm. It was therefore readily adopted by those Greek cities which used the Attic standard, as an additional denomination slightly heavier than their own obol, from which they took care to distinguish it by giving it a different type, or by a mark of value. Thus at Syracuse the Litra was marked with a sepia and the Obol with a wheel. It is not probable that any of the Sikel towns began to strike money much before B.C. 480.

The coins struck in Sicily during this first period exhibit all the characteristic peculiarities of archaic art, but they are far more advanced, both in style and execution, than the contemporary coins either of Magna Graecia or Greece proper.

Period II. B.C. 480–415. The great victory of the Greeks over the Carthaginians at Himera in B.C. 480 was the prelude to a long interval of peace and prosperity all over Sicily. The coins of this period, which are plentiful throughout the island, are of great variety and interest. In style they exhibit a continuous advance upon the methods of archaic art, and a nearer and nearer approach to the highest point of excellence ever reached in the art of die-engraving. The whole period between B.C. 480 and the Athenian expedition in B.C. 415 may therefore be appropriately called the *Period of Transition*. Greek art and civilization were now making their way even into the non-Hellenic cities in the eastern portion of the island, e.g. Segesta and Eryx, ancient cities of the Elymi, and Motya and Panormus, strongholds of Carthage.

Period III. B.C. 415–405. In this period the art of engraving dies for coins was prosecuted in Sicily with remarkable success. The towns appear to have vied with one another as to which could produce the most perfect specimen of the numismatic art. The following names of Sicilian engravers occur on coins; at Syracuse, Eumēnos, Kimon, Euainetos, Eukleidas, Euth[ymos], Phrygillos, Parme[nides], and Sosion; at Camarina, Exakestidas; at Catana, Euainetos, Herakleidas, Choirion, and Prokles; at Naxus, Prokles; at Agrigentum, Myr . . . . . , etc.

Even before the age of Gelon and Hieron, whose victories at the great Greek games were celebrated by Pindar, it had been usual at many Greek towns in Sicily to perpetuate the remembrance of agonistic contests by the adoption of a quadriga crowned by Victory as the principal coin-type.

It seems nevertheless certain that no one special victory can have been alluded to in these agonistic types; they are rather a general expression of pride in the beauty of the horses and chariots which the city could enter in the lists, while perhaps they may likewise have been regarded, though in no very definite way, as a sort of invocation of the god who was the dispenser of victories; the Olympian Zeus, the Pythian Apollo, or some local divinity, perhaps a River-god or a Fountain-nymph, in whose honour games may have been celebrated in Sicily itself. Some such local import would account for the presence of the victorious quadriga on the money of some of the non-Hellenic towns in Sicily, which would certainly never have been admitted to compete at the Olympian, the Pythian, or other Greek games. The manner in which the quadriga is treated may be taken as a very accurate indication of date. Down to B.C. 415 the horses are seen advancing at a slow and stately pace; after that date they are always in high and often violent action, prancing or galloping; not until quite a late period (on the coins of Philistis) are the horses again represented as walking. The only exception to this rule is the mule-car on the coins of Messana, where the animals are never in rapid movement.

One of the most striking peculiarities of Sicilian numismatics is the frequency with which personifications of Rivers and Nymphs are met with. Thus on coins of Himera the type is that of the Nymph of the warm springs; on a coin of Naxus we see the head of a river Assinus (probably the same as the Akesines); at Catana we get a full-face head of the river Amenanus; at Gela and Agrigentum we see the rivers of those towns, the Gelas and the Akragas; while at Camarina the head of the Hipparis appears. On the coins of Selinus the rivers Hypsas and Selinus are represented as offering sacrifice to Asklepios.

In the archaic period the Sicilian rivers usually take the form of a man-headed bull, but in the transitional period they more often assume the human form, and appear as youths with short bulls' horns over their foreheads.

Among the nymphs represented on Sicilian coins are Himera, Arethusa, and Kyane, Kamarina, and Eurymedusa.

Period IV. B.C. 405–340. The Carthaginian invasion at the close of the fifth century, which spread ruin through the island, put an end to the coinage almost everywhere. Syracuse alone of all the Greek silver-coining cities continued the uninterrupted issue of her beautiful tetra-

drachms and decadrachms, and it was these which served as models for the Siculo-Punic currency of the Carthaginian towns.

Period V. B. C. 340–317. With the expedition of the Corinthian Timoleon (B. C. 345) a new era began for Sicily. Timoleon was everywhere the Liberator, and his influence is especially noticeable in the Sicilian coinage of his time. There are a few coin-types which now appear for the first time, not only at Syracuse, but at many other towns which Timoleon freed from their oppressors. Two of these types are the head of Zeus Eleutherios and the Free Horse. Pegasos-staters and other coins with Corinthian types were also now first coined in Sicily. The number of inland towns which at this particular time began to coin money is remarkable, e. g. Adranum, Aetna (Inessa), Agyrium, Alaesa, Centuripae, Herbessus, etc.

It would seem that bronze, which had before been only coined as money of account, now assumed the character of real money of intrinsic value. On any other hypothesis it is impossible to explain the sudden appearance, both at Syracuse and at all the above-mentioned Sikel cities, of large and heavy bronze coins, which, unlike the older small bronze currency, are without any marks of value.

This monetization of bronze was probably due to the increasing influence of the native Sikel peoples of the interior of the island, who now combined to support Timoleon, and issued at Alaesa, and perhaps elsewhere, a *new* federal currency in bronze, with the legends KAINON and ΣΥΜΜΑΧΙΚΟΝ.

Period VI. B. C. 317–241. With the usurpation of Agathocles, Syracuse once more monopolizes the right of coinage for the whole of Sicily even more distinctly than in the time of Dionysius, for the symbol of the Triquetra or Triskelis, which makes its first appearance on the Syracusan money in the time of Agathocles, constitutes in itself a claim on behalf of the coins so marked to be the currency of all Sicily.

This claim to strike money for the whole island was probably maintained by the successors of Agathocles, Hicetas, Pyrrhus, and Hieron II, down to the time of the First Punic War.

Period VII. B. C. 241–210. At the close of the First Punic War all Sicily, except the dominions of Hieron along the eastern coast from Tauromenium to Helorus, passed into the hands of the Romans. The immediate result of the new political status of the Sicilian communities was the issue of bronze money at a great number of mints, many of which, such as Amestratus, Cephaloedium, Iaetia, Lilybaeum, Menaenum, Paropus, Petra, etc., had never before possessed the right of coinage. Within the dominions of Syracuse, Tauromenium alone was allowed to coin in all metals, but whether this Tauromenian gold and silver currency took place during Hieron's reign, or in the interval between his death and the final constitution of the Roman Province in B. C. 210, can hardly be ascertained.

Period VIII. After B. C. 210. After the fall of Syracuse and the constitution of all Sicily into a Province of the Roman Republic, bronze coins continued to be issued at Syracuse, Panormus, and a great many other towns, probably for at least a century. These late coins possess, however, but slight interest.

The following is a chronological conspectus of the coinage of Sicily from the earliest times to the latest:—

	—480	480–415	415–405	405–340	340–317	317–241	After 241
Naxus	Æ	Æ	Æ				
Zancle	Æ						
Himera }	Æ	Æ Æ	Æ Æ				
Thermae }	...	...	...	Æ Æ	Æ	...	Æ
Agrigentum	Æ	Æ Æ	Ɲ Æ Æ	...	Æ Æ	Æ Æ	Æ
Camarina	Æ	Æ	Æ Æ	...	Æ	...	Æ
Catana	Æ	Æ	Ɲ Æ Æ	...	...	...	Æ
Gela	Æ	Æ	Ɲ Æ Æ	...	Æ Æ	...	Æ
Leontini	Æ	Æ	Æ Æ	...	Æ	...	Æ
Messana	Æ	Æ	Æ Æ	...	Æ	Æ	Æ
Selinus	Æ	Æ	Æ				
Stiela	...	...	Æ				
Syracuse	Æ	Æ	Ɲ Æ Æ	Ɲ Æ Æ	EL Æ Æ	Ɲ Æ Æ	Ɲ Æ Æ
Tauromenium	...	...	...	Æ	Æ	Æ	Ɲ Æ Æ
Tyndaris	...	...	...	Æ Æ	Æ	...	Æ
Entella	...	Æ	...	...	Æ	...	Æ
Eryx	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ Æ	...	Æ
Segesta	Æ	Æ	Æ Æ	...	...	...	Æ
Heraclea	...	...	Æ	Æ	Æ Æ	Æ	
Motya	Æ	Æ	Æ Æ				
Panormus	...	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ Æ	Æ
Solus	...	...	Æ	Æ	Æ	...	Æ
Abacaenum	...	Æ	Æ	Æ	...	...	Æ
Enna	...	Æ	...	...	Æ	...	Æ
Galaria	Æ						
Hipana	...	Æ					
Longane	...	Æ					
Morgantina	Æ	...	Æ	...	Æ		
Piacus	...	...	Æ				
Adranum	...	...	...	...	Æ	...	Æ
Aetna (Inessa)	...	...	...	...	Æ	...	Æ
Agyrium	...	...	Æ	Æ	Æ	...	Æ
Alaesa	...	...	...	...	Æ	...	Æ
Aluntium	...	...	Æ	...	...	...	Æ
Centuripae	...	...	...	...	Æ	...	Æ
Herbessus	...	...	...	...	Æ		
Mytistratus	...	...	...	...	Æ		
Nacona	...	...	Æ	...	Æ		
Silerae	...	...	...	...	Æ	...	
Acrae	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Amestratus	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Assorus	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Calacte	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Cephaloedium	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Hybla Magna	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Iaetia	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Lilybaeum	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Megara	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Menaenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Paropus	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Petra	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ

[G. L. Castelli, *Siciliae nummi veteres.* Palermo, 1781.
A. Salinas, *Le monete delle antiche città di Sicilia.* Palermo, 1871.
Landolina-Paternò, *Ricerche num. sull' antica Sicilia.* Palermo, 1872.
British Museum Catalogue, *Coins of Sicily* (Poole, Head, and Gardner), 1876.
B. V. Head, *Coinage of Syracuse* (Num. Chron.), 1874.
P. Gardner, *Sicilian studies* (Num. Chron.), 1876.
A. Holm, *Geschichte Siciliens*, 1870–4.]

Abacaenum was a Sikel town situated some eight miles from the coast, towards the N.E. extremity of the island. Its small silver and bronze coinage shows Greek influence, but we are not told that the town was at any time colonized by Greeks.

Circ. B.C. 450–400.

Inscr. ABAKAININON (usually abbreviated) on one or both sides.

Head of Zeus laureate.	Boar. Symbols, Acorn, corn-grain.
Head of nymph, facing, with flying hair.	Sow and pig . Ar Litrae, circ. 13 grs.
Female head r.	Boar . . . Ar Hemilitron 6 grs.

Circ. B.C. 400–350.

Female head, hair in sphendone.	ABAKAININΩN Forepart of bull . Æ Size ·8

After B.C. 241.

Head of Apollo (?).	ABAKAININΩN Bull walking . . Æ Size ·85

The bull is probably the little mountain-torrent Helicon.

Acrae (*Palazzuolo*) stood on a height some twenty miles due west of Syracuse, at the sources of the river Anapus. It was a dependency of Syracuse down to the capture of that city by the Romans.

After B.C. 210.

Head of Persephone (?) with wreath of ears of corn.	AKPAIΩN Demeter standing with torch and sceptre . . . . Æ ·8

Adranum (*Aderno*), on the upper course of the river Adranus, a few miles S.W. of Mt. Aetna, was founded by Dionysius circ. B.C. 400, and was dependent upon Syracuse until the time of Timoleon (B.C. 345), when it first struck coins. It owed its celebrity to the temple of the Sicilian divinity Adranos (Diod. xiv. 37).

The bronze coins of Adranum apparently all belong to one period:—

Head of Apollo, sometimes with AΠOΛΛΩN beneath.	AΔPANITAN (sometimes wanting), Lyre . . Æ 3 sizes, 1·2, ·95 & ·8
Head of young River Adranus, horned.	AΔPANITAN Butting bull . Æ ·85
Head of Sikelia wreathed with myrtle, hair in sphendone.	No. inscr. Lyre . . . . . Æ 1·2
Id.	AΔPANITAN Sea-horse . . Æ ·65
Female head.	AΔPA Corn-grain in wreath . Æ ·45

Aetna. This name was at first given by Hieron to the city of Catana, when in B.C. 476 he expelled the Catanaeans and repeopled their city

with a mixed body of Syracusans and Peloponnesians. Soon after the death of their founder these colonists were driven out of Catana and the old population restored (B. C. 461). For the coins struck at Catana during the fifteen years that it bore the name of Aetna, see **Catana.** The Aetnaeans (B. C. 461) retired to Inessa on the southern slope of Mt. Aetna, about ten miles N.W. of Catana, and to this place they transferred the name of Aetna and continued to look upon Hieron as their Oekist (Diod. xi. 76). Aetna was always more or less dependent upon Syracuse, and was garrisoned by Syracusans before the Athenian war (Thuc. iii. 103). In B. C. 403 Dionysius established at Aetna a garrison of Campanians, who held the town until the time of Timoleon, B. C. 339, when the city regained its freedom. It is to this period that the first issue of its coins belongs.

Circ. B. C. 339.

ΙΕΥΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ Head of Zeus Eleutherios.	ΑΙΤΝΑΙΩΝ Fulmen . . . . Æ ·8
ΑΙΤΝΑΙΩΝ Head of Pallas.	Free horse, rein loose . . . . Æ ·85
,, Head of Persephone with corn-wreath.	Id. . . . . Æ ·6

The horse with loose rein is a symbol of freedom recovered, and is frequent in Sicily in Timoleon's time. The resemblance in style between the last mentioned coin and certain pieces of Nacona and Entella, issued while those cities were in the hands of the Campanians, is striking.

The remaining coins of Aetna are subsequent to the fall of Syracuse, and belong to the period of Roman dominion.

After B. C. 210.

Trias.	Head of Apollo radiate.	ΑΙΤΝΑΙΩΝ	Warrior standing, mark of value ••• . Æ ·8
Hexas.	Head of Persephone.	ΑΙΤΝΑΙΩΝ	Cornucopiae •• . Æ ·6

Agrigentum was by far the richest and most magnificent city on the south coast of Sicily. The ruined temples still to be seen at *Girgenti* would alone be sufficient to prove its ancient splendour. It stood on a height a few miles from the sea near the confluence of the two rivers Akragas and Hypsas.

Its coinage begins during the prosperous period which intervened between the fall of the tyrant Phalaris (circ. B. C. 550), and the accession of Theron to supreme power (circ. B. C. 488).

Circ. B. C. 550–272.

Inscr. ΑΚΡΑCΑΝΤΟϟ, ΑΚΡΑCΑΣ, ΑΚΡΑ, etc.

Eagle with closed wings.	Crab . . . . . Æ Didrachms. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. IX. 24.]

The Eagle and the Crab are usually taken as symbolical of Zeus and Poseidon, but it may be doubted whether the crab is not in this case the fresh-water crab common in the rivers of Italy, Sicily, and Greece. If so, the crab would represent the river Akragas.

Theron of Agrigentum made himself master of Himera, B. C. 482. A comparison of the coins of Himera bearing Agrigentine types which can

only belong to the time of Theron, with some of the latest specimens of the series above described, is sufficient to fix the date of the latter.

The great victory of Theron and Gelon of Syracuse over the Carthaginians at Himera resulted in the further aggrandisement of Agrigentum. Theron died B. C. 472, after which a democracy was established, and a period of unexampled prosperity commenced which terminated only with Carthaginian invasion in B. C. 406.

Numismatically, however, this space of sixty-seven years must be divided into two periods, which may be characterized as those of Transitional Art, B. C. 472—circ. B. C. 415, and of finest art, B. C. 415–406.

Circ. B. C. 472–415.

Fig. 67.

Inscriptions and *Types* (Eagle and Crab), as in the Period of archaic art. The Eagle sometimes stands on the capital of a column. On the reverse symbols are of frequent occurrence, Flying Nike, Rose, Star, Volute ornament (Fig. 67), and others.

Denominations. Tetradrachm, Didrachm, Drachm with letters ΠΕΝ (=Pentalitron?), Litra (with ΛΙΤ), Pentonkion with mark of value ⁘, and Hexas *obv.* Eagle's head, *rev.* ⁖.

The Tetradrachm apparently was not struck at Agrigentum before circ. B. C. 472.

To this period may also be attributed a series of very strange looking lumps of bronze, made in the shape of a tooth with a flat base, having on one side an eagle or eagle's head, and on the other a crab, while on the base are marks of value ⁙, ∴, ⁖ (Tetras, Trias, Hexas). The uncia is almond shaped, with an Eagle's head on one side and a Crab's claw on the other.

The weights of these coins point to a litra of about 750 grs.

Circ. B. C. 415–406.

Fig. 68.

In this period the coinage reflects the splendour to which Agrigentum had now attained.

ΑΚΡΑ Eagle devouring serpent. Mark of value ••	ΣΙΛΑΝΟΣ Crab . . Æ wt. 20·4 grs. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XVI. 14.]
Two eagles standing on a hare on the summit of a mountain, one lifts his head as if screaming, while the other, with wings raised, is about to attack the hare with its beak. *Symbol* in field: Locust.	ΑΚΡΑΓΑΣ Male charioteer driving quadriga. Above an eagle flying with a serpent in its claws. *Symbol:* Crab (Fig. 68). . . . . Æ Dekadrachm, wt. 670 grs.

The finest known specimen of this beautiful coin is in the Munich collection.

Similar type, sometimes with magistrates' names ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝ or ΣΙΛΑΝΟΣ. *Symbols:* Locust, bull's head, lion's head, head of River-god.	ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΟΝ Quadriga driven by winged Nike or by charioteer crowned by flying Nike. *Symbols:* Crab, pistrix, knotted staff or vine-branch. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XVI. 16.] Æ Tetradrachm.
Similar, or single Eagle devouring hare.	Crab, beneath, Skylla or river-fish. Engraver's name ΜΥΡ . . . . [Gardner, *Types Gr. C.*, Pl. VI. 32, 33.] Æ Tetradrachm.

Didrachms, Drachms, Hemidrachms, and Litrae, with simpler varieties of the above types.

As a powerful composition the type of the two eagles with the hare is perhaps superior to any other contemporary Sicilian coin-type, and is certainly the work of an artist of no mean capacity. The subject is one which cannot fail to remind us of the famous passage in one of the grandest choruses of the *Agamemnon* (ll. 110–120), where the poet describes just such a scene as is here represented. Two eagles, one black, and the other white behind:—

> *οἰωνῶν βασιλεὺς βασιλεῦσι νεῶν· ὁ κελαινός, ὅ τ' ἐξόπιν ἀργᾶς,*
> *φανέντες ἴκταρ μελάθρων, χερὸς ἐκ δοριπάλτου,*
> *παμπρέπτοις ἐν ἕδραισιν,*
> *βοσκόμενοι λαγίναν ἐρικύμονα φέρματι γένναν,*
> *βλαβέντα λοισθίων δρόμων.*

The victorious quadriga is an agonistic type of a class very popular in Sicily. The occasion of its adoption at Agrigentum may have been the success of the Agrigentine citizen Exainetos in the Olympian games, B. C. 412, when, on his return to his native town, he was brought into the city in a chariot escorted by 300 bigae drawn by white horses (Diod. xiii. 82).

The names ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝ and ΣΙΛΑΝΟΣ are too conspicuous to be the signatures of artists; they must therefore be regarded either as magistrates or tyrants.

BRONZE. *Before* B. C. 406.

Inscr. ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΟΝ, often abbreviated.

Hemilitron.	Eagle with spread wings on fish, hare, or stag's head.	Crab; mark of value ⁘. *Symbols:* Conch-shell, sepia, Triton with shell, pistrix, sea-horse, crayfish, etc. The whole in incuse circle . . . . . Æ Average wt. 290 grs.

Trias.	Eagle tearing hare.	Crab. *Symbol:* Crayfish. Mark of value ••• . Æ Average wt. 124 grs.
Hexas.	Eagle carrying in claws hare, pig, fish, or bird.	Crab. *Symbols:* Two fishes or one fish. Mark of value •• . . . . . Æ Average wt. 115 grs.
Uncia.	Eagle with closed wings on fish.	Crab. *Symbol:* Fish. Mark of value • Æ Average wt. 58 grs.

The actual weights of these bronze coins, large and small, together yield an average of 613 grs. for the litra. This perhaps shows that the litra had already been reduced from 3375 grs., its original weight, to $\frac{1}{5}$ of that weight, or 675 grs., a reduction which is thought by Mommsen (*Mon. Rom.* i. p. 112) to have taken place in the time of Dionysius, but which the weights of the bronze coins of Camarina (113), and Himera (p. 128), if they are of any value as evidence, prove to have occurred much earlier.

After the memorable destruction of Agrigentum by the Carthaginians in B.C. 406, the surviving inhabitants appear to have returned to their ruined homes; but until Timoleon's time the town can hardly be said to have existed as an independent state. No new coins were issued, but the bronze money already in circulation seems to have been frequently countermarked in this period.

Timoleon, circ. 340 B.C., recolonized the city (Plut. *Tim.* 35) with a body of Velians, and from this time it began to recover some small degree of prosperity.

Circ. B.C. 340–287.

Crab. Head of Zeus.	Free horse . . . . . Æ ½ Drachm. ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ Eagle erect, with spread wings . . . . . Æ wt. 18·7 grs.=1½ Litra. Æ wt. 13·5 grs.=1 Litra.

BRONZE.

Hemilitron. ΑΚΡΑΓΑΣ Head of young River-god Akragas, horned.	Eagle with closed wings seated on Ionic capital. In field, Crab. Mark of value ⁘ . Æ Av. wt. 268 grs.

This is the average weight of the four specimens in the British Museum, according to which the Litra would weigh 536 grs., which is intermediate between the first and the second reductions of the Litra.

There are also bronze coins of this period without marks of value, *obv.* Head of Zeus, *rev.* Eagle devouring hare, or winged fulmen. *Size,* ·75–·55.

The coins attributed to this period are not numerous, owing to the fact that during the greater part of the reign of Agathocles at Syracuse (B.C. 317–289), Agrigentum was compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of that city, which for a time usurped the right of coining money for all those parts of the island subject to her dominion.

After the death of Agathocles, a tyrant named Phintias rose to the supreme power at Agrigentum, and extended his dominions over a large part of Sicily besides Agrigentum.

Phintias Tyrant. Circ. B. C. 287–279.

ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΟΣ Head of Apollo.	ΦΙ Two eagles on hare . . . Æ ·8
„ Id.	„ Eagle looking back . . . Æ ·55

Coins struck by Phintias for all his dominions.

Head of river Akragas, horned, and with flowing hair, crowned with reeds [Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. A. 16].	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΦΙΝΤΙΑ Wild boar Æ ·8
Head of Artemis.	„ „ Id. . Æ ·8
Id. with ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ.	„ „ Id. . Æ ·8

The type of these coins illustrates in a remarkable manner a passage of Diodorus (*Reliq.* xxii. 7), in which he tells how Phintias *εἶδεν ὄναρ δηλοῦν τὴν τοῦ βίου καταστροφήν, ὗν ἄγριον κυνηγοῦντος ὁρμῆσαι κατ' αὐτοῦ τὴν ὗν, καὶ τὴν πλευρὰν αὐτοῦ τοῖς ὀδοῦσι πατάξαι καὶ διελάσαντα τὴν πλαγὴν κτεῖναι.* We seem here to have a clear instance of a coin-type having been chosen with the avowed object of propitiating the goddess Artemis whose anger the tyrant probably thought he had incurred.

Circ. B. C. 279–241.

Nearly all the remaining coins of Agrigentum may be classed to this period, during which the city was for the most part an independent ally of the Carthaginians against the Romans and Hieron II.

On the conclusion of the first Punic War (B. C. 241) Agrigentum passed under Roman dominion.

Head of Zeus.	ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ Eagle with spread wings, various letters in the field . Æ 58 and 26 grs.
Head of Apollo, a serpent sometimes crawling up in front.	Two Eagles on hare . . . . Æ ·85
ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ Young head of Zeus Soter diademed.	ΔΙΟΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ Eagle on fulmen . Æ ·85
Head of Apollo.	ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ Tripod . Æ ·85
Id.	„ Naked warrior thrusting with spear . . . Æ ·95

Cicero (*Verr.* iv. 43) mentions a statue of Apollo by Myron which stood in the temple of Asklepios at Agrigentum. The curious coin-type above described, where a serpent is seen crawling up the face of Apollo, taken in conjunction with the words of Cicero, seems to indicate a connection between the cultus of Apollo and Asklepios at Agrigentum.

Circ. B. C. 241–210, *and later.*

Head of Persephone. Behind, ΒΩΣΙΟΣ, in front, ΑΣΚΛΑΠΙΟΣ.	ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ Asklepios standing. Æ ·85
Head of Zeus.	„ Eagle on fulmen. Æ ·9
Head of Asklepios.	„ Serpent-staff . . Æ ·75
Female head.	„ Tripod . . Æ ·7

The two last described coins sometimes occur with the name of the Roman Quaestor Manius Acilius on the reverse instead of ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ.

For the Imperial coins of Agrigentum struck under Augustus, see B. M. *Cat.*, Sicily, p. 22.

Agyrium was a large town in the interior of Sicily, standing on a steep hill, almost midway between Enna and Centuripae. At this town Herakles, during his wanderings in Sicily, had been received with divine honours, and down to a late period Herakles, his kinsman Iolaos, and Geryon, continued to be revered there. Its coins fall into three periods.

Circ. B. C. 420–345.

Eagle with closed wings.	ΑΓΥΡΙΝΑΙ Wheel . . . . . Æ ·9
ΑΓΥΡΙΝΑΙΟΝ Young male head (Iolaos?).	ΠΑΛΑΓΚΑΙΟΣ Forepart of man-headed bull . . . . . Æ ·7

These two coins belong to the time when the city was governed by a tyrant named Agyris, a contemporary and ally of Dionysius (Diod. xiv. 9, 78, 95). Palankaios is perhaps the name of a river.

Circ. B. C. 345–300.

About the middle of the fourth century Agyrium was governed by another tyrant, by name Apolloniades. This despot was deposed by Timoleon, B. C. 339. The coins which I would give to the years immediately preceding the liberation by Timoleon are the following:—

Head of Herakles.	Forepart of man-headed bull . Æ 1·2
Man-headed bull, and star.	Id. . . . . Æ 1·2
Head of young Herakles or Iolaos wearing taenia and lion's skin.	ΑΓΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ Leopard or lioness devouring a hare . . . . Æ 1·1
Head of Apollo, behind, bow.	ΑΓΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ Hound on scent Æ ·7

The following, from their types, appear to be subsequent to B. C. 339:—

ΙΕΥΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ Head of Zeus Eleutherios laur.	ΑΓΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ Fulmen, in field r., eagle . . . . . Æ 1·
Head of Pallas in crested helmet.	ΑΓΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ Club and bow (?) (restruck on previous coins) . . Æ 1·
Head of young River-god horned.	ΑΓΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ Free horse . Æ 1·

After B. C. 300 we hear of Agyrium as subject to Phintias of Agrigentum. Subsequently the territory of the city was largely increased by Hieron of Syracuse, and even under Roman rule it remained a place of some importance. It is to this late period that the following coins belong:—

After B. C. 241.

ΕΠΙ ΣΩΠΑΤΡΟΥ Head of Zeus.	ΑΓΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ Iolaos in hunter's dress, holds horn and pedum, at his feet, dog. Above, Nike . . Æ ·9
Head of bearded Herakles.	ΑΓΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ Iolaos burning the necks of the Hydra with a hot iron . Æ ·75

Alaesa was built on a hill about eight stadia from the sea (Diod. xiv. 16), on the north side of Sicily, in the year B.C. 403, by a colony of Sikels under a chief named Archonides, after whom the city was sometimes called Alaesa Archonidea (cf. the inscriptions on the late coins).

Its earliest coins date from the period of Timoleon's war with the Carthaginians (B.C. 340), when many Sikel and Sicanian towns joined the alliance against the Carthaginians (Diod. xvi. 73). From the inscription ΑΛΑΙΣΙΝΩΝ ΣΥΜΜΑΧΙΚΟΝ Alaesa would seem to have been the head quarters of the Sicilian allies of Timoleon, but, as the word ΑΛΑΙΣΙΝΩΝ is sometimes wanting, there is no absolute proof that all the coins of the allies were struck there.

Circ. B.C. 340.

ΙΕΥΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ Head of Zeus Eleutherios.	ΑΛΑΙΣΙΝΩΝ ΣΥΜΜΑΧΙΚΟΝ Torch between two ears of corn . . Æ 1·2
ΣΙΚΕΛΙΑ Head of nymph Sikelia.	ΣΥΜΜΑΧΙΚΟΝ Id. . . . Æ 1·
ΑΡΧΑΓΕΤΑΣ Head of Apollo.	,, ,, . . . Æ 1·2
,, ,, ,,	,, Fulmen and grapes. Æ ·85
Head of Sikelia, in myrtle-wreath.	ΑΛΑ]ΙΣΙΝΩΝ Lyre. . . . Æ ·9
ΚΑΙΝΟΝ Free horse prancing.	Griffin running, l. . . . . Æ ·85

The heads of Zeus Eleutherios, of Apollo as original leader of the colonists, and of Sikelia herself, are all most appropriate on coins of an alliance formed under the auspices of Timoleon, as are also the torch and ears of corn, the symbols of Demeter and Persephone, under whose special protection Timoleon set out (Plut. *Tim.* c. 8; Diod. xvi. 66).

The remaining coins of Alaesa belong to the following century, when it began, simultaneously with many other Sicilian towns, to coin money again after its submission to Rome during the First Punic War.

After circ. B.C. 241.

Head of Zeus.	ΑΛΑΙΣΑΣ ΑΡΧ. Eagle . . . Æ ·85
Head of Apollo.	,, ,, Clasped hands Æ ·9
,, ,,	,, ,, Apollo beside lyre . Æ ·85
,, ,,	,, ,, Lyre . . . Æ ·65
,, ,,	,, ,, Tripod . . Æ ·55
Head of young Dionysos.	,, ,, Naked figure resting on spear . . . . . Æ ·5
,, ,, ,,	ΑΛΑΙΣΑΣ ΑΡΧ. Cuirass . . Æ ·5
Head of Artemis.	,, ,, Quiver and bow . . Æ ·5

Considerably later than the foregoing are the coins of Alaesa with Latin inscriptions:—

HAL. ARC. Headof Artemis (?).	Tripod . . . . . Æ ·8
,, ,, ,, ,,	CAEC. R. II VIR Lyre . . . Æ ·85
HALAESA ARC. Head of Apollo (?).	M. CASSIVS M. ANT Wreath Æ ·9

Aluntium (*San Marco*), on the north coast of the island between Tyndaris and Calacte, a Sikel town of no great importance. Its origin was ascribed to the followers of Aeneas under a leader named Patron.

Circ. B. C. 400.

Head of Pallas in round crested helmet.	ΑΛΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ Sepia . . . . Æ ·75

Circ. B. C. 241–210, *or earlier.*

Head of bearded Herakles.	ΑΛΟΝΤΙΝΩΝ Eagle on part of car-case . . . . . Æ 1·
Head of Patron in Phrygian helmet.	ΑΛΟΝΤΙΝΩΝ Man-headed bull (River-god), spouting water from his mouth. Æ ·85
Head of bearded Herakles.	ΑΛΟΝΤΙΝΩΝ Club and bow-case . Æ ·7
Head of young Dionysos.	„ in two lines, within wreath . . . . . Æ ·5
Head of Hermes.	ΑΛΟΝΤΙΝΩΝ Caduceus . . Æ ·5

Amestratus (*Mistretta*) on the northern coast, about ten miles west of Calacte, a town mentioned only by Cicero and Stephanus.

Circ. B. C. 241–210, *or earlier.*

Head of young Dionysos.	ΑΜΗΣΤΡΑΤΙΝΩΝ Armed horseman galloping, above ΛΕΥ . . . Æ ·65
Head of Artemis.	ΑΜΗΣΤΡΑΤΙΝΩΝ Apollo standing with lyre . . . . . Æ ·8

Assorus (*Assaro*), an inland Sikel town, midway between Enna and Agyrium.

After B. C. 210.

ASSORV Head of Apollo.	CRYSAS River-god Chrysas, naked, standing, holding amphora and cornucopiae . . . . . Æ ·85
Female head wearing stephane.	ASSORV Yoke of oxen . . . Æ ·75

The figure on the first of these coins is probably a copy of that 'simulacrum praeclare factum ex marmore' which Cicero (*Verr.* iv. 44) describes as having stood on the road from Enna to Assorus, perhaps on the bank of the river Chrysas.

Caena. Concerning the coins reading KAINON, sometimes ascribed to this town, see Alaesa and p. 102.

Calacte, on the northern coast, midway between Tyndaris and Cephaloedium, was a Peloponnesian colony founded in B. C. 446 by the Sikel chief Ducetius on his return from his exile at Corinth. Its coins are all of a late period.

Circ. B. C. 241–210.

Head of Pallas in crested Athenian helmet.	ΚΑΛΑΚΤΙΝΩΝ Owl on amphora Æ ·8
Head of Dionysos.	„ Grapes . . . Æ ·65
Head of Apollo.	„ Lyre . . . Æ ·6
Head of Hermes.	„ Caduceus . . Æ ·5

The first of the above coins is clearly copied from the late Athenian coins.

Camarina was a colony of Syracuse, founded circ. B. C. 599, between the mouths of the Oanis and the Hipparis, on the south coast of Sicily. In consequence of a revolt against Syracuse it was destroyed by that city in B. C. 552. In B. C. 495 it was rebuilt and recolonized by Hippocrates, tyrant of Gela, but again destroyed about B. C. 485 by Gelon, tyrant of Syracuse. To this period of ten years the following archaic silver litrae seem to belong.

Circ. B. C. 495–485.

KAMARINAION KAMARINAIA KAMARINAIOΣ } Pallas standing. [Gardner, *Types Gr. C.*, Pl. II. 3, 4.]	Nike flying; beneath, a swan: the whole in olive-wreath . Æ 13 grs.

The city was once more rebuilt as a colony of Gela in B. C. 461, and from this time until the removal of its citizens to Syracuse in B. C. 405 it enjoyed great prosperity. Pindar's fourth Olympian ode records the victory of Psaumis the Camarinaean in the chariot race B. C. 456 or 452, an agonistic victory which Mr. Poole (*Coins of Camarina*, p. 2) believes to be commemorated on the tetradrachms of Camarina, struck during the latter half of the fifth century.

Circ. B. C. 461–405.

Corinthian helmet on round shield.	KAMARI Dwarf fan-palm with fruit, between two greaves . . . . . Æ Didrachm, 130 grs.
KAMARINAION Head of bearded Herakles in lion's skin . . . . . [Gardner, *Types Gr. C.*, Pl. VI. 12].	Quadriga driven by Pallas, above, Nike crowning her; in exergue sometimes a swan flying . . Æ Tetradrachm.

On the later specimens the head of Herakles is not bearded, and an artist's name ΕΞΑΚΕΣΤΙΔΑΣ is sometimes written on the exergual line (Fig. 69).

Fig. 69.

To the close of this period belong the following beautiful didrachms:—

Fig. 70.

Horned head of youthful River-god Hipparis, sometimes facing, and surrounded by an undulating border of waves with fish in the field; sometimes in profile with legend ΙΠΠΑΡΙΣ. Artists' names ΕΥΑΙ [νετος] and ΕΞΑΚΕ[στιδας].

Head of Nymph Camarina facing, with hair flying loose.

ΚΑΜΑΡΙΝΑ Head of Camarina, hair in sphendone.

ΚΑΜΑΡΙΝΑ or ΚΑΜΑΡΙΝΑΙΟΝ The Nymph Camarina with inflated veil, riding on a swan which swims over the waves of the Camarinaean Lake amid which one or more fishes (Fig. 70) . . . . Æ Didrachm.

ΚΑΜΑΡΙ Nike flying, holding caduceus . . . . . Æ Drachm.

Flying Nike carrying shield . . . . Æ Drachm.

The smaller silver coins are litrae weighing 13 grs. maximum.

Head of Pallas.
Head of Nymph Camarina.
Id.

Nike with streaming fillet.
Id.
Swan swimming over waves.

Concerning these coins Poole remarks (*l. c.*) that nothing can be more striking than the agreement of the coin-types with the words of Pindar, 'with both, the Nymph Kamarina holds the foremost but not the highest place in the local worship, with both, Pallas is the tutelary divinity, with both, the reverence for the river Hipparis is associated with that for the sacred lake.'

The bronze coins of Camarina yield a litra of 221 grs. Cf. remarks on the bronze money of Himera, p. 128.

Circ. B. C. 415 (?)–405.

Trias.	Gorgon-head.	ΚΑΜΑ	Owl and lizard •••	Æ 65 grs.
„	Head of Pallas.	„	Id. •••	Æ 54 grs.
Uncia.	Gorgon-head.	„	Id. •	Æ 14 grs.
„	Head of Pallas.	„	Id. •	Æ 20 grs.

Circ. B. C. 345.

In the time of Timoleon Camarina recovered to some extent from the calamities inflicted upon her by the Carthaginians (Diod. xvi. 82). It is to this period that both style and types of the following coin seem to point:—

ΚΑΜΑΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ Head of Pallas in round Athenian helmet.

Free horse prancing . . . Æ ·6

After this time no coins of Camarina are known.

Catana, which stood at the foot of Mount Aetna, was a Chalcidian colony from Naxus.

Its inhabitants were expelled by Hieron of Syracuse B.C. 476, to make way for a colony of Syracusans. These were, however, driven out B.C. 461, and the old inhabitants restored. The name of the town was changed to Aetna by Hieron when he founded his new colony there, but it was again called Catana after B.C. 461.

Before circ. B. C. 476.

Fig. 71.

Man-headed bull with one knee bent; beneath, fish, pistrix, or floral ornament; above, sometimes, branch, water-fowl, or kneeling Silenos. The whole within a border of dots.

Bull standing, crowned by flying Nike with fillet.

KATANE or KATANAION Catana as Nike running, holding fillet or wreath or both; the whole in incuse circle (Fig. 71) . Æ Tetradrachm.

KATANAIOΣ Similar . . . . . Æ Tetradrachm.

In style these tetradrachms are decidedly in advance of the contemporary coins of most other Sicilian cities. With regard to the meaning of the types, it is perhaps preferable to look upon the bull as the river-god Amenanus (who on later coins is represented in human form) rather than, with Eckhel, as the tauriform Dionysos. The city in the guise of Victory on the reverse may be supposed to be about to sacrifice to the divinity of the stream.

Head of bald Silenos with pointed ears.

KATANE Fulmen with two curled wings . . Æ Litra, 13 grs. max.

The form of the fulmen on these coins is unusual.

Coinage of Catana under the name of Aetna.

B. C. 476–461.

Fig. 72.

AITNAION Head of bald and bearded Silenos to the right, with pointed ear, and eye in profile, lower eyelids slightly indicated; he wears a wreath of ivy; beneath, scarabaeus. The whole within a border of dots (Fig. 72).

Zeus Aetnaeos seated, right, on a richly ornamented throne covered with a lion's skin. He is clad in a ἱμάτιον which hangs over his left shoulder and arm, and he holds in his extended left hand a winged fulmen similar in form to those on the other Catanaean coins. His right shoulder is bare and his right arm, slightly raised, rests on a knotted vine-staff bent into a crook at the top. In the field in front of the figure is an eagle with closed wings perched on the top of a pine-tree . Æ Tetradr., 266 grs.

This unique coin, now in the Cabinet of the Baron de Hirsch, is in many ways highly instructive as showing the point of development which art had attained in Sicily between B.C. 476 and 461. The scarabaei of Aetna were remarkable for their enormous size (cf. Schol. Ar. *Pac.*, 73), hence the scarab as a symbol on the obverse.

As Mount Aetna was also famous for its prolific vines (cf. *Strab.*, p. 269), Zeus Αἰτναῖος, under whose special protection the city of Aetna was placed, is appropriately shown as resting on a vine-staff. The pine-tree is also a local symbol no less characteristic than the vine-staff, for the slopes of Mount Aetna were at one time richly clad with pine and fir trees, τὴν Αἴτνην ὄρος γέμον κατ' ἐκείνους τοὺς χρόνους πολυτελοῦς ἐλάτης τε καὶ πεύκης, Diod. xiv. 42. Cf. Pindar, *Pyth.*, i. 53. For a full account of this coin, see *Num. Chron.*, 1883, p. 171.

Similar head of Silenos, sometimes with ivy-wreath, as on the tetradrachm, sometimes laureate, and sometimes bare.

AITNAI Winged fulmen, as on tetradrachm, the whole in incuse circle . Æ Litra or Obol.

The Aetnaeans, expelled B.C. 461, retired to a neighbouring stronghold called Inessa, to which they transferred the name of Aetna. For the coins struck at this new Aetna, see p. 104.

Coinage of Catana after the restoration.

B. C. 461–415.

This period was one of great prosperity throughout Sicily. Everywhere art, as exemplified on the coinage, now makes rapid progress, shaking off one by one the fetters of conventionalism and striving to attain a fuller freedom. It has been well called the period of transition. *Inscr.* KATANAION or KATANAIOΣ, never KATANAIΩN.

Head of Apollo laur., hair usually gathered up behind and tucked under the string of his wreath.

Quadriga of walking horses, on the later specimens a flying Nike . . . Æ Tetradrachm. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XVI. 20.]

Fig. 73.

Young male head with short hair laureate, but not resembling Apollo. Perhaps he is the river-god Amenanus, although without the horn.

Id. (Fig. 73). Æ Tetradrachm.

Circ. B. C. 415–403.

Catana was for a time the head quarters of the Athenians during their expedition against Syracuse. The following coins date from this time

until the capture of the city by Dionysius in B. C. 403, when, according to his frequent practice, he sold the population into slavery and gave up the city to his Campanian mercenaries.

Head of Pallas; on her helmet a sea-horse.	Two olive-leaves with berries; between them KA . . . . . *Æ* 18 grs. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XVI. 19.]

This little gold coin might with equal probability be attributed to Camarina.

The tetradrachms of this period always have the inscr. KATANAIΩN. The heads of Amenanus (?) in profile resemble those of the previous period, but belong to a more advanced stage of art (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. A. 17). The horses of the chariot on the reverse are in rapid action. On one beautiful specimen, signed on the reverse by the Syracusan engraver Euainetos, the chariot is seen wheeling round the goal. Aquatic symbols, such as a crab or a crayfish, are often added on one or other side of the coin. Some pieces are signed by an artist named ΠPOKΛHΣ, who worked also for the Naxian mint (Weil, *Winckelmanns-Programm*, 1884, Pl. II. 12). The following are the most important silver coins of this time:—

Head of Apollo laur. facing, between a bow and a lyre. Beneath, AΠOΛΛΩN; artist's name, XOIPIΩN.	KATANAIΩN Fast quadriga; in the background an Ionic column (the meta). In ex. crayfish . . . . . *Æ* Tetradrachm.

Fig. 74.

Of this coin a variety, signed by the engraver Herakleidas, shows a laureate head facing with loose hair (Fig. 74). On some specimens the Nike holding wreath and caduceus is descending through the air in an upright posture towards the charioteer.

Some of the heads on the Catanaean tetradrachms are bound with a plain taenia in place of the laurel-wreath; all such (and apparently some also which are laureate) are heads of the river Amenanus, although he is without the characteristic horn of the river-god. On the following small denominations Amenanus is represented as a horned youth:—

Young head of Amenanus horned, with lank loose hair, three-quarter face. Around two river-fishes.	Fast quadriga . . . . *Æ* Drachm.
AMENANOΣ Similar head in profile, horned, and bound with taenia. Beneath artist's signature, EYAI, around, crayfish and two river-fishes.	Similar. . . . . *Æ* Drachm.
AMENANOΣ Full-face head of Amenanus horned, with wavy flowing hair. Artist's signature, XOI.	Quadriga driven by Pallas. Beneath, Maeander-pattern. Artist's name HPAKΛEIΔAΣ . . . *Æ* Drachm.

Head of bald and bearded Silenos facing.
Id.

Head of bald Silenos in profile, sometimes with ivy-wreath.
Head of nymph wearing sphendone.

Head of Amenanus wearing taenia . . Æ Drachm.
Head of Apollo laur., right . . . . Æ Half-drachm.
Fulmen with two wings. In field two disks . Æ Litra and smaller coins.
Rushing bull . . . Æ Obol or Litra.

There are not many bronze coins of Catana which can be attributed to the best period of art. The following may, however, be mentioned:—

ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΩΝ Head of Persephone, as on Dekadrachms of Syracuse, around dolphins.
ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΩΝ Head of Persephone with long hair.
ΑΜΕΝΑΝΟΣ Young horned head of river-god.

Man-headed bull walking . . Æ ·95
Fulmen as above . . . . . Æ ·75
Fulmen with spread wings . . Æ ·55

Of the subsequent history of Catana we possess very slight information. We know that the city continued to exist, but it does not seem to have struck any coins whatever for more than a century. During the First Punic War it submitted to Rome, and under the Roman rule it attained great prosperity.

The bronze coins of Catana, which belong chiefly to the end of the third and to the second century, are very numerous.

Head of Pallas.
Reclining river-god.
Head of Silenos.
Heads of Serapis and Isis.

Fulmen and thyrsos . . . . Æ ·65
Helmets of the Dioskuri . . . Æ ·75
Grapes . . . . . Æ ·5
Two ears of corn . . . . . Æ ·5

With marks of value.

Litra. Head of Poseidon.
Dekonkion. Heads of Serapis and Isis.
Pentonkion. Head of Apollo.

Hexas. Id.
Head of young Dionysos.

One of the Catanaean brothers carrying his father.

Dolphin. Mk. of value XII Æ ·55
Apollo standing „ „ X Æ ·8
Isis standing, holds bird „ „ Γ Æ ·8
Id. „ „ II Æ ·5
The Catanaean brothers carrying their parents . . . . . Æ ·8
The other brother carrying his mother. Æ ·7–·5

These types allude to a popular tale that once during a fearful eruption of Aetna in the fifth century, when a stream of lava was descending upon Catana, and when every man was eagerly bent upon saving his valuables, the brothers Amphinomos and Anapias bore off on their shoulders their aged parents, but the lava overtook them heavily laden as they were, and their doom seemed inevitable, when the fiery stream miraculously parted and let them pass scatheless. Ever after the Catanaean brethren were held up as types of filial piety, and received divine honours (Holm, *Gesch. Sic.*, i. p. 25).

Head of young Dionysos.	Dionysos in car drawn by panthers . . Æ ·9
Head of Hermes.	Nike with wreath and palm . Æ ·8
Head of Zeus Ammon.	Aequitas with scales and cornucopiae . Æ ·9
Head of Serapis.	Isis standing with sceptre and sistrum, beside her Harpokrates . . Æ 1·
Janiform head of Serapis wearing modius.	Demeter standing with torch and ears of corn . . . . . Æ ·95

The coins with marks of value in Roman numerals are clearly contemporary with those of Rhegium with similar marks (p. 96). There is no evidence that the money of Catana was continued after the end of the second or the beginning of the first century B.C.

Centuripae was a city of the Sikels of some importance as a strong place. No coins are known of it before the middle of the fourth century, when, in common with many other Sicilian towns, it was liberated from tyrannical rule by Timoleon (B.C. 339). It then restruck the large bronze coins of Syracuse (*obv.* Head of Pallas, *rev.* Star-fish between dolphins) with its own types:—

Circ. B.C. 339.

Head of Persephone as on Syracusan medallions.	ΚΕΝΤΟΡΙΠΙΝΩΝ Leopard . Æ 1·2

Between this time and that of the First Punic War, when it submitted to Rome, no coins are known.

After circ. B.C. 241.

Dekonkion.	Head of Zeus.	Winged fulmen	Δ	Æ 1·
Hemilitron.	Head of Apollo.	Lyre	••• •••	Æ ·95
Trias.	Head of Artemis.	Tripod	•••	Æ ·85
Hexas.	Head of Demeter.	Plough, on which bird	••	Æ ·65
Uncertain.	Head of Herakles.	Club	XI	Æ ·5
,,	Head of Apollo.	Laurel-bough		Æ ·5

In style these coins are very uniform, and they seem to be all of the third century B.C. The territory of Centuripae was very productive of corn, and the inhabitants were farmers on a large scale, 'arant enim tota Sicilia fere Centuripini' (Cic. *Verr.*, iii. 45).

Cephaloedium, on the north side of the island, stood, as its name implies, on a headland jutting out into the sea. In early times it formed part of the territory of Himera. In B.C. 254 it fell into the hands of the Romans, and it is to this period of Roman dominion that its coins belong.

Circ. B.C. 254–210 (*and later?*).

ΚΕΦΑΛΟΙΔΙΟΥ Head of young Herakles.	Pegasos . . . . . Æ ·5
Head of bearded Herakles, laur.	ΚΕΦΑ Herakles standing . . Æ ·95
Id.	,, Club, bow, quiver, and lion's skin . . . . . Æ ·9
Head of Hermes.	ΚΕΦΑ Caduceus . . . . . Æ ·5
C. CANINIVS II VIR Young male head.	,, Herakles holding club and apple . . . . . Æ ·95

Enna, in the centre of Sicily, stood on a fertile plateau, about three miles in extent, on the lofty summit of a mountain defended on all sides by steep cliffs. It was held to be one of the most sacred places in Sicily, being the chief seat of the cultus of Demeter, and the scene of the rape of Persephone. Its earliest coins are *litrae* of the period of early transitional art.

Circ. B. C. 450.

Quadriga driven by Demeter.	HENNAION Demeter with lighted torch sacrificing at altar . . . . Æ Obol or Litra.

The bronze coins of Enna are of two distinct periods.

Circ. B. C. 340.

Head of Persephone.	ENNAI (in ex.) Goat standing in front of torch between two ears of corn . Æ 1.15
ΔAMATHP Head of Demeter wearing corn-wreath.	ENNAIΩN Head of sacrificial ox with filleted horns . . . Æ 1·
Id.	EN Two corn-grains . . . Æ ·6

Under the Romans after B. C. 258.

ENNAIΩN Demeter standing holding torch, and figure of Nike.	Grapes in wreath . . . . . Æ ·9
ENNAIΩN Triptolemos standing naked, holding sceptre.	Plough drawn by serpents . . . Æ ·9
ENNAIΩN Head of Hermes.	Figure seated (?) before tree . . Æ ·7

These statues of Demeter and Triptolemos, the former holding in her hand a Victory, are mentioned by Cicero (*Verr.*, iv. 49).

The coins of Enna as a Roman Municipium, reading MVN. HENNAE, are the latest which we possess of the town. They bear the names of M. CESTIVS and L. MVNACIVS II VIR[I, and among the remarkable reverse-types are *Hades in quadriga carrying off Persephone* and *Triptolemos standing holding ears of corn.*

Entella, originally a Sicanian town, stood on a lofty summit in the interior of the island on the river Hypsas. Its earliest coins are of silver:—

Circ. B. C. 480–450.

Female figure sacrificing.	ENTEΛ (retrog.) Man-headed bull (river Hypsas) . . . . Æ Litra.
Head of young Herakles in lion's skin.	ENT (retrog.) ⁘ Æ Hemilitron.

In B.C. 404 the Campanian mercenaries who had been in the service of the Carthaginians seized upon Entella, which they held for many years. The following coins were struck under their occupation, but not until the time of Timoleon. (Head, *Syracuse*, p. 36 note.) For other coins struck by the Campanians in Sicily, see Aetna and Nacona.

Circ. B. C. 340.

ΕΝΤΕΛΛΑΣ Head of Demeter in corn-wreath.	ΚΑΜΠΑΝΩΝ Pegasos . . . Æ ·8
ΕΝΤΕΛΛ . . Head of bearded Ares in close fitting helmet, laur.	„ Pegasos or free horse. Æ ·85
ΕΝΤΕΛΛ . . Close fitting helmet.	„ Id. . . . . Æ ·85

On some of the specimens struck in the name of the Campanians that of Entella is wanting.

Period of Roman Dominion.

Head of Helios: magistrate's name ΑΤΡΑΤΙΝΟΥ	ΕΝΤΕΛΛΙΝΩΝ Female figure with patera and cornucopiae . . . Æ ·7

This magistrate's name also occurs on coins of Lilybaeum.

Eryx stood on the summit of a lofty isolated mountain at the north-west extremity of Sicily. Here was the far famed Temple of Aphrodite Erycina of Phoenician origin. In the archaic period Eryx would seem from its coin-types to have been for a time dependent upon Agrigentum, probably, like Himera, in the time of Theron.

Before circ. B. C. 480.

ERVKINON (retrog.) Eagle on capital of column.	Crab . . . . Æ Drachms and Obols.

In the Transitional period the town appears to have been in close relations with the neighbouring city of Segesta, for the reverse-type the dog is common to the coins of both towns. Cf. also the unexplained termination ΙΙΒ which occurs on coins of this city as well as at Segesta (see Segesta).

Circ. B. C. 480–415.

Head of Aphrodite facing.	ERVKINON (retrog.) Dog . Æ Obol.
Head of Aphrodite r., in sphendone.	IRVKAΙ[B Dog and three stalks of corn . . . . . Æ Didr.
EPVKINON or ERVKAΙΙΒ Female figure sacrificing.	Dog . . . . . Æ Obol.

Circ. B. C. 415–400.

Quadriga, horses in rapid action.	EPVKINON Aphrodite seated, holding dove; before her a winged youth, Eros [Gardner, *Types Gr. C.*, Pl. VI. 3] Æ Tetradrachm.
Aphrodite seated, holding dove.	EPVKINON Dog . Æ Litra or Obol.
Aphrodite seated, crowned by flying Eros.	„ Id. . . „ „
Aphrodite seated, drawing towards her a naked youth (wingless Eros).	„ Dog on prostrate hare . Æ Litra or Obol.
Head of Aphrodite r., in sphendone.	„ Dog . Æ ½ Lit. or ½ Ob.

Circ. B. C. 400–300.

During the greater part of the fourth century Eryx was in the hands of the Carthaginians, and it is to this period that the coins with the Punic inscr. ארך belong.

Head of Aphrodite l.	Punic inscr.	Bull standing	Æ Obol.
Head of Pallas.	,,	Pegasos . .	Æ Didr.

The last type is due to the influence of the Corinthian coinage in Timoleon's time.

There are also bronze coins which belong to the middle of the fourth century.

ΕΡΥΚΙΝΩΝ Head of Zeus Eleutherios.	Aphrodite seated . . . . Æ 1·25 (Restruck on large Æ of Syracuse.)
Trias. Bearded head.	Dog ••• Æ 1·05
Hexas. Id.	Id. •• Æ ·8

This bearded head may be intended for that of the eponymous hero Eryx.

After circ. B. C. 241.

Head of Aphrodite.	ΕΡΥΚΙΝΩΝ Herakles standing . . Æ ·85

In Roman times the sanctuary of Aphrodite Erycina was held in great honour, a body of troops being appointed to watch over it, and the principal cities of Sicily being ordered to contribute towards the cost of its maintenance in due splendour.

Galaria (*Gagliano*?). An ancient Sikel town about six miles to the north of Agyrium, founded, according to Stephanus, by Morges, a Sikel chief.

Before circ. B. C. 480.

ΣΟΤΕR (retrog.) Zeus seated holding eagle.	CΑΛΑ Dionysos standing, holding kantharos and vine-branch . . . . Æ Obol or Litra.

[Gardner, *Types Gr. C.*, Pl. II. 1, 2.]

Dionysos standing, holds kantharos and thyrsos.	CΑΛΑRΙ–ΝΟΝ Vine-branch with grapes . . . . Æ Obol.

Gela. After Syracuse and Agrigentum, Gela was the wealthiest city in Sicily in early times. In the reigns of Hippocrates, B. C. 498–491, and Gelon, B. C. 491–485, it extended its dominion over a large part of the island. Gelon even made himself master of Syracuse, and transported thither a great portion of the population of Gela, after which its prosperity began to wane.

The city stood at the mouth of the river Gelas, 'immanisque Gela fluvii cognomine dicta' (*Aen.* iii. 702), and the figure of this river in the form of a rushing man-headed bull forms the type of nearly all its coins.

Before circ. B. C. 466.

Fig. 75.

Quadriga, horses walking, with Nike floating above. On some specimens the meta or goal, in the form of an Ionic column, is seen behind the horses.	ΓΕΛΑΣ Fore-part of bearded man-headed bull (Fig. 75) . Æ Tetradr.
Naked horseman armed, with helmet, wielding spear, horse prancing.	ΓΕΛΑΣ Bull represented entire, prancing r. . . . . Æ Tetradr.

[*Num. Chron.*, 1883, Pl. IX. 3.]

The type of the first of these tetradrachms is agonistic, and alludes perhaps to some Olympic or other victory of an ancestor of Gelon's. The horseman is perhaps a local hero.

Similar horseman.	ΓΕΛΑΣ Fore-part of man-headed bull . . . . . Æ Didr.
Horse with bridle; above, a victor's wreath.	Similar . . . . . Æ Litra.
Fore-part of Gelas.	Wheel . . . . . Æ Obol.

On some of the litrae the name is written ΓΕΛΑ, but this is an abbreviation, as it is probable that the name of the river was Gelas, not Gela, cf. the Akragas, the Hypsas, the Himeras, etc., etc.

After the expulsion from Syracuse of the dynasty of Gelon in B.C. 466, the inhabitants of Gela, who had been forcibly removed to Syracuse, returned to their native town, and from this time until its destruction by the Carthaginians in B.C. 405 it enjoyed great prosperity.

Circ. B.C. 466–415.

Quadriga of walking horses, above Nike or a wreath; in ex. often a floral scroll, sometimes, a stork flying.	ΓΕΛΑΣ and later ΓΕΛΑΣ Fore-part of man-headed bull: beneath, sometimes an aquatic bird . Æ Tetradr.

[B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XVI. 22.]

ΓΕΛΟΙΟΝ (retrog.) Similar.	ΣΟΣΙΠΟΛΙΣ (retrog.) Female figure placing a wreath on the head of the bull Gelas . . . . Æ Tetradr.

[*Num. Chron.*, 1883, Pl. IX. 4.]

The goddess here called Sosipolis is the guardian divinity or Tyche of the city. She is represented as crowning the river-god in return for the blessings conferred by him upon the Geloan territory.

Horseman armed with shield and spear.	ΓΕΛΑΣ Fore-part of man-headed bull Æ Litra or Obol.

Circ. B.C. 415–405.

ΓΕΛΑΣ Fore-part of bull, Gelas; above, corn-grain.	Armed horseman r., horse walking . . Æ wt. 27 grs.

[B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XVI. 23.]

Similar.	ΣΩΣΙΠΟΛΙΣ Head of goddess, hair in sphendone . . . Æ wt. 18 grs.

The period immediately succeeding the defeat of the Athenians is

that to which all these small Sicilian gold coins of Syracuse, Gela, and Catana, weighing 27, 18, and 9 grs., undoubtedly belong.

Fig. 76.

ΓΕΛΩΙΟΝ Winged Nike driving quadriga of walking horses, in field above, a wreath (Fig. 76).

Head of young river-god Gelas, horned and bound with taenia. Around, three river-fishes . . Æ Tetradr.

The presence of the Ω on this and the preceding coin shows that they belong to the last decade before the destruction of the city.

Armed horseman spearing prostrate foe.

Armed horseman striking downwards with spear.

ΓΕΛΑ[Σ Similar head of Gelas: the whole within a wreath . . . . . Æ Didrachm.

ΓΕΛΑΣ Fore-part of man-headed bull Æ Hemidrachm.

[Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. B. 2.]

ΓΕΛΩΙΟΝ Winged or wingless Nike driving quadriga of galloping horses; above, an eagle flying with a serpent in his claws. In ex., often, ear of corn.

ΓΕΛΑΣ (retrog.) Fore-part of man-headed bull, Gelas. In field, often, a corn-grain . . . . Æ Tetradr.

Tetradrachms such as the above, with the horses in high action, resemble those struck at Syracuse after the final defeat of the Athenians, signed by the artists Kimon, Euainetos, etc.

Head of young Herakles in lion's skin; symbol, astragalos.

Head of young river-god with loose hair. Behind, corn-grain.

ΓΕΛΑΣ Head of young Gelas horned and bound with taenia.

Head of young Gelas with floating hair, symbol, corn-grain.

Head of bearded Herakles.

ΓΕΛΩΙΩΝ Head of Demeter facing, crowned with corn.

ΓΕΛΩΙΩΝ Bearded human head of river Gelas crowned with corn . . Æ Obol or Litra.

ΓΕΛΑΣ River Gelas as a bull walking with head lowered . . . . . Trias, ••• Æ ·65

Bull with lowered head . . . . . Trias, ••• Æ ·75

ΓΕΛΑΣ Bull Gelas as on Trias . . Uncia (?) Æ ·45

ΓΕΛΩΙΩΝ Bearded human head of river Gelas crowned with corn . . Æ ·65–·45

Similar head of Gelas . . . Æ ·55

The corn-wreath and corn-grain which so often appear in conjunction with the head of the river-god sufficiently indicate that to his beneficent

influence the Geloans attributed the extraordinary fertility of their plains. Even now the upper course of the Terranova is rich in woods, vineyards, and corn-fields.

Circ. B. C. 340.

After an interval of more than half a century, during which the prosperity of Gela was at a very low ebb, for it never recovered from the ruin inflicted by the Carthaginians, it was recolonized B. C. 338, and from this date until the time of Agathocles the town appears to have to some extent regained its ancient prosperity, but it never again struck large silver coins.

ΓΕΛΑΣ Head of bearded Gelas horned.	Free horse . . . . . Æ Trihemiobol, wt. 16·2 grs.

[Gardner, *Types Gr. C.*, Pl. VI. 38.]

ΕΥΝΟΜΙΑ Head of Demeter, hair in sphendone.	ΓΕΛΩΙΩΝ Bull on ear of corn . . Æ Diobol (?).

The epithet ΕΥΝΟΜΙΑ, here applied to the goddess Demeter, may be compared with that of ΥΓΙΕΙΑ on a coin of Metapontum (see above, p. 64).

Warrior holding a ram, which he is about to sacrifice.	Free horse . . . . . Æ 1·05

Subsequently Phintias of Agrigentum, B. C. 287–279, removed the inhabitants of Gela to a new city called after himself, at the mouth of the river Himeras, midway between Gela and Agrigentum. Gela nevertheless continued to exist, and struck bronze coins after the time of the Roman conquest.

After circ. B. C. 241.

Head of young river-god Gelas crowned with reeds.	ΓΕΛΩΙΩΝ	Warrior slaughtering ram Æ ·85
Head of Demeter crowned with corn.	,,	Ear of corn . . Æ ·75

Heraclea Minoa. This city, which stood at the mouth of the river Halycus, between Agrigentum and Selinus, was founded, according to tradition, by the Cretan Minos. Subsequently it was colonized by a body of Spartans (B. C. 510), who bestowed upon it the name of Heraclea. Later on it fell into the hands of the Carthaginians and became indeed one of their principal naval stations. At the close of the First Punic War it passed under the dominion of the Romans. The Phoenician name רש מלקרת, Resh Melkarth or Promontory of Herakles, is the equivalent of the Greek Heraclea, to which also the original Cretan name may have corresponded, Minos, Herakles, and Melkart, being but three different forms of one and the same divinity.

The coinage of Heraclea belongs almost entirely to the time during which the Carthaginians were most powerful in Sicily.

Circ. B. C. 409–241.

Head of Persephone crowned with corn-leaves and surrounded by dolphins. (Copied from coins of Syracuse.)	Punic inscr. as above. Victorious quadriga as on coins of Syracuse . . . Æ Tetradr.
Bearded male head laureate.	Similar . . . . . Æ Tetradr.

On some specimens this inscription is ראש מלקרת. The work is at first very good but rapidly degenerates.

Circ. B. C. 340.

There was a short interval, probably in Timoleon's time, during which Heraclea was recovered by the Greeks. It would appear from the following coins that it received at this time a fresh body of colonists from the town of Cephaloedium (Holm, *Gesch. Sic.*, ii. 478). The legend of these coins is ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΤΑΝ ΕΚ ΚΕΦΑΛΟΙΔΙΟΥ.

Head of young Herakles.	Butting bull . . . . . Æ ·55

[Millingen, *Anc. Coins*, Pl. II. 11.]

Herbessus. There were two towns of this name in Sicily, one in the Agrigentine territory, the other a Sikel town of more importance, a little to the west of Syracuse. It is to this last that the coins are usually attributed (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 20).

Circ. B. C. 340.

ΕΡΒΗΣΣΙΝΩΝ Head of Sikelia.	The head and neck of a bearded androcephalous bull . . . . . Æ 1·2
Id.	Eagle with closed wings looking back at serpent . . . . . Æ 1·2

These coins belong to the age of Timoleon and are restruck over coins of Syracuse with the head of Zeus Eleutherios.

Himera, on the north coast of Sicily, was an ancient Chalcidic colony from Zancle, founded in the middle of the seventh century B. C. Of its early history hardly anything is known. Its first coins, like those of Zancle and Naxus, follow the Aeginetic standard (see p. 100).

Before circ. B. C. 482.

Fig. 77.

Cock (Fig. 77).	Flat incuse square containing eight triangular compartments, of which four are in relief . . . . . Ar Drachm, wt. 90 grs. Ar Obol, wt. 15 grs.
Cock.	Hen in incuse square . . Ar Drachm.

These coins occasionally bear the inscr. ΗΙΜΕ, and sometimes the letters Ⅼ, ΤV, or VⅠⅬ, which remain unexplained. The cock, as an emblem of Asklepios, refers to the healing properties of the thermal springs near Himera. (Cf. the coins of Selinus, on which the cock as an

adjunct symbol has the same signification.) This bird, as the herald of the dawn of day, is thought by Eckhel to contain also an allusion to the name of the town, ἱμέρα, an old form of ἡμέρα (Plato, *Cratyl.*, 74; Plutarch, *De Pyth. Orac.*, xii.), but this is a very doubtful derivation. Another unexplained word, IATON, is also found on early Himeraean coins. This has been supposed to be a Greek rendering of an old Phoenician name of Himera, איא or יא.

Circ. B.C. 482–472.

In B.C. 482 Theron of Agrigentum made himself master of Himera, and in the next year, with the help of Gelon, gained a great victory over the Carthaginians, who had blockaded him in the town. Theron and his son Thrasydaeus for some years after this exercised undisputed sway over Himera, and reinforced its population with a Doric colony. At the same time the old Chalcidic (Aeginetic) coinage was abolished, and money of Attic weight introduced, on which the crab was adopted for the reverse type as a badge of Agrigentine dominion.

HIMERA Cock.	Crab . . . . . Æ Didr. 135 grs.
	Æ Dr. 65 grs.
Cock.	HIMERAION Astragalos . . . .
	Æ Dr. 65 grs.
Astragalos.	•• . . . . . Æ Hexas 1.2 grs.

The astragalos as a religious symbol may refer to the practice of consulting oracles by the throwing of ἀστράγαλοι (Schol. ad Pind. *Pyth.*, iv. 337).

Circ. B.C. 472–415.

Theron died in B.C. 472, and soon afterwards his son Thrasydaeus was expelled. From this time until B.C. 408, the date of the destruction of the town by the Carthaginians, Himera appears to have enjoyed a time of uninterrupted prosperity.

FIG. 78.

IMEPAION Quadriga of walking horses (Fig. 78).	Nymph Himera sacrificing at an altar, behind her is a small Silenos washing himself in a stream of water which falls upon him from a fountain in the form of a lion's head . . . . Æ Tetradr.
IMERA (retrog.) Nymph Himera standing facing, wearing chiton and ample peplos.	ΠΕΛΟΨ Pelops driving chariot, horses walking; in ex. palm-branch with bunch of dates . . . Æ Tetradr.

[Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. B. 3.]

The worship of Kronos at Himera is proved by a coin of the next period; that of Pelops, whom Pindar calls Κρόνιος (*Ol.*, iii. 41), falls perhaps into the same cycle. The presence of Pelops on a Himeraean coin might also be explained as referring to the Olympic victory gained by Ergoteles of Himera in B.C. 472 (Pind. *Ol.*, xii.), for Pelops was especially revered as the restorer of the Olympic festival.

IMEPAION Naked horseman riding sideways on galloping horse.	IATON Nymph Himera sacrificing, in field caduceus and corn-grain . . . Æ Didr.

[Gardner, *Types Gr. C.*, Pl. II. 38.]

HIMEPAION Naked youth riding on a goat and holding a shell, buccinum, which he blows.	NIKA Nike flying, holding aplustre . Æ ½ Dr.
Monster with bearded human head, goat's horn, lion's paw, and curled wing.	HIMEPAION Naked youth on goat . Æ Litra.
Bearded helmeted head.	HIMEPAION Two greaves Æ Obol.
Bearded head.	HIME Helmet . . . . Æ Obol.

Circ. B.C. 415–408.

Quadriga, horses in high action; above, Nike holding a tablet on which was once the artist's name.	Nymph Himera sacrificing at altar; behind her, Silenos washing at fountain . . . . . Æ Tetradr.

[Gardner, *Types Gr. C.*, Pl. VI. 2.]

KPONOΣ Bearded head of Kronos bound with taenia.	IMEPAIΩN Fulmen between two corn-grains . . . . . Æ Litra.

[Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. B. 4.]

IMEPAIΩN Head of young Herakles in lion's skin.	Pallas standing facing, with shield and spear . . . . Æ Obol or Litra.

Kronos was revered as an ancient king of Sicily at various places in the island, of which one was probably at or near Himera (Diod. iii. 61).

BRONZE. *Circ.* B.C. 472–415.

The bronze coins of Himera fall into two distinct series:—

(α) *Heavy class with marks of value.*

Hemilitron.	Gorgon head.	⁘ . . . . . Æ 408 grs.
Pentonkion.	Id.	⁙ . . . . . Æ 274 grs.
Tetras.	Id.	∴ HI ME PA (retrog.) Æ 330 grs.
Trias.	Id.	∴ . . . . . Æ 253 grs.

(β) *Light class with marks of value.*

Hermes (?) riding on goat.	KIMAPA or IMEPA Nike flying carrying aplustre.

Æ ·8 *Hemilitron* with ⁘, Æ ·6 *Trias* with ∴, and Æ ·5 *Hexas* with ⁚

Circ. B. C. 415–408.

IME Head of nymph Himera with hair in sphendone ..... Head of nymph facing.	... in wreath . . . . . Æ ·65 ... IME Crayfish ..... . Æ ·5

Of the above series of bronze coins the first, judging from the tetras, yields a litra of 990 grs., while the second only yields one of less than 200 grs. At Agrigentum during the same period the litra appears to fall only from 750 to 613 grs., and there even in the latter half of the fourth century it stands as high as 536 grs.

In the face of such contradictory evidence it is hazardous to draw any conclusions from the weights of the bronze coins as to the various reductions of the litra in Sicily. Cf. also the bronze coins of Panormus.

Thermae Himerenses. In B. C. 408 the old town of Himera was utterly destroyed by the Carthaginians and the inhabitants partly put to the sword and partly driven into exile. The remnant of the population was, however, permitted to settle within the confines of the Himeraean territory, at the hot springs not far from the old city (Cic. *Verr.*, ii. 35). Here a new city grew up which was called Thermae or Thermae Himeraeae. These thermal fountains were traditionally said to have been opened by the nymphs at Himera and Segesta to refresh the wearied limbs of Herakles on his journey round Sicily (Diod. iv. 23). Hence the type of Herakles in repose.

Circ. B. C. 405–350 (?).

⊙EPMITAN Female head in sphendone, around, dolphins.	Victorious quadriga, horses in high action . . . . . Æ Tetradr.
⊙EPMITAN Head of Hera in profile wearing stephanos adorned with fore-parts of griffins.	Herakles naked, seated on rocks over which is spread his lion's skin . . Æ Didr.

[B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXV. 26.]

Head of Hera.	⊙EPMITAN Head of Herakles . . Æ ·6
Head of Artemis; behind, crescent.	„ Id. . . . . Æ ·75

After these coins there is a long interval, for Thermae does not appear to have struck money again until after its capture by the Romans in the course of the First Punic War.

Under Roman Dominion.

After circ. B. C. 241.

Head of bearded Herakles.	⊙EPMITAN Three nymphs standing, the middle one veiled. Æ 1·1
Id.	„ Veiled statue of City holding cornucopiae and patera . Æ ·8
Veiled female head.	„ She-goat recumbent . Æ ·5
Head of City veiled and turreted.	⊙EPMITAN IMEPAIΩN Statue of Stesichorus leaning on staff and reading book . . . . . Æ 1·0

Cicero (*Verr.* ii. 35) mentions among the bronze statues which Scipio restored to Thermae after the destruction of Carthage that of the City of Himera, 'in muliebrem figuram habitumque formata;' that of the poet Stesichorus, 'erat enim Stesichori poetae statua senilis incurva, cum libro, summo ut putant artificio facta; qui fuit Himerae sed et est et fuit tota Graecia summo propter ingenium honore et nomine,' etc.; and that of a she-goat, 'etiam quod paene praeterii capella quaedam est . . . . . scite facta et venuste.'

It is interesting to find all these three statues copied on the latest coins of Thermae.

Hipana. Polybius (i. 24) mentions a town of this name not far from Panormus. The following archaic coin was struck there:—

Circ. B. C. 480.

ΙΓΑΝΑΤΑΝ Eagle on capital of column.	Dolphin and scallop-shell . Æ Litra.

A coin of Motya (q. v.) has very nearly the same types.

Hybla Magna. The largest of the three cities in Sicily which bore the name of Hybla (Leake, *Num. Hell.*, p. 60) stood on the southern slope of Mt. Aetna, not far from the river Symaethus. No coins are known to have been struck there until the period of the Roman dominion (see also Megara Hyblaea).

After circ. B. C. 210.

Veiled female head wearing modius; behind, a bee.	ΥΒΛΑΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΑΣ Dionysos in long robes holding kantharos and sceptre. A she-panther jumps up to him . . Æ ·8

The head on this coin is that of the goddess Hyblaea (Paus. v. 23).

Iaeta (*Iato*). A Sikel fortress and town on a precipitous mountain, about fifteen miles south-west of Panormus. Its coins belong to the period of the Roman dominion.

After circ. B. C. 241.

ΙΑΙΤΙΝΩΝ Head of bearded Herakles.	Triskelis, in centre of which Gorgoneion . . . . . Æ ·85
Bust of Artemis.	ΙΑΙΤΙΝΩΝ Standing figure leaning on spear surmounted by Phrygian helmet . . Æ ·85
Head in helmet with crest, like a mural crown.	„ Warrior standing . . Æ ·75
Warrior standing.	ΙΑΙΤΙΝΩΝ in wreath . . . Æ ·8

Leontini (*Lentini*) was an inland town about twenty miles north-west of Syracuse. It was a Chalcidic colony from Naxus, founded before the close of the eighth century B. C. Unlike the other Chalcidic colonies, Naxus, Zancle, and Himera, it does not appear to have struck money on

the Aeginetic standard its first issues consisting of tetradrachms of Attic weight, none of which can well be earlier than the beginning of the fifth century.

Circ. B. C. 500–466.

Inscr. ⊢EONTINON, ΛEON, or ΛE (often retrograde).

Fig. 79.

Victorious quadriga.	Lion's head with open jaws, around four corn-grains . . Æ Tetradr.

[B. M. *Guide*, Pl. IX. 28.]

Id. In ex. lion running.	Female head with hair turned up and wearing wreath . . . Æ Tetradr.
Id. (Fig. 79.)	Archaic head of Apollo laur., beneath, running lion, and around three laurel leaves . . . . . Æ Tetradr.
Naked horseman.	Lion's head and four corn-grains . . Æ Didr. and Dr.
Lion's head, usually facing.	Corn-grain . . Æ Diob. and Obol.
Lion's head to right.	Corn-grain ⁘ Æ Hemilitron.
Id.	⁙ Æ Pentonkion.
Id.	⁝ Æ Hexas.

After passing successively under the dominion of Gelon and Hieron, Leontini regained its independence in B. C. 466, and, like the rest of the Sicilian cities, enjoyed an interval of repose and prosperity until B. C. 427, when it became engaged in a struggle with Syracuse which ended, circ. B. C. 422, in its reduction into a state of dependency on that city. The coins which belong to this period are the following:—

Circ. B. C. 466–422.

Inscr. ⊢EONTINON, ⊢EON, or ΛEON.

Fig. 80.

Head of Apollo, laur., style progressing from archaic to early fine.

Similar.
Lion's head as above.

Head of Apollo.

Lion's head with open jaws; around, four corn-grains, or three only, the fourth being replaced by a lyre, tripod, laurel-leaf, river-fish, etc. (Fig. 80) . Æ Tetradr. and Dr.
Corn-grain . . . . . Æ Litra.
Naked river-god, Lissus (?), holding branch and sacrificing at altar, behind, corn-grain . . . Æ Litra.
Tripod between two corn-grains; between legs of tripod a lyre. Mark of value ••• . . . Trias, Æ ·55

From the above described coin-types it is abundantly evident that Apollo was worshipped at Leontini as a sun-god and that his emblem was the lion. It is also quite clear that the aspect under which this lion-god was worshipped was that of a beneficent ripener of the crops. The Leontine plain was renowned for its extraordinary fertility (Cic. *Verr.*, iii. 18), and, after Apollo, Demeter was the divinity chiefly worshipped there.

Circ. B. C. 340.

When Timoleon made himself master of Leontini there was a small issue of Corinthian staters similar to those struck at Syracuse at the same time.

Inscr. ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ
Head of Pallas in Corinthian helmet. | Pegasos . . . . . Æ Didr.

Not until Leontini by the fall of Syracuse fell into the hands of the Romans did it begin again to strike money.

After circ. B. C. 210.

Inscr. ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΩΝ on reverse.

Head of Apollo, quiver at shoulder.

Head of river-god (?) bound with reeds, behind, crab.
Bust of Demeter facing, in field, plough.

Head of Demeter veiled, symbol, plough.
Jugate heads of Apollo and Artemis.
Female Dionysiac head ivy-bound.
Head of Apollo, behind, plough.
Id.
Id.

Demeter standing with torch, ears of corn and plough at her feet . Æ ·85
Demeter or Isis standing facing Æ ·85

River-god seated on rock, holds branch and cornucopiae, in field, crab Æ ·85
Wheat-sheaf . . . . . Æ ·6

Two ears of corn . . . . . Æ ·65
Warrior facing . . . . . Æ ·6
Lion, or forepart of lion . . Æ ·55
Two fishes . . . . . Æ ·5
Sacrificial galerus . . . . . Æ ·55

Lilybaeum. This city was founded by the Carthaginians in B. C. 397, a remnant of the inhabitants of Motya which had been destroyed by Dionysius being then settled there. It remained a Carthaginian stronghold until it was taken by the Romans after a ten years' siege B. C. 241. All its coins are subsequent to this date.

After B.C. 241.

Inscr. ΛΙΛΥΒΑΙΤΑΝ or ΛΙΛΥΒΑΙΤΑΙC.

Head of Apollo. Veiled female head in mural crown within triangular enclosure.	Tripod (Æ ·55) or lyre (Æ ·9). Serpent coiled round tripod. Mag. ΑΤΡΑΤΙΝΟΥ ΠΥΘΙΩΝ. . .

This head has been thought to represent the Cumaean Sibyl whose tomb Solinus states was one of the ornaments of the city. The magistrate Atratinus, whose name also occurs on coins of Entella, was probably the one of the two quaestors of Sicily whose residence was at Lilybaeum. The Atratini belonged to the Sempronia gens: with the above inscr. cf. Cohen, *Med. Cons.* Sempronia 2. Lilybaeum continued to strike money as late as the age of Augustus.

Longane. Diodorus (xxiv. 6) mentions a fortress, Longon, in the territory of Catana. A river Longanus is also mentioned by Polybius (i. 9) as being in the Mylaean plain (Holm. *Gesch. Sic.*, i. 345).

Circ. B.C. 466–415.

ΛΟΓΓΑΝΑΙΟΝ (retrogr.) Head of Herakles.	Head of young river-god with short horns . . . . . Æ Litra.

Megara, a colony from Megara in Greece, was situated on the coast a few miles north of Syracuse. At an early period the inhabitants removed to the neighbouring Sikelian town of Hybla, which thenceforth obtained the name of Megara Hyblaea.

After circ. B.C. 210.

Bust of Pallas.	ΜΕ Bee, ••• . . . . Trias Æ ·65

The bee here, as well as on the coins of Hybla Magna, refers to the famous Hyblaean honey (Virg. *Ecl.*, i. 55).

Menaenum or **Menae** was an inland town founded by the Sikel chief Ducetius B.C. 459, about eighteen miles west of Leontini. After its conquest by Dionysius it appears to have been always subject to Syracuse until the Roman conquest, when, like most other Sicilian towns, it obtained the right of coining in bronze.

Period of Roman Dominion.

Head of Serapis, Ε or Π	ΜΕΝΑΙΝΩΝ Nike driving quadriga *Pentonkion* Æ ·75
Head of Apollo Π	,, ,, ,, Æ ·75
Id. ,,	,, Lyre ,, Æ ·7
Id. ,,	,, Asklepios ,, Æ ·7
Head of Demeter veiled.	,, Two torches crossed, ••••, IIII, or Δ, *Tetras*, Æ ·7–·65
Head of bearded Herakles.	,, Club, •••, *Trias*, Æ ·6
Head of Hermes.	,, Caduceus, ••, *Hexas*, Æ ·6

Zancle, Messana, Mamertini. Zancle, on the straits of Messina, was one of the earliest Chalcidic settlements in Sicily, founded according to Thucydides (vi. 4) from Cumae, and subsequently recolonized from Euboea. Strabo, however, asserts (vi. p. 268) that it was a colony of Naxus. The name is of Sikel origin and signifies a Sickle (*δάγκλον*); it was evidently given to the locality on account of the configuration of the coast, the port being there enclosed by a sickle-shaped bar of sand (Thucyd. vi. 4).

Like the other Chalcidian colonies, Rhegium, Naxus, and Himera, Zancle began to coin at an early period on the Aeginetic standard.

Before B.C. 493.

Fig. 81.

DANKLE, DANK etc. Dolphin within a sickle (the port of Zancle) . . .
[B. M. *Guide*, Pl. IX. 29.]

Scallop-shell within an incuse pattern of peculiar form (Fig. 81) . . . .
Æ Drachm, 90 grs., Obol, 14 grs., $\frac{1}{9}$ Obol, 2 grs.

Circ. B.C. 493–480.

In B.C. 493 the town of Zancle was treacherously seized by a body of Samians and Milesians from Asia Minor at the instigation of Anaxilas of Rhegium (p. 92). The following remarkable tetradrachm of Attic weight would appear to belong to the time of the Samian occupation. The very advanced style of the figure of the standing Poseidon (or Zeus) on the obverse is quite conclusive against its attribution to a period before B.C. 490, while, on the other hand, the name of Zancle probably precludes its being of a later date than the death of Anaxilas in B.C. 476.

Fig. 82.

Naked Poseidon (or Zeus) with l. arm extended and r. arm raised and grasping trident (or fulmen); across his shoulders hangs a chlamys. Before him is a lofty altar adorned with honey-suckle pattern.

DANKLAION Dolphin l., beneath, scallop-shell (Fig. 82) . . . . .
Æ Attic tetradrachm 263·5

[*Num. Chron.*, 1883, Pl. IX. 2.]

About this period Anaxilas who, it cannot be doubted, maintained his influence with the Samian colonists, changed, or induced them to change, the name of the town to Messene, in honour of his own Messenian origin. The new name is said by Thucydides (vi. 4) to have been given to Zancle by Anaxilas on his expulsion of the Samians, but the following coins with Samian types (if they are in reality Samian) would seem to prove that the name of Messene was in use at Zancle while the Samians were still in occupation, and this hypothesis is borne out by the fact that similar Samian types occur on the coins of Rhegium, indicating a close alliance between the two cities while the Samians were still at Zancle (p. 92).

Fig. 83.

Lion's head, facing (Fig. 83).	MESSENION Calf's head to l. . . . Æ Attic Tetradr.
Id.	MES (retrogr.) in incuse circle . . . Æ wt., 14 grs.

Another coin of which the type is more distinctly Samian was found some years ago in a hoard near Messina. There were several examples of it, together with others of Rhegium and Messene, of the lion's head and calf's head type (*Zeit. f. Num.*, iii. p. 135). Although they are uninscribed, it is highly probable that they were struck at Messana.

Round shield, on which a lion's scalp, facing.	Prow of Samian galley (Samaena) . . Æ Attic Tetradr.

As I have already remarked (p. 92), the exact date of the expulsion or subjection of the Samians cannot be fixed, but the new coinage, inaugurated by Anaxilas in his two cities, Rhegium and Messene, some time before his death in B.C. 476, in all probability marks the epoch of their expulsion. The new types in question are as follows:—

Circ. B.C. 480–420.

Biga of mules, *ἀπήνη*, driven by a bearded charioteer. Above sometimes Nike crowning driver or mules. In ex. laurel-leaf.	MESSENION, and later MESSANION or MEΣΣANION. Hare running. Letters in field, A, B. *Symbols:* Laurel-branch, bucranium, etc. . . Æ Tetradr.
Id.	The whole in wreath . . Æ Drachm.
Hare.	MES (retrogr.) or MEΣ . Æ Litra (?).
MEΣ Hare.	Dolphin in wreath . . . Æ Obol (?).
Inscr. usually MEΣΣANA Mule-car driven by female charioteer (Messana). In ex. generally two dolphins.	MEΣΣANION Hare running. *Symbols:* Dolphin, cicada, locust feeding on grapes, ear of corn, flying eagle, etc. Æ Tetradr.

The mule-car is of course an agonistic type, *Σικελίας δ' ὄχημα δαιδάλεον ματεύειν* (Pind. *Hyporch.* 3). The hare is a symbol of the worship of Pan,

but see also Aristotle's explanation of these coin-types (p. 93 supra). The adoption of the Dorian dialect (A for E) should be noted, as indicating the increasing preponderance of the Dorian element in the population.

B. C. 420–396.

Fig. 84.

Messana driving mule-car, above, Nike, in ex. two dolphins (Fig. 84).

Id.

ΜΕΣΣΑΝΑ Messana in mule-car . . [Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. B. 5.]

ΡΕΛΩΡΙΑΣ Head of goddess Pelorias, r., wearing corn-wreath.

Hare. *Symbols:* Ivy-leaf, olive-spray, cockle.

Hare.

ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΟΝ Hare. *Symbols:* Dolphin, hippocamp, cockle-shell, head of Pan, sometimes with syrinx, stalk of corn with three ears . Æ Tetradr.

ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ Hare. *Symbols:* Dolphin and waves, eagle devouring serpent . . . . . Æ Tetradr.

ΡΑΝ Pan naked, seated on rock covered with *nebris*, holding in left *lagobolon*, and with right caressing a hare which jumps up before him . Æ Tetradr.

ΦΕΡΑΙΜΩΝ Pheraemon naked with helmet, shield, and spears, charging . Æ Drachm.

ΜΕΣ in wreath . . . . Æ Litra.

ΜΕ in wreath . . . . Æ ½ Litra.

Bronze.

ΜΕΣΣΑΝΑ Head of Messana, hair bound with crossing fillets.

ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ Hare; in ex. locust.

ΡΕΛΩΡΙΑΣ Head of Pelorias.

Biga of mules driven by Messana . . Æ 1·0

Cuttle-fish . . . . . Æ ·75

ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ Trident . . . Æ ·7

In the year B. C. 396 Messana was utterly destroyed by the Carthaginians under Himilcon. The above described coins show most clearly that Pan and Poseidon were the two chief divinities at Messana. The long sandy spit called Peloris or Pelorias, with its three lakes of volcanic origin, abounded both with game and fish 'duplicem piscandi venandique praebent voluptatem' (Solinus, v. 3), and was a fitting home for the worship of the two divinities to the existence of which our coins bear witness. The nymph Pelorias is the personification of the district. Pheraemon, one of the sons of Aeolos, was the local hero who, with his brother Androkles, ruled over the northern part of Sicily from the straits to the western point (Diod. v. 8).

Circ. B. C. 357–282.

It was long before Messana recovered from the blow inflicted upon her in B. C. 396. There is no evidence of any further coinage there until

after the death of Dionysius of Syracuse, when we find the town in a condition to render assistance to Dion against the younger Dionysius. About B. C. 282 the city was seized and all its inhabitants put to the sword by a body of Campanian or Oscan mercenaries, who styled themselves Mamertini. The following bronze coins range in style from the age of Timoleon to that of Agathocles.

ΠΟΣΕΙΔΑΝ Head of Poseidon laureate.
ΠΕΛΩΡΙΑΣ Head of nymph Pelorias with flowing hair bound with corn.

Id.
ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ Head of young Herakles in lion's skin.

ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ Trident between dolphins . . Æ 1·0
„ Naked warrior, Pheraemon, in fighting attitude . Æ ·95
„ Nike in biga Æ ·85
Lion advancing with fore-leg raised, above, club . . . . . Æ ·85

Circ. B. C. 282–200.

The **Mamertini** derived their name from Mamers, an Oscan form of Mars. Soon after their seizure of Messana they extended their dominion over the greater part of north-eastern Sicily, and were, in a short time, strong enough to maintain their independence, both against Pyrrhus and Hieron II of Syracuse. They allied themselves closely with their Campanian kinsmen who seized Rhegium in B. C. 271, and they were also fortunate in obtaining the friendly aid of the Romans, with whom they continued to enjoy, down to a late period, the privileges of an allied city.

The coinage of the Mamertini is wholly of bronze. The following are among the most frequent types:—

Circ. B. C. 282–210.

ΑΔΡΑΝΟΥ Head of Adranos bearded, in Corinthian helmet.
ΑΡΕΟΣ Head of young Ares laureate, with short hair.

Head of young Herakles in lion's skin.
ΔΙΟΣ or ΔΙΟΣ ΜΕΣ Head of young Zeus laureate, hair long.
ΑΡΕΟΣ Head of young Ares.

Head of Apollo laur.

ΔΙΟΣ Head of Zeus.

Female head.

Head of Apollo.
Head of Artemis.

ΜΑΜΕΡΤΙΝΩΝ Dog . . Æ ·75
„ Eagle, wings open on fulmen . . . Æ 1·0
„ „ „ Æ ·85
„ „ „ Æ ·8
„ Butting bull . . Æ 1·0
„ Fighting warrior . Æ ·85
„ Hermes standing with ram Æ ·75
ΜΑΜΕ Warrior naked, standing . . Æ ·55
„ Omphalos . . . Æ ·5
„ „ . . . Æ ·45

With marks of value. *After circ.* B. C. 210.

Hexas. ΑΡΕΟΣ Head of young Ares ⁘ | ΜΑΜΕΡΤΙΝΩΝ Pallas armed . . Æ ·9

Reduced weight.

Pentonkion.	Head of Zeus.		MAMEPTINΩN	Warrior fighting . ••••• or Γ
,,	Head of Ares.		,,	Dioskuros beside horse Γ
,,	Head of Apollo.		,,	Warrior standing or seated Γ
Hemilitron.	Fore-part of bull	••••••	MAMEPTINΩN	Nike flying, holding aplustre.
,,	Head of Apollo	••• •••	,,	Nike with wreath and palm.
Trias.	,,		,,	,, III
Uncia (?).	,,	•(?)	,,	,,

These coins belong to the same monetary system as that which prevailed at Rhegium. Their weights show a steady reduction in the weight of the copper litra.

The occurrence of the head of the god Adranos on Messanian coins shows that the worship of this divinity was not confined to the immediate neighbourhood of his great temple on Mt. Aetna (cf. Plut., *Tim.* 12, Ἀδρανοῦ θεοῦ τιμωμένου διαφερόντως ἐν ὅλῃ Σικελίᾳ), in the sacred enclosure of which more than a thousand splendid dogs were kept, which, according to Aelian (*Hist. An.*, xi. 20), appear to have been the Mt. St. Bernard dogs of antiquity, friendly guides to strangers who had lost their path. Adranos was an armed god, and partook of the nature both of Ares and of Hephaestos. His cultus was probably introduced into Sicily by the Phoenicians, and he seems to be identical in origin with Adar or Moloch, to whom the dog was also sacred (Movers, i. 340, 405).

Morgantina was a Sikel town of some importance, which lay in the fertile plain watered by the upper courses of the river Symaethus and its tributaries. Although Morgantina is often mentioned by ancient writers we have no connected account of its history. Its coins may be classified by style in the following periods :—

Before circ. B. C. 480.

Bearded head bound with taenia.		MORCANTINA (retrogr.)	Ear of corn. Æ Litra.

Circ. B. C. 420–400.

MOPΓANTINΩN	Head of Artemis.	Naked horseman with spear	Æ Litra.
,,	Head of Pallas, facing.	MOPΓA . . . Nike seated on rocks, holding wreath, beneath, corn-grain .	Æ Litra.
,,	Head of Hermes, facing.	Similar type	Æ Litra.

Bronze. *Circ.* B. C. 340.

MOPΓANTINΩN	Head of Pallas in richly adorned helmet, behind, owl.	Lion devouring stag's head, serpent coiled beneath him . . .	Æ 1·05

Head of Sikelia bound with myrtle .		ΜΟΡΓΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ	Eagle on serpent. Æ ·8
ΑΛΚΟΣ	Head of Apollo laureate.	,,	Tripod . Æ ·6

Motya (i. e. spinning factory—Schroeder, *Phoen. Sprache*, p. 279) was a Phoenician emporium on a small islet which lay off the west coast of Sicily, about ten miles north of the Lilybaean promontory. The island was united to the mainland by an artificial mole. Possessing a good harbour, Motya rose to be the chief naval station of the Carthaginians, and so remained until in B. C. 397 it was attacked by Dionysius, who put all the inhabitants to the sword.

The coins of Motya, like those of the other Carthaginian settlements in Sicily, are imitated from the money of the Greeks, chiefly from the coins of the nearest important town, Segesta, but also from those of Agrigentum. The adoption of Agrigentine types at Motya may, however, be connected with the victory of Agrigentum over Motya mentioned by Pausanias (v. 25, 2). Sometimes they bear the Punic inscr. המטא, sometimes the Greek MOTYAION.

Coins with Punic inscr. Circ. B. C. 480–420.

Eagle with closed wings.		Crab	Æ Tetradr.
Female head.		Dog gnawing stag's head	Æ Didr.
Id.		Dog standing	Æ Didr.
Id.		Half man-headed bull .	Æ ½ Obol.

Circ. B. C. 420–397.

Head of nymph facing, around, dolphins.		Crab	Æ Didr. and Obol.
Id.		Palm-tree . . .	Æ Obol.
Gorgon-head.		Id.	Æ Obol.
Trias.	Gorgon-head •••	Palm-tree	Æ ·8
Uncia (?).	Fore-part of horse.	Id.	Æ ·4

Coins with Greek inscr. Archaic and Transitional.

Eagle on capital, serpent in beak.		Dolphin and scallop . . .	Æ Obol.
Head of nymph, hair tied with cord passing four times round it.		Naked youth riding sideways on galloping horse	Æ Didr.
Head of nymph.		Dog standing	Æ Didr.

Mytistratus was a strongly fortified place in the interior of the island, between the modern *Mussumeli* and *S. Caterina* (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 24). Its coins are of bronze and belong to about the time of Timoleon.

Circ. B. C. 340.

Head of Hephaestos in conical cap.		VM in wreath ••• •••	*Hemilitron*, Æ 1·15
Id.		TVM	Three rays or spokes of a wheel. Æ ·8
MYTI	Id.	Free horse	Æ ·6

The largest of these coins is usually restruck on large bronze of Syracuse.

Nacona. The site of this town is unknown. Its coins are of bronze, and belong to a good period of art.

Before circ. B.C. 400.

NAKON[AION Head of nymph, hair gathered up behind and bound with cord wound three times round it.
Id.
Young head with short hair, wearing wreath.

Silenos riding on ass, holds kantharos and thyrsos, • • • . *Trias*, Æ ·65

Goat, grapes, and ivy-leaf • *Uncia*, Æ ·5
N—A Kantharos • • • *Trias*, Æ ·6

In the first half of the fourth century Nacona was held by Campanian mercenaries who had come over to Sicily in B.C. 412, just too late to help the Athenians against Syracuse. These soldiers of fortune, after serving the Carthaginians for a time, subsequently settled at various inland cities, among which, as we learn from the coins, were Nacona, Entella, and Aetna:—

ΚΑΜΠΑΝΩΝ Head of Persephone with wreath of corn.
Id.

Head of young Herakles in lion's skin.

ΝΑΚ[ΩΝΗ]Ε Pegasos, beneath, helmet . . . . . Æ ·75
ΝΑΚΩΝΑΙΩΝ Free horse, beneath, helmet . . . . . Æ ·7
NA Head of trident between dolphins. Æ 1·0

Naxus was the most ancient Greek settlement in Sicily: it was a colony from Chalcis and derived its name we may suppose from a preponderating contingent from the island of Naxos. Of the early history of this place little is known, but between B.C. 498 and 476 it passed successively under the dominion of Hippocrates of Gela and of Gelon and Hieron of Syracuse. In B.C. 461 it seems to have recovered its autonomy, which it retained until its destruction in B.C. 403 by Dionysius.

Before circ. B.C. 480. *Aeginetic Standard.*

Fig. 85.

Head of Dionysos with pointed beard and ivy-wreath.

NAXION Bunch of grapes (Fig. 85).
Æ Drachm, wt. 90 grs.
Æ Obol, wt. 15 grs.

Some specimens of these early drachms of Aeginetic weight are of extremely archaic style and seem to belong to a period not later than the middle of the sixth century.

Circ. B. C. 461–415. *Attic standard.*

Fig. 86.

Head of Dionysos, of early style, with long beard and hair in bunch behind bound with ivy-wreath (Fig. 86).

Id.

Id.

ΝΑΧΙΟΝ Bearded Silenos of strong archaic style, naked, with pointed ear and long tail, seated on the ground facing with head in profile; he holds a wine-cup with one hand and leans on the other. Æ Tetradr.

„ Id. . . . Æ Drachm.

„ Bunch of grapes . . . Æ Litr. or Obol.

Circ. B. C. 415–403.

Fig. 87.

Head of Dionysos bearded, bound with broad band adorned with ivy-wreath (Fig. 87).

ΝΑΞΙΩΝ Head of Apollo, laur.; behind, laurel-leaf.

ΝΑΞΙΩΝ Head of young Dionysos ivy-crowned.

ΝΑΞΙΟΝ Similar Silenos, but of softer and more refined style, seated on the ground, from which a vine springs; he holds thyrsos and kantharos . . Æ Tetradr.

Similar; to r. a term; sometimes with artist's signature, ΠΡΟΚΛΗΣ . . Æ Didr.

Naked Silenos seated, holding wine-skin, kantharos, and branch of ivy; in front a vine grows . . . . Æ Tetradr.

In the Berlin Museum there is a coin which in style and type resembles the coin with ΠΡΟΚΛΗΣ, but instead of ΝΑΞΙΩΝ it reads ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙ. It is supposed by Holm (*Gesch. Sic.*, ii. 432) that these pieces were issued by the Naxians, after the destruction of their old town, at Mylae, where they found a new home (Diod. xiv. 87).

ΑΣΣΙΝΟΣ Young horned head of river-god Assinus.

Similar Silenos . . . Æ ½ Drachm.

ΝΑΞΙΩΝ Young head of river-god Assinus crowned with vine-leaves.
ΝΑΞΙ Head of bearded Dionysos crowned with ivy.
Bunch of grapes . Æ Litr. or Obol.
Similar . . . . Æ Litr. or Obol.

The river here called Assinus seems to be identical with the Asines of Pliny (iii. 88) and the Acesines of Thucydides (iv. 25), the modern *Cantara*.

Neapolis. See Naxos.

Panormus (*Palermo*) was the most important of all the Phoenician towns in Sicily. Its Greek name, however, is sufficient to show that here, as everywhere else in Sicily, the Greek language was predominant at least in early times. Before the great repulse of the Carthaginians at Himera, in B.C. 480, no coins whatever were struck at Panormus. No Phoenician people had in those early days adopted the use of money. It was doubtless due to the victory of Gelon at Himera that the Greeks were able to extend their language and civilization even to the Phoenician settlements in the western portion of the island. Hence in the *Transitional* period the coins of Panormus bear for the most part Greek inscriptions.

Circ. B.C. 480–409.

ΠΑΝΟΡΜΙΤΙΚΟΝ (retrogr.) Head of Apollo, hair rolled.
ΠΑΝΟΡΜΙΤΙΚΟΝ Head of Nymph.
Head of Nymph.
ΠΑΝΟΡΜΟ[Ϛ Head of young river-god.
Slow quadriga, horses crowned by Nike. Æ Tetradr.
Dog . . . . . Æ Didr.
ΠΑΝΟΡΜΟϚ Dog . . Æ Didr.
Forepart of man-headed bull . . . . Æ Litr.

A few, however, have the Punic inscr. צ״ץ (*ziz*), of which many explanations have been offered, none of them thoroughly satisfactory.

Head of Nymph, hair turned up behind under diadem. Inscr. צ״ץ and ΣΙΒ.
Dog, in field above, head of Nymph . Æ Didrachm.

The word ΣΙΒ occurs frequently on coins both of Segesta and Eryx. Its juxtaposition on this coin with the equally unexplained Phoenician *ziz*, looks as if it were a Greek transcript of the same word. The Duc de Luynes has suggested that it is the Phoenician name for the island of Sicily (*Bulletino Arch. Nap.* N. S. i. p. 171). See also Schröder (*Phoen. Spr.*, p. 278) and Friedländer (*Num. Zeit.*, 1870, p. 26). It may, however, be simply the Phoenician name for Panormus (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 26).

Poseidon seated on rock with trident and dolphin.
צ״ץ Similar.
Head of Nymph; around, dolphins.
צ״ץ Naked youth riding on man-headed bull . . . . . Æ Litr. or Obol.
ΠΑΝΟΡΜΟϚ Similar. Æ Litr. or Ob.
Poseidon, as above . Æ Litr. or Ob.

The signal successes of the Carthaginian arms in Sicily between B.C. 409 and 405, and the consequent influx of the precious metals from the devastated Greek towns into Panormus, led to the coinage by the latter of money on a far more liberal scale than before. The Greek language now entirely disappears, but it is curious to note how from an entire

lack of artistic originality the Phoenicians in Sicily were driven to copy the types of the money of their enemies.

After circ. B.C. 409.

Head, usually of Persephone, copied from coins of Syracuse of the best period of art. Around, dolphins.	צין	Victorious quadriga .	Æ Tetradr.
Head of Nymph with hair in sphendone.	,,	Dog standing . . .	Æ Didr.
Young male head, and dolphins.	,,	Free horse	Æ Didr.
Dolphin and scallop; mark of value.	,,	Eagle devouring hare .	Æ Litr.(?)
Head of Nymph; hair in sphendone.	,,	Half man-headed bull	Æ Litr. or Obol.
Head of young river-god.	,,	Similar, or whole bull.	Id.

The inscr. on the last described coins sometimes runs שבעל צין (money) of the citizens of Panormus (?).

Bronze with marks of value.

The following bronze coins may be assigned to the latter part of the fifth century:—

Hemilitron.	צין	Cock.	⁘	Æ·95
Trias.	,,	Id.	∴	Æ·75
Hexas.	,,	Id.	••	Æ·6

The weight of the litra, of which these coins are fractions, can hardly be ascertained. The hemilitron yields a litra of 380 grs., while the trias points to one of 604 grs.

Bronze without marks of value.

Circ. B.C. 400–254.

צין	Boar running.	Man-headed bull	Æ·65
Head of Hera wearing stephanos.	צין	Id. above, sun	Æ·85
Head of Apollo laureate.	,,	Pegasos	Æ·7

Gold. Time of Pyrrhus.

The following little gold coins with the Greek letters ΠΑ in monogram, if they be of Panormus, would seem to have been struck during the temporary occupation of Panormus by the Greeks under Pyrrhus in B.C. 276.

Head of Pallas in Corinthian helmet.	ΠΑ (in mon.)	Owl . . .	Æ 8·3 grs.
Head of Apollo.	,,	Lyre . . .	Æ 5·4 grs.

In B.C. 254 Panormus was captured by the Romans, under whose rule it retained its municipal freedom, and remained for many years one of the principal cities of the island.

Bronze, with Greek inscr. ΠΑΝΟΡΜΙΤΑΝ.

After B.C. 254.

Bust of Pallas.	Head of Persephone . . . . Æ 1·05
Id.	Female figure standing with patera and cornucopiae . . . . . Æ 1·0
Id.	Triskelis with Medusa head in centre. Æ ·95
Head of Zeus.	Eagle on fulmen . . . . . Æ ·95
Ram standing over Janus' head.	Eagle with spread wings . . Æ ·85
Female head.	Altar . . . . . Æ ·7
Hermes seated on rock.	Flaming altar . . . . . Æ ·7
Head of Persephone.	Poppy-head and ears of corn . Æ ·65
Heads of the Dioskuri.	Inscr. as above, in wreath . . Æ ·7
Ram.	Id. . . . . Æ ·7
Head of Demeter veiled.	Prow . . . . . Æ ·5
Head of Aphrodite in stephane.	Dove . . . . . Æ ·45
Head of Zeus.	Warrior standing, holds patera Æ ·6

Later than the above is a series of coins with, on the reverse, the Graeco-Latin inscription ΠOR (for PORTVS?) in monogram. *Obv.* Heads of Janus, Zeus, or Demeter. Still later is another series, *obv.* Head of Zeus, *rev.* Military figure or front of Temple, accompanied by the abbreviated names of Roman magistrates.

In the time of Augustus, Panormus received a Roman colony (Strab. vi. 272). Its bronze coins continued to be issued for some time longer, bearing the names of various resident magistrates, e.g. Man[ius] Acilius Q[uaestor]; Axius Naso; Q. Baebius; Cato; Crassipes; Cn. Dom. Procos; Q. Fab.; L. Gn.; Laetor. II VIR; P. Terentius, etc. These coins follow the Roman system, the *As* being distinguished by the head of Janus, the *Semis* by that of Zeus, and the *Quadrans* by that of Herakles. On some specimens the inscription is written PANHORMITANORVM. The heads of Augustus and Livia also occur.

Paropus (*Collesano*), (Polyb. i. 24) probably stood between Cephaloedium and Himera. It coined in bronze during the period of Roman dominion after the end of the First Punic War.

After circ. B.C. 241.

Head of Apollo laur.	ΠΑΡΩΠΙΝΩΝ Hunter standing, resting on spear; beyond him a running dog . . . . . Æ ·8

Petra (*Petralia*), an inland town near the sources of the southern Himeras. It was subject to Carthage until the end of the First Punic War, after which it struck bronze money.

After B.C. 241.

Head of bearded Herakles.	ΠΕΤΡΕΙΝΩΝ Female figure standing beside column . . . . . Æ ·75

Piacus, mentioned by Steph. Byz. as πόλις Σικελίας. The site is quite unknown.

Circ. B. C. 415–400.

ΠIAKIN[ON Head of young river-god horned, and laureate. Between the letters are the marks of value ••••••

Dog seizing a fawn by the throat . . Æ ·7 Hemilitron, wt. 70 grs.

(Imhoof-Blumer, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 26.)

In style the head on this coin bears a striking resemblance to the laureate head on the tetradrachms of Catana (B. M. *Cat. Sic.*, p. 45, no. 25). Piacus may have been situated somewhere in the vicinity of that town. The river symbolized by the dog seizing a fawn may be one of the torrents which descend at times from Aetna, perhaps the Acis.

Segesta, west of Panormus, was a non-Hellenic town in the district of Sicily inhabited by the Elymi. It stood on the summit of an isolated hill, skirted by a deep ravine, through which flows a torrent which empties itself into the river Crimisus. According to a local tradition the city owed its foundation to Egestos, the son of a Trojan maiden Segesta by the river-god Crimisus, who met her in the form of a dog (Serv. *ad Aen.*, i. 550, v. 30).

From the earliest times the Segestans were engaged in continual hostilities with the Selinuntines, doubtless concerning the boundaries of their respective territories. These disputes gave occasion for the Athenian intervention in Sicilian affairs, and subsequently to the great invasion of the Carthaginians, upon whom Segesta became dependent B.C. 409. The silver money of Segesta, notwithstanding the fact that it was not a Greek city, affords but slight indications of barbarism, unless indeed the words ΣIB and ΣIA are to be taken as such. It ranges from the archaic period down to the time of the Carthaginian invasion in B.C. 410, when it suddenly ceases. The Segestan coin-types were copied both at Motya on the west and at Panormus on the east of Segesta.

Circ. B. C. 500–180.

Fig. 88.

Inscr. ΣAΓEΣTAΣIB, ΣEΓEΣTAΣIBEMI, etc., usually retrograde.

The word EMI may signify that the coins (didrachms) on which it occurs are 'halves' of the tetradrachm, the principal silver coin in most of the other Sicilian cities. But see Von Sallet's remarks (*Z. f. N.*, i. p. 278 sqq.), where he expresses his opinion that EMI here stands for *εἰμί*, 'I am Segesta.' If, as some suppose, the Phoenician word צין= the Gk. *ὅρμος* or Panormus, then, when compounded with ΣEΓEΣTA, the word ΣIB (supposing it to be a Greek form of צין) may mean the 'port of Segesta,' *τὸ τῶν Αἰγεστέων ἐμπόριον* (Strab. vi. 266, 272).

Types:—

Head of Nymph Segesta of archaic style with hair turned up behind under her diadem (Fig. 88).
Head of Nymph facing.

Dog (river Crimisus), often accompanied by *symbols:* Murex-shell or corn-grain. Æ Didr. and Litra.
Dog. *Symbol:* Wheel. Æ Trihemiobol.

Circ. B. C. 480–415.

ΣΑΓΕΣΤΑΙΙΒ or ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΙΒ Head of Segesta, her hair variously arranged, in sphendone or otherwise.

Dog, river Crimisus; the head of Segesta in field above . . Æ Didr.

Circ. B. C. 415–409.

Fig. 89.

ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΙΑ Head of Segesta; hair in sphendone, adorned with stars. *Symbol:* Ear of corn (Fig. 89).

ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΙΒ Victorious quadriga driven by female figure holding ears of corn, above, flying Nike.
Head of Segesta, hair in knot behind, and bound by cord passing four times round it. The whole in ivy wreath.

ΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΟΝ [or ΩΝ] Head of Segesta, hair bound with cord passed thrice round it, or enclosed in sphendone, or rolled up behind.

Head of Segesta, three-quarter face, between two laurel boughs.
Forepart of dog.
Dog's head.

ΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΩΝ Youthful hunter naked, accompanied by two dogs, his conical cap falls back upon his shoulders; he holds two javelins and stands with one foot resting on a rock. Before him is a terminal figure . . Æ Tetradr.
Similar . . . . . Æ Tetradr.

ΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΟΝ Dog standing; in front a murex-shell . . . . . Æ Didr.

ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΙΒ Dog standing, sometimes beside stalk of corn, or devouring head of stag . . . . . Æ Didr.
Æ ½ Dr. and ½ Litra.
ΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΟΝ Dog standing. *Symbols:* Murex, gorgoneion . . . Æ Litra.
ΣΕΓΕ around a large Η . Æ ½ Litra.
•• . . . . . Æ Hexas.

The young hunter on the beautiful tetradrachms of Segesta is probably the river Crimisus, who, according to Aelian (*Var. Hist.*, ii. 33), was worshipped at Segesta in human form: Αἰγεσταῖοι δὲ τὸν Πόρπακα καὶ τὸν Κριμισὸν καὶ τὸν Τελμισσὸν ἐν ἀνδρῶν εἴδει τιμῶσι. The Dog, his special attribute, serves here to distinguish the figure. On the didrachms the same river is symbolized by the Dog.

BRONZE. *Before* B.C. 409.

Tetras. Head of Segesta.	Dog •••• . . . . . Æ ·8
Hexas. Id.	Id. •• (beneath, sometimes a weasel?) Æ ·8–·65
„ ΗΕΙΑΣ (retrogr.) Head of Segesta.	Dog . . . . . Æ ·65

From the weights of these coins we can form no idea of the real weight of the copper litra, as the tetras of which the weight is 132 grs. yields a litra of 396 grs., while the hexas (wt. 86 grs.) yields one of 516 grs. Cf. B. M. *Cat. Sic.*, p. 136.

After B.C. 241.

For more than a century and a half Segesta was a mere dependency of Panormus, and struck no money whatever, unless indeed we suppose that the didrachms with Segestan types and the Punic legend *ziz*, here described under Panormus, were struck at Segesta.

When, however, after the end of the First Punic War, Segesta had passed under the dominion of the Romans, it obtained once more the right of coinage, though only in bronze. The Segestans now made the most of their traditional Trojan descent, claiming relationship with the Romans on this ground, 'Segesta est oppidum pervetus in Sicilia quod ab Aenea fugiente e Troia atque in haec loca veniente conditum esse demonstrant. Itaque Segestani non solum perpetua societate atque amicitia, verum etiam cognatione se cum populo Romano conjunctos esse arbitrantur' (Cic. *Verr.*, iv. 33).

Head of Segesta veiled and turreted.	ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΩΝ Aeneas carrying Anchises . . . Æ ·8
Id.	„ Warrior standing . . Æ ·85
Id.	„ Warrior beside horse. Æ ·75
ΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΩΝ Similar.	„ Id. . . . . Æ ·7

Under Augustus we find Segesta still in the enjoyment of the right of coinage (B. M. *Cat. Sic.*, p. 137); but it is probable that there was a considerable interval between the cessation of the autonomous and the commencement of the Imperial series.

Selinus (Σελινόεις, Σελινοῦς), the most western of all the Greek cities of Sicily, stood near the mouth of the river Selinus and a few miles west of that of the Hypsas. It derived its name from the river, which in its turn was called after the wild celery, σέλινον (apium graveolens), which grew plentifully on its banks. As an emblem of the worship of the river, the Selinuntines adopted from the first the leaf of this plant as the badge of their town, σύμβολον ἢ παράσημον τῆς πόλεως (Plut. *Pyth. Orac.*, xii.), placing it upon their coins, and dedicating, on one occasion, a representation of it in gold in the temple of Apollo at Delphi (Plut. *l. c.*).

Before circ. B.C. 466.

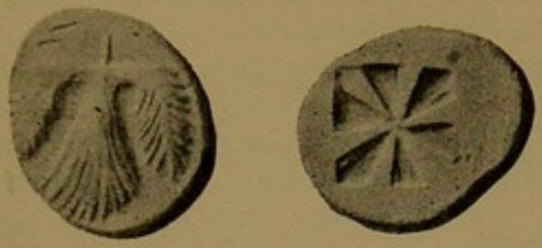

Fig. 90.

Selinon leaf (Fig. 90).

Selinon leaf.

Incuse square triangularly divided into eight or more parts . . . Æ Didr.

Selinon leaf in incuse square, letters ΣΕΛΙ, sometimes in the corners . . Æ Didr.

Obols or Litrae and smaller coins also occur.

Circ. B.C. 466–415.

In the great Carthaginian invasion of Sicily in B.C. 480, Selinus appears to have sided with the invaders (Diod. xi. 21). During the period of general prosperity which followed the expulsion of the tyrants, B.C. 466, Selinus rose to considerable power and wealth, *χρήματά τ' ἔχουσι τὰ μὲν ἴδια, τὰ δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἔστι Σελινουντίοις* (Thuc. vi. 20). It must have been quite early in this period of peace that Selinus was attacked by a devastating pestilence or malaria, caused by the stagnant waters in the neighbouring marsh lands (Diog. Laert. viii. 2, 70). On that occasion the citizens had recourse to the arts of Empedocles, then at the height of his fame, which was noised abroad through all Sicily. The philosopher put a stop to the plague, it would seem, by connecting the channels of two neighbouring streams, *καὶ καταμίξαντα γλυκᾶναι τὰ ῥεύματα* (Diog. Laert. l. c.). In gratitude for this deliverance the Selinuntines conferred upon Empedocles divine honours, and their coin-types still bear witness to the depth and lasting character of the impression which the purification of the district made upon men's minds. The coins of this period are as follows:—

Fig. 91.

ΣΕΛΙΝΟΝΤΙΟΝ Apollo and Artemis standing side by side in slow quadriga, the former discharging arrows from his bow (Fig. 91).

ΣΕΛΙΝΟΣ The river-god Selinus naked, with short horns, holding patera and lustral branch, sacrificing at an altar of Asklepios, in front of which is a cock. Behind him on a pedestal is the figure of a bull, and in the field above a selinon leaf . . Æ Tetradr.

Apollo is here regarded as the healing god, ἀλεξίκακος, who, with his radiant arrows, slays the pestilence as he slew the Python. Artemis stands behind him in her capacity of εἰλείθυια or σοωδῖνα, for the plague had fallen heavily on the women too, ὥστε καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας δυστοκεῖν (Diog. Laert. l. c.). On the reverse the river-god himself makes formal libation to the god of health in gratitude for the cleansing of his waters, while the image of the Bull symbolizes the sacrifice which was offered on the occasion.

ΣΕΛΙΝΟΝΤΙΟΝ Herakles contending with a wild bull which he seizes by the horn, and is about to slay with his club . . . . . [Gardner, *Types*, Pl. II. 16, 17].

ΗΥ↓ΑΣ River Hypsas sacrificing before altar, around which a serpent twines. He holds branch and patera. Behind him a marsh bird (stork) is seen departing. In field, selinon leaf . . Æ Didr.

Here instead of Apollo it is the sun-god Herakles, who is shown struggling with the destructive powers of moisture symbolized by the Bull, while on the reverse the Hypsas takes the place of the Selinus. The marsh bird is seen retreating, for she can no longer find a congenial home on the banks of the Hypsas now that Empedocles has drained the lands.

ΕΥΡΥΜΕΔΟΣΑ (retrogr.) Head of Nymph Eurymedusa wearing sphendone. Behind her, a stork.

ΣΕΛΙΝΟΣ (retrogr.) Head of young river-god Selinus with bull's ear and horn. Behind, selinon leaf . . . Æ Drachm.

Eurymedusa appears to have been a fountain-nymph, for one of the daughters of Achelous was so called (Preller, *Gr. Myth.*, 2nd ed. ii. 392, note 2).

Nymph or goddess seated on a rock receiving to her bosom an enormous serpent, which stands coiled and erect before her.

ΣΕΛΙΝΟΕΣ Man-headed bull; above, sometimes, selinon leaf . . . . . Æ Litra or Obol.

The obverse of this coin represents perhaps the goddess Persephone visited by Zeus in the form of a serpent (Eckhel, ii. p. 240). The Bull on the reverse is supposed by Eckhel to be the tauriform Dionysos, the offspring of the union of Persephone with the divine serpent; but it seems to be more in keeping with the other Selinuntine coin-types to suppose that the river Selinus is here symbolized.

Circ. B. C. 415–409.

ΣΕΛΙΝΟΝΤΙΟΝ Nike driving quadriga, horses in high action. In exergue, ear of corn, and in field above, a wreath.

ΣΕΛΙΝΟΝΤΙΟΝ River-god sacrificing, as on the earlier tetradrachms . . Æ Tetradr.

The didrachms of this period resemble in type those of the *Transitional* period.

Head of Herakles bearded or beardless in profile or three-quarter face.

ΣΕΛΙΝΟΝΤΙΟΝ Victorious quadriga, horses in high action: above, selinon leaf . . . . . Æ ½ Drachm.

BRONZE.

Trias. Head of young river-god. | Selinon leaf ∴ . Æ ·75, wt. 138 grs.

The weight of the Litra according to this coin would be 552 grs.

Selinus was destroyed by the Carthaginians B.C. 409, and although the Selinuntines are from time to time mentioned in later ages, the city was never again in a position to strike its own coins.

Silerae. The site of this town is quite uncertain, nor is it even mentioned by any ancient author. Its rare bronze coins belong to the time of Timoleon.

Circ. B.C. 340.

ΣΙΛΕΡΑΙΩΝ Fore-part of man-headed bull. | ΣΙΛ Naked warrior charging . . . Æ 1·1 and ·75

Solus was a Phoenician town of no great importance some twelve miles east of Panormus. Although it was always a dependency of Carthage, some of its coins bear Greek inscriptions and betray the all-pervading influence of Greek religious ideas. The earliest Soluntine coin at present known is a didrachm copied slavishly from one of the coins of Selinus described above.

Before circ. B.C. 409.

Herakles contending with bull. | ΣΟΛΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ River-god sacrificing. *Symbols:* Selinon leaf and stork . . Æ Didr.

Cock. | כפרא Tunny-fish . . . . Æ Obol.

Hermes seated, in front caduceus. | „ Bow and case . . . Æ Obol.

The word Kfra (Kaphara, village) is supposed to be the Phoenician name of Solus.

Circ. B.C. 405–350.

Head of Herakles in lion's skin. | כפרא Hippocamp . . . . . Æ ·7

Id. | No inscr. Tunny-fish . . . . Æ ·5

ΣΟΛΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ Similar. | כפרא Crayfish ∴ *Hemilitron* . . Æ ·8, wt. 116 grs.

„ „ | „ Id. ∴ *Trias* Æ ·7, wt. 69 grs.

Head of Pallas facing. | „ Naked archer kneeling . Æ ·55

Circ. B.C. 340.

Head of Persephone in corn-wreath. | כפרא Man-headed bull . . . Æ 1·–·8

כ–א Head of Pallas in close helmet. | Prancing horse and caduceus . Æ ·8

After the fall of Panormus, Solus passed under the dominion of the Romans. We then hear of it as a municipal town under the name of Soluntium.

After B. C. 241.

Head of Pallas.	ϹΟΛΟΝΤΙΝΩΝ Head of Poseidon . Æ ·85
Id.	„ Wreath . . Æ ·9
Head of Poseidon.	ϹΟΛΟΝΤΙΝΩΝ Naked warrior . . Æ ·7
Id.	„ Sepia . . . Æ ·5
ϹΟΛΟΝΤΙΝΩΝ Dolphin.	Tunny-fish . . . . . Æ ·5
Male head with earring and pointed beard.	Id. . . . . Æ ·55
Id.	Prancing horse . . . . . Æ ·5

Stiela or **Styella,** described by Steph. Byz. (s. v. Στύελλα) as a fortress of the Sicilian Megara. Leake (*Num. Hell.*, p. 70) places it near the mouth of the river Alabon, which flows into the Megarian gulf.

Circ. B. C. 415–405.

Young male head laureate, in front, branch of selinon (?).	ϹΤΙΑ Forepart of man-headed bull . Æ Drachm and ½ Drachm.

The head on these coins, although not horned, is probably intended for a river-god. In expression it is quite unlike a head of Apollo, and may be compared with certain similar heads on coins of Catana.

Forepart of man-headed bull.	ϹΤΙΕΛΑΝΑΙΟ Young male figure sacrificing at altar . . . . . Æ

(Millingen, *Considérations*, p. 143.)

Syracuse. The earliest coins of Syracuse belong to the time of the oligarchy of the Geomori or Gamori, who, as their name implies, were the legitimate descendants of the first colonists among whom the lands had been allotted. We cannot assign these coins to an earlier date than the latter part of the sixth century, before which time Syracuse (like Athens before Solon's time) must have used the money of some other state.

Before circ. B. C. 500.

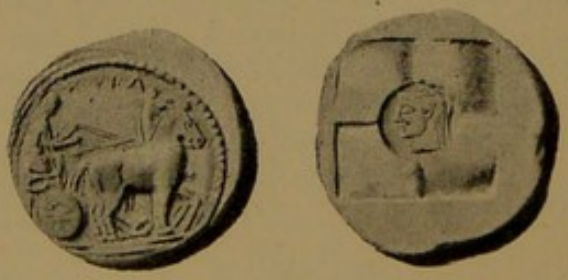

Fig. 92.

ϛVRAϘOϛION or ϛVRA Slow quadriga (Fig. 92).	Incuse square divided into four parts. In the centre the head of a nymph or goddess of archaic style. Æ Tetradr.
Horseman riding one and leading a second horse.	Similar . . . . . Æ Didr.

These are probably the earliest examples of coin-types referring to agonistic contests. That they do not, however, allude to any particular victory in the games is evident from the way in which the types are from the first made subservient to the denominations of the coin; thus

the quadriga is made use of to indicate a *Tetradrachm*, while two horses stand for a *Didrachm*, and a man riding a single horse is the distinctive type of the *Drachm*.

The head in the centre of the reverse may be assumed to be that of the presiding goddess of the island of Ortygia, Artemis, who is identified with the water nymph Arethusa, although on these early specimens the head is not accompanied by the dolphins which on later coins symbolize the salt waves of the harbour surrounding the island of Ortygia in which the fountain of Arethusa gushed forth.

Circ. B. C. 500–478.

To this period, which terminates with the death of Gelon, may be attributed the following:—

Fig. 93.

ΣYRAϘOΣION, ΣYRAKOΣION Female head surrounded by dolphins.	Quadriga with Nike above (Fig. 93) . Æ Tetradr.
,, Id.	Man riding one and leading a second horse . . . . . [Gardner, *Types*, Pl. II. 7, 11] Æ Didr.
,, Id. (no dolphins).	Horseman . . . . . Æ Drachm.
ΣYRA Female head.	Sepia . . . . . Æ Litra.
Female head.	ΣYRA Wheel . . . . Æ Obol.

In the year B.C. 480 Gelon gained his famous victory over the Carthaginians at Himera, and, by the intervention of his wife Demarete, concluded a peace with his vanquished foes, the conditions of which were so much more favourable than they had been led to expect, that in gratitude they presented Demarete with a hundred talents of gold, from the proceeds of which were struck, circ. B. C. 479, the celebrated Syracusan medallions, or properly speaking Pentekontalitra (or Dekadrachms), surnamed *Demareteia* (Diod. xi. 26).

Fig. 94.

ΣYRAKOΣION Head of Nike crowned with olive, around, dolphins (Fig. 94).	Slow quadriga, the horses crowned by flying Nike. In ex. a lion. Æ Dekadr.

In the issue of these magnificent coins immediately after a great victory, which for the Sicilian Greeks was an event fully as momentous as the contemporary victories over the Persians at Salamis and Plataea were for the people of Greece proper, it might well be thought that they would have been made in some way commemorative of the occasion, and it has consequently been suggested that the Lion on the reverse may be a symbol of Libya, as it certainly is on some Carthaginian coins. But it may be contended that, if any allusion to the vanquished Carthaginians had been meant, it would surely have been contained in the principal type and not in a mere adjunct symbol. The head of Nike and the victorious quadriga both refer to agonistic victories and not to victories in war. The Lion may consequently be taken in connection with the main type as symbolizing the god in whose honour the games were held, who may therefore in this instance have been Apollo. (Cf. the contemporary coins of Leontini where the Lion is the constant symbol of that God.)

Besides the dekadrachm there is a tetradrachm and an obol of this coinage. (Head, *Coinage of Syracuse*, Pl. I. 11, 12.)

Circ. B. C. 480–415.

Fig. 95.

The earlier coins of this period, which have been elsewhere attributed by me (*op. cit.* p. 10) to the reign of Hieron, are distinguished by the sea-monster or *pistrix*, which replaces the lion in the exergue of the reverse. If the lion symbolized games held in honour of Apollo, the pistrix in a similar way may have indicated Poseidon as the divinity in whose name the contests took place. The tetradrachms with the pistrix are of a somewhat hard style, which is characteristic of the early transitional period. The hair of the goddess on the obverse is variously arranged on different specimens, but is usually bound with a plain cord or fillet.

Fig. 96.

During the Democracy which succeeded the expulsion of the Gelonian dynasty in B.C. 466, the tetradrachms of Syracuse exhibit a greater freedom of style and variety of treatment than had been previously usual (Figs. 95–97). The head of the goddess assumes larger proportions, and the surrounding dolphins are less formally arranged and less conspicuous. The hair of the female head is sometimes confined in a sphendone, some-

times in a bag or saccos, and sometimes gathered up and bound by a cord passing four times round it. (Cf. B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XVII. 35, 36.)

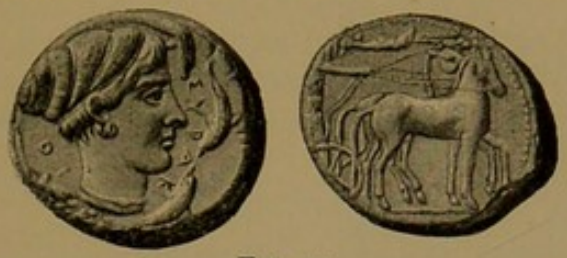

Fig. 97.

It is in this period that the coinage of bronze commences at Syracuse.

ΣΥΡΑ Head of nymph. | ⁘ Sepia . . . . . *Trias* Æ ·6–·4

Circ. B. C. 415–405.

It is probable that, after the destruction of the Athenian armaments B.C. 412, great reforms were effected in the coinage of Syracuse. One of these appears to have been the institution for the first time of a coinage in gold.

Head of Herakles in lion's skin . .
[B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XVII. 39.]
ΣΥΡΑ Head of Pallas.

Head of Pallas.

ΣΥΡΑ Quadripartite incuse square with female head in centre . Ⱥ wt. 18 grs.
Aegis on which Gorgon head . . . . Ⱥ wt. 11 grs.
ΣΥΡΑ Quadratum incusum with wheel in centre . . . . . Ⱥ wt. 9 grs.

For the value in silver of these gold coins, see my *Coinage of Syracuse*, p. 17.

Fig. 98.

Another innovation which must also have been introduced about this time was that the die-engraver was permitted to place his name on the coins (Fig. 98 and B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XVII. 40, with artist's name ΕΥΜΗΝΟΥ). This shows that the beauty of the State currency was now regarded as a matter of public interest. The list of Syracusan die-engravers is given p. 100. The tetradrachms now become highly ornate in style and great variety is apparent in the arrangement of the hair of the goddess on the obverse, while on the reverse the horses of the chariot now no longer walk, but are in high action, galloping or prancing.

About this time the letter Ω begins to be seen on coins of Syracuse and other Sicilian towns. We can fix no exact date when it came into universal use, but for convenience sake we may be allowed to attribute all coins with ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ to the period before the accession of Dionysius, B. C. 405. Those with ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ would be for the most part subsequent to that date.

A new type for the drachm was introduced about this time:—

ΣΥRΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ Head of goddess with dolphins.

ΛΕΥΚΑΣΠΙΣ Hero naked, armed with helmet, shield, and sword, charging to r. . . . . Æ Drachm.

Leucaspis was a native Sicilian hero, who, according to Diod. (iv. 23), was one of the leaders of the Sicanians slain by Herakles on his passage from Syracuse across the centre of the island. A later variety of this drachm recurs in the next period.

Circ. B. C. 405–345.

To the time of Dionysius and his successors must be classed the finest of all the Syracusan coins both in gold and silver.

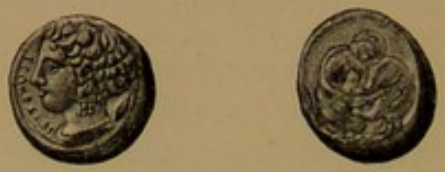

Fig. 99.

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ Head of goddess.
ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Young male head (river Anapus ?).

Herakles and lion (Fig. 99). Æ 90 grs.
ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Free horse. Æ 45 grs. [Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. B. 13.]

If the proportionate value of gold to silver was at this time as 1 : 15 as has been supposed (Head, *Coinage of Syracuse*, p. 79), these coins must have passed as pieces of 100 and 50 litrae respectively.

Fig. 100.

Head of Persephone crowned with corn-leaves and surrounded by dolphins. Beneath, in faint characters ΕΥΑΙΝΕΤΟΥ (engraver's name).

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Victorious quadriga in exergue, ΑΘΛΑ, helmet, thorax, greaves, and shield (Fig. 100) . . . Æ Dekadr. 667·5 grs.

Fig. 101.

Female head with hair in net; around, dolphins, signed ΚΙΜΩΝ	Similar (Fig. 101) . . . Æ Dekadr.

Of these two magnificent dekadrachms the one which is signed by Euainetos is the *chef d'œuvre* of the art of coin-engraving, and as such it seems to have been generally recognized in antiquity, for it served as a model not only for the coins of many other Sicilian towns (e. g. Panormus, Centuripae, etc.), but for some coins in Greece proper, such as those of the Opuntian Locrians [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXII. 24].

Among the many beautiful Syracusan tetradrachms of this age the following by Kimon and Eukleides are the most striking:—

Fig. 102.

ΑΡΕΘΟΣΑ Head of Arethusa facing, her hair floating in loose locks, among which dolphins are swimming. On the band across her forehead the artist's name ΚΙΜΩΝ.	ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Quadriga; above, Nike: in exergue, ear of corn (Fig. 102) . . Æ Tetradr.

Fig. 103.

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Athena facing, in richly adorned helmet with crest and feathers. On it the artist's name ΕΥΚΛΕΙΔΑ, around, dolphins.	Persephone with torch, driving victorious quadriga: in exergue, ear of corn (Fig. 103) . . . Æ Tetradr.

There are many other fine tetradrachms of this time, both with and without the names of artists (Head, *Coinage of Syracuse*, Pl. V.), also the following drachms:—

Head of Athena facing, as on coin by Eukleides . . . . . [Gardner, *Types*, Pl. VI. 40, 35.]	ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Leucaspis with helmet, spear, and shield, in fighting attitude before an altar. In front, a dead ram. Æ Drachm.

The half drachms repeat for the most part the types of the tetradrachm. On the smaller coins the sepia still distinguishes the litra, and the wheel the obol.

Bronze Coinage.

Head of nymph.
Id.
Id.
ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙ[ΩΝ Id.

Star in quadripartite inc. sq. . Æ ·65
ΣΥΡΑ Wheel and two dolphins. Æ ·65
„ Sepia . . . . . Æ ·6
Trident . . . . . Æ ·45

Circ. B.C. 345–317.

In B.C. 345 Timoleon of Corinth, under the special protection of the great goddesses of Sicily, Demeter and Persephone, left his native land to fulfil his divine mission of liberating Sicily from her tyrants (Plut., *Tim.* 8; Diod. xvi. 66). The democratical form of government was now re-established at Syracuse. At the same time an entirely new currency was issued, wherein electrum supplanted the pure gold previously in circulation. By this change the State effected a saving of some 20 per cent. (Head, *op. cit.*, p. 26). The Corinthian silver stater, equivalent in value to an Attic didrachm, was also substituted for the tetradrachm as the principal silver coin.

Electrum Coinage.

Fig. 104.

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Apollo.

Head of Apollo. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXVI. 34.]
ΙΕΥΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ Head of Zeus. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXVI. 35.]
Head of Apollo.

Head of Arethusa.

ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ Head of Artemis (Fig. 104).
EL. 112·5 grs.=100 litr.
ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Tripod . . . . .
EL. 56·2 grs.=50 litr.
„ Pegasos • • • . . .
EL. 33·7 grs.=30 litr.
„ Lyre . . . . . .
EL. 28·12 grs.=25 litr.
Sepia . . EL. 11·25 grs.=10 litr.

Silver Coinage.

Fig. 105.

ΙΕΥΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ Head of Zeus.

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Pallas in Corinthian helmet without crest.

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Pegasos. [Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. B. 16] . . . . . Æ Stater 132 grs.=10 litr.
Pegasos (Fig. 105) . . . . . Æ Stater 135 grs.=10 litr.

Head of Arethusa with dolphins.	Pegasos . . Æ 40·5 grs. = 3 litr.
Head of Kyane; symbol, lion's head (mouth of fountain).	Pegasos . . Æ 40·5 grs. = 3 litr.
Head of Arethusa.	Half Pegasos . Æ 20·25 grs. = 1½ litr.
Head of Kyane (symbol, lion's head).	Id. . . . . Æ 20·25 grs. = 1½ litr.
Id. Id.	Sepia . . . Æ 13·5 grs. = 1 litr.
Head of Pallas facing.	Horseman . Æ 33·75 grs. = 2½ litr.
Janiform female head laureate.	Free horse . Æ 27 grs. = 2 litr.

The prevalence of the Pegasos as a Syracusan type is of course owing to the influence of the money of Corinth. The head of Zeus Eleutherios and the free horse speak for themselves as symbols of freedom and democracy.

Another important reform which seems to have been introduced by Timoleon was the issue of bronze coins of substantial weight and having an intrinsic value in themselves, although still perhaps representing a value somewhat greater than their weight. These heavy bronze coins were probably struck to meet a demand for money in the Sikel districts of Sicily which, by Timoleon's means, were brought into direct and frequent intercourse with Syracuse.

Bronze Coinage.

Inscr. ΣΥΡΑ *or* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ.

Head of Pallas in Corinthian helmet.	Star-fish between two dolphins Æ 1·15
Id.	Sea-horse . . . . . Æ ·8
Head of bearded hero, Archias, in Corinthian helmet.	Pegasos and dolphin . . . Æ 1·05
Head of Persephone.	Pegasos . . . . . Æ ·85
Head of Aphrodite.	Half Pegasos . . . . . Æ ·6
Head of Anapus facing.	Half Pegasos . . . . . Æ ·65
Female head.	Dolphin and scallop . . . Æ ·7
ΙΕΥΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ Head of Zeus.	Free horse . . . . . Æ 1·0
Id. [Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. B. 17.]	Half Pegasos . . . . . Æ ·95
Id.	Fulmen . . . . . Æ ·95–·65
Id.	Sepia . . . . . Æ ·65
Id. [Imhoof, *op. cit.*, Pl. B. 18.]	Swastica . . . . . Æ ·9
Id. [Imhoof, *op. cit.*, Pl. B. 19 and 20.]	Shell; around, three dolphins, or sepia. Æ ·7
Head of Kyane (?) facing.	Id. . . . . Æ ·55
Head of Apollo.	Pegasos . . . . . Æ ·7
[ΙΕΥΣ ΕΛ]ΛΑΝΙΟ[Σ] Head of Zeus. [Imhoof, *op. cit.*, Pl. B. 21.]	Dog barking . . . . . Æ ·7
Head of Apollo. [Imhoof, *op. cit.*, Pl. 22.]	Dog lying, head reverted . . Æ ·6

The head of Archias as Oekist of Syracuse is most appropriate at the time of Timoleon's recolonization. With regard to the river Anapus and the fountain Kyane, see Aelian (*Var. Hist.*, xxxiii.).

The largest of these Syracusan bronze coins were extensively used in Sicily, chiefly by the Sikel towns, as blanks or *flans* on which to strike their own types.

Reign of Agathocles, B. C. 317–289.

The coins struck while Agathocles was ruler of Syracuse do not all bear his name. They fall into three periods, as follows:—

I. B. C. 317–310. *Gold.* Attic drachms, tetrobols, and diobols.
Silver. Tetradrachms, staters (Corinthian), and drachms.
Bronze.
All reading ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ and without the name of Agathocles.

II. B. C. 310–307. *Gold.* Stater reading ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ.
Silver. Tetradr. „ ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ—ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΟΣ.
„ „ ΚΟΡΑΣ—ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΟΣ.
„ „ ΚΟΡΑΣ—ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ.
Bronze coins „ ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ.

III. B. C. 307–289. *Gold.* Staters (wt. 90 grs.) reading—
ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ.
Bronze coins with same inscr.
Silver. Corinthian staters of reduced weight.

Period I. Circ. B. C. 317–310.

GOLD AND SILVER. ATTIC WEIGHT.

FIG. 106.

Head of young Ares (?) laureate. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXV. 27.]

Head of Persephone.

Head of Persephone (Fig. 106).

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of young Ares (?) laur. [Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. B. 23.]

Head of Pallas in crested Corinthian helmet.

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Biga. *Symbol:* Triskelis . . . . Æ Drachm and Tetrobol.

„ Bull . . Æ Diobol.

„ Quadriga. *Symbol:* Triskelis . . Æ Tetradr.

Triskelis . . . . . Æ Drachm.

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Pegasos. *Symbol:* Triskelis . . Æ Corinthian Stater.

BRONZE.

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Persephone.

Young male head laur.

Bull butting. Symbols and letters various . . . . . Æ ·9–·7

Triskelis . . . . . Æ ·75

The Triskelis or Triquetra does not occur on any Sicilian coins before the time of Agathocles, who appears to have adopted it in virtue of his claim of sovereignty over all Sicily.

The type of the gold coins above described seems to have been borrowed from that of the gold staters of Philip of Macedon.

Period II. Circ. B.C. 310–307.

GOLD AND SILVER. ATTIC WEIGHT.

Young head wearing elephant's skin.	ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ Winged Pallas armed, standing; at her feet, owl *AV* Stater.

This coin was probably struck soon after the victory of Agathocles over the Carthaginians in Africa (Diod. xxii. 11), B.C. 310, before which he let fly a number of owls, the favourite birds of Athena, which, perching upon the shields and helmets of the soldiers, revived their fainting spirits. The absence of the royal title proves that it was struck before B.C. 307.

FIG. 107.

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Persephone with flowing hair. ΚΟΡΑΣ Similar (Fig. 107).	ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΟΣ Nike erecting trophy. *Symbol:* Triskelis *AR* Tetradr. ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΟΣ or ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ Similar . . . . . *AR* Tetradr.

Little by little Agathocles seems to have taken into his own hands the right of coinage, for the inscription ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ is first dropped on the gold, next on the silver, and finally, as will be seen, upon the bronze. The adjective ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΟΣ agrees perhaps with ΝΙΚΗ understood in the type.

BRONZE.

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Young male head diademed. ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ Head of Artemis. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Pallas in crested Corinthian helmet. Head of Pallas as above. Id.	Lion. *Symbol:* club . . . *Æ* ·85 ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Fulmen . . *Æ* ·85 Pegasos . . . . . *Æ* ·85 ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Horseman *Æ* ·8–·65 ,, Fulmen . . *Æ* ·55

Period III. B.C. 307–289.

In B.C. 307 Agathocles assumed the title *βασιλεύς*, following in this the example set by Antigonus, who had adopted the title, 'king,' in the same year.

Head of Pallas in crested Corinthian helmet.	ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ Fulmen. *AV* 90 grs.

[B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXV. 30.]

Similar (helmet without crest). | Pegasos. *Symbol:* Triskelis or star . . Æ 108 grs.

[B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXV. 31.]

ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ Head of Artemis. | ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ Fulmen. Æ ·85

The gold staters of this time follow the old Syracusan gold standard which prevailed in the reign of Dionysius (p. 154). But as gold in the time of Agathocles was only worth about twelve times as much as silver, whereas in that of Dionysius it had stood at 15 : 1, the stater of 90 grs. would be equivalent only to 80 silver litrae instead of 100, as of old. In consequence perhaps of the altered relations of gold and silver, the weight of the Corinthian stater, as issued at Syracuse, was proportionately reduced from 10 to 8 litrae.

Democracy, B.C. 289–287.

On the death of Agathocles republican institutions were restored for the space of about two years, during which the worship of Zeus Eleutherios becomes again apparent on the coinage.

ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ Head of Artemis.
ΔΙΟΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΥ Head of Zeus. | ΔΙΟΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΥ Fulmen Æ ·8
ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Fulmen . . Æ ·8

Hicetas, B.C. 287–278.

Next follows the tyranny of Hicetas, whose name appears as chief magistrate on the gold money only. The silver and bronze, which as I have elsewhere shown (*Coinage of Syracuse*, p. 54) can only belong to the time of Hicetas, are without his name.

Fig. 108.

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Persephone. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXV. 32.]
Head of Persephone with long hair. *Symbols:* Bee, bucranium, etc. (Fig. 108).

ΕΠΙ ΙΚΕΤΑ Biga. *Symbols:* Moon, star, [sun], etc. . . *Æ* 67·5 grs.
ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Quadriga. *Symbol:* Star, etc. . . . . Æ 202·5 grs.

Of the above coins the gold drachm was worth 60, and the silver coin 15 litrae. The tetradrachm was never struck at Syracuse after the reign of Agathocles.

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Persephone with long hair.
ΔΙΟΣ ΕΛΛΑΝΙΟΥ Young laureate head of Zeus Hellenios. | Biga. *Symbol:* Star . . . Æ ·9–·8

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Eagle on fulmen . . Æ ·8

[Gardner, *Types Gr. C.*, Pl. XI. 25.]

This last type was adopted by the Mamertines after their seizure of Messana, B.C. 282; the head on the obverse of the Mamertine coin is, however, there called Ares.

Time of Pyrrhus in Sicily, B.C. 278–276.

The following Syracusan coins probably belong to the time of Pyrrhus's expedition into Sicily (Head, *Coinage of Syracuse*, p. 58):—

Head of Persephone, hair long.	ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ	Nike in biga . . .	Æ 67·5 grs.
ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Similar.		Torch in oak-wreath . .	Æ 1·0
,, Head of young Herakles.		Pallas in fighting attitude	Æ ·9–·8

This Pallas Promachos is the Macedonian Athena Alkis, a type which first occurs on coins struck by Ptolemy Soter in Egypt for Alexander the son of Roxana, next on silver coins of Pyrrhus struck during his Italian and Sicilian campaigns, and on these bronze Syracusan coins, and again on the coins of Antigonus Gonatas, B.C. 277–239, and on those of Philip V, B.C. 220–179.

Hieron II, B.C. 275–216.

After the departure of Pyrrhus, one of his young officers named Hieron was elected general of the army. He soon rose to great power in the Councils of the Republic, and after his victory over the Mamertines, B.C. 270, received the title *βασιλεύς*.

Head of Persephone (various symbols). [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLVI. 30.]	ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ	Biga . .	Æ 67·5 grs.

The silver coins which belong to the reign of Hieron may be divided into five classes as follows:—

Class A. *With inscr.* ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ.

Head of Pallas. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLVI. 32.]	Pegasos		Æ 90 grs.

Class B. *With inscr.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ *and portrait of Hieron.*

Fig. 109.

Head of Hiêron diademed.	Quadriga (Fig. 109)		Æ 432 grs. = 32 litr.

Class C. *With inscr.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ ΓΕΛΩΝΟΣ *and portrait of Gelon.*

Head of Gelon diademed.	Biga . . . . . Æ 108 grs.=8 litr.
Id.	Eagle on fulmen Æ 54 grs.=4 litr.
Head of Hieron or Gelon.	ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ XII . . . . . Æ 13·5 grs.=1 litr.
Id.	ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ ΓΕΛΩΝΟΣ XII . . Æ 13·5 grs.=1 litr.

Class D. *With inscr.* ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔΟΣ *and portrait of Philistis.*

Fig. 110.

Head of Philistis veiled.	Quadriga . Æ 243 grs.=20 litr.(?).
Id.	Id. (Fig. 110) Æ 216 grs.=16 litr.
Id.	Biga . . . Æ 67·5 grs.=5 litr.

The head of Queen Philistis, the wife of Hieron, on these coins should be compared with that of Arsinoë on the contemporary Egyptian coinage. Whether the Gelon of the coins is the son of Hieron, who died before his father, or whether it is intended to be a portrait of the original tyrant of that name, regarded in the light of the deified founder of the royal house, is doubtful. The use of Roman numerals at Syracuse before the capture of the city by the Romans is proved by the litrae reading ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ ΓΕΛΩΝΟΣ XII. Cf. bronze coins of Rhegium and the Mamertini of the same date, also with Roman numerals. The silver litra marked XII must have been valued at 12 copper litrae, or litrae of account (Head, *op. cit.*, p. 74).

Class E. *Gold and Silver, with inscr.* ΣΙΚΕΛΙΩΤΑΝ.

Head of Demeter veiled.	Biga . . . . N 67·5 grs.=60 litr.
Id. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLVI. 34.]	Quadriga Æ 108, 54 and 27 grs.=8, 4, and 2 Litrae.

On all the coins of this class there is a monogram composed of the letters I and Σ, which may stand for ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ—ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ.

On the conclusion of the First Punic War, B. C. 241, when Sicily was divided between the Romans and Hieron, the coins with this inscription were probably struck for circulation throughout the dominions of the latter.

Bronze coins, reading ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ.

Head of Hieron.	Biga . . . . . Æ 1·4
Id.	Armed horseman . . . . . Æ 1·0

Head of Poseidon.	Trident . . . . . Æ ·85
Head of Persephone.	Pegasos . . . . . Æ ·9
Head of nymph.	Id. . . . . Æ ·6
Head of Persephone.	IE Bull; above, club . . . Æ ·7–·65
Head of Apollo.	Free horse . . . . . Æ ·65

Hieronymus, B. C. 216–215.

Fig. 111.

Hieron was succeeded by his grandson Hieronymus in B. C. 216. The following are the coins which were struck during his short reign:—

Head of Persephone.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΙΕΡΩΝΥΜΟΥ Fulmen Æ 33·75 grs. = 30 litr.
Head of Hieronymus (Fig. 111).	„ „ Fulmen Æ 324 grs. 135 grs. & 67·5 grs. = 24, 10 & 5 litr.
Similar.	Similar . . . . . Æ ·85

Democracy, B.C. 215–212.

Fig. 112.

After the assassination of Hieronymus, a Republic was once more proclaimed. Syracuse did not, however, return to the Roman alliance, which had been assiduously cultivated by Hieron and which his grandson had most unwisely broken off. The great Greek city of the West fell before the Roman arms in B. C. 212, and two years afterwards the whole island was a province of the Roman Republic. The following are the coins which belong to this latest period of Syracusan autonomy:—

Female head l. wearing stephanos adorned with floral ornaments.	ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Chariot of six horses Æ 67·5 grs. = 60 litrae.
Head of Pallas. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLVII. 36.]	ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Artemis huntress with dog . . . . Æ 45 grs. = 40 litr.
Id.	ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Id. Æ 162 grs. = 12 litr.
Id.	„ Fulmen Æ 108 grs. = 8 litr.
Head of Zeus (Fig. 112).	„ Quadriga Æ 216 grs. = 16 litr.
Head of Persephone . . . . . [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLVII. 39.]	„ Id. . Æ 108 grs. = 8 litr.

Head of bearded Herakles . . . . [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLVII. 38.]	ΣYPAKOΣIΩN Biga Æ 81 grs. = 6 litr.
Head of Apollo.	,, Nike carrying trophy . . . Æ 54 grs. = 4 litr.
Head of Persephone.	,, Zeus resting on spear . . . Æ 135 grs. = 10 litr.
Head of Apollo.	,, Nike (?) with scroll and palm . Æ 33·75 grs. = 2½ litr.
Head of Artemis.	ΣYPAKOΣIOI Owl . . . . . Æ 16·87 grs. = 1¼ litr.
Head of Pallas.	ΣYPAKOΣIOI ∴ XIII . . . . . Æ 13·5 grs. = 1 litr.
Head of Herakles . . . . . [Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 33.]	ΣYPAKOΣIOI XII Æ 7·4 grs. = ½ litr. (?).

The figure of Zeus resting on a spear has been shown by G. Abeken (*Annali dell' Inst.* 1839, p. 62) to represent the statue of Zeus Strategos or Jupiter Imperator mentioned by Cicero (*Verr.*, iv. 58). That of Artemis is probably also the copy of some famous statue.

The Roman numerals ∴ XIII are to be understood as 13⅓ copper litrae. This indicates a further depreciation in the nominal value of the unit of account (Mommsen, i. p. 116; Head, *l.c.* But see also Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 33). The bronze issues between the death of Hieronymus and the capture of the city were the following:—

Head of Poseidon.	ΣYPAKOΣIΩN Trident between dolphins . . . . . Æ ·8–·55
Head of Apollo.	,, The Dioskuri Æ ·85
Id.	,, Tripod . . Æ ·9

Syracuse under Roman Dominion, B.C. 210–(?).

Syracuse, in common with most other Sicilian towns, was allowed by the Romans to strike bronze money for a long time after her capture. Many of the following coin-types are very late, especially those which are derived from the worship of Isis.

Head of Zeus.	ΣYPAKOΣIΩN Simulacrum of Isis (?) in triumphal quadriga. She holds torch . . Æ 1·0
Id.	,, City standing, holds rudder and sceptre Æ ·85
Id.	,, Nike in biga . . . Æ ·9–·8
Id.	,, Eagle on fulmen . Æ ·8
Head of Artemis.	,, Nike carrying palm Æ ·9
Head of Pallas.	,, Nike sacrificing bull Æ ·8
Head of Serapis.	,, Isis standing, with sistrum . Æ ·75
Head of Isis.	,, Head-dress of Isis . Æ ·7

Head of Persephone.	ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ	Demeter standing, with torch and sceptre . Æ ·75
Id.	,,	Wreath of corn Æ ·6
Head of Demeter.	,,	Crossed torches . . Æ ·65
Head of Apollo.	,,	Torch . . . Æ ·6
Head of Zeus (?).	,,	Tripod . . . Æ ·4
Head of Apollo.	,,	Sacrificial cap, galerus . . . Æ ·6
Head of Demeter veiled.	,,	Quiver, bow, and arrow, crossed, Æ ·6
Head of Helios.	,,	Naked figure of Egyptian style . Æ ·75
Head of Janus.	,,	Quiver (?) . Æ ·6
Head of Asklepios.	,,	Serpent staff Æ ·5

Tauromenium, which stood on a lofty height, Mount Taurus, near the site of the ancient Naxus, was a Sikel fortress built in B.C. 396. Subsequently, B.C. 358, the exiled inhabitants of Naxus occupied the place. It then became an important Greek town. It was for some time the head-quarters of Timoleon, while he was occupied in liberating Sicily from her tyrants, and this is the period to which its largest bronze coins are to be attributed. Subsequently it passed under the dominion of Hieron II, and after the fall of Syracuse, B.C. 212, under that of Rome. The coins of Tauromenium fall into two periods.

Circ. B.C. 358–275.

ΑΡΧΑΓΕΤΑΣ	Head of Apollo.	ΤΑΥΡΟΜΕΝΙΤΑΝ Bull, often man-headed, walking. *Symbol,* Grapes . Æ 1·
Id.		,, Bull butting . . Æ ·8
Id.		,, Forepart of bull . Æ ·65

The worship of Apollo Archegetes, which the Naxians brought with them from Greece, was kept up by the people of Tauromenium. According to Thucydides (vi. 3) whenever any sacred Theori left Sicily they sacrificed at the altar of this god before setting sail. The Bull on the reverse seems, from the symbol which accompanies it, to stand in this instance for Dionysos rather than for a River.

ΑΡΧΑΓΕΤΑΣ	Head of Apollo.	ΤΑΥΡΟΜΕΝΙΤΑΝ Lyre or Tripod . Æ ·85
,,	Id.	,, Bunch of grapes . Æ ·55
ΣΑΡΔΩΙ	Female head in stephanos.	Grapes and leaves . . . . . Æ ·6

Whether this last coin is rightly attributed to Tauromenium is doubtful. The legend of the obverse remains unexplained (Imhoof, *Berl. Blätt.*, v. 59).

Circ. B.C. 275–210.

Head of Apollo.

Id. *Symbols:* bee, cicada, club, etc.

Head of Pallas.

Head of Apollo. *Symbol:* Star . .
[B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLVII. 40.]
Bull's head facing.

ΤΑΥΡΟΜΕΝΙΤΑΝ Tripod . . . .
Æ 33·75 grs. = 30 litr.
„ Id. Various monograms . . . Æ 16·8 grs. = 15 litr.
ΤΑΥΡΟΜΕΝΙΤΑΝ Pegasos . . .
Æ 90 grs.
„ Tripod . . . .
Æ 54 grs. = 4 litr.
ΤΑΥΡΟΜ Grapes. Æ 13·5 grs. = 1 litr.

The weights here given are the normal weights (Head, *op. cit.*, pp. 79–80). The precise date of the issue of these gold and silver coins cannot be fixed with certainty, but we may place them preferably in the interval between the death of Hieron II, B.C. 216, and the constitution of the Roman province of Sicily, B.C. 210:—

Head of bearded Herakles wearing taenia.
Head of Apollo, behind, monogr.
ΤΑΥΡΟΜΕΝΙΤΑΝ Head of young Dionysos.
Head of Pallas.
Head of Apollo.
Head of Dionysos.
Head of Pallas.
Head of young Dionysos.

ΤΑΥΡΟΜΕΝΙΤΑΝ Bull . Æ 1·–·8
„ Tripod . Æ ·8
ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ Id. . . Æ ·8
ΤΑΥΡΟΜΕΝΙΤΑΝ Pegasos. Æ ·9–·7
„ Bull. . Æ ·8–·6
„ Bull. . Æ ·6
„ Owl . . Æ ·75
„ Dionysos standing, holds thyrsos, at his feet, panther. Æ ·9

Although Tauromenium retained a nominal independence under the Romans, and in the reign of Augustus received a Roman colony, it does not appear to have coined money after B.C. 210.

Tyndaris, on the north coast of Sicily, near Mylae, and about thirty-six miles west of Messana, was founded by Dionysius the Elder B.C. 395, and peopled with Messenian exiles from Naupactus and Peloponnesus expelled from Greece by the Spartans at the close of the Peloponnesian war. The Messenians called their new city Tyndaris, after the Dioskuri sons of Tyndareus, whom they claimed as natives of Messenia, *τοὺς Διοσκούρους μᾶλλόν τι αὐτοῖς καὶ οὐ Λακεδαιμονίοις προσήκειν νομίζουσι* (Paus. iii. 26, 3). The worship of Helen as Tyndaris falls also into the same mythological cycle.

The coins of Tyndaris are of three periods:—

Circ. B.C. 395–345.

ΤΥΝΔΑΡΙΣ Head of Helen wearing stephane.
ΤΥΝΔΑΡΙΣ Head of Helen wearing stephane. Behind, star.

Free horse; above, two stars . . .
Æ 11 grs.
One of the Dioskuri . . . Æ ·85

Circ. B.C. 344.

ΤΥΝΔΑΡΙΔΟΣ Head of Apollo.

ΤΥΝΔΑΡΙΤΑΝ Head of Persephone in corn-wreath.
ΤΥΝΔΑΡΙΤΑΝ Head of Apollo.
„ Id.

ΑΓΑΘΥΡΝΟΣ Warrior standing with shield and lance . . . . Æ ·75
ΣΩΤΗΡΕΣ The Dioskuri on horseback. Æ ·85
Horse's head . . . . . Æ ·65
Cock. *Symbols:* Star and locust. Æ ·65

The coin reading ΣΩΤΗΡΕΣ appears to belong to the time of Timoleon's expedition, when we hear of Tyndaris as espousing the cause of freedom. At a later period the town was in the hands of the Carthaginians, and to this time, perhaps, belong the coins which in their reverse-types seem to be copied from the well-known Carthaginian tetradrachms with the horse's head. Tyndaris does not appear to have struck money again until after the fall of Panormus.

Circ. B. C. 254–210.

Female head veiled.	ΤΥΝΔΑΡΙΤΑΝ The Dioskuri on horseback . . . . . Æ ·8
Id.	ΤΥΝΔΑΡΙΤΑΝ Zeus standing, holds fulmen and sceptre . . . . Æ ·8
Head of Zeus.	ΤΥΝΔΑΡΙΤΑΝ The Dioskuri standing . . . . . Æ ·8
Id.	ΤΥΝΔΑΡΙΤΑΝ Eagle on fulmen . . Æ ·7
Head of Poseidon.	,, Trident . . Æ ·65
Head of Pallas.	,, Caduceus between olive and corn . . . . . Æ ·7
Id.	ΤΥΝΔΑΡΙΤΑΝ Hermes standing . . Æ ·7
Female head veiled.	,, Caps of the Dioskuri. Æ ·65

The statue of Hermes on the reverse of one of these coins is doubtless the one mentioned by Cicero (*Verr.*, iv. 39) as, simulacrum Mercurii pulcherrimum. It had been carried off by the Carthaginians and was restored to the people of Tyndaris by Scipio.

For other varieties, see F. von Duhn (*Zeit. f. Num.*, iii. p. 27), and Imhoof (*Mon. Gr.*, p. 33).

Uncertain town.

Circ. B. C. 300(?).

Head of young river-god, horned, and crowned with reeds . . . . . [Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. B. 24, 25.]	ΘΗΡΑΙΩΝ(?) Pan playing syrinx before a large oblong chest (?) surmounted by the busts of three nymphs . . . . . Æ ·8

ISLANDS OF SICILY.

Lipara, the largest of the Aeolian islands, does not appear to have coined money before the middle of the fourth century B. C.

Circ. B. C. 350–300.

Young male head.	Dolphin above waves. Litra (?) Æ 1·2
Hephaestos seated, with hammer and kantharos.	ΛΙΠΑΡΑΙΟΝ Dolphin . . . . . Litra (?) Æ 1·–·75
Id.	,, ⁘ Hemilitron Æ ·85–·65

Also Trias, Hexas, and Uncia, all with marks of value.

Circ. B. C. 300.

Head of young Ares, laureate.	ΛΙΠΑΡΑΙΩΝ Trident . . . Æ ·8

The date of this last coin may easily be fixed by style, the head of Ares bearing a very close resemblance to that on the coins of Agathocles and the Mamertini. Shortly after B. C. 300 Lipara fell into the hands of the Carthaginians, who held it down to B. C. 251, when it was taken by the Romans. It is to this period of the Roman dominion that the following series of struck *aes grave* belongs:—

Circ. B. C. 251–217.

Head of Hephaestos, wearing conical pilos.	ΛΙΠΑΡΑΙΟΝ Stern of galley ⁘ Æ 1·5

Of this coinage there are also Quadrantes, Sextantes, and Unciae, all with marks of value and of weights which point to an As of from 1600–2000 grs. This is clearly identical with the Roman As of the Triental Reduction. The recurrence of the form ΛΙΠΑΡΑΙΟΝ in place of ΛΙΠΑΡΑΙΩΝ is unusual, and has induced some numismatists to attribute these heavy pieces to the fifth century. The advanced style of art exhibited by the head of Hephaestos is, however, quite conclusive as an argument for placing them after the Roman conquest.

Circ. B. C. 217–89.

After the Uncial Reduction, B. C. 217, the issue of heavy coins ceases, and they are succeeded by smaller coins of rude work without marks of value, and reading ΛΙΠΑΡΑΙΩΝ. The types of most frequent occurrence are the following:—

Small bronze coins.

Head of Poseidon.	Young Hephaestos standing.
Head of Hephaestos.	Hephaestos in fighting attitude.

After circ. B. C. 89.

Head of Hephaestos.	Γ. ΜΑΡΚΙΟC ΛΕΥ[*κίου*]. Γ. ΑCΩΝΕΥC. ΔΥΟ ΑΝΔΡ[ΕC] Forceps.

Here we have the names of two municipal Duumviri, Gaius Marcius Luci Filius and Gaius Asoneus. This is probably one of the last coins struck in the island.

Sardinia. Of this island there are no Greek coins. See Eckhel, vol. i. p. 270, and B. M. *Cat. Sic.*, p. 265.

MACEDON, THRACE,

AND THE EUROPEAN COASTS OF THE EUXINE.

As the origin of coinage in Thrace and Macedon has already been discussed in the Introduction it is unnecessary to recur to it here.

At the risk of laying myself open to the charge of a want of uniformity in the arrangement of this work, I have thought it advisable to deviate in the following pages, which treat of the coins of Macedon, Thrace, and the north-western and northern coasts of the Euxine, from the simple alphabetical method with the view of obtaining a more scientific classification. A reference to the Index at the end of the volume will enable the student to find the coins of the various towns and kings without difficulty.

Geographically, and chronologically, the money of these northern regions falls into seventeen groups, which I have distinguished by the letters A–H (Macedon and Paeonia), and I–R (Thrace and the northern coasts of the Black Sea).

I. MACEDON.

A. The Pangaean district with its port Neapolis. Silver staters, thirds, sixths, and twelfths, of the Babylonic standard (160 grs.) until circ. B. C. 411, when Neapolis, like Thasos, adopts the Phoenician standard.

	Before 480	480–411	411–350	
Orrescii	Æ			
Zaeelii	Æ			
. . . naei	Æ			
Neapolis	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
Eïon	EL. Æ	Æ		

B. Coinage on the Babylonic standard in the Emathian district.

	Before 480		
Lete	Æ		
Aegae	Æ		
Ichnae	Æ		
Tynteni(?)	Æ		

C. The Phoenician standard in the Bisaltian district, probably derived from Abdera.

	Before 480	Circ. 480–450	Circ. 450–350
Orrescii	Æ		
Bisaltae	Æ		
Mosses	Æ		
Edoni	Æ		
Getas	Æ		
Odomanti (?), etc.			
Derronicus	Æ		
Docimus	...	Æ	
Demetrius	...	Æ	
Bastareus	...	...	Æ
Therma	Æ		

D. The Euboic (Attic) standard among the Euboean colonies in Chalcidice until circ. B. C. 424, when it was generally superseded by the Phoenician.

	Before 480	480–424	424–400	400–358	358–280	Roman Period
Orthagoreia	...	...	...	Æ Æ		
Arnae	...	...	...	Æ		
Acanthus	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ Æ		
Uranopolis	...	...	...	...	Æ Æ	
Terone	Æ	Æ				
Sermyle	Æ					
Olynthus	Æ	Æ				
Chalcidice (Federal)	...	...	...	N Æ Æ		
Aphytis	...	...	Æ	Æ	...	Æ
Scione	...	Æ	...	Æ		
Mende	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ Æ		
Capsa	Æ					
Potidaea	Æ	Æ				
Cassandrea / Eurydicea	...	...	...	...	Æ	Æ
Bottice	...	...	Æ	Æ		
Dicaea	Æ	...	...	Æ		
Aeneia	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ		

E. Other Macedonian cities in the Strymonian and Bottiaean districts.

	480–424	424–400	400–358	358–336	Roman Period
Amphipolis	...	Æ	Æ Æ	...	Æ
Tragilus	Æ	Æ Æ	Æ		
Philippi	...	...	...	N Æ Æ	Æ
Methone	...	...	Æ		
Pydna	...	...	Æ		

F. Coinage of the Kings of Macedon.

G. Coinage of the Kings of Paeonia.

H. Macedon under the Romans.

	158–146	146–27	Imperial
Macedonia, *in genere*	Ar Æ	...	Æ
Macedonia Prima	Ar		
,, Secunda	Ar		
,, Quarta	Æ		
Amphaxitis	Ar Æ		
Amphipolis	...	Æ	Æ
Beroea	...	...	Æ
Edessa	...	...	Æ
Heraclea Sintica	...	...	Æ
Pella	Æ	Æ	Æ
Bottiaei	Ar Æ		
Phila	...	Æ	
Dium	...	...	Æ
Scotussa	...	Æ	
Stobi	...	...	Æ
Thessalonica	Æ	Æ	Æ

II. THRACE.

I. The Greek, etc. Towns of Southern Thrace.

	Before 480	480–424	424–400	400–350	350–197	After 197
Aenus	...	...	Ar	N Ar Æ	...	Æ
Maroneia	Ar	Ar	Ar	N Ar Æ	...	Ar Æ
Phytaeum	...	...	Ar			
Dicaea	Ar	Ar				
Abdera	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar Æ		
Trie	...	...	Ar			
Cypsela	...	...	...	Æ		

K. The Thracian Chersonese.

	Before 480	480–400	400–350	350–280	280–197	197–27	Imperial
Chersonesus	Ar	Ar	Ar Æ				
Aegospotami	...	Ar	Æ				
Agathopolis	...	...	...	Æ			
Alopeconnesus	...	...	Æ	Æ			
Cardia	...	...	Æ				
Lysimachia	...	...	...	...	Æ		
Coela	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Crithote	...	...	Æ				
Elaeus	...	...	...	Æ			
Madytus	...	...	Æ				
Sestus	...	...	Æ	...	...	Æ	Æ

L. The Islands of the Thracian Sea.

	Before 480	480–411	411–350	350–280	280–146	146–27	Imperial
Thasos	Ar	Ar	N Ar Æ	...	Ar Æ	Ar Æ	Æ
Samothrace	...	...	...	Ar Æ	...	Æ	
Imbros	...	...	...	Æ	...	...	Æ
Hephaestia in Lemnos	...	...	...	Æ	Æ	...	Æ

M. The European coast of the Propontis.

	Before 480	480–400	400–350	350–280	280–(?)	(?)–27	Imperial
Bisanthe	...	...	...	...	Æ		
Byzantium	...	...	Ar	Ar Æ	Ar Æ	Æ	Æ
Perinthus	...	...	...	Æ	...	...	Æ
Selymbria	Ar	Ar					
Odrysae	...	...	...	...	Æ		

N. The Western coast of the Euxine and the Danubian Provinces.

	Before 400	400–350	350–280	280–27	Imperial
Olbia	...	...	N Ar Æ	Ar Æ	Æ
Tyra	...	...	Ar Æ	...	Æ
Dacia (Province)	...	...	...	...	Æ
Viminacium	...	...	...	...	Æ
Callatia	...	...	Ar Æ	Æ	Æ
Dionysopolis	...	...	...	...	Æ
Istrus	...	...	Ar Æ	...	Æ
Marcianopolis	...	...	...	...	Æ
Nicopolis ad Istrum	...	...	...	...	Æ
Tomi	...	...	...	Æ	Æ
Odessus	...	...	...	Ar Æ	Æ
Anchialus	...	...	...	...	Æ
Apollonia	Ar	...	...	...	Æ
Mesembria	Ar	Ar Æ	...	Æ	Æ

O. The Tauric Chersonesus.

	400–350	350–300	After 300	Imperial
Cercine	...	...	Æ	
Chersonesus	Æ	Ar Æ	Ar Æ	Æ
Nymphaeum	Ar			
Panticapaeum	N Ar Æ	Ar Æ	Ar Æ	

P. Thracian Kings and Dynasts.

Q. Inland Towns of Thrace.

Bizya
Deultum
Hadrianopolis
Nicopolis ad Nestum
Pautalia
Philippopolis
Plotinopolis
Serdica
Topirus
Trajanopolis
} Æ of Imperial times.

R. Kings of the Scythians.

Bibliography of Macedon, Thrace, etc.

In addition to the numerous special monographs on the coins of various Macedonian and Thracian cities and kings which are to be found in the volumes of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, the *Revue numismatique*, the *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, and other periodicals, the following are some of the more important works to which the student of the money of northern Greece may be referred:—

B. V. Head and P. Gardner, *British Museum Catalogue of Greek Coins, Thrace*, 1877 (woodcuts).

B. V. Head, *British Museum Catalogue of Greek Coins, Macedon*, 1879 (woodcuts and map).

Cousinéry (E. M.), *Voyage dans la Macédoine*. Paris, 1831. 2 vols.

Leake (W. M.), *Northern Greece*, vol. iii. London, 1835.

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Duchesne et Bayet, *Archives des Missions scientifiques et littéraires*. Ser. iii. Tom. iii.

Heuzey (L.), *Mission archéologique de Macédoine*. Paris, 1864–76.

Brandis (J.), *Münz- Mass- und Gewichtswesen*. Anhang, pp. 517–548 and 575–584. Berlin, 1866.

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Imhoof-Blumer (F.), *Monnaies grecques*, pp. 38–131. Paris and Leipzig, 1883.

Imhoof-Blumer (F.), *Porträtköpfe auf antiken Münzen*, pp. 13–20. Leipzig, 1885.

Koehne (B.), *Description du Musée Kotchoubey*, 2 vols. St. Petersburg, 1857.

Adhering to the above classification, we now proceed to describe the coins of the several Macedonian and Thracian localities in detail.

A. The Pangaean District.

This mountainous region was inhabited by rude tribes whose chief occupation consisted in working the silver and gold mines with which the hills abounded. It is natural that among a population whose one staple of trade was gold and silver a currency should have been adopted at a much earlier period than was the case among agricultural or pastoral peoples.

The earliest Thraco-Macedonian gold and silver coins date from the earlier half of the sixth century B.C. In style and types they bear a striking resemblance to the coins of the island of Thasos.

In weight the largest denominations are octadrachms of the Phoenician standard, which was perhaps derived from the important city of Abdera. The staters however follow, for the most part, the Babylonic standard of the coins of Thasos, respecting the origin of which see the Introduction. The only known gold coin is uninscribed, but may be conjecturally attributed to the Orrescii. It is of the Phocaic standard.

Orrescii. Leake (*Northern Greece*, iii. p. 213) is of opinion that these people were identical with the Satrae and closely connected with the Bessi, or priests of the oracular temple of the Thracian Bacchus on Mt. Pangaeum, where the coins were probably struck.

Gold or Electrum. *Sixth Century* B.C.

Fig. 113.

A Centaur bearing a woman in his arms (Fig. 113).	Deep incuse square quartered . . . Ar or El. 252 grs.

Silver. *Before* B.C. 480.

Inscr. ΟRRΕΣΚΙΟΝ, ΟRRΗΣΚΙΟΝ, ΩRΗΣΚΙΟΝ, ΩRΗΣΚΙΩΝ, *etc.*

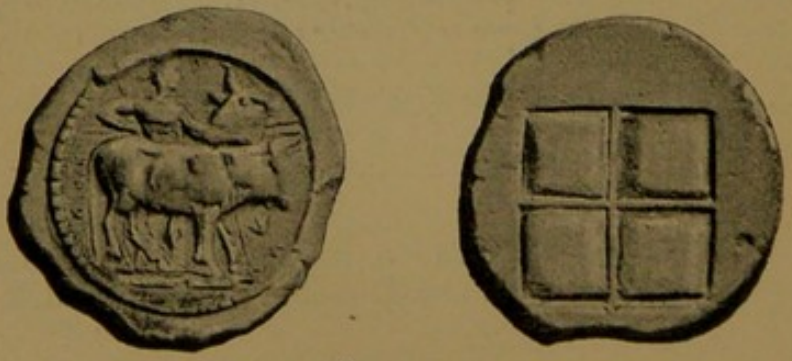

Fig. 114.

Naked man with two spears conducting two oxen.	Incuse square quartered (Fig. 114). . Æ Octadr. (Phoenician) 440 grs.
Man holding prancing horse by bridle. [B. M. *Cat. Mac.*, p. 146.]	Id. (sometimes diagonally divided) . . Æ Stater (Babylonic) 150 grs.
Centaur bearing off nymph. (See also Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 85.)	Id. . . . . Æ 157·8 grs.

. . . . . naei. As the inscription on this coin is incomplete it is only to be attributed by reason of its type and fabric, which are identical with coins of the Orrescii.

Before circ. B. C. 480.

. . . ΝΑΙΩ Centaur with nymph. [B. M. *Cat. Mac.*, p. 148.]	Incuse square quartered . Æ Stater.

Zaeelii. Known only from the following coin.

Before circ. B. C. 480.

Fig. 115.

ΙΑΙΕΛΕΩΝ Centaur with nymph.	Incuse square quartered (Fig. 115). . . Æ Stater.

Neapolis, the modern *Kavala*, lay on the coast at the foot of Mt. Pangaeum, opposite Thasos. Commercially it must have been a town of some importance, owing to its position at the only point where the great military high road through Thrace touched the sea. It was probably originally a Thasian settlement, subsequently tributary to Athens and partially occupied by Athenians, who derived much profit from the neighbouring Pangaean mines. Its silver coinage begins before B. C. 500 and continues in an unbroken series down to the time of Philip, exhibiting in fabric and weight much similarity to the money of Thasos. The Gorgon-head as a coin-type is perhaps of Euboean origin.

Circ. B. C. 500–411.

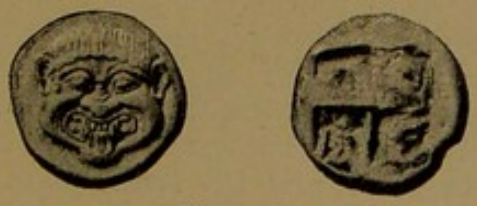

Fig. 116.

Gorgon-head (Fig. 116).	Incuse square . . Æ Stater 150 grs. . Æ Third 55 grs.

Circ. B. C. 411–350.

About B. C. 411 the Phoenician standard superseded the Babylonic at Thasos. The same change is noticeable at Neapolis.

Gorgon-head. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXI. 12.]	ΝΕΟΠ Head of Aphrodite (?) bound with wreath or plain cord . . . . Ar Drachm (Phoenician) 58 grs. Ar ½ Dr. 29 grs. Æ Size ·45

With regard to the head on the reverse of these coins, see Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 84.

Eïon, at the mouth of the Strymon, appears in early times to have been a prosperous port, but it was afterwards eclipsed, B.C. 437, by its near neighbour, Amphipolis. The attribution to this town of the coins with a duck or goose for type is due to their having been frequently found in this locality. Whether this bird is here an emblem of Apollo, like the swan, is very doubtful. Aquatic birds in large numbers are said still to haunt the shores and marsh-lands of lake Cercinitis and the mouth of the Strymon. The letters ⊙, Λ, Α, Η, and Ν, which occur on these little coins, may indicate a Federal currency, of which Eïon was only one of the mints.

Circ. B.C. 500–437.

Goose with head turned back; in field, lizard.	Incuse square	. El. Hecte 40 grs.
Id. without lizard.	,, ,,	. El. ½ Hecte 20 grs.
One or two geese, usually accompanied by lizard, often with letters in field. (B. M. *Cat. Mac.*, p. 72 sqq.)	,, ,,	. Ar 69 grs. Ar 20–13 grs. Ar 10 grs. Ar 6 grs.

B. Coinage on the Babylonic standard in the Emathian district.

Lete. This town stood at the issue of a glen leading through the Dysôron ridge of mountains which overlooked the plain of Therma, at a distance of from two to four hours journey northwards from that place. (*Archives des Missions scientifiques et littéraires*, Ser. iii. Tom. iii. pp. 276 sqq.) The rich coinage of a city so little known historically as Lete may be accounted for by the fact that it occupied a site commanding the route between the Pangaean district and the silver mines (*Herod.*, v. 17) on the one side, and the fertile plain of lower Macedonia on the other (see map in B. M. *Cat.*, *Macedon*).

The coinage of Lete closely resembles in style, fabric, and weight the money of the Orrescii and the other Pangaean tribes, and illustrates in a remarkable manner the cultus of the rude inhabitants of the mountain-ranges to the north of the Chalcidic peninsula. The coin-types all refer to the orgiastic rites practised in the worship of the mountain Bacchus which originated in the country of the Satrae or Satyrs (*Herod.*, vii. 111).

Before B. C. 500. *Lumpy fabric.*

FIG. 117.

Naked ithyphallic Silenos with horses' feet, ears, and tail, seizing by the wrist a woman clothed in a sleeveless talaric chiton with diploïs. Pellets in field.	Incuse square divided into four triangular parts (Fig. 117) . . . . Æ Stater, 154 grs.; ½ Stater, 77 grs.
Satyr squatting or kneeling, veretrum tenens. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Mac.*, p. 80.)	Incuse square . Æ 19 grs. (= 1½ obol).

Circ. B. C. 500–480. *Flatter fabric.*

Inscr. ΛΕΤΑΙΟΝ (retrograde), rarely legible.

Types as above. On this later series the incuse square is usually divided into four quadrilateral parts.

When Alexander I possessed himself of this region he appears to have monopolized the right of striking money, for none of the coins of Lete can be attributed to a later period than B. C. 480.

Concerning the type, see Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 81.

Aegae (later **Edessa**) was the original capital of the kingdom of Macedon, and the burial-place of its kings.

The early silver coins attributed to it recall, in their type of the kneeling he-goat, the story told of Karanos its founder, a brother of Pheidon, king of Argos, who was directed by an oracle 'to seek an empire by the guidance of goats.' Cf. a similar legend concerning Perdiccas I (*Herod.*, viii. 137).

The standard of the early coins of Aegae is the Babylonic, which must have penetrated into the highlands of Macedon by way of the Lydias valley through Lete and Ichnae (see map in B. M. *Cat.*, *Mac.*).

Circ. B. C. 500–480.

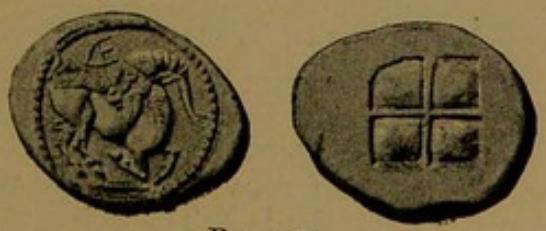

FIG. 118.

He-goat kneeling, looking back; above, various letters.	Quadripartite incuse square (Fig. 118). Æ Staters, 150 grs. Æ Small coins, 16 grs.

See also Imperial coins with inscr. ΕΔΕΣΣΑΙΩΝ (p. 212).

Ichnae, in lower Macedonia, lay between the Axius and the Lydias, not far from Pella. Herodotus (vii. 123) mentions it as one of the

towns in which the army of Xerxes halted before advancing southwards into Greece.

The silver coins of Ichnae follow the Pangaean (Babylonic and Phoenician) standards. The obverse types are likewise derived from the coins of the Orrescii. These two facts show where the earliest silver coinage of Macedon took its rise.

Circ. B. C. 480.

Fig. 119.

I]ΨNAI[ON Naked man walking between two oxen, one of which he holds by the collar.	Wheel in incuse square (Fig. 119) . . Æ Octadr. (Phoenician), 430 grs. (*Num. Chron.*, 1885, p. 3.)
I+NAIΩN or I+NAON (retrogr.) Warrior restraining a prancing horse.	Wheel (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. C. 18, and B. M. *Cat., Mac.*, p. 76) . . . . Æ Stater (Babylonic), 142 grs.

Tynteni. Site unknown.

Circ. B. C. 480.

TVNTENON Man holding prancing horse. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, iii. Pl. II. 1.)	Wheel with axle crossed by two transverse bars, in incuse square . . . Æ Stater, wt. 144 grs.

Another specimen is known without the inscription but with the symbol ⁘. These coins may be compared with that of Ichnae, in the vicinity of which they may have been struck (see Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 78).

C. Coins of Thraco-Macedonian Tribes in the Bisaltian district on the Phoenician standard.

BISALTAE. This tribe occupied the tract of land west of the Strymon, including the metalliferous mountains which separate the valley of the Strymon from Mygdonia. The coins of this people follow the Phoenician standard. When inscribed, they furnish us with several epigraphical peculiarities, such as C and < for B, Ν and L for Λ, etc. When uninscribed, they cannot be distinguished from coins of Alexander I of Macedon, who, after the retreat of the Persians, acquired the whole of the Bisaltian territory as far as the Strymon, together with its rich mines, and adopted at the same time the Bisaltian coinage, placing upon it his own name:—

Circ. B.C. 500–480.

FIG. 120.

Inscr. ΣΙΣΑΤΙΚΟΣ, ΣΙΣΑΡΤΙΚΩΝ, ΣΙΣΕL, ΒΙΣΑΛΤΙΚΟΝ, etc.

Naked warrior, armed with two spears and wearing kausia, standing beside horse.
Horseman with two spears, chlamys, and kausia.

Quadripartite incuse square (Fig. 120).
Æ Octadrachm, 448 grs.
Æ Drachm, 79–60 grs.
Id. . . . Æ Tetradrachm, 224 grs.
Æ Tetrobol, 37 grs.

Mosses. King of the Bisaltae. Circ. B.C. 500–480. Known only from his coins.

Warrior beside horse, as above . . . (B. M. *Cat., Mac.*, p. 143.)

ΜΟΣΣΕΩ or ΜΩΣΣΕΟ in square . Æ Drachms and Tetrobols.

Demetrius. Circ. B.C. 450.

Male head bound with taenia, in incuse square.

ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟ Horse walking . . . (Hunter, Pl. XXV. 7.) Æ 67·2

Bastareus. Circ. B.C. 350.

Crested helmet.

ΒΑΣΤΑΡΕΟΣ Butting bull . . . . Æ Tetradr. 196 grs.

Muret. (*Bull. Corr. Hell.*, v. 330.) Six. (*Ann. de Num.*, 1883, p. 12.)

ORRESCII. See above, p. 174.

EDONI. This Thracian tribe occupied in historical times the parts about the lower Strymon, east of Lake Cercinitis. Their chief centre was the town of Myrcinus.

Getas, king of the Edoni, circ. B.C. 500.

FIG. 121.

Naked man guiding two oxen . . . (B. M. *Cat., Mac.*, p. 144.)

Similar (Fig. 121).

ΓΕΤΑ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΗΔΩΝΑΝ Written round an incuse square, in centre of which a raised quadripartite square. Æ Octadrachm, 427·8 grs.

ΓΕΤΑΣ ΗΔΟΝΕΟΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ Similar . . Æ Octadr. 417·8 grs.

These two coins were found together in the Tigris, whither we may presume they were conveyed by the Persians to whom the Bisaltae had been tributary. A third specimen in the cabinet of Baron L. de Hirsch has on the reverse, in the incuse square, a wheel of four spokes. Wt. 448 grs.

ODOMANTI(?). Herodotus (v. 16) states that the Odomanti were among the tribes who worked the mines of the Pangaean district when Xerxes marched through it. There are no coins which bear the name of this people, but we may attribute to them conjecturally a number of Thraco-Macedonian coins, which resemble in fabric those of the neighbouring tribes while differing from them in type. Some of them are inscribed with the names of chiefs or kings—ΔERRONIKO? and ΔOKI⌊MOΣ.

Derronicus.

Before circ. B.C. 480.

Fig. 122.

ΔEPPO (retrogr.) Man holding caduceus, guiding yoke of oxen.

ΔERRONIKO? Yoke of oxen . . . (*Rev. Arch.* 1866, Pl. I. 5.)
Bearded man driving chariot drawn by oxen. *Symbol:* helmet.

Uncertain inscr. Similar.

Quadripartite incuse square . . . . (*Rev. Arch.* 1866, Pl. I. 6).
Æ Dekadrachm, 625 grs.

Id. . . . Æ Dekadrachm, 536 grs.

Triskelis or Triquetra of legs with wings at the ankles (Fig. 122) . .
Æ Dekadrachm, 624·3 grs.

Pegasos in square . . . . . (B. M. *Cat., Mac.*, p. 151).
Æ Dekadrachm (?), 495 grs.

Docimus. Circ. B.C. 450.

ΔOKI (retrogr.) Bull kneeling on one knee and looking back.
No inscr. Similar type.

Helmet in incuse square (*op. cit.*, p. 151).
Æ Tetrobol. 39–36 grs.

Wheel, with axle-beam crossed by two transverse bars . . . Æ Drachm.

Of such coins, for the most part uninscribed, many varieties exist, for which the student may be referred to B. M. *Cat., Mac.*, pp. xxiii and 150, and Imhoof-Blumer, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 98 sq.

Therma(?), later **Thessalonica.** The central position of this town (the modern *Salonica*), at the head of the Thermaic gulf, threw it of necessity into communication both by sea and land with various cities and tribes using money struck on various standards, Babylonic, Euboic, and Phoe-

nician. No early coins are, however, known which can be with certainty attributed to it, although it is possible that many uninscribed Macedonian coins, which have been found at Salonica, may have been struck there. For some of these, see B. M. *Cat., Mac.*, pp. xxv. and 135. The only coins which can be said to be probably of Therma are those with a Pegasos on the obverse, a type which seems especially applicable to Therma, supposing it to have been a colony of Corinth.

Circ. B. C. 480.

Pegasos standing, or galloping with hound beneath him.	Flat incuse square, usually quartered . [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. IV. 12, 13.] Æ Tetradrachm, 213 grs.

See also Imhoof-Blumer (*Mon. Gr.*, p. 105), who, while accepting the coins with the Pegasos as probably of Therma, gives reasons for rejecting the hypothesis that many other coins marked with the symbol ⁘ or ⊙, and bearing the types of various Macedonian towns, were also struck at Therma.

See also Thessalonica, p. 212.

D. Chalcidice.

The Greek towns which studded the coasts of Chalcidice, with its three huge tongues of land extending far into the sea, were for the most part sprung from the two enterprising Euboean cities, Chalcis and Eretria. From Euboea these colonies derived the Euboic silver standard, which took firm root in these northern regions, and continued in general use until the latter part of the fifth century, when, as will presently be seen, it was in nearly all of them superseded by the Phoenician or Macedonian standard.

Commencing with the eastern shores of the promontory, and taking the towns in order from east to west, the first town we come to of which coins are known is—

Orthagoreia. Eckhel (ii. 73), on the authority of a fragment of the Geographi Minores, identifies Orthagoreia with Stageira, on the Strymonic gulf (but see Pliny, iv. 11, 18). In style and weight its coins form an exception to those of the other Chalcidic cities, and correspond with those of the kings of Macedon from Archelaus to Perdiccas III (B. C. 413–359) as well as with the contemporary coins of Abdera and Maroneia.

Circ. B. C. 400–350.

Head of Artemis in profile . . . . (B. M. *Cat., Mac.*, p. 88).	ΟΡΘΑΓΟΡΕΩΝ Macedonian helmet adverse, surmounted by star . . . Æ Persic Stater, 168 grs.
Id. Three-quarter face. (*Ib.*, p. 88).	Id. . . . . Æ Triobol, 42 grs.
Head of Apollo. (*Ib.*, p. 89).	Id. . . . . Æ Size ·5

Apollonia. South of Lake Bolbe, on the via Egnatia.

Circ. B.C. 400–350 (?).

Young head crowned with ivy.	ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ Amphora . . Æ 1.

Arnae is said by Thucydides (iv. 103) to have been about a day's march south of Aulon and Bromiscus. The only extant coins of this place are of the time of the Chalcidian Confederacy.

Circ. B.C. 392–379, *or later.*

Head of Apollo laur. [B. M. *Cat., Mac.*, p. 62.]	APN Lyre . . . . Æ Obol. 9 grs.

Acanthus was an ancient colony from Andros, situated on the isthmus which connects the peninsula of Acte with the mainland of Chalcidice. It began to coin silver in large quantities about B.C. 500 or earlier. Until the time of the expedition of Brasidas, B.C. 424, the Euboïc standard was used, after that date the Phoenician.

Coins of Euboic weight. Circ. B.C. 500–424.

Fig. 123.

Lion on the back of a bull, fastening upon him with teeth and claws (Fig. 123).	Quadripartite incuse square. Later specimens inscribed AKANΘION . Æ Tetradr. 270 grs.

Herodotus (vii. 125 sq.) relates that while Xerxes was marching from Acanthus to Therma, his camels were set upon by lions, and he proceeds to state that all these northern regions, west of the river Nestus, abounded with lions and wild bulls with gigantic horns. This assertion, the accuracy of which has been called in question, receives striking confirmation from the type of the money of Acanthus.

Fore-part of lion or, more rarely, of bull.	Quadripartite incuse square. [B. M. *Cat., Mac.*, p. 32] Æ Tetrobols.
Head of Pallas.	Id. [*Ibid.*, p. 33]. . . . Æ Diobols.
Lion's head and neck.	Id. [*Ibid.*, p. 34] . . . . Æ Obols.

Coins of Phoenician weight. Circ. B.C. 424–400, *or later.*

The change of standard which took place when Acanthus joined the Spartan alliance (B.C. 424) is accompanied by a marked change in the style, which is now far softer and less energetic.

Fig. 124.

Lion seizing bull, often with magistrate's name, ΑΛΕΞΙΣ, ΑΛΕΞΙΟΣ, ΕΥΚ, ΟΝΟΜΑΣΤΟ, ΠΟ, etc.

Forepart of bull turning round. Various symbols and letters.

Head of Pallas, helmet wreathed with olive.

ΑΚΑΝΘΙΟΝ around the border of an incuse square, within which a quadripartite linear square . . . . . (Fig. 124.) Æ Tetradr. 224 grs.

Quadripartite incuse square. [B. M. *Cat., Mac.*, p. 35.] Æ Tetrob. 37 grs.
Æ Triob. 28 grs.

ΑΚΑΝ in the four quarters of a square Æ 1½ Ob. 14 grs.

Circ. B.C. 392–379, *or later.*

Head of Apollo.
[B. M. *Cat., Mac.*, p. 36.]

ΑΚΑΝΘΙΟΝ Lyre in incuse square . Æ Obol. 9 grs.

These obols are clearly contemporary with the money of the Chalcidian League struck at Olynthus, and we may infer from them that Acanthus maintained its independence as against the Confederacy.

BRONZE.

The bronze coins of Acanthus are all subsequent to B.C. 400.

Head of Pallas.
Id.

ΑΚΑΝ Wheel . . . . . Æ ·65
„ Quadripartite linear square . Æ ·45

Uranopolis on the peninsula of Acte, near the canal of Xerxes, was founded by Alexarchus, brother of Cassander, who is said by Athenaeus (iii. 20) to have invented a new dialect for the use of the citizens. The silver coins of this city are the only ones in Macedon which adhere to the Phoenician standard in post-Alexandrine times. On the types, which are suggested by the name of the town, see *Num. Chron.*, 1880, p. 58.

Circ. B.C. 300.

Sun, moon, and stars.
[*Zeit. f. Num.*, v. Pl. I. 2.]

Radiate globe (the sun).
[B. M. *Cat., Mac.*, p. 133.]

The sun as a star of eight rays.

Id.

Star and crescent (sun and moon).

ΟΥΡΑΝΙΑΩΝ Aphrodite Urania seated on globe . . .
Æ Tetradr. 209 grs.

„ Id. . Æ Didr. 107 grs.

ΟΥΡΑΝΙΑΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ . . . .
Æ Drachm, 56 grs.

„ „ Id. . . Æ Size ·65

„ „ Id. . . Æ Size ·5

Terone or **Torone**, on the Sithonian peninsula, was one of the most flourishing of the Chalcidian colonies. During the expedition of Xerxes it was one of the towns which furnished ships and men to the Persian armament. The tetradrachms are probably all anterior to B.C. 480. Of the period of the Athenian supremacy tetrobols only are known.

In B.C. 424 Terone opened its gates to Brasidas, but was shortly afterwards recovered for Athens by Cleon.

Here, as elsewhere in Chalcidice, the Euboïc standard appears to have been replaced, circ. B.C. 424, by the Phoenician, but there are no coins of Terone after circ. B.C. 420.

Euboic weight. *Circ.* B.C. 500–480.

Fig. 125.

TE, HE (?), or no inscription; Amphora, on which one or more bunches of grapes.	Quadripartite shallow incuse square. (Fig. 125) . Æ Tetradr. 270 grs.
Oenochoë.	Id. . . . . Æ Tetrobol.

Circ. B.C. 480–424.

TE Oenochoë.	Id. . . . . Æ Tetrobol.
Oenochoë.	Fore-part of goat in incuse square . . Æ ½ Obol. [Imhoof., *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. C. 25.]

Phoenician weight. *Circ.* B.C. 424–420.

Naked Satyr looking down into an oenochoë. [Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. C. 23.]	TE Goat in incuse square or TEPΩNAON, around a quadripartite square . . Æ Tetrobol.
TE Oenochoë.	Goat's head in incuse square Æ Obol.
Stork plunging his bill into an oenochoë. [Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. C. 24.]	Quadripartite incuse square Æ ½ Obol.

Sermyle near the head of the Toronaïc gulf. The only known coins of this city are two archaic tetradrachms of the Euboïc standard.

Circ. B.C. 500.

Fig. 126.

ΣEPMVΛIKON Naked horseman with spear, galloping. The specimen at Berlin has a dog beneath the horse.	Quadripartite incuse square. (Fig. 126. The inscription is legible on the original). . . . Æ Tetradrachm.

Olynthus, at the head of the Toronaïc gulf, was a colony of Chalcis, subsequently, in the time of the Persian wars, occupied by Bottiaeans, but restored, B.C. 479, by Artabazus to the Chalcidians. The earliest known coin of this town is a Euboïc tetradrachm of globular fabric.

Before circ. B.C. 500.

Quadriga of walking horses driven by bearded charioteer. | Incuse square irregularly divided . . Æ Tetradr.

[*Num. Chron.*, N.S., XVIII. p. 85.]

Circ. B.C. 479–392.

Fig. 127.

Quadriga, of coarser work than the preceding; above, a large disk.
Horse prancing or standing beside column (meta).
[B. M. *Cat.*, *Mac.*, p. 87.]
Forepart of prancing horse.

Eagle flying in the midst of an incuse square (Fig. 127) . . Æ Tetradr.
ΟΛΥΝ Eagle flying with serpent in claws and beak . . Æ Tetrobol.

Similar . . . . . Æ Diobol.

Except in Sicily agonistic types, such as the quadriga, etc., are very rarely met with. The eagle and serpent, though, as on the money of Elis, it may symbolize the Olympian Zeus, and thus refer to victories at the Olympian games, may also be considered as affording an instance of a colony adopting the type of the money of its mother-city (Chalcis in Euboea, q.v.).

Circ. B.C. 392–379, *and later.*

Into this period falls the beautiful federal currency of the Chalcidian League, constituted B.C. 392, of which the head quarters was Olynthus. The mass of this coinage was issued between the formation of the League and the capture of Olynthus by the Lacedaemonians in B.C. 379. There is every reason to suppose, however, that the coinage was continued until Philip made himself master of Chalcidice, B.C. 358. The heads of Apollo on these coins are remarkable for the strength and beauty of their style.

Head of Apollo laureate.
[B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXI. 9.]

ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ Lyre. Sometimes with magistrates' names,
ΕΠΙ ΕΥΔΩΡΙΔΑ,
ΕΠΙ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΧΟ[Υ
Æ Staters.

Fig. 128.

Head of Apollo, laureate (Fig. 128).	ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ Lyre. Magistrates: ΕΠΙ—ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝΟΣ, ΑΡΧΙΔΑΜΟ, ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΟΔΩΡΟ and ΚΡΑ, ΕΥΔΩΡΙΔΑ, ΛΕΑΔΕΟΣ, ΠΟΛΥΞΕΝΟΥ, ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ, etc . . Æ Tetradr. 224 grs. Æ Tetrobols 37 grs.
ϘΛΥΝΘ[Ι Head of Apollo, laureate. [B. M. *Cat.*, *Mac.*, p. 87.]	ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ Lyre in incuse square . Æ Tetrob.
Head of Apollo, laureate.	ΧΑΛΚΙΔ Tripod . . . . Æ Obol.
Id.	ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ Lyre . . . Æ ·6
Id.	„ Tripod . . . Æ ·45

A tetradrachm at Berlin and another at Paris have in small characters ΤΕΤ above the lyre, possibly the beginning of an artist's name.

Aphytis, on the eastern shore of the peninsula of Pallene, was celebrated for its temple of Zeus Ammon (Plut. *Lys.*, xx.; Xen. *Lacon.*, xviii, Ἀφυταῖοι δὲ τιμῶσιν Ἄμμωνα οὐδὲν ἧσσον ἢ οἱ Ἀμμώνιοι Λιβύων). While tributary to Athens, before B.C. 424, it struck no coins (*Corp. Inscr. Att.*, vol. i. p. 229).

Circ. B.C. 424–358.

Head of Zeus Ammon with ram's horns facing.	ΑΦΥΤΑΙΩΝ Kantharos . . Æ ·65 [B. M. *Cat. Mac.*, p. 61.]
Id. in profile.	ΑΦΥ Two eagles face to face Æ ·65
Id.	ΑΦΥ One eagle . . . . . Æ ·55

The kantharos refers to the worship of Dionysos at Aphytis, where, according to Xenophon, there was a temple of that god.

After B.C. 168.

Head of Zeus Ammon. [See also Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 64.]	ΑΦΥΤΑΙ Eagle, or two eagles face to face . . . . . Æ ·8· —·6

Scione, on the south coast of Pallene, was probably of Euboean origin, notwithstanding the fact that the inhabitants ascribed the foundation of their city to some one of the Achaean heroes returning from Troy. In B.C. 424 it revolted from Athens, and two years afterwards was captured and its inhabitants put to the sword.

Circ. B.C. 480–421.

Young head, of early transitional style, bound with taenia.	ϹΚΙΟ (retrogr.) Helmet in incuse square Æ Euboïc tetrobol.
ϹΚΙΟΝ (?) (retrogr.) Forepart of lion looking back.	Quadripartite shallow incuse square . Æ Euboïc tetrobol. [B. M. *Cat.*, *Mac.*, p. 102.]

After B.C. 421 (?).

Young male head bound with taenia.	ϹΚΙΩ Helmet (*Ibid.*, p. 103) . Æ ·8
Head of Aphrodite.	ϹΚΙΩΝΑΙΩΝ Two doves . . Æ ·7
Id.	ϹΚΙΩΝΑΙΩΝ or ϹΚΙ One dove Æ ·6

Mende was an ancient colony of Eretria, situate on the south-west side of Cape Poseidion in Pallene. The types of its coins allude to the

worship of Dionysos and his companion Silenos. The wine of Mende was famous and is frequently mentioned by ancient writers. It may be doubted whether any coins were struck at Mende after its first capture by Philip, B.C. 358. Here, as at Acanthus, etc., the Euboïc standard gives place to the Phoenician about B.C. 424.

Circ. B.C. 500–450.

MIN, MINΔAON, MINΔAION, or no inscription. Ass standing before vine, on his back a crow pecking at his tail. *Symbol*, sometimes, crescent moon.	Four or more incuse triangles, in centre sometimes O. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. IV. 8, etc.; *Zeit. f. Num.* X, Taf. iii. 3.] Æ Euboïc tetradrachm.
Ass.	Id. . . . Æ Tetradr. and Tetrobol.
Head of Ass.	Id. . . . . Æ Hemiobol.

Circ. B.C. 450–424.

FIG. 129.

Silenos reclining on back of ass. He holds a kantharos. In front a crow seated on a tree, and beneath ass, a dog.	MENΔAION Vine in incuse square (Fig. 129) . . . Æ Tetradrachm.
Silenos standing beside ass and holding it by the ears.	,, Crow in incuse square. Æ Tetrobol. [Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. C. 19, 20.]
Fore-part of ass.	Kantharos . . . . . Æ Obol.

Circ. B.C. 424–358.

Head of young Dionysos crowned with ivy. [Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. C. 21.]	MENΔAIΩN Ass standing, on his back a crow pecking at his tail, incuse circle . . . . . Æ Tetradr. (Phoenician), 190 grs.
Id. [Imhoof, *op. cit.*, p. 83, No. 89.]	MENΔAIΩN Amphora between two branches of ivy. Æ Didr., 104 grs.
Silenos reclining on ass.	MENΔAIH or MENΔAIΩN Amphora in sunk square . Æ Tetrobol.
Head of young Dionysos.	MENΔA One or two Amphorae . . Æ ·65 — ·4

For other varieties, see Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 83.

Capsa or **Scapsa,** north of Mende and near Assera, see Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 69.

Before circ. B.C. 480.

Mule; above, vase (*kylix*).	KA in two of four incuse triangles . . Æ Tetrob., 45 grs.

This coin is attributed by von Sallet (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1885, p. 358) to Mende, which he thinks may have once been called Canastraeum after the promontory near which it stood.

Potidaea, a colony of Corinth on the Thermaic gulf, began to coin money early in the fifth century. Its name is clearly derived from Poseidon (cf. Poseidonia). The type of the tetradrachm was doubtless suggested by the sacred image of Poseidon, which Herodotus (viii. 129) mentions as standing in front of the city, ἐν τῷ προαστείῳ. Millingen (*Syll.*, p. 48) thinks that the female head on the tetrobol may represent Pallene, from whom the peninsula received its name. With the celebrated blockade of Potidaea by the Athenians, B.C. 432–429, the coinage comes to an end.

Circ. B.C. 500–429.

Fig. 130.

Γ Poseidon Hippios on horseback. He holds trident; under horse, star.	Incuse square, diagonally divided (Fig. 130) . . Æ Euboïc tetradr.
ΓΟ or Γ Id.	Female head in spiked headdress, in incuse square . . . . Æ Tetrobol.
Γ Naked horseman on forepart of prancing horse.	Similar . . . . . Æ Diobol.
Head of Pallas in Corinthian helmet.	ΓΟΤ Pegasos . . . . . Æ ·7

Cassandrea, Eurydicea. This town was founded by Cassander on the site of Potidaea. It appears to have been called for a time Eurydicea (Polyaenus, vi. 7), in honour either of Eurydice, daughter of Lysimachus (B.C. 298–294), or of Eurydice, sister of Cassander, who reigned for a time in Macedon, B.C. 280.

Circ. B.C. 298–280.

Veiled head of queen . . . . . (B. M. *Cat.*, *Mac.*, p. 75).	ΕΥΡΙΔΙΚΕΩΝ Tripod . . . Æ ·65

No other coins are known until the time of Augustus, when it received a Roman colony, and struck bronze coins with Latin legends between the reigns of Claudius and Philippus.

Inscr. COLONIA IVLIA AVG. CASSANDRENSIS, variously abbreviated. With few exceptions the reverse type is a head of Zeus Ammon.

Bottice. The Bottiaeans originally occupied the coast of the Thermaic Gulf, but they were expelled at an early date and settled near Olynthus in the district called after them Bottice. Their chief city was Spartolus (B. M. *Cat.*, *Mac.*, p. xl.).

Circ. B. C. 424–392.

Head of Demeter crowned with corn. [Imhoof, *Choix*, Pl. I. 16].	ΒΟΤΤΙΑΙΩΝ Forepart of bull in incuse square . . . . . Æ Phoenician Tetrob. 36 grs.

Time of the Chalcidian League, B. C. 392–379, *or later.*

Head of Apollo laureate.	ΒΟΤΤΙΑΙΩΝ	Lyre . . . . Æ ·55
Head of Artemis.	,,	Id. . . . . Æ ·45
Female head.	,,	Bull butting . Æ ·7

(See also Bottiaei Emathiae, p. 211.)

Dicaea, on the Thermaic gulf, was a colony of Eretria, from which its coin-type is borrowed. On the distinction between the coins of this town and those of Dicaea in Thrace, see J. P. Six (*Num. Chron.*, N. S., vol. xv. p. 97). In the Athenian Tribute Lists (*Corp. Inscr. Att.*, vol. i. p. 230) it is called Δίκαια Ἐρετρι[ῶν], and the inhabitants Δικαιοπολῖται Ἐρετριῶν ἄποικοι.

Circ. B. C. 500–450.

Cow scratching herself, sometimes inscribed ΔΙΚΑ . . . . . [B. M. *Cat.*, *Mac.*, p. 70].	Four or more triangular incuse depressions . . Æ Euboïc tetrobol, 44 grs.
Cock [Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. C. 14].	Sepia in incuse square. Æ Tetrobol, 41 grs.
ΔΙΚΑΙ Cock . . . . . [Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. C. 15].	Scallop shell in incuse square . . . Æ Diobol.
Bull, or forepart of bull . . . . . [*Ibid.*, Nos. 16, 17].	Id. . . . . Æ Diobol and Obol.

Circ. B. C. 400.

Female head.	ΔΙΚΑΙΟΠΟΛ Bull standing . Æ ·65

For other varieties, see Imhoof, *op. cit.*, p. 71 sq.

Aeneia, on the Thermaic gulf, was said to have been founded by Aeneas (Otto Abel, *Makedonien vor König Philipp*, p. 37, and Friedländer, *Monatsbericht d. K. Akad. d. Wissensch.*, 1878).

Before B. C. 500.

ΑΙΝΕΑΣ Aeneas carrying Anchises, preceded by his wife Kreusa carrying Ascanios.	Quadripartite incuse square . . . . (*Zeit. f. Num.*, vii. 221). Æ Euboïc tetradr.

Concerning this remarkable coin, which affords the oldest representation of a Trojan myth which has come down to us, see Friedländer (*l. c.*). The smaller silver coins are of two periods.

B. C. 500–424.

Head of bearded Aeneas, helmeted, of archaic style.	Quadripartite incuse square . . . . Æ Euboïc tetrobol, 39 grs., and Diobol, 21 grs.

B. C. 424–350.

Head of Aeneas of more recent style.	AINEAΣ Quadripartite incuse square. Æ Phoenician tetrobol, 35 grs.
	,, Bull looking back, in inc. square. Æ Phoenician tetrob. 36 grs.
Head of Pallas in Athenian helmet bound with olive . . . . . [Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. C. 12].	
Head of Ascanios in Phrygian cap . [Imhoof, *Choix*, Pl. I. 15].	AINEIATΩN Bull . . . . Æ ·6

E. Macedonian cities in the Strymonian and Bottiaean districts.

Amphipolis, on the Strymon, although founded B.C. 437 by the Athenians, does not seem to have struck money before its capture by Brasidas B.C. 424, from which time until it was taken by Philip in B.C. 358 it remained practically free. The coins of Amphipolis as works of art perhaps excel those of any other city of northern Greece. The Race-torch, the usual reverse-type, is symbolical of the worship of Artemis Tauropolos or Brauronia, who was especially revered at Amphipolis, and in whose honour Torch-races, Lampadephoria, were held (Leake, *Num. Hell.*, p. 11). The weight-standard is the Phoenician.

Circ. B. C. 424–358.

Fig. 131.

Head of Apollo, three-quarter face; various symbols in field: Bee, tripod, Boeotian shield, plant or ear of corn, crab, dog, etc.	AMΦIΠOΛITEΩN (rarely AMΦIΠOΛITΩN) written on a raised frame in an incuse square. In the midst, a race-torch and various symbols or letters (Fig. 131) . . . Æ Tetradr. 224 grs., Drachm, and Triob.
Similar.	AMΦI Race-torch in wreath . . . Æ Tetradr. and Tetrob.
Young head, r., wearing taenia.	,, Dolphin in incuse square . . Æ Obol.
Head of Apollo, or young head, bound with taenia.	,, Race-torch in linear square. . [B. M. *Cat., Mac.*, p. 45] . Æ ·7–45

Circ. B. C. 358–168.

During this period Amphipolis was one of the principal places of mintage of the kings of Macedon.

Circ. B. C. 168–146.

As the capital of the First Region the coins reading ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ were struck at Amphipolis, as were also many of the bronze coins described below (p. 209).

Circ. B. C. 146.—*Time of Augustus.*

Few indications of date are afforded by the bronze coins reading ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ or ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Many of the types are, however, identical with the bronze coins reading ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, though clearly later. The following types are of frequent occurrence :—

Head of Herakles.

Head of hero Perseus (or Roma ?).
Head of Poseidon.
Head of Strymon crowned with reeds.
Head of Artemis Tauropolos.
Id.
Head of young Dionysos.
Head of Medusa.
Head of Poseidon.
Head of Apollo(?).
Head of Artemis.
Bust of Artemis.

Centaur [B. M. *Cat., Mac.*, p. 46] . . Æ 75
Wreath . . . . . Æ ·75
Club in oak wreath . . . . Æ ·8
Dolphin in wreath . . . . . Æ ·6
Bull butting . . . . . Æ ·75
Two goats on their hind legs . Æ ·85
Goat . . . . . Æ ·75
Pallas Nikephoros . . . . . Æ ·75
Horse . . . . . Æ ·8
Ear of corn . . . . . Æ ·65
Id. . . . . Æ ·75
Artemis Tauropolos with inflated veil, riding on bull . . . . . Æ 1·1

Semuncial reduction after B. C. 88.

Head of Janus. Mark of value I

Head of Poseidon

Two Centaurs back to back . . . . *As.* Æ 1·, wt. 290 grs.
S Prow . . *Semis.* Æ ·9, wt. 89 grs.

Most of the remaining types, even when without the name of the Emperor, belong to Imperial times (see B. M. *Cat., Mac.*, p. 50 sq.), Augustus to Salonina.

Tragilus, at the south eastern end of the Pangaean range, and about ten miles west of Philippi, is the town where the coins reading ΤΡΑΙ and ΤΡΑΙΛΙΟΝ were issued.

Circ. B. C. 450–400.

Ear of corn. [B. M. *Cat., Mac.*, p. 130].

Bunch of grapes.
Head of Hermes in petasos.

ΤΡΑΙ or ΤΡΑΙ in the four quarters of an incuse square . . . Æ 5·6 grs.
Id. . . . . Æ 3 grs.
ΤΡΑΙ between the four spokes of a wheel. Æ ·6–·35

Circ. B. C. 400–350.

Head of Hermes in petasos.

ΤΡΑΙΛΙΟΝ Rose . . . . . Æ ·65

With regard to this type Heuzey (*Mission archéologique de Macédoine,*

p. 158) has pointed out that the roses of Mt. Pangaeum, called *ἑκατοντάφυλλα*, were famous in antiquity.

Philippi. As early as the sixth century B.C. the Thasians possessed a mining settlement on the mainland of Thrace, called Daton, a district which extended inland as far as the springs called Crenides. Subsequently the Pangaean tribes expelled the Thasians, but in B.C. 361 the Athenian orator Callistratus refounded the colony of Daton at Crenides with the assistance of a number of Thasians.

Gold and bronze coins were now issued at the revived colony with the inscription ΘΑΣΙΟΝ ΗΠΕΙΡΟ, *obv.* Head of Herakles, *rev.* Tripod. In B.C. 358 Philip made himself master of the district with its rich mines, renamed the town after himself, Philippi, and allowed it the privilege of striking money identical in type with the Thasian coins above described, but with the legend ΦΙΛΙΠΠΩΝ, Ⱥ Staters 133 grs. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXI. 13], Ⱥ Phoenician drachms and hemidrachms, and Æ Size ·7–·65.

Before the end of Philip's reign Philippi was deprived of the right of striking money in its own name, but it remained a royal mint under Philip and his successors, its mark, the Tripod, being of common occurrence on the coins of the kings of Macedon.

From the Roman conquest to the time of Augustus no coins appear to have been struck there; but after the battle of Philippi the right of coinage was conferred upon the veterans of the Praetorian cohort whom Augustus settled at Philippi. The legends of the coins of this series are in Latin, COHOR . PRAE . PHIL .; COL . AVG . IVL . V . PHILIPP., etc. 'Colonia Augusta Julia Victrix Philippensium.' For the types see B. M. *Cat.*, *Mac.*, pp. xlvi. and 98.

Methone, in Pieria. The few coins known of this town are all anterior to its siege by Philip, B.C. 354.

Circ. B.C. 400–354.

Female head.	ΜΕΘΩ Lion breaking spear . Æ ·65

See also another coin with inscr. ΜΕΘΟ in *Cat. Margaritis*, p. 9 (Paris 1874.)

Pydna was originally a Greek city established on the Macedonian coast, on the western side of the Thermaic gulf. It subsequently fell into the hands of the kings of Macedon. Amyntas III found himself compelled to hand over the maritime district of Macedon to the Olynthians, and it is to this interval that the bronze coins of Pydna, identical in type with those of Amyntas, belong.

B.C. 389–379.

Head of young Herakles . . . . . [B. M. *Cat.*, *Mac.*, p. 101].	ΠΥΔΝΑΙΩΝ Eagle devouring serpent. Æ ·65

Another interval of autonomy occurred during the reign of Perdiccas III. Pydna at this time again struck bronze coins, the reverse type of which, the Owl, betrays Athenian influence. Pydna is indeed said to have been subject to Athens B.C. 364–358, but we may infer that it enjoyed free institutions under Athenian control, for it is said that it was by no means eager to be handed over again to the kings of Macedon (Theopomp., *Fragm.* 189).

B. C. 364–358.

Female head with hair in sphendone . [B. M. *Cat., Mac.*, p. 101.]

ΠΥΔΝΑΙΩΝ Owl in olive wreath. . Æ ·65

F. Kings of Macedon.

Alexander I, B. C. 498–454. With the possible exception of certain coins struck at Aegae, the old capital of Macedon, with the letters ΑΛ, ΑΛΕ, etc., there are no coins of Alexander I of an earlier date than B. C. 480, about which time, by his conquest of the Bisaltae, Alexander made himself master of those prolific mines which are said to have yielded him as much as a talent of silver daily.

This fresh influx of money, and the opening up of a new commercial route from Macedon to the Greek towns of the Thracian coast, by way of the valley of the Strymon, doubtless occasioned the change in standard from Babylonic to Phoenician, which now took place in the Macedonian currency. Alexander adopted the Bisaltian coinage, merely substituting his own name for that of the Bisaltae.

Fig. 132.

Naked warrior armed with two spears and wearing kausia, standing beside horse. [B. M. *Cat., Mac.*, p. 157.]
Free horse (*Ibid.*)
Id. (*Ibid.*)
Young head in kausia (*Ibid.*, p. 158).

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ in square (Fig. 132) .
Æ Phoenician 8 Drachm (448 grs.).
Æ „ 8 Obol (66 grs.).
Incuse square quartered . Æ Tetrobol.
Id. . . . . Æ Diobol.
Id. . . . . Æ Obol.

The uninscribed specimens may equally well have been issued by the Bisaltae.

Perdiccas II. B. C. 454–413. There are various, mostly uninscribed, Macedonian coins of Phoenician weight, which belong in style to the reign of Perdiccas.

Horseman with two spears . . . . [B. M. *Cat., Mac.*, p. 158.]
Id. [Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. D. 5.]
Free horse. [B. M. *Cat., Mac.*, p. 159.]
Id. (*Ibid.*, p. 160).
Forepart of horse (*Ibid.*)
Horseman with two spears . . . . (*Ibid.*, p. 161.)
Horse prancing (*Ibid.*, p. 162).
Horse fastened to ring (*Ibid.*)
Head of bearded Herakles . . . (*Ibid.*, p. 163.)

Goat's head or forepart of goat, in incuse square . . . . Æ Tetradr.
Head in helmet in inc. sq. Æ Tetradr.
Helmet in incuse square . Æ Tetrobol.
Caduceus in incuse square Æ Tetrobol.
Helmet in incuse square . Æ Diobol.
Forepart of lion in inc. sq. Æ Tetrobol.

ΠΕΡΔΙΚ Helmet in incuse square . . Æ Tetrobol.
Π]ΕΡ Forepart of lion in incuse square Æ Diobol.
ΠΕΡ Club and bow in incuse square . Æ Diobol.

Archelaus I, B.C. 413–399. From the beginning of the fifth century we have seen that the Phoenician stater (wt. 230–220 grs.) had been in use for the royal coinage of Macedon, but with the accession of Archelaus this stater was exchanged for one of 170 grs., which, from its weight (equivalent to two Persian sigli), has been designated as the *Persic* stater. The money of the two important cities of Abdera and Maroneia also underwent a like transformation at the same time. The causes of this change of standard remain unexplained.

Fig. 133.

Horseman prancing, wearing kausia and chlamys, armed with two spears.	ΑΡΧΕΛΑΟ Fore-part of goat in incuse square (Fig. 133) . . . . Æ Stater, 170 grs.
Young male head, wearing taenia. [B. M. *Cat. Mac.*, p. 164.]	ΑΡΧΕΛΑΟ Horse with loose rein . . Æ Stater.
Horse. (*Ibid.*)	,, Helmet in incuse square . . Æ Diobol, 28 grs.
Id. (*Ibid.*, p. 165).	ΑΡΧΕΛ Eagle in incuse square . . . Æ Diobol.
Head of bearded Herakles. (*Ibid.*)	ΑΡΧ Fore-part of wolf; above, club . Æ Obol, 14 grs.
Id. (*Ibid.*)	,, Wolf's head and club . . . . Æ ½ Obol, 7 grs.
Id. (*Ibid.*, p. 166.)	ΑΡ Lion's head and club . . . . . Æ ¼ Obol, 4·7 grs.
Id. (*Ibid.*)	ΑΡΧΕΛΑΟ Club, quiver, and bow . . Æ Size ·7
Lion's head facing. [Imhoof, *Choix*, Pl. I. 1.]	ΑΡΧΕ Fore-part of boar . . Æ ·5

Aëropus (=Archelaus II), B.C. 396–392.

Young male head in kausia.	ΑΕΡΟΠΟ Horse walking . . Æ ·5
Id. [B. M. *Cat., Mac.*, p. 167.]	,, Fore-part of Lion . Æ ·5

Amyntas II (?), B.C. 392–390.

Young male head, bound with taenia. [B. M. *Cat., Mac.*, p. 168.]	ΑΜΥΝΤΑ Horse with loose rein . . Æ Stater, 160 grs.
Head of Pan with short horns.	,, Fore-part of wolf . Æ ·4
Young male head, bare (*Ibid.*, p. 169).	,, Helmet . . . . Æ ·5

Pausanias, B.C. 390–389.

Fig. 134.

Young male head bound with taenia.	ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑ Horse standing (Fig. 134) Æ Stater.
Id. [B. M. *Cat.*, *Mac.*, p. 170.]	,, Forepart of lion . Æ ·65

Amyntas III.

First Reign, B.C. 389–383.

Fig. 135.

Head of bearded Herakles (Fig. 135).	AMYNTA Horse standing Æ Stater.
Head of young Herakles.	,, Eagle looking back . . . Æ Diobol.
Head of bearded Herakles . . . . [B. M. *Cat.*, *Mac.*, p. 172.]	,, Forepart of boar; above, club . . . . . Æ ·55

Second Reign, B.C. 381–369.

Horseman prancing, striking with javelin. [B. M. *Cat.*, *Mac.*, p. 173.]	AMYNTA Lion breaking javelin . . Æ Stater.
Head of young Herakles. (*Ibid.*, p. 174.)	,, Eagle devouring serpent . Æ ·6
Id. (*Ibid.*)	,, Bow and club crossed Æ ·4
Id.	,, Club . . . . . Æ ·4
Young male head.	,, Forepart of wolf . Æ ·5

Alexander II, B.C. 369–368. No coins can be certainly attributed to this king.

Perdiccas III, B.C. 365 or 364–359.

Fig. 136.

Head of young Herakles (Fig. 136).	ΠΕΡΔΙΚΚΑ Horse trotting Æ Stater.
Id. [B. M. *Cat.*, *Mac.*, p. 175.]	,, Lion breaking spear Æ ·8
Id. (*Ibid.*, p. 176.)	,, Eagle looking back Æ ·6

Philip II, B.C. 359–336. The Persian gold Daric had been hitherto the one gold coin circulating no less in European Greece than in the dominions of the Great King. Philip, having obtained possession of the gold mines at Philippi, found himself in a position to supersede the Persian coin with his own gold staters, which he sent forth in vast numbers from many mints in various parts of his kingdom, reorganising at the same time the Macedonian currency on an entirely new

system, which was afterwards brought to perfection by Alexander the Great.

It would appear that the principle of *bimetallism* lay at the root of Philip's monetary reforms, for, while issuing his gold money on the Daric standard, he adopted for his silver the Phoenician weight (or 15 stater-standard), 15 staters or 30 drachms corresponding in value, at the then market price of gold (1 : 12½), to one gold stater. This standard was probably selected with the object of keeping up the price of gold as compared with that of silver, the round numbers thus obtained facilitating such a result. But the immense influx of gold from the newly opened mines soon proved the futility of the plan. Gold began to fall in value, and Alexander on his accession found himself compelled to return to a monometallic currency, issuing both his gold and his silver according to one and the same standard, gold being again simply regarded as bullion, and no attempt being made to fix definitely the number of silver drachms for which a gold stater should be legally exchangeable (Droysen, *Geschichte des Hellenismus*, i. 155).

GOLD.

FIG. 137.

Head of Apollo, laureate, with short hair (Fig. 137).	ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ	Biga . *N* Stater, 133 grs.
Head of young Herakles in lion's skin.	„	Forepart of lion . . . *N* ½ Stater.
Id.	„	Club and bow *N* ¼ Stater.
Id.	„	Various types, Fulmen—Trident—Club—Kantharos—Goat's leg . . *N* ⅛ Stater.
Head of Apollo as on stater.	„	Fulmen . *N* $\frac{1}{12}$ Stater.

The head on many of Philip's gold staters resembles Ares rather than Apollo. See Gardner (*Num. Chron.*, 1880, p. 52).

SILVER.

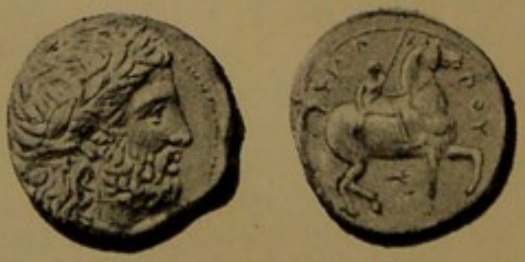

FIG. 138.

Head of Zeus, laureate (Fig. 138).	ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Naked boy-rider bearing palm or crowning his horse, κέλης . Æ Tetradr., 224 grs.
Id.	ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Bearded Macedonian horseman wearing kausia and chlamys, right hand raised . . Æ Tetradr.
Head of young Herakles in lion's skin.	ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Youth on horse . . . . Æ Didr., 112 grs.
Id.	,, Id. . Æ 8 Obols, 66 grs.
Id.	,, Id. . Æ Drachm, 56 grs.
Id.	,, Macedonian horseman . . Æ Drachm.
Head of Apollo, laureate, or bound with plain taenia.	,, Naked horseman prancing . Æ Tetrob., 37 grs.
Head of Artemis, facing.	,, Youth on horse Æ Tetrobol.
Head of Apollo with plain taenia.	,, Id. . Æ Triobol., 28 grs.
Id.	,, Half-horse Æ Diobol., 18 grs.
Id.	,, Horse's head . Æ Diobol.
Head of young Herakles.	,, Club . . . Æ Obol (?).

BRONZE.

Head of Apollo with plain taenia.	ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Naked horseman Æ ·7–·6
Head of young Herakles in lion's skin.	,, Club . . . Æ ·55–·45

The reverse-types of Philip's coins are all agonistic, and refer either to the games celebrated by Philip at Dium in honour of the Olympian Zeus (Müller, *Mon. d'Alex.*, pp. 11 and 344), or, preferably, to the great Olympian games where Philip's chariots were victorious. We have, indeed, the direct assertion of Plutarch (*Alex.*, c. 4) in favour of the latter hypothesis, *τὰς ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ νίκας τῶν ἁρμάτων ἐγχαράττων τοῖς νομίσμασιν.* Philip was also successful at Olympia with the race-horse (*ἵππῳ κέλητι*; Plut., *Alex.* 3), a victory of which he perpetuated the memory on his tetradrachms. The horseman with kausia and chlamys is less certainly agonistic, and may represent the king himself as a typical Macedonian *ἱππεύς*.

Philip's coins were struck at many mints in various parts of his empire. For the various mint-marks which they bear, see Müller's *Mon. d'Alex. le Grand*, whose local attributions are, however, to be accepted with great caution. They continued to circulate in Europe long after his death, and the Gauls, when they invaded and pillaged Greece, took vast numbers of them back into their own land, where they long continued to serve as models for the native currency of Gaul and Britain.

Alexander the Great, B.C. 336–323. The coinage of Alexander is a branch of Numismatics too extensive and complicated for discussion in detail in the present work. His first coinage is of Macedonian fabric and style, and must be assigned to the early years of his reign, before his expedition against Asia. The tetradrachm (227 grs.) follows the standard of Philip's coins, while for the smaller denominations the Euboïc-Attic standard was introduced, which some years later came into general use for the coinage both of his European and Asiatic dominions.

Circ. B.C. 336–334.

Head of Zeus as on tetradr. of Philip. [Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. D. 8.]	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Eagle on fulmen, his head turned back . . . . . Æ Tetradr., 227 grs.
Head of young Herakles in lion's skin.	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Id. . . . . Æ Drachm (Attic.)
Id.	,, Eagle on fulmen . . Æ ½ Drachm.
Id.	,, Two eagles face to face, on fulmen . . . Æ Diobol.
Id.	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Fulmen . Æ Obol.
Id.	,, Eagle on fulmen, head turned back . . . . . Æ ·65
Head of Apollo, hair long.	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Fulmen . . Æ ·55

After circ. B.C. 334.

It was probably not until his invasion of Asia that Alexander instituted his vast international currency, of which the following are the principal types:—

Gold.

Fig. 139.

Head of Pallas in crested Corinthian helmet, adorned with serpent, griffin, or sphinx (Fig. 139).	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ (rarely with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ) Winged Nike holding trophy-stand, various mint-marks and monograms . . . Ⱥ Distater, 266 grs.
Id. [B.M. *Guide*, Pl. XXX. 4.]	Id. . . . . Ⱥ Stater, 133 grs.
Id.	Id. . . . . Ⱥ ½ Stater, 66 grs.
Id.	Id. . . . . Ⱥ ¼ Stater, 33 grs.
Head of Pallas.	Club and bow . Ⱥ ¼ Stater, 33 grs.
Id.	Fulmen . . . Ⱥ ⅛ Stater, 16 grs.

The usual denomination is the stater; the rest are only exceptionally met with. The cultus of Pallas Athene and of her attendant Nike was introduced by Alexander, before whose time there is no trace of it on Macedonian coins.

Silver.

Head of young Herakles in lion's skin. [B.M. *Guide*, Pl. XXX. 5, 6, 7.]	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ (sometimes with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ) Zeus seated on throne, holding eagle and resting on sceptre Æ Tetradrachm.
Id.	Æ Drachm.

Dekadrachms also exist, but are of great rarity; Didrachms, Triobols,

and Obols occur somewhat more frequently. All coins of these unusual denominations appear to be of Syrian origin.

BRONZE.

Head of young Herakles in lion's skin.	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ	Club, and bow in case	Æ Various sizes.
Young male head, wearing taenia.	,,	Free horse	Æ ·6

Other varieties less frequent than the above are the following, for the most part of *post Alexandrine* style:—

Head of Herakles.	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ	Biga	Æ ·8
Head of Pallas.	,,	Nike	Æ ·7
Young head wearing taenia.	,,	[ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] Horseman	Æ ·7–·6
Head of Herakles.	,,	Horseman	Æ ·7
Head of Apollo.	,,	Id.	Æ ·7

Head of Herakles.	Β Α	Bow, club and quiver	Æ ·7
Id.	,,	Horseman	Æ ·7
Head of Pallas.	,,	Prow	Æ ·7–·5
Head of Poseidon.	,,	Prow	Æ ·6
Macedonian shield.	,,	Helmet	Æ ·6

The difficulties with which we are confronted in attempting a systematic classification of the enormous series of coins which bear the name of Alexander are of two kinds:—(i) we have to decide as to whether a particular coin belongs to the reign of Alexander himself, or, if not, to what subsequent period it should be assigned, for in some parts of the ancient world silver coins continued to be struck in the name and with the types of Alexander for some centuries after his death. (ii) We have to determine the geographical attribution.

The tetradrachms have been arranged by M. Müller in seven classes, which he distinguishes in the main by the following characteristics:—

I. Thick fabric, severe style. Zeus seated in stiff attitude, *his right leg visible in front of his left.* [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXX. 5.]

II. Similar, but with some slight variations. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXVII. 2, 4, 5.]

III. Similar, but of more elegant style. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXX. 6.]

IV. Fabric less lumpy; style fine; work usually (but not always) careful. *Right leg of Zeus drawn back behind left.* [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXVII. 6, 7, 8; Pl. XXX. 10, 11; Pl. XXXI. 12–14.]

V. Similar. Fabric flatter, and *flan* more spread. Style free, and usually superficial. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXVI. 1–4.]

VI. Thin outspread fabric. Work usually sketchy, but not rude or barbarous. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLVIII. 1–3.]

VII. Thin outspread fabric. Work rude, and frequently barbarous. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LIII. 1, 2; Pl. LXIV. 2.]

These classes belong in part to Europe, and in part to Asia, and may be arranged somewhat as follows:—

B. C. 334–300, *and later.*

Europe.	Asia.
Class I. Kingdom of Macedon, etc.	Class II. Cilicia, Syria, Phoenicia.
„ III. „ „	„ III. „ „ „

B. C. 300–280.

Class IV. Macedon, etc., Peloponnesus and Islands.	Class IV. Cilicia, Syria, Phoenicia, and Egypt.

B. C. 250–200.

Fig. 140.

Class V. Thrace.	Class V. Greek cities of western Asia Minor (Fig. 140). Phoenician cities (circ. 244–183).

After B. C. 200.

Classes VI, VII. Thrace, down almost to Imperial times.	Class VI. Free cities of western Asia Minor (B. C. 190–133).

The attributions to individual cities depend upon the correspondence of the adjunct symbols with known coin-types of the cities in question. On the coins of the later classes these symbols in the field of the reverse are undoubtedly mint marks, but there is not sufficient evidence to show that this was always the case on the coins of Classes I–IV, and in many cases we have no safer guide to the local attribution than a knowledge of the countries from which certain sorts of tetradrachms usually come to us.

No gold or bronze coins with Alexander's name were probably issued after circ. B. C. 280.

Fig. 141.

Philip III (Aridaeus), B. C. 323–316. The coins of this king are identical in type with those of Alexander of Classes III and IV. Inscr., ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ or ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. They were issued both in his European dominions and in Cilicia, Syria, Phoenicia, and Egypt. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXVII. 9, 10; Pl. XXX. 8, 9.] (Fig. 141, Ar Stater.)

Alexander IV, son of Roxana, B. C. 323–311. See below under Ptolemy Soter.

Cassander, B. C. 316–297. This king did not place his name upon the gold or silver money, which continued to be issued in the name of Alexander (Class IV).

Circ. B. C. 316–306. Inscr., ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ.

Head of Herakles.	Seated lion . . . . . Æ ·65

Circ. B. C. 306–297. Inscr., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ.

Head of Apollo.	Tripod . . . . . Æ ·7
Head of Herakles.	Boy on horse . . . . . Æ ·8–·7
Id.	Lion walking . . . . . Æ ·6
Helmet.	Spear-head . . . . . Æ ·7

To the reign of Cassander belong also the bronze coins struck in the name of his general, Eupolemus, B. C. 314–313.

Three Macedonian shields.	ΕΥΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ Sword with belt. Æ ·7

Philip IV, B. C. 297–296, son of Cassander.

Alexander V, B. C. 295, son of Cassander.

To these reigns no coins can be confidently assigned, though some of the coins of late style, bearing the types of Philip II and Alexander the Great, may belong to this period.

Antigonus, B. C. 306–301. This king, the father of Demetrius Poliorcetes, was acknowledged 'King of Asia,' in B. C. 311. In B. C. 306 he assumed the title Βασιλεύς. In all his Asiatic mints it is probable that he continued the issue of gold and silver with Alexander's types and name unchanged (Class IV).

There are, however, gold staters of the Alexandrine type (except that Nike holds in her right hand an acrostolium), reading ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, and tetradrachms, the latter struck in Peloponnesus, probably in the year B. C. 303, by Demetrius in the name of his father Antigonus.

Fig. 142.

Head of Herakles (Fig. 142).	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ Zeus aëtophoros . . . . . Æ Tetradr.

These coins are mentioned in the Inventory of the Asklepieion at Athens as τέτραχμα ἀντιγόνεια (see J. P. Six in the *Annuaire de Numismatique*, 1882, p. 27). No bronze money can be certainly attributed to this king.

Demetrius Poliorcetes, B. C. 306–283.

GOLD.

Head of Pallas.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Nike . . Ⱥ Stater.
Head of Demetrius with bull's horn . [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXI. 15.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Armed horseman with spear . . Ⱥ Stater.
Nike blowing trumpet, and holding trophy-stand, standing on prow.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Pallas Promachos with shield and spear . . Ⱥ Stater.

SILVER.

FIG. 143.

Nike, as above (Fig. 143).	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Poseidon wielding trident . . . . . Ⱥ Tetrad., Dr., and ½ Dr.
Head of Demetrius horned.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Poseidon, as above . . . . . Ⱥ Drachm.

FIG. 144.

Head of Demetrius horned (Fig. 144).	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Poseidon resting foot on rock, and leaning on trident . . . . . Ⱥ Tetradr.
Id.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Poseidon seated on rock, holds aplustre and trident . . . . . Ⱥ Tetradr.

The types of these coins refer to the naval victory gained by the fleet of Antigonus, commanded by Demetrius, over that of Ptolemy off the island of Cyprus in B. C. 306. The same victory is commemorated by a monument discovered some years ago in the island of Samothrace, now in the Louvre, consisting of a colossal Victory standing on a prow, as on the coins. See Conze, etc. (*Samothrake*, Bd. ii. p. 47 seqq.).

With very few exceptions the bronze coins of Demetrius Poliorcetes have a prow on the reverse, and the letters ΒΑ (for ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ). The obverse type is usually a head of Pallas or of Zeus.

Pyrrhus was king of all Macedon, B. C. 287–6, and of west Macedon until B. C. 284, and again B. C. 274–272. If he issued silver coins in Macedon they were probably, like those of Cassander, impressed with the name of

Alexander (Class IV). His Macedonian bronze coins are of the following type:—

Macedonian shield, with monogram of Pyrrhus in centre (ΠΥΡ).	ΒΑΣΙ Helmet and mon. ΠΥΡ, all in oak wreath . . . . . Æ ·5

Interval, B. C. 286–277. During this period, while the government of Macedon passed rapidly from Pyrrhus to Lysimachus, Seleucus, Ptolemy Keraunos, Antipater, Sosthenes, etc., few coins were struck in Macedon.

Lysimachus, it is true, appears to have struck tetradrachms at some of the Macedonian mints in his own name, but of the rest no coins are known. There is, however, one series of Alexandrine tetradrachms of Class IV (Müller, Nos. 225–236, and B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXX. 11) with a Macedonian helmet in the field on the reverse, which I would attribute to this date, together with a corresponding set of bronze coins:—

Macedonian shield; in centre, various symbols. Head of young Herakles.	ΒΑ Macedonian helmet . . . Æ ·5 ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Bow in case, and club. *Symbol:* Race-torch . . . Æ ·75

Antigonus Gonatas, B. C. 277–239
Antigonus Doson, B. C. 229–220

It is not always possible to distinguish from one another the coins of these two kings.

Dr. Imhoof-Blumer is in favour of attributing all the silver money to Gonatas.

Fig. 145.

Head of Poseidon, with flowing locks bound with marine plant (Fig. 145).	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ inscribed on prow, upon which Apollo is seated naked, holding bow . . . Æ Tetradr.
Similar head of earlier style.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ Athena Alkis of archaistic style, hurling fulmen, and holding shield . . . Æ Drachm.

Fig. 146.

Macedonian shield, in centre of which, head of Pan horned, with pedum at shoulder.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ Similar type (Fig. 146) . . . Æ Tetradr.

The types of the first of the above tetradrachms refer clearly to a naval victory. Dr. Imhoof (*Mon. Gr.*, p. 128) thinks that the victory recorded is that of Gonatas over the Egyptian fleet off the island of Cos, B. C. 265. On the mainland, opposite Cos, was the Hieron of Apollo Triopios, where games were celebrated in honour of Apollo and Poseidon, the two divinities represented on the coins, 'C'était là sans doute, que le vainqueur a consacré sa trière; et c'est là aussi, suivant une inscription trouvée près de l'hiéron, qu'existait plus tard un autre sanctuaire, très riche et très vénéré des Cnidiens, celui du *héros Antigone fils de l'Épigone* (Démétrius).' This sanctuary doubtless owed its origin to some exploit, such as the *victory off Cos*, by means of which Antigonus had rendered himself the benefactor of the town of Cnidus and its temple of Apollo.

But if, on the other hand, as the late style of the head of Poseidon on the majority of these coins might lead us to infer, they belong to the later Antigonus, the reverse type is still capable of explanation as containing an allusion to the fortunate naval expedition which Antigonus Doson undertook in B. C. 228 against Caria. I was at one time inclined to adopt the last mentioned attribution (B. M. *Guide*, p. 75 sq.), but I admit that Dr. Imhoof's arguments have somewhat shaken my conviction.

The bronze coin of the two Antigoni most frequently met with are of the following types:—

Head of Pallas.	ΒΑ and $\overline{\text{ΑΝΤΙ}}$ (in monogram) Satyr erecting a trophy . . . Æ ·75–·65
Head of Poseidon as on silver.	Prow . . . . . Æ ·6
Head of young Herakles.	ΒΑ and $\overline{\text{ΑΝΤΙ}}$ (in mon.) Naked rider crowning his horse . . Æ ·65
Macedonian shield, on which $\overline{\text{ΑΝΤΙ}}$ (in mon.).	ΒΑΣΙ Macedonian helmet. Æ ·7

Demetrius II, B. C. 239–229. No gold or silver coins.

Bronze Coins.

Macedonian shield, in centre of which monogram composed of the letters ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙ.	ΒΑΣΙ Macedonian helmet . . . . Æ ·65 and ·35
Id., but in centre, star.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Id. Æ ·65
Head of young Herakles.	ΒΑ ΔΗ Rider crowning horse. Æ ·65

Philip V, B. C. 220–179.

Silver.

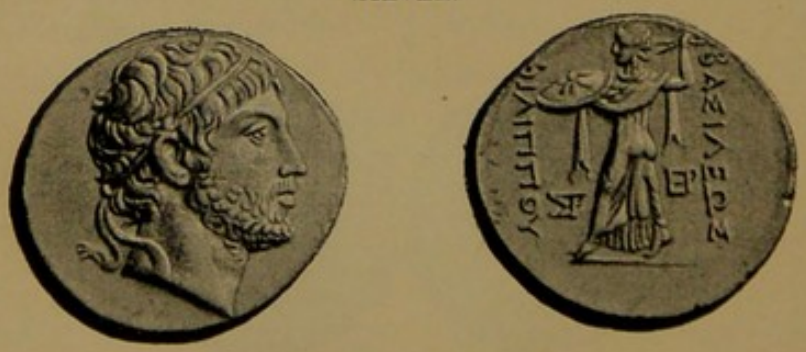

Fig. 147.

Head of king diademed (Fig. 147).	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Athena Alkis armed with shield, hurling fulmen . Æ Tetradr.

Fig. 148.

Macedonian shield, with head of the hero Perseus in the centre, wearing winged cap of Phrygian form, ending at top in eagle's head.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Club in oak wreath (Fig. 148) . . Æ Tetradr.
Head of king diademed.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Id. Æ Didr.
Id.	,, ,, Id. Æ Dr.
Id.	,, ,, Id. Æ ½ Dr.

Bronze.

Head of Zeus in oak wreath.	ΒΑ ΦΙ Rider crowning horse . . . Æ ·75
Head of Poseidon.	,, ,, Athena Alkis . . Æ ·80–·65
Id.	,, ,, Prow . . . . . Æ ·55
Head of Helios, radiate.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Fulmen in oak-wreath . . . . . Æ 1·0
Head of Artemis.	ΒΑ Φ Eagle on fulmen in oak wreath. Æ ·75
Head of bearded Herakles.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Harpa in oak-wreath . . . . . Æ ·9
Id.	ΒΑ Φ Prow . . . . . Æ ·45
Head of young Herakles.	,, Two goats at rest . Æ ·75
Head of Pan.	,, Id. . . . . Æ ·5
Head of young Herakles.	,, Rider crowning horse . . . Æ ·65
Do., laur., lion's skin round neck but not over his head.	ΒΑ ΦΙ Prow . . . . . Æ ·75
Head of hero Perseus.	ΒΑ Φ Eagle on plough or fulmen . . Æ ·75–·7
Id.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Horse . . Æ ·7
Id.	,, ,, Harpa in oak-wreath . . . . . Æ ·6
Id.	ΒΑ Harpa and club . . Æ ·4
Macedonian shield with wheel-ornament in centre.	ΒΑ ΦΙ Club . . . . . Æ ·65
Id.	ΒΑ Φ Helmet . . . . Æ ·5
Similar; Head of Perseus in centre.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Helmet surmounted by star . . . Æ ·6

T. Quinctius Flamininus, B.C. 196–190. Of this illustrious Roman general a gold stater of Attic weight is known. It is of great rarity, only three specimens having up to the present time been discovered. Dr. Friedlander (*Zeit. f. Num.*, xii. p. 2) is of opinion that it was struck

in Macedon after the battle of Cynoscephalae, but there is nothing to prove that it was not issued during the sojourn of Flamininus in Peloponnesus, perhaps on the occasion of the great Convention at Corinth, when the Romans proclaimed the freedom and independence of Greece. As, however, the reverse-type is that of the gold staters of Alexander the Great I prefer to describe it in this place.

Head of Flamininus to r., slightly bearded [*Zeit. f. Num.*, xii. Pl. VII. 2].	T. QVINCTI Nike standing, holding wreath and palm . . . Æ Stater.

Perseus. B.C. 178–168.

Silver.

Fig. 149.

Head of king Perseus, diademed. (Fig. 149.)	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΕΡΣΕΩΣ Eagle on fulmen, all in oak-wreath Æ Tetradr.
Id.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΕΡΣΕΩΣ Harpa in oak-wreath . Æ Didr.
Id.	,, Club in oak-wreath . Æ Didr.

Bronze.

Head of hero Perseus.	ΒΑ ΠΕ (or $\overline{\text{ΠΕΡ}}$) Eagle on plough or fulmen Æ ·95–·7
Head of young Herakles.	,, Rider crowning horse Æ ·75–·7
Macedonian shield, wheel-ornament in centre.	,, Harpa . Æ ·65–·5

Adaeus. A Dynast perhaps in Macedonia not mentioned in history. His coins appear to have been struck at the town of Scotussa (Plin. IV. 17, s. 18) on the road between Heraclea Sintica and Philippi. [Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 114.)

Circ. B.C. 200, *or later.*

Head of Apollo.	ΑΔΑΙΟΥ Tripod . . . Æ ·85–·65
Head of Herakles.	,, Club . . . . . Æ ·65
Head of Pallas.	,, Owl . . . . . Æ ·7
Head of boar.	,, Spear-head . . . Æ ·6

G. Kings of Paeonia.

The death of Perdiccas III, King of Macedon (B.C. 359), was followed by a period of confusion during which the Paeonians rose and shook off the yoke of the royal house of Macedon.

The independent kings of Paeonia between this date and B.C. 286 are as follows:—

Lycceius. Circ. B.C. 359–340. Silver coins of debased Macedonian weight. Tetradrachms 214–188 grs.

Fig. 150.

Head of Apollo.	ΛΥΚΠΕΙΟ or ΛΥΚΚΕΙΟΥ Herakles and lion. (Fig. 150.) . Æ Tetradr.
Head of Zeus. [Coll. de Hirsch.]	ΛΥΚΚΕΙΟΥ Same type . Æ Tetradr.
Head of Apollo.	ΛΥΚΚΕΙΟΥ Lion . . . . Æ Dr.

A fragment of an inscription found some years ago at Athens (Hicks, *Manual Gr. Inscr.*, p. 187) mentions a treaty of alliance between the Athenians, on the one part, and Cetriporis of Thrace, Lyppeius of Paeonia, and Grabus of Illyria. There can be no doubt about the identity of the Lyppeius of the inscription with the Lycpeius or Lycceius of the coins.

Patraus. Circ. B.C. 340–315.

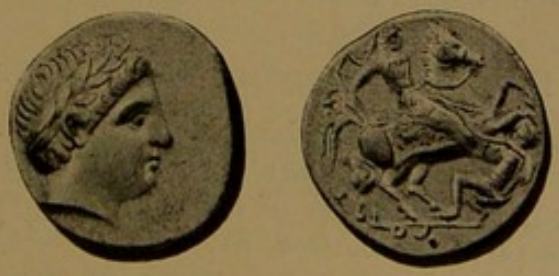

Fig. 151.

Male head with short hair, usually laureate.	ΠΑΤΡΑΟΥ Horseman spearing prostrate foe. (Fig. 151.) . Æ Tetradr.
Male head, wearing taenia.	ΠΑΤΡΑΟΥ Forepart of boar . Æ Dr.
Male head, laureate.	„ Eagle . . . Æ Tetrob.

Audoleon. Circ. B.C. 315–286.

Fig. 152.

Head of Pallas, facing.	ΑΥΔΩΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ	Free horse. (Fig. 152.) Æ Tetradr.
Id.	,,	Id. . . . Æ Dr.
Head of Pallas in profile.	,,	Id. . . Æ Didr.
Head of Pallas, facing.	,,	Forepart of horse . Æ Tetrob.
Head of young Dionysos.	,,	Id. . Æ Tetrob.

After circ. B.C. 306 Audoleon followed the example of the Diadochi, and adopted the title Βασιλεύς. He then struck Attic tetradrachms, similar in type to the money of Alexander the Great, but with the inscription ΑΥΔΩΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Audoleon's coins were frequently imitated by the Gauls.

Dropion, after circ. B.C. 279. See J. P. Six (*Annuaire de Numismatique*, 1883, p. 5).

Head of Zeus.	ΠΑΙΟΝΩΝ	Fulmen, beneath which ΔΡ . . . . . Æ ·85

In 1877 an inscription was discovered at Olympia, on the base of a statue, stating that it was set up by the community of the Paeonians in honour of their king and founder, Dropion, who probably reconstituted the country after the invasion of the Gauls. His monogram ΔΡ also occurs on tetradrachms of Lysimachus (Müller, No. 489).

Nicarchus. An unknown dynast, probably contemporary with Patraus.

Head of Apollo, r. laureate . . . . [*Bull. Corr. Hell.*, VI. 211.]	ΝΙΚΑΡΧΟΥ	Tripod . . . . . Æ Tetradr. 204 grs.

H. Macedon under the Romans.

After the defeat of Perseus, the last king of Macedon, by the Romans at the battle of Pydna (B.C. 168) Macedonia was divided into four *Regiones*, and in B.C. 158 the right of coining silver money was conceded to it by the Senate (Mommsen, *Mon. Rom.* III., p. 281). These four Confederations were dissolved in B.C. 146, when the country was constituted a Roman Province.

B.C. 158–146.

Head of Zeus, wearing oak wreath. [Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. D. 11.]	ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ	Artemis Tauropolos with two torches, riding on bull . . . Æ Attic Tetradr.

Fig. 153.

Macedonian shield, in centre of which, bust of Artemis.	ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ Club in oak-wreath. (Fig. 153.) Æ Tetradr.
Id.	ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑΣ Similar Æ Tetradr.

The smaller silver coins of this time read only ΜΑΚΕ or ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ.

Macedonian shield on which club, or wheel-ornament.	Helmet or Prow . . . Æ Tetrobol.
Head of Bacchante.	Prow . . . . . Æ Tetrobol.

Bronze.

Head of Zeus.	ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΤΕΤΑΡΤΗΣ Club in oak-wreath . . . . . Æ ·85
Head of Pallas.	ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΤΕΤΑΡΤΗΣ The Dioskuri . . . . . Æ ·8

The remaining bronze coins are of Macedon *in genere*, without the number of the Region.

Head of young Dionysos.	ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ Goat . . Æ 1·05
Head of Apollo.	,, Tripod . Æ ·8
Macedonian shield.	Macedonian helmet . . . . Æ ·65
Head of young river-god (Strymon).	ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ Trident . . Æ ·8
Bust of Pan.	$\overline{\text{ΒΟΤ}}$ (Bottiaea) in mon. Two goats . Æ ·8
Head of young Herakles.	ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ $\overline{\text{ΒΟΤ}}$. Horseman . Æ ·9
Head of Zeus, wearing oak-wreath.	,, ,, Fulmen Æ ·85
Head of Poseidon.	,, Club in oak-wreath . Æ ·85
Head of Silenos, facing.	,, in ivy-wreath Æ ·95
Head of Apollo.	,, Lyre and bow Æ ·85
Head of Zeus.	$\overline{\text{ΠΑΡ}}$ in mon. Eagle on fulmen. . . Æ ·85–·65

For numerous varieties of the above, see Brit. Mus. *Cat.*, *Macedon.*, pp. 11–16.

Macedonia a Roman Province. After B.C. 146.

Fig. 154.

Bust of Artemis, on Macedonian shield. (Fig. 154.)	ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ Club in oak-wreath, with acorns. In field, usually LEG, and a hand holding an olive-branch . Æ Tetradr.

The letters LEG on these coins show that they were struck by the Roman Legatus or Proquaestor.

Fig. 155.

ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ Head of Alexander the Great, with flowing hair and Ammon's horn.	Quaestorial insignia (club, virga viatoris?) Money chest (fiscus), and chair (subsellium), the whole in wreath. Roman magistrate: CAE PR(aetor); AESILLAS Q(uaestor) or SVVRA LEG(atus) PRO Q(uaestore) . . Æ Tetradrachms.

Cae . . . . was probably the predecessor of Sentius Saturninus as Praetor of Macedon; Aesillas was perhaps the Quaestor of Cae . . . . , and Sura the Legatus pro Quaestore of Saturninus, B.C. 88 (Lenormant, *Mon. dans l'Ant.*, ii. p. 144).

The bronze coins, for the most part, bear the inscriptions ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ and ΤΑΜΙΟΥ ΓΑΙΟΥ ΠΟΠΛΙΛΙΟΥ, or ΤΑΜΙΟΥ ΛΕΥΚΙΟΥ ΦΟΛΚΙΝΝΙΟΥ, showing them to have been issued by the Quaestors, G. Publilius and L. Fulcinius. They are of the following types:—

Head of Poseidon.	Club in wreath . . . . . Æ ·85
Head of the hero Perseus (or Roma).	Inscription only . . . . . Æ 1·0
Head of young Dionysos.	Goat standing . . . . . Æ ·8
Head of Pallas, as on late coins of Athens.	Bull feeding, with mon. BOT (struck in Bottiaea) . . . . . Æ ·8

Imperial Times.

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Head of Alexander.	ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΝΕΩ-[ΚΟΡΩΝ, etc. Types various Æ 1·0

This series is attributed by Eckhel (ii. p. 111) to the time of Caracalla, but the majority of the specimens are probably later. See also Imperial series (*Mionnet*; B.M. *Cat.*, *Mac.*, p. 27; Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 61; etc.).

To Imperial times must also be assigned small gold and silver pieces bearing the name and head of Alexander the Great, and on the reverse a lion, as well as the large medallions of the Trésor de Tarse (*Rev. Num.*, 1868, Pl. X–XIII.) and a curious little gold coin, having on the obverse a head of Olympias, the mother of Alexander, and on the reverse ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΔΟΣ and a serpent (*Zeit. f. Num.*, iii. 56).

Amphaxitis. After B.C. 168.

Macedonian shield.	ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΑΜΦΑΞΙΩΝ Club in oak wreath . . . Æ Tetradr.
Head of Herakles in lion's skin.	ΑΜΦΑΞΙΩΝ Id. . . . 1·0–·85

These coins were probably struck at Thessalonica as the capital of the district called Amphaxitis, for no city called Amphaxus is known.

Amphipolis. B.C. 168–146. See above, p. 191.

Beroea in Emathia, the city to which Paul and Silas withdrew from Thessalonica (Acts xvii. 11). Autonomous Æ coins of the time of the Emperors Gordianus III, or Philippus I, of the same class as, and contemporary with, those of Macedonia *in genere*. Mionnet (i. p. 469) publishes a specimen, reading ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ Β. ΝΕΩ (κορων) ΒΕΡΟΙΕΩΝ, and bearing the date ϵΟC (= 275) of the Actian era = A.D. 245.

Bottiaei Emathiae. A portion of the Bottiaeans were restored by Philip V to their native land, where they struck coins, probably at Pella, with the sanction of the Romans.

After B.C. 168.

Macedonian shield.	ΒΟΤΤΕΑΤΩΝ Prow . . . . . Æ Attic triobols.
Head of Pallas.	,, Bull feeding . Æ ·85

The bull feeding is a well-known type on coins of Pella (p. 212). For other bronze coins, reading ΓΑΙΟΥ ΤΑΜΙΟΥ and ΒΟΤ (in mon.), see above (p. 210).

Cotusa. See **Scotussa**, p. 212.

Dium in Pieria was situated near the southern frontier of the Macedonian kingdom. Of this town no undoubtedly authentic coins exist (but cf. Millingen, *Sylloge*, p. 44, Pl. IV. 20) of the times before the Empire, when, having received a Roman colony, it struck coins with Latin inscriptions (see B.M. *Cat.*, *Mac.*, p. lvii.): COLONIA IVLIA DIENSIS, or COL. IVL. AVG. DIENSIS, D.D. See also Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 74.

Edessa, the later name of Aegae. Imperial coins from Augustus to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΕΔΕΣΣΑΙΩΝ and ΕΔΕΣΣΕΩΝ. *Types*, Roma Nikephoros seated and crowned by female figure (Edessa); beside them a goat, in allusion to the name of Aegae and the myth of Karanos.

Heracleia Sintica. Autonomous bronze of Imperial times.

ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ Macedonian shield.	ΕΠΙ ΣΤΡΥΜΟΝΙ Club . . Æ ·6
	[Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 77.]
Free horse, walking, r.	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ in laurel wreath. (*Ibid.*, p. 78) . . . . . Æ ·45

Pella, between the rivers Axius and Lydias, was promoted by Philip to be the seat of government instead of the old capital Aegae or Edessa. From this time it was probably one of the chief royal mints of the kings of Macedon, but it struck no autonomous coins until after the Roman conquest in B.C. 168. At Pella, as the chief town of the district called Bottiaea and of the Third Region of Macedonia, were doubtless struck the silver and bronze coins with the inscr. ΒΟΤΤΕΑΤΩΝ or simply ΒΟΤ in monogram. Next in order follow the coins reading ΠΕΛΛΗΣ or ΠΕΛΛΑΙΩΝ. The principal types are *Athena Alkis* in fighting attitude (B. M. *Cat.*, *Mac.*, p. 90) probably copied from a statue of that goddess in her temple at Pella (Livy xlii. 51). *The Head of Pan* on the obverse of these coins points to a special worship of this deity, which is further illustrated by the *seated Pan* on many Imperial coins of the town. The *feeding Ox* alludes to the old name of Pella Βουνόμος (Eckhel, ii. 74). As a Roman colony under the Empire the coins of Pella bear the Latin inscr. COL. IVL. AVG. PELLA. See also *Z. f. N.*, I. p. 169, and Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 86.

Phila, a strong place near the mouth of the Peneius. For a bronze coin of the Roman period, *Obv.* Nike, *Rev.* ΦΙΛΑ Club, see Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 90.

Scotussa or **Cotusa,** on the right bank of the Strymon, not far from Heraclea Sintica. To this town Dr. Imhoof-Blumer (*Mon. Gr.*, p. 114) would attribute the coins struck by the dynast named Adaeus, after circ. B.C. 200 (see above, p. 206), and the following bronze coin which resembles the money of Adaeus:—

After B.C. 168.

Head of bearded Herakles.	ΚΟΤΟΥΣΑΙΩΝ Club . . . Æ ·8

It is, however, quite possible that this coin may belong to the Thessalian Scotussa.

Stobi was situate at the confluence of the rivers Axius and Erigon. No coins are known to have been struck there before it became a Roman Municipium.

Inscr., MVNICIPIVM STOBENSIVM. The most frequent type is Victory with wreath and palm, but the most interesting shows the City standing between the two river-gods Axius and Erigon (B. M. *Cat.*, *Mac.*, p. 106, 18; Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 91).

Thessalonica (the ancient Therma) was so named by Cassander (B.C. 315) in honour of his wife. No autonomous coins were struck

there until the fall of the Macedonian monarchy in B.C. 168. Thessalonica was then made by the Romans the capital of the second Region, and the silver coins reading ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑΣ (*see* p. 209) were issued from its mint.

In the Roman period, both before and during the Empire, the bronze coins of Thessalonica are plentiful. *Inscr.*, ΘΕCCΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ, ΘΕCCΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ, ΚΑΒΕΙΡΟC, etc. *Titles:*—ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟC, and on late coins ΜΗΤΡΟΠ[ΟΛΙC] and ΚΟΛΩ[ΝΙΑ]. Perhaps the most remarkable type is that which shows a figure of one of the Kabeiri, in whose honour games were celebrated at Thessalonica, called Καβείρια, Καβείρια Πύθια, and Καβείρια ἐπινίκια (Eckhel, ii. 78). On some of these coins the Kabeiros is carried by either Apollo or Nike (cf. the distinctive epithets applied to the games). Games called Ὀλύμπια, Πύθια, and Ἄκτια Πύθια also occur. Other coins of Thessalonica have heads of Libertas, ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΑ, and of ΑΓΩΝΟΘΕCΙΑ, the personification of the Presidency of the Games.

II. THRACE.

I. The Greek Towns of Southern Thrace.

Aenus was an important city which stood at the mouth of the Hebrus, and thus commanded the navigation of that river, which brought it into commercial relations with all the eastern regions of Thrace. It did not begin to coin money at so early a date as Abdera, the higher limit of its currency being the middle of the fifth century.

Circ. B.C. 450–400.

Fig. 156.

Head of Hermes in profile, wearing close-fitting petasos.

Id. (Fig. 156).

Similar; AINI on petasos.

AIN Bull on ear of corn.

Incuse square, within which AINION (retrogr.) around a Caduceus . . . Æ Tetradr. and small Æ.

Incuse square AINI Goat standing. *Symbols* various — astragalos; crescent and ivy-leaf; term of Hermes on throne; bipennis; caduceus; animal's head; fly; amphora; crab; ivy-leaf; mask of Silenos, etc. . . . Æ Tetradr. and small Æ.

Incuse square, within which linear square, containing goat. Magistrate, ΑΝΤΙΑΔΑΣ. *Symbol:* naked figure of Pan . . . . . Æ Tetradr.

Incuse square of 'mill-sail' pattern . Æ Trihemiobol.

The weight-standard of the coins of Aenus appears to be a light form of the Euboïc-Attic. The tetradrachms of the first period range from 258 to 236 grs. The coin reading 'Antiadas' is attributed by von Sallet (*Zeit. f. Num.*, v. 187) to the period 411–409 B.C., during which an aristocratic form of government was set up under the auspices of the Four Hundred at Athens in some of the tributary Thracian, etc. cities.

Circ. B.C. 400–350.

In this period the weight of the tetradrachm falls to 240–232 grs. It thus corresponds with the standard introduced about the same time at Rhodes, and has hence been called the *Rhodian standard.*

GOLD.

Head of Hermes in profile . . . . [B. M. *Cat., Thrace*, p. 77.]	AINION Terminal figure of Hermes standing on throne . . *N* 32·6 grs.

SILVER.

FIG. 157.

Head of Hermes facing, in close-fitting petasos (Fig. 157).	AINION Goat. *Symbols:* dolphin; amphora; monota; rhyton; star; caduceus and petasos; race-torch; trophy; vine; eagle; lyre; serpent; tripod; fly; helmet; wreath; laurel-branch; astragalos, etc. . . . . *Æ* Tetradr.; 4 Obols; and 2 Obols.
Head of Hermes facing, in wide petasos. [B. M. *Cat., Thrace*, p. 80.]	AINION Terminal figure of Hermes on throne to left. *Symbols:* kantharos; goat's head; corn-ear; star. *Æ* Drachms.

BRONZE.

Head of Hermes, in close or wide petasos. [B. M. *Cat., Thrace*, p. 80].	AI, AINI or AINION Caduceus. *Symbols:* astragalos; ear of corn; grapes; ram's head, etc.
Id., in wide petasos [*Ibid.*, p. 81].	Goat. *Symbols:* caduceus; pentagram; torch, etc. . . . . Æ ·7–·6

Circ. B.C. 300–200.

Head of Hermes in wide petasos . . [B. M. *Cat., Thrace*, p. 81.]	AINION Hermes seated on throne, holds purse and caduceus . . Æ ·65

Period of Roman Dominion, after circ. B.C. 190.

Head of Poseidon . . . . . [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 81.]

AINIΩN Hermes standing between goats, or beside altar, holds purse and caduceus . . . . . Æ ·8

Of the history of Aenus we know but little. During the Sicilian expedition (B.C. 415) it was one of the subject allies of Athens. After B.C. 350 it formed part of the Macedonian empire, and ceased to coin in its own name, at least in silver, but coins were struck there in the name of Lysimachus, though, perhaps, not until after the death of that monarch.

After its liberation by the Romans, circ. B.C. 190, it coined bronze for a considerable time.

Some of the full-face heads of Hermes on the coins of this town are very fine as works of art. With regard to the curious terminal figure of Hermes standing on a throne, Leake has justly remarked that it exactly resembles the description which Pausanias has given of the statues of Apollo standing on thrones at Amyclae and Thornax in Laconia (Paus. *Lac.*, x. 12). There was doubtless a similar cultus-statue at Aenus.

Maroneia was an ancient city situate on the coast about midway between the mouths of the Hebrus and the Nestus. It was named after Maron, son of Euanthes, a priest of Apollo, who in the Odyssey gives Odysseus the wine with which he afterwards intoxicates Polyphemos. Maron is also called a son of Dionysos. The coins of Maroneia prove that Apollo and Dionysos were both objects of especial worship there. The earliest coins of Maroneia are obols, which seem to belong to the ancient Thraco-Macedonian or Babylonic standard.

Before circ. B.C. 500.

Forepart of prancing horse . . . . [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 123.]

Incuse square of 'mill-sail' pattern . Æ Obols, 14·5 grs.

Circ. B.C. 500–450.

Phoenician standard, Drachms 57 grs. Inscr., MAP, MAPΩ, MAPΩN, MAPΩNOΣ, or MAPΩNITHΣ.

Forepart of prancing horse . . . . [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 123 sq.]

Incuse square containing a sun-flower or a ram's head, or simply quartered. Sometimes with magistrates' names, AΘH, or ΠOΛ (ΠOM?) . . . . Æ Drachms, and ½ Drachms.

Circ. B.C. 450–400.

Fig. 158.

Phoenician wt., Tetradrachms 220 grs.; Didr. 112 grs.; Drachms 50 grs. Inscr. ΜΑΡΩΝ, ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΩΝ, ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΕΩΝ, or ΜΑΡΩΝΕΙΤΕΩΝ.

Horse prancing (rarely standing). *Symbols:* kantharos; star; wheel; wreath; lyre; helmeted head; helmet (Fig. 158).	Incuse square, within which vine with bunches of grapes in linear square: around, magistrate's name, often preceded by ΕΠΙ . . . . Æ Tetradr.

Magistrates: ΒΡΑΒΕΩΣ, ΔΕΟΝΥΣ, ΜΗΤΡΟΔΟΤΟΣ, ΜΗΤΡΟΦΩΝ, ΠΟΣΙΔΗΙΟ, ΠΥΘΟΔΩΡΟ, etc. On some specimens the inscription ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΕΩΝ stands on the reverse in place of the magistrate's name.

Forepart of prancing horse . . . . [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 125; and *Z. f. N.*, iii. 274.]	Incuse square quartered; around, ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΩΝ, or magistrate's name ΕΠ ΑΡΧΕΜΒΡΟΤΟ. Æ Didr.
Id. [*Ibid.*]	Incuse square, in which, vine; around, ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΩΝ, or magistrate's name ΠΟΣΕΙΔΙΠΠΟΣ . . . Æ Didr.
Id. [*Ibid.*]	Incuse square, in which, grapes. Æ Dr.

The following exceptional coin of light Attic wt. must also be placed shortly before B.C. 400:—

Head of young Dionysos. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, iii. Pl. VI. 18.)	ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΕΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΜΗΤΡΟΦΑΝΕΟΣ Vine growing over a Silenos mask, facing . . . . . Æ Tetradr. 255 grs.

Circ. B.C. 400–350.

About the end of the fifth century the Phoenician standard was replaced by the Persic, of which the staters weigh about 175 grs. The standard of the gold coin is uncertain.

Fig. 159.

Prancing horse.	ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΕΩΝ Vine . Æ 48·5 grs.
Prancing horse. Inscr. sometimes ΜΑΡΩ (Fig. 159).	Vine in square. Symbols on some specimens,—caduceus; cray-fish; bee; ear of corn; dog.

Magistrates' names on reverse, preceded by ΕΠΙ:—ΑΠΕΛΛΕΩ, ΕΥΞΙΘΕΜΙΟΣ, ΕΥΠΟΛΙΟΣ, ΙΗΝΩΝΟΣ, ΗΓΗΣΑΓΟΡΕΩ, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ, ΙΚΕΣΙΟ, ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΕΟΣ, ΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟ, ΜΗΤΡΩΝΟΣ, ΝΕΟΜΗΝΙΟ, ΠΑΤΡΟΚΛΕΟΣ, ΠΟΛΥΑΡΗΤΟΥ, ΠΟΛΥΝΙΚΟΥ, ΠΟΣΕΙΔΕΙΟΥ, ΧΟΡΗΓΟ, etc. Æ Staters.

There are also Triobols or ½ Staters (wt. 44 grs.), and Trihemiobols (wt. 22 grs.).

Forepart of horse.	Vine in incuse square.

Inscr., ΜΑ, usually on the reverse, and magistrates' names generally abbreviated;—ΑΘΗΝΕΩ, ΑΡΙΣΤΟΛΕΩ, ΙΗΝΩΝΟΣ, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΕΩ, ΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟ, ΝΟΥΜΗΝΙΟ, etc.

Bronze.

Horse prancing. Head of young Dionysos ivy-crowned.	ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΩΝ in square . . Æ ·6 „ Grapes ΕΠΙ ΠΥΘΟΝΙΚΟ Æ ·7

On the coins of Maroneia the horse is an emblem of the sun-god Apollo, as is also the sun-flower. The vine as a symbol of Dionysos refers to the famous wine of Maroneia, which was said to be capable of mixture with twenty times its quantity of water.

The autonomous coinage of Maroneia ceased when it fell under the dominion of Philip of Macedon, but the town appears to have remained a place of mintage under Philip, Alexander, Philip Aridaeus, Lysimachus, etc. Not until the second century B. C., when the Romans were supreme in Greece, did Maroneia regain its autonomy (Polyb. xxx. 3). The exact date of the commencement of the new series of tetradrachms is doubtful, but it is presumable that neither Maroneia nor Thasos began to coin again until after the closing of the Macedonian mints in B. C. 146.

Both in style and fabric these large flat tetradrachms belong to the last stage of the decline of art on coins. They may be compared with the contemporary dated tetradrachms of Alexandria Troas.

Fig. 160.

Head of young Dionysos (Fig. 160).	ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΩΝ Dionysos standing, holding grapes and two stalks of the narthex. In field, monograms of magistrates. Æ Attic tetradrachms, light wt. 255–230 grs.

Bronze.

Head of young Dionysos. Head of Apollo.	Similar . . . . . Æ 1·0–·75 ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΩΝ Asklepios standing . Æ ·9
Head of bearded Herakles.	„ Horse galloping. Æ ·8

See also Imperial coins in B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, Mionnet, etc., etc.

Phytaeum (?). This town is only known from a single coin. It was probably in the neighbourhood of Maroneia.

Circ. B. C. 450–400.

Bearded male head (Ares?) in close fitting crested helmet.	ΦΥΤΑΙΟΝ Incuse square, vine . . (Baron de Hirsch, *Ann. de Num.*, 1884, Pl. I. 9) . . . Æ 29·5 grs.

Dicaea was an ancient seaport not far from Abdera with which it appears to have been in close commercial relations, vide *Num. Chron.*, N. S., xv. 99.

Before circ. B. C. 500.

Head of bearded Herakles in lion's skin of very archaic style.	Incuse square diagonally quartered . Æ Stater, 148·2 grs. Æ Diobol, 27·6 grs.

These coins follow the ancient Thraco-Macedonian or Babylonic standard.

Circ. B. C. 500–480.

Similar [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 115.]	ΔΙΚ Bull's head l., in incuse square . Æ Stater, wt. 111.6 grs.

Dicaea appears to have changed its weight standard and adopted that of Abdera when the latter city began to strike money.

Circ. B. C. 480–450.

Female head, hair rolled.	ΔΙΚΑΙΑ Bull's head, r., the whole in incuse square . . . Æ Dr., 55 grs.
Head of Herakles.	ΔΙΚΑΙΑ Bull's head facing . . . . Æ ½ Dr., 24 grs.

This town is mentioned in the Athenian Tribute Lists (*Corp. Inscr. Att.*, Ed. Kirchhoff, vol. i. p. 111) as a member of the Athenian Confederation between B. C. 454 and 428. It is there called Δίκαια παρ' Ἄβδηρα, to distinguish it from the other Dicaea, the colony of Eretria in Chalcidice (p. 189).

Abdera, on the southern coast of Thrace, not far from the mouth of the river Nestus, was originally a Clazomenian colony founded in the seventh century B. C. This first venture did not prove a success, but in B. C. 544 the site was reoccupied by the larger portion of the population of Teos, who preferred to leave their native land rather than submit to the Persian conqueror (Herod. i. 168). Abdera now rose to be a place of considerable importance and wealth, on which account it was selected by Xerxes as one of his resting places in his progress along the northern shores of the Aegean. This is the period to which its earliest coins belong.

The silver money of Abdera may be divided into the following classes :—

Circ. B. C. 500–450.

Phoenician standard, wt. of Tetradrachm 230 grs.

Fig. 161.

Griffin seated, with one paw raised. | Shallow incuse square divided into four quarters.

No name of town. Magistrates, ΣΙ (?), ΗΡΧ, ΕΡ, Α, on Octadrachms;—ΑΡΤΕ, ΑΣΓΑ, ΔΑΜ, ΗΡΑΚ, ΜΕΙΔΙ, ΓΡΩ, ΣΜΟΡ, ΦΙΤΤΑΛΟ, ΣΥΜ, ΕΠΙ ΙΑ, on Tetradrachms (Fig. 161);—ΑΝΤ, ΗΡΟ, ΔΕΟ, ΗΓΗ, on Drachms.

The griffin as a coin-type at Abdera is clearly copied from that on the coins of the mother-city Teos. It is symbolical of the cultus either of Apollo or Dionysos. The magistrates whose names occur from the very earliest times on the coins of this town are the chief dignitaries of the state, and not mere monetary magistrates. The accessory symbols in the field may be the signets of mint-masters or inferior officials. Among those which we meet with on the coins of the earliest period are the following:—locust; calf's head; dancing satyr; kylix; small human head.

The adoption of the Phoenician standard in these northern parts is perhaps owing to the existence in early times on the site of Abdera of a Phoenician trading station or factory, for if the Teian colonists in B. C. 544 had not found the Phoenician standard already established there, and used for silver in bullion form, it is to be presumed that they would have issued their coins uniform in weight as well as in type with those of Teos, which is not the case.

Circ. B. C. 450–430.

Phoenician standard, weight of Tetradrachm 236–230 *grs.*

Griffin with curled wing, seated on fish. Magistrate, ΚΑΛΛΙΔΑΜΑΣ.

Similar griffin, sometimes with pointed wings, on one variety walking. *Symbols:* cock; kantharos; scarabaeus with ball (*Ateuchus Sacer*); amphora; pomegranate; star; etc. Inscr. on some specimens ΑΒΔΗΡΙΤΕΩΝ.

ΑΒΔΗΡΙΤΕΩΝ in shallow incuse square. In centre, a smaller square quartered [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 67]. In place of ethnic, Magistrates' names, ΕΠ ΗΡΟΔΟΤΟ, ΕΠΙ ΣΜΟΡΔΟΤΟΡΜΟ ΚΑΛ, ΕΠΙ ΦΙΤΤΑΛΟ, ΕΠΙ ΝΥΜΦΟΔΩΡΟ, ΕΠ ΕΡΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΔΕΩ, ΕΠΙ ΝΕΣΤΙΟΣ, ΕΠΙ ΜΑΝΔΡΩΝΑΚΤΟΣ . . . . . [Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. C. 1].

Weight of Tetradrachms reduced to circ. 224 *grs.*

Griffin with pointed wings, usually rearing, but sometimes seated. *Symbols* (less frequent): crayfish; ivy-leaf, etc.

Shallow incuse square with magistrate's name around, and in the centre a type which changes with the magistrate [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 68].

Varieties: ΕΠΙ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΙΤΟ Lyre; ΕΠΙ ΜΟΛΠΑΔΟΣ Young male head; ΜΕΛΑΝΙΠΠΟΣ Head of Pallas; ΝΙΚΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ Warrior charging; ΠΟΛΥΑΡΗΤΟΣ Grapes; ΑΝΑΞΙΔΙΚΟΣ Hermes standing; ΕΠΙ ΑΛΕΞΙΜΑΧΟ Kantharos; ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΣ Bearded Dionysos standing, holding kantharos and long branch [Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. C. 2]; ΑΝΑΞΙΠΟΛΙΣ Bearded Dionysos; Id. Female head (Aphrodite?); ΑΡΤΕΜΩΝ Diota, etc.

Circ. B. C. 430–408.

Aeginetic standard [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 69]. Staters or Didrachms 198–190 grs.; Drachms, 97 grs.; Triobols, 48 grs.; Trihemiobols, 24 grs.

Inscr. on obverse, ΑΒΔΗΡΙ or ΑΒΔΗΡΙΤΕΩΝ Griffin with wings pointed, or rounded and smooth, without indication of feathers. Reverse-types; *Didrachms*, ΕΠΙ ΦΙΛΑΔΟΣ Herakles seated; ΕΠΙ ΞΙΗΝΩΝΟΣ Hermes standing, wt. 160 grs.; ΕΧΕΚΡΑΤΗΣ Head of Aphrodite; ΠΡΩΤΗΣ Prancing horseman; ΗΓΗΣΑΓΟΡΗΣ Young male head; ΕΠΙ ΜΥΡΣΟ Discobolos; ΠΑΡΜΕΝΩΝ Bucranium; ΠΥΘΩΝ Tripod; ΕΥΑΓΩΝ Prize amphora; ΚΛΕΑΝΤΙΔΗΣ Rushing bull; ΕΠΙ ΜΟΛΠΑΓΟΡΕΩ Dancing girl. *Drachm*, ΕΠ ΟΡΧΑΜΟ Lion. *Triobols*, ΕΧΕΚΡΑΤΗΣ No type; ΚΛΕΑΝΤΙΔΗΣ Bull's head; ΑΝΑΞΙΔΙΚΟΣ Goat's head; ΕΠ ΗΡΟΦΑΝΕΟΣ Hermes head; ΜΟΛΠΑΓΟΡΗΣ Head of Bacchante; ΝΥΜΦΑΓΟΡΗΣ Dolphin; ΠΡΩΤΗΣ Head of Apollo(?); ΕΠΙ ΠΡΩΤΕΩ Three ears of corn; ΕΠΙ ΦΙΛΑΙΟ Hermes standing; ΑΘΗΝΗΣ Stag. *Trihemiobols*, ΠΡΩΤΗΣ Bull's head; ΚΛΕΑΝ Ram's head, etc.

Circ. B. C. 408–350.

In B. C. 408 Abdera, then in a flourishing condition, was brought by the Athenian general Thrasybulus under the dominion of Athens. The following coins appear to be subsequent to that date:—

Weight of Stater reduced to 175 *grs* (*Persic wt.*?).

ΑΒΔΗΡΙ Griffin with pointed wings, usually recumbent.

Id. [Gardner, *Types*, Pl. III. 31].

ΕΠΙ ΚΑΛΛΙΑΝΑΚΤΟΣ Incuse square within which Apollo with patera and branch, standing beside stag.

ΠΟΛΥΚΡΑΤΗΣ Artemis with bow standing beside stag.

Fig. 162.

Similar griffin, ΕΠΙ ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΩ
Id. ΕΠΙ ΙΚΕΣΙΟΥ
Griffin with pointed wings.

ΑΒΔΗΡΙΤΕΩΝ Head of Apollo laureate.
Id. (Fig. 162) . . . Æ Staters.
Id. [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 72] . . Æ Triobols, wt. 44 grs.

Magistrates on Triobols, ΕΠΙ ΦΑΝΕΩ; ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧΕΛΑΟΥ; ΕΠΙ ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΩ, ΕΠΙ ΧΑΡΜΟ.

Griffin on club.

ΑΒΔΗΡΙΤΕΩΝ Id. . . . . Æ Diobols, wt. 25 grs.

Magistrates on Diobols, ΗΡΑ, ΜΗΝΟ, etc. [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 73.]

Weight of Stater reduced to circ. 158 *grs.*

ΑΒΔΗΡΙΤΕΩΝ Griffin recumbent, with pointed wings.

No incuse. Head of Apollo laureate . [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 73.]

Magistrates' names on *reverse*, preceded by ΕΠΙ—, ΔΙΟΝΥΣΑΔΟΣ, ΕΥΡΗΣΙΠΠΟΥ, ΙΠΠΩΝΑΚΤΟΣ: *Symbol*, cockle-shell. ΠΥΘΟΔΩΡΟΥ: *Symbol*, kantharos. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, ΔΙΟΦΑΝΤΟΥ, ΟΜΗΡΟΥ . *Æ* Staters.

ΕΠΙ—ΑΝΑΞΙΠΟΛΙΟ, ΔΙΟΝΥΣΑΔΟΣ, ΕΚΑΤΩΝΥΜΟΥ, ΟΜΗΡΟΥ, ΠΟΛΥΦΑΝΤΟΥ, ΙΠΠΩΝΑΚΤΟΣ, ΕΥΡΗΣΙΠΠΟΥ, ΑΙΓΙΑΛΕΩΣ, etc., and ΠΡΩΤΗΣ in nominative case without ΕΠΙ . . . . . *Æ* Triobols, 40 grs.

Although it is convenient to distinguish the weights of the coins of Abdera as Phoenician, Aeginetic, and Persic, it seems nevertheless very probable that the changes in weight were gradual rather than sudden.

Bronze.

Circ. B.C. 400–350.

Griffin rearing.
Griffin recumbent; magistrates, ΦΙ, ΕΡΜΟ, ΕΥΑΝ, ΜΕΝΑΝ, ΕΙ, etc.
Griffin seated.

Id.
ΑΒΔΗΡΙΤΕΩΝ Griffin rearing.

Head of Hermes.

ΑΒΔΗΡΙΤΕΩΝ Head of Apollo. *Æ* ·6
,, Id. in linear square . *Æ* ·6
ΕΠΙ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΑΔΟΣ; ΕΠΙ ΠΑΡΜ...., etc., in quadripartite square . *Æ* ·4
ΕΠΙ ΘΕΣ... Eagle on serpent. *Æ* ·4
Head of Apollo in linear square, ΕΠΙ ΕΡΜΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ; ΕΠΙ ΙΕΡΟΦΩΝΤΟΣ (?) . . . . . *Æ* ·75
ΕΠΙ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΑ Griffin seated . *Æ* ·65

The above list of magistrates, extending over more than a century, is of course by no means complete, but the number of names recorded is sufficient to warrant us in supposing that they were the annual Eponymi of the city. The almost constant presence of the preposition ΕΠΙ, and the prominent place occupied by the name are arguments in favour of this hypothesis, as is also the fact that down to the end of the fifth century the reverse type seems to be subordinate to the magistrate's name, not only changing with it, but in some cases evidently suggested by it; e.g. ΝΙΚΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ, a warrior; ΠΥΘΩΝ, a tripod; ΕΥΑΓΩΝ, a prize amphora; ΜΟΛΠΑΓΟΡΗΣ, a dancing girl; and perhaps others.

Several of the magistrates may also be identical with famous citizens of Abdera, mentioned in history. Cf. von Sallet (*Zeit. f. Num.*, viii. 106), who points out that a Nymphodorus, circ. B.C. 430, held the supreme power at Abdera (Thuc., ii. 29). Democritus the philosopher was also an Abderite. He flourished circ. B.C. 440–357, and it is very possible that he may have occupied at one time the chief magistracy of his native town, as may also his brother Herodotus, for both these names occur on coins struck before B.C. 430.

Some of the coin-types of Abdera, notably the Herakles at rest, the dancing girl, the Discobolos, the Apollo, and the Artemis standing beside a stag, are among the most artistically instructive coin-types which have come down to us from any ancient city.

No autonomous coins were struck at Abdera after its absorption into the empire of Philip of Macedon.

Imperial coins are known, but the types offer no points of interest. See B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 76.

Trie[rus?]. This town is known only from the following coins which have always been found on the northern coast of the Aegean. It was

probably situate between Chalcidice and Maroneia (Imhoof, *Num. Chron.*, 1873, p. 18).

Circ. B. C. 450–400.

Fore-part of horse.	ΤΡΙΗ in four quarters of incuse square. Ar 6·3 grs.
Head of Apollo.	,, in the four corners of a square, within which, laurel-branch. Ar 7 grs.

Cypsela was a Thracian town on the Hebrus.

Circ. B. C. 400–350.

Head of Hermes in close-fitting petasos.	ΚΥΨΕ Two-handled vase (κυψελη) . . Æ ·5

A vessel of this shape is seen also on coins of Cotys I, king of the Thracian Odrysae, B. C. 382–359. See Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 52, and *infra* sub § P.

K. The Thracian Chersonesus.

The smaller silver coins of Chersonesus are very abundant, and were probably issued at a town called anciently Cherronesus. Whether this place was identical with the later Callipolis or with Cardia is uncertain. The weight standard in use appears to have been the Aeginetic. There are, however, archaic tetradrachms of Attic weight.

Attic weight. Circ. B. C. 500–480.

Lion with fore-paw raised and head reverted . . . . . (Baron de Hirsch, *Ann. de Num.*, 1884, Pl. I. 1.)	Incuse square, in which archaic head of Pallas wearing close-fitting helmet with large crest . . . Ar 253 grs.

Aeginetic weight.

Forepart of lion looking back . . . [B. M. *Cat., Thrace*, p. 182.]	Quadripartite incuse square . . . . . Ar 46 and 23 grs.

Circ. B. C. 480–350.

Forepart of lion with head reverted . [B. M. *Cat., Thrace*, p. 183 sqq.]	Incuse square divided into four quarters; in the two deeper ones a symbol and a letter . . . Ar ½ Dr., wt. 40 grs.

Bronze. Inscr. ΧΕΡ, ΧΕΡΡΟ, etc., on one or other side.

Lion's head, or female head facing . . (*Ibid.*, p. 186.)	Corn-grain . . . . . Æ ·45

Aegospotami. Although there is no mention of a town of this name in B. C. 405, when the Athenians were defeated by Lysander at the 'Goat River,' yet there are small silver coins with the *head of a goat*, and with an incuse reverse of Chersonesian pattern (wt. 14 grs.) which are certainly earlier than that time. There are also bronze coins anterior in style to the age of Alexander, which prove that a city Aegospotami existed in the middle of the fourth century.

Before circ. B. C. 350.

Head of Demeter wearing wreathed and ornamented stephanos.	ΑΙΓΟΞΓΟ or ΑΙΓΟΡΟ Goat standing. [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 187] . Æ ·85

This head is identified as that of Demeter by comparison with a coin of the neighbouring city of Sestus, on which the entire figure of the goddess is seen wearing the same head-dress and holding ears of corn.

Agathopolis. This town is only mentioned by the Byzantine historian Pachymeres (vi. 4). H. P. Borrell (*Num. Chron.*, vi. 2) suggests that it may have been named after Agathocles, son of Lysimachus, and that it is his portrait which the coins bear, but his arguments are not convincing.

Circ. B. C. 300, *or later.*

Young male head bound with taenia.	ΑΓΑ within a laurel wreath Æ Size ·7
Young male head bound with taenia . [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 188.]	ΑΓΑΘΟ Owl (sometimes double bodied), beneath, spear-head . . . Æ ·7
Similar head.	Α–Γ Caduceus . . . . . Æ ·45

Alopeconnesus, on the northern shore of the Chersonese, owed its origin and name, according to Steph. Byz., to the fact that the first settlers had been commanded by an oracle to found a city on the spot where they should first see the cubs of a fox.

Circ. B. C. 400–300.

Head of Dionysos.	ΑΛΩ or ΑΛΩΠΕΚΟΝ Kantharos. *Symbols:* Fox and bunch of grapes, and sometimes corn-grain . . . . [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 188.] Æ ·75–·55
Head of Maenad.	Id.
Head of Pallas.	Id.

Cardia, a colony of Miletus, was one of the chief cities of the Chersonese. It was destroyed by Lysimachus in B. C. 309. Its coinage in bronze falls chiefly into the latter half of the fourth century, but if, as some suppose, the silver coins of Chersonesus above described were struck at Cardia, the city must have begun to coin at least a century earlier.

Circ. B. C. 400–309.

Head of Demeter or Persephone wearing corn-wreath . . . . . [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 189.]	ΚΑΡΔΙΑ, ΚΑΡΔΙΑΝΟΞ, or ΚΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ Lion devouring prey. *Symbols:* Corn-grain, star, etc. . . Æ ·75
Lion or lion's head.	Corn-grain in linear square . . Æ ·45

The lion here, as at Miletus, the mother city of Cardia, is a solar emblem.

Coela or **Coelus,** a port in the vicinity of Sestus. To this town Müller ascribes various coins of Philip II, Alexander, Philip Aridaeus, and Lysimachus, with the cornucopiae as a symbol, on the ground that this is the usual symbol on the money of Coela as a Roman Municipium. The attribution, however, cannot be accepted as sufficiently established.

The Imperial coins of Coela read AI. MVN. COILA, AEL. MVNICIP. COEL, etc. The most frequent reverse types are a Prow surmounted by a cornucopiae; or the Genius of the city holding statuette of Tyche and cornucopiae; or the common Colonial type, Silenos with wine-skin over his shoulder (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 191 sqq.).

Crithote was probably situated near the modern *Gallipoli*.

Circ. B.C. 350.

Head of Demeter. [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 194.]	ΚΡΙΘΟΥΣΙΩΝ Grain of corn in corn-wreath . . . . . Æ ·85
Head of Pallas.	ΚΡΙ Corn-grain . . . . . Æ ·8

Elaeus, the southernmost town of the Chersonese, celebrated for its temple and tomb of the hero Protesilaos, who is represented on Imperial coins of Commodus struck at Elaeus.

Circ. B.C. 350–280.

Prow.	ΕΛΑΙ in wreath . . . . Æ ·7–·4
Head of Pallas.	ΕΛΑΙΟΥΣΙΩΝ Owl . . . Æ ·45
Bust of Artemis.	„ Bee . . . Æ ·65

See also other varieties and Imperial of Commodus in Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 45 sq.

Lysimachia. This important city was built by Lysimachus in B.C. 309, near the site of Cardia, which he had destroyed. From its position near the narrowest part of the isthmus it became the key of the Chersonese, and commanded also the passage of the Hellespont. Lysimachus made it his residence and his principal European mint. After his death the town fell under the rule at first of the Seleucidae and then of the Ptolemies, but it probably retained its right of coining in bronze.

Bronze. *Circ.* B.C. 280–220.

The most frequent *obverse*-types are—heads of Lysimachus, of young Herakles, of Demeter veiled, of the City turreted, of Pallas, of a Lion, or of Hermes. Those of the *reverse* are—a lion running, or seated in upright attitude, or the fore-part of a lion; Artemis standing, holding torches; Nike holding wreath and palm; wreath of corn; ear of corn, etc. Inscr., ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΕΩΝ (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 195 sq.).

Madytus, nearly opposite Abydus, was a town of some importance in the fourth century, to the middle of which its coins belong.

Circ. B.C. 350.

Rushing bull; above, fish. [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 197.]	ΜΑΔΥ Dog seated. *Symbols:* ear of corn or star; magistrate's name . . Æ ·75–·45

Circ. B.C. 197–27.

Female head, l. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, xiii. Pl. IV. 2.)	Μ ΑΔΥ Lyre; in field, grapes . . . Æ ·6

The rushing bull and fish may symbolize the stream of the Hellespont, the dog is the Kynossema or tomb of Hecuba, which was in the territory of Madytus, κυνὸς ταλαίνης σῆμα, ναυτίλοις τέκμαρ (Eur. *Hec.*, 1273).

Sestus, renowned in myth for the romantic tale of Hero and Leander, and in history for the crossing of the Persian hosts over the bridge which Xerxes caused to be constructed across the Hellespont, was always a place of considerable importance, but it did not begin to coin money until shortly before the time of Alexander. After a long interval, during which some regal coins were struck there in the name of Alexander, Lysimachus, etc., it began once more to issue autonomous bronze coins in the second century B.C. Cf. an inscription from Sestus (*Hermes*, vii. 135), where it is recorded that a certain Menas was appointed to superintend the coinage of the town.

Circ. B.C. 350.

Obverse types:—Female head with hair in sphendone. Head of Demeter bound with corn. Term of Hermes. Head of Hermes, etc. *Reverse types:*—Demeter wearing stephanos, seated on cippus and holding ears of corn, in front a phallic term. Hermes standing. Amphora with long neck. Term. Caduceus, etc. *Inscr.*, ΣΑ, later ΣΗ. [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 198.]

Second Century B.C.

Obverse types:—Head of Apollo. Female head in sphendone or sakkos. *Reverse types:*—Seated Demeter. *Symbols:* Term. Headdress of Isis. Grapes, etc. *Inscr.*, ΣΗΣΤΙ. The chief divinities of Sestus were Demeter and Hermes.

Imperial Coinage.

Caligula to Philip Jun. The most interesting type of this series is the representation of the exploit of Leander. [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 200.]

L. The Islands of the Thracian Sea.

Imbros. This island struck no coins which can be positively asserted to be earlier than the time of Alexander. Its money is of bronze, and falls into two clearly marked periods.

After circ. B.C. 300.

Female head: sometimes of Demeter.	ΙΜΒΡΟΥ Naked ithyphallic figure of Hermes Imbramos, sacrificing . . Æ ·5–·4
Head of Pallas.	ΙΜΒΡΟΥ Owl . . . . Æ ·45–·35

About the time of the siege of Athens by Sulla in B.C. 87–86, it would seem that the Athenian kleruchs settled in Imbros issued bronze coins reading ΑΘΕΝΑΙΩΝ.

Head of Pallas. [Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 49.]	Hermes Imbramos, standing before a thymiaterion . . . . . Æ .65

Imperial Times.

Head of Pallas.	ΙΜΒΡΙΩΝ Types various:—Owl—Apollo Musegetes—Female figure holding cornucopiae . . Æ ·9–·85

The figure of the ithyphallic Hermes on the coins of this island is that of a Pelasgic divinity of reproduction (Herod. ii. 51). With the Carian epithet Ἴμβραμος (Steph. Byz. s.v. Ἴμβρος) cf. the Gk. Ἴμερος (Preller, *Gr. Myth.*, i. p. 297).

Lemnos. Hephaestia. Bronze coins of two periods.

Circ. B.C. 350–280.

Head of Pallas in Corinthian helmet: the whole sometimes in oak-wreath. [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 213.]	ΗΦΑΙΣΤΙ, ΗΦΑΙ or ΗΦΑ Ram Æ ·65
Id.	,, Owl Æ ·5

Circ. B.C. 280–197.

Head of king (?) diademed.	ΗΦΑΙ, ΗΦΑ or ΗΦ Ram or torch Æ ·7
Head of Zeus.	,, Two torches Æ ·7
Head of Apollo.	,, Cornucopiae, etc. . Æ ·7–·5

The caps of the Kabeiri appear sometimes as symbols beside the torch.

Period of Roman Dominion.

Bust of Hephaestos.	ΗΦΑΙCΤΙΕΩΝ Torch . . . Æ ·75

Lemnos was also, probably, the name of a town at which coins were struck:—*obv.* Bearded head; *rev.* ΛΗΜ Helmeted head Æ ·75.

Myrina. Bronze, circ. B.C. 300.

Head of Pallas, often facing. [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 214.]	ΜΥΡΙ Owl, facing or r. . . Æ ·55

Samothrace. The seat of the famous mysteries of the Kabeiri. The coins of this island are all subsequent to the time of Alexander.

Circ. B.C. 300.

Head of Pallas. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLI. 4.]	ΣΑΜΟ Kybele seated on throne, beneath which, Lion. Magistrate's name . Æ Attic Didr., also Æ ·75
Id.	ΣΑΜΟ Fore-part of ram or ram's head. *Symbol:* caduceus . Æ ·5–·45

The ram is a symbol of the cult of the Pelasgic Hermes (*see* Imbros).

Period of Roman Dominion.

Bust of Pallas.	ΣΑΜΟΘΡΑΚΩΝ Kybele seated Æ ·75

On an Imperial coin of Hadrian (Mion. 11) the remarkable inscr. CAMIWN EN ΘPAKH occurs. Cf. the line in Virgil (*Aen.* vii. 208), 'Threiciamque Samum quae nunc Samothracia fertur.'

Thasos. The rich gold mines of this island had at a very early date attracted the Phoenicians to its shores. Later on it was colonized by Ionians from Paros. There was also a Thracian tribe called Saians settled in the island. The Thasian possessions in the mining districts on the mainland were a source of enormous wealth, yielding, shortly before the Persian invasion, as much as from 200 to 300 talents annually (Herod. vi. 46). It was apparently from the mainland that the Thasians derived the Babylonic standard of weight, as well as the types of its earliest money. The Silenos carrying off a struggling nymph is one of a class of types intimately connected with the orgiastic worship of the Thracian Bacchus whose oracle stood on the summit of Mt. Pangaeum.

Circ. B.C. 550–465.

Fig. 163.

Naked ithyphallic Silenos, kneeling on one knee and carrying in his arms a nymph.	Quadripartite incuse square. (Fig. 163.)
	Æ Stater, 160–140 grs.
	Æ Drachm, 70 grs (max.).
Two Dolphins.	Id. . . . Æ Obol, 10 grs. (max.).
Dolphin.	Id . . . Æ ½ Obol, 5 grs. (max.).

Circ. B.C. 465–411.

Fig. 164.

In this period of Athenian supremacy in Thasos the same types of the stater and drachm are in the main adhered to, but there is a steady decrease in the weight, which, on the later specimens, corresponds with the Attic or even falls below it. In style many of these later Thasian staters are admirable as works of art, and quite worthy of the age of Pheidias. (Fig. 164.)

Circ. B.C. 411–350.

In B.C. 411 Thasos revolted from Athens and received a Lacedae-

monian garrison, but was afterwards again dependent upon Athens. As at Acanthus and other towns on the mainland, an abrupt change of standard from Attic to Phoenician took place at Thasos, in the last quarter of the fifth century. This in the case of the Thasian money is also accompanied by a change in the types. Gold coins in small quantities were also issued at this time.

Head of Dionysos, bearded or young, ivy-crowned.	ΘΑΣΙΟΝ Herakles kneeling, shooting with bow . . . *N* 60 & 43 grs.

Fig. 165.

Id. (bearded.) (Fig. 165.)	ΘΑΣΙΟΝ Id. Various symbols in field *R* Tetrad., 236 grs. *R* Didr., 109 grs. *R* Dr., 59 grs.
Young male head crowned with reeds. (River god.)	„ Id. . *R* ½ Dr., 29 grs. [Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. C. 4.]
Janiform head of bald Silenos.	ΘΑΣΙ Two amphorae placed in opposite directions . . . . *R* ½ Dr.
Silenos kneeling, holding kantharos.	ΘΑΣΙΩΝ Amphora *R* ¼ Dr., 14 grs.
Head of Silenos.	ΘΑΣΙ Two dolphins *R* ⅛ Dr., 7 grs.
Head of Nymph.	ΘΑ Dolphin . . *R* $\frac{1}{12}$ Dr., 4½ grs.

Bronze.

Head of bearded Herakles.	ΘΑΣΙΟΝ Club, bow, and Bacchic symbol . . . . . Æ ·4

In this period there was also a separate issue of gold and bronze coins intended to circulate in the Thasian territory on the mainland. These coins read ΘΑΣΙΟΝ ΗΠΕΙΡΟ; *obv.* Head of Herakles; *rev.* Tripod or Club and Bow (see p. 192).

Of the time of Philip, Alexander, and Lysimachus there are no Thasian coins, but after B.C. 280 the mint of Thasos was again active for a few years.

After circ. B.C. 280.

Head of bearded Dionysos, ivy-crowned, of late style.	ΘΑΣΙΩΝ Club in wreath . . . . *R* Attic ½ Dr.
Head of bearded Herakles.	„ Club, bow, symbol, and mon. Æ ·7
Head of young Herakles.	ΘΑΣΙΟΝ Id. . . . . Æ ·85
Head of Demeter veiled.	„ Heads of the Kabeiri in vine-wreath . . . . . Æ ·9

After circ. B.C. 146.

After the battle of Cynoscephalae, Thasos, which had formed part of

the dominions of Philip V, regained its freedom, B.C. 196, but it is not probable that the series of large flat tetradrachms of base style commenced before the closing of the Macedonian mints in B.C. 146, by order of the Roman Senate. These latest coins of Thasos were issued in enormous quantities, and with those of Maroneia represent the staple of the silver currency of Northern Greece in the 2nd and 1st centuries, B.C.

Fig. 166.

Head of young Dionysos, of base style, wearing band across forehead, and ivy-wreath.	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΘΑΣΙΩΝ Herakles naked, standing with club and lion's skin. (Fig. 166.) . . . Æ Attic tetradr., 260 grs.

These coins were largely imitated by the barbarous Thracian tribes of the mainland. The bronze coins of this late period are of various types, among which the following may be specified:—

Bust of Artemis.	Herakles advancing, drawing bow . . Æ ·75
Amphora.	Cornucopiae . . . . . Æ ·5

Imperial. Hadrian, Caracalla and Geta; *rev.* ΘΑCIΩN Herakles advancing with club and lion's skin.

M. The European Coast of the Propontis.

Bisanthe was a Samian colony on the northern coast of the Propontis, a few miles west of Perinthus.

After circ. B.C. 280.

Head of Pallas. Head of Apollo.	BI Owl . . . . . Æ ·6 BIΣANΘHNΩN Tripod . . Æ ·55

Byzantium was a Megarian colony with an Argive element, to the influence of which latter the worship of Hera and the introduction of the myth of Io are perhaps to be ascribed. We gather from a passage in Aristophanes that at the end of the fifth century the Byzantines were using an iron currency (Arist. *Nub.*, 249 et Schol.; Pollux, ix. 78; Hesych. s.v. Σιδάρεος). None of this money has been preserved.

The silver coins of this wealthy port are extremely common, and may be divided into three series. They are all probably later than the iron money above alluded to.

Circ. B.C. 400–350.

ΠΥ Bull standing on dolphin. [B. M. *Cat., Thrace*, p. 93.]	Incuse square, quartered, of 'mill sail' pattern . . . . Æ Dr., 84 grs.

These coins correspond in weight with the Persian *Siglos*, which was current in Asia Minor down to the age of Alexander. Like the sigli, the Byzantine coins are very frequently found covered with little countermarks.

Circ. B.C. 350–280.

Fig. 167.

About the middle of the fourth century the weight standard of the Byzantine silver coinage changes from the Persic to the Phoenician. The types remain the same, but the frequent addition of symbols and monograms in the field indicates the period of Philip and Alexander as that to which these coins of Phoenician weight should be ascribed. [Tetradrachm, 230 grs. (Fig. 167.) Drachm, 57 grs.; Tetrobol, 38 grs.]

Bronze.

Bull on dolphin.	ΥΠΥ Trident	Æ ·65
Bull's head.	„ Three dolphins	Æ ·55

The form of the letter B (Π) is peculiar to the money of Byzantium. The bull and dolphin symbolize the worship respectively of Hera and Poseidon.

Circ. B.C. 280–277.

At this time Byzantium suffered severely from the incursions of the Gauls, whom it was compelled to buy off by the payment of an enormous yearly tribute (Polyb., iv. 46). The state was completely drained of money, and in their straits the Byzantines appear to have been driven to make use of foreign coins, countermarking them with the letter Γ. [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 110.]

Circ. B.C. 277–270.

To these few years belong in all likelihood the following rare silver coins, of which the obverse type is identical with that which occurs on the money of Chalcedon, on the opposite shore of the Propontis, with which city Byzantium seems to have been for a time united in a monetary alliance.

Fig. 168.

Head of veiled Demeter, wearing corn-wreath. (Fig. 168.)	Poseidon naked to waist, seated on rock, holding trident and aplustre. In field, ϒ and mon. Magistrates: ΕΠΙ ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤ, ΕΠΙ ΕΚΑΤΟΔΩ, ΕΠΙ ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΥ, ΕΠΙ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ, ΕΠΙ ΣΦΟΔΡΙΑ, etc., etc. . . Ar Tetradr., 215 grs., and Octobols 80 grs.
Head of Poseidon.	Prow on which BY; behind, serpent. Magistrate: ΕΠΙ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ . . Ar Attic 8 ob., 88 grs.
Head of Apollo.	ϒ Tripod. ΕΠΙ ΔΑΜΩΝΑΚΤΟΣ, ΕΠΙ ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΥ, etc. . . Æ ·95
Head of Apollo.	BYΣANT / KAΛXA Tripod . . . . Æ ·9
Head of veiled Demeter.	BYΣAN / KAΛXA Poseidon seated on rock . Æ 1·0

After circ. B.C. 270.

The above coinage was of short duration. Chalcedon was absorbed into the kingdom of Nicomedes I of Bithynia, and Byzantium, now surrounded on all sides by states in which the Attic standard prevailed, was compelled to conform to the new monetary convention, for such it may be called, by which many of the chief Thracian towns agreed to adopt the types of the coins of Alexander or Lysimachus, on account of the commercial prestige which attached to these regal coinages. The Byzantine issues are distinguished by the letters BY and a Trident. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LIII. 3, 4 and LXIV. 3, 4.] Many of these quasi-regal tetradrachms and gold staters are of very barbarous work, and may be Thracian copies. The bronze money of this time is rude.

Head of Poseidon.	Trident and magistrate's name Æ ·85
Head of Demeter.	Cornucopiae . . . . . Æ 1·0

With various other smaller denominations, on one of which the word ΔPAXMA occurs.

Period of Roman Dominion.

How long the coins of regal type lasted is doubtful. The next series of Byzantine coins is of bronze, and belongs in style to the first century B.C., and to Imperial times. The independence of Byzantium was long recognised by Rome. Among the coins most frequently met with are the following:—

Head of Artemis with quiver at shoulder.	BYZANTIΩN Crescent and star . . Æ ·75
Head of young Dionysos.	,, Grapes . . Æ ·8
Youthful horned head (river Lycus?).	,, Bull . . . Æ ·65
Head of Hermes.	,, Caduceus . . Æ ·7
Monogram in wreath.	,, Two tall baskets pointed at both ends Æ ·55

The crescent on the first of these coins is supposed to allude to a miraculous light which had once appeared in the heavens during a night

attack of the Macedonians upon the town, revealing to the besieged their approaching foes. Hesychius relates that in memory of this portent a statue was erected to Hekate (Smith, *Dict. Geog.*). The crescent as a Byzantine symbol was inherited by the Turks after their capture of Constantinople. The tall baskets, usually called fish-baskets, have been thought to refer to the famous Byzantine fisheries, the profits arising from which obtained the name of 'Golden Horn' for the harbour of Byzantium, but as they are frequently accompanied by symbols referring to the worship of Demeter, it is not probable that they are fish-baskets at all.

In Imperial times, M. Antonius to Gallienus, Byzantium struck money both with and without the Emperor's head. Among the latter the following is worthy of note:—

ΒΥΙΑΣ Helmeted head of Byzas, bearded. (The reputed oekist.)	Prow or entire galley, with magistrates' names identical with those which occur also on other coins with the Emperors' heads . . . . Æ ·95

Magistrates without title or with that of ΑΡΧ(ων), or less frequently ΗΡ(εμένος) electus (?), ΙΕΡΟΜΝΑ(μων), or ΒΑC(ιλεύς); see *Zeit. f. N.*, ix. 145 and Eckhel, ii. 31.

The name of a divinity sometimes occupies the place of that of a magistrate, e.g. ΕΠΙ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΟC ΤΟ Β. This curious custom has been explained by supposing that from time to time the chief magistracy of the city fell to the turn of the corporations of the Priesthoods of the various divinities, and that the High Priest (or Priestess, as the case might be,) for the time being, instead of placing his own name, as such, on the coin issued during his tenure of office, substituted for it that of the god whom he (or she) represented. (*Zeit. f. N.*, ix. 147). Games: ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΙΑ CΕΒΑCΤΑ and ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ. Alliance coins with Nicaea.

Perinthus, an ancient Ionian colony from Samos, was situated between Bisanthe and Selymbria. Its earliest coins are of the Alexandrine and Lysimachian classes (Müller, *Num. d'Alex.*). There are also autonomous bronze coins of the same period.

Circ. B.C. 300.

Head of Pallas. [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 147.]	ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ The foreparts of two horses, joined back to back . Æ ·8

At Perinthus, Herakles was revered as oekist or founder, and on coins of the time of the Empire his head is surrounded by the inscription ΙΩΝΩΝ ΤΟΝ ΚΤΙCΤΗΝ in allusion to the Ionian origin of the colony. The various labours of Herakles are, as might be expected, commonly represented on the large bronze coins of Perinthus in Imperial times. Among other remarkable types is that of Dionysos standing over the sleeping Ariadne (*Num. Zeit.*, 1884; Pl. IV. 5). The Imperial coins often bear the names of the Roman Legatus and Propraetor, e.g. ἐπὶ Μαικίου Νέπωτος πρεσβευτοῦ Σεβαστοῦ καὶ ἀντιστρατηγοῦ. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 43.) The title Praeses, ΗΓΕ(μων), also occurs. Games:—ΑΚΤΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΙΑ, CΕΥΗΡΕΙΑ ΠΡΩΤΑ, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, and ΕΠΙΔΗΜΙΑ Β CΕΥΗΡΟΥ.

Selymbria or **Salybria** was an ancient city situate about twenty-two miles east of Perinthus. It struck silver money at first on the Persic and later on the Attic standard.

Circ. B.C. 500–450.

ΣΑ Cock. [B.M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 170.]

Cock.
Head of bearded Herakles in lion's skin.

Quadripartite incuse square . . . . Æ 76·4 grs.

ΣΑΛΥ Ear of corn . . . Æ 67 grs.

Incuse square, within which cock in dotted square . Æ 57 and 30 grs.

This town is several times mentioned in the Athenian Tribute Lists. There are no Selymbrian coins after the middle of the fifth century.

Odrysus, according to Lampridius, was identical with the later Hadrianopolis.

After circ. B.C. 280.

Head of Herakles.

ΟΔΡΟΣΙΤΩΝ, ΟΔΡΟΣΩΣ, ΟΔΡΟΗΣ, etc. Bull standing on club . . Æ ·7

See also Thracian kings of the Odrysae (p. 239 sqq.).

N. The North-Western Coast of the Euxine and the Danubian Provinces.

Olbia, near the mouths of the rivers Hypanis and Borysthenes, was a Milesian colony which rose to great prosperity in consequence of its trade, on the one hand, with the Scythian tribes of the interior, and on the other with all the coasts of the Euxine. It struck money in all three metals after the middle of the fourth century B.C. The principal types are, on the gold and silver, a *Head of Demeter*. *Reverse*, ΟΛΒΙΟ, *a sea eagle flying with a fish in its claws*. The bronze coins have usually a *Head of the River-god Borysthenes, bearded and horned;* and on the reverse, a *Bow in its case and a battle-axe*. For numerous other varieties the student must be referred to Koehne (*Musée Kotschoubey*, tom. i. pp. 41 sqq.). There are also large cast bronze pieces of Olbia (aes grave) with a *Head of Pallas, facing*, or a *Gorgoneion*, on the obverse; and either a *Wheel* or a *Sea eagle with a fish* on the reverse; likewise some curious bronze pieces, made in the shape of fish, and marked with the letters ΘΥ or ΑΡΙΧΟ, which have been ingeniously explained by Von Sallet (*Zeit. f. Num.*, x. p. 145) as standing respectively for *θύννος*, 'tunny-fish;' and *ἄρριχος* or *ἄριχος*, 'a basket.' The coins marked ΘΥ being the legal price of a tunny-fish, and those marked ΑΡΙΧΟ for a basket full.

The weight standard in use at this town for silver, in the fourth and third centuries B.C., appears to have been the Aeginetic; and in the neighbourhood of Olbia is said to have been found the following Aeginetic stater of archaic style:—

ΕΜΙΝΑΚΟ Herakles kneeling, stringing his bow. [*Z.f. N.*, iii.; Taf. ii. 4.]

Wheel, around which are four dolphins, in an incuse square . Æ 181 grs.

The inscription appears to be the name of a Dynast in the genitive, and

as the coin has nothing in common with the money of Olbia, it is not likely that it was struck there.

Concerning the title Archon, on coins of Olbia of the first century B.C., see Lenormant, *Mon. dans l'Ant.*, i. 52 and iii. 64.

For Imperial coins, reading ΟΛΒΙΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ, etc., see the *Mus. Kotschoubey*.

Tyra was a Milesian colony on the river Tyras (*Dniester*), about twenty miles from its mouth. It struck silver on the Aeginetic standard, and bronze in the latter part of the fourth century.

Circ. B.C. 350–280.

Head of Demeter veiled, facing.	ΤΥΡΑΝΟΝ Rushing bull (the river Tyras) . . . . Ar wt. 86 grs.
Head of Hermes.	ΤΥΡΑ Caduceus . . Æ size ·4

Coins were also struck at Tyra in the name of Lysimachus, and there are Imperial coins from Vespasian to Julia Mamaea. *Inscr.*, ΤΥΡΑΝΩΝ (*Berl. Blätt.*, vi. 27.)

Dacia. Imperial. *Inscr.*, ΔΑΚΙΑ, PROVINCIA DACIA, etc., with dates AN . I – AN . X, ranging from A.D. 247–256. See Eckhel, ii. 5.

Viminacium, Moesiae Superioris. Colonial coins from Gordian III to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, P. M. S. COL. VIM (Provincia Moesiae Superioris Colonia Viminaciensis), with dates AN. I. – AN. XVI., ranging from A.D. 240–255.

Callatia, Moesiae Inferioris, was a colony of Heracleia Pontica, about twenty-five miles south of Tomi. Autonomous silver of Aeginetic weight.

Circ. B.C. 300, *and later.*

Head of Herakles in lion's skin. [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, etc., p. 21.]	ΚΑΛΛΑΤΙ Bow in case, club, and ear of corn . . Ar 77, 44, and 30 grs.

Also gold staters and tetradrachms, copied from the money of Alexander and Lysimachus, which circulated for more than a century and a half in these regions.

Autonomous bronze coins are likewise known with the heads of Herakles, Pallas, (reverse-types as above) and of young Dionysos, *rev.* Ivy-wreath. Herakles was revered at Callatia as Ktistes or Founder, and on coins of the Imperial period (*Inscr.*, ΚΑΛΛΑΤΙΑΝΩΝ) various labours of Herakles are represented.

Dionysopolis. Imperial coins from Commodus to Gordian III. *Inscr.*, ΔΙΟΝΥCΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types*—Demeter, Serapis, Dionysos, Herakles, Hygieia, Serpent, etc.

Istrus, a colony of Miletus, south of the Ister, appears from its plentiful silver coinage to have been, in the third century B.C., a place of some commercial importance. The weight standard of the silver money is the same as at Sinope, heavy Aeginetic.

Circ. B.C. 300.

Two heads united, in opposite directions, upwards and downwards. [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, etc., p. 25.]	ΙΣΤΡΙΗ Sea-eagle on dolphin . . . . *Æ* Drachm, 100 grs.

This strange type probably refers to the cult of the Dioskuri, which was very prevalent on the coasts of the Euxine.

The eagle seizing its prey in the waters has been explained as symbolical of the maritime prowess of the town.

On autonomous bronze coins of Istrus a full face head of the river Ister appears in human form, bearded and horned, size ·55. Like Callatia, Istrus at a later date copied the coins of Lysimachus.

Imperial coins. Hadrian to Gordianus III. *Inscr.*, ΙCΤΡΙΗΝΩΝ. *Types*—Kybele, the god Mên on horseback, river-god Ister, etc., etc.

Marcianopolis. Imperial from Sabina to Philip Jun., with the name of the Roman Praeses, ἡγεμών, of the province preceded by ΥΠΟ or by title ΗΓΟΥΜ[ΕΝΟΥ]. *Inscr.*, ΜΑΡΚΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types* very numerous, but for the most part possessing no great interest.

Nicopolis ad Istrum. Imperial from Trajan to Gordian III. *Inscr.*, ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΠΡΟC ΙCΤΡΟΝ or ΙCΤΡΩ and name of the ἡγεμών preceded by ΥΠΟ but without title. *Types*, numerous, among which is Mount Haemus, ΑΙΜΟC, represented as a hunter seated on a rock, on which is a tree, and at its base a bear. River Ister recumbent, grasping a tree (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, etc., pp. 48 sq.).

Tomi, a Milesian settlement between Istrus and Callatia, is memorable as the place of the exile of Ovid. No early coins of this town are known. From the time of Lysimachus down to the first century B.C., gold and silver coins in the name of Lysimachus were struck there, also bronze. *Obv.* Head of Poseidon; *rev.* Eagle in oak wreath.

In Imperial times, in addition to the coins with the head of the Emperor, Tomi struck bronze coins, *obv.* Head of Apollo; *rev.* ΤΟΜΙΤΩΝ The Dioskuri: *obv.* Head of Demeter; *rev.* Torches: *obv.* ΤΟΜΟΥ ΗΡΩΟC or ΤΟΜΟC ΚΤΙCΤΗC Head of Tomos, the mythical founder; *rev.* Lion; Head of Herakles; Grapes; etc.

On the Imperial coins from Aurelius to Philip Jun. the inscription is ΜΗΤΡΟΠ·ΠΟΝΤΟΥ·ΤΟΜΕΩC, sometimes with titles ΝΕΩΚ[ΟΡΟΥ] or ΝΑΥ[ΑΡΧΙΔΟC]. In the field is a numeral Β, Γ, or Δ, i.e. 2, 3, or 4 units (asses?), according to the size of the coin. Such marks of value are frequent on coins of other cities on the west coast of the Euxine. See Gardner, *Num. Chron.*, N.S., 1876, p. 307. The types of the Imperial coins are numerous and interesting (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, etc., pp. 55 sqq.).

Odessus. A colony of Miletus at the mouth of the river Panysus. Its earliest coins are gold staters and tetradrachms of Alexandrine or Lysimachian types, many of them with abbreviated magistrates' names, among which the Thracian name ΚΥΡΣΑ . . . . occurs. This unique name is also found upon an autonomous tetradrachm of Odessus of the second century B.C. (cf. the analogous coins of Maroneia and Thasos).

After circ. B. C. 200.

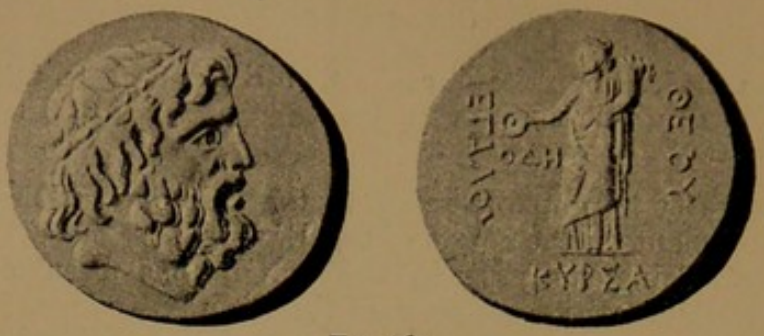

Fig. 169.

Bearded head bound with taenia, hair falling in lank locks (Fig. 169).	ΘΕΟΥ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΟΔΗ[ΣΙΤΩΝ] Bearded figure draped, standing, holding patera and cornucopiae; beneath, ΚΥΡΣΑ . . . . . Æ Tetradr.

The head on this coin is probably that of the divinity represented on the reverse. On bronze coins the same god is seen in a recumbent attitude like a river-god.

Youthful head, or head of Apollo.	ΟΔΗΣΙΤΩΝ Bearded male divinity reclining, holding cornucopiae and patera. In field, reversed amphora; in front, sometimes, thyrsos . Æ ·7

Also Imperial from Trajan to Salonina. *Inscr.* ΟΔΗCCΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types*—The Zeus or Serapis of Odessus wearing modius and holding patera, Hades, Demeter, and Persephone, etc. *Games*, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ and ΗΛΙΑ.

Anchialus, between Mesembria and Apollonia, struck money only in Imperial times, Domitian to Gordian III.

ΑΝΧΙΑΛΟC Young head of traditional founder Anchialos[1].	ΑΝΧΙΑΛΕΩΝ Asklepios standing . Æ ·6
Bust of Serapis.	ΑΓΧΙΑΛΕΩΝ Isis Pharia . Æ ·7

On some Imperial coins mention is made of games, ΣΕΒΗΡΙΑ ΝΥΜΦΙΑ, and ΣΕΟΥΗΡΙΑ ΝΕΜΑΙΑ (Mion. *S.*, ii. p. 223). Usual inscr. ΟΥΛΠΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΓΧΙΑΛΕΩΝ. Magistrate, occasionally with title ΗΓΕ[ΜΩΝ] (Praeses). *Types*—Demeter, Triptolemos, Coiled serpent, City gate, Agonistic table, etc.

Apollonia on the Euxine was another Milesian colony. It possessed a famous temple of Apollo, who was here worshipped under the symbol of the Lion, as at Miletus. The Lion's head facing represents the disk of the Sun.

Circ. B. C. 430–400.

Lion's scalp facing. [Cat. Lemmé, 1872, Pl. I. 7.]	Quadripartite incuse square, in each quarter a small raised tablet on which A—Γ and two stars . Æ 73 grs.
Lion's scalp facing. [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, 87.]	ΑΓΟΛ in the four quarters of a shallow incuse square . . Æ ½ Dr., 24 grs.
Id.	Incuse square containing *swastica* ornament . . . . Æ ½ Obol, 4 grs.

[1] This coin is attributed by Mionnet (*Suppl.*, vii. 188) to Anchiale in Cilicia.

These coins seem to belong to the Persic standard. See also Imperial coins, *Inscr.* ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΗΤΕΩΝ ΕΝ ΠΟΝΤΩ, etc. (Eckhel, ii. 25).

Mesembria. There were two places of this name in Thrace, one, an important colony of Megara on the Euxine, the other, mentioned only by Herodotus (vii. 108), who calls it a continental stronghold of the Samothracians. It is to the former that the coins with the name of Mesembria seem to belong.

B. C. 450–350.

Crested helmet facing.	Incuse square . . . Æ Obol, 8 grs.
Id.	ΜΕΤΑ in the four quarters of a radiate wheel . . . Æ Diobol, 19·4 grs., ½ Obol, 4·8 grs., and Æ, size ·65–5

The silver coins may be of Attic weight. The types clearly refer to solar worship. The helmet is a symbol of the sun-god Ares; the radiate wheel is also the *midday* sun (cf. the meaning of *μεσημβρία*). See Gardner in *Num. Chron.*, N. S., 1880, p. 59. The peculiar form of the letter S (Ϟ) occurs on the coins of no other city. It is probably the ancient sibilant *san*, and not *sigma* (I. Taylor, *Alphabet*, ii. 95).

Third and second centuries B. C.

Alexandrine tetradrachms of large flat fabric (Müller, 487–489) and bronze coins.

Head of City veiled and turreted.	ΜΕΣΑ Ear of corn in wreath Æ ·6
Diademed female head. [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 132.]	ΜΕΤΑΜΒΡΙΑΝΩΝ Pallas in fighting attitude . . . . . Æ ·8

The later coins read ΜΕΣΑΜΒΡΙΑΝΩΝ. There are also Imperial coins from Hadrian to Philip Junior. *Types*—Apollo Musegetes, Serapis, Kybele, Pallas, Hygieia, etc.

O. The Tauric Chersonesus.

Cercine, on the western coast of the Tauric Chersonesus (Friedländer, *Annali dell Inst.*, 1844, p. 233), struck bronze coins probably during the third century B. C.

Circ. B. C. 300, *or later.*

ΚΕΡΚΙ Scythian seated on rock, holding bipennis.	Horse trotting l. Magistrate's name . Æ ·75
ΚΕΡ Head of Artemis l., with quiver at shoulder.	Stag advancing l. Magistrate's name in field . . . . . Æ ·6

Cherronesus (near the modern Sebastopol) was a colony of Heracleia Pontica. The earliest coins are of bronze of the fourth or third century B. C. The types usually refer to the worship of Artemis Tauropolos, whose symbol as a moon-goddess is the bull. She often appears, however, on the coins as Artemis Agrotera or Elaphebolos.

Galloping quadriga.
[*Num. Zeit.*, 1884, Pl. IV. 1.]
Artemis with bow, kneeling.
Artemis seated beside stag, feeling the point of her arrow.

XEP Naked warrior kneeling Æ ·85
,, Griffin running . . . Æ ·9
,, Bull upon a club . . Æ ·9

At a somewhat later period silver coins were struck at this town which appear to belong in style to the earlier part of the third century.

Circ. B. C. 300–200.

Head of young Herakles in lion's skin.
[B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, etc., p. 1.]
Id. [*Ibid.*]
Head of Artemis in turreted crown.
XEP Artemis spearing stag.
[B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, etc., p. 3.]

XEP Artemis with bow and arrow, seated. Magistrate's name . . . Æ Didr., 142 grs.
,, Rushing bull Æ Dr., 72 grs.
,, Stag . . . Æ Dr.
Magistrate's name. Rushing bull, torch, and quiver . . Æ ·8

Subsequently Cherronesus sought the protection of Mithradates against the incursions of the Taurians and Sarmatians, and it formed part of the kingdom of Bosporus until it was liberated by the Romans (Plin., iv. 26), after which it struck coins reading XEPCONHCOY ЄΛЄΥΘЄΡΑC.

Imperial Times.

XEP Bust of Apollo with lyre.

ЄΛЄΥΘЄΡΑC Artemis huntress, beside her a stag recumbent . Æ ·9

See also Koehne in the *Mémoires de la Soc. d'Arch. de St. Pétersburg*, 1848; *Musée Kotschoubey*, 1856; and von Sallet, *Z. f. N.*, i. p. 17 sqq., where numerous other varieties will be found.

Nymphaeum (?). A Milesian colony in the Tauric Chersonese.

Circ. B. C. 400.

Head of nymph; hair in sphendone.

NY Branch in incuse square. Æ 4 grs.
M (Coll. de Hirsch.)

Panticapaeum (*Kertch*) was a Milesian colony founded in the sixth century on the west side of the Cimmerian Bosporus. The issue at Panticapaeum of gold staters in the fourth century indicates a flourishing condition of commerce.

Circ. B. C. 350.

Fig. 170.

Head of Pan facing or in profile, sometimes with ivy-wreath (Fig. 170).	ΠΑΝ Lion-headed Gryphon horned and winged, with spear in his mouth, standing on a stalk of barley . . . *Æ* Stater, wt. 140 grs.

These gold staters are fine works of art without any trace of barbarism. The worship of the god Pan at this town may have been connected with the supposed derivation of the name. The winged and horned lion is a variety of the griffin, the fabled guardian of the gold-producing regions of the north (Herod., iii. 116), the Ural or Altai mountains, whence the Greeks of Panticapaeum obtained gold in great quantities, as has been proved in our own time by the enormous masses of treasure unearthed in the tumuli near Kertch. It was perhaps owing to the cheapness of gold at Panticapaeum that the stater attains there the excessive weight of 140 grs.

Before circ. B. C. 400–300.

The silver coins, mostly of the fourth century, usually bear on the obverse a *head of Pan*, and on the reverse a *Bull's head*, a *Lion with a spear in his mouth*, or a *Lion's head*. Among the earliest may be mentioned the following didrachm and obol in the cabinet of the Baron de Hirsch, which are probably to be attributed to the latter part of the fifth century.

Lion's scalp facing.	Incuse square, in the four quarters of which Π—Α—Ν and a star . . . *Æ* 126 grs.
Id.	ΠΑΝΤΙ Ram's head in incuse square . *Æ* 10 grs.

The Bull's head points to the cultus of Artemis Tauropolos. The Lion breaking a spear is perhaps only a variant of the winged monster on the gold coins. The bronze coins are numerous and for the most part resemble the silver in their types.

Circ. B. C. 300–200, *and later.*

In the third and second centuries the silver coins have usually a *head of young Dionysos* or *of Apollo* on the obverse, and the inscr. ΠΑΝΤΙΚΑΠΑΙΤΩΝ, with various types of no special interest, on the reverse. On the largest of the bronze coins of this time the *head of the Moon-god, Mén*, occurs, with, on the reverse, *Dionysos standing with panther beside him.* Among other types may be mentioned the *Drinking Pegasos*, and the *Cornucopiae with the caps of the Dioskuri.*

P. Thracian Kings and Dynasts.

Kings of the Odrysae, etc. Between the Persian and Peloponnesian wars these kings had gradually extended their sway over the greater part of Thrace.

Sparadocus, brother of Sitalces, circ. B. C. 430 (*Bull. de Corr. Hell.*, iii. p. 409).

Horseman with two spears.

ΣΠΑΡΑΔΟΚΟ (retrogr.) Horse walking.
ΣΠΑ Forepart of horse.

ΣΠΑΡΑΔΟΚΟ Incuse square, within which eagle devouring serpent . . Æ Attic Tetradr.
Incuse square. Flying eagle with serpent . . . . Æ Drachm.
Id. . . . . Æ Diob.

From the reverse types of these coins we may infer that they were struck at Olynthus.

Seuthes I, son of Sparadocus and successor of Sitalces (Thuc., ii. 95–101; iv. 101).

Fig. 171.

Armed horseman (Fig. 171).

ΣΕΥΘΑ ΑΡΓΥΡΙΟΝ or ΣΕΥΘΑ ΚΟΜΜΑ No types. Æ Attic Didr.

These coins are remarkable for their reverse inscriptions, which show most clearly that we may usually understand a word signifying 'coin' in general, without any exact definition of the denomination, in all cases where the name of a king or an ethnic adjective in the genitive case stands alone. Analogous examples are ΚΟΤΥΟC ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡ (p. 243) and ΓΟΡΤΥΝΟΣ ΤΟ ΓΑΙΜΑ (see Gortyna). On the other hand, the legend ΦΑΝΟΣ ΕΜΙ ΣΗΜΑ (see Halicarnassus), 'I am the sign of Phanes,' refers to the type, a stag, as the sign or signet of Phanes.

Metocus, circ. B.C. 400, called Medocus by Xenophon (*Anab.*, VII. ii. 32; iii. 16; vii. 3, 11. *Hell.*, IV. viii. 26). See *Zeit. f. Num.*, v. 95.

ΜΗΤΟΚΟ Head of bearded Dionysos.

Bipennis. *Symbol*, grapes . . . . Æ Attic Didr.

The double axe is a symbol of Dionysos as well as of the great Thracian goddess Kotys or Kotytto, a divinity closely allied to the Phrygian *Magna Mater* (Preller, *Gr. Myth.*, i. 549).

Amadocus I, circ. B.C. 400. The money of this king was struck at Maroneia and bears the name of the municipal magistrate, whence we gather that Amadocus was virtually supreme in this Greek city for a short time.

ΑΜΑΔΟΚΟ Bipennis.

Incuse square. ΕΠΙ ΔΗΜ[ΟΚΡΙ]ΤΟ Vine in linear square . . . Æ ·9

Teres II, circ. B.C. 400. The coins of Teres resemble those of Amadocus, and must also have been struck at Maroneia. Inscr. ΤΗΡΕΩ and ΕΠΙ ΚΑΣΙΓΝΑΚΙΟΣ, Æ ·9 (*Zeit. f. Num.*, v. 97).

Eminacus (?), before B.C. 400. Silver stater found near Olbia, described above, p. 233.

Saratocus, circ. B.C. 400. This dynast is only known from his silver coins (wt. circ. 17 grs.), reading ΣΑΡΑΤΟΚΟ, ΣΑΡ, or ΣΑ. Some of them with types of Thasos, *obv.* Kneeling Satyr, *rev.* Amphora, were certainly struck in that island (*Zeit. f. Num.*, i. p. 163). Others, with a youthful head on the obverse, and a bunch of grapes on the reverse, may have been struck by the same prince on the mainland of Thrace.

Bergaeus. Dynast in Thrace or Thasos, circ. B.C. 400–350. Known only from his coins.

Silenos kneeling, carrying nymph.	ΒΕΡΓΑΙΟΥ written round incuse square Ar 50 grs.
Head of Silenos. [*Zeit. f. Num.*, i. p. 164.]	ΒΕΡΓ Fish . . . . . Æ ·4

Cetriporis, B.C. 356. This Thracian dynast is mentioned as an ally of the Athenians against Philip in an inscription found some years ago in the Acropolis at Athens (*Num. Chron.*, N. S., xv. p. 21).

Head of bearded Dionysos.	ΚΕΤΡΙΠΟΡΙΟΣ Kantharos . . . . Æ ·55–·35

Cotys I, B.C. 382–359. Dynast in Cypsela.

Bearded head. [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 202.]	ΚΟΤΥΟΣ, ΚΟΤΥ, or ΚΟΤΟ Vase of the same shape as that on the coins of Cypsela . . . . . Ar 13 grs.
Horseman. [*Ibid.*, p. 203.]	Similar . . . . . Æ ·8

Cersobleptes, B.C. 357–341[1].

Female head wearing sphendone.	ΚΕΡ Vase as on preceding . Æ ·45

Cersobleptes was the son and successor of Cotys I, and, like his father, appears to have struck his coins at the town of Cypsela. Imhoof-Blumer (*Mon. Gr.*, p. 53) suggests that certain similar coins, reading ΦΙΛ in place of ΚΕΡ, were struck at the same town by Philip II[1], when in B.C. 343 he expelled Cersobleptes from the banks of the Hebrus.

Scostoces, circ. B.C. 350. Known only from his coins (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 53).

Head of Apollo (?), laur.	ΣΚΟΣΤΟΚ Galloping horseman Æ ·8

Eubr . . . . (?), before B.C. 320 (?). Bronze coins reading ΕΥΒΡ. Imhoof (*Mon. Gr.*, p. 461) would attribute these coins to an unknown dynast in Thrace. The usual reverse-type, a two-handled vase (κυψέλη), points to the town of Cypsela.

Seuthes III, B.C. 324. Bronze coins of careless style, attributed with almost equal probability to Seuthes IV by Leake, *N. H.*, p. 20.

Head of Zeus.	ΣΕΥΘΟΥ Horseman . . . Æ ·8

[1] Dr. Imhoof, on the evidence of a coin which he has recently acquired with the letters ΦΙΛΗ in monogram, is now inclined to attribute these coins to a dynast by name Philetas, who probably ruled at Cypsela (*Porträtköpfe*, p. 16).

Lysimachus, King of Thrace, etc., B. C. 323–281.

The money of this king is more plentiful than that of any other of the successors of Alexander. His reign may be divided into three periods: I. B. C. 323–311, from the death of Alexander to that of the young Alexander (the son of Roxana). In this period Lysimachus, as Regent in Thrace, struck money in the name of Alexander the Great and of Philip Aridaeus with Alexandrine types. II. B. C. 311–306, from the death of the son of Roxana to the date of the adoption by Lysimachus of the title Βασιλεύς. The coins of this period still bear the name of Alexander, though the letters ΛΥ are frequently added. III. B. C. 306–281, coins inscribed ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, at first with types of Alexander, and later with Lysimachus' own types, as follows:—

Fig. 172.

Head of the deified Alexander with horn of Ammon (Fig. 172).	Pallas Nikephoros seated . . . . . Æ, Æ Attic wt. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXVIII. 18, 19; XXXI. 19, 20.]
Head of young Ares in close-fitting helmet.	Lion. Half lion, or lion's head . . . Æ Various sizes.
Helmeted head.	Trophy . . . . Æ
Head of young Herakles.	Corn-wreath . . Æ

The money of Lysimachus was issued from numerous mints, in Thrace B. C. 311–281, in Macedon B. C. 286–281, and in Asia Minor B. C. 302–281. After the death of Lysimachus his coins were imitated indiscriminately with those of Alexander, by numerous autonomous cities by no means exclusively in Thrace (see Müller, *Münzen des Königs Lysimachos*, and B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLI. 1; LIII. 3, 4; LXIV. 3, 4).

Scostoces, circ. B. C. 300, appears to have been a Thracian dynast. His name occurs on barbarous imitations of gold and silver coins of Lysimachus (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 55). He is probably to be distinguished from his namesake mentioned above (p. 241).

Orsoaltius, circ. B. C. 300. Known only from his tetradrachms, copied from those of Alexander, but reading ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΟΡΣΟΑΛΤΙΟΥ (E. Muret, *Bull. Corr. hell.*, v. 331).

Cersibaulus, circ. B. C. 300. Known only from his tetradrachms of Alexandrine types, belonging in style to the first half of the third century. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΕΡΣΙΒΑΥΛΟΥ.

Cavarus, circ. B. C. 219–200. The last Gaulish king in Thrace (Polyb., iv. 46, 52).

Head of Apollo. [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thrace*, p. 207.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΥΑΡΟΥ Nike standing . . . . . Æ ·8
Head of bearded Herakles.	ΒΑΣΙΛ ΚΑΥΑ Cornucopiae . Æ ·6

Mostis, circ. B. C. 200, *or later.* Tetradrachms in imitation of the latest Lysimachian issues, but with portrait of Mostis on the obverse. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΟΣΤΙΔΟΣ, and dates ΕΤΟΥΣ ΙΓ [13], ΚΒ [22], or ΛΗ [38], and sometimes magistrate's name ΕΠΙ ΣΑΔΑΛΟΥ. Also Bronze. *Obv.* Head of Apollo. *Rev.* Horse. Æ ·75.

Demetrius, first century B. C. Silver money of barbarous style.

Rude head of Dionysos r., as on late coins of Thasos. [Northwick, *Sale Cat.*, 558.]	ΔΗΜΗΤ Horseman at full speed brandishing javelin; in field, crosses. Æ Tetr. 254 grs.

Cotys, first century B. C.

Rude head of Dionysos r., copied from coins of Thasos.	ΚΟΤΥΟC ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗ[Ρ] Herakles standing . . . Æ Tetr. 252 grs. [*Zeit. f. Num.*, iii. 242.]

Whether the king who struck this coin was the Cotys who died circ. B. C. 16 (*Z. f. N.*, *l. c.*) or an earlier dynast of the same name (Lenormant, *Mon. dans l'Ant.*, ii. 195) we will not venture to decide. The curious legend ΚΟΤΥΟC ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡ, 'the striking of Cotys,' finds its counterpart on the early coins reading ΓΟΡΤΥΝΟΣ ΤΟ ΓΑΙΜΑ (see under Gortyna in Crete) and ΣΕΥΘΑ ΚΟΜΜΑ (p. 240).

Dixatelmeus, first century B. C. (?).

Head of Apollo.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΞΑΤΕΛΜΕΩΣ Amphora . . . . . Æ ·65

From the date of the constitution of the Roman Province of Macedonia, B. C. 146, down to the age of Augustus, we possess very scanty notices of Thracian affairs, and the only coins to which we can point as belonging to this period are base copies of the money of Lysimachus and Alexander, and rare tetradrachms imitated from the late coins of Thasos, reading ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΘΡΑΚΩΝ (*Zeit. f. Num.*, iii. 241). On what occasion the Thracians were sufficiently united in one homogeneous community to make use of a common currency we have no means of ascertaining.

The subsequent coins struck by kings of Thrace in Roman times are as follows. As they can hardly be called Greek coins it will be sufficient to describe them very briefly.

Cotys III, B. C. 57–48.

Head of Cotys r., diademed.	ΚΟΤΥΟC or ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΟΤΥΟΣ Eagle on fulmen . . . . Æ ·5

Sadales, circ. — to B. C. 42.

Head of Sadales r., diademed.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΑΔΑΛΟΥ Eagle on fulmen . . . . . Æ ·6

Coson, circ. B.C. 42.

ΚΟΣΩΝ The Consul Brutus between two lictors. Mon. BR.	Eagle holding wreath . . . . . Ar Stater, 130 grs. (Mommsen, *Hist. Mon. Rom.*, iii. 283.)

Rhoemetalces I, B.C. 11–A.D. 12.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΡΟΙΜΗΤΑΛΚΟΥ Head of king r., diademed.	ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ Head of Augustus . . . . . Æ ·7–·9

Other coins of this king bear the heads, jugate, of Rhoemetalces and his Queen on the obverse, and of Augustus or Augustus and Livia on the reverse.

Cotys IV and **Rhaescuporis,** A.D. 12–19. Æ with ΚΟ (in monogram). Head of king, ℞ Head of Augustus, and Æ with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΚΟΤΥΣ Head of king, ℞ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΡΑΙΣΚΟΥΠΟΡΕΩΣ or ΡΑΙΣΚΟΥΠΟΡΙΔΟΣ Nike with wreath and palm.

Rhoemetalces III with Caligula, A.D. 37–46. Æ with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΡΟΙΜΗΤΑΛΚΑΣ Bust of king ℞ Head of Caligula.

Q. Inland Cities of Thrace.

Bizya, near the sources of the Agrianes, about 80 miles north-west of Byzantium. Autonomous coins of Imperial times. *Inscr.*, ΒΙΖΥ, ΒΙΖΥΗΝΩΝ, etc. *Types*—Head of Zeus, *rev.* Nike. Head of Poseidon, *rev.* Zeus sacrificing. Head of young Dionysos, *rev.* Silenos with kantharos and askos. Also Imperial from Hadrian to Philippus II. *Types*, Hera seated with Peacock on her knees, River-god, Asklepios, Hygieia, Telesphoros, Apollo, Serapis, Isis, Harpocrates, etc. *Magistrates*—Presbeutes, Antistrategos, and Hegemon.

Deultum. A colony established by Vespasian. Imperial coins with Latin inscr. C. F. P. D. etc. (Colonia Flavia Pacensis Deultum). (Sestini, *Class. Gen.*, p. 28. See also Eckhel, ii. p. 32.)

Hadrianopolis, on the Hebrus, founded by Hadrian. Autonomous coins of Imperial times. *Inscr.*, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ; and Imperial from Hadrian to Tranquillina, with or without name of the Hegemon or Roman Praeses. *Types* chiefly referring to the labours of Herakles. On some specimens is the river-god ΤΟΝΖΟC, an affluent of the Hebrus.

Nicopolis ad Nestum, about twenty miles north of Abdera. Imperial only, of Crispina, Severus, Domna, Caracalla, and Geta. *Full inscr.*, ΟΥΛΠΙΑC ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΩC ΠΡΟC ΜΕCΤΩ. *Types*—Dionysos, Nemesis, Mên on horseback, etc.

Pautalia, south of Mt. Haemus, on the upper Strymon. Imperial coins from Hadrian to Elagabalus. *Inscr.*, ΠΑΥΤΑΛΙΩΤΩΝ or ΟΥΛΠΙΑC ΠΑΥΤΑΛΙΑC, usually with name of the Hegemon. *Types* various and of considerable interest, e.g. River Strymon surrounded by four children, ΒΟΤΡΥC, CΤΑΧΥC, ΧΡΥCΟC, and ΑΡΓΥΡΟC, emblematical of the fertility of the soil and metallic wealth of the district. On a coin of Caracalla the name CΤΡΥΜΩΝ accompanies the type of the recumbent river-god.

Philippopolis. Autonomous and Imperial from Domitian to Salonina. *Inscr.*, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, or ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩϹ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΕΩϹ, with or without ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΥ. Various names of magistrates, sometimes with titles Presbeutes and Hegemon. *Types* numerous, among which, representation of Mt. Rhodope, ΡΟΔΟΠΗ, seated on rock; and the River Hebrus recumbent, with name ΕΒΡΟϹ beneath; also agonistic types, e.g. Prize urns, etc., with legend ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΘΡΑΚΩΝ, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΙΑ ΕΝ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΕΙ, ΚΕΝΔΡΕΙϹΕΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ ΕΝ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΙ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩ, etc.

Plotinopolis, on the right bank of the Hebrus, took its name from Plotina, the wife of Trajan. Bronze of Imperial times, Ant. Pius to Caracalla. *Inscr.*, ΠΛΩΤΕΙΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, rarely with name of the Hegemon. Among the more noteworthy types is that of the river-god Hebrus standing in a stooping attitude with one foot upon an overturned vase (*Num. Zeit.*, 1884, Pl. IV. 6).

Serdica. Although this town was situated to the north of Mt. Haemus, and might therefore be supposed to belong rather to Moesia than to Thrace, it has been included in the latter province by all numismatic writers, because some of its coins bear the names of the Hegemones of the latter province. Imperial coins from Aurelius to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ϹΕΡΔΩΝ or ΟΥΛΠΙΑϹ ϹΕΡΔΙΚΗϹ.

Topirus was probably situated about twenty miles from Neapolis, near the river Nestus or Mestus. It struck Imperial coins from Antoninus Pius to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΤΟΠΕΙΡΕΙΤΩΝ or ΟΥΛΠΙΑϹ ΤΟΠΕΙΡΟΥ, often with magistrates' names preceded by ΕΠΙ. Usual *type*, Herakles seated on rock.

Trajanopolis, on the via Egnatia, about twelve miles north of the Hebrus. Imperial coins from Trajan onwards. *Inscr.*, ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ or ΑΥΓΟΥϹΤΗϹ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΗϹ, with or without magistrates' names, with the title of Hegemon. *Types*—Zeus enthroned, Pallas carrying in her hand a helmet, River-god Hebrus recumbent, Kybele enthroned, Dionysos, Apollo, Asklepios and Hygieia, with many others.

R. Kings of the Scythians.

In addition to the various Thracian kings and dynasts described under § P, there are a few other coins of barbarous kings which, from their *provenance*, appear to be Scythian rather than Thracian. See Koehne, *Berliner Blätter*, ii. p. 129. All or nearly all probably belong to the first century B.C.

Pharzoïus. King of the region about Olbia.

Head of Hermes or of king, in front, caduceus. | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΑΡΖΟΙΟΥ Eagle and ΟΛ (*Num. Zeit.*, viii. 238) *A* Stater

Scilurus. This king also struck money in Olbia.

Head of Hermes. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, ix. 155.) | ΒΑΣΙΛΕ ϹΚΙΛΟΥΡΟΥ Caduceus and ΟΛΒΙΟ . . . . . Æ ·6

Saumacus. *Æ.* ΒΑΣΙ ϹΑΥΜ. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, viii. 239.)

Canites. Æ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΝΙΤΟΥ, etc. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, ix. 155.)

Sarias. Æ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ϹΑΡΙΑ, etc. (Imhoof, *Porträtköpfe*, p. 20.)

THESSALY.

The fertile plain of Thessaly, shut in on all sides by lofty mountain ranges, and watered by the river Peneius and its tributary streams, was believed to have once formed a vast lake, until, by the agency of the earth-shaking Poseidon, the rocks which confined the waters were rent asunder at the pass of Tempe, and an outlet thus made for the Peneius into the sea (Herod., vii. 129). Hence Poseidon was very generally revered in Thessaly as the creator of the national soil, as well as of the celebrated Thessalian horses which grazed in the rich alluvial plains with which the land abounded (Hom., *Il.*, ii. 763).

At Poseidon ταύρεος (Preller, *Gr. Myth.*, i. 446), games were held in his honour, in which the youth of Thessaly exhibited their skill in seizing wild bulls by the horns 'praeterea Thessalos equites, qui feros tauros per spatia Circi agunt insiliuntque defessos et ad terram cornibus detrahunt' (Suet., v. *Claud.*, c. 21). These peculiarly national religious festivals were called ταύρεια (Preller, *l. c.*, note 1) and ταυροκαθάψια, and their prevalence throughout the land is amply proved by the coins, on which we see a Thessalian youth pulling down a raging bull, while on the reverse is usually the horse of Poseidon (accompanied sometimes by the trident), now quietly grazing, now bounding rapidly along with rein flying loose, or issuing from a rock and so symbolizing the springs of clear water called forth by the stroke of the trident of Poseidon, the cleaver of rocks (πεταῖος, Preller, *l. c.*, p. 447).

The Thessalians do not appear to have felt the want of a coinage of their own before the beginning of the fifth century B. C. It was then that Larissa and Pherae first found it necessary to issue money, probably on the occasion of the celebration of the ταύρεια of Poseidon.

The weight-standard of the coins of Thessaly, from the earliest times down to the second century B. C., was the Aeginetic. This fact indicates that whatever commercial dealings may have taken place between Thessaly and the outside world beyond its mountain barriers, must have been in the direction of Phocis and Boeotia, where the Aeginetic standard prevailed, and not with Macedon in the north, or with the cities of Euboea, or with Athens.

Historically, the Thessalian coinage falls into three well-defined periods:—

(i) B. C. 480, or earlier, to B. C. 344, from the Persian wars to the time of the subjection of the country by Philip of Macedon, when the autonomous issues of the Thessalian cities come to an abrupt termination, and are supplanted by the regal money of Macedon. The coins of this period may be subdivided by style into two classes, (*a*) B. C. 480–400, with the reverse type in an incuse square, and (*β*) B. C. 400–344, without the incuse square.

(ii) B. C. 302–286. New issue of silver coins in Thessaly, probably on the occasion of the expedition into Thessaly of Demetrius Poliorcetes, who then bestowed liberty upon several Thessalian cities. These silver issues lasted no long time, but it is probable that bronze money continued to be struck in Thessaly throughout the century of Macedonian rule.

(iii) B.C. 196–146. This period is marked by Federal coinages in the names of the Thessalians, the Magnetes, the Perrhaebians, the Aenianians, and the Oetaeans, which came into existence after the proclamation of the freedom of Greece by Flamininus, and lasted until Thessaly was incorporated with the Roman province of Macedonia, B.C. 146.

Geographically, Thessaly is divided into the following districts, Perrhaebia, Histiaeotis, Thessaliotis, Pelasgiotis, Magnesia, Phthiotis, Aeniania, and Oetaea.

The latest work on the coins of Thessaly is the British Museum *Catalogue of Greek Coins, Thessaly to Aetolia*, by Professor P. Gardner, 1883, Autotype Plates.

Chronological Table of the Coinage of Thessaly.

	B.C. 480–400	B.C. 400–344	B.C. 302–286, and later in Æ	B.C. 196–146	Imperial Times
Phthiotic Achaeans	...	...	Æ		
Aenianes	...	...	Æ	Æ Æ	
Atrax	...	Æ	Æ		
Cierium	...	Æ Æ			
Crannon	Æ	Æ	Æ		
Demetrias	...	...	Æ		
Elateia	Æ				
Eurea	...	...	Æ		
Eurymenae	...	...	Æ		
Gomphi Philippopolis	...	...	Æ	Æ	
Gonnus	...	...	Æ		
Gyrton	...	Æ Æ	Æ		
Halus	...	Æ	Æ		
Heracleia Trachinia	...	Æ Æ	Æ		
Homolium	...	...	Æ		
Hypata	...	Æ			
Lamia Malis	...	Æ	Æ	...	Æ
Larissa	Æ	Æ Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
Larissa Cremaste	...	...	Æ		
Magnetes	...	...	...	Æ Æ	
Meliboea	...	Æ			
Melitaea	...	Æ Æ			
Methydrium	Æ				
Metropolis	...	Æ	Æ		
Mopsium	...	Æ			
Oetaei	...	Æ Æ	...	Æ Æ	
Orthe	...	...	Æ		
Peirasia	...	Æ			
Pelinna	Æ	Æ Æ	Æ		
Perrhaebi	Æ	...	...	Æ	
Peumata	. .	...	Æ		
Phacium	...	...	Æ		
Phalanna	...	Æ	Æ		
Phaloria	...	...	Æ		
Pharcadon	Æ	Æ			
Pharsalus	Æ	Æ Æ	Æ		
Pherae	Æ	Æ Æ	Æ Æ		
Proërna	...	...	Æ		
Scotussa	Æ	Æ	Æ		
Thebae	...	...	Æ Æ		
Tricca	Æ	Æ	Æ		
Thessali	...	...	...	Æ Æ	Æ

Achaei of Phthiotis. The inhabitants of this district of Thessaly were called Phthiotan Achaeans down to a late period, to distinguish them from the Achaeans of Peloponnesus. They issued a federal coinage about the time of the Lamian war.

Circ. B. C. 302–286.

Head of Nymph. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. X. 17.)	ΑΧΑΙΩΝ Pallas charging. Fine style of art . . Æ Drachm and ½ Dr.

Aenianes. The earliest coins of this people belong in style to the later period of fine art.

Circ. B. C. 302–286.

Head of Zeus. (Gardner, *Types Gr. C.*, Pl. XII. 17.)	ΑΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ Warrior hurling javelin and holding his petasos before him like a shield . . Æ ½ Dr. 42 grs.

Circ. B. C. 168–146.

The second series of Aenianian coins probably began after the dissolution of the Aetolian League, to which the Aenianes had been subject. These late coins were perhaps intended to pass as Attic didrachms, the obverse type being copied from the coins of Athens.

Fig. 173.

Head of Athena; her helmet adorned with four horses (Fig. 173).	ΑΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ Slinger adjusting his sling: beside him, two javelins Æ 118 grs.
Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet.	,, Slinger . . Æ 36 grs. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LIV. 14.)
Head of Zeus.	,, Warrior hurling javelin . Æ 36 grs. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. II. 4.)

The Aenianian bronze coins resemble in their types the silver of the late class. The slinger represented on the coins of this people is probably their mythical king, Phemius, concerning whom see Plutarch (*Quaest. Gr.*, xiii.), who relates that the stone with which he slew his adversary was revered as sacred by the Aenianes. See also Hypata.

Atrax (Pelasgiotis), on the northern bank of the Peneius, about ten miles west of Larissa.

Circ. B. C. 400–344.

Head of Nymph. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. II. 7.)	ΑΤΡΑΓΙΟΝ Free horse walking . . Æ ½ Dr.

Circ. B. C. 300–200.

On the bronze coins of the third century the only interesting types refer to the worship of Asklepios. These are a cupping-glass, σικύα, and a pair of pliers. Æ ·55. Inscr., ΑΤΡΑΓΙΩΝ and ΑΤΡΑ.

Cierium (Thessaliotis), anciently called Arne, after a nymph of that name, a daughter of Aeolos the son of Hippotes (Paus., ix. 40, 3), who by Poseidon became the mother of Boeotos.

Circ. B. C. 400–344.

Head of Zeus.
(Bompois, *Ciérium*, Pl. I. 1.)

Id., or Head of Arne.
(B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. II. 9, 10.)

Horse.

Head of Poseidon; behind, trident.

ΚΙΕΡΙΕ . . . Youthful Asklepios or Apollo naked, seated before a tree round which a serpent twines . . . Æ Didr.

ΚΙΕΡΙΕΙΩΝ Nymph Arne kneeling on one knee and playing with astragali . . . . . Æ Trihemiobol.

ΚΙΕΡΙΕΙΩΝ Naked hero (Ajax?) fighting, armed with helmet, shield, and sword . . . . . Æ Obol.

ΚΙ Head of Arne . . . Æ ½ Obol.

The bronze coins of Cierium date from about the middle of the fourth century and later. *Inscr.*, ΚΙΕΡΙΕΩΝ or ΚΙΕΡΙΕΙΩΝ.

Head of Poseidon.
(Bompois, *Ciérium*, Pl. I. 5.)

Id. (*Ibid.*, I. 8.)

Head of Apollo.
(B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. XXXI. 2.)

Arne playing with astragali . Æ ·55

Horse galloping; beneath, Arne Æ ·7

Zeus hurling fulmen; in field, Arne . Æ ·85

The figure of Arne on all these coins may have been suggested by a statue of that nymph. If the seated divinity on the reverse of the first of the above-described coins be indeed Asklepios, as is probable from the prevalence of Asklepian worship in Thessaly (cf. coins of Tricca and Atrax), it is perhaps the earliest representation of that god occurring on coins. See Bompois (*Didrachme de Ciérium*, Paris, 1876).

Crannon (Pelasgiotis), the residence of the powerful family of the Scopadae, was situated near the source of the river Onchestus, which took its name from Onchestos the son of Poseidon. The coins of Crannon show that Poseidon received especial honours there, not of course as a sea-god, but as the father of springs and rivers. The horse and the bull, accompanied by the trident, are both emblematical of Poseidonian worship. The curious type of some of the bronze coins, a hydria on wheels accompanied by two crows, is explained by Antigonus Carystius (*Hist. Mirab.*, 15), who says that 'the παράσημον or device of the city was two crows seated on a chariot, and that when there occurred a great drought it was customary, σείειν, to agitate or drive about the chariot whilst petitioning Zeus for rain' (Leake, *Num. Hell.*, 43).

B. C. 480–400.

Naked Thessalian subduing bull; in field, bird flying.	KRA or KRANO Incuse square. Horse of Poseidon, striking the ground with fore-foot. *Symbol:* Trident . . . Æ Drachm.

On the smaller divisions, portions of the above types are represented (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, 16).

BRONZE. *After* B. C. 400.

Inscr., KPA, KPANNO, KPANNΩNIΩN and KPANNOYNIΩN.

Head of Poseidon, laureate.	Thessalian horseman . . . . Æ ·8
Head of Thessalian in kausia.	Id. . . . . Æ ·75
Thessalian horseman.	Rushing bull. *Symbol:* Trident Æ ·55
Id.	Hydria on car with two crows Æ ·65
Head of Zeus.	Id. . . . . Æ ·6

[Cf. B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. II. 11–15.]

Demetrias (Magnesia), on the Pagasaean Gulf, was founded by Demetrius Poliorcetes, B. C. 290, and became the favourite residence of the Macedonian kings. *See also Magnetes.*

Circ. B. C. 290.

Bust of Artemis.	ΔHMHTPIEΩN Prow . Æ 40 grs. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. III. 1.)

Elateia (Pelasgiotis), on the right bank of the Peneius, in the gorge which leads to Tempe.

Circ. B. C. 480–400.

Free horse. (Prokesch., *Ined.*, 1854, Pl. I. 25.)	EΛATEON (retrogr.) Incuse square, within which, head of nymph . . . Æ Drachm.

Eurea (Pelasgiotis?).

Circ. B. C. 300–146.

Female head facing. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, i. 173, note 3.)	EYPEAIΩN Grapes . . . Æ ·8

Eurymenae (Magnesia).

Circ. B. C. 300–146.

Head of young Dionysos. (*Rev. Num.*, 1843, Pl. X. 1.)	EYPYMENAIΩN Vine-tree. *Symbols:* krater and dolphin . . . . Æ ·8

Gomphi = Philippopolis (Histiaeotis), at the foot of Mt. Pindus, on the road which led through the pass into Athamania. On the mountain above the town stood a temple of Zeus Akraios, whose statue is seen on the coins. Philip II changed the name of this town to Philippopolis, but it subsequently resumed its ancient appellation.

Circ. B. C. 302–286.

Head of goddess facing, wearing stephanos. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. III. 2.)	ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ Zeus Akraios seated on rock (Mt. Pindus) and resting on sceptre. In field, fulmen . Æ Drachm.

Circ. B. C. 300–200.

Similar, or head of nymph with floating hair.	ΓΟΜΦΕΩΝ Zeus enthroned . . . (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. III. 4.) Æ ·8–·7
Id.	ΓΟΜΦΙΤΟΥΝ Id. . . . . Æ ·8
Head of Apollo.	Id. . . . . Æ ·8

The letter Γ on the above described coins has sometimes the form Λ.

Gonnus (Pelasgiotis), on the river Peneius, near the pass of Tempe.

Circ. B. C. 300–146.

Head of Zeus.	ΓΟΝΝΕΩΝ Ram (*Z. f. N.*, xiii. 10) . Æ ·8
Female head.	ΓΟΝΝΕ Lion standing . . . Æ ·7

Gyrton (Pelasgiotis), about five miles north of Larissa.

Circ. B. C. 400–344.

Head of nymph facing.	ΓΥΡΤΩΝΙΩΝ Horse feeding . . . Æ ½ Drachm.
Young male head beside horse's head. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. XXXI. 3.)	ΓΥΡΤΩΝΙΩΝ Head of nymph . . Æ ·65

Circ. B. C. 300–200.

Head of Apollo, hair short, laur.	ΓΥΡΤΩΝΙΩΝ Female head . . Æ ·7
Head of Zeus. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. III. 5, 6.)	,, Bridled horse . Æ ·8

Halus (Phthiotis), on the northern shore of the Pagasaean gulf, at the extremity of Mt. Othrys, said to have been founded by Athamas, one of the sons of Aeolos. Zeus was here worshipped as the dark god of storm and winter under the epithet of Λαφύστιος (the Devourer). To this divinity Athamas was ordered by an oracle to sacrifice his children Phrixos and Helle. The myth of their rescue by means of the ram with fleece of gold, sent by their divine mother, Nephele, forms the subject of the coin-types of Halus.

No silver coins are known. The bronze money is of two periods, B. C. 400–344 and B. C. 300–200. Some of these last bear the monogram $\overline{\text{AX}}$ of the Phthiotan Achaeans.

Head of Zeus Laphystios, laureate, or wearing taenia. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. XXXI. 1.)	ΑΛΕΩΝ Phrixos naked, or more rarely Helle draped, holding on to the ram. Æ ·7–·55

Heracleia Trachinia (Oetaea). This important Spartan stronghold commanded the only road into Thessaly from the south. It was named

Heracleia in consequence of the cult of Herakles, indigenous in Trachis and Oetaea from the earliest times (Preller, *Gr. Myth.*, ii. 247). Its coins belong to the earlier half of the fourth century.

Circ. B. C. 400–344.

Lion's head. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. III. 7–9.)	HPAK or HPA Club. *Symbols:* ivy-leaves, crayfish, etc. . . . . Æ Obols, ½ Obols, and ¼ Obols.
Lion's head. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. III. 10, 11.)	Id., or club in wreath . . Æ ·7–·6

See also Oetaei.

Homolium (Magnesia), at the foot of Mt. Homole, near the vale of Tempe.

Circ. B. C. 300–200.

Head of the hero Philoktetes (?) in conical hat (pileus).	OMOΛIEΩN Serpent coiled. Æ ·8–·7

The serpent may here symbolize the worship of Asklepios, or it may be connected with the myth of Philoktetes.

Hypata (Aeniania). The capital of the Aenianes.

Circ. B. C. 400–344.

Head of Zeus; behind, fulmen. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. III. 11a.)	YΠATAIΩN Pallas Nikephoros standing with spear and shield . . Æ ·55

Lamia (Phthiotis), near the head of the Maliac gulf, and the chief town of the people called the Malians. The coins usually read ΛAMIEΩN, more rarely MΛΛIEΩN.

Circ. B. C. 400–344.

Head of young Dionysos, ivy-crowned.	ΛAMIEΩN Amphora . . . . . Æ ½ Dr. and Obol.
Id. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. III. 13; VII. 5.)	MΛΛIEΩN Id. . Æ ½ Dr.
Head of nymph (Lamia, daughter of Poseidon ?), hair rolled. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. III. 15.)	ΛAMIEΩN Wounded Philoktetes naked, seated on the ground supporting himself with one hand and raising the other to the top of his hat (pileus); beneath, bird . . . . . Æ ·6
Id. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. IV. 3.)	ΛAMIEΩN Philoktetes (or Herakles ?) on one knee shooting with bow and arrow at birds . . . . . Æ ·6
Head of Pallas. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. VII. 6.)	MΛΛIEΩN Similar, but Philoktetes in standing posture . . . . Æ ·55

Circ. B. C. 302–286.

Fig. 174.

Female head, diademed, wearing earring (Fig. 174).

ΛΑΜΙΕΩΝ Philoktetes or Herakles naked, seated on rock, holds bow in case . . . . . Æ Dr., 86 grs.

Professor Gardner (*Num. Chron.*, 1878, 266) believes the head on this coin to be a portrait of Lamia, the famous Hetaira who captivated and lived with Demetrius Poliorcetes. In her honour both Athens and Thebes erected temples, and the people of the town of Lamia, to flatter Demetrius, may have placed her head on their coins. Dr. Friedlaender, however, considers the head in question to be that of Apollo (*Zeit. f. Num.*, vii. 352), and cites a coin of Amphipolis on which a head undoubtedly of Apollo wears earrings.

Larissa (Pelasgiotis), on the right bank of the Peneius, was the most important town in Thessaly, and the residence of the Aleuadae, the noblest of all the aristocratic families of the land.

The mythical ancestor of the race, Aleuas, was a descendant of Herakles through one of his sons, Thessalos.

The rich series of the coins of Larissa begins at an earlier date than that of any other Thessalian town. The sandal of Jason on the oldest coins refers to the story of the loss of one of that hero's sandals in crossing the river Anaurus. The coins of the best period are of exquisite beauty. The head of the nymph is clearly that of the fountain Larissa, and may be compared with the beautiful full-face head of Arethusa on contemporary tetradrachms of Syracuse. The coin with the head of Aleuas, with the word ΕΛΛΑ[Ϛ] on the reverse, may belong to the time of the occupation of Larissa by Alexander of Pherae, on one of whose coins the same word occurs (*Zeit. f. Num.*, v. Pl. II. 2, 3). The magistrate's name, ϚΙΜΟϚ, is that of an Aleuad chief who appears to have been appointed tetrarch of one of the four divisions of Thessaly by Philip of Macedon, B. C. 353 (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, p. xxv). On Philip's second invasion of Thessaly, B. C. 344, he put down the tetrarchs whom he had formerly set up, and Thessaly was brought into direct subjection to Macedon. From this time there is a break in the issue of silver money throughout Thessaly. All coins struck in the country now bore the name and types first of Philip and then of Alexander; and there is nothing to show that Larissa recovered her autonomy until the liberation of Greece by Flamininus in B. C. 197, when it became the place of mintage of the Federal coinage of Thessaly.

Before circ. B. C. 480.

Inscr., ΛΑRIϟΑΙΟΝ, ΛΑRIϟΑΕΟΝ, etc.

Horse biting his fore-leg. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. IV. 4.)

Sandal of Jason in incuse square . . Æ Drachm.

Head of nymph, or bull's head, or head of Jason(?) in petasos.

Sandal or horse's head, in incuse square
Æ Obols.
(B. M. *Cat., Thes.*, Pl. IV. 7.)

Circ. B. C. 480–430.

Inscr., ΛΑRΙ, ΛΑRΙϟΑ, ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙ, ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΟΝ, etc.; Drachms, ½ Drachms, Trihemiobols or ¼ Drachms, and Obols.

Fig. 175.

Thessalian youth restraining bull, or forepart of bull.
Horseman or horse.
(B. M. *Cat., Thes.*, Pl. IV. 10, 11.)

Free horse, or forepart of horse in incuse square (Fig. 175).
Nymph Larissa, seated on chair or supporting on her knee a hydria which she has filled at a fountain, or seated on hydria and playing with ball, etc., in incuse square.

Circ. B. C. 430–400.

Inscr., ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΑ, ΛΑΡΙΣΑ, etc.; Drachms, Trihemiobols, and Obols.

Thessalian youth restraining bull.
(B. M. *Cat., Thes.*, Pl. IV. 12, 13; Pl. V. 1, 2, 4.)

Horseman.
(B. M. *Cat., Thes.*, Pl. V. 5.)

Horse.
(B. M. *Cat., Thes.*, Pl. IV. 15; Pl. V. 6–8.)

Id. (B. M. *Cat., Thes.*, Pl. V. 9.)

Horse's hoof on shield.

Incuse square. Free horse of Poseidon.
Æ Dr.

Incuse square. Nymph Larissa on chair, holding a mirror before her face . .
Æ Trihemiob.

Incuse square. Nymph in various attitudes, playing ball or fastening her sandal, etc. . . . . Æ Obol.

Incuse square. Asklepios feeding serpent.
Æ Obol.

Incuse square, Larissa running and playing ball . . . . . Æ Obol.

Circ. B. C. 400–344.

Inscr., ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΑ, ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΩΝ, etc.; Didrachms, Drachms, ½ Drachms, and Trihemiobols.

Fig. 176.

Head of fountain nymph, Larissa, at first in profile, and later facing with flowing locks (Fig. 176).

ΑΛΕΥΑ Head of Aleuas in richly ornamented conical helmet.
Running bull.
(B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. V. 13.)

Horse galloping, trotting, grazing, or held by man; or mare walking beside her foal. Sometimes with name ΞΙΜΟΞ, the Tetrarch of Larissa, B. C. 352–344.
Eagle on fulmen; in field, ΕΛΛΑ.
(B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. V. 12.) Æ Dr.
Thessalian horseman galloping . Æ Dr.

BRONZE. B. C. 400–344.

Inscr., ΛΑΡΙΞΑ or ΛΑΡΙΞΑΙΩΝ.

Head of Larissa in profile.
Id.
Head of Larissa facing.
Id.
(B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. VI. 11, 12.)

Head of Asklepios and serpent. Æ ·6
Feeding horse . . . . . .
(B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. VI. 13). Æ ·65
Id., or horseman . . . . . Æ ·75
Trotting horse . . . . . Æ ·85

Circ. B. C. 300–200, *or later.*

Head of Apollo, laureate.

ΛΑΡΙΞΑΙΩΝ Artemis huntress. Æ ·85

After B. C. 146, *or Imperial Times.*

ΘΕΞΞΑΛΩΝ Herakles naked, seated on rock.

ΛΑΡΙΞΑ Larissa standing draped, one hand raised to her forehead . Æ ·6

Larissa Cremaste (Phthiotis) stood on the slope of a steep hill (hence the surname κρεμαστή) about twenty miles west of the Malian gulf. It was believed to have anciently formed part of the dominions of Achilles, whose head appears upon some of its coins. When Demetrius Poliorcetes, in B. C. 302, invaded Thessaly he took Pherae and Larissa Cremaste and proclaimed them free, and it is to this period that its earliest coins belong.

Circ. B. C. 302–286.

Head of Achilles.
(B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. VII. 1.)

Head of nymph.

Id.
(B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. VI. 15.)

ΛΑΡΙ Thetis riding on hippocamp bearing shield of Achilles inscribed with $\overline{\text{AX}}$, the monogram of the Achaeans of Phthiotis . . . Æ ·75
ΛΑΡΙ Perseus holding harpa and Gorgon's head . . . . . Æ ·7
ΛΑΡΙ Harpa in wreath . . . Æ ·55

Circ. B. C. 197–146.

Head of Zeus.

ΛΑΡΙΞΑΙΩΝ Pallas in fighting attitude; in field, mon. $\overline{\text{AX}}$ . . . Æ ·8

Magnetes. This people after the liberation of Thessaly, B. C. 197, struck federal coins for the whole of the Magnesian peninsula at Demetrias, where their assemblies were held, and where the Magnetarchs resided (Livy, XXV. 31). The head of Zeus is clearly contemporary with that on the Federal coins of the Thessali.

B. C. 197–146.

Head of Zeus crowned with oak. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. VII. 2, 3.)	ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ Artemis with bow, seated on prow . . . Æ Attic Dr.
Bust of Artemis.	ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ Prow . Æ ½ Dr.

BRONZE.

Head of Zeus. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. VII. 4.)	ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ Centaur holding branch. Æ ·9–·8
Head of Artemis.	,, Prow . . . Æ ·6
Head of Poseidon.	,, Id. . . . Æ ·8
Head of Apollo.	,, Artemis with torch . . Æ ·6
Head of Asklepios.	,, Asklepios seated with serpent-staff; at his feet, dog. Æ ·9

Roman Times.

ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ ΑΡΓΩ Ship Argo.	Centaur playing lyre . . . . Æ ·9

As Iolcus was one of the towns included in the territory of Demetrias, the Argo is here an appropriate type.

The Centaur is Cheiron, who dwelt in the neighbouring Mt. Pelion, to whom sacrifices were offered by the Magnetes until a late date (Plut. *Sympos.*, iii. 1).

Meliboea (Magnesia), on the sea-coast a few miles north of Mt. Pelion, mentioned by Homer as subject to Philoktetes (*Il.*, ii. 717).

B. C. 400–344.

Head of nymph facing or in profile. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. XXXI. 4.)	ΜΕΛΙ or ΜΕΛΙΒΟΕ One or two bunches of grapes . . . . Æ ·7

Melitaea (Phthiotis) near the river Enipeus.

Circ. B. C. 350.

Head of young Dionysos(?).	ΜΕ Lion's head . . . . Æ Obol.
Head of Zeus.	ΜΕΛΙ or ΜΕΛΙΤΑΙΕΩΝ Bee . . . Æ Diob., and Æ ·7

The Bee, μέλιττα, contains an allusion to the name of the town (see Prokesch, *Ined.*, 1854, Pl. I. 30–35).

Methydrium (Thessaliotis), near Scotussa (Imhoof, *Zeit. f. Num.*, i. 93).

Circ. B. C. 480–400.

Forepart of springing horse.	Incuse square. ΜΕΘΥ Corn-grain with its husk . . . . . Æ Drachm.

Metropolis (Histiaeotis), in the plain at the foot of one of the eastern off-shoots of the Pindus range, near the borders of Histiaeotis and Thessaliotis. Aphrodite was here worshipped under the name καστνιῆτις, and swine were sacrificed to her (Strab., ix. p. 437 f).

B. C. 400–344.

Head of Aphrodite facing; to l., bird(?); to r., Nike crowns her. Id. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. VII. 8.) Bearded head facing. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. VII. 7.)	ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟ[ΛΙΤΩΝ Dionysos standing . . . . . Æ Diob. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ Apollo Kitharoedos . . . . . Æ Trihemiobol. ΜΗΤΡΟ Aphrodite Kastnietis seated on rock under tree, holding thyrsos. Æ Obol.

Circ. B. C. 300–200.

Head of Apollo. Id. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. XXXI. 6.)	ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ Forepart of bull . Æ ·75 „ Aphrodite Kastnietis standing, holding dove, with Eros beside her . . . . . Æ ·75

Mopsium (Pelasgiotis) between Larissa and Tempe. The town was named after the Lapith Mopsos, the companion of the Argonauts.

B. C. 400–344.

Bearded heroic head (Mopsos?), facing. (*Monatsber. d. Berl. Akad. d. Wiss.*, 1878, Pl. I. 6.)	ΜΟΨΕΙΩΝ The Lapith Mopsos contending with Centaur . . . Æ ·8

Oetaei. There is said to have been a city called Oeta near the mountain of the same name, the scene of the death of Herakles. The coins of the Oetaei resemble those of Heracleia Trachinia.

B. C. 400–344.

Head of lion, spear in mouth. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. VII. 9.) Id. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. VII. 10.) Id. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. VII. 11.)	ΟΙΤΑΩΝ (retrogr.) Herakles standing, holding club . . . . . Æ ½ Dr. ΟΙΤΑ Bow, and quiver . . Æ Obol. ΟΙΤΑΩΝ Spear and knife . . Æ .6

B. C. 196–146.

On the liberation of Thessaly the coinage recommenced with the old types, but of inferior style (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. VII. 12, 13).

Bronze coins of the type of the Aetolian federal money, the spear-head and jaw-bone of the Kalydonian boar, are also known [B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. VII. 14].

Orthe (Perrhaebia), (Pliny, iv. 9, sect. 16).

Bronze. B. C. 300–200.

Head of Pallas. (*Rev. Num.*, 1843, Pl. X. 4.)	ΟΡΘΙΕΙΩΝ Forepart of horse springing from rock . . . . . Æ ·7

Peirasia (Thessaliotis), otherwise called Asterium, near the junction of the Apidanus and the Enipeus.

B. C. 400–344.

Head of Pallas, facing. (*Annali dell' Inst.*, 1866, *Monum.*, Pl. XXXII. 5.)	ΠΕΙΡΑΣΙΕ[ΩΝ] Horseman . . . . Ar Trihemiobol.

Pelinna (Histiaeotis), east of Tricca, near the northern bank of the Peneius.

B. C. 400–344.

Horseman galloping or spearing prostrate foe. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. VIII. 1–4.)	ΠΕΛΙΝΝΑΙ, ΠΕΛΙΝΝΑ, etc. Warrior with spear and shield in attitude of combat . . . . . Ar Dr., ½ Dr., and smaller coins, also Æ.

Circ. B. C. 300–200.

Veiled female head.	ΠΕΛΙΝΝΑΙΩΝ Armed horseman. Æ ·8 (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. VIII. 5, 6.)

Perrhaebi. These people were descendants of the original occupants of Thessaly, and in historical times inhabited the region between Mt. Olympus and the river Peneius. Their chief town was probably the Homeric Oloösson near Tempe.

Circ. B. C. 480–400.

Inscr., ΠΕ or ΠΕΡΑ on reverse; Silver. Drachms, ½ Drachms, Trihemiobols, and Obols.

Thessalian restraining bull or forepart of bull. Horseman. Horse galloping. Forepart of bull. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. VIII. 7–11.)	Galloping horse or forepart of horse in incuse square . . Ar Dr. and ½ Dr. Pallas (?) or Thetis seated, holding helmet in incuse square . . . . Ar Obol. Pallas running with spear and shield in incuse square . . . . . Ar Obol. Horse's head in incuse square. Ar Obol.

B. C. 196–146.

Head of Zeus. Id. Head of Hera veiled, facing.	ΠΕΡΡΑΙΒΩΝ Hera seated . Ar 57 grs. ,, Id. . . . . Æ ·8 ,, Zeus hurling fulmen . Æ ·8

Peumata (Phthiotis). See U. Köhler, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1884, p. 110. Bronze coins, probably contemporary with the Federal coinage of the Phthiotan Achaeans.

Circ. B. C. 302–286.

Head of nymph bound with oak-wreath. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1884, p. 111.)	ΠΕΥΜΑΤΙΩΝ written round the large monogram of the Achaeans, $\overline{\text{AX}}$; in field, Phrygian cap . . . . Æ ·5

Phacium (Pelasgiotis), near the banks of the Peneius, between Atrax and Pharcadon.

Circ. B. C. 300–200.

Head of nymph crowned with corn. (R. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. XXXI. 7.)	ΦΑΚΙΑΣΤΩΝ Horseman . . Æ ·8

Phalanna (Perrhaebia), a few miles north-west of Larissa, on the left bank of the Peneius.

Circ. B. C. 400–344.

Young male head with short hair. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. VIII. 12–14.)	ΦΑΛΑΝΝΑΙΩΝ Bridled horse . . . Æ Dr., ½ Dr., and Trihemiobol.

Circ. B. C. 300–200.

Young male head. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. VIII. 15, 16.)	ΦΑΛΑΝΝΑΙΩΝ Head of Nymph, hair in net . . . . . Æ ·8
Helmeted head.	ΦΑΛΑΝΝΑΙΩΝ Horse . . . Æ ·5
. . . . ΟΡΙΣ Head of Zeus(?), r. (Leake, *Num. Hell.*, p. 88.)	ΦΑΛΑΝ Nymph seated, with left hand extended towards a stork . . Æ ·55
Female head facing. (Hunter, Pl. XLIII. 6.)	ΦΑΛΑΝ Wolf running . . . Æ ·75

Phaloria (Histiaeotis), in the west of Thessaly. The only known coin is the following:—

Circ. B. C. 302–286.

Head of Apollo laur. (Brit. Mus.)	ΦΑΛΩΡΙΑΣΤΩΝ Apollo naked, seated on rock, holding in r. arrow, and in l. a long branch of bay . . Æ ·85

Pharcadon (Histiaeotis), on the left bank of the Peneius, between Pelinna and Atrax. The silver coins of this town all belong to the fifth century.

B. C. 480–400.

Youth restraining forepart of bull. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. IX. 1.)	ΦΑΡΚΑΔΟ Forepart of horse in incuse square . . . . . Æ ½ Dr.
Free horse walking (Pl. IX. 2).	ΦΑΡΚΑΔΟΝΙΟΝ Pallas standing . . Æ Obol.
Bull's head.	ΦΑΡ Horse's head. *Symbol:* trident . Æ Obol.
Id.	ΦΑ Ram . . . . . Æ ½ Obol.

Circ. B. C. 400–344.

Horse feeding. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. IX. 5.)	ΦΑΡΚΑΔΟΝΙΩΝ Crescent and star . Æ ·65

Pharsalus (Thessaliotis), on the left bank of the Enipeus, about twenty-five miles south of Larissa, one of the most important cities of Thessaly, and famous as the scene of the great victory of Caesar over Pompey. Pharsalus began to strike money before the Persian wars, and continued to do so, perhaps without intermission, down to the time of Philip of Macedon.

B.C. 480–344.

The usual inscription is ΘAR or ΦARΣ.

Fig. 177.

Head of Pallas in close-fitting crested helmet (Fig. 177).	Horse's head, or horseman brandishing weapon . Æ Dr., ½ Dr., etc. and Æ·7

During the period of finest art the silver coins frequently bear abbreviated names of magistrates, TH, IΠ, ΤΕΛΕΦΑΝΤΟ, etc.

Circ. B.C. 300–200.

Head of Pallas facing. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, p. 45.)	ΦΑΡΣΑΛΙΩΝ Horseman striking at enemy with weapon . . . Æ·85

With other varieties.

Pherae (Pelasgiotis). Next to Larissa, Pherae was the foremost town in Thessaly, and one of the most ancient. It was situated a little to the west of Mt. Pelion. From a rocky height on the northern side of the city gushed forth the famous fountain Hypereia, which is represented on the coins as a stream of water flowing from the mouth of a lion's head, and perhaps also, under the form of the horse of Poseidon, issuing from the face of a rock, or bounding along with loose rein; but as such horse-types are frequent throughout Thessaly it is safer to regard them at Pherae also as referring directly to the worship of Poseidon, who, by striking the rock with his trident, created the first horse.

> Primus ab aequorea percussis cuspide saxis
> Thessalicus sonipes, bellis feralibus omen
> Exsiluit. (Lucan, *Phars.*, vi. 397.)

Pherae began to coin money quite as early as, if not earlier than, the Persian wars. Among the chief varieties are the following:—

Circ. B.C. 480–400.

Thessalian restraining bull or forepart of bull. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. X. 1, 2.)	ΘERAI Horse with loose rein, a lion's head fountain pouring a jet of water across his back, all in incuse square. Æ Dr.
Forepart of horse, sometimes issuing from rocks.	ΦE Grain of corn with husk in incuse square (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. X. 4–7). Æ Dr. and ½ Dr.

The half drachms often read TA or ΘA in addition to ΦE. These are perhaps the abbreviated names of tyrants or magistrates.

Horse's head bridled.	ΦE Corn-grain, or club, incuse square . Æ Obols.

Head of Hekate or Artemis Pheraea to r., in myrtle wreath; in front, torch. (B. M. *Cat., Thes.*, Pl. X. 9.)

Lion's head. (*Ibid.*, Pl. X. 10.)

ΦΕΡΑΙΟΝ Lion's head fountain; below, fish . . . . . Æ ·65

ΦΕΡΑΙΟΝ Hekate with torches riding on horse . . . . . Æ ·55

No coins are known with the name of the famous Jason of Pherae, but of the tyrant Alexander, who obtained the supreme power soon after his death, we possess valuable numismatic monuments.

Alexander of Pherae. B.C. 369–357.

Fig. 178.

Head of Hekate, or Artemis Pheraea, facing, wearing myrtle wreath: in field, her hand holding torch.

Head of Artemis Pheraea in profile; also her hand holding torch.

Female head in myrtle wreath. Inscr., ΕΛΛΑΣ (?), or magistrate, ΕΝΝΟΙΟΣ.

Wheel.

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ or ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΟΣ Armed horseman prancing; beneath, and on horse's flank, a bipennis (Fig. 178) . Æ Didrachm.

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Lion's head; beneath, sometimes, bipennis . . . Æ Dr. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXII. 22.)

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ or ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ (sc. *δραχμή*) . . . . . (B. M. *Cat., Thes.*, Pl. X. 13.). Æ Dr.

ΑΛΕ Bipennis . . . . . Æ Obol.

Bronze.

Young male head.

Forepart of rushing bull.

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Leg and foot of horse. Æ ·5

,, Forepart of horse . . (B. M. *Cat., Thes.*, Pl. X. 14.) Æ ·5

The cultus of Artemis Pheraea as a moon-goddess was identified with that of Hekate and of Persephone (Brimo), (Preller, *Gr. Myth.*, i. 246). The Bipennis as an adjunct on the reverse refers to the special worship paid by Alexander of Pherae to the Dionysos of Pagasae, who was surnamed Πέλεκυς, from the sacrificial axe used in sacrificing to him. Cf. Simonides (as cited by Athenaeus, 10, 84), who calls the axe *Διωνύσοιο ἄνακτος βουφόνον θεράποντα*. See the Schol. in Hom. *Il.*, xxiv. 428, *Θεόπομπός φησιν Ἀλέξανδρον Φεραῖον Διόνυσον τὸν ἐν Παγασαῖς, ὃς ἐκαλεῖτο Πέλεκυς εὐσεβεῖν διαφόρως.*

Teisiphonus. B.C. 357–352 (?).

This tyrant was one of the brothers of Thebe, the wife of Alexander, who usurped the tyranny after Alexander's assassination.

Forepart of butting bull. (*Rev. Num.*, 1853, Pl. XIV. 10.)

ΤΕΙΣΙΦΟΝΟΥ Forepart of horse. Æ ·5

B. C. 302–286.

Pherae, like Lamia and other Thessalian towns, appears to have possessed the right of coinage for a few years in the time of Demetrius Poliorcetes.

Head of Hekate to l.; behind, torch. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. X. 15.)	ΦΕΡΑΙΟΥΝ Nymph Hypereia standing, placing her hand on lion's-head fountain . . . . . Æ ½ Dr.

Circ. B. C. 300–200, *or later.*

Head of Hekate facing; hand with torch beside her. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. X. 16.)	ΦΕΡΑΙΩΝ Hekate holding torch, riding on galloping horse . . Æ ·85

Phthiotis. See Achaei of Phthiotis (p. 248).

Proërna (Thessaliotis).

Circ. B. C. 300–200(?).

Female head facing. (Coll., Imhoof-Blumer.)	ΠΡΩΕΡΝΙΩΝ Demeter standing, holding ears of corn(?) and torch(?). Æ ·8

Scotussa (Pelasgiotis), between Pherae and Pharsalus. The coins of this town are of three periods.

B. C. 480–400.

Forepart of horse. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. XI. 1.)	ϹΚΟ Grain of corn with husk . . . Æ Dr. and ½ Dr.

B. C. 400–367.

Head of Herakles bearded. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. XI. 2.)	ϹΚΟ Forepart of horse feeding . . . Æ ½ Dr.
Head of young Herakles.	,, Id. . . . . Æ ·55

In B. C. 367 Scotussa was treacherously seized upon by Alexander of Pherae, and ceased for some time to strike coins.

B. C. 300–200, *or later.*

Female head facing.	ϹΚΟ[ΤΟΥϹϹΑΙΩΝ] Poseidon seated on rock with trident and dolphin . Æ ½ Dr.
Head of bearded Herakles.	ϹΚΟΤΟΥ[Ϲ]ϹΑΙΩΝ Club . . . . (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. XXXI. 8.) Æ ·85
Head of Ares(?) in close-fitting helmet with feather.	ϹΚΟΤΟΥϹϹΑΙΩΝ Horse prancing. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. XXXI. 9.) Æ ·75

Thebae (Phthiotis). There are no early coins of this town, all those that are known certainly belong to the time of Demetrius.

Circ. B. C. 302–286.

Head of Demeter.
(B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. XI. 3.)

ΘΗΒΑΙΩΝ and (on Æ) $\overline{\text{AX}}$ mon. of the Achaeans of Phthiotis. Protesilaos leaping ashore from prow of galley . Ar ½ Dr., and Æ ·55

Protesilaos was a native of this part of Thessaly, and at the neighbouring Phylace there was a temple sacred to him, mentioned by Pindar (*Isthm.*, i. 84).

Πρωτεσίλα, τὸ τεὸν δ' ἀνδρῶν Ἀχαιῶν
ἐν Φυλάκᾳ τέμενος συμβάλλομαι.

For other varieties, see *Zeit. f. N.*, i. p. 175.

Tricca (Histiaeotis) was named after the fountain-nymph Trikka, a daughter of the river Peneius, on the left bank of which the city stood. The town is mentioned by Homer as subject to Podaleirios and Machaon, sons of Asklepios, who led the Triccaeans in the Trojan war. At Tricca was the most ancient and illustrious of all the temples of Asklepios in Greece, and to this sacred place the sick had recourse from all parts (Strab., viii. 374; ix. 437).

B. C. 480–400.

Thessalian restraining bull or forepart of bull.
(B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. XI. 7, 12.)
Horseman.

Horse.
(B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. XI. 8, 10, 11.)

Horse.
(B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. XI. 9.)

ΤΡΙΚΚΑ, ΤΡΙΚΚΑΙΟΝ, later ΤΡΙΚΚΑΙΩΝ Incuse square, forepart of horse . . . . . Ar ½ Dr.
ΤΡΙΚΚΑ Nymph Trikka seated, holding patera and mirror . . . . . Ar Trihemiobol.
ΤΡΙΚΚΑΙΟΝ Nymph playing ball, or leaning on column and extending hand towards swan, or opening cista, or sacrificing at altar . . Ar Obols.
ΤΡΙΚΚΑΙΟΝ Pallas running . . . Ar Obol.

B. C. 400–344.

Head of Nymph Trikka.

Id.
(B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. XI. 13.)

ΤΡΙΚΚΑ Warrior Podaleirios or Machaon advancing . . . . Æ ·65
ΤΡΙΚΚΑΙΩΝ Asklepios seated, feeding serpent with bird . . . . Æ ·8

Thessali. In B. C. 196 the Thessali, the Perrhaebi, and the Magnetes, were proclaimed free by Flamininus, whereupon the Thessali instituted a federal currency, probably striking their coins at Larissa.

The Magnetes at the same time began to issue silver and bronze at their capital Demetrias; but the Perrhaebi at Oloösson struck only in bronze. All these coinages came to an end in B. C. 146, when Thessaly was incorporated in the Roman province of Macedon.

B. C. 196–146.

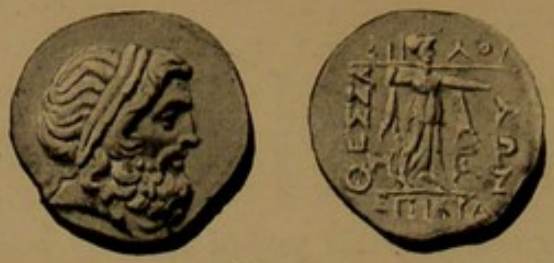

Fig. 179.

Head of Zeus crowned with oak. Behind, sometimes, the name of the Strategos of the League in the genitive case. Among the names of Strategi whose dates are known are Androsthenes, B. C. 187, and Nicocrates, B. C. 182.

Head of Apollo with name of the Strategos.

Head of Apollo with name or monogram of the Strategos.

Head of Athena Itonia. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. I. 4, 6.)

Head of Zeus in oak-wreath. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. I. 5.)

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ The Thessalian Athena Itonia (Paus., x. i. 10) in fighting attitude, usually accompanied by the names of two magistrates, of which one is often in the genitive. What offices these magistrates filled is uncertain (Fig. 179). . . . . Æ Double Victoriatus = 1½ Denarii, wt. 100–86 grs.

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ Demeter with torch in each hand . . . . . Æ Victoriatus = ¾ denarius, 47–41 grs.

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ Athena Itonia and magistrate's name . . Æ Attic Dr. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. I. 3.)

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ Horse . Æ Attic Dr.

,, Athena Itonia and magistrate's name . Æ Attic ½ Dr.

The bronze coins usually resemble the Drachms, having on the obverse a head of Apollo or Pallas, and on the reverse Pallas fighting (R. Weil, *Zeit. f. N.*, i. 177 sqq.).

Imperial Times.

Caesar, after the battle of Pharsalia, conferred liberty once more on the Thessalians, and henceforth the Imperial coins from Augustus to Hadrian bear the name of the Strategos, and in the reign of Augustus usually the inscr. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΩΝ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ. From M. Aurelius to Gallienus the coins read ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΘΕCCΑΛΩΝ, the name of the Strategos being omitted (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, pp. 6–9). Among the types may be mentioned—Head of Achilles, with inscr. ΑΧΙΛΛΕΥC, Apollo Kitharoedos, Athena Itonia, Nike, Asklepios, etc.

ISLANDS ADJACENT TO THESSALY.

Icus.

Head of Poseidon, laur. | ΙΚΙΩΝ Trident and dolphins . Æ ·65 (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 134.)

Halonesus.

Head of Zeus. | ΑΛΟΝΗΣ . . . Ram . . . . Æ ·8

Peparethus. This island produced excellent wine, and Pliny (iv. 12, s. 23) says that it was once called Euoinos. It struck bronze coins with inscr. ΠΕΠΑ, and later ΠΕΠΑΡΗΘΙΩΝ, from about the middle of the fourth century to the time of Augustus, and Imperial of Augustus and Commodus. The types mostly refer to the worship of Dionysos (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. XI. 14–16).

Sciathus. Bronze coins from circ. B. C. 350 onwards.

Head of Hermes, or Gorgon head, facing.	ΣΚΙΑΘΙ Caduceus . . . Æ ·65–·5 (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. XI. 17–19.)

ILLYRIA.

[*British Museum Catalogue of Greek coins, Thessaly—Aetolia*, pp. xxxvii–xliii., and 55–87 with autotype plates, by Professor P. Gardner, 1883.

A. J. Evans, On some recent discoveries of Illyrian coins, in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1880, p. 269.]

Amantia. Autonomous bronze coins of the period of the Epirote Republic, B. C. 230–168, with Epirote types. Heads of *Zeus Dodonaeos* or of *Zeus and Dione*. Rev., *Fulmen or serpent*. *Bust of Artemis*. Rev. *Torch*. Inscr., ΑΜΑΝΤΩΝ. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 137, and B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXXI. 10, 11.)

Apollonia. Colony of Corcyra. Silver coins of five periods:—

(i) *First half of the fourth century* B. C. with Corcyrean types, *Cow and Calf*. Rev. ΑΠ, Conventional pattern usually called *Gardens of Alkinoos*, which we shall in future describe as a square containing a stellate pattern, or as a *Stellate square*. Staters of circ. 160 grs. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XII. 1, 2). Æ Lyre, ℞ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ Obelisk of Apollo.

(ii) B. C. 350–300. *Staters of Corinthian types and weight*, reading ΑΠΟΛ, etc.

(iii) B. C. 229–100. New series of silver coins of the period during which Apollonia and Dyrrhachium were under the protection of Rome. These coins are of the weight of the Roman Victoriatus, circ. 52 grs. Obv., *Cow and Calf*. Rev., *Stellate square* (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XII. 3), and of the half Victoriatus, circ. 26 grs. Rev., *Fire of the Nymphaeum*. They bear magistrates' names on both sides, that on the obverse, in the nominative case, is the moneyer's name, that on the reverse, in the genitive, stands for an eponymous annual magistrate. There are also bronze coins of three or more sizes. Inscr., ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XII. 8–12).

Head of Artemis.	Tripod . . . . . Æ 1·05
Head of Dionysos.	Cornucopiae . . . . . Æ ·9
Head of Apollo.	Obelisk . . . . . Æ ·65

(iv) *From circ.* B. C. 100 *to Augustus*. About B. C. 100 the Victoriatus was abolished at Rome, being assimilated to the Quinarius. From this time forwards the silver coins of Apollonia were issued on the standard of the Roman Denarius.

Head of Apollo. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XII. 13.)	Three nymphs dancing round the fire of the Nymphaeum . . . Æ 62 grs.
Head of Pallas. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XII. 15.)	Obelisk . . . . . Æ 29 grs.

(v) *Imperial.* Augustus to Elagabalus. Inscr., ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ, ΝΕΡΩΝΙ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ ΚΤΙCΤΗ, ΝΕΡΩΝΙ ΔΗΜΟCΙΩ ΠΑΤΡΩΝΙ ΕΛΛΑΔΟC, etc. *Types:*—Dancing nymphs; Obelisk of Apollo; Hades seated with a standing female figure before him carrying an infant in her arms; Apollo; Poseidon; Asklepios; River god, etc.

The Nymphaeum near Apollonia was sacred to Pan and the nymphs. It is described by Strabo (p. 316), Πέτρα δ' ἐστὶ πῦρ ἀναδιδοῦσα, ὑπ' αὐτῇ δὲ κρῆναι ῥέουσι χλιαροῦ καὶ ἀσφάλτου. For the meaning of the obelisk, see *Ambracia*, p. 270.

Byllis, on the north bank of the Aous, about twenty miles above Apollonia. Small bronze coins of the period of the Epirote Republic, B. C. 230–168. Inscr., ΒΥΛΛΙΟΝΩΝ or ΒΥΛΛΙΣ. Types:—Head of Zeus; ℞ Serpent twined round cornucopiae. Youthful helmeted head; ℞ Eagle B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, etc., p. 64).

Daorsi. An Illyrian tribe which had been subject to king Genthius, on whose defeat by the Romans it obtained its freedom. Bronze coins of the second century B. C. (Eckhel, *D. N. V.*, ii. p. 155).

Head of Hermes to r.	ΔΑΟΡΣΩΝ Galley l. (*Z. f. N.*, xiii. p. 9) Æ ·5

Dyrrhachii. Epidamnus, the capital of the Dyrrhachians, was a colony of Corcyra of considerable importance. The money of this city down to about B. C. 100, when it comes to an end, falls into the same periods as that of Apollonia. Its coins bear the name of the people and not of their chief town.

(i) B. C. 400–300. *Silver staters of the Corcyrean standard, ca.* 170 grs.

Cow suckling calf. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XIII. 10.)	ΔΥΡ Double stellate square. Æ Staters.

(ii) Circ. B. C. 350–250. *Staters of Corinthian types and weight.*

(iii) B. C. 229–100. *New series of Dyrrhachian coins.*

Cow suckling calf.	ΔΥΡ Double stellate square . . . . (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LXV. 12.) Æ 53 grs.
Forepart of cow.	„ Id. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XIV. 3.) . Æ 26 grs.

These coins are of the weight of the Roman Victoriatus and ½ Victoriatus, and bear the names of two magistrates, that of the eponymous annual magistrate in the genitive on the reverse, and that of the moneyer in the nominative on the obverse. The adjunct symbol on the obverse changes with the name on the reverse, and therefore belongs properly to it. The bronze coins, also with magistrates' names, bear types relating to the worship of the Dodonaean Zeus, Herakles, Helios, etc.

Oricus. A seaport in the neighbourhood of Apollonia, not far from the mouth of the Aous.

Circ. B. C. 230–168.

Head of Apollo. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXXI. 13.)	ΩΡΙΚΙΩΝ Obelisk of Apollo . Æ ·65
Head of Pallas.	„ Fulmen . . . . Æ ·5

Rhizon. Bronze coins *after circ.* B. C. 168. Inscr., ΡΙΞΟ and ΡΙΖΟΝΙΤΑΝ (?) (*Num. Chron.*, 1880, p. 292).

Scodra. The earliest coins of this town may be referred to the reign of Philip V of Macedon, who was supreme in Illyria between B. C. 211 and 197.

Macedonian shield.	ΣΚΟΔΡΙΝΩΝ Helmet . . . Æ ·6

After B. C. 168.

Head of Zeus.	ΣΚΟΔΡΕΙΝΩΝ War galley . Æ ·65

See A. J. Evans in *Num. Chron.*, 1880, p. 288.

KINGS OF ILLYRIA.

Monunius, *circ.* B. C. 300 *or* 280, king of the Dardanian Illyrians. He occupied Dyrrhachium and struck money there of the Dyrrhachian type.

Fig. 180.

Cow suckling calf (Fig. 180).	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΟΝΟΥΝΙΟΥ Double stellate square . Æ Staters, 160 grs.

On the coins of this king the Σ is sometimes written C, a form which is rarely met with at so early a date (Droysen, iii. 1. 184).

Genthius, *circ.* B. C. 197–168, probably succeeded to the Illyrian throne on the expulsion of Philip V of Macedon from his Illyrian possessions, by the stipulations of the Peace of Tempe, B. C. 197. Genthius was afterwards induced by Perseus to attack the Romans, but was defeated beneath the walls of Scodra and taken prisoner by L. Anicius.

Macedonian shield. Head of Genthius in kausia.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΓΕΝΘΙΟΥ Helmet. Æ ·6 „ „ Illyrian galley . . . . . Æ ·7

Ballaeus, known only from coins. The date of his reign is probably B. C. 167–135 (*Num. Chron.*, 1880, p. 300).

Head of king, bare. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XIV. 14.)	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΛΛΑΙΟΥ Artemis with torch and two spears, running . . Æ 54 grs., and Æ ·7–·6

These coins are usually found at Risano, and were probably struck at Rhizon. Somewhat similar bronze coins are often found in the island of Pharos, but these are without the title Βασιλεύς.

ISLANDS OF ILLYRIA.

In the early part of the fourth century Dionysius of Syracuse began to turn his attention to the western coasts of Illyria and the islands in the Adriatic sea. He assisted the Parians in colonising the two islands of Issa and Pharos, B. C. 385 (Holm, *Gesch. Sic.*, ii. 134). About the same time the island of Corcyra Nigra, so called from its dark pine forests, appears to have received a Greek colony. A town named Heracleia, perhaps situate in the island of Pharos, in which the coins which bear its name are found, belongs also to this category (*Num. Journ.*, i. 164). The coins of the whole of this group belong to the fourth and second centuries B. C. There are apparently none of the third.

Corcyra Nigra.

Fourth century B. C.

Rude head of Apollo.	KOPKYPAIΩN Ear of corn . . . . (*Num. Zeit.*, 1884, Pl. IV. 20). Æ ·8

Heracleia.

Fourth century B. C.

Head of Herakles in lion's skin. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, Pl. XIV. 8.)	HPAKΛ, HPAK or HPA Bow and club. Æ ·95

Issa.

Fourth century B. C.

IΣΣA Head of Artemis(?).	Star with eight rays . . . . Æ ·9

Second century B. C.

Head of Pallas.	IΣ Goat . . . . . Æ ·95–·75
Head of Pallas.	IΣ Stag with head turned back . . Æ ·6
Head of Zeus (?).	Ɜ—I Id. . . . . Æ ·75
IΣ Amphora.	Vine-branch with grapes . Æ ·75
Jugate heads.	IΣ Grapes . . . . . Æ ·7
Youthful head.	I—Σ Kantharos . . . . Æ ·85

To this island may also be ascribed certain bronze coins of good style (fourth century B. C.) bearing the inscription IONIO[Σ], concerning which see *Num. Zeit.*, 1884, p. 258. On the obverses of these pieces are male heads, youthful or bearded, or a female head wearing a stephane, and on the reverse is a dolphin over a line of waves.

Pharos.

Fourth century B. C.

Head of Zeus.	Goat standing . . . . . Æ 41 grs.
Id.	ΦAPIΩN Id. *Symbol:* sometimes, serpent . . . . . Æ ·95
Head of Persephone.	ΦA Goat . . . . . Æ ·8

Second century B. C.

Head of young Dionysos ivy-crowned.	Φ—A Grapes . . . . . Æ ·6
Young head laureate.	,, Kantharos . . . . . Æ ·8

ILLYRIO-EPIROTE SILVER COINAGE.

Damastium. The silver mines of this town are mentioned by Strabo, vii. p. 326. Its coins belong to the fourth century B. C., and may be compared for style with the money of the kings of Paeonia.

Head of Apollo laur. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XV. 10–13; Pl. XVI. 1, 2.)	ΔΑΜΑΣΤΙΝΩΝ Tripod, often with name of dynast or magistrate, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΟ, ΚΑΚΙΟ, ΚΗ, ΚΗΦΙ, ΑΡΡΙΑ, etc. . . . . Æ Staters, Paeonian standard, circ. 206–190 grs.

For other varieties, see Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 135, and *Num. Zeit.*, 1884, p. 260, where a silver coin weighing 50 grs. is described having on the obverse a female head, and on the reverse the proper name ΔΑΡΑΔΟ in a double linear square.

Pelagia. Silver coins of the same types as those of Damastium, but of ruder style. Inscr., ΠΕΛΑΓΙΤΩΝ or ΠΕΛΑΓΙΤΑΣ (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XVI. 9–11).

Sarnoa. Probably identical with Σαρνοῦς (Steph. Byz. *s.v.*). Coins similar to the above. Inscr., ΣΑΡΝΟΑΤΩΝ.

Tenestini. Similar Æ coins. Inscr., ΤΕΝΕΣΤΙΝΩΝ.

These unknown tribes or towns were probably only small mining communities in the vicinity of Damastium, Imhoof (*Mon. Gr.*, p. 136, and *Z. f. N.*, i. 99).

EPIRUS.

[*British Museum Catalogue of Greek coins, Thessaly—Aetolia*, pp. xliii–xlvi. and 88–114, with Autotype Plates, by Professor Gardner, 1883.]

The earliest coins of Epirus consist (i) of silver coins struck before B. C. 342, of Corinthian type and standard, at the town of Ambracia, Inscr., ΑΜΠΡΑΚΙΩΤΑΝ, etc., and $\overline{\text{ΑΠΕΙ}}$ (in monogram) for ΑΠΕΙΡΩΤΑΝ, and of bronze coins of Cassope, Elea, and the Molossi, anterior to the regal period. (ii) The second period of the coinage of this district includes that of the kings, Alexander the son of Neoptolemus, B. C. 342–326, and Pyrrhus, 295–272. (iii) B. C. 238–168. Bronze coins reading ΑΠΕΙΡΩΤΑΝ exist, which are certainly earlier than the abolition of the monarchy, but the regular series of the Epirote Federal money did not begin till the Republic was fully constituted on the death of Ptolemy, the last of the royal race of the Aeacidae.

The autonomous coinage appears to have gone on in some of the towns of Epirus side by side with the Federal money. After B. C. 168, when

Epirus was devastated by the Romans and its inhabitants sold into slavery, all coinage ceased.

The prevailing types on the coins of Epirus are the heads of Zeus Dodonaeos and of Dione his spouse. The former is distinguished by his wreath of oak-leaves from the sacred oracular oak of Dodona. The latter wears a veil and a laureate stephanos (see B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XVII).

Chronological Table of the Coinage of Epirus.

	Before 342	342–238	238–168	Roman Times
Ambracia	Æ (Cor.)	...	Æ Æ	
Athamanes	...	...	Æ	
Buthrotum	...	...	...	Æ
Cassope	Æ	...	Æ Æ	Æ
Elea	Æ			
Molossi	Æ Æ			
Nicopolis	...	...	...	Æ
Pandosia	...	...	Æ	
Phoenice	...	...	Æ	
Kings	...	[Æ Æ] Æ		
Federal	Æ (Cor.)	...	Æ Æ	

Note.—The gold and silver coins of the kings were probably issued in Italy and Sicily.

Ambracia. The most important colony of Corinth, on the Ambraciot gulf. Silver staters of Corinthian type *circ.* B. C. 400–342. Inscr., ΑΜΠΡΑΚΙΩΤΑΝ, etc., on the obverse beside the head of Pallas. Of these staters more than a hundred varieties are known.

Circ. B. C. 238–168.

Fig. 181.

Head of Dione veiled (Fig. 181).

AM, AMBPA, etc. Obelisk bound with taenia . Æ 52 grs. (Victoriate wt.), Æ ·7–·65

The obelisk represented on the coins of Ambracia is the sacred conical stone (Βαιτύλιον) of the Apollo Ἀγυιεύς of Ambracia (Preller, *Gr. Myth.*, i. p. 211).

There are also bronze coins with Acarnanian types:—*Head of Herakles or Achelous*, rev. *Apollo Aktios seated*, or *Crab* or *Butting Bull;* also with Aetolian or Epirote types:—

Head of Apollo radiate or laureate. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XVIII. 4.)

Id.

Head of Zeus.

Apollo naked, advancing with bow . . Æ ·8

Zeus naked, hurling fulmen . Æ ·8

Griffin. Magistrate's name in nom. case. Æ ·7

See also Imhoof (*Mon. Gr.*, p. 137).

Athamanes. On the fall of the kingdom of Epirus this tribe rose to be independent and struck bronze coins.

Circ. B.C. 220–190.

Head of Dione veiled. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XVIII. 5.)	ΑΘΑΜΑΝΩΝ Pallas standing, holding owl and spear . . . . Æ ·65
Head of Apollo.	ΑΘΑΜΑΝΩΝ Bull's head . Æ ·7

Buthrotum. Colonial and Imperial, Augustus—Tiberius, with Latin inscriptions, C. I. BVT. or C. A. BVT. (Colonia Julia or Augusta Buthrotum) and names of Duumviri, with titles, II VIR EX D. D., IIVIR. Q[uinquennalis], etc. For a complete list, see Imhoof (*Mon. Gr.*, p. 138.)

Cassope. Silver and bronze, with inscr. ΚΑΣΣΩΠΑΙΩΝ on *obverse* or *reverse*.

Before B.C. 342.

Head of Aphrodite.	Coiled serpent . . . . . Æ ·8
Id. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XVIII. 7.)	Dove flying in wreath . . . . Æ ·8

B.C. 238–168.

Head of Aphrodite wearing stephanos.	Cista mystica with serpent twined round it . . . . . Æ 81 grs.
Head of Zeus Dodonaeos and magistrate's name.	Eagle on fulmen in oak-wreath . . . (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LV. 18) Æ 72–66 grs.
Head of Aphrodite.	Dove . . . . . Æ ·75
Head of Dionysos.	Amphora (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXXII. 6.) Æ ·7
Bull's head facing.	Serpent (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXXII. 5.) Æ ·55

This town also struck bronze coins in Roman times with the inscr. ΚΑΣΣΩΠΑΙΩΝ ΜΟΛΟΣΣΩΝ (B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, etc., p. 99).

Elea in Thesprotia. The bronze coinage of this town belongs to the fourth century. The types, as Leake remarks (*Num. Hell.*, p. 48), relating to the infernal regions identify the district with that Eleatis through which flowed the rivers Acheron and Cocytus.

Head of Demeter facing.	ΕΛΕΑΙ Kerberos . . . . . (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XVIII. 11.) . Æ ·8
Pegasos.	ΕΛΕΑΙ Trident (*Ib.*, Pl. XVIII. 10) . Æ ·55

On a specimen at Berlin Dr. Friedländer reads [Ε]ΛΕΑΤΑΝ (*Z. f. N.*, vi. 15).

Molossi.

Silver and Bronze coins before B.C. 342.

Dog lying.	Μ—Ο Fulmen . . . . Æ 15 grs.
Head of Pallas.	ΜΟΛΟΣΣΩΝ Eagle on fulmen. Æ ·8
ΜΟΛΟΣΣΩΝ round rim of circular shield. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XVIII. 14.)	Fulmen in wreath . . . . . Æ ·75
Head of Zeus.	Fulmen between Μ and cornucopiae, all in oak-wreath . . . . . Æ ·1

Nicopolis. This town was founded by Augustus after the battle of Actium. Imperial coins from Augustus to Gallienus.

Types (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XIX.) usually referring to the quinquennial Actian games held at Nicopolis in honour of the Actian Apollo, and in memory of the battle of Actium. Inscr., ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙC ΙΕΡΑ, ΙΕΡΑC ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΩC, ΑΥΓΟΥCΤΟC ΚΤΙCΤΗC, CΕΒΑCΤΟΥ ΚΤΙCΜΑ, ΝΕΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΩC ΙΕΡΑC ΝΑΥΑΡΧΙΔΟC, ΝΕΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΩC ΙΕΡΑC ΑCΥΛΟΥ (?), Η ΠΡΟC ΑΚΤ, etc., ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC CΩΤΗΡ ΠΟΛΕΩC *Rev.* ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ ΛΕΥΚΑΤΗC, Imhoof (*Mon. Gr.*, p. 141), also ΦΙΝΑΙΟC accompanying the type of Asklepios standing. Games, ΑΚΤΙΑ.

Pandosia, on the river Acheron.

Bronze. B. C. 238–168.

Head of Dodonaean Zeus and magistrate's name.	ΠΑΝ Fulmen in oak-wreath . . . . (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXXII. 9) . Æ ·75

Phoenice was, according to Polybius (ii. 5, 8), the most important city in Epirus after the fall of the Molossian kingdom. It was probably therefore the capital of the Epirotic Republic, and the place of mintage of the Federal currency (p. 274). In the same period it struck also municipal coins of bronze.

B. C. 238–168.

Head of Zeus (?).	ΦΟΙΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ Fulmen in wreath . Æ ·7
Head of Artemis.	,, Spearhead . . . . (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXXII, 10, 11.) Æ ·7

Also Imperial of Claudius, Nero, and Trajan.

KINGS OF EPIRUS.

Alexander, son of Neoptolemus, B. C. 342–326. The gold coins of this king were almost certainly struck in southern Italy whither Alexander went in B. C. 332 to aid the Greek cities against the Lucanians and Bruttians. In style the silver staters closely resemble the gold, but their weight (165 grs.), that of the coins of Corcyra, is in favour of their Epirote origin. The bronze money is undoubtedly Epirote.

Fig. 182.

Head of Zeus Dodonaeos, wearing oak-wreath. (Fig. 182).	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΝΕΟΠΤΟΛΕΜΟΥ Fulmen. Æ Stater 133 grs. Æ Stater 165 grs.

Head of Helios. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XX. 2.)	ΑΛΕΞ Fulmen. . . . Æ $\frac{1}{12}$ Stater.
Id.	Id. . . . . Æ Diobol.
Eagle, wings closed.	ΑΛΕΞΑ. ΤΟΥ ΝΕ Fulmen . Æ ·65

Pyrrhus, B. C. 295–272. Pyrrhus, like Alexander, struck coins in various parts of his dominions, chiefly in Italy and Sicily, but also in Macedon and Epirus. All the gold coins and the silver pieces of 90 grs. are of Syracusan fabric, as are also the finest of his bronze coins. His tetradrachms and didrachms of Attic weight appear to have been issued at Locri in Bruttium; his Macedonian bronze coins are distinguished by the Macedonian shield on the obverse; while his Epirote money bears the head of Zeus, and is of ruder fabric.

Inscr. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ, usually at full length except on the Macedonian coins and on some of the Epirote bronze pieces, where the name appears in monogram.

Fig. 183.

Head of Pallas (Fig. 183).	Nike with wreath and trophy . . . . Æ Stater.
Head of Artemis.	Id. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLVI. 25, 26.) Æ ½ Stater.

Fig. 184.

Head of Dodonaean Zeus in oak wreath.	Dione with sceptre, enthroned (Fig. 184). Æ Tetradr.

Fig. 185.

Head of Achilles, helmeted (Fig. 185).	Thetis veiled, riding on Hippocamp, and holding shield of Achilles . . . Æ Didr.

Fig. 186.

Head of Persephone with flowing hair and corn-wreath (Fig. 186).
ΦΘΙΑΣ Head of Phthia veiled.

Head of Persephone as on Æ.

Head of Pallas.
(B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XX. 15.)
Macedonian shield, on it $\overline{\text{ΠΥΡ}}$ in monogram.

Head of Dodonaean Zeus.

Pallas with spear and shield, in fighting attitude . . . . . Æ 90 grs.
Fulmen. (Gardner, *Types*, Pl. XI. 27.) Æ 1·1
Demeter enthroned.
(B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XX. 14.) . . Æ ·95
Ear of corn in oak-wreath . . Æ ·75

ΑΣΙ Macedonian helmet in oak-wreath (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XX. 16.) . Æ ·65
Fulmen in oak-wreath . . Æ ·95–75

The veiled head with the inscr. ΦΘΙΑΣ is usually supposed to be a portrait of Phthia, the mother of Pyrrhus. Some have, however, seen in it an ideal personification of the district Phthia in Thessaly, whence Pyrrhus traced the origin of his race.

To this king Dr. Imhoof (*Mon. Gr.*, p. 459) is inclined to attribute a very beautiful Attic drachm in the Santangelo Museum at Naples. *Obv.* Head of Herakles in lion's skin. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Dionysos in car drawn by panthers.

EPIROTE REPUBLIC.

Before B. C. 238.

ΑΠΕΙΡΩΤΑΝ Bull butting.
$\overline{\text{ΑΠ}}$ (in mon.) Head of Dodonaean Zeus.

Fulmen in laurel-wreath . . Æ ·7
Fulmen in oak-wreath . . . Æ 1–·7
(B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XVII. 1, 2.)

B. C. 238–168.

Fig. 187.

Heads jugate of Zeus Dodonaeos and Dione.

ΑΠΕΙΡΩΤΑΝ Rushing bull (Fig. 187).
Æ Didr., 154–140 grs.

Head of Zeus Dodonaeos. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LV. 16, 17.)	ΑΠΕΙΡΩΤΑΝ Eagle in oak-wreath . Æ Dr., 78–70 grs.
Heads of Zeus and Dione. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XVII. 8.)	,, Fulmen in oak-wreath. Æ (=Victoriate) 52–48 grs.
Head of Zeus Dodonaeos. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XVII. 9.)	,, Id. . . . . Æ (=½ Victoriate) 24–23 grs.

The types of the bronze coins for the most part resemble the silver. They present, however, some varieties.

Head of Dione.	ΑΠΕΙΡΩΤΑΝ Tripod in laurel-wreath Æ ·7
Head of Herakles.	,, Club in oak-wreath . Æ ·5
Head of Artemis. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XVII. 12, 14, 15.)	,, Spear-head . . Æ ·9

After B. C. 168.

Although the Epirote coinage, as such, ceased when the country was ruthlessly devastated by the Romans in B. C. 168, nevertheless there are exceptional pieces which appear to have been issued at Dodona in the name of a priest of the temple of Zeus Naïos. These are of late style, and are certainly subsequent to the fall of the Republic. They bear the inscr. ΙΕΡΕΥΣ ΜΕΝΕΔΗΜΟΣ ΑΡΓΕΑΔΗΣ.

Head of Zeus Dodonaeos.	Bust of Artemis . . . . . Æ 1·0

CORCYRA.

[*British Museum Catalogue of Greek coins, Thessaly—Aetolia*, pp. xlvii–l. and 115–167, with Autotype Plates; by Professor P. Gardner, 1883.]

The long series of the coins of this wealthy and enterprising maritime State begins about B. C. 585, when, on the death of Periander of Corinth, Corcyra became independent of its mother-city. The standard of the Corcyrean money is a light form of the Aeginetic, the stater weighing at first 180–170 grs., and the drachm 90–85 grs. These weights gradually fall until about B. C. 300, when the stater weighed no more than 160 grs., and the drachm about 80 grs.

The invariable type of the staters of Corcyra throughout the whole of the above period is—

FIG. 188.

A cow suckling a calf (Fig. 188).	Two star-like patterns of elongated form, each enclosed on the earlier specimens in a separate oblong incuse and on the later in a linear square . Æ Stater.

In the archaic period the coins are anepigraphic, but from about B. C. 450 they are generally inscribed KOP.

The origin of these types is very obscure. The cow and calf is a well-known oriental symbol connected with the worship of the Asiatic Nature goddess, who was usually identified by the Greeks either with Hera or Artemis (E. Curtius, *Arch. Zeit.*, 1855, p. 3). With some such meaning the cow and calf is frequent on the money of Carystus in Euboea, but whether the Corcyraeans derived it from Euboea or received it from Asia Minor is uncertain.

The reverse-type has been usually regarded since Eckhel's time as a conventional representation of the famous Gardens of Alkinoos, the Corcyraeans priding themselves upon their descent from the Phaeacians, and identifying their island with the Homeric Scheria (Thuc., i. 25).

This explanation is, however, now generally abandoned as fanciful, and Professor Gardner's theory (*Num. Chron.*, 1881, p. 1) that the type is of solar origin, and connected with the worship of Zeus Aristos, Aristaeos, or Apollo Nomios, is more acceptable.

The most frequent type of the drachm of Corcyra before B. C. 300, is—

Forepart of a cow.	Star, in incuse square . . . . . (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXI. 3-5.) Æ 86 grs., Drachm.

The half drachms and quarter drachms bear, in combination with the *Star*, sometimes a *Head of Hera*, and sometimes an *Amphora* or a *Kantharos* on the obverse. The obols have on the obverse a *Bunch of grapes*, on the reverse, a *Ram's head* or incuse *Swastika*.

The types of the bronze coins are, with few exceptions, Dionysiac. For varieties, see B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, s. v. Corcyra, Pl. XXII.

Circ. B. C. 338–300.

After the occupation of Corinth by Philip, B. C. 338, Corcyra, like many other Corinthian colonies, began to strike staters similar to those of Corinth, but with the epigraph KOP (often in monogram) or K.

Circ. B. C. 300–229.

About B. C. 300 it would appear that an assimilation took place between the Aeginetic and the Corinthian standards at Corcyra. The staters of 160 grs. ceased to be issued, while the former drachms of 80 grs. now became didrachms, the drachm being made identical in weight with the Corinthian drachm of 40 grs. (see B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXII. 17, 18; XXIII. 1, 2).

KOPKYPAI Forepart of a cow.	Double stellate pattern . . . . . Æ 80 grs., Didr.
Cow and calf.	KOP Single do. . . Æ 40 grs., Dr.
Amphora.	KOPKYPAI Star. . Æ 40 grs., Dr.
Head of young Dionysos.	Thyrsos and grapes Æ 13 grs., Diob.

As in the previous period the types of the bronze coins are most frequently Dionysiac. There is, however, an interesting series—

Forepart of galley.	KO Kantharos . . . . . Æ 7

The peculiarity of these coins is that the name of the galley is inscribed upon it, e.g. ΑΛΚΑ, ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΑ, ΕΥΚΛΕΙΑ, ΕΥΝΟΜΙΑ, ΘΗΡΑ, ΚΟΡΚΥΡΑ, ΚΩΜΟΣ, ΚΥΠΡΙΣ, ΛΑΟΝΙΚΑ, ΝΕΟΤΗΣ, ΝΙΚΑ, ΠΑΛΛΑΣ, ΠΡΩΤΑ, ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ, ΦΑΜΑ, ΦΩΣΦΟΡΟΣ, etc. Professor Gardner has suggested (*Journ. Hell. Stud.*, ii. 96) that the galley figured on these coins may be an agonistic type, having reference to galley races held in Corcyrean waters on the occasion of festivals of Poseidon, of Dionysos, or of the Actian Apollo.

Circ. B. C. 229–48.

In B.C. 229 Corcyra surrendered to the Romans, under whose protection it was allowed to retain its autonomy. The silver coins of this period are of the following types. They all bear the monogram of Corcyra (ꝶ).

Head of young Dionysos bound with ivy.	Pegasos . . . . . Ar. 80 grs., Didr. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LV. 19.)
Head of Dione veiled.	Id. in wreath . Ar 48 grs. (Victoriate). (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXIV. 4.)
Head of Aphrodite.	Pegasos . . . . . Ar 38 grs., Dr.
Id.	Id. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXIV. 6–10.) Ar 28 grs. (½ Victoriate).
Head of Apollo.	Id. „ „ Ar 28 grs.
Head of Dionysos.	Id. „ „ Ar 28 grs.

The bronze coins have heads of Dionysos, Dione, and Poseidon. *Rev.* Kantharos or Amphora, Bull's head, Prow, Trident, Aplustre, Ear of corn. These are followed by another series of bronze coins bearing the names of the *Prytaneis* of the city of Corcyra, as is clearly proved by the occurrence of no fewer than half of the number of known names with the title Prytanis in Corcyrean inscriptions of the same age as the coins (Boeckh, *C. I. G.*, 1870).

Head of Herakles.	ΚΟΡΚΥΡΑΙΩΝ Prow and name of Prytanis . . . . . Æ 8

Names of Prytaneis, ΑΡΙΣΤΕΑΣ, ΔΑΜΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ, ΗΡΩΔΗΣ, ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΣ, ΝΙΚΑΝΩΡ, ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝ, ΣΩΣΙΓΕΝΗΣ, ΣΩΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ, ΦΑΛΑΚΡΟΣ, ΦΙΛΩΝ, ΦΙΛΩΝΙΔΑΣ, ΦΙΛΩΤΑΣ, etc. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXIV. 18).

B. C. 48–A. D. 138. *J. Caesar to Hadrian.*

Throughout this period the city of Corcyra continued to strike autonomous bronze coins on which the deities ΖΕΥΣ ΚΑΣΙΟΣ and ΑΓΡΕΥΣ, with their names in full, and Ares, are frequently represented. The first is usually in the attitude of Zeus seated on a throne. Agreus is a standing bearded figure, clad in a long chiton, and holding a cornucopiae (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXV. 7). The worship of this pastoral god was related to that of Aristaeos.

A. D. 138–222. *Antoninus to Caracalla.*

The Imperial coins of this period have the Emperor's head. The reverse types are Zeus Kasios, Agreus, Ares, Galley under sail, Pegasos, Dionysos on panther, etc. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXVI.).

ACARNANIA.

[*British Museum Catalogue of Greek coins, Thessaly—Aetolia*, pp. li-liv. and 168–193, with Autotype Plates, by Professor P. Gardner.
Imhoof-Blumer, *Die Münzen Akarnaniens* in the *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, x. pp. 1–180, Vienna, 1878.]

Acarnania, the country between the Acheloüs on the east, and the sea on the west, derived its coin standard from the two flourishing commercial colonies of Corinth, Anactorium, and Leucas. Before the close of the fifth century the towns of Acarnania formed themselves into a Confederacy, of which Stratus on the Acheloüs was the chief city.

At all the Acarnanian coast-towns staters of the Corinthian type, *obv.*, Head of Pallas, *rev.*, Pegasos, now began to be issued, mainly for commerce with Italy and Sicily, where they are still chiefly found. The cities of the interior, Stratus, Oeniadae, etc., took little or no part in this Corinthian coinage, but struck small silver coins with their own types. About B. C. 300 Stratus fell into the hands of the Aetolians, and Leucas took its place as the chief city of the Acarnanian League. Thyrrheium likewise rose to importance after this date.

At what precise period the Pegasos staters ceased to be issued cannot be determined, but it is certain that in the latter part of the third century (circ. 220) they had already been superseded by a regularly organized Federal currency, the coins having on the obverse the head of the national river-god Acheloüs, and on the reverse a seated figure of the Actian Apollo. It is to be inferred that Leucas was the place of mintage of these Federal coins down to B. C. 167, when it was separated from Acarnania by the Romans, and began to strike silver in its own name.

After this date Thyrrheium continued for some time the series of coins of the Federal type, but with the legend ΘΥΡΡΕΩΝ in place of ΑΚΑΡΝΑΝΩΝ, until soon afterwards all coinage ceased in the land.

Chronological Table of the Coinage of Acarnania.

	Before 400	400–350	350–250	250–167	After 167
Alyzia	...	...	Ar (Cor.) Æ		
Anactorium	Ar (Cor.)	Ar (Cor.)	Ar (Cor.) Æ	Ar Æ	
Argos	...	...	Ar (Cor.) Æ		
Astacus	...	...	Ar (Cor.)		
Coronta	...	...	Ar (Cor.)		
Leucas	Ar (Cor.)	Ar (Cor.)	Ar (Cor. and Fed.) Æ	N Ar Æ (Fed.)	Ar Æ
Medeon	...	...	Æ		
Metropolis	...	...	Ar (Cor.) Æ		
Oeniadae	...	...	...	Æ	
Palaerus	...	...	Ar (Cor.)		
Phytia	...	...	Ar (Cor.) Æ		
Stratus	Ar	Ar (Fed.)	Ar (Fed.) Æ		
Thyrrheium	....	...	Ar (Cor.) Æ	...	Ar Æ

Alyzia. Corinthian staters, B. C. 350–250. Inscr., ΑΛΥ or ΑΛΥΣΙΑΙΩΝ, and contemporary bronze coins with types relating to the cult of Herakles, to whom there was a temple in the neighbourhood (Imhoof, *Akarnania*, p. 46).

Anactorium. Corinthian staters down to B. C. 350 with the digamma (F). After 350 with ΑΝΑ (often in monogram), ΑΝΑΚΤΟΡΙΩΝ, etc., and smaller denominations often with inscr. ΑΚΤΙΟ, ΑΚΤΙΟΥ, referring to the worship of Apollo Actios in the territory of Anactorium, and ΑΚΤΙΑΣ accompanying the head of the goddess of the Actian games (Imhoof, *l. c.*, p. 63).

B. C. 250–167.

Head of Zeus. Head of Apollo.	$\overline{\text{AN}}$ (mon.) in laurel-wreath. Æ 35 grs. ΑΝΑΚΤΟΡΙΕΩΝ Lyre . . . Æ ·75 (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXVII. 10, 11.)

Argos Amphilochicum. Corinthian staters (350–250), inscr., Α, ΑΡ, ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ, etc., or ΑΜΦΙ, ΑΜΦΙΛΟΧΩΝ, etc., and bronze coins of two types:—

Young male head with short hair. Head of Pallas.	ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ Dog . . . . . Æ ·75 „ Owl facing . . . Æ ·55 (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXVII. 14, 15.)

Astacus. Corinthian staters (350–250), inscr., ΑΣ, and symbol, crayfish (*ἀστακός*), (Imhoof, *l. c.*, p. 101, and B. M. *Cat.*, *Thes.*, p. 173.)

Coronta. Corinthian staters (350–250). Inscr. Κ and so-called Macedonian shield.

Heracleia. See Heracleia in Bithynia.

Leucas. This city began as early as the fifth century to strike Corinthian staters, and continued to do so down to about B. C. 250 with inscr. Λ, ΛΕ, ΛΕΥ, ΛΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ, etc., as the chief city of the Acarnanian Confederacy.

After the fall of Stratus it appears also to have been the place of mintage of a series of Corinthian staters distinguished by the letters $\overline{\text{AK}}$ (in mon.). The bronze coins of Leucas (350–250) are of the following types:—

Λ Head of Pallas.	Chimaera. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXVIII. 1.) Æ ·75

(Usually restruck on Æ of Philip of Macedon.)

$\overline{\text{AK}}$ Head of man-headed bull (Acheloüs). Id. or Head of Aphrodite.	ΛΕ Chimaera . . . . . Æ ·8 „ Trident. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXVIII. 4.) Æ ·7
Bellerophon on Pegasos.	ΛΕΥ Chimaera. (*Ib.*, Pl. XXVIII. 6.) Æ ·7
Pegasos. Λ Head of Pegasos. Head of Apollo.	ΛΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ Trident . . . Æ ·5 Dolphin and trident . . . . Æ ·5 ΛΕΥ Prow. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXVIII. 11.) Æ ·7
Λ Pegasos.	Id. . . . . Æ ·6

From about B.C. 250 to 167 Leucas was probably the chief mint of the Federal coinage of the Acarnanian League. See *Federal coinage* (p. 282).

After B.C. 167.

In B.C. 167 Leucas was separated by the Romans from the Acarnanian Confederacy, but it continued to be a place of importance, and, like Corcyra, appears to have retained its autonomy under Roman protection. To this period may be ascribed the long series of silver coins with magistrates' names (Prytaneis?), of which more than forty are known.

FIG. 189.

Statue of goddess, Ἀφροδίτη Αἰνειάς, with attributes—Crescent, aplustre, owl, stag, and sceptre surmounted by dove: the whole in a wreath.
Head of young Herakles.

ΛΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ Prow and name of magistrate (Fig. 189). *Æ* Attic Didr.

ΛΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ Club in wreath, and magistrate's name . . . . . *Æ* 77, 67, and 59 grs. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXVIII. 17.)

The figure on these Leucadian coins has been identified by E. Curtius (*Hermes*, x. 243) as a statue of Aphrodite Aineias, whose sanctuary stood on a small island at the northern end of the canal which separated Leucas from the mainland. The bronze coins of this last period of Leucadian autonomy bear the same magistrates' names as the silver (Imhoof, *l. c.*, p. 135).

Medeon.

BRONZE. *Circ.* B.C. 350–300.

ΜΕ Head of Apollo, hair short.
Head of Apollo, hair long.
Head of Pallas.

Α or Μ in laurel-wreath . . Æ ·7
Μ—Ε Tripod . . . . . Æ ·7
„ Id. or owl . . . . Æ ·7–6 (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXIX. 9, 10.)

Metropolis. Corinthian staters (350–250) with ΜΗ in mon. (Imhoof, *l. c.*, p. 142).

Oeniadae. For the silver coins with the digamma (Ϝ) and Τ (Τριώβολον?) usually attributed to Oeniadae, see **Stratus.** The Aetolians seized Oeniadae in the time of Alexander. As the bronze coins of this town are not of early style, they can hardly have been struck before B.C. 219, when Philip V took it from the Aetolians, nor can they well be subsequent to B.C. 211, when the Romans gave it back to that people.

Circ. B. C. 219–211.

Head of Zeus. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXIX. 14.)	ΟΙΝΙΑΔΑΝ Head of man-headed bull, Acheloüs, and ΑΚΑΡ. in monogram. Æ ·9

Palaerus. Silver (350–250), Imhoof, *l. c.*, p. 153.

Female head, and mon. ΠΑΛΑΙΡ.	Pegasos . . . . . Æ 25 grs.

Phytia. Corinthian drachms (wt. 40 grs.), B. C. 350–250, and bronze coins resembling those of Medeon.

Head of Apollo, hair long.	Φ—Υ Tripod . . . . . Æ ·7

Stratus, down to the early part of the third century, was the chief town of the Acarnanian Confederacy. It then passed into the hands of the Aetolians, and Leucas became the capital of the country. The coins of Stratus fall into the following classes:—

Circ. B. C. 450–400.

Bearded head of Acheloüs, facing. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXIX. 15.)	Ϛ—Τ—Ρ—Α (retrogr.) Incuse square in which head of Kallirrhoë, facing . Æ 36 grs.
Id.	Ϛ—Τ—Ρ—Α (retrogr.) Young head in profile . . . . . Æ 15 grs.

The nymph Kallirrhoë was a daughter of the river-god Acheloüs, and mother of Akarnan the eponymous ancestor of the Acarnanians (Paus., viii. 24. 9). About B. C. 400 these autonomous coins were replaced by a Federal coinage of the same types as the above, but with Α—Κ on the reverse or the name of a strategos(?) ΑΓΗΜΩΝ. The following coins, some usually attributed to Oeniadae, may be preferably given to Stratus.

Circ. B. C. 400–300.

Head of Acheloüs in profile.	Ϝ in incuse square, around ΚΑΛ-ΛΙΡΟΑ . . . . . Æ 34 grs.
Id.	Τ between oak-boughs ΚΑΛ . . . Æ 16 grs.
Id.	ϙΤϚ in concave field . . . Æ 18 grs.
Id.	ϘΤϡ in concave field . . . Æ 17 grs.
Id.	ΤΤϘ in concave field . . . Æ 18 grs.
Head of bearded Herakles. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXIX. 11–13.)	ϙΤ| between two bunches of grapes, incuse square . . . . Æ 14 grs.

The digamma on the first of the above described coins is probably the initial letter of the word Ϝακαρνᾶνες. The large Τ stands probably for Τριώβολον. The signification of the small letters between which it is placed is doubtful. On the third coin it would seem as if the Τ formed an integral part of the inscr. ϚΤΡ: whereas ΚΟ and ΤΟ may be abbreviated names of magistrates. On the last coin the three letters Τ—Ρ—Ι might stand for Τριώβολον.

The following bronze coin of Stratus belongs also to the fourth century:—

Head of Kallirrhoë (?).	ΣTPATIΩN Head of Acheloüs . Æ ·7 (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXIX. 16.)

Thyrrheium was in late times a place of some importance, and after the separation of Leucas from Acarnania in B. C. 167, it became the chief place of mintage for silver in Acarnania. It struck Corinthian staters (B. C. 350–229?) with inscr. ⊙, ⊙Y, ⊙YP, ⊙YPP, and perhaps also certain pieces weighing about 106 grs., with Corinthian types and the Acheloüs head as an adjunct symbol behind the head of Pallas. To this period likewise belong the bronze coins:—

Head of Pallas in Attic helmet.	⊙YPPEΩN or ⊙YP Owl . Æ ·8–·6

Cf. similar coins with Attic types of Argos and Medeon.

After circ. B. C. 167.

When Leucas was separated from Acarnania, Thyrrheium appears to have adopted the types of the Federal coinage which ceased to be issued at that time.

Head of beardless Acheloüs and magistrate's name. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXX. 1.)	⊙YPPEIΩN Apollo Actios seated, naked, holding bow . . . . . Ar 165–132 grs., and 73 grs.
⊙YPPE Head of Pallas.	Magistrate's name in wreath . . . . Ar 45 grs.

Among the names of magistrates we meet with one ΞENOMENHΣ, who may be an ancestor of the Xenomenes of Thyrrheium, who entertained Cicero when he passed through the town in B. C. 51 and 50.

FEDERAL COINAGE OF ACARNANIA.

B. C. 400–350 (*Mint, Stratus*).

Head of Acheloüs, facing.	A—K Head of Kallirrhoë, facing . . (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXVII. 1.)
Id.	Ar 29 grs.
	Id. AΓHMΩN (Strategos?) . . Ar 30 grs.

B. C. 350–300 (*Mint, Stratus?*).

Series of silver drachms marked F (initial of Fακαρνᾶνες) and Triobols marked T described above; see **Stratus.**

B. C. 300–250 (*Mint, Leucas*).

Series of Corinthian staters with AK in mon. and bronze coins.

AK Head of Acheloüs.	Chimaera . . . . . Æ ·8

B. C. 250–229 (*Mint, Thyrrheium?*).

Series of reduced Corinthian staters with head of Acheloüs as a symbol, wt. 106 grs.

B. C. 250(?)–167 (*Mint, Leucas*).

Inscr. AKAPNANΩN, and name of Strategos on obverse or reverse.

Fig. 190.

Head of beardless Acheloüs (Fig. 190).	Apollo Aktios seated with bow . . . *AV* 66 grs., *AR* 156 grs., and 78 grs.
Id. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXVII. 4.)	Artemis running with torch . . . . *AR* 65 grs.
Id.	Apollo Kitharoedos standing . . . . *AR* 100 grs., and 45 grs.
Id.	Zeus hurling fulmen . . . *AR* 49 grs.
Head of Apollo. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LV. 20.)	Artemis with bow, quiver, and torch, running . . . . . *AR* 113 grs.

Head of Zeus.	$\overline{\text{AK}}$ or A Head of bearded Acheloüs . *AE* ·95
Head of young Herakles.	Similar . . . . . *AE* ·85
Head of Pallas.	Similar. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXVII. 6–8.) *AE* ·95

AETOLIA.

[*British Museum Catalogue of Greek coins, Thessaly—Aetolia*, pp. lv–lviii. and 194–200, with Autotype Plates, by Professor P. Gardner, 1883.]

The Aetolians, notwithstanding their ancient heroic fame, were in historical times the most turbulent and uncivilized people of Hellas. Before the age of Alexander there is no trace of native Aetolian money, nor was it until after the consolidation of the Aetolian League brought about by the invasions of Aetolia by the Macedonians (B. C. 314–311), and by the Gauls (B. C. 279), that the Federal coinage began.

This is proved by the reverse type of the tetradrachm, which contains a distinct allusion to the repulse both of Macedonians and Gauls by the Aetolians.

Circ. B. C. 279–168.

Head of Pallas in Corinthian helmet. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLII. 14.)

ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Aetolia wearing kausia, short chiton, chlamys, and endromides; with sword and spear, seated on pile of shields, her left breast bare, and holding Nike . *Æ* Stater.

Head of young Herakles in lion's skin.

ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Id. . . . . (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLII. 15.) *Æ* ½ Stater

Fig. 191.

Head of young Herakles in lion's skin.

ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Id. without Nike (Fig. 191). *Æ* Attic tetradr.

Bust of Artemis laur., with bow and quiver at her shoulder.

„ Id. . . *Æ* Attic tetradr.

Young male head (Aetolos) wearing wreath intertwined with diadem. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLII. 17.)

„ Naked warrior (Aetolos) with kausia hanging at his back and sword under his arm, standing resting on spear with one foot on rock . *Æ* 158 grs.

Head of Artemis laureate, with bow and quiver at her shoulder.

ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Aetolia seated on shields . (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLII. 18.) *Æ* 82 grs.

Head of Pallas in Corinthian helmet.

ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Boar and spear-head . . (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. D. 18.) *Æ* 87 grs.

Head of Aetolia wearing kausia.

ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Calydonian boar; in exergue, spear-head . . . . . (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXX. 8.) *Æ* 41 grs.

Head of Aetolos, hair short, wearing kausia.

ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Id. . . . . *Æ* 38 grs.

Head of Aetolia.

ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Id. . . . . *Æ* ·7

Id.

„ Spear-head . . *Æ* ·7–·6

Head of Aetolos(?), laureate.

„ Trophy . . . . . (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXX. 11.) *Æ* ·7

Id.

ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Club . . . . *Æ* ·45

Id. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXX. 12.)

„ Spear-head and jaw-bone of Calydonian boar . . . *Æ* ·7

Head of Pallas. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XXX. 13.)

ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Herakles standing . . . *Æ* ·7

The seated figure of Aetolia[1] on some of the above coins is certainly a copy of the statue of that heroine dedicated by the Aetolians at Delphi, *γυναικὸς ἄγαλμα ὡπλισμένης, ἡ Αἰτωλία δῆθεν* (Paus., x. 18. 7), in memory of their victory over the Gauls. Beneath her feet on the tetradrachms is a Gaulish trumpet (*carnyx*) ending in the head of a wolf or dragon, and some of the shields on which she is seated are of the Gaulish and others of the Macedonian pattern.

[1] Concerning the old attribution of this figure to Atalanta and of that of Aetolos to Meleager, see Imhoof (*Mon. Gr.*, p. 145).

None of the Aetolian towns issued autonomous coins. The few bronze pieces with Aetolian types were probably struck by cities in alliance with the Aetolians outside the boundaries of Aetolia proper, or not actual members of the Confederacy, such as Oeta in Thessaly, Amphissa, and Oeantheia in Locri Ozolae, Thronium in Locri Epicnemidii, and Apollonia near Naupactus.

LOCRIS.

LOCRI OPUNTII (EPICNEMIDII).

[*British Museum Catalogue of Greek coins, Central Greece,* by B. V. Head, 1884, pp. xiii–xxiii. and 1–13, with Autotype Plates.]

The eastern Locrians, sometimes called Ὁπόεις, sometimes Opuntii, after their chief town Opus, and sometimes Hypocnemidii (later Epicnemidii) from their geographical position at the foot of Mt. Cnemis, struck no coins which can be attributed to an earlier date than about B.C. 400, nor was it until after the Peace of Antalcidas, which enacted that all towns in European Greece καὶ μικρὰς καὶ μεγάλας αὐτονόμους εἶναι (Xen., *Hell.*, v.) that the capital Opus began to place her own name on the money.

The weight standard of the Locrian money is the Aeginetic, and the following are the chief types:—

Fig. 192.

Head of Persephone crowned with corn, apparently copied from the famous Syracusan dekadrachm by Euainetos (B.C. 405–367), (Fig. 192; cf. Fig. 100.)

ΟΠΟΝ Amphora.
(B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. I. 2.)

Head of Pallas.

ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ The Locrian Ajax, the son of Oïleus, naked, but armed with helmet, sword, and shield, advancing to the fight, accompanied on one variety by his name ΑΙΑΣ . . .
Ar Staters and ½ Drachms.

Star (ἠῷος ἀστήρ, the badge of the eastern Locrians. Cf. Strab., p. 416).
Ar Obols.

ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ Grapes . . . . Æ ·5

After the battle of Chaeroneia, B.C. 338, it is probable that Opus, like Thebes, fell under the displeasure of Philip, and that as, in Boeotia, the right of coining silver was transferred from Thebes to the Boeotians, so also in Locris it was transferred from Opus to the Locrians. The coins of the Locrians which appear to be subsequent to the battle of Chaeroneia resemble for the most part in their types those already described, although they are distinctly later in style, but instead of ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ they bear the epigraphs ΛΟΚΡΩΝ $\overline{\text{ΥΠΟΚ}}$ (in mon.), ΛΟΚΡ, ΛΟ, or ΛΟΚΡ ΕΠΙΚΝΑ (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. II.).

Under Macedonian rule from circ. B. C. 300 there is no reason to suppose that any coins were struck in Locris, but when Flamininus (B. C. 197) restored freedom to all the cities of Greece, Opus began once more to strike bronze coins with the old types, but reading ΟΠΟΥΝΤΙΩΝ in place of ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ. This coinage came to an end in B. C. 146 (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. II. 9).

Under the empire Opus again enjoyed the right of coinage, but for a short period only, during the reigns of Galba and Otho. On some of these coins of Imperial time are the heads of Hades and Persephonę, and on the reverses a warrior (perhaps Opous) standing. For other varieties of Locrian coins, see B. M. *Cat.*, *Central Greece* and Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 148.

Scarpheia was an ancient Locrian city mentioned by Homer (*Il.*, ii. 532).

BRONZE. *Before* B. C. 338.

Female head.	ϹΚΑΡΦΕΩΝ The Locrian Ajax in fighting attitude . . . . Æ ·65

B. C. 196–146.

Head of Pallas. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. II. 13.)	ϹΚΑΡΦΕΩΝ Hermes standing . Æ ·8

Thronium. (Leake, *Northern Greece*, ii. 177.)

Fifth century, silver.

Bearded head of Centaur or Silenos. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. II. 14.)	ΘRONI Greave (*κνημίς*) in incuse square. Æ Obol.

On this coin the reverse type contains an allusion to the Cnemis range of mountains, from which the people of Eastern Locris derived their surname. This is one of the earliest coins struck in Locris.

In the time of the Aetolian League, B. C. 279–168, Thronium struck bronze coins of the Aetolian type.

Head of Apollo. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. II. 15.)	ΘΡΟΝΙΕΩΝ Spear-head and jaw-bone of boar . . . . . Æ ·7

LOCRI OZOLAE.

Amphissa after having been destroyed by Philip of Macedon, B. C. 338, was afterwards restored and became a populous place.

Second century, B. C.

Head of Apollo laur.	ΑΜΦΙϹϹΕΩΝ Spear-head and jaw-bone of the Calydonian boar . Æ ·7

Oeantheia. The only known coin of this city shows by its types that it belongs to the time of the Aetolian League.

Second century, B. C.

Head of Apollo laur. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 147.)	ΟΙΑΝΘΕΩΝ Spear-head . . Æ ·7

PHOCIS.

[*British Museum Catalogue of Greek coins, Central Greece*, by B. V. Head, 1884, pp. xxiii–xxxvi. and 14–31, with Autotype Plates.]

The coinage of Phocis begins at a very early period, probably about the middle of the sixth century. Like the archaic money of Arcadia it is distinctly federal in character.

The twenty-two confederate Phocian towns held their periodical *συνέδριον* in a building called Phokikon, near Daulis (Paus., x. 5. 1), and here, perhaps, rather than at any one of the Phocian towns, the federal mint may have been established. Money would be issued at this mint only on the occasions of the meetings of the *συνέδριον*, when it may be inferred that a concourse of people from all parts of the Phocian territory was gathered together, and that a fair or market was held for the exchange and purchase of commodities, as at Delphi during the Pythian festivals.

The weight-standard of the Phocian money is the Aeginetic, of which Triobols (48 grs.), Trihemiobols (24 grs.), Obols (16 grs.), and Hemiobols (8 grs.), occur.

The inscription on the archaic coins is ⊕—O or ⊕OKI.

Circ. B.C. 550–371.

Bull's head, facing.
(B. M. *Guide*, Pl. V. 19.)

Id.
(B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. III. 3–8.)

Id. or in profile.

Bull's head in profile.

Rough incuse square . . . . . .
Æ Triobol, Trihemiobol, and Hemiobol.

Female head in incuse square . . .
Æ Triobols.

Forepart of boar in incuse square . .
Æ Obols.

Helmet in incuse square . . . . .
Æ Hemiobols.

The bull's head, sometimes bound with a sacrificial fillet, is perhaps symbolical of some special sacrifice in honour of the national eponymous hero, Phokos, to whom there was a temple called the Heroon of the hero Archagetas, where sacrifices were offered daily throughout the year, and, presumably at certain stated times, a great sacrifice on behalf of the whole people, when a prize bull may have been the victim (cf. Boeckh, *C. I. G.*, 1688, where, in an Amphictyonic inscription, one particular bull sacrificed to the hero Neoptolemos is called *ὁ βοῦς τοῦ ἥρωος*). The head of the goddess on the reverse is probably intended for Artemis, to whom the boar also alludes (*τερπομένη κάπροισι*, *Il.*, vi. 104).

Circ. B.C. 371–357.

In this period of Theban supremacy in central Greece bronze coins make their first appearance.

Head of Pallas, facing.
(B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. III. 17.)

Φ or ΦΩ in olive-wreath . . . Æ 6

Circ. B.C. 357–346.

This is the period of the third sacred war, during which the Phocians under their successive Strategi, Philomelus (357–354), Onymarchus (354–352), Phayllus (352–351), and Phalaecus (351–346), held possession of the oracle of Delphi, and turned its sacred treasures into coin.

Bull's head, facing. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. III. 18-20.)	ΦΩ Head of the Delphian Apollo . . Ar Triob.
ΦΩΚΕΩΝ Three bull's heads. (*Ibid.*, Pl. III. 21.)	Τ in laurel-wreath . Æ Trichalkon ·85
Bull's head, facing.	ΦΩ in laurel-wreath . . . . Æ ·65
Id. (*Ibid.*, Pl. III. 24.)	ΟΝΥΜΑΡΧΟΥ in wreath . . Æ ·6
Id.	ΦΑΛΑΙΚΟΥ in wreath . . . Æ ·6

Of this period more coins would doubtless have been preserved had not the Locrians at the end of the war collected all the Phocian money and melted it down to make a silver amphora for dedication to Apollo at Delphi (Plut., *De Pyth. Orac.*, xvi.). The complete devastation of this land by Philip in 346 (Demosth., *Fals. Leg.*, p. 361) put an end to all coinage in Phocis.

B.C. 339–146.

In B.C. 339 Athens and Thebes combined to reconstitute Phocis and to rebuild some of the ruined towns. The few remaining bronze coins are of careless execution:—

Bull's head, facing.	ΦΩΚΕΩΝ Head of Apollo . Æ ·8–·65

On some specimens over the bull's head are the letters ΕΛ and ΑΝ which may stand for the towns of Elateia and Anticyra.

Anticyra. On the Corinthian gulf, north-west of Medeon. Bronze of a late period.

Head of Poseidon with trident at his shoulder. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, vi. 15.)	ΑΝΤΙΚΥΡΕΩΝ Artemis huntress . . Æ ·9

Delphi. The Delphians claimed to be regarded as independent of the Phocian confederacy, a claim which, after the Peace of Nicias (B.C. 421), was generally recognized (Thuc., iv. 118). There are, however, Delphian coins which are certainly earlier than B.C. 421, among which are the following:—

Before B.C. 421.

Fig. 193.

ΔΑΡΦΙΚΟΝ in archaic characters. Two ram's heads and two dolphins.	Four deep incuse squares, in each of which a dolphin (Fig. 193) . . . Ar 279 grs.

(*Rev. Num.*, 1869, p. 150, and *Zeit. f. N.*, xiii. Pl. III. 1.)

This remarkable coin is either an unusually heavy Attic tetradrachm or less probably a tridrachm of Aeginetic weight, a denomination which occurs, as far as I am aware, at no other town. Whether the following stater is of Delphi is very doubtful.

Ram's head, r., beneath, dolphin. (Ashburnham Collection.)	Incuse square quartered. Æ 186·5 grs.

All the other Delphian coins are small. (Trihemiobols, 24 grs., Tritemoria, 12 grs., and Tetartemoria, 4 grs.)

Ram's head and dolphin. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. IV. 1–3, 10.)	One or two goats' heads in incuse square, in profile or facing, usually accompanied by dolphins. Æ 22 grs.
Tripod or ram's head. (*Ibid.*, Pl. IV. 4.)	Circle, with a point in the centre, the Delphic omphalos (ὀμφαλὸς γῆς) . . Æ 15 grs.

Circ. B. C. 421–357.

Head of negro. (*Ibid.*, Pl. IV. 5–8).	A–Δ Incuse square; goat's head, facing, or ram's head and dolphin. Æ 11 grs.
Ram's head and dolphin. (*Ibid.*, Pl. IV. 11, 12.)	ΔΑΛ or ΔΕΛ Goat's head facing between dolphins. . . . Æ 23 grs.

The ram's head (κάρνος) is a symbol of Apollo as the god of flocks and herds, Καρνεῖος. The goats' heads recall the story told by Diodorus (xvi. 26), that some goats feeding on the brink of the chasm in the rock over which in after-times the oracular tripod was placed, became intoxicated by the fumes which issued from the opening, and by their strange antics first made known the existence of the oracle to the herdsmen οὗ χάριν αἰξὶ μάλιστα χρηστηριάζονται μέχρι τοῦ νῦν οἱ Δελφοί.

The dolphins refer to the cultus of Apollo Delphinios, who assumed the form of a dolphin (Homeric *Hymn to Apollo*, l. 390). Cf. Steph. Byz., s.v. Δελφοί:—ἐκλήθησαν δὲ Δελφοί, ὅτι Ἀπόλλων συνέπλευσε δελφῖνι εἰκασθείς. The negro's head has been supposed to represent the mythical founder of Delphi, by name Delphos, the son of Poseidon by the nymph Melaine. (Panofka, *Delphos und Melaine*, p. 7.) Others have taken it for Aesop, who, according to one tradition, was a black, and who met his death at Delphi (cf. Leake, *Num. Hell.*, s. v.).

Between B. C. 357 and 346 the Phocians held Delphi and struck money there in their own name (see p. 288).

Circ. B. C. 346.

FIG. 194.

Head of Demeter of Anthela veiled (Fig. 194).	ΑΜΦΙΚΤΙΟΝΩΝ Apollo in long chiton, with lyre and laurel-branch, seated on Delphian omphalos, over which hang fillets. . . . . Æ Stater 187·3 grs.

Head of Demeter of Anthela veiled.
(Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 149.)

ΑΜΦΙΚΤΙΟΝΩΝ Apollo in long chiton, with lyre and laurel-branch, seated on Delphian omphalos, over which hang fillets . . . . . Æ Drachm 84 grs.

Id.
(*Rev. Num.*, 1860, Pl. XII. 8.)

ΑΜΦΙΚΤΙΟΝΩΝ Omphalos, round which is coiled a serpent . . . . Æ Diob. 30·8 grs.

These remarkable coins seem to have been struck on the occasion of the reassembling of the Amphictyonic Council at the close of the Phocian war (B. C. 346). At all the meetings of the Amphictyonic Council πυλαία, markets or fairs, were held, called πυλατίδες ἀγοραί, for which such coins may have been struck, but the great Pythian festival of B. C. 346 is by far the most probable date of the above coins.

From this time until the reign of Hadrian there appears to have been no mint at Delphi. That Emperor's strenuous endeavours to reanimate the ancient religion of the Greeks, together with the influence of Plutarch who was a member of the Amphictyonic Council, and held the office of Priest of the Pythian Apollo at Chaeroneia, the duties of which must have brought him into frequent relations with the neighbouring oracle of Delphi, doubtless added much to the importance of Delphi about this time.

The right of coinage was now restored to the city, and numerous pieces were struck in honour of Hadrian and the Antonines, among which two may be here selected as worthy of especial mention. Of these one bears the unusual inscription ΑΝΤΙΝΟΟΝ ΗΡΩΑ ΠΡΟΠΟΛΟΙ ΑΜΦΙΚΤΥΟΝΕϹ. *Rev.* Tripod over omphalos and legend, ΙΕΡΕΥϹ ΑΡΙϹΤΟΤΙΜΟϹ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ (*Zeit. f. N.*, xiii. Pl. IV. 3). The other, without the Emperor's name, may be thus described:—

Apollo Kitharoedos.
(Millingen, *Recueil*, T. II. 11.)

ΠΥΘΙΑ The three mountain-peaks of Mt. Parnassus . . . . . Æ 1·0

For other Imperial coins of Delphi, see Imhoof-Blumer, *Zeit. f. N.*, i. 115, especially with regard to the famous Delphian ΕΙ. Cf. Plutarch, περὶ τοῦ ΕΙ, τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς. This mystic word is represented on a coin by a large Ε placed within a temple.

Elateia. Among the noteworthy objects in this town Pausanias (x. 34. 7) mentions an archaic bronze statue of Athena and a temple of Athena Kranaea. The statue on the following coin is perhaps the one referred to.

B. C. 196–146.

Bearded head.
(B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. IV. 26.)

ΕΛΑΤΕΩΝ Athena in fighting attitude. *Symbol:* bull's head facing. . Æ ·75

Lilaea. Silver and bronze with Phocian types: Bull's head and female head of archaic style. Inscr. ΛΙ (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 150).

Neon. Silver of archaic style.

Ο Φ Bull's head facing.
(Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 150.)

ΝΕ Forepart of boar in incuse square. Ar Trihemiobol.

BOEOTIA.

[Imhoof-Blumer, Zur Münzkunde Boeotiens in the *Num. Zeit.*, iii. 1871 and ix. 1877.
B. V. Head, *History of the Coinage of Boeotia*, London, 1881, with Autotype Plates.
British Museum Catalogue of Greek coins, Central Greece, by B. V. Head, 1884, pp. xxxvi–xlv. and 32–93 with Autotype Plates.]

In Boeotia, as in Phocis, the commencement of the coinage may be placed in the earlier half of the sixth century B.C. The most striking characteristic of the money of Boeotia is that it is in great part a Federal currency. The various Boeotian cities appear to have been from the first united in an Amphictyonic confederation, as members of which they adopted a common coin-type, which serves to distinguish the Boeotian currency from that of all other Greek states. This type is the so-called *Boeotian buckler*, a round or oval shield with semicircular openings at either side. That this shield is a sacred religious emblem there can be little doubt, but to what divinity it properly belongs we have no positive information. It is presumable, however, that it is the shield of Athena Itonia whose temple, near Coroneia, was the meeting-place of the Boeotian League (Paus., ix. 34, *ἐς τὸν κοινὸν συνίασιν ἐνταῦθα οἱ Βοιωτοὶ σύλλογον*).

That golden shields were preserved at Coroneia we gather from another passage of Pausanias (i. 25. 7), where he relates that the Coroneians put Lachares to death (B.C. 299) because he had taken away the golden shields from the acropolis of their city, and stripped the image of Athena of her ornaments.

The weight standard of the Boeotian money is the Aeginetic down to the time of the restoration of Thebes by Cassander, B.C. 315, after which there are tetradrachms of Attic weight, and thirds of the tetradrachm, weighing about 80 grs. as in Aetolia.

Chronological Table of the Coinage of Boeotia.

	550–446	446–387	387–374	379–338	338–315	315–220	220–27	Imperial.
Acraephium	Æ							
Chaeroneia	...	...	Æ Æ					
Copae	...	...	Æ Æ					
Coroneia	Æ	...	Æ					
Haliartus	Æ	...	Æ	...	Æ			
Lebadeia	...	...	Æ	...	Æ	...	Æ	
Mycalessus	...	...	Æ					
Orchomenus	Æ	Æ (?)	Æ Æ	...	Æ	...	Æ	
Pharae	Æ	...	Æ					
Plataea	...	...	Æ	...	Æ			
Tanagra	Æ	...	Æ	...	Æ	...	...	Æ
Thespiae	...	...	Æ	...	Æ	...	Æ	Æ
Thebes	Æ	Æ Æ	...	...	...	Æ	Æ	Æ
Federal	Æ	...	Æ	Æ Æ	Æ Æ	Æ Æ	Æ Æ	

Acraephium, on the eastern shore of lake Copais, is said by Pausanias (ix. 27. 5) to have belonged in early times to Thebes. It must, however, have enjoyed intervals of autonomy, both before and after the Persian wars.

B. C. 550–480.

Boeotian shield. (*Zeit. f. N.*, ix. Pl. I. 35.)	A in centre of mill-sail incuse . . . Æ Stater.
Id. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. VII. 2.)	A in incuse square . . . Æ Obol.
Half shield.	Id. . . . . Æ ½ Obol.

Circ. B. C. 456–446.

Boeotian shield. (On ½ obols, a half shield.) (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. VII. 3.)	A–K Kantharos in incuse square . . Æ Staters, Obols, and ½ Obols.

Chaeroneia, once included in the territory of Orchomenus, appears to have obtained autonomy at the Peace of Antalcidas.

Circ. B. C. 387–374.

Boeotian shield.	XAI or XAIPΩNE Club . . . . . Æ ½ Dr. and Æ ·7

Copae, on the edge of the lake Copais, not far from the Katabothra into which the Cephissus flows on emerging from the lake.

Circ. B. C. 387–374.

Boeotian shield. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. VII. 4.)	KΩΠAIΩN Forepart of rushing bull . Æ Obol.
Id.	K–Ω Bull's head, facing . . Æ ·45

The bull may here symbolize the river Cephisus.

Coroneia.

Circ. B. C. 550–480.

Boeotian shield.	Ϙ in incuse square . . . . . . Æ Drachm, Obol, etc.

Circ. B. C. 456–446 *and* 387–374.

Boeotian shield. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. VII. 6.)	KORO, K–O Gorgon-head or head of Athena Itonia Æ ½ Dr., Obols, etc.

The gorgon-head on the coins of Coroneia symbolizes the worship of Athena Itonia, whose temple stood in the vicinity of Coroneia, and was the meeting-place of the Council of the Boeotian League (Paus., ix. 34. 1). Cf. the story of Iodama, priestess of that goddess, to whom, when one night she entered the sacred Temenos, the goddess appeared with the gorgoneion on her chiton, and straightway Iodama was transformed into stone. The custom of daily kindling fire upon the altar of Iodama was still kept up when Pausanias visited Coroneia (Paus., *l. c.*).

Haliartus was destroyed by the Persians in B.C. 480. There are silver coins previous to that date, from the stater downwards, distinguished by the aspirate (Β), the initial letter of Haliartus, placed either in the side-openings of the shield, or in the centre of the incuse on the reverse (*Num. Zeit.* 71, Pl. IX. 1–2). The town was subsequently restored, and issued staters, etc. in the fifth century.

Boeotian shield. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. VII. 15.)	ΑΡΙ (retrogr.) or Α Amphora or Kantharos . . . . . Ar Stater.

B.C. 387–374.

Boeotian shield on which trident. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. VII. 16.)	ΑΡΙΑΡΤΙΟ? Poseidon Onchestios naked, striking with trident Ar Stater.

This interesting coin refers to the celebrated temple and grove of Poseidon at Onchestus in the territory of Haliartus (*Il.* ii. 506), which was the meeting-place of an Amphictyonic Council of the Boeotians, Ὀγχηστὸς δ' ἐστὶν ὅπου τὸ Ἀμφικτυονικὸν συνήγετο ἐν τῇ Ἁλιαρτίᾳ * * * * ἔχων Ποσειδῶνος ἱερόν (Strab., ix. 2. 33). The statue of Poseidon was still standing there in the time of Pausanias (ix. 26. 5).

B.C. 338–315.

Boeotian shield. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. VII. 17.)	ΑΡΙ in plain field . . . . Æ ·95

Lebadeia.

B.C. 387–374.

Boeotian shield.	ΛΕΒΑ Fulmen . . . . Ar Diobol.

B.C. 338–315.

Boeotian shield.	ΛΕΒ in plain field . . . . Æ ·8

B.C. 146–27 (?).

Head of Pallas. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. VII. 18.)	ΛΕ in olive-wreath . . . . Æ ·6

Mycalessus.

B.C. 387–374.

Boeotian shield. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. VIII. 1.)	Μ–Υ Fulmen . . . . . Ar Obol.
Id.	Μ Grapes or Kantharos Ar ½ Obol, etc.

Orchomenus or Erchomenus. In very early times the Minyan Orchomenus had been a member of the naval confederation of Calauria on the Saronic gulf, and the first city of Boeotia. This fact points to the existence of commercial relations between Orchomenus and Aegina, and perhaps accounts for the introduction into Boeotia of a system of coinage modelled upon that of Aegina. The early silver coins of Orchomenus differ from those of the other Boeotian towns in that they are without the buckler characteristic of the Boeotian Federal money. This type was not adopted at Orchomenus until the 4th century B.C.

Circ. B.C. 600–387.

E or ER Sprouting grain of corn, or, on the ½ obols, a half corn-grain.	Incuse square, of the Aeginetan pattern Æ Obols, etc. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. VIII. 2 sqq.)

B.C. 387–384.

Boeotian shield. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. VIII. 8.)	EPXO Galloping horse; amphora; or corn-wreath. Magistrate's name EYΔOPO, etc. on staters . . . . Æ Staters, ½ Drachms, etc.
E–P Three corn-grains; one corn-grain; or half corn-grain. (*Ibid.*, Pl. VIII. 13.)	Horse; wheel; corn-wreath; or ear of corn . . Æ ¾ Obols, ½ Obols, etc.
Boeotian shield. (*Ibid.*, Pl. VIII. 16.)	E–P–X–O between rays of a star . . Æ ·65

B.C. 338–315.

Boeotian shield. (*Ibid.*, Pl. VIII. 17.)	QPX in plain field . . . . Æ ·85

B.C. 146–27.

Bust of Hera, veiled. (*Ibid.*, Pl. VIII. 18.)	EPXO Tripod . . . . . Æ ·5

Pharae, about four miles north-west of Tanagra, appears, from the number of its coins which are still extant, to have ranked among the most prosperous members of the Boeotian Confederacy during the flourishing period before the Persian invasion.

Circ. B.C. 550–480.

Boeotian shield, in one of the side-openings of which, the letter Φ. (*Ibid.*, Pl. IX. 1.)	Φ in centre of incuse or in centre of star, contained in incuse square . . Æ Staters, Drachm, etc.

B.C. 387–374.

Boeotian shield. (*Ibid.*, Pl. IX. 2.)	Φ–A Amphora . . . . Æ Obol.

Plataea. The only known silver coins of Plataea belong to the period between the Peace of Antalcidas, B.C. 387, when the city was restored by the Spartans, and its second destruction by Thebes in B.C. 372.

Boeotian shield. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. IX. 3, 4.)	ΓΛA Head of Hera in profile or facing, wearing stephanos . . . . . Æ ½ Dr., Diobol, etc.

The head of Hera on these coins may be that of the statue by Praxiteles in the Heraeum there (Paus., ix. 2. 7).

Circ. B.C. 338–315.

Boeotian shield. (*Ibid.*, Pl. IX. 5.)	ΓΛA in plain field . . . . Æ ·85

Tanagra and Federal Coinage. This city, which stood on the left bank of the Asopus not far from the borders of Attica, was in importance second only to Thebes among all the members of the Boeotian League.

Circ. B. C. 550–480.

Boeotian shield with T–T or T–A in the side-openings. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. IX. 6–8.)	Incuse square, in the divisions of which sometimes T–T . . . . . Æ Dr., ½ Dr., Obols, etc.

Circ. B. C. 480–456.

Id. (*Ibid.*, Pl. IX. 9–17.)	TA or B–O–I, B–O between the spokes of a wheel, or B in incuse square . Æ Staters, ½ Dr., Obols, etc.

From the inscr. BOI on these coins we may infer that after the humiliation of Thebes (circ. 479), Tanagra aspired for a time to the leadership of the Boeotian Confederacy.

Circ. B. C. 387–374.

Boeotian shield. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. X. 1–4.)	TANA, TAN, or TA Incuse square in which fore-part of springing horse . Æ Stater and ½ Drachm.
Id.	T–A Horse's head in incuse square . Æ Obol.
Id. (*Ibid.*, Pl. X. 8.)	T–A Stern of galley . . Æ Obol.

Of the horse, as a Tanagraean coin-type, various interpretations have been suggested. It may, as in Thessaly, be an emblem of Poseidon Onchestios, the god of the Boeotian Amphictyony, or it may have a more restricted and local signification, and symbolize the river Asopus which is seen from Tanagra forcing its way through a rocky ravine from the Parasopia into the Tanagraean plain, or again it may be the horse of the sun-god Apollo, whose temple at Delium stood in the territory of Tanagra. In this case it would express the same idea as the wheel.

Circ. B. C. 338–315.

Boeotian shield. (*Ibid.*, Pl. X. 10.)	TAN in plain field . . . . Æ ·85

Imperial.

From Augustus to Commodus coins were struck at Tanagra, both with and without the Emperors' heads (*Num. Zeit.*, ix. p. 30 sqq.). Inscr. ΤΑΝΑΓΡΑΙΩΝ. Types ΑCΩΠΟC Head of the River: ΠΟΙΜΑΝΔΡΟC Bust of Poemander the mythical founder: Hermes Kriophoros and Hermes Promachos, probably from the statues of that god (Paus., ix. 22): copy of statue of Dionysos, by Calamis, with vanquished Triton beneath his feet (Paus., ix. 20. 4).

Thebes and Federal Coinage. The earliest coins of Thebes, circ. B. C. 600–550, are anepigraphic.

Boeotian shield. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. V. 1–5.)	Incuse square, divided into eight triangular parts . Æ Drachms, etc.

Circ. B.C. 550–480.

Fig. 195.

Boeotian shield. (Fig. 195.)	⊕ or ⊕EBA in incuse square of 'mill-sail' pattern. . . Æ Staters, etc.

Circ. B.C. 480–446.

Boeotian shield. (B. M. *Cat., Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XI. 13–17.)	Amphora in incuse square with or without ⊕ or ⊕—E . . . . . Æ Staters, ½ Dr., Obols, etc.

Circ. B.C. 446–426.

Fig. 196.

After the battle of Coroneia (B.C. 447) Thebes began to consolidate her authority throughout Boeotia and monopolized the right of coining money. To this period belongs the series of Theban staters bearing various types mainly representations of *Herakles, walking with club and bow* (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XIII. 16); *kneeling, stringing his bow* (Fig. 196); *carrying off the Delphic tripod* (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XIII. 18); or as an *infant strangling serpents* (B. M. *Cat., Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XII. 7). The usual inscription is ⊕EBAIOΣ. These coins possess great artistic merit, and recall in many respects the style of the metopes of the Parthenon. The following beautiful coin appears to be of the same time:—

Boeotian shield. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XIII. 15.)	⊙EBA Incuse square, within which, seated female figure holding helmet. Æ Stater.

The figure on the reverse has been thought to represent Harmonia, daughter of Ares and Aphrodite, and wife of the Theban Cadmus. But it may be merely a personification of the eponymous nymph of the city of Thebes.

Circ. B.C. 426–387.

Fig. 197.

Fig. 198.

The archaic form of the letter ⊙ (⊕) is no longer used in this period. It should also be noted that on some of the hemidrachms the ethnic is written ΘΕΒΗ[ΟΝ] instead of ΘΕΒΑΙΟΝ, the letter Η having been used in the Boeotian dialect to represent the diphthong ΑΙ, shortly before the introduction of the other letters of the Ionian alphabet. The principal reverse types on the silver coins are *heads of bearded Herakles*, or of *bearded Dionysos crowned with ivy* (Fig. 197); *Amphora* (Fig. 198); *Kantharos;* or *Infant Herakles strangling serpents* (Fig. 199).

Fig. 199.

Here also belong the rare gold coins of Thebes.

Head of bearded Dionysos.
(B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XIV. 1, 2.) | ⊙–Ε Infant Herakles strangling serpents . . *Ar* 46·3 grs., and 15·8 grs.

Circ. B. C. 387–379.

At the Peace of Antalcidas Thebes lost her ascendency over the other Boeotian cities, which now all began again to coin in their own names. In 382 the Cadmeia was seized by the Spartans, and Thebes did not recover her freedom until 379. It is doubtful whether any coins were struck at Thebes in this period.

Circ. B. C. 379–338.

After the recovery of the Cadmeia by Pelopidas and his associates, and under the able leadership of Epaminondas, Thebes obtained an influence throughout Hellas, second to that of no other Greek state. A new Federal Boeotian currency was put into circulation about this time (B. C. 378) which from the number of known varieties cannot have lasted less than 40 years. This coinage soon superseded the separate issues of the other Boeotian cities, which were perhaps induced to accept it more willingly than they might otherwise have been inclined to do because the name of Thebes was considerately omitted.

Fig. 200.

Boeotian shield (Fig. 200). | Amphora and magistrate's name in abbreviated form . . . *Ar* Staters.

Silver staters of this type are known with the names of about forty magistrates who were probably Boeotarchs, but not necessarily the eponymous archons of the League. Several of the names, as might be expected, are those of persons mentioned in history, such as Charon, one

of the Liberators (379–8); Epaminondas (variously spelt ΕΠΠΑ, ΕΠΑΜ, ΕΠΑΜΙ), who was Boeotarch in 371, 370, 369, 367, 363, and 362; ΔΑΜΟ, ΘΕΟΠ, and ΗΙΣΜΕ, may also stand for Damocleidas, Theopompus, and Ismenias, all friends of Pelopidas (Plutarch, *Pelop.*, c. 7, 8; Diod. xv. 78).

Small silver and bronze coins also occur with some of the same magistrates' names:—

Boeotian shield. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XV. 10.)	Head of young Herakles with names ΕΠ, ΘΕ, ΙΣ, etc. . . . Ar Obols.
Head of young Herakles. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XV. 11–17.)	Club, often with arrow, bow, thyrsos, grapes or caduceus, and magistrates' names . . . . . Æ ·5

Circ. B.C. 338–315.

After the disastrous battle of Chaeroneia a Macedonian garrison was placed in the Cadmeia, and three years afterwards Thebes was destroyed by Alexander. The Federal mint must have been at this time transferred to some other Boeotian city, perhaps Orchomenus. The coins now bear no magistrates' names:—

Boeotian shield. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. V. 14.)	ΒΟ–ΙΩ Amphora and changing symbol. Ar Stater.
Id. (*Ibid.*, Pl. V. 16.)	ΒΟ–Ι Kantharos. *Symbol:* crescent. Ar ½ Dr.
Id. (*Ibid.*, Pl. V. 17.)	ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ Trident . . . Æ ·6

Circ. B.C. 315–288.

Thebes was rebuilt by Cassander after having lain in ruins for twenty years. Both he and his successor Demetrius appear to have struck money at Thebes with the types and name of Alexander the Great, distinguished by the presence of the Boeotian shield as an adjunct symbol on the reverse (Müller, Nos. 751–756). There are also small bronze coins, which seem to belong to this time.

Head of young Herakles. Boeotian shield. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XVI. 1, 2.)	ΘΗΒΑΙΩΝ Thyrsos and club . Æ ·4 ,, Trident . . . . Æ ·4

Circ. B.C. 288–244.

In B.C. 288, Demetrius, who had now fallen from the height of his power, presented Thebes with her freedom, hoping perhaps thereby to attach Boeotia to his cause. From this time until B.C. 244 Boeotia was independent of Macedon. The coins which on grounds of style may be assigned to this half century bear the inscription ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ, but were without doubt struck at Thebes.

Fig. 201.

Head of Zeus laureate (Fig. 201).	ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ Poseidon holding dolphin and trident, seated on throne . . . Æ Attic tetradr.
Head of Pallas. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. VI. 2.)	ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ Trophy . . . . Æ ·85
Head of young Herakles. (*Ibid.*, Pl. VI. 3, 4.)	,, Winged Pallas wielding fulmen . . . . Æ ·7
Head of young Dionysos. (*Ibid.*, Pl. VI. 5.)	,, Apollo seated, tripod behind him . . . . . Æ ·7

Circ. B.C. 244–197.

In B.C. 244 Boeotia was once more compelled to place herself under the protection of Macedon as a defence against the marauding Aetolians. During the reigns of Antigonus Gonatas, Demetrius II, and Antigonus Doson, B.C. 244–221, it is probable that only Macedonian coins were current in Boeotia, but with the accession of Philip V a larger measure of autonomy was allowed to the Boeotians. The Boeotian bronze coins struck after this date are as a rule restruck on money of Antigonus Doson. The silver coins, which closely resemble the bronze, are drachms (?) weighing about 80 grs. of the standard in use in Aetolia.

Head of Persephone facing. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLII. 19.)	ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ Poseidon standing resting on trident, and holding dolphin . . Æ 80 grs.
Id. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. VI. 8.)	ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ Poseidon standing, resting one foot on rock . . . . . Æ ·7

Circ. B.C. 197–146.

In this period Boeotia, like the rest of Greece, was permitted by the Romans to retain its autonomy, but financial disorganization prevailed throughout the land to such an extent that the state actually issued bronze money in the place of silver, identical with the silver both in size and types, and apparently legally equivalent to it (B. V. Head, *Coinage of Boeotia*, p. 91).

Head of Poseidon laureate. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LV. 22.)	ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ Nike standing holding trident and wreath, various monograms . . . . Æ 80 grs., Æ ·7

Circ. B.C. 146–27.

It is probable that in this period small bronze coins were struck at Thebes and some other Boeotian towns.

Boeotian shield. (B. V. Head, *Coinage of Boeotia*, p. 94.)	ΘΗΒΑΙΩΝ Nike standing, resting on trident . . . . . Æ ·5

Imperial Times.

Under the Emperors Galba, and perhaps Trajan, Thebes issued bronze coins bearing magistrates' names preceded by ΕΠΙ and their titles, Archiereus, or Polemarch (Head, *Coinage of Boeotia*, p. 95).

Thespiae. Of this town there are no archaic coins. Its earliest issues fall into the period between B.C. 387 and 376–4, when, after the Peace of Antalcidas, Thespiae had become one of the strongholds of the Spartans

in Boeotia. The Thespian coins are epigraphically very instructive, as they indicate the precise epoch of the introduction of Ξ in place of the older ϟ into Boeotia. Mythologically also the coins of Thespiae are of value, as they prove that in addition to Eros, who was the god especially revered at that city, Aphrodite Melainis (Paus., ix. 27) was there worshipped as a Moon-goddess. The crescent, the constant mint-mark of Thespian money, is the symbol of this goddess.

Circ. B.C. 387–374.

Boeotian shield. (B. M. *Cat., Cent. Gr.*, Pl. V. 11.)	Amphora. *Symbol:* crescent. Æ ½ Dr.
Id. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XVI. 5, 6.)	ΘΕϟΓΙ Two crescents . . Æ Obol.
Id. (or ½ shield on ½ obol). (*Ibid.*, Pl. XVI. 7.)	ΘΕϟ or ΘΕΞ Crescent . . . . . Æ Obol, ½ Obol, ¼ Obol.

Boeotian shield. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XVI. 8.)	ΘΕΞΠΙΚΟΝ Head of Aphrodite Melainis; in front and beneath, a crescent. Æ Stater and ½ Drachm.
Id. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XVI. 10.)	⊙ Head of Aphrodite . . . Æ Obol.

From B.C. 374–338 Thespiae was subject to Thebes and struck no coins, but after the battle of Chaeroneia it obtained the right of coining in bronze.

B.C. 338–315.

Boeotian shield. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XVI. 11.)	ΘΕΞ in plain field . . . . Æ ·85

From the date of the restoration of Thebes (B.C. 315) there is another interval in the coinage of Thespiae, and it does not begin again until after B.C. 146, when the Romans appear to have restored to many Greek cities the right of coining bronze (cf. Paus., vii. 16. 7).

B.C. 146–27.

Female head, wearing stephanos and veil.	ΘΕΣΠΙΕΩΝ Lyre in wreath Æ ·6–·45 (*Ibid.*, Pl. XVI. 12, 13.)
Head of Pallas.	ΘΕΣΠΙΕΩΝ Artemis huntress Æ ·5

Imperial coins are known of the Emperor Domitian only. The usual type is Apollo Kitharoedos. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XVI. 14, 16.)

EUBOEA.

[*British Museum Catalogue of Greek coins, Central Greece*—by B. V. Head, London 1884, pp. xlv–lxix. and 94–137.
Prof. E. Curtius, *Hermes*, vol. x., 1876, p. 215 sqq.
Imhoof-Blumer, *Monatsbericht d. k. Acad. d. Wissensch.*, Berlin 1881.
Dondorff, *De rebus Chalcidensium*, Halle 1855.
Heinze, *De rebus Eretriensium*, Göttingen 1869.]

That an island of the extent and importance of Euboea should have had no native currency during the period of her greatest colonizing and commercial activity is a proposition hardly to be entertained. Chalcis and Eretria, from the dawn of history down to the close of the sixth century, were the two most enterprising cities in European Greece, as is shown by the large number of Chalcidian and Eretrian colonies on the coasts of Thrace, of Southern Italy, and of Sicily.

Euboea, also, in very early times had already given her name to one of the most widely used standards for weighing the precious metals; a remarkable fact, and one which is alone sufficient to warrant us in supposing that Euboea would be one of the starting-points of the art of coining on the western side of the Aegean sea. The earliest currency of the Euboean towns has however been only identified within the last few years. Some numismatists still hesitate to accept as Euboean the early uninscribed coins attributed by Imhoof-Blumer, E. Curtius, and in the present work to that island. The archaic coins in question are of various types, but all of Euboïc (Attic) weight, and characterized by an incuse square on the reverse, diagonally divided. These coins were formerly assigned to Athens on the ground that they have been usually discovered in Attica, but as many of them are distinctly later in style than the earliest Athenian tetradrachms, it may be confidently asserted that Athens could not have issued from her single mint so many various series of coins simultaneously with her own well-known 'Owls.' The circumstance that they are now usually found in Attica[1] is easily explained by the close relations which always existed between Attica and Euboea, and by the identity of standard (staters 135 grs. and tetradrachms 270 grs.) which enabled them to circulate side by side with the money of Athens. In Euboea, as elsewhere in Greece, the invasion of Xerxes (B. C. 480) forms the lower limit of the early archaic coinage. The war over, the cities of Euboea were enrolled among the allies of Athens, and such of them as retained the right of coinage adopted a new and improved method of striking money, and for the most part new types. The various Euboean cities to which these and later coins may be attributed are the following:—

[1] Quite recently, however, there has been a find of these coins in the island of Euboea itself. U. Koehler, *Münzfunde auf Euboea* in the *Mitth. d. Arch. Inst. Athen.* ix, p. 354.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE COINS OF EUBOEA.

	Before 480	480–445	411–336	313–265	197–146	Imperial
Uncertain	Æ					
AthenaeDiades(?)	Æ (?)					
Carystus	...	Æ	Æ Æ	...	Æ Æ	Æ
Chalcis	EL Æ	Æ	Æ Æ	...	Æ Æ	Æ
Cyme (?)	Æ (?)					
Eretria	EL Æ	Æ	...	...	Æ Æ	Æ
Histiaea	...	...	Æ Æ	Æ Æ	Æ Æ	
Federal	...	...	Æ Æ	...	Æ	

Athenae Diades (?) An Athenian settlement near the northern extremity of the island. (Köhler, *Delisch-Attische Bund*, p. 196.)

Before B.C. 480.

Owl. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. VI. 26.) | Incuse square, diagonally divided . . Æ Didrachm.

The type of these staters is borrowed from that of the money of Athens, but in style and fabric there is no resemblance.

Carystus. Of this town it does not appear that there are any coins of the first period, but after B.C. 480, except during the intervals of Athenian and Macedonian rule, the coinage is continuous.

B.C. 480–445 *and* 411–336.

Bull scratching himself with his horn. (*Coll. de Hirsch.*)
Cow suckling calf. (B. M. *Cat., Gent. Gr.*, Pl. XVIII. 1.)
Head of Herakles. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XVIII. 3.)
Forepart of bull. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XVIII. 2.)
Bull's head. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XVIII. 9.)
Head of Apollo. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XVIII. 10.)
Head of Herakles. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XVIII. 13.)

KARVΣTIO[N] Incuse square, in which cock . . . . . Æ Tetradr.
K Incuse square (except on later coins), within which, cock . . . Æ Didr.
KAPY Bull recumbent . . . . . Æ Drachm, and ½ Drachm.
Incuse square, palm tree. Æ ½ Drachm.
KAPY Two palm trees . . Æ Diobol.
K Three palm trees . . . Æ Obol.

KA Bull's head . . . . . Æ ·7

B.C. 197–146.

Head of bearded Herakles. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLIII. 29.)
Head of Antiochus III (?) as Apollo. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLIII. 30.)
Head of Herakles. (B. M. *Cat., Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XIX. 3.)
Head of Zeus. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XIX. 4.)
Veiled head of Hera. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XIX. 5.)
Id. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XIX. 8.)
Head of Poseidon. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XIX. 6.)

Head of young Dionysos (?). (*Ibid.*, Pl. XIX. 9.)

KAPY Bull recumbent . Æ 49·3 grs.

KAPYΣTIΩN Nike in biga. Æ Didr.

KA Bull's head . . . . . Æ ·7

KAPYΣTIΩN Eagle, wings open Æ ·7
KAPY Bull butting . . . . Æ ·65
KAPY Dolphin . . . . . Æ ·65
KAPYΣTIΩN Dolphin and trident. Æ ·7
KAPY Dolphin . . . . . Æ ·55

The Imperial coins have usually a head of Poseidon on the reverse.

The Cow and Calf and the Bull are probably symbolical of the worship of Hera, who possessed a primitive temple on Mount Oche, at the foot of which Carystus stands (Steph. Byz. s.v. Κάρυστος; Walpole, *Travels*, p. 235).

The Cock (κῆρυξ, κᾶρυξ, Aristoph., *Eccl.* 30) contains an allusion to the name of the town Κάρυστος, cf. καρύσσω (Anthol., p. 5. 3), to crow. As the Herald of the Dawn the Cock may also be a solar emblem (cf. Coins of Himera in Sicily, p. 126).

The gold coins of Carystus were called drachms; see the Inventory of Demares, one of the Ἱεροποιοί of the Temple of Apollo at Delos, who, among other gold and silver coins dedicated to the god, registers 1 *Carystian gold drachm.*

Chalcis. This important Ionic town, the mother-city of so many colonies in Italy, Sicily, and the peninsula of Chalcidice, carried on an extensive commerce in early times with all parts of the Hellenic world. Its relations with the Ionians of Asia Minor were probably instrumental in introducing into Europe the standard for weighing gold and silver, afterwards known as the Euboïc. The earliest Chalcidian coins appear to have been of electrum (wts. 45 and 22·5 grs.). In silver, Didrachms, Drachms, Trihemiobols, and Obols also occur.

Circ. B.C. 700–480.

Eagle devouring hare. (B. M. *Cat., Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XX. 1.)	Irregular incuse square El. 44·4 grs.
Eagle flying. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XX. 2.)	Id. . . . . El. 22·1 grs.
Wheel of four spokes. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XX. 3.)	Id. . . . . El. 21·8 grs.

Fig. 202.

Wheel of four spokes. (Fig. 202.)	Incuse square diagonally divided . . Æ Didr.
Id. (B. M. *Cat., Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XX. 5.)	Id. . . . . Æ Dr.
Id.	Id. . . . . Æ Trihemiobol.
Id.	Id. . . . . Æ Obol.

Circ. B. C. 480–445.

ϒ (archaic X) on so-called Boeotian shield.	Wheel in incuse square . Æ Tetradr. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 221.)
Flying eagle, holding serpent.	Wheel in incuse triangle . Æ Didr. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, iii. p. 217.)
Id. or without serpent. (B. M. *Cat., Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XX. 8.)	ϒAL Id. in incuse square or triangle . Æ Tetrob.
Eagle flying.	„ Id. . . . . Æ Obol.

From the time of the reconquest of Euboea by Pericles in B.C. 445, the coinage of Chalcis ceases until after circ. B.C. 369 (B. M. *Cat., Cent. Gr.*, Introd. p. lviii.), when the series of drachms and bronze coins begins, which extends down to the age of Alexander.

Circ. B.C. 369–336.

Female head with earring. (B. M. *Cat., Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XX. 9.)	ΧΑΛ Flying eagle, holding serpent . Æ 58 grs.
Id. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XX. 12.)	,, Id. devouring hare . Æ 27 grs.
Id. facing, wearing diadem surmounted by five disks, connected by a fillet. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XX. 15.)	,, Id. devouring serpent . Æ ·55
Female head in profile, covered with head-dress of pearls. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XX. 17.)	,, Id. . . . . Æ ·65

The female head on these coins is probably the celestial Hera, a lunar goddess worshipped on Mount Dirphys, overlooking the Chalcidian plain. The disks which encircle the head may symbolize the Planets (cf. Overbeck, *Kunst-mythologie*, iii.; Gemmentafel, i. 8). The Eagle devouring a Serpent seems to be an emblem of the Olympian Zeus, as on the coins of Elis, for at Chalcis one of the chief shrines was that of Zeus Olympios (cf. Hicks, *Gr. Inscr.*, p. 34).

Circ. B.C. 336–197.

Throughout the Macedonian period Chalcis was one of the chief strongholds of the kings of Macedon, and was hence called one of the three *fetters of Greece*. Tetradrachms of Alexander's types were struck there; symbol, Head of Hera encircled by disks as above.

Circ. B.C. 197–146.

In B.C. 197 Chalcis received her freedom at the hands of Flamininus, as did also the other Euboean towns Carystus, Eretria, and Histiaea.

Fig. 203.

Head of Hera veiled, and wearing stephane. (Fig. 203.)	ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ Hera with sceptre in quadriga. Magistrate's name, ΞΕΝΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ . . Æ Attic tetradr.

Fig. 204.

Female head, with two long locks at back of neck.

Id. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XXI. 3.)
ΧΑΛΚΙ Quadriga. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XXI. 4.)
Head of Hera crowned with pearls, or facing on the capital of a column.

ΧΑΛΚΙ Eagle and serpent. Magistrate's name, ΜΕΝΕΔΗ . . . (Fig. 204.) . . . . . Æ 84 grs.
ΧΑΛΚΙ Id. . . . . Æ Diobol.
Magistrate's name in wreath . Æ ·9
ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ Eagle and serpent Æ ·7 (*Ibid.*, Pl. XXI. 5.)

Imperial Times.

On the Imperial coins a head of Hera, crowned with a headdress composed of three tiers of pearls, and fixed on the top of a column is the most frequent type; but on a coin of Sept. Severus a complete statue of the celestial Hera is seen, accompanied by her name ΗΡΑ. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XXI. 12.) She is seated on a conical stone, and wears a long chiton and peplos, and a lofty headdress; she holds a patera and a sceptre. The sacred conical stone also occurs by itself as a reverse type. The magistrates' names on Imperial coins are *L. Livius*, *Rufinus*, *Tib. Claudius*, *Euthycleides*, *Mescinius*, *Cleonicus*, etc. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 222.)

Cyme, a town of great antiquity on the eastern coast of Euboea, had fallen into a dependent condition, probably before the close of the sixth century B.C. The coins which may be (though only conjecturally) ascribed to it are didrachms and drachms, in style and fabric corresponding with the other Euboean series with the Wheel, the Gorgoneion, etc.

Horse in plain circle. (Beulé, *Mon. d'Athènes*, p. 19.)
Forepart of horse in plain circle.
Hindpart of horse in plain circle. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XXIV. 20.)

Incuse square, diagonally divided . . Æ Didr.
Id. . . . . Æ Didr. and Dr.
Id. . . . . Æ Didr. and Dr.

The horse, as in Thessaly and Boeotia, may be symbolical of the cultus of Poseidon.

Eretria. This city was second only to Chalcis in importance and may lay claim with reasonable show of probability to the following series of coins:—

Circ. B.C. 600–480.

Fig. 205.

Bull's head, facing.
(*Rev. Num.*, 1864, Pl. VII. 10.)
Gorgon-head. (Fig. 205.)

Id.
Id.
(B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XXII. 7, 8.)
Id. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. V. 24.)

Incuse square . . . . EL Diobol.

Incuse square, diagonally divided . . Æ Didr.
Id. . . . . Æ Obol.
Id., within which, lion's head, facing . Æ Tetradr.
Id. . . . . Æ Didr.

Fig. 206.

Gorgon-head. (Fig. 206.)

Bull's head, facing.
(B. M. *Guide*, Pl. V. 23.)

Incuse square, within which Bull's head, facing . . . . . Æ Tetradr.
Id., diagonally divided . . Æ Didr.

The Gorgoneion and Bull's head may be symbols of the worship of Artemis Amarynthia (*the Refulgent*), a Moon-goddess whose sanctuary near Eretria remained, down to a late date, a kind of Amphictyonic centre for all central and southern Euboea.

Circ. B. C. 480–445.

The new issue of Eretrian coins, after the Persian wars, is marked by a change of fabric. From this time the pieces are thinner, flatter, and more spread, and are distinguished by the letters ER or ERE. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XXIII. 1–6.)

Fig. 207.

Cow scratching herself, on her back a swallow.
Id., no swallow.
Id.
Head of bull or cow, facing.

Sepia in incuse square . Æ Tetradr. (Fig. 207.)
Id. . . . . Æ Didr.
Id. . . . . Æ Dr.
Id. . . . . Æ Diob. and Obol.

As on the coins of the earliest period, the cow or bull may be emblematical of moon-worship. The sepia (τευθίς) points to the cultus of Poseidon. This creature appears to have been the well-known and recognised device or 'arms' of the town of Eretria, just as the owl was of Athens; for Themistocles, on one occasion, mockingly compared the

Eretrians to cuttle-fish: τοὺς δὲ Ἐρετριεῖς ἐπισκώπτων ἔλεγεν ὥσπερ τευθίδας μάχαιραν μὲν ἔχειν καρδίαν δὲ μὴ ἔχειν (Plut., *Apophth. Reg. et Imp.* (*Themist.*), xiv.; also *Vita Themist.*, xi.).

With the revolt and reconquest of Euboea by Athens in B.C. 445, the right of coinage appears to have been withdrawn from all the cities of the island, but when Euboea regained its autonomy in B.C. 411 it would seem that Eretria became the place of mintage of a series of Federal coins then issued with the epigraph EYBOI, EYB, EY, etc., though with Eretrian types. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XVII. 1 sqq.).

Circ. B.C. 411–336.

Ox recumbent.	Head of nymph Euboea, in incuse square Æ 184 grs.[1]
Head of nymph Euboea.	Head and neck of bull Æ Dr. 66 grs.
Id.	Id. . . . . Æ ½ Dr.
Id.	Vine-branch with grapes . Æ Diobol.
Bull's head, facing.	Sepia . . . . . Æ ·55
Bull standing.	Bunch of grapes . . . . . Æ ·6
Head of nymph.	Bull's head with grapes . . Æ ·5

In the Macedonian period there are no Eretrian coins, but after the liberation of Greece by Flamininus, they again became plentiful. Those of silver were struck in the name of Eretria, but the bronze coins usually, but not always, with the inscr., EYBOIEΩN.

Circ. B.C. 197–146.

Bust of Artemis, with bow and quiver at her shoulder.	ERETPIEΩN Ox standing. Magistrate's name. The whole in laurel wreath . . . . . Æ Tetradr.

Fig. 208.

Head of Artemis. (Fig. 208.)	EPETPIEΩN Ox recumbent. Magistrate's name . . . . Æ Octobols.
Head of nymph. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XXIII. 11.)	EPETPIEΩN Vine-branch. Magistrate's name . . . . Æ Tetrob.
Id. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XXIII. 12.)	EPETPIEΩN Head and neck of bull. Magistrate's name . . Æ Triob.
Veiled female head. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XXIII. 13.)	EPETPIEΩN Ox recumbent. Magistrate's name . . . . . Æ ·65

[1] This is the only known Euboean coin which follows the Aeginetic standard. All the other silver coins are of the Euboïc (Attic) weight, at first full, and from B.C. 411 gradually declining. It has been suggested by Prof. Gardner that this stater may be in reality Cretan, and that the legend may be EYR for Europa, and not EYB.

Bull standing or recumbent, and star. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XVII. 15, 16.)	ΕΥΒΟΙΕΩΝ Vine-branch and star . Æ ·65
Veiled female head. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XVII. 17.)	„ Bull butting . Æ ·6
Id., facing. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XVII. 18.)	„ Prow . . . . Æ ·6
Head of Hermes. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XVII. 19.)	„ Ear of corn . . Æ ·45

Imperial Times.

Among the Imperial coins of Eretria the only one which calls for remark is a coin of Commodus (*Num. Chron.*, O. S. vi. p. 145), on the reverse of which is ΕΡΕΤΡΙΩΝ and a head presenting three faces, that in the middle a female front face, the others, right and left, male bearded profiles. This coin is suggestive of the moon in its three phases, and points to the continuance of the cultus of the heavenly bodies at Eretria down to a very late date.

Histiaea. The first coins which can be with certainty attributed to Histiaea belong to the half-century before Alexander. It is interesting to note that the vines which had obtained for the town, as early as Homer's days, the epithet πολυστάφυλος occupy an important place on the coins. (R. Weil, *Z. f. N.*, i. 183.)

Circ. B. C. 369–336.

Head of Maenad, wearing vine-wreath. (B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XXIV. 1.)	ΙΣΤΙ Bull, and vine with grapes . . Æ Dr.
Id. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XXIV. 3–5.)	„ Bull or bull's head . . Æ ·5

Circ. B. C. 313–265.

The next issue of Histiaean coins probably took place after the Euboean towns declared themselves independent in B. C. 313, but it does not seem to have been of long duration.

Head of Maenad with vine-wreath, her hair in sphendone. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, i. p. 186.)	ΙΣΤΙΑΙΕΩΝ Nymph Histiaea with her name ΙΣΤΙΑΙΑ, seated on stern of galley and holding a trophy-stand . Æ Octobol.
Id. (B.M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XXIV. 6.)	Id., without name of nymph Æ Tetrob.
Id. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XXIV. 8.)	ΙΣΤΙ Bull's head . . . . Æ ·6
Head of Dionysos, facing.	„ Vine-branch . . . . Æ ·55

Circ. B. C. 197–146, *and later* (?).

The silver coins of this time are remarkably abundant, and consist of tetrobols similar in type to those of the previous century, but very carelessly executed and varying in weight from 39 to 28 grs.; the head of the Maenad is almost identical with the contemporaneous tetrobols of Macedonia, struck between B. C. 158 and 146 (p. 209). In the Inventory of Demares, compiled B. C. 185–180 (*Bull. Corr. Hell.*, 1882, p. 35), these coins are called Ἰστιαϊκά and ἀργύριον Ἰστιαϊκόν. For varieties see B. M. *Cat.*, *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XXIV. The bronze coins of this period are the following:—

Head of Maenad.	ΙΣΤΙ Bull's head . . . . Æ ·55
Similar.	ΙΣΤΙΑΙΕΩΝ Grapes . . . Æ ·65
Female head (?).	„ Tripod . . . Æ ·45

Uncertain, probably of Euboea. *Before* B.C. 480.

Amphora in plain circle. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. V. 22.)	Incuse square, diagonally divided . . Æ Didr.
Triskelis in plain circle. (Beulé, p. 19.)	Id. . . . . Æ Didr. and ½ Dr.
Astragalos in plain circle. (*Ibid.*)	Id. . . . . Æ Didr.

These coins belong to the same class as those with the Wheel, attributed to Chalcis, the Gorgoneion, to Eretria, and the Horse, to Cyme, etc.

That with the triskelis for type may however be Lycian.

ATTICA.

Beulé, E., *Monnaies d'Athénes*, Paris, 1858.
Rathgeber, G., *Silberne Münzen der Athenaier*, Weissensée, 1858.
Grotefend, C. L., *Chronologische Anordnung d. Athenische Silbermünzen*, Hanover, 1872.
Droysen, J. G., *Zum Münzwesen Athens* (K. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch., Berlin), 1882.

Athens. Theseus, according to Athenian tradition, was the first who caused coins to be struck in Attica, and Plutarch (*Thes.* 25) asserts that these coins were impressed with the figure of an ox, *ἔκοψε δὲ καὶ νόμισμα βοῦν ἐγχαράξας*. See also Pollux (ix. 60) and Schol. in Arist., *Av.* 1106, *ἡ γλαῦξ ἐπὶ χαράγματος ἦν τετραδράχμου, ὡς Φιλόχορος· ἐκλήθη δὲ τὸ νόμισμα τὸ τετράδραχμον τότε [ἡ] γλαῦξ. ἦν γὰρ γλαῦξ ἐπίσημον καὶ πρόσωπον Ἀθηνᾶς, τῶν προτέρων διδράχμων ὄντων ἐπίσημον δὲ βοῦν ἐχόντων*[1].

This statement of Philochorus, an Athenian antiquary of the third century B.C., seems to have been accepted without sufficient enquiry, both by Plutarch and Pollux.

Philochorus himself, as Leake has suggested, may not improbably have been misled by an erroneous interpretation of the well-known proverb *βοῦς ἐπὶ γλώσσῃ βέβηκεν* (Aesch., *Agam.* 35; Theogn. 813), a saying which may well have been more ancient than the use of coined money, and may date from the age when cattle was the ordinary medium of exchange, as was the case in Attica down to a comparatively recent period, for Solon was the first to commute into money values the fines of oxen and sheep fixed by the laws of Draco. (Lenormant, *Mon. dans l'Ant.*, i. 77.)

Nevertheless there can be no doubt that money was current in Attica before Solon's time, although there is nothing to show that this money was Attic money. On the contrary there is every reason to suppose that it was Aeginetic, for it is implied by Androtion (Plut., *Sol.* 15) that Solon caused drachms to be coined of lighter weight than those previously current, so that 100 new drachms were equivalent in value to seventy-three old ones. Now this is precisely the proportion between the Attic drachms of 67·5 grs. and average Aeginetic staters of rather over 90 grs. (73 : 100 :: 67·5 : 92·4), the Attic mina being to the Aeginetic as 100 : 137. See also Boeckh., *C. I. G.*, 123. § 4, where, in a decree dating from the second century B.C., the Athenian *commercial* mina is fixed at

[1] Some Numismatists are of opinion that the coins referred to by Philochorus are the didrachms with a bull's *head* upon them, attributed in this work to Euboea. That these and the rest of the early Eubœan coins circulated in Attica side by side with the Solonian 'owls' is highly probable, but that they were the coins of Solon's time, and that the owl coinage was first introduced by Hippias I cannot bring myself to believe.

138 drachms, *ἀγέτω δὲ καὶ ἡ μνᾶ ἡ ἐμπορικὴ Στεφανηφόρου δραχμὰς ἑκατὸν τριάκοντα καὶ ὀκτὼ πρὸς τὰ στάθμια τὰ ἐν τῷ ἀργυροκοπείῳ.*

The *Στεφανηφόρου δραχμαί* here mentioned are ordinary drachms of the Attic standard, so called because the mint was attached to a shrine of Theseus, the traditional inventor of coinage, who was represented holding a wreath in his hand, and was popularly known as the Hero Stephanephoros. Here the official standards of weight were kept. From this inscription we also gather that the Aeginetic standard continued to be used at Athens in ordinary commercial transactions, although it had been abandoned for the coinage.

The new standard introduced by Solon in place of the Aeginetic has been convincingly proved by Mommsen (*Mon. Rom. Ed. Blacas*, i. p. 29 sqq.; 73 sq.) to have been the Euboïc, and henceforth Euboean coins would circulate freely in Attica, side by side with the new Attic money.

It has been already remarked under Chalcis (p. 303) and Eretria that the use of gold or electrum was not unknown in Euboea, and there is reason to suppose that Athens also, in the early part of the sixth century, may have struck small electrum coins, one of which is figured in Beulé, p. 64, No. 1; see also Koehler, *Münzfunde auf Euboea* in the *Mitth. d. Arch. Inst.*, ix. 359.

Owl to left.	Incuse square, irregularly divided . . El. 21 grs.

The monetary scale used for Athenian silver coins comprised the following denominations:—

Dekadrachmon	= 10 Dr.,	wt. 675 grs.		
Tetradrachmon	= 4 „	„ 270 „		
Didrachmon	= 2 „	„ 135 „		
Drachme	= 1 „	„ 67·5 „		
Pentobolon	= 5 Ob.,	„ 56·25 „	Aristoph., *Eq.*, 798.	
Tetrobolon	= 4 „	„ 45· „	Pollux, ix. 63.	
Triobolon	= ½ Dr. or 3 „	„ 33·75 „	Ibid.	
Diobolon	= 2 „	„ 22·5 „	Ibid.	
Trihemiobolion	= 1½ „	„ 16·87 „	Ibid.	
Obolos	= 1 „	„ 11·25 „		
Tritemorion	= ¾ „	„ 8·45 „	Pollux, ix. 65.	
Hemiobolion	= ½ „	„ 5·62 „	Xen., *Anab.*, i. 5. 6; Arist., *Ran.*, 554.	
Trihemitartemorion	= ⅜ „	„ 4·2 „		
Tetartemorion	= ¼ „	„ 2·8 „	Pollux, ix. 65.	
Hemitartemorion	= ⅛ „	„ 1·4 „		

The coins of Athens are remarkable for their uniformity of style and type. There are nevertheless certain well marked variations which enable us to classify them in the following periods.

Circ. B. C. 590–525.

Fig. 209.

Head of Athena of rude archaic style with large prominent eye, wearing round earring and close-fitting crested helmet, plain but for a simple volute ornament behind. The hair is usually combed over the forehead, each separate lock ending in a twisted curl: fabric globular.

Id.

Janiform heads of archaic style wearing earrings, hair bound with taenia.

Head of Athena of archaic style, in close-fitting helmet.

AΘE or AΦE Incuse square, within which, owl r., head facing, and wings closed. Behind, olive-spray. (Fig. 209.) . . . . . Æ Tetradr.

AΘE Incuse square, within which female head r., of archaic style. Hair clubbed at back of neck and bound with taenia . . Æ Triobol.

AΘE Head of Athena in close-fitting crested helmet . . Æ Trihemiob.

AΘE Incuse square, in which owl and olive-spray . . . . . Æ Obol.

The coins of this first class do not seem to have been struck in large numbers much before the time of Peisistratus. Among the most archaic specimens, however, there are doubtless some which are as early as the time of Solon. Throughout this period (B.C. 590–525) it would appear that the two forms ⊙ and ⊕ were both in use, though the former is by far the commoner even on the most archaic specimens (cf. Droysen, *Zum Münzwesen Athens*, p. 9, 1882).

Circ. B.C. 525–430.

In Aristot., *Oecon.*, ii. 5, it is stated that Hippias called in the money then current in Athens, and reissued it with a new type, *τὸ δὲ νόμισμα τὸ ὂν Ἀθηναίοις ἀδόκιμον ἐποίησεν· τάξας δὲ τιμὴν ἐκέλευσε πρὸς αὑτὸν ἀνακομίζειν· συνελθόντων δὲ ἐπὶ τῷ κόψαι ἕτερον χαρακτῆρα ἐξέδωκε τὸ αὐτὸ ἀργύριον.* This statement is by some thought to refer to the first issue of Athenian coins with the head of Pallas and the owl. For my own part, however, I see no difficulty in supposing that the money called in was the extremely archaic coinage above described, which by its rudeness might naturally offend the artistic taste of the Peisistratidae. The *ἕτερος χαρακτήρ* introduced by Hippias may therefore have been the following:—

FIG. 210.

Head of Athena of *refined* archaic style, her helmet adorned in front with three olive-leaves erect, and at the back with a floral scroll, the hair neatly arranged in wavy bands across the temples.

ΑΘΕ Incuse square, within which owl facing, with spread wings. To l., olive-spray. (Fig. 210.) . . . . Æ Dekadrachm.

Fig. 211.

Id. (Fig. 211.)

ΑΘΕ Incuse square, within which owl r., head facing, wings closed, behind crescent-moon and olive-spray. . . Æ Tetradrachm.

Fig. 212.

Id. (Fig. 212.)

ΑΘΕ Id. . . . . Æ Didrachm.

Fig. 213.

Id. (Fig. 213.)

ΑΘΕ Id., but no crescent Æ Drachm.

Fig. 214.

Id. (Fig. 214.)

ΑΘΕ Incuse circle, owl facing, wings closed, between olive-branches . . Æ Triobol.

Id.

ΑΘΕ Incuse circle, owl facing, wings open, above, olive-spray . . . . Æ Trihemiob.

Id.	AΘE Incuse circle, two owls r. and l., between them, olive-spray . . . . Æ Trihemiob.
Id.	AΘE Incuse square, owl r., behind, olive-leaf and berry . . Æ Obol.
Id.	AΘE Id. . . . . Æ Hemiobol.

On the coins of this period the eye of the goddess is always shown in the archaic style, as if seen from the front. On the earlier specimens the work is delicate and in the purest archaic taste. Towards the close of the period it becomes coarser, and it is evident that the archaism is of the conventional kind which archaeologists distinguish by the term 'archaistic.'

Circ. B. C. 430–350.

GOLD.

FIG. 215.

Head of Athena of fully developed style, but rough and careless execution, the eye *in profile*. The decorations of the helmet as on coins of previous period.	AΘE Owl r., wings closed behind, crescent and olive-spray. In front, kalathos. On some specimens traces of incuse square. (Fig. 215.) . . . Ⱥ (*χρυσοῦς στατήρ*) 133 grs.
Id.	AΘE Owl on olive-branch . . . . Ⱥ (*χρυσοῦ δραχμή*) 66 grs.
Id.	AΘE Owl facing, wings open, beneath, kalathos Ⱥ (*χρυσοῦ τριώβολον*) 33 grs.
Id.	AΘE Owl and kalathos . . . . . Ⱥ (*ἕκτη*) 22 grs.
Id. (*Bull. Corr. Hell.*, vi. 210.)	AΘE Two owls with olive-branch between them . . Ⱥ (*ἕκτη*) 22 grs.
Id.	AΘE Owl on olive-branch . . . . Ⱥ (*ἡμίεκτον*) 11 grs.

SILVER.

Head of Athena exactly resembling that on the gold coins.	AΘE Owl of rough careless work, behind, olive-spray and crescent . . Æ Tetradrachm.
Id.	AΘE Id. . . . . Æ Drachm.
Id.	AΘE Owl facing, wings closed, between olive-branches . . . Æ Triobol.
Id.	AΘE Owl with two bodies and one head, in field, olive-spray Æ Diobol.
Id.	AΘE Incuse square, within which four crescents, back to back . Æ Obol.

Head of Athena exactly resembling that on the gold coins.	AΘE Three crescents, horns inwards . Æ Tritemorion.
Id.	AΘE Incuse square, owl within three crescents . . . Æ Tritemorion.
Id.	AΘE Incuse square, kalathos . . . Æ Trihemitartemorion.
Id.	AΘE Incuse square, crescent . . . Æ Tetartemorion.
Id.	AΘE Owl between olive-branches . . Æ Hemitartemorion.

Some of the smaller divisions may belong to the previous period.

The tetradrachms of this time are very carelessly executed, and still more carelessly struck, the impression of the die being frequently half off the coin. All this is to be accounted for by the exigencies of a time of war. The annual expenditure in armaments of every description, both during the Peloponnesian war and later, necessitated a coinage on a vast scale, and it is only natural that the coins should bear the marks of wholesale manufacture.

It is not quite certain at what precise time, within the above limits, the gold money of Athens was issued. Aristophanes (*Ran.* 720 et Schol.)[1] apparently alluding to an issue of gold money at Athens, contrasts it with the good silver coin of former times, and calls it 'wretched copper,' and the Scholiast to this passage asserts, on the authority of Hellanicus and Philochorus, that the gold was issued in B.C. 407, and that it was much alloyed. Aristophanes' words are, however, anything but clear, and it is quite possible that he may have been alluding to the new bronze coins first issued the year before the *Frogs* was acted, the expression τὸ καινὸν χρυσίον might just as easily be applied ironically to bronze as χαλκίον to gold.

In any case the base gold coins, if any such were indeed issued, must have been soon called in again, for none of them are now extant.

The Attic gold coins are of excellent quality, and probably somewhat later than most of the silver money of the period now under consideration. The year B.C. 394, when Athens, under the administration of Conon, had recovered much of her former prosperity, seems on the whole the most likely date of their issue.

Bronze.

Head of Athena as on the silver and gold money.	AΘE Owl with two bodies and one head, in field, olive-spray. *Symbol:* on some specimens, kalathos . Æ ·5

[1] Πολλάκις γ' ἡμῖν ἔδοξεν ἡ πόλις πεπονθέναι
ταὐτὸν ἔς τε τῶν πολιτῶν τοὺς καλούς τε κἀγαθοὺς,
ἔς τε τἀρχαῖον νόμισμα, καὶ τὸ καινὸν χρυσίον.
Οὔτε γὰρ τούτοισιν οὖσιν οὐ κεκιβδηλευμένοις,
ἀλλὰ καλλίστοις ἁπάντων, ὡς δοκεῖ, νομισμάτων,
καὶ μόνοις ὀρθῶς κοπεῖσι, καὶ κεκωδωνισμένοις,
ἔν τε τοῖς Ἕλλησι καὶ τοῖς βαρβάροισι πανταχοῦ,
χρώμεθ' οὐδὲν, ἀλλὰ τούτοις τοῖς πονηροῖς χαλκίοις,
χθές τε καὶ πρώην κοπεῖσι τῷ κακίστῳ κόμματι.

These bronze coins are identical in type with the diobols, and undoubtedly of the same period. The Scholiast (in Arist., *Ran.*, l. c.) says that bronze coins were struck at Athens under the archonship of Callias (B. C. 406), and it is not improbable that they may have been originally issued as money of necessity, legally equivalent to the silver diobols. In this case they would serve to explain another passage in Aristophanes (*Eccl.*, 816 sqq.) where he alludes to a recent proclamation by which the use of bronze coins was made illegal, and a silver currency reverted to. This demonetization of bronze probably took place about B.C. 394 (*Rev. Num.*, 1851, p. 107), for the *Ekklesiazusae* was exhibited in B. C. 392.

Circ. B. C. 350–322.

In this period there appears to have been a great falling off in the amount of money coined at Athens. Such a diminution is only natural at a time when Athens had ceased to be the leading state in Greece. The Macedonian tetradrachms of Philip and Alexander were gradually superseding those of Athens as the international currency of the ancient world. The few examples which have been handed down to us from this time are distinguished by the constant presence of an adjunct symbol in the field of the reverse. In this peculiarity they conform to the universal custom of the age.

Head of Athena of later style than those previously described. Helmet decorated with upright olive-leaves and floral scroll.

AΘE Owl, as before.
Symbols: Bull's head in profile.
Bull's head filleted, facing.
Fulmen and crescent.
Æ Tetradrachms.

Head of Athena wearing *long* earring, helmet decorated in front with olive-leaves, and at the back with *aplustre*.

AΘE Owl, as before (or on *rudder*).
Symbols: Y.
Trident.
Stern of galley.
Head of Medusa.
Æ Drachms.

Head of Athena in crested *Corinthian* helmet.

AΘE Owl with open wings towards r.
Symbol: Amphora.
Æ Pentobol.

Head of Athena in Attic helmet *without* olive-leaves.

AΘE Two owls face to face . . . .
Æ Tetrob.

AΘE Owl facing, wings closed, between olive-branches . . . . Æ Triob.

The bronze money now begins for the first time to be issued in larger quantities. The following types are all apparently earlier than the conquest of Athens by the Macedonians after the Lamian war.

Head of Athena in Attic helmet *without* olive-leaves.

AΘE Two owls face to face, in olive-wreath. *Symbols:* kalathos, plemochoë, grain of corn . . . Æ ·55

Id.

AΘE Owl . . . . . Æ ·45

Id. (head l.)

AΘE Owl facing between olive-branches . . . . . Æ ·35

Id.

AΘH Owl in olive-wreath . . Æ ·6

The coins last described with AΘH in place of AΘE are the only ones on which the H occurs until the time of the Empire.

Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet.	A–Θ Owl in corn-wreath . . Æ ·5
Id.	AΘE Owl. *Symbol:* wreath or cornucopiae . . . . . Æ ·5
Head of Athena in Attic helmet, with three olive-leaves in front.	AΘE Owl towards r., wings open, in front, plemochoë or amphora. Æ ·75
Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet.	AΘE Id. . . . . Æ ·6
Triptolemos in car, drawn by winged serpents.	AΘE Pig standing on torch, symbol in ex. plemochoë . . . . . Æ ·55
Two pigs.	AΘE Torch in wreath . . . Æ ·55

These two last types refer to the celebration of the Eleusinian mysteries, on the occasion of which a solemn procession travelled from Athens to Eleusis, along the sacred way. Cf. also Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 151 sqq.

B. C. 322–220.

After the Lamian war and the submission of Athens to Antipater the coins of Athens of the *Old Style* ceased to be issued, and there can be no doubt that Athens was at that time deprived of the right of coining money in her own name. This privilege she did not recover until the latter part of the third century (circ. B. C. 220), as will become apparent by a minute consideration of the coins of the *New Style*.

Athenian coins of the New Style circ. B. C. 220–86.

Head of Athena Parthenos, r., wearing earring, necklace, and helmet with triple crest adorned in front with the foreparts of four or more horses abreast, on the side with a running griffin or Pegasos, and on the back with a scroll resembling an aplustre: border of dots.	AΘE (or AΘE) [except in Class I] Owl r., head facing, wings closed, standing on amphora lying on its side; the whole in olive-wreath: in the field at first two monograms and later two or three magistrates' names, and a symbol. On the amphora there is usually a letter (A–M), and as a rule there are two or more letters beneath the amphora . . . Æ Tetradr., Drachms, and Triobols.

This coinage falls into 106 series easily distinguished by the names (or monograms) of the two magistrates which occupy the upper part of the field on either side of the owl on the reverse.

The 106 series may be classified as follows:—

B. C. 220–196.	Class I.	Without AΘE, two monograms. Work good. 2 series.
	Class II.	AΘE O ΔEMOΣ, no names. Work good. 1 series.
	Class III.	AΘE, two monograms. Work good. 17 series.
B. C. 196–186.	Class IV.	AΘE, two names abbreviated. Work good. 9 series.
B. C. 186–146.	Class V.	AΘE, three names. Work good. 27 series.
B. C. 146–86.	Class VI.	AΘE, three names. Work rough. 19 series.
	Class VII.	AΘE, two names. Work rough. 31 series.

The head of Athena on the coins of the new style is almost certainly copied from that of the colossal chryselephantine statue by Pheidias in the Parthenon. Pausanias describing this figure (i. 24. 5) says that on each side of the helmet was a griffin, and in the midst a sphinx. The griffin, sometimes replaced by a Pegasos, appears on the coins, but not the sphinx. In its place are the foreparts of four or more horses which Pausanias has omitted to mention, but which the die-engraver would hardly have placed there had they not been conspicuous in that position on his model. Here, as on most other copies of statues or heads of statues on coins, the artist has been content to reproduce the general aspect of the original and to retain only so much of the detail as he could conveniently accommodate to the limited space at his disposal.

In fabric these late Athenian tetradrachms betray their date by their large size and flat out-spread style, which only came into vogue towards the end of the third century, as well as by their reduced weight, which seldom exceeds 260 grs. The two magistrates' names which stand first on the coins are annual magistrates, and to one of them belongs the accessory symbol in the field. The third name in Classes V and VI changes as many as twelve times in the course of the year during which the two others remained in office, and, as a rule, the letter on the amphora changes with every change of the third magistrate's name. It is therefore to be inferred that the third magistrate was elected in rotation from each of the twelve tribes, and that the letters on the amphora Α, Β, Γ, Δ, Ε, Ζ, Η, Θ, Ι, Κ, Λ, Μ, indicate the twelve periods of about a month each during which the twelve tribes prytanized in succession. The letters beneath the amphora are supposed to stand for the initials of the names of the *officinae* or workshops in the mint from which the coins were issued.

With regard to the chronological arrangement of the 106 series, it should be observed that there are only four of which the dates can be accurately fixed; these are—

(1) ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ—ΚΑΡΑΙΧΟΣ (Class V). Symbol, *Elephant*, to the year B.C. 176, when Antiochus, afterwards Antiochus IV of Syria, was in Athens, for to him the Syrian symbol, the elephant, clearly refers (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LV. 23).

(2) ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[ΥΣ] ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΗΣ—ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩΝ (Class VII). Symbol, *Star and crescents*, to B.C. 88 (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LXV. 14).

(3) ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩΝ—ΦΙΛΩΝ (Class VI). Symbol, *Pegasos drinking*, to B.C. 87.

(4) ΑΠΕΛΛΙΚΩΝ—ΓΟΡΓΙΑΣ (Class VI). Symbol, *Griffin*, to B.C. 86 (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LXV. 15).

The second of these series can only have been issued when Athens joined the cause of Mithradates against Rome, B.C. 88. Aristion, the partizan of Mithradates (Paus., i. 20. 5), made himself tyrant of Athens in B.C. 87, and Apellicon, the peripatetic philosopher, was his friend and accomplice.

We thus get two fixed points, B.C. 176 and B.C. 88–86, round which to group by analogy of style the 106 series which have come down to us, and of these 106 series there are none that can be positively asserted to

be later than the capture of Athens by Sulla in B.C. 86, while, on the other hand, there are from thirty to forty series, Classes I, II (?), III, IV, and part of V, which are evidently earlier than B.C. 176. This brings us up to about B.C. 216, or let us say 220, as the starting-point of the coins of the new style. The remaining series, sixty to seventy in number, of Classes V, VI, and VII, would fall into the ninety years between B.C. 176 and 86. The total number of 106 series would therefore cover a period of about 134 years (from circ. B.C. 220 to 86), leaving a margin of about twenty-eight series which future discoveries may possibly bring to light.

As a probable chronological arrangement of the Athenian coins of the new style, I would therefore propose the following. In each period the series are arranged alphabetically, as it is manifestly quite impossible to attempt an exact attribution within the limits of each period.

Period I. B.C. 220–196 (24 *years*, 20 *series*), *Classes I–III.*

Already as early as B.C. 228 Athens had entered into very friendly relations with Rome, and about this time, or shortly afterwards, a *foedus aequum* between the two cities was concluded (cf. Tacit., *Ann.*, ii. 53, Hertzberg, *Gesch. Gr.*, i. p. 45, note 53), in consequence of which it may well have been that Athens resumed her ancient right of striking silver money, a right which throughout the period of Macedonian dominion she had been precluded from exercising.

CLASS I, without AΘE.

(1) In field, two monograms. (2) In field, two trophies. (This series, which is of rude work, may however be of later date; see Von Sallet's remarks, *Zeit. f. Num.*, xii. p. 381, where he gives plausible reasons for attributing it to the year B.C. 86.)

CLASS II, AΘE O ΔEMOΣ (3) in field symbol, Harmodius naked, wielding sword and holding sheath. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, xiii. Pl. III. 4.)

The three known specimens of this series were discovered in 1883 at Carystus in Euboea. U. Köhler (*Zeit. f. Num.*, xii. p. 103) is of opinion that this coin belongs to the latest period of Athenian autonomy, circ. B.C. 86; but as both style and fabric seem to me to bear a closer resemblance to the series with monograms than to the smaller and rougher pieces of the age of Mithradates, I have preferred to include it among the earlier issues of the new Athenian currency, although I do not deny that the execution of the head of Athena is more careless than that of the other series of this period.

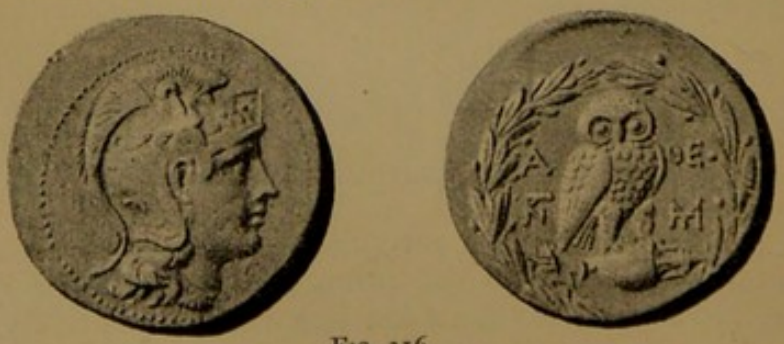

FIG. 216.

CLASS III, AΘE. In field, two monograms, and following symbols.

(4) Trophy. (5) Columnar Hermes. (6) Plemochoë. (7) Rudder. (8) Thyrsos. (9) Club. (10) Cornucopiae. (11) Ear of corn (Fig. 216). (12) Pilei of the Dioskuri. (13) Two serpents. (14) Nike. (15) Eagle. (16) Cicada. (17) Aplustre. (18) No symbol, one of the monograms sometimes resolved into the letters ΦΑΝΙ[ΑΣ. (19) ΠΟΛΥ—ΤΙ, and monogram, Palm. (20) ΔΩ—ΛΥΣΙ, and monogram, Forepart of horse.

Amphora-letters from A to M occur on series 1, 5, 8, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19 (on this series to l. of owl), and 20, and mint-letters on 8, 11, 15, 17, 19, and 20.

There can be little doubt that the above twenty series (with the possible exception of series 2 and 3) with monograms, and of large outspread dimensions, and (for the time) good style, precede those which follow on which the magistrates' names are written at greater length. It is noticeable that on series 13, 16, 17, and 19, the amphora numerals run up to M (12), whence we may infer that those series are subsequent to the creation of the tribe called Attalis, in honour of Attalus of Pergamus, which is supposed by Grotefend to have raised the number of Athenian tribes to twelve (circ. B. C. 200) from eleven, at which it had stood since B. C. 265. Grotefend's arrangement (*Chron. Anord. d. Athen. Silbermünzen*) cannot, however, be used in support of this theory.

Period II. B. C. 196–186 (10 *years*, 9 *series*).

CLASS IV, AΘE. Two names abbreviated.

The following nine series, on which the monograms are resolved into two much abbreviated names, form the link between the coins of Classes I and III, with monograms, and those with three magistrates' names (Class V). In fabric and style they resemble the coins of Class III.

(1)	ΑΔΕΙ—ΗΛΙΟ	*Symbol:*	Trident.
(2)	ΑΜΜΩ—ΔΙΟ	,,	Plemochoë.
	,, ,,	,,	None.
(3)	,, ,,	,,	Cornucopiae.
(4)	ΓΛΑΥ—ΕΧΕ	,,	Head of Helios.
(5)	ΔΗΜΗ—ΙΕΡΩ	,,	Helmet.
(6)	ΔΙΟΦΑ—ΔΙΟΔΟ	,,	Apollo standing (Paus., i. 3. 4).
(7)	ΚΤΗΣΙ—ΕΥΜΑ	,,	Nike.
(8)	ΧΑΡΙ—ΗΡΑ	,,	Cock and palm.
(9)	ΜΙΚΙ—ΘΕΟΦΡΑ	,,	Nike in quadriga.

These nine series have as a rule both amphora-numerals and mint-letters. The magistrate ΜΙΚΙ[ΩΝ] of series 9 is probably Micion, the son of Eurycleides, whose name occurs as a victor with the quadriga in an inscription of which the date is B. C. 194 (Rangabe, ii. 962; cf. Grotefend in *Philolog.*, 28, 73). Both this man and Eurycleides, whose names occur on coins more than once in the next period, are doubtless descendants of the more famous Athenian orators, Eurycleides and Micion, mentioned by Plutarch (*Arat.*, 41), Polybius (v. 106), and Pausanias (ii. 9. 4).

Period III. B. C. 186–146 (40 *years*, 27 *series*).

Class V, ΑΘΕ, Three names; work good.

Fig. 217.

Introduction about this time of the custom of placing the name of a third magistrate on the coins. Style good. Fabric somewhat less spread than in the previous Classes.

(1) ΑΜΜΩΝΙΟΣ—ΚΑΛΛΙΑΣ. *Symbol:* Two torches.

This Ammonius is probably identical with the ΑΜΜΩ- of Class IV.

(2) ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ—ΚΑΡΑΙΧΟΣ Elephant (Fig. 217).

The Antiochus of this series has been identified with Antiochus, afterwards the IVth of Syria (Theos, Epiphanes), who was residing at Athens for some time previous to his accession to the throne in B. C. 175.

(3)	ΑΡΙΣΤΟΦ—ΗΡΑ	Club, bow, and quiver.
(4)	ΑΦΡΟΔΙΣΙ—ΑΠΟΛΗΞΙΣ	Nike stephanephoros.
(5)	ΑΦΡΟΔΙΣΙ—ΔΙΟΓΕ	Double cornucopiae.
(6)	ΑΧΑΙΟΣ—ΗΛΙ	Cornucopiae and ear of corn.
(7)	ΔΑΜΩΝ—ΣΩΣΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ	Quiver and bow.
(8)	ΔΙΟΓΕ—ΠΟΣΕΙ	Dionysos (Melpomenos ?).
(9)	ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙ—ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙ	Helios in quadriga.
(10)	ΔΙΟΤΙΜΟΣ—ΜΑΓΑΣ	No symbol.
(11)	ΔΩΡΟΘΕ—ΔΙΟΦ	Forepart of lion.
(12)	ΕΠΙΓΕΝΗΣ—ΣΩΣΑΝΔΡΟΣ	Eagle on fulmen.
(13)	ΕΥΒΟΥΛΙΔΗΣ—ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΗΣ	Artemis Brauronia with stag beside her (Paus., i. 23. 7).
(14)	ΕΥΜΗΛΟΣ—ΚΑΛΛΙΦΩΝ	Woman standing with cornucopiae.
(15)	ΕΥΡΥΚΛΕΙΔΗΣ—ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΗΣ	The three Charites. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLII. 22.)

This Eurycleides seems to be the son of Micion mentioned in an inscription (*Philistor*, iv. p. 343) among other contributors to some public fund at Athens, circ. B. C. 190, Μικίων Κηφισιεὺς Δ καὶ ὑπὲρ τοῦ υἱοῦ Εὐρυκλείδου καὶ τοῦ υἱδοῦ Μικίωνος. It appears that the families of Eurycleides and Micion were closely related, and that in both the two names recur in each successive generation (Grotefend, *Athenische Silbermünzen*, p. 15, note, where other references will be found). The symbol on this coin has been identified with the group of the three Charites by the philosopher Socrates. Paus., i. 22. 8; ix. 35. 7: Beulé, p. 298.

(16)	ΙΩΙΛΟΣ—ΕΥΑΝΔΡΟΣ	Bee.
(17)	ΘΕΜΙΣΤΟ—ΘΕΟΠΟΜΠΟΣ	Trophy on galley (cf. Paus., i. 36. 1).
(18)	ΘΕΟΦΡΑ—ΣΩΤΑ	Winged fulmen.

There is no reason why the Theophrastus of this series should not be the same man as the colleague of Micion of Class IV. series 9.

(19) ΚΑΡΑΙΧ—ΕΡΓΟΚΛΕ Prow. Cf. Caraichus in ser. 2 of this Class.
(20) ΛΥΣΑΝ—ΓΛΑΥΚΟΣ Cicada. Cf. Glaucus in Class IV. ser. 4.
(21) ΜΕΝΕΔ—ΕΠΙΓΕΝΟ Asklepios (cf. Paus., i. 21. 4).

The second name is here in the genitive case (ΕΠΓΕΝΟ[ΥΣ]). The only other instance of a genitive is in the series ΤΙΜΑΡΧΟΥ—ΝΙΚΑΓΟ.

(22) { ΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟΣ—ΜΙΛΤΙΑΔΗΣ Grapes.
{ ΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟΣ—ΔΗΜΟΣΘΕΝ Grapes.

In this year Miltiades, the second magistrate, was replaced after the second prytany by Demosthenes. The two series must therefore be counted as one.

(23) ΜΙΚΙΩΝ—ΕΥΡΥΚΛΕΙ Dioskuri standing (Paus., i. 18. 1 ; B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLII. 21).

To accept with Grotefend these two magistrates as the Eurycleides and Micion who were *προστάται* of the Athenians, circ. B. C. 217, and who were poisoned by Philip V. of Macedon (Paus., ii. 9), involves one of two equally unacceptable hypotheses. Either we must raise the date of the commencement of the coins of the *new style* to about B. C. 350, in which case the 106 series would have to be spread over a period of at least 264 years (B. C. 350–86), such a scanty occurrence of Athenian coins being extremely improbable (cf., for instance, the number of dated annual issues of the town of Aradus[1], where during ninety-five years we know of seventy-five dated coins which gives us exactly the same proportion as at Athens, supposing the new style to have begun in 220 and ceased in 86), or we must adopt Grotefend's hypothesis, that the series with monograms came last instead of first, which is still more difficult for anyone familiar with the steady degradation of style about this period to accept. In this case it is evident that the not unnatural desire to identify the Eurycleides and Micion of the coins with the two men known historically has led Grotefend astray.

The two magistrates are certainly descendants of the *προστάται*, and are probably identical with the colleagues of Theophrastus (Class IV. series 9) and Ariarathes (Class V. series 15).

(24) ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝ—ΑΛΚΕΤΗΣ Tripod.
(25) ΠΟΛΥΧΑΡΜ—ΝΙΚΟΓ Winged caduceus.
(26) ΣΩΚΡΑΤΗΣ—ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΔΩ Apollo Delios.

The figure of Apollo here represented with the Charites in one hand and a bow in the other, and with a small animal on either side, is the archaic statue of the Delian Apollo by Tectaeus and Angelion (Paus., ix. 35. 3). (Overbeck, *Gr. Plastik*, i. p. 78.) This coin may date from B.C. 167, when Delos was presented to Athens by the Romans.

(27) ΤΙΜΑΡΧΟΥ—ΝΙΚΑΓΟ Anchor and star.

The first name is here in the genitive case, see series 21 of this Class.

[1] B. V. Head, *Coins of Ephesus*, p. 80.

Period IV. Circ. B. C. 146–86 (60 *years*, 50 *series*).

CLASSES VI. AND VII. (*Work rude. Third magistrate's name omitted in Class VII.*)

The coinage of this period bears every indication of hasty production on a wholesale scale. In B. C. 167 the island of Delos had been constituted a free port and placed under the administration of the Athenians, and after the fall of Rhodes and the destruction of Corinth in B. C. 146, the Athenian commerce through Delos, both with the east and the west, attained an importance unequalled by that of any other city of Greece, and of course necessitated a large increase in the amount of silver annually coined at Athens. This state of things lasted until B. C. 88 when Delos was devastated by Menophanes, one of the admirals of Mithradates (Paus., iii. 23). Two years later Athens was herself besieged and captured by Sulla, and the issue of silver money from the Athenian mint apparently prohibited altogether.

Although the coins of Class VI. with three magistrates' names, and those of Class VII. with two only, are undoubtedly contemporary (the omission of the third name being merely due to want of space or negligence), it is nevertheless convenient to class them separately.

CLASS VI. with three magistrates' names.

FIG. 218.

(1) ΑΜΦΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ—ΕΠΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ Ears of corn.

Fabric very rude. Third name often illegible or even omitted altogether.

(2) ΑΝΔΡΕΑΣ—ΧΑΡΙΝΑΥΤΗΣ Seated and standing figures.
(3) ΑΠΕΛΛΙΚΩΝ—ΓΟΡΓΙΑΣ Griffin (Fig. 218).

This magistrate is Apellicon of Teos, the accomplice of Aristion, and a strong partizan of Mithradates. The date of this series seems to be B. C. 86.

(4) ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩΝ—ΦΙΛΩΝ Pegasos drinking.

Aristion, who was entirely devoted to the cause of Mithradates, was master of Athens in B. C. 87. The drinking Pegasos was doubtless selected as being one of the most frequent coin-types of Mithradates.

(5) ΑΡΟΠΟΣ—ΜΝΑΣΑΓΟ Eros crowning himself (cf. Paus., i. 20. 20).
(6) ΔΗΜΕΑΣ—ΕΡΜΟΚΛΗΣ Head-dress of Isis.
(7) ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ—ΑΓΑΘΙΠΠΟΣ Pilei of the Dioskuri.
(8) ΔΩΣΙΘΕΟΣ—ΧΑΡΙΑΣ Tyche (?) seated.
(9) ΕΥΜΑΡΕΙΔΗΣ—ΚΛΕΟΜΕΝ Triptolemos.

(10) ΗΡΑΚΛΗΣ—ΕΥΚΛΗΣ Nike or winged Tyche with cornucopiae dropping voting pebble into amphora.

(11) ΘΕΟΔΟΤΟΣ—ΚΛΕΟΦΑΝΗΣ No symbol.

As one of the third magistrates on this series the Roman name ΠΟΠΛΙΟΣ occurs.

(12) ΙΚΕΣΙΟΣ—ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΗΣ Wreath.
(13) ΚΟΙΝΤΟΣ—ΚΛΕΑΣ Nike crowning seated figure (Roma?) (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LV. 24).
(14) ΚΟΙΝΤΟΣ—ΧΑΡΙΑΣ Two ears of corn.

Publius, Quintus, and Lucius, are the only three Roman names which occur on these late Athenian coins. The Quintus of series 13 and 14 may be Q. Caecilius Metellus (B. C. 146).

(15) ΝΙΚΗΤΗΣ—ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ Head of Medusa (Paus., i. 21. 3).
(16) ΝΙΚΟΓΕΝΗΣ—ΚΑΛΛΙΜΑΧΟΣ Statue of the hero Stephanephoros (Theseus).

Concerning this symbol, see Beulé, p. 349.

(17) ΤΙΜΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ—ΠΟΣΗΣ Dionysos Melpomenos (?) (cf. Paus., i. 2, 5) holding mask.
(18) ΦΑΝΟΚΛΗΣ—ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ Artemis holding torch.
(19) ΧΑΡΙΝΑΥΤΗΣ—ΑΡΙΣΤΕΑΣ Demeter holding torches (v. Cl. VI. ser. 2).

Class VII. with two magistrates only.

Fig. 219.

(20) ΑΛΚΕΤΗΣ—ΕΥΑΓΡΩΝ Helmet.
(21) ΑΜΦΙΑΣ—ΟΙΝΟΦΙΛΟΣ Demeter with reversed torches.
(22) ΑΠΕΛΛΙΚΩΝ—ΑΡΙΣΤΟΤΕΛΗΣ Demeter standing with ears of corn.

This Apellicon is probably the same as the Apellicon of ser. 3. Cl. VI.

(23) ΑΠΟΛΗΞΙΣ—ΛΥΣΑΝΔΡΟΣ Artemis huntress (*ἀγροτέρα*, Paus., i. 19. 6).
(24) ΑΡΧΙΤΙΜΟΣ—ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙ Aphrodite holding dove.
(25) ΑΡΧΙΤΙΜΟΣ—ΠΑΜΜΕΝΗΣ Thyrsos (?).
(26) ΔΗΜΕΑΣ—ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΙΔΗΣ Isis standing.

Cf. Cl. VI. ser. 6, where Demeas has also a symbol referring to the worship of Isis:

(27) ΔΙΟΚΛΗΣ ΜΕΛΙ—ΜΗΔΕΙΟΣ Athena Parthenos (Paus., i. 24. 7).

With regard to the word ΜΕΛΙ I am inclined to accept Grotefend's suggestion that it may stand for Μελιτεύς, indicating the Deme to which Diocles belonged.

(28) ΔΙΟΚΛΗΣ ΤΟ ΔΕΥ—ΜΗΔΕΙΟΣ Hygieia (Paus., i. 23. 4).
(29) ΔΙΟΚΛΗΣ ΤΟ ΤΡΙ—ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΣ Dionysos of Alcamenes (Paus., i. 20. 3).

Although many names occur more than once on the coins of the new style, Diocles is the only one who, by the addition of *τὸ δεύτερον* and *τὸ τρίτον*, is careful to chronicle the fact. Respecting the Dionysos of Alcamenes, see Overbeck, *Plastik*, i. 242.

(30) ΔΙΟΚΛΗΣ—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΗΣ Asklepios standing.

As on this series *τὸ τέταρτον* does not occur, it is in all probability another Diocles.

(31) ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ—ΜΝΑΣΑΓΟΡΑΣ Dionysos standing (*Num. Chron.*, 1881, Pl. IV. 4).
(32) ΔΙΟΦΑΝΤΟΣ—ΑΙΣΧΙΝΗΣ Sphinx.
(33) ΕΠΙΓΕΝΗΣ—ΞΕΝΩΝ Apollo Lykios (Lucian, *Anacharsis*, 7).
(34) ΕΥΜΗΛΟΣ—ΘΕΟΞΕΝΙΔΗΣ Theseus or Ares naked, resting on spear (Paus., i. 8. 4).
(35) ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΝ—ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΗΣ Eagle's head.
(36) ΚΑΛΛΙΜΑΧΟΣ—ΕΠΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ Triptolemos, above him sun and crescent moon (cf. Paus., i. 14. 1).
(37) ΚΛΕΟΦΑΝΗΣ—ΕΠΙΘΕΤΗΣ Stone of Pessinus.
(38) ΛΕΥΚΙΟΣ—ΑΝΤΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ Artemis Propylaea (?) (cf. Paus., i. 38. 6) and Demeter with torches.
(39) ΑΥΣΑΝΔΡΟΣ—ΟΙΝΟΦΙΛΟΣ Poppy-head and corn.
(40) ΜΕΝΕΔΗΜΟΣ-ΤΙΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ Demeter seated.
(41) ΜΕΝΤΩΡ—ΜΟΣΧΙΩΝ Harmodius and Aristogeiton (Paus., i. 8. 5).

This series offers a copy of the famous group of the two tyrannicides by Critius and Nesiotes. Overbeck, *Plastik*, i. 116.

(42) ΒΑΣΙΛΕ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΗΣ—ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩΝ Sun and crescent (Fig. 219).

This series may be dated exactly to B.C. 88 (Paus., i. 20. 5), and it immediately precedes those with ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩΝ—ΦΙΛΩΝ and ΑΠΕΛΛΙΚΩΝ—ΓΟΡΓΙΑΣ. A gold stater of this series is also known, the only one which exists of the new style.

(43) ΜΝΑΣΕΑΣ—ΝΕΣΤΩΡ Plemochoë.
(44) ΝΕΣΤΩΡ—ΜΝΑΣΕΑΣ Stag.
(45) ΞΕΝΟΚΛΗΣ—ΑΡΜΟΞΕΝΟΣ Trident and dolphin.
(46) ΞΕΝΟΚΛΗΣ—ΑΡΜΟΞΕΝΟΣ Serpent.
(47) ΞΕΝΟΚΛΗΣ—ΑΡΜΟΞΕΝΟΣ Seated figure facing.
(48) ΣΩΤΑΔΗΣ—ΘΕΜΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ Branch (*εἰρεσιώνη*).
(49) ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ—ΗΡΩΔΗΣ Dionysos standing.
(50) ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ—ΚΑΛΛΙΦΩΝ Nike.

Bronze coins contemporary with the silver of the new style,
B.C. 220–86.

The following are the principal types of the bronze coins which certainly belong to this period. It is noticeable that many of the types

of the bronze coins are identical with the adjunct symbols on the silver.

Head of Athena in ornate helmet, with horses in front.	AΘE Two owls face to face on fulmen: all in olive-wreath. Cf. similar type in a previous period, B. C. 350–322 . Æ ·55
Id.	Owl on amphora, all in olive-wreath; on either side monograms as on Ar of Cl. i. ser. 1, p. 318 . . . Æ ·75
Id.	AΘE Owl on amphora in wreath, in field symbols corresponding with those on the silver coins. Æ ·85, ·65
Id.	AΘE Owl on prow . . . . Æ ·7
Id.	„ Athena advancing with spear, owl or serpent beside her . Æ ·7
Id.	AΘE Nike . . . . . Æ ·7
Id.	„ Apollo Delios (cf. Cl. V. ser. 26). Æ ·7
Id.	„ Tripod, poppy-head, and fulmen. Æ ·7
Id.	„ Sphinx . . . . . Æ ·7
Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet.	AΘE Zeus hurling fulmen, at his feet, eagle; in field, symbols as on contemporary silver coins . Æ ·85, Æ ·7
Id.	AΘE Zeus Polieus (?). *Symbol:* prow. Æ ·7
Id.	„ Demeter standing with two torches . . . . . Æ ·7
Id.	„ Artemis running with torch . . Æ ·6
Gorgon-head.	AΘE Athena advancing with spear and aegis . . . . . Æ ·75
Head of Zeus.	AΘE Athena hurling fulmen; in field, symbols . . . . . Æ ·65
Head of Artemis.	AΘE Athena Archegetis holding owl and patera (Schol. in Ar., *Av.* 515) . Æ ·85
Head of young Dionysos.	AΘE Athena advancing with spear and aegis . . . . . Æ ·7
Cicada.	AΘE Owl on fulmen . . . . Æ ·5
Id.	„ Oenochoë and palm . . Æ ·45
Head of Apollo.	„ Owl and lyre . . . . Æ ·65
Id.	„ Lyre . . . . . Æ ·55
Head of Zeus.	„ Amphora in wreath . . Æ ·75
Id.	„ Head of bearded Dionysos Æ ·7
Head of young Dionysos.	„ Kantharos . . . . . Æ ·6
Head of Demeter.	„ Cicada . . . . . Æ ·6
Head of Nike.	„ Bow and quiver . . . Æ ·5
Head of Demeter.	„ Plemochoë . . . . . Æ ·9
Plemochoë.	„ Kalathos in corn-wreath Æ ·5
Dolphin and trident.	„ Plemochoë in corn-wreath . Æ ·5
Head of Zeus.	„ Plemochoë . . . . . Æ ·5
Head of Artemis.	„ Plemochoë . . . . . Æ ·35

Head of Demeter with corn-wreath.	AΘE Owl with palm-branch in wreath. Æ ·7
Head of Demeter veiled.	„ Triptolemos in serpent-car . . Æ ·7
Head of Demeter.	„ Pig . . . . . Æ ·8 and ·4
Head of Demeter veiled.	„ Poppy and ears of corn . Æ ·55
Triptolemos in serpent-car.	„ Torch and ear of corn crossed . Æ ·55
Head of Demeter.	„ One or two ears of corn . Æ ·45

Imperial Times.

From the capture of Athens by Sulla in B.C. 86 until the time of the Empire there is no proof that any coins, even of bronze, were struck at Athens. At what time the latter recommenced is uncertain, but it seems probable that about the time of Hadrian the rare privilege of striking autonomous bronze money was accorded to Athens. How long the city remained in the possession of this right is also uncertain. The following are the chief types of the Imperial period.

Bust or head of Athena in crested Corinthian helmet, with the addition sometimes of shield or aegis.	ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ Athena Parthenos holding Nike and resting on shield and spear . . . . . Æ ·85
Id.	ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ Athena Archegetis with owl . . . . . Æ ·85
Id.	ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ Athena Hygieia feeding serpent . . . . . Æ ·85
Id.	ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ Athena armed, in various attitudes . . . . . Æ ·85
Id.	ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ Athena beside olive tree on which her owl is perched, serpent sometimes present . . . Æ ·85
Id.	ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ Athena seated before olive tree, feeding serpent coiled round it . . . . . Æ ·85
Id.	ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ Athena Hippia in galloping biga . . . . . Æ ·85
Id.	ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ Athena and Poseidon with olive tree, owl, and serpent between them . . . . . Æ 1·
Id. (Paus., i. 24).	ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ Athena and the satyr Marsyas . . . . . Æ ·85
Id.	ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ Olive tree between owl and oenochoë, or with owl perched upon it . . . . . Æ ·85
Id.	ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ Sacred table, on which owl, wreath, and bust of Athena . . Æ ·9
Id. (Beulé, p. 292).	ΑΘΗ. Altar beside olive tree . Æ ·65
Id.	„ Oenochoë and owl . . Æ ·8
Id.	„ Owl . . . . . Æ ·6–·4
Head of Athena in Attic helmet with olive leaves in front.	„ Owl on olive-spray . . Æ ·6
Bust or head of Athena in crested Corinthian helmet as above.	ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ Demeter in car drawn by serpents . . . . . Æ ·8–·65

Bust or head of Athena in crested Corinthian helmet as above.

Id.

Id.

Id. (helmet Attic.)

Id. (Cor. helmet.)

Id.

Id.

Id.

Id.

Id.

Id.

Id.

Id.

Head of Theseus, club at shoulder.

Head of Hermes.

Bust or head of Athena as above.

Id.

Id.

Id.

Id.

Id.

Id.

Id.

ΑΘΗ. Triptolemos in serpent-car . . Æ ·6

„ Coiled serpent . . . Æ ·5

ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ Apollo Patroos (?) naked, standing holding bow . . Æ ·85

ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ Apollo Lykios with lyre and one hand placed on his head Æ ·8

ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ Apollo Pythios draped, standing holding patera and lyre . Æ ·8

ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ Tripod with serpent coiled round it . . . . . Æ ·5

ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ Zeus Polieus standing before altar . . . . . Æ ·9

ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ Zeus Olympios seated . Æ ·9

„ Dionysos of Alcamenes (?) enthroned, holding kantharos and thyrsos . . . . . Æ ·9

ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ Theseus raising the rock, copied from statue (Paus., i. 27, 8) . Æ ·9

ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ Theseus driving Marathonian bull (Paus., *l.c.*) . . Æ ·9

ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ Theseus contending with the Minotaur, also suggested by group on the acropolis (Paus., i. 24, 1) . . Æ ·9

ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ Theseus wielding club . Æ ·65

ΑΘΗ. Various types. Oenochoë, pig, two torches, bunch of grapes, bucranium, club, etc. . . . . Æ ·45

ΑΘΗ. Caduceus . . . . . Æ ·45

ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ Bucranium bound with olive-wreath . . . . . Æ ·85

ΑΘΗ. Themistocles, carrying trophy and wreath, standing on the Salaminian galley (Paus., i. 36, 1). Æ ·9

ΑΘΗ. Prow . . . . . Æ ·5

„ Monument of Miltiades at Marathon, i.e. Miltiades bringing a captive Persian before a trophy (Paus., i. 32. 4, 5) . . . . . Æ ·85

ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ Asklepios standing with serpent staff . . . . . Æ ·9

ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ Eirene standing carrying infant Plutos, group by Cephisodotus (Paus., i. 8) . . . . Æ ·9

ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ View of the Acropolis showing the Propylaea, the Parthenon, and the colossal statue of Athena Promachos, together with the flight of steps leading to the top, and the grotto of Pan on the side of the rock Æ ·85

Bust or head of Athena as above.	ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ Front view of the theatre of Dionysos, above it caverns in the rock, and, higher up, the wall of the Acropolis surmounted by the Propylaea and Parthenon . . . Æ ·85

Denominations of Attic bronze coins.

With regard to the denominations of the Athenian bronze coins we have little definite information. Pollux, ix. 65, says that the obol contained 8 χαλκοῖ, and it is probable that the χαλκοῦς consisted of 4 κόλλυβοι (Hultsch, p. 228, note 2). We also hear of a division of the χαλκοῦς into 7 λεπτά, but as there is considerable diversity both in the weight and size of bronze coins of one and the same type, it is quite impossible to identify the various denominations. It is to be inferred, however, that the larger coins are multiples of the χαλκοῦς, e.g. δίχαλκα, τετράχαλκα, etc., and the smaller, multiples of the κόλλυβος, e.g. δικόλλυβα, τρικόλλυβα (Pollux, ix. 63).

Eleusis was the only Attic deme which (perhaps on account of its sacred character) was allowed by Athens to coin money. This privilege it possessed, however, only during a limited period, apparently from about B.C. 350 to 322. Cf. contemporary bronze coins of Athens:—

Triptolemos seated in winged car drawn by serpents, the lower part of his body draped, the upper part bare (Paus., i. 38, 6).	ΕΛΕΥΣΙ Pig standing on pine-torch, on the earlier specimens encircled with a wreath of corn. The more recent coins have an adjunct symbol in the exergue or field . Æ ·7–·6
Head of Demeter or Persephone . . (*Num. Chron.*, 1881, Pl. IV. 5.)	ΕΛΕΥΣ Plemochoë on pedestal Æ ·5

Triptolemos was the great hero of the Eleusinian mysteries; his temple at Eleusis is mentioned by Pausanias (i. 38). He is here represented passing over the lands in his dragon-chariot making man acquainted with the blessings of agriculture. On some few specimens the goddess Demeter takes his place, but on the majority the figure is undoubtedly male.

Oropus stood on the northern coast of Attica, exactly opposite Eretria in Euboea. The port of Oropus was the sacred harbour of Delphinium (Strab., ix. 403).

Circ. B.C. 197–146.

Female head, hair rolled.	ΩΡΩΠΙΩΝ Dolphin coiled round a trident . . . . . Æ ·75
Bearded head (Amphiaraos?) laureate.	ΩΡΩΠΙΩΝ Serpent coiled round a staff . . . . . Æ ·8

With the reverse type of the first of these coins, cf. the name of the harbour, Delphinium. That of the second refers to the worship of Amphiaraos, who at Oropus possessed a famous oracle and a statue mentioned by Pausanias (i. 34). On an Imperial coin of Gallienus Amphiaraos is seen seated with a serpent beside him (cf. Paus., i. 34, 2). The cultus of this seer bore a close resemblance to that of Asklepios (Newton, *Travels in the Levant*, i. 30).

Salamis. From the first half of the sixth century Salamis formed part of the dominions of Athens until B.C. 318, when it fell into the

hands of the Macedonians. It was again recovered by Athens, B.C. 232. It appears to have possessed the right of coining in bronze between circ. B.C. 350 and 318.

Female head wearing stephane (Salamis ?).	ΣΑΛΑ Shield with side-openings, as on coins of Boeotia. On it or beside it, sword in sheath with strap . . Æ ·65 and ·45
	Other varieties have a Triskelis, a gorgon-head, or an eagle, on the shield.

The shield and sword are those of Ajax, to whom there was a temple in the island (Paus., i. 35, 3). According to Athenian tradition Philaeus the son of Eurysakes had given up Salamis to Athens. As Eurysakes was named after the 'broad shield' of his father Ajax, that shield is doubly appropriate as a Salaminian coin-type.

See also Imperial (Wellenheim, 3965) of Caracalla ℞ Demeter standing with torch and ears of corn.

MEGARIS.

Aegosthena at the head of the Corinthian gulf, and at the foot of Mt. Cithaeron, possessed a temple of the prophet Melampus (Paus., i. 44, 5), who first established the worship of Dionysos in Greece. Imperial coins only. Sept. Severus and Geta, Inscr. AIΓOCΘENI[ΩN Infant (Melampus?) suckled by a goat. Round building, from which springs a tree entwined by a serpent.

Megara. The prosperity of Megara before its surrender to Philip of Macedon, B.C. 338, is attested by Isocrates. It is to this time that its earliest coins belong:—

Head of Apollo.	ΜΕΓ–ΑΡΕ Lyre . . . Æ 122 grs.
Id.	Μ–Ε–Γ–Α and Η between five crescents . . . . . Æ 50 grs.
Id.	Μ–Ε–Γ between three crescents . . Æ 23 grs.
Id.	Lyre . . . . . Æ 18·2 grs.

It is uncertain to what standard the above coins belong. From the battle of Chaeroneia until the time of Demetrius Poliorcetes, who conferred freedom on Megara in B.C. 307, it would appear that no money was struck there.

After circ. B.C. 307.

Head of Apollo resembling in style some of the finest tetradrachms of Demetrius.	ΜΕΓΑ–ΡΕΩΝ Lyre, sometimes with fillet attached . Æ Attic Drachm.
Id.	ΜΕΓΑ–ΡΕΩΝ Id. . Æ ½ Drachm.
Id.	ΜΕΓΑ Prow, with magistrate's name. Æ Tetrob.
Head of Apollo.	ΜΕΓΑΡΕΩΝ Lyre . . . Æ ·8
Id.	„ Tripod . . . Æ ·6
Id.	Μ–Ε–Γ in wreath . . . . Æ ·55
Prow on which tripod.	ΜΕΓ Two dolphins . . . Æ ·55
ΜΕΓΑ Prow.	Tripod between dolphins . . Æ ·55
Id.	Obelisk between dolphins . . Æ ·55
Μ–Ε Tripod.	Dolphin . . . . . Æ ·35

Shortly after this the town fell again into the power of the Macedonian kings, in whose hands it remained until B.C. 243, when Aratus united it to the Achaean League. Some of the above described bronze coins may be as late as B.C. 243, but the silver pieces are undoubtedly earlier.

The Megarean coin-types refer to the worship of Apollo, who was said to have assisted Alkathoos to build the walls of the town. In honour of this god the lesser Pythian games were held at Megara. The obelisk is probably the stone at Megara which was called Apollo Καρινός (Paus., i. 44, 2): cf. the similar obelisk at Ambracia, called Apollo Ἀγυιεύς (p. 270).

For coins struck at Megara between B.C. 243 and 146, see *Achaean League*.

After B.C. 146.

ΜΕΓΑΡΕΩΝ Bearded head of the philosopher Eucleides of Megara, veiled and wearing earring.	Artemis (Soteira (?) Paus., i. 40, 2) running with torch in each hand, probably a copy of the statue made by Strongylion for the Megarians Æ 1·0

This remarkable type refers to the story that Eucleides attended the lectures of Socrates in the disguise of a woman, the Athenians having passed a decree that no citizens of Megara should be admitted within their walls (Aulus Gellius, *Noct. Att.*, vi. 10).

Imperial Times.

On the Imperial coins, Antoninus Pius—Geta, the following types may be mentioned:—

Zeus Olympios (?) seated (Paus., i. 40, 4). Zeus advancing.

Demeter standing holding two torches before a third tall torch fixed in the ground (Paus., i. 40, 6).

Asklepios and Hygieia (Paus., i. 40, 6).

Tyche sacrificing at altar (Paus., i. 43, 6, statue by Praxiteles). Artemis running with two torches.

Artemis Agrotera holding bow and drawing arrow from quiver at her shoulder (Paus., i. 41, 3).

Pythian Apollo with lyre, beside altar (Paus., i. 42. 2, 5).

Apollo, Artemis, and Leto (Paus., i. 44, 2).

Statue of Pallas, probably that of gold and ivory on the Acropolis mentioned by Pausanias (i. 42, 4).

Dionysos standing (Paus., i. 43, 5). Herakles at rest. Term in temple.

Pagae, the port or harbour of Megara on the Corinthian gulf. After B.C. 243 it became a member of the Achaean League, and independent of Megara (see *Achaean League*, p. 351). Imperial coins are also known, Aurelius —Sept. Severus, Inscr. ΠΑΓΑΙΩΝ Types—Temple containing statue of Artemis running with torches. (Paus., i. 44, 4) Kybele seated, at her feet lion. Dionysos seated. Isis in temple. Bust of Tyche. Horseman. Gate with three entrances, on which three figures, etc. Herakles on basis in building.

AEGINA.

The island of Aegina was the first State in European Greece to adopt the use of money. Ancient tradition, which ascribed to Pheidon, king of Argos, the credit of having been the first to strike coins in this island, is fully borne out by the archaic appearance of the oldest staters of the Tortoise type. Unfortunately there is much doubt about the date of Pheidon. Weissenborn, Hermann, and Curtius bring him down to the first half of the seventh century, while Clinton, on the other hand, places him a century earlier. As for the earliest Aeginetic coins there can be little doubt that they belong to the first half of the seventh century, and in so far as they may be taken as evidence, they bear out the opinion of Weissenborn and Curtius. The principal ancient writers who mention Pheidon as having struck coins in Aegina, or the Aeginetans as having been the first to strike money, are—Ephorus in Strabo, viii. p. 358; Aelian, *Var. Hist.*, 12. 20; and the Parian Chronicle, Boeckh, C. I. G. 2374, v. 45 (*Φείδων ὁ Ἀργεῖος ἐδήμευσε τὰ μέτρα . . . . . καὶ ἀνεσκεύασε, καὶ νόμισμα ἀργυροῦν ἐν Αἰγίνῃ ἐποίησεν*). Cf. also *Etym. Magn.* s. v. *ὀβελίσκος—, πάντων δὲ πρῶτος Φείδων Ἀργεῖος νόμισμα ἔκοψεν ἐν Αἰγίνῃ.* Why Aegina rather than Argos was chosen by Pheidon as his place of mintage is not difficult to understand, when we remember that from very early times down to its conquest by Athens in B.C. 456 Aegina was one of the greatest commercial states of Greece, while Argos was to some extent removed from the main current of the stream of trade which flowed through the Saronic gulf to and from the isthmus of Corinth.

Whether the Aeginetic standard was derived from the Phoenician, as the weights of some of the heaviest Aeginetic coins have led me elsewhere (*Ancient Systems of Weight, Journal of the Institute of Bankers*, 1879) to suggest, or from Egypt, with which country the Aeginetans were in close relations (Herod., ii. 178), is and will probably remain doubtful; but the fact that the tortoise, a creature sacred to Aphrodite (the Phoenician Astarte, the protector of trade as well as the goddess of the sea), was chosen as the coin-type, lends much probability to the theory first advanced by E. Curtius (*Num. Chron.*, 1870), that Pheidon's mint was connected with the Temple of Aphrodite, which overlooked the great harbour of Aegina.

The coinage of Aegina, like that of Athens, exhibits great uniformity of type, a uniformity which characterizes it as an international, and no mere local, currency. Throughout Peloponnesus the coinage of Aegina was, down to the time of the Peloponnesian war, the only universally recognized medium of exchange. This is implied by several passages in ancient authors, e.g. Pollux, ix. 74, *καὶ μὴν τὸ Πελοποννησίων νόμισμα χελώνην τινὲς ἠξίουν καλεῖν* (l. *καλεῖσθαι*) *ἀπὸ τοῦ τυπώματος*; Hesychius, *χελώνη νόμισμα Πελοποννησιακόν.*

By the Athenians the Aeginetic drachm was called, in contradistinction to their own drachm, *ἡ παχεῖα δραχμή* (Poll., ix. 76). Hesychius also says, *λεπτὰς καὶ παχείας Ζάλευκος ἐν νόμοις τὰς δραχμάς, λεπτὰς μὲν τὰς ἐξωβόλους, παχείας δὲ τὰς πλέον ἐχούσας*: and *παχείῃ δραχμῇ τὸ δίδραχμον Ἀχαιοί.*

From the weights of some exceptionally heavy specimens we gather that the Aeginetic stater originally weighed over 200 grs., and in the Bibliothèque nationale, Paris, is an unique electrum stater, *obv.* Tortoise,

rev. Inc. square, divided into two parts, weight 207 grs. The date of this remarkable coin can hardly be much later than about B.C. 700. It belongs to the class of early electrum money struck on the Phoenician standard somewhat reduced. Here therefore perhaps is a clue to the source whence the merchants of Aegina may have derived their standard of weight. Putting aside this coin, and some few silver staters of more than 200 grs., as exceptional, we may take the following scale as representing the actual maximum weights of the coins of Aegina:—

Stater,	194 grs.
Drachm,	97 grs.
Triobol,	48 grs.
Diobol,	32 grs.
Trihemiobol,	24 grs.
Obol,	16 grs.
Hemiobol,	8 grs.
Tetartemorion,	4 grs.

The following are approximately the chronological periods into which the money of Aegina falls.

Circ. B. C. 700–550.

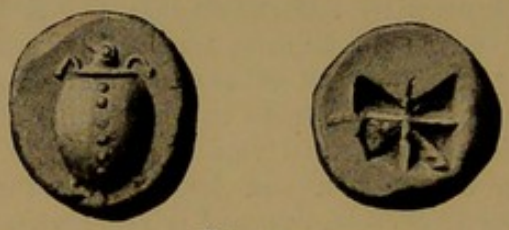

Fig. 220.

Tortoise with plain shell and row of dots down the middle of its back (Fig. 220).	Incuse square divided into eight triangular compartments, of which four or more are deeply hollowed out . . Æ Staters and divisions.

Circ. B. C. 550–480.

Id.	Incuse square divided by broad bands into five parts . . . . . Æ Staters and divisions.

On these coins the original rough incuse square has already become a conventional pattern, maintained, there can be no question, not from any lack of skill on the part of the engraver, who might, if the State had so willed it, have provided the coin with types on both sides, but, for fear of damaging the credit of a currency, with the primitive aspect of which, the traders of the Peloponnesian towns and of all the Aegean ports, had, for more than a century and a half, been familiar. There is, however, in the British Museum one very remarkable coin, with a reverse type, unlike any others known. It may be described as follows:—

Tortoise, as on the other coins of the period.	Incuse square, within which Triskelis . Æ 187·5 grs.

Circ. B.C. 480–456.

In this period a marked advance is visible in the skill with which the shell of the tortoise is delineated.

Tortoise, of which the structure of the shell is shown, as in nature, divided into numerous compartments or plates.

Incuse square divided by bands, as on the coins of the preceding period . . Ar Staters and divisions.

Circ. B.C. 456–431 *and* 431–404.

In B.C. 456 Aegina was made tributary to Athens. There are a few coins, chiefly small, having the letters A–I on either side of the Tortoise on the obverse, and various letters in the divisions of the incuse square on the reverse, which may belong to this period. In B.C. 431 the Aeginetans were expelled *en masse* by the Athenians, and the island was occupied by Athenian kleruchs. In B.C. 404, after the great defeat of the Athenians, Lysander restored the remnant of the Aeginetan population to their old homes.

After B.C. 404.

The restored Aeginetans seem to have begun at once to strike money. The old types are adhered to, but the fabric is more spread, and there are letters on one or both sides.

FIG. 221.

Tortoise, as in last period. On either side, often, A–I.

Two dolphins, between them A.

AIΓI, AIΓ, or NI and dolphin in divisions of incuse square (Fig. 221) . Ar Staters and divisions.

Incuse square divided in the conventional Aeginetan manner, sometimes with letters A–Γ, Δ–I, N–O, etc., in two of the compartments . Æ ·55

Bronze coins were first issued at Athens in B.C. 406. Those of Aegina are of about the same time.

Third and Second Centuries, B.C.

Shortly after Alexander's time tetradrachms appear to have been struck in Aegina, with the tortoise and dolphin as symbols (Müller, 899). For the rest, Aegina in this period struck bronze money of various types:—

AIΓINA Prow of galley.
A–I Bucranium.
Head of Zeus.

Ram's head . . . . . Æ ·7
AI Dolphin . . . . . Æ ·65
AI–ΓI–NI Archaic Apollo walking with bow and branch (cf. Pausanias, ii. 30, 1) . . . . . Æ ·65

Imperial Times.

Severus and family. Inscr. ΑΙΓΕΙΝΗΤΩΝ. Types: Hekate. (Paus., ii. 30, 2.) Columnar Hermes. Hermes carrying a ram on his shoulders. The port of Aegina, expressed by a semicircular enclosure, in which is a galley, and above it a statue of Aphrodite in a temple (Sestini, *Mus. Fontana*, p. 49, 4): see Pausanias (ii. 29, 6). Aphrodite draped, holding branch and apple. Demeter. Pallas. Nike. Poseidon. Aphaia (Britomartis) standing by Zeus (*Mus. Fontana*, Pl. II. 7), see Pausanias (ii. 30, 3). Zeus holding eagle and fulmen (Paus., *l. c.*).

CORINTHIA.

[E. Curtius, *Hermes*, x. 215 sqq.]

Corinth. This ancient and illustrious city on the isthmus between Peloponnesus and the mainland of Hellas occupied the meeting point of the great routes of commerce between the East and the West.

Like Chalcis in Euboea, Corinth derived her standard for weighing the precious metals from Asia Minor, the unit of weight being the light Babylonic stater of 130 grs.

The system of division by 3 and 6 which prevails in the Corinthian coinage sufficiently attests its Asiatic origin.

The style and peculiar fabric of the earliest Corinthian silver coins distinguish them from those of all the other states of European Greece.

At what precise time this wealthy commercial city began to send forth her well known Pegasos staters it is not easy to determine, but we shall not be far from the truth in placing the commencement of the Corinthian coinage in the age of Periander, B. C. 625–585.

As Aegina in those days commanded the commerce of the eastern side of the isthmus, so Corinth, by means of her port, Lachaeum, on the gulf which bore her name, monopolised that of the western seas, and imparted the use of the Corinthian standard of weight to her Colonies, Ambracia, Anactorium, Leucas, etc., on the shores of Epirus and Acarnania, and to the Achaean cities of Magna Graecia on the other side of the Ionian sea.

The extension of the Corinthian standard and system of division by 3 and 6 to the Achaean quasi-federal currency of S. Italy, can be most satisfactorily proved, not only by the weights themselves of the coins of Croton, Sybaris, Metapontum, etc., but by their flat fabric, incuse reverse type, and by the fact that they are frequently re-struck on Corinthian coins of the most archaic class.

The types of the Corinthian coins refer to the myth of Bellerophon and Pegasos, and to the worship of Athena χαλινῖτις, for she it was who assisted Bellerophon to subdue the wondrous winged horse. Pegasos on his part was regarded as the author of fountains of fresh water, which with a stroke of his hoof he caused to gush forth from the rocks; cf. the fountain of the Muses, Hippokrene, which Pegasos produced in this way, hence Pegasos is also the horse of the Muses.

On the Acrocorinthus he was said to have alighted, and to have drunk

from the fountain of Peirene, where Bellerophon sought in vain to take and tame him, until at last, while the hero lay asleep beside the altar of Athena, the goddess came to him in a vision and gave him a golden bridle, which on awakening he found beside him, and with this he easily subdued the winged steed. Another version of the tale makes Athena herself tame Pegasos, and it is she who hands him over to Bellerophon.

The worship of Athena at Corinth, it may be here remarked, was also connected with the cultus of Poseidon and with the sea (cf. Preller, *Gr. Myth.*, i. 172).

The great goddess of Corinth was, however, Aphrodite, and it is her head which on the drachms takes the place of that of Athena.

The Pegasos-staters of Corinth, familiarly called πῶλοι (Poll., ix. 6. 76), were the chief medium of exchange along all the coasts of the Corinthian Gulf, and even beyond the seas in Italy and Sicily, where the largest hoards of them have been brought to light.

In its divisional system the Corinthian coinage possessed a practical advantage over both the Attic and the Aeginetic, which enabled it to pass current in the territories of both its rivals. Thus the Corinthian stater of about 130 grs. would pass as a didrachm side by side with the tetradrachms of Athens, while the Corinthian drachm (⅓ stater) of about 44 grs. was practically equivalent to an Aeginetic hemidrachm.

The region in which the Corinthian money circulated was therefore at no time confined to the narrow isthmus and limited territory of the town of Corinth.

The following are, as nearly as may be, the periods into which the coins of Corinth seem to fall.

Time of Periander, B. C. 625–585.

♀ Pegasos with curled wing. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. VI. 30.)	Incuse square divided into eight triangular compartments, of which four are in relief . . . . Æ Stater.

Circ. B. C. 585–500.

Fig. 222.

♀ Pegasos with curled wing (Fig. 222).	Incuse pattern in the form of the *swastika* . . . . . Æ Stater and Drachm.
♀ Half Pegasos.	Id. . . . . Æ ½ Drachm.
♀ Pegasos.	Id. . . . . Æ Obol.
Head of Pegasos.	Id. . . . . Æ ½ Obol.

The fabric of these coins is flatter than that of any other money of early times, except the coinage of the Achaean cities of southern Italy derived from it.

Circ. B.C. 500–430.

Archaic Style.

♀ Pegasos with curled wing.	Incuse square, within which head of Athena Chalinitis helmeted. Pure archaic style . Æ Stater and Drachm.
Id.	Incuse square. Head of Aphrodite (?) of archaic style: hair turned up behind . . . . . Æ Drachm.
♀ Half Pegasos with curled wing.	Id. or head of Athena . Æ ½ Drachm.
♀ Head of bridled Pegasos.	Incuse square, containing large Δ . . Æ Diobol.
♀ Pegasos with curled wings; symbol, trident.	Incuse square, within which Gorgon head and T–P–I–H . Æ Trihemiobol.
♀ Head of Pegasos.	Incuse square containing large H . . Æ Hemiobol.

In this period the flat fabric is abandoned, and the coins become smaller in dimension and more compact.

Transitional Style.

♀ Pegasos with curled wing. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XIII. 25.)	Incuse square. Head of Athena of transitional style (eye in profile), sometimes with symbol, trident, or shell behind . . . . . Æ Stater.
Id.	Incuse square. Head of Aphrodite (?) hair rolled . . . . . Æ Drachm.

Circ. B.C. 430—400.

Transitional Style.

♀ Pegasos with curled wing.	Incuse square. Head of Athena of transitional style (eye in profile), sometimes with symbol (usually a trident) behind . . . . . Æ Stater.
♀ Bellerophon, naked and bare-headed, riding on Pegasos[1].	Incuse square, in which Chimaera to r. Æ Trihemidrachm.
♀ Pegasos with curled wing.	Incuse square, within which head of Aphrodite l., hair rolled. Æ Drachm.
♀ Pegasos with curled wing, symbol vine-branch.	Incuse square. Pegasos prancing, adv., inscr. Δ–I–O . . . . Æ Diobol.

There are also trihemiobols, as in the previous period, but they are of later style, for the Pegasos on the obverse has pointed wings, and the tongue of the gorgon-head is not protruded.

[1] The trihemiobols on which Bellerophon wears a petasos and chlamys belong to a later period, circ. B.C. 338. They usually have the letters ΔΙ in the field.

Circ. B.C. 400–338.

Fine Style.

FIG. 223.

♀ Pegasos, usually flying, with pointed wing, but occasionally standing or walking, with curled wing, or attached by a cord to a ring fixed in the wall above him; on some few specimens he is represented as drinking.	Head of Athena, of fine style, in Corinthian helmet with large neck-plate. In the field a magistrate's symbol, which was changed probably annually; sometimes also there are one or more dolphins in the field, which cannot be regarded as magistrates' symbols . . . Æ Stater.
♀ Pegasos with pointed wings.	Head of Aphrodite variously represented, often with adjunct symbol . Æ Drachm.
♀ Half Pegasos with curled wing.	Head of Aphrodite, her hair variously dressed . . . . Æ ½ Drachm.
♀ Pegasos with curled wing.	Pegasos with curled wings, prancing or trotting, sometimes with dolphin or inscr. ΔΙΟ . . . . Æ Diobol.
♀ Pegasos with curled or with pointed wings.	Cross of Swastika form . Æ Obol.
♀ Id.	Trident . . . . . Æ Obol.

Some of the smaller denominations mentioned above might, with almost equal probability, be attributed to the period before B.C. 400, about which time the smallest divisions seem to have been in great part superseded by the newly introduced bronze money.

Fourth and Third Centuries to circ. B.C. 243.

Next in order, though in part contemporary with the series above described, there follows a large class of staters, drachms, etc., with magistrate's letters or monograms in the field of the reverse, in addition to the adjunct symbol. These series, like the others, always have the letter ♀ on the obverse.

Although it is very difficult to speak with assurance as to the chronological sequence of these lettered coins, the following dates may be perhaps accepted as approximately correct. The list includes only such specimens as I have myself seen.

Before B.C. 400	Ξ	*Symbols*: Shell (on obv. Pegasos of archaic style, with curled wing).
Circ. B.C. 400–350	ΑΛ	,, Trident.
,,	∃ or Ε	,, Fore-part of bull; torch; rose; bow; poppy-head; star. (Pegasos on obv., often walking.)

Circ. B.C. 400–350	EP	*Symbols*:	Nike holding thymiaterion.
,,	EY	,,	Naked figure holding fillet; tripod. (Pegasos on obv., sometimes walking.)
,,	ꓭYƎ	,,	Rose and dolphin.
,,	EY⊙	,,	Double-bodied owl; chimaera; aplustre.
,,	EYTY	,,	No symbol. (Pegasos on obv. with curled wing, attached to ring by cord.)
,,	IΔ	,,	Dolphins around.
,,	⋊ or KA	,,	Trident.
,,	⋽ or Ɛ	,,	Dolphin.
Circ. B.C. 350–338	A	,,	Shield, on which trident; bee; oak-wreath; astragalus; harpa; sword; helmet with broad flap; stork.
,,	AΛ	,,	Wheel; globular object; bearded mask; three crescents; cuirass; trophy.
,,	AY	,,	Figure holding torch and cornucopiae.
,,	Δ	,,	Dionysos standing; krater; ivy-wreath; oak-wreath; head of Helios; wolf; cuirass.
,,	N or NI	,,	Corn-wreath; three crescents in circle; kantharos; Ares(?); prow; oenochoë; cock's head; bucranium; term; Macedonian helmet.
Circ. B.C. 338	Γ	,,	Thyrsos; dove in wreath.
,,	I	,,	Nike with fillet; cock on club; star; bow in case; owl.
,,	KA (in mon.)	,,	Crested Macedonian helmet.
Circ. B.C. 338–300	AP	,,	Boar; ivy-leaf; plough; aegis; Pallas Promachos; chimaera; helmet; cornucopiae; eagle. (Helmet of Pallas, on this series always laureate.)
,,	ΔI	,,	Cow and calf; wreath; Zeus seated; Pallas standing; Artemis, huntress; Artemis with torch; term with cornucopiae; amphora, the last on trihemidrachms of the Bellerophon type.
Circ. B.C. 300–243	B	,,	Grapes.
,,	Λ	,,	Trophy stand.
,,	Var. Mons.	,,	Term; eagle, etc.

Bronze Coins.

Circ. B. C. 400–338.

♀ Pegasos with pointed wing.	Trident with various symbols and letters in the field . . . . . Æ ·5

Circ. B.C. 338–243.

Head of Athena, wearing *crested* Corinthian helmet.
Head of Athena as above.
Head of Poseidon with hair falling in heavy locks, and bound with wreath of marine plant, as on the coins of Antigonus Gonatas, or Doson.
Head of bearded Herakles, wearing wreath.

ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ Trident, often with letter in the field . . . . Æ ·75
Κ Pegasos with pointed wing . Æ ·55
ΚΟΡ or Ϙ, and vairous letters. Bellerophon mounted on Pegasos and striking downwards with his spear Æ ·8

Ϙ and various letters. Forepart of Pegasos flying r. . . . . Æ ·55

Corinth, although occupied by a Macedonian garrison from B.C. 338–243, when it was delivered by Aratus, does not seem to have been deprived, like Athens, of the right of coinage, for its Pegasos staters continued to be struck, though much less plentifully than of old, until it became a member of the Achaean League. But in B.C. 223 Corinth was surrendered by the League to Antigonus Doson, and between this time and 196, when it was again set free by the Romans and reunited to the League, it does not appear to have been allowed to strike money, unless indeed the bronze coins with the heads of Poseidon and Herakles described above are to be assigned to this period.

Corinth a Roman Colony.

From its destruction by Mummius in B.C. 146, Corinth remained a heap of ruins for the space of one hundred years. In B.C. 46 Caesar sent a colony there, and the city became once more a flourishing place, as, from the natural advantages of its position, it could hardly fail to do. From henceforth it struck bronze coins with Latin legends, COL. COR., or simply COR., CORINT., etc., which, down to the reign of Galba, usually bear the names of Duumviri in the ablative case.

From the reign of Domitian to that of Gordian III the legends are COL. IVL. FLAV. AVG. COR., COL. IVL. COR., or C. L. I. COR (Colonia Laus Iulia Corinthus), and the magistrates' names are discontinued.

Among the types deserving of special mention are the following:— Bellerophon holding or subduing Pegasos. Bellerophon standing beside Pegasos while he drinks from a stream at the foot of the Acrocorinthus. Bellerophon mounted on Pegasos contending with the Chimaera. Pegasos leaping from the point of the rock of the Acrocorinthus. Other frequent types refer to the myth of Melikertes or Palaemon, in whose honour the games called Isthmia were celebrated at the Isthmus. Such are the boy Melikertes lying on the back of a dolphin under a pine-tree (Paus., ii. 1, 3); the body of Melikertes lying on a dolphin, which is placed on an altar beneath a tree with Isthmos as a naked youth holding a rudder, or Poseidon with his trident standing by; Palaemon standing or riding on the back of the dolphin; circular temple of Palaemon, sometimes with sacrificial bull in front; Ino holding her child Melikertes in her arms, before her, sometimes, Isthmos seated on a rock, with a dolphin representing the sea; Ino throwing herself from the rock Moluris with Melikertes in her arms, in front dolphin or sea-god stretching out his arms to receive the child. The following types are also worthy of note:—

Isthmos personified as a naked youth, either seated or standing, and holding one or two rudders, in allusion to the two ports of Corinth, inscr. in one instance ISTHMVS. The two ports Lechaeum and Cenchreae as nymphs holding rudders, legend sometimes LECH, CENCH, or as recumbent male figures with the Acrocorinthus between them. The port of Cenchreae with statue of Poseidon in the centre, on either side of the harbour are the temple of Aphrodite and the sanctuaries of Asklepios and Isis, while below are three galleys (Paus., ii. 2, 3). Statues of Poseidon in various attitudes. Temple of Poseidon with Tritons on the roof (Paus., ii. 1, 7). Poseidon in chariot drawn by hippocamps. Isis Pharia. Artemis huntress. Artemis Ephesia. Among the numerous copies of statues on the coins of Corinth one of the most interesting is that of the Aphrodite of the Acrocorinthus, standing naked to waist, and holding the shield of Ares, on the polished surface of which she is gazing at her reflection as in a mirror. This type illustrates the epithet ὡπλισμένη applied by Pausanias (ii. 5, 1) to the statue. The Acrocorinthus with temple of Aphrodite on the top, and buildings and a tree at the foot. Head of Aphrodite or of the famous Hetaira Laïs, *rev.* Tomb of Laïs, consisting of the capital of a column surmounted by a lioness standing over a prostrate ram, as described by Pausanias (ii. 2, 4), τάφος Λαΐδος, ᾧ δὴ λέαινα ἐπίθημά ἐστι κριὸν ἔχουσα ἐν τοῖς προτέροις ποσίν. Statue of Athena Chalinitis holding bridle, spear, and shield (Paus., ii. 4, 1). The sacred Fountain Peirene personified as a nymph seated on a rock and holding a vase, or seated at the foot of the Acrocorinthus, on the summit of which is the temple of Aphrodite, while in front is Pegasos drinking the water of the spring. Agonistic types, wrestlers, runners, etc. Stadium with meta in the centre between two horsemen racing at full speed. ISTHMIA in a wreath, etc. Dionysos standing or seated. Hermes with ram, standing or seated, or carrying infant Dionysos. Tyche standing or seated. Zeus standing. Pallas standing. Herakles standing. Helios in quadriga. Kybele seated. Asklepios and Hygieia. Kronos with sickle. Hephaestos with tongs. Ares. Triptolemos in serpent-car. The Propylaea surmounted by quadrigas. The Genius of the Colony holding cornucopiae and patera, inscr. GEN. COL. COR. The Temple of the Julia Gens, inscribed on the front CAESAR, AVGVSTVS, or GENT. IVLI.

For numerous other types, which we have not space to mention, see Imhoof and Gardner, *Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias*, in the *Journ. Hell. Stud.*, 1885.

COLONIES OF CORINTH.

Under this general heading it is convenient to classify all those copies of the Corinthian Pegasos staters which are without the letter Ϙ. They were issued by various towns in Acarnania, Corcyra, Epirus, Illyria, Sicily, and Bruttium.

The following list of the cities which, for commercial reasons, adopted the well-known Corinthian types, is taken from Dr. Imhoof-Blumer's *Coinage of Acarnania*, p. 5. For the periods of the issue, see under the separate headings.

(*a*) *In Acarnania* :—
Alyzia, with A, ⋀, ΑΛΥ, ΑΛΥΞΑΙΩΝ.
Anactorium, F, ⋀/, ⋀/, A, AN, ANA, ANAKT, ANAKTOPIΩN, ANAKTOPIEΩN.
Argos-Amphilochicum, A, AP, APΓEI, APΓEIΩN, APΓEΩN and APΓIΩN. Also with AM, AMΦ, AMΦI, AMΦIΛ, AMΦIΛO, AMΦIΛOXΩN.
Astacus, with AΣ.
Coronta, with K.
Leucas, ⋀, Λ, ΛE, ΛEY, ΛEYKAΔI and ΛEYKAΔIΩN.
Metropolis, M and ⋈.
Palaerus (?) ΠΑΛΑΙΡ in Mon. (Divisions only.)
Phytia, Φ. (Divisions only.)
Thyrrheium, ⊙, ⊙Y, ⊙YP, ⊙YPP.
Acarnanian Federal with ⋀⋀, struck in Leucas.

(*b*) *In Corcyra* :—K, ⊂K, ⊂R, and KOP.

(*c*) *In Epirus* :—
Ambracia, ⋀, A, AM, AMΓ, AMΓPA, AMΓPAKI, AMΓPAKIOTAN, AMΓPAKIΩTAN, and AMBPAKIΩTAN.
Epirote federal, ΓAE (AΠEI) and A (probably for Ambracia).

(*d*) *In Illyria* :—
Apollonia, AΓOΛ.
Epidamnus—Dyrrhachium, with ⋈ or Δ, ΔYP, ΔYPA, ΔYPPAXINΩN.

(*e*) *In Sicily* :—
Eryx with ארך.
Leontini, ΛEONTINON.
Syracuse, ΣYPAKOΣION and ΣYPAKOΣIΩN.

(*f*) *In Bruttium* :—
Locri Epizephyrii, ⋀⋀, ΛO, ΛOK, ΛOKPΩN.
Mesma, M and ME.
Rhegium, ⋈.
Terina, ⊤E.

Of the above cities which adopted the Corinthian stater, Anactorium, Leucas, and Ambracia appear to be the only ones which did so before the close of the fifth century, for of these towns alone, in addition to Corinth, are staters extant of the transitional and early fine style.

Epidamnus, Argos-Amphilochicum, and Alyzia, followed their example at a somewhat later period, but it was not until after the middle of the fourth century that the Corinthian stater came into general use in the western parts of Greece, in Bruttium, and in Sicily. From this time until the middle of the third century the Pegasos staters continued to be issued in large quantities, chiefly, it is to be inferred, for the purposes of trade with Italy and Sicily, where the largest finds of this class of coin have been brought to light.

The Pegasos coinage, common though it undoubtedly was to many cities, is not to be confounded with a federal coinage properly so-called, such as that of the Achaean League, as there is no reason to suppose that it was adopted in pursuance of reciprocal treaties between Corinth on the one part, and the towns participating in the coinage on the other. The various cities would seem rather to have selected the Corinthian

types independently of one another, and for their own individual convenience and profit, much in the same way as many Asiatic cities, long after the death of Alexander, copied the Macedonian tetradrachm, which his conquests had raised to the rank of an international coin, familiar in all the markets of the Greek East.

In the outset no doubt the Corinthian coinage may have been imposed either by choice or necessity upon Anactorium and Leucas by the mother city, Corinth; but from these mints the system appears to have spread naturally enough throughout the Acheloüs-district among towns which, as members of the Acarnanian League, were quite beyond the influence of the 'city of the two seas.'

Thus, as Dr. Imhoof-Blumer (*Acarnania*, p. 12) has pointed out, the Pegasos staters within the limits of Acarnania became a quasi-federal Acarnanian coinage, while outside those limits they would circulate freely side by side with the staters of Corinth herself, Ambracia, Syracuse, etc., as a generally recognised international currency.

PELOPONNESUS.

The history of the coinage of the Peloponnesus, regarded as a whole, may be summed up in a few words. From the age of Pheidon of Argos down to the Persian wars the only coins generally current in Peloponnesus were on the north coast the Corinthian Pegasos staters, elsewhere the staters of Aegina. In the interior the Arcadian triobols served the purpose of small change. The Aeginetic standard continued to be everywhere prevalent in Peloponnesus.

The splendid and varied series of Elis does not begin before the close of the period of archaic art (circ. B.C. 480). Between the Persian and Peloponnesian wars we note an increase in the number of Arcadian mints, Cleitor, Heraea, Mantineia, Pallantium, Paroreia, and Psophis, all issuing small silver coins in addition to the money of the Arcadian League. In the next period, B.C. 430–370, the Arcadian Federal money is entirely superseded by the local issues of the various Arcadian cities. The place occupied of old by the Aeginetic stater is now filled by the beautiful staters of Elis, Sicyon, and Argos.

With the restoration of Messene and the renewal, under Theban auspices, of the Arcadian Confederation, B.C. 370, Messene and Megalopolis were added to the now considerable number of Peloponnesian mints. After B.C. 322, when Peloponnesus had for the most part fallen under Macedonian dominion, the greater number of the Peloponnesian towns ceased to strike silver in their own names, and between B.C. 280 and 146 the Federal coinage of the Achaean League became little by little the chief currency in Peloponnesus, the types and style of which, the few mints which held aloof from the League tended more and more to imitate.

With the constitution of the Roman Province in B.C. 146, all silver money (except perhaps at Patrae) was put an end to. Bronze coins continued, however, to be issued at many towns. As a rule the Imperial coinage is confined to the time of Sept. Severus and his family.

The following table includes the coins not only of Peloponnesus, but of Attica, Aegina, and Corinth :—

	700–480	480–430	430–370	370–322	322–280	280–146	146–27	Imperial Times.
Athens	Ar	Ar	N Ar Æ	Ar Æ	...	Ar Æ	Ar Æ	Æ
Eleusis	...	...	...	Æ				
Oropus	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ	Æ
Salamis	...	...	...	Æ	...	...	...	Æ
Aegosthena	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Megara	...	...	...	Ar	Ar Æ	Fed.	Æ	Æ
Pagae	...	...	...	...	...	Fed.	...	Æ
Aegina	EL. Ar	Ar	Ar Æ	...	...	Æ	...	Æ
Corinth	Ar	Ar	Ar Æ	Ar Æ	Ar Æ	Ar Æ & Fed.	...	Æ
Phlius	...	...	Ar Æ	Ar Æ	..	Fed.	...	Æ
Sicyon	...	...	Ar Æ	Ar Æ	Ar Æ	Ar & Fed.	...	Æ
Aegae	...	Ar	Ar					
Aegeira	...	...	...	Æ	...	Fed.	Æ	Æ
Aegium	...	...	...	...	...	Fed.	Æ	Æ
Bura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Ceryneia	...	...	...	...	...	Fed.		
Dyme	...	...	...	Ar Æ	...	Fed.		
Helice	...	...	Æ	...				
Patrae	...	...	...	...	...	Fed.	Ar Æ	Æ
Pellene	...	...	...	Ar Æ	...	Fed.		
Elis	...	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar	Fed.	Æ	Æ
Hypana	...	...	...	...	...	Fed.		
Pisa	...	...	...	N				
Cephallenia	...	Ar	Ar	Ar Æ	...	...	...	Æ
Ithaca	...	...	...	Æ	Æ			
Zacynthus	...	Ar	Ar	Ar Æ	Ar Æ	Ar Æ	...	Æ
Cythera	...	...	...	...	...	Æ		
Messene	...	...	...	Ar Æ	Ar Æ	Ar Æ & Fed.	...	Æ
Asine	...	...	...	...	...	Fed.	...	Æ
Colone	...	...	...	...				
Corone	...	...	...	...	...	Ar Æ & Fed.		
Cyparissia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Mothone	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ	Æ
Pylus	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ	Æ
Thuria	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ	Æ
Asopus	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ	Æ
Boeae	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Cranae	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Gythium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Lacedaemon	...	...	...	..	Ar Æ	Ar Æ & Fed.	Æ	Æ
Las	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Argos	Ar?	Ar	Ar	Ar Æ	Ar Æ	Ar Æ & Fed.	...	Æ
Cleonae	...	...	Ar	Æ	...	Fed.	...	Æ
Epidaurus	...	...	...	Ar Æ	Ar? Æ?	Fed.	...	Æ
Hermione	...	...	...	Ar Æ	...	Fed.	...	Æ
Methana	...	...	...	Æ	...	...	...	Æ
Mideia	...	...	...	Æ				
Tiryns	...	...	...	Æ				
Troezen	...	...	Ar	Ar Æ	...	...	...	Æ

	700–480	480–430	430–370	370–322	322–280	280–146	146–27	Imperial Times.
Alea	...	...	Æ	...	...	Fed.		
Alipheira	...	...	...	...	...	Fed.		
Asea	...	...	...	...	...	Fed.		
Callista	...	...	...	...	...	Fed.		
Caphya	...	...	...	...	...	Fed.	...	Æ
Cleitor	...	Æ	...	Æ Æ	...	Fed.	...	Æ
Dipaea	...	...	...	...	...	Fed.		
Elisphasii	...	...	...	...	...	Fed.		
Gortys	...	...	...	...	...	Fed.		
Heraea	Æ	...	Æ Æ	...	Æ	Fed.	...	Æ
Lusi	...	...	...	...	...	Fed.		
Mantineia	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	...	Fed.	...	Æ
Megalopolis	...	...	...	...	Æ Æ	Fed.	...	Æ
Methydrium	...	...	...	Æ	...	Fed.		
Orchomenus	...	...	...	Æ	...	...	...	Æ
Pallantium	...	Æ	Æ	...	...	Fed.		
Paroreia	...	Æ	Æ					
Pheneus	...	...	Æ	Æ Æ	...	Fed.	...	Æ
Phigaleia	...	...	...	...	...	Fed.	...	Æ
Psophis	...	Æ	Æ Æ	...	...	...	...	Æ
Stymphalus	...	...	Æ Æ	Æ Æ	...	Fed.		
Tegea	...	...	Æ	Æ Æ	...	Fed.	Æ	
Teuthis	...	...	...	...	...	Fed.		
Theisoa	...	...	...	...	...	Fed.		
Thelpusa	...	...	Æ Æ	...	...	Fed.	Æ	Æ
Arcadia. Fed.	Æ	Æ	...	Æ Æ				

[NOTE.—For the metals of the Federal coins in the above Table, see p. 351 sq.]

PHLIASIA.

Phlius was an independent city whose territory consisted of the valley of the river Asopus, bounded on either side by mountains. It derived its name from a certain Phlias, or Phlios, a son of Dionysos (Paus., ii. 12, 6), and the temple of Dionysos was the most ancient edifice in the town. Its coins consist of drachms and smaller divisions of Aeginetic weight.

Circ. B.C. 430–322.

Bull with head lowered (tauriform Dionysos, or river Asopus). In exergue ΦΛΕΙΑ.	ΣΙΟΝ (end of obv. inscr.) in the four corners of an incuse square, within which a wheel . . . Æ Drachm.

In the centre of the wheel there is usually a pellet enclosed in a circle, which here, as at Delphi, may symbolize the *ὀμφαλός*, a sacred stone at Phlius, which the inhabitants, with unaccountable ignorance of distances, affirmed to be the centre of Peloponnesus (Paus., ii. 13, 3).

The hemidrachms and smaller coins are uninscribed, but bear on the reverse a large Φ instead of the wheel, sometimes accompanied by bunches of grapes.

The types of the Phliasian coins remained unchanged down to the time of the Macedonian conquest, circ. 322, except that on the latest class the Φ on the reverse is encircled with an ivy-wreath. After B.C. 322 the coinage of Phlius comes to an end.

The bronze coins of the fourth century for the most part resemble the silver, but on some specimens the bull on the obverse is replaced by a head of Pallas or of Zeus (?). See also Achaean League.

Imperial of Severus, Caracalla, and Geta. Types: Artemis huntress, Asklepios, Tyche sacrificing.

SICYONIA.

[*Annali di Corrispondenza archeologica*, 1830, p. 336.]

Sicyon, during the period of its greatest prosperity, consisted of an acropolis about two miles from the Corinthian Gulf, a lower town at its foot, and a port-town. The large number of its coins still extant sufficiently attests the ancient wealth and commercial importance of the city. It does not appear to have struck coins before the middle of the fifth century, nor indeed does its money become plentiful much before B. C. 400.

Before B. C. 400.

Dove with open wings, in act of alighting.

Chimaera, beneath Μ[=Σ].

Chimaera.

Forepart of chimaera.
Dove with closed wings.
Id.

Dove's head.

Large Μ=Σ in incuse square, within the letter sometimes a floral ornament Æ Drachm.
Dove flying in incuse square, in corners W [=Σ] and Δ (for Δραχμή) Æ Drachm.
Dove flying in incuse square, in corners Σ and Τ (Τριώβολον) . Æ Triob.
Id. Σ and Ο ('Οβόλος) . . Æ Obol.
Μ=Σ in incuse square . Æ ½ Obol.
Dove flying in incuse square, in corners Σ and Η ('Ημιοβόλιον) . Æ ½ Obol.
Id. . . . . Æ ¼ Obol.

Without Incuse Square.

ΣΕ Chimaera.
Apollo, kneeling on one knee, with bow and arrows.

Flying dove . . . . . Æ Triob.
ΣΕ in laurel-wreath . . Æ ½ Obol.

Circ. B. C. 400–322.

Fig. 224.

ΣΕ (rarely ΣΙ) Chimaera, above, sometimes, wreath; beneath, sometimes kneeling Apollo with bow. Head of river-god Asopus (?), etc.

ΣΕ or ΣΙ Dove alighting.

Dove flying in laurel-wreath, often with letters in field, Α, Ε, Ι, Ν, ΑΟ, ΑΡ, ΓΑ, ΣΙΒΥΡΤΙΟ[Σ, etc., or symbols, bow, ivy-leaf, etc. (Fig. 224) . . . Æ Stater and Drachm.
Id. . . . . Æ Drachm.

ϹE or ϹI Chimaera.	Dove flying. Letters in field . . . Æ Triobol. Æ Diobol.
Ϲ or ϹI Dove alighting.	Id. . . . . Æ Obol.
Ϻ or Ϲ Lion walking.	Id. . . . . Æ ½ Obol.
Head of Apollo.	Id. . . . . Æ Obol.
Id.	Lyre in wreath . . . Æ Obol.
Apollo kneeling with bow and arrows.	Lyre . . . . . Æ ½ Obol.
Apollo with lyre, seated on rock.	ΣE in wreath . . . . Æ ½ Obol.
Head of Apollo.	ΣE in monogram . . . Æ ½ Obol.

BRONZE.

Naked Apollo holding up a long fillet, which falls behind his back; in field, dove.	ΣI in wreath . . . . . Æ ·65
Dove flying.	Tripod in wreath . . . . . Æ ·65
Id.	Σ in wreath . . . . . Æ ·55
Head of Apollo.	Σ in wreath . . . . . Æ ·7
Dove flying.	Magistrates' names, EΥ, ΔH, ΘEΥ, KΛE, ME, TE, within a wreath . Æ ·65
ΣI Dove feeding.	ΣI Tripod in wreath . . . Æ ·7

Some of the names on these bronze coins have been identified by R. Weil (*Zeit. f. N.*, vii. 376) with historical personages, among whom Euphron may be mentioned, who made himself tyrant of Sicyon shortly after B.C. 368.

Circ. B.C. 322–251.

After the close of the Lamian war, B.C. 322, Sicyon passed for a time into the hands of the Macedonians, under whose rule tetradrachms were struck there, with the name and types of Alexander the Great (B.C. 316–308), (Müller, *Mon. d'Alex.*, Nos. 864–898). A large number of these tetradrachms was discovered near Patrae in 1850 (C. T. Newton, *Num. Chron.*, 1853, p. 29). Some of the accessory symbols on these coins, such as Apollo holding a fillet behind his back, and the Chimaera, are undoubtedly Sicyonian. The whole class is distinguished by its peculiar fabric. The majority of the specimens have the throne of Zeus surmounted by two small figures of Nike.

Contemporary with these tetradrachms are the following series of Aeginetic triobols (or Attic tetrobols) and bronze:—

Flying dove.	Large Σ surrounded by magistrate's name, all in shallow incuse square . Æ Triobol.

Among the names the following occur:—AINEIAΣ, AΛEΞIΩN, AMEINIAΣ, ANΔPΩNIΔAΣ, ΘPAΣYΚΛHΣ, ΚΛEANΔPOΣ, ΛYΔIAΔAΣ, ΞENOTIMOΣ, OΛYMΠIAΔAΣ, ΠOΛYΚPATHΣ, ΠPOMAXIΔAΣ, ΣΩΣIΚPATHΣ.

Flying dove and one of the above names.	ΣI in wreath . . . . . Æ ·65
Dove feeding, ANΔPOTIMOΣ.	ΣI Tripod in wreath . . . Æ ·7
Head of Apollo.	ΣI Dove flying, carrying fillet, and magistrate's name . . . . Æ ·7

For coins of Sicyon as member of the Achaean League, see p. 351.

Concerning the coins of Sicyon, Col. Leake remarks (*Num. Hell.*, p. 95) that 'the change from ΣΕΚΥΩΝ or ΣΕΙΚΥΩΝ to ΣΙΚΥΩΝ occurred about the time of Alexander the Great. The bird is probably the wood-pigeon, great numbers of which still inhabit the cliffs that surround the ancient site. They were perhaps sacred to Aphrodite, whose temple was one of the principal edifices of Sicyon, and in which there was a seated statue of the goddess by Canachus (Paus., ii. 10).'

The Μ=Σ, which so frequently occurs as a coin type, was the device of the city, and was placed by the Sicyonians on their shields (Xen., *Hell.*, iv. 4).

Imperial coins exist from Domitian to Geta. Inscr., ϹΙΚΥΩΝΙΩΝ. Types, various; the most remarkable is a representation of a tomb (cf. Paus., ii. 7, 2). The coin shows a small distyle temple on a rock, flanked by two tall terminal figures, and by two cypress trees. Another coin has for type a Maenad in attitude of frenzy, holding a sword and a bunch of grapes, perhaps one of the Maenads in the temple of Dionysos at Sicyon mentioned by Pausanias (ii. 7, 5). Another very frequent type is a naked Apollo with hands raised, holding a long fillet. There also occur on Imperial coins of Sicyon figures of Aphrodite and Eros, of Dionysos, of Pan, of Artemis Pheraea (Paus., ii. 10, 7), of Demeter, of Tyche Ἀκραία (Paus., ii. 7, 5), etc.

ACHAIA.

Aegae was in early times (after Helice) the chief seat of the worship of Poseidon in Achaia.

The town gradually fell into decay, until, before the time of Alexander the Great, the remnant of its inhabitants migrated to the neighbouring Aegeira. Its coins are triobols of the Aeginetic standard.

B.C. 480–430.

ϽʔA Forepart of goat. ϽIA Forepart of goat. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, v. 1. 6, 7, 8.)	Incuse square quartered . Æ Triob. ϺOIAAIA Archaic head of bearded Dionysos ivy-crowned in incuse square Æ Triob.

Circ. B.C. 430–365.

AIC Forepart of goat	AICAION Similar head of fine style . Æ Triob.
Head of young Dionysos crowned with ivy.	AICAION Goat standing . Æ Obol.

See *Zeit. f. Num.*, v. p. 5, and Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 157.

Aegeira. To this town, which stood between Aegae and Pellene, the inhabitants of the former place removed when it fell into decay.

Circ. B.C. 350.

Head of Pallas in close fitting crested helmet.	AIΓ Forepart of goat in wreath. Æ ·55

For Federal coins, see Achaean League, p. 351.

After B.C. 146.

AIΓIPATAN Veiled female head.	Goat standing in wreath . Æ ·65

Imperial, Severus, Domna, and Plautilla. Inscr., ΑΙΓΕΙΡΑΤΩΝ, rarely ΑΙΓΙΡΑΤΩΝ.

Aegium, the chief political and religious centre of Achaia, and the meeting-place of the delegates of the various cities which composed the League. Of this town, with the exception of the federal money (p. 351), bronze coins only are known.

Circ. B. C. 146–43.

ΗΜΙΟΒΕΛΙΝ Head of Zeus.	ΑΙΓΙΕΩΝ River god (Selinus) . Æ ·8
ΑΙΓΙΕΩΝ Head of Zeus.	ΗΜΙΟΒΕΛΙΝ Zeus hurling fulmen (prob. Zeus Soter, cf. Paus., vii. 23, 7). Æ ·85

Other varieties with magistrates' names, ΘΕΟΞΙΟΣ ΚΛΗΤΑΙΟΣ.

ΑΙΓΙΕΩΝ Head of Zeus.	ΗΜΙΟΒΕΛΙΝ Nymph Phthia with inflated veil following a dove, which looks back at her . . . . Æ ·85

The type of this coin alludes to a local myth, which told how Zeus in the form of a dove seduced the nymph Phthia (Athenaeus, ix. p. 395; Aelian, *Var. Hist.*, i. 15). ΗΜΙΟΒΕΛΙΝ is supposed to be a variant of ΗΜΙΟΒΟΛΙΟΝ.

ΑΙΓΙΕΩΝ Head of Zeus.	ΗΜΙΟΒΕΛΙΝ Infant Zeus suckled by goat between two trees. The goat looks back at an eagle . . . Æ ·7

This type is explained by Strabo, viii. p. 387, *ἱστοροῦσι δ' ἐνταῦθα καὶ τὸν Δία ὑπ' αἰγὸς τραφῆναι καθάπερ φησὶ καὶ Ἄρατος.*

ΑΙΓΙΕΩΝ Head of young Dionysos crowned with ivy.	ΘΕΟΞΙΟΣ ΚΛΗΤΑΙΟΣ Eagle . Æ ·7
ΑΙΓΙΕΩΝ Bust of Artemis.	ΘΕΟΞΙΟΣ ΚΛΗΤΑΙΟΣ Female figure, Eileithyia (?), standing holding knife (?) Æ ·7

Cf. Pausanias, vii. 23, 5, where, however, Eileithyia is said to have held a torch.

Imperial coins from Hadrian to Geta. Types: Ant. Pius, Artemis holding two torches (Paus., vii. 24, 1). Others reading ΖΕΥϹ ΜΕΓΑϹ are associated with a figure of Zeus, hurling fulmen and holding eagle.

Bura, destroyed by an earthquake B. C. 373, but subsequently rebuilt, joined the Achaean League B. C. 275, but none of its federal coins have as yet been found. Imperial, of Severus and his family. Inscr., ΒΟΥΡΑΕΩΝ. Types: Herakles wielding club, perhaps a copy of the statue of Herakles Buraecus in the oracular cavern, sacred to Herakles, between Bura and the Corinthian Gulf. Another coin has Eileithyia facing, holding a torch (cf. Paus., vii. 23. 3, 5).

Ceryneia. Federal coins only (see p. 351).

Dyme, the most western city of Achaia, bordering upon Elis, struck small silver and bronze coins circ. B. C. 350 (*Zeit. f. Num.*, vii. 366). Inscr. ΔΥ or ΔΥΜΑ.

Female head.	Amphora . . . . . Æ Obol.
Id.	Broad fish . . . . . Æ ·65
Head of Pallas.	ΔΥ in wreath . . . . . Æ ·65
Female head, veiled.	Id. . . . . Æ ·65

For other varieties, and for coins struck at Dyme as a Roman colony, reading C. I. D. or C. I. A. DVM. (Colonia Julia Augusta, Dumaeorum), J. Caesar to Tiberius, sometimes with names of the Duumviri quinquennales followed by the formula EX. D. D. (ex decreto decurionum), see Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 162 sqq.

See also Federal Coins, p. 351.

Helice. The most ancient of all the cities of Achaia was totally destroyed in the earthquake of B.C. 373, when its territory was incorporated with that of Aegium.

Circ. B. C. 400–373.

ΕΛΙΚ (retrog.) Head of Poseidon diademed within a circle of waves.	Trident between dolphins in wreath. (*Z. f. N.*, vii. Pl. VIII. 6) . Æ ·7

At this city was a famous temple of Poseidon, called Helikonios, to whose anger the destruction of the town was attributed (*Num. Chron.*, 1861, p. 216).

Patrae, previously known under the name of Aroë, was a port on the Corinthian Gulf between Aegium and Dyme. As a member of the Achaean League from B.C. 280 it issued silver coins (p. 351), but apparently none of bronze.

Circ. B. C. 146–43.

After the dissolution of the League it appears to have been allowed to retain the exceptional privilege of striking money both in silver and bronze.

Head of Aphrodite (?).	ΔΑΜΑCΙΑC and ΠΑΤΡ (in mon.) all in wreath . . . . . Æ 36 grs.
Head of Zeus.	ΑΓΥC ΑΙCΧΡΙωΝΟC and same mon. in wreath . . . . . Æ 36 grs.
ΑΡΙCΤΑΡΧΟC ΔΑΜωΝΟC Dionysos holding thyrsos.	ΠΑΤΡΕωΝ Sepulchral monument of the oekist Patreus, all in wreath of ivy . . . . . Æ ·7

This monument, according to Paus., vii. 20, stood in the agora of Patrae. Among other types are the following, bearing the names of various magistrates in full:—

Head of bearded Herakles.	Pallas, with shield and spear, advancing (cf. Paus., vii. 20) . . . . Æ ·8
Head of Pallas.	Poseidon wielding trident (cf. Paus., vii. 21) . . . . . Æ ·75
Owl, magistrate, ΔΑΜΑCΙΑC.	Trident, between Π–Α . . . Æ ·55

It was at Patrae that M. Antonius passed the winter before the battle of Actium, B.C. 32–31, and it must have been on this occasion that coins were struck at Patrae with the portrait of Cleopatra, *rev.* Head-dress of Isis. After the battle of Actium, Augustus established a colony at Patrae, which continued to strike money until the time of Gordianus, *Inscr.* C. A. A. P. (Colonia Augusta Aroë Patrensis). Among the remarkable types are copies of the statues of Artemis Laphria, with her dog beside her, by Menaechmus and Soidas in the temple of that goddess at Patrae.

This statue was transported to Patrae by Augustus from Aetolia. Pausanias (vii. 18, 6) thus describes it, *σχῆμα τοῦ ἀγάλματος θηρεύουσά ἐστιν· ἐλέφαντος δὲ καὶ χρυσοῦ πεποίηται.*

In honour of this goddess a splendid festival was celebrated at Patrae, in which Pausanias tells us that the priestess of the goddess, a maiden drawn in a biga of stags, closed the festal procession. This type occurs on coins of M. Aurelius. Another statue mentioned by Pausanias (vii. 20, 5), which is copied on coins of Commodus, is that of Asklepios. Other types show Hermes seated on a rock, with a ram before him, perhaps copied from a statue at Corinth (Paus., ii. 3, 4). The following topographical type is also worthy of remark:—Plan of the town and harbour of Patrae; above, three temples; below, a statue on a pedestal. This type is varied on coins of Gordian, where we see a colossal statue in the centre of the harbour, galleys within the port, and several small buildings over it.

Pellene, the most eastern town in Achaia, struck silver and bronze coins in the latter half of the fourth century.

Circ. B.C. 370–322.

Head of Apollo.	ΠΕΛ in laurel-wreath . . Ar Triob.
Lyre.	Π–Ε Tripod . . . . . Æ ·5
Head of Apollo.	ΠΕ (*in mon.*) Ram's head in wreath . Æ ·65

Apollo Theoxenios was the god chiefly worshipped at Pellene, *ἔστι καὶ Ἀπόλλωνος Θεοξενίου Πελληνεῦσιν ἱερόν· τὸ δὲ ἄγαλμα χαλκοῦ πεποίηται* (Paus., vii. 27).

Pellene became a member of the Achaean League about B.C. 270 (see p. 351).

On the Imperial coins, Severus and family, inscr. ΠΕΛΛΗΝΕΩΝ, are figures of Dionysos Lampter (Paus., *l. c.*), standing naked with kantharos and thyrsos, and of Artemis with torch and bow (Paus., *l. c.*): *πλησίον δὲ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος ναός ἐστιν Ἀρτέμιδος, τοξευούσης δὲ ἡ Θεὸς παρέχεται σχῆμα.*

ACHAEAN LEAGUE.

[Leicester Warren, *Greek Federal Coinage*, London, 1863; Lambros, P., *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, 1875, p. 160; Weil, R., *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1882, p. 199.]

The earliest federal money of this famous League appears to date from the time before the Macedonian Conquest.

Before circ. B.C. 330.

Head of Zeus Homagyrios.	AX (in mon.) . . Ar Hemidrachm.
Head of Pallas.	Id. . . . . Æ ·7

It was not, however, until the reorganization of the League in B.C. 280, when Patrae and Dyme succeeded in throwing off the yoke of the Macedonians, that the plentiful coinage, which for about 130 years formed the staple of the currency of Peloponnesus, regularly commenced. Gradually, as town after town was brought within the political union, the circle of federal mints went on widening, each town on its admission to the League agreeing to adopt a uniform coinage, not only in silver, but also

in bronze; for identity of laws, weights, measures, and coinage was, as Polybius, ii. 37, informs us, imposed by the central authorities upon all the members of the Confederation: *ὥστε μὴ μόνον συμμαχικὴν καὶ φιλικὴν κοινωνίαν γεγονέναι πραγμάτων πέρι αὐτούς, ἀλλὰ καὶ νόμοις χρῆσθαι τοῖς αὐτοῖς καὶ σταθμοῖς καὶ μέτροις καὶ νομίσμασι, κ.τ.λ.*

The types of the federal silver coin were as follows:—

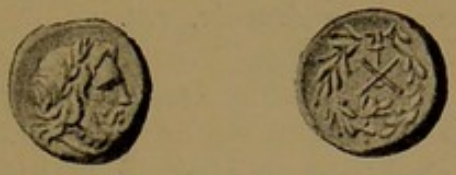

Fig. 225.

Head of Zeus Homagyrios (Fig. 225).	The Achaean monogram, around which various letters, monograms, local symbols, names of magistrates or of cities, usually abbreviated, all within wreath of bay . . . . . Ar 40–34 grs.

It is upon these symbols, etc., that the classification to particular cities is based with more or less probability.

The bronze coinage is much more historically important than the silver, since it offers the name of each city in full, preceded by the name of the Achaeans collectively, e.g. ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ, etc. Types as follows:—

Full length figure of Zeus Homagyrios holding Nike and leaning on sceptre.	Demeter Panachaia (?) seated, holding wreath and resting on sceptre . Æ ·7

On one side is the name of the city, on the other a local magistrate's name, nearly always at full length.

Zeus Homagyrios, the assembler of men, and Demeter Panachaia, were the protecting divinities of the League, whose temples stood side by side at Aegium, where the central assembly held its meetings, *ἐφεξῆς δὲ τῷ Ὁμαγυρίῳ Διὶ Παναχαιᾶς ἐστὶ Δήμητρος* (Paus., vii. 24, 2).

The towns which took part in this federal currency are about forty-three in number. The probable date of admission to the League is added wherever I have been able to ascertain it.

In Achaia, B.C.

Aegeira, 274(?)	Ar	Symb. *Half-goat*	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΑΙΓΕΙΡΑΤΩΝ.
Aegium, 275 .	Ar	Symb. freq. *Fulmen* . . .	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΑΙΓΕΩΝ.
Ceryneia, 273	Ar	„ *Trident* . . .	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΚΑΡΥΝΕΩΝ.
Dyme, 280 .	Ar	„ *Fish*	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΔΥΜΑΙΩΝ.
Patrae, 280 .	Ar	„ *Dolphin.*	
Pellene, 274(?)	Ar	Symb. *Lyre or vase* . . .	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΠΕΛΛΑΝΕΩΝ.

Sicyon, 251 .	Ar	Symb. *Dove, tripod* . . .	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΣΙΚΥΩΝΙΩΝ.
Phlius, 228 .		. . . . .	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΦΛΕΙΑΣΙΩΝ.
Corinth, 243 .	Ar	„ ♀ *or Pegasos* . .	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ.
Megara, 243 .	Ar	„ *Lyre*	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΡΕΩΝ.
Pagae, 208 .		. . . . .	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΠΑΓΑΙΩΝ.

In Argolis, B.C.

Argos, 228	Æ Symb. *Wolf's-head, harpa, club*	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ.
Cleonae, 229		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΚΛΕΩΝΑΙΩΝ.
Epidaurus, 243	Æ Symb. *Serpent, cupping-vessel*	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΕΠΙΔΑΥΡΕΩΝ.
Hermione, 229		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΕΡΜΙΟΝΕΩΝ.

In Arcadia, B.C.

Alea, bef. 235		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΑΛΕΑΤΑΝ.
Alipheira, 194		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΑΛΙΦΕΙΡΕΩΝ.
Asea, 194		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΑΣΕΑΤΑΝ (or ΩΝ).
Callista, 194 (?)		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΚΑΛΛΙΣΤΑΤΑΝ.
Caphyae, 227	Æ Symb. *Head of Pallas*	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΚΑΦΥΕΩΝ.
Cleitor	Æ Letters ΚΛΗ	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΚΛΕΙΤΟΡΙΩΝ.
Dipaea, 194		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΔΙΠΑΙΕΩΝ.
Elisphasii, 194		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΕΛΙΣΦΑΣΙΩΝ.
Gortys, 194		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΚΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ.
Heraea, bef. 234		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΗΡΑΙΕΩΝ
Lusi		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΛΟΥΣΙΑΤΑΝ.
Mantineia, bef. 222	Æ Symb. *Trident.*	
Mantineia, called Antigoneia, 222	Æ Letters ΑΝ	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΕΩΝ.
Megalopolis, 234	Æ Symb. *Syrinx, pedum, fulmen*	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ.
Methydrium		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΜΕΘΥΔΡΙΕΩΝ.
Pallantium, 194	Æ Symb. ΠΑΛ, *Trident*	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΠΑΛΛΑΝΤΕΩΝ.
Pheneus, 234	Æ „ *Caduceus*	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΦΕΝΕΩΝ.
Phigalia, 208		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΦΙΓΑΛΕΩΝ or ΦΙΑΛΕΩΝ.
Stymphalus, bef. 234		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΣΤΥΜΦΑΛΙΩΝ.
Tegea, 222	Æ Letters ΤΕ	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΤΕΓΕΑΤΑΝ.
Teuthis		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΤΕΥΘΙΔΑΝ.
Theisoa, 194		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΘΙΣΟΑΙΩΝ (or ΕΩΝ).
Thelpusa, bef. 234		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΘΕΛΠΟΥΣΙΩΝ.

In Elis, B.C.

Elis, 191	Æ Letters FA, *Eagle, dove, fulmen*	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΑΛΕΙΩΝ.
Hypana		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΥΠΑΝΩΝ.

In Messenia, B.C.

Asine		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΑΣΙΝΑΙΩΝ.
Corone, 184		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΚΟΡΩΝΑΙΩΝ.
Messene, 191	Æ Letters ΜΕΣ or ΜΕ	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ.

In Laconia, B.C.

Lacedaemon, 192	Æ Symb. *Pilei of Dioskuri.*	

ACHAIA (**Roman Province**).

The only Imperial coins of the Roman Province of Achaia which call for special notice are the following, which belong rather to the class of dedicatory medallions than to the ordinary currency, although it is

probable that they also circulated as money. It was no unusual thing for wealthy individuals to undertake, on behalf of their native cities, the entire expenses of religious festivals, games, dedications of temples, or other solemnities, in return for municipal honours of various kinds. The sums paid into the local exchequer by such public benefactors, when issued in the form of coin, usually bore the name of the donor in the nominative case, together with his honorary title and the verb *ἀνέθηκε*, followed by the name of the city or province in the dative or genitive.

Such dedicatory pieces are not uncommon in Asia Minor, but in Europe they are very rarely met with.

The following examples were struck at Corinth by Hostilius Marcellus, the priest of the worship of the deified Antinous, and by him dedicated to the Achaeans and Corinthians:—

ΟCΤΙΛΙΟC ΜΑΡΚΕΛΛΟC Ο ΙΕΡΕΥC ΤΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΝΟΟΥ Bust of Antinous.

Rev., ΤΟΙC ΑΧΑΙΟΙC ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ Antinous leaning on terminal figure, or as Bellerophon taming Pegasos (Mion., ii. 160. 97, 98).

Another, but with ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ.

Rev. Type, Helios in biga (Mion., ii. 180. 239).

ELIS.

Circ. B.C. 480–421.

Figs. 226, 227.

The beautiful silver coins of Elis, of the Aeginetic standard, form a series, which, for the variety of treatment, and the high artistic ability which it evinces, is excelled by no other class of coins in European Greece.

There are no coins of Elis which can be said to belong to the period of archaic art before the Persian wars; but from about B.C. 480 until Elis became dependent upon Macedon after the Lamian war, B.C. 322, the silver staters of Elis form an almost unbroken series, which Professor Gardner, in his able essay on the coins of Elis (*Num. Chron.*, 1879, p. 221 sqq.), has arranged in fifteen periods, corresponding with the political history of the city. In the present work a more general classification is all that need be attempted.

The whole land of Elis was sacred to the Olympian Zeus, and the symbols of this god, *the Thunder-bolt*, and *the Eagle with a serpent, a hare, or other animal in his claws*, the well-known omen of victory sent by Zeus, *Διὸς τέρας αἰγιόχοιο* (Il., xii. 211), form the constant types of the coins of Elis from about B.C. 480–421 (Figs. 226–229). Other varieties exhibit *Nike* in various attitudes, running to crown a victor in the games, or seated on a cippus, or standing with the sacred fillet in her hand; or again, the *Olympian Zeus* himself, enthroned, with his eagle flying beside him, or wielding the thunder-bolt.

Figs. 228, 229.

The following coin is remarkable, as bearing the engraver's name ΕΥΘ . . ., not improbably the same ΕΥΘ . . . who was shortly afterwards employed as a coin engraver at Syracuse (p. 100):—

Eagle devouring hare.	Incuse square, within which FA, Nike with spread wings running l., holding wreath in outstretched hand; in front ΕΥΘ . . . . *Æ* Stater.

The inscriptions on the coins of the above period are FA or FAΛΕΙΟΝ, and in one instance ΟΛΥΜΠΙΚΟΝ without the name of the Eleians at all, denoting probably that the coin was issued on the occasion of one of the Olympic festivals, at which, as at Delphi during the Pythian festivals, fairs or markets were held, such as would naturally call forth an unusually large issue of Eleian coins, for the convenience of visitors from all parts of the Greek world.

Circ. B. C. 421–365.

The introduction of the head of Hera as an Eleian coin-type is supposed by Professor Gardner (*op. cit.*) to have been introduced both at Elis and Argos about the time of the alliance contracted, circ. B. C. 420, between Elis, Argos, and Mantineia. But, although it is quite conceivable that in the worship of Hera the Argives and Eleians may have found a bond of union, which they expressed upon their respective coinages, I cannot admit that the head of Hera, either at Elis or at Argos, makes its appearance on the coins before the end of the fifth century.

The chief Eleian coin-types of this period are the following:—

Figs. 230, 231.

Head of Zeus laureate, features large, hair short behind, style severe.	F–A Fulmen in wreath of wild olive (Fig. 230) . . . . . *Æ* Stater.
Head of Hera wearing lofty stephanos adorned with conventional flowers, the letters HPA sometimes above or on the stephanos.	Id. (Fig. 231) . . . . . *Æ* Stater, Drachm, ½ Dr. & Obol.

Fig. 232.

Eagle's head of noble style, beneath it, a leaf, on which sometimes engraver's initials ΑΛ (or ΔΑ).	FA Fulmen in wreath of wild olive (Fig. 232) . . . . .
	Æ Stater, Drachm, Triobol, & Obol.

On the drachm the Eagle's head is accompanied by a lizard.

Another type (Fig. 233), which is supposed to have been suggested by the trophy erected by the Eleians in commemoration of a victory which they gained over Agis king of Sparta (Paus., vi. 2, 4), shows *Nike with spread wings and holding a palm in her hand, seated on a basis of two steps.*

Fig. 233.

This type is one of the most striking compositions in Greek numismatic art. The monument, which it probably represents more or less faithfully, was the work of the Sculptor Daedalus of Sicyon, and was set up about B.C. 400 in the altis at Olympia. Professor Gardner has even ventured to suggest that Daedalus may actually have been employed to engrave coins for the Eleians about this time, and that the letters ΔΑ which he reads on some specimens (Fig. 232) may stand for his name, but Dr. Imhoof-Blumer (*Mon. Gr.*, p. 168) disputes the reading ΔΑ and prefers to read ΑΛ.

Circ. B.C. 365–322.

Fig. 234.

This period embraces the age of the Theban supremacy in Peloponnesus, of the war between Elis and the Arcadians, and of the Spartan and Macedonian alliances.

The Eleian coins now offer a *head of Zeus* of softer and more ornate style than the large and severe conception of the same divinity previously met with (Fig. 234). *A head of the nymph Olympia*, sometimes accompanied by her name ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ, now also makes its appearance on the money of Elis, and may be intended as an assertion of the claim of the Eleians to the exclusive administration of the Olympic games; a right which the Pisatans, backed by the Arcadians, successfully disputed on the occasion of the 104th Olympiad (B.C. 364). (See Pisa, p. 357.)

To this period probably belong also the series of coins with the *head of Hera*, rev., *Eagle within a wreath of olive* (*Num. Chron.*, 1879, Pl. XIV.), these heads being unquestionably later in style than the bolder Hera-head of the preceding period (Fig. 231). The inscription on the money of this time is FA or FAΛΕΙΩΝ.

Circ. B.C. 322–312.

During this period of Macedonian supremacy, if any coins were struck at Elis, they will probably be found among the tetradrachms issued by Alexander's generals in Peloponnesus in the name and with the types of Alexander the Great (cf. Müller, *Mon. d'Alex.*, Nos. 894 and 895).

Circ. B.C. 312–271.

FIG. 235.

During the precarious autonomy which followed the expulsion of Telesphorus, a general of Antigonus, who had made himself supreme in Elis, the series of Eleian coins begins again. The types of most frequent occurrence are *Heads of Zeus and of Hera*, of late, and often of careless style. That of Zeus has flowing hair, and closely resembles the contemporary Zeus-head on the coins of Boeotia, struck after Demetrius had presented Thebes with her freedom, B.C. 288 (cf. Figs. 235 and 201).

Some of the later specimens of these coins bear the letters AP or API, showing them to have been struck under the rule of Aristotimus, who made himself despot of Elis B.C. 272–271 (Justin, xxvi. 1).

Circ. B.C. 271–191.

FIG. 236.

Throughout this long period, the *Head of Zeus* and *the Eagle*, frequently contending with a serpent, are the types of most common occurrence. In style they exhibit a steady degradation, and as a rule they bear in the field the initials of the names of successive tyrants, none of whom have however been identified (Fig. 236).

Circ. B.C. 191–146.

In B.C. 191 Elis was compelled by the Achaeans, much against her will, to join their League. (For coins, see p. 352.)

Circ. B.C. 146–43.

With the Roman conquest the series of the silver coins of Elis comes to an end, but the town still continued to issue bronze money of base style.

Head of Zeus.
Head of Apollo.

ΓΑΛΕΙΩΝ in wreath . . . Æ ·8
ΓΑ Zeus striding to right, wielding fulmen and holding eagle . Æ ·6

Imperial Times.

Hadrian to Caracalla. Inscr., ΗΛΕΙΩΝ or ΗΛΕΙϢΝ. The following types deserve especial mention. Hadrian, rev., *Figure of Zeus Olympios* seated on throne, holding Nike, and resting on sceptre. Hadrian, rev., *Head of Zeus Olympios* (Gardner, *Types of Gk. Coins*, Pl. XV. 18 and 19). There can be no doubt that these two remarkable coins are copies of the head, and of the entire statue of the world-renowned chryselephantine Zeus of Pheidias at Olympia, and moreover that they are the most faithful copies of this masterpiece which have been handed down to us (cf. Gardner, *Coins of Elis*, p. 47 sq.). Hadrian, rev., *River-god Alpheius* reclining, holding in his right hand a wreath and in his left a reed, at his feet an urn with a palm. It was on the banks of this river that the Olympian games were solemnized, to which the palm in a prize urn here alludes.

Pisa. The ancient city of Pisa, a little to the east of Olympia, had been destroyed by the Eleians in B.C. 572, but the descendants of its former inhabitants continued to be distinguished as Pisatans, and in B.C. 364 the Arcadians determined to restore to them their ancient right of presiding over the Olympic games. This attempt proved successful on the occasion of the 104th Olympiad. The Pisatans then seized the temple treasures, and converted them into coin for the payment of troops. A few specimens of this money, which is of gold, have been preserved.

Head of Zeus. (*Num. Chron.*, 1879, Pl. XIV. 7.)
Id. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XIV. 8.)

ΠΙΣΑ Three half thunderbolts . . . Æ Trihemiobol, 24 grs.
„ Thunderbolt . . . Æ Obol.

After this bold attempt on the part of the Pisatans, the Eleians recovered the presidency of the games, and forthwith ordered the 104th celebration to be omitted, as having been illegal, from the official list of Olympiads.

ISLANDS OFF ELIS.

[De Bosset, *Sur les Méd. des îles de Cephallenia et d'Ithaca*, London, 1845. *Numismatische Zeitung*, 1837. Gardner, *Num. Chron.*, 1885, p. 81.]

Cephallenia, the largest of the Ionian islands, derived its name from the hero Kephalos. In historical times this island was a tetrapolis, the land being divided between the four towns, Same, Proni, Pale, and Cranii, each of which seems to have been independent of its neighbours. The money standard of the Cephallenian towns was the same as that which prevailed in Corcyra, viz. a light form of the Aeginetic. (Stater, 172 grs. [Drachm, 86 grs.]; Tetrobol, 58 grs.; Triobol, 44 grs.; Diobol, 29 grs.; Trihemiobol, 22 grs.; Obol, 14 grs.)

Cranii, B.C. 500–430 *or later*. The archaic silver money of this town, *Inscr.*, KR, KRA, KRAN, etc., shows on the obverse a ram's head (Stater); ram (Triob.); forepart of ram, ℞. TRI (Trihemiob.); head of ram (Obol). The usual reverse type is a bow. The following types also occur:—

Female bust of archaic style.	Ram's head in incuse square Æ Tetrobol.
Female head of archaic style.	Id. . . . . Æ Trihemiobol.

After circ. B.C. 400.

Ram's head.	KPA Animal's hoof . . . Æ Obol.
Gorgon-head.	„ TTT . . Æ Tritetartemorion.
Ram's head.	„ H . . . . . Æ Hemiobol.

On the bronze coins of the fourth century the usual types are:—*Ram*, rev., *bow*; *Bull's head*, rev., K; *Ram*, rev., H; *Kephalos* standing resting on spear, rev., KPA, *ram's head* or *hoof*; *Head of Pallas*, rev., K or H; *Head of Pallas*, rev., *Kephalos kneeling* with bow in hand; *Helmet*, rev., K; etc.

It will be seen that the types for the most part refer to the myth of Kephalos, and to the cultus of Hermes, his reputed father, to whom the ram was sacred.

Imperial—Domna, Philip I., and Otacilia. See *Num. Zeitung*, 1837, 113.

Pale:

Circ. B.C. 480–400.

Γ Ram.	Incuse square, in which pine-cone and leaves . . . . . Æ Triobol.

Circ. B.C. 400–350.

ΓA Head of Kephalos, bare.	ΚΕΦΑΛΟΣ Kephalos naked, seated on rock holding spear . . . . . Æ Tetrobol & Diobol.
ΓA Female head crowned with corn leaves (Demeter ?).	Similar . . . Æ Tetrobol & Diobol.

The same types occur on the bronze coins, but of these the most frequent reverse type is a *corn-grain* within the letter Γ, or the letters ΓA in monogram. For some other coins, possibly of Pale, see under Paros.

Proni:

Circ. B.C. 400–300.

Head of Kephalos (?).	ΓPΩNNΩN Club . . . Æ Triob.
Head of Zeus Aenesios.	ΓP Fir-cone . . . . . Æ ·65

On the summit of Mt. Aenus, in the southern part of the island, was the temple of Zeus Αἰνήσιος. This mountain is still covered with forests

of fir-trees, which the fir-cone shows must also have been the case in ancient times.

Same:

Circ. B.C. 400–300.

Head of Kephalos (?) with short hair, laureate.	ΣΑΜΑΙΩΝ Dog. Æ Tetrob. and Diob.
Head of Pallas facing.	„ Ram. . . . Æ Tetrob.
Id.	„ Id. . . . Æ ·75–·6

The dog on the silver coins of Same is the hound Laelaps presented to Kephalos by Prokris.

Ithaca. This island, which derives its chief interest from the poems of Homer, issued autonomous bronze coins, which appear to belong chiefly to the fourth and third centuries. Inscr., ΙΘΑ, ΙΘΑΚΩΝ.

Head of Odysseus in conical pilos.	Fulmen in olive-wreath . . Æ ·6
Head of Athena.	Head of Odysseus . . . Æ ·85–·6
Id.	Odysseus (?) naked, standing resting on spear . . . . . Æ ·65
Id.	Cock . . . . . Æ ·75
Head of Odysseus.	Id. . . . . Æ ·65

Pausanias (vi. 26) says that the cock was sacred to Athena, who appears on coins of Ithaca as the tutelary goddess of Odysseus (Paus., viii. 44).

Zacynthus, an important island about ten miles south of Cephallenia, and the same distance west of the coast of Elis, contained but one city, which bore the same name as the island. The chief deity of Zacynthus was Apollo, to whom there was a temple in the lower town. Pliny (xxxv. 15) mentions Mt. Elatus as a remarkable feature in the island, 'Mons Elatus ibi nobilis.' On this mountain fragments of an inscription have been found which show that a temple of Artemis once stood there (Bursian, *Geog.*, ii. 379). The silver money of Zacynthus falls into the following chronological periods:—

Before B.C. 431.

ΙΑ Amphora. (*N. C.*, 1885, Pl. III. 2.)	Tripod in incuse square . . . . . Æ Tetrobol, Diobol, and Obol.
Crescent. (*Ibid.*, Pl. III. 3.)	Id. . . . . Æ Diobol.

Circ. B.C. 431–394.

Head of Apollo laureate of early style. (*N. C.*, 1885, Pl. III. 8.)	ΙΑ Tripod . . . . . Æ Stater, Tetrobol, Diobol, ½ Obol.
Id. (*Ibid.*, Pl. III. 12.)	„ Two laurel leaves . . Æ ½ Obol.
Id. (*Ibid.*, Pl. III. 13.)	„ Laurel leaf in incuse square . . . Æ ¼ Obol.
Head of Apollo laureate of early style. (*Ibid.*, Pl. III. 14.)	ΙΑΚΥΝΘΟΣ Apollo naked, seated on rock, playing lyre . . Æ Stater. Æ Tetrobol.
Head of Apollo laureate of fine style. (*Ibid.*, Pl. III. 18.)	ΙΑΚΥΝΘΟΣ Youthful Asklepios seated l. on rock, placing his hand on the head of a coiled serpent . Æ Stater.

Fig. 237.

Head of Apollo laureate of fine style (Fig. 237).	ΙΑΚΥΝΘΙΩΝ Infant Herakles strangling serpents . . . . Æ Stater.

The last mentioned coin was probably issued in B.C. 394, when, after the battle of Cnidus, the type of the infant Herakles strangling the serpents became very popular in Greece; cf. contemporary coins of Cnidus, Iasus, Ephesus, Samos, Rhodes, Thebes, and Locri Epizephyrii.

Circ. B.C. 394–357.

Head of Apollo laureate of fine style. (*N. C.*, 1885, Pl. III. 20.)	ΙΑΚΥΝ Tripod and magistrate's name Æ Stater.
Id. (*Ibid.*, Pl. IV. 1.)	Ι–Α Tripod in laurel-wreath . . . . Æ Tetrobol.
Id.	ΙΑΚΥ Tripod and symbol Æ Diobol.
Id.	Ι Α Κ Altar . . . . . Æ ½ Obol.
Lyre.	Ι–Α Tripod . . . . . Æ ·75

Circ. B.C. 357.

Head of Apollo laureate. (*N. C.*, 1885, Pl. IV. 7.)	Ι–Α Tripod, around which the name ΔΙΩΝΟΣ . . . . Æ Stater.
Head of Apollo laureate. (*Ibid.*, Pl. IV. 8.)	Large Ι within which ΙΑ and ΔΙ . . . Æ ·55
Head of Apollo laureate. (*Ibid.*, Pl. IV. 9.)	Ι–Α Tripod in wreath, ΔΙ . Æ ·55

These coins bear the name of Dion of Syracuse, who, while preparing his expedition against Dionysius the Younger, made Zacynthus his head-quarters, and before embarking offered solemn sacrifice with great magnificence to Apollo (Plut., *Dion.*, xxii).

Circ. B.C. 357–146.

The silver and bronze coins of this period are of no special interest. All the chief varieties are engraved in Professor Gardner's paper on the coinage of this island (*Num. Chron.*, 1885, p. 81).

The standard of the Zacynthian silver coins is the same as that of Corcyra and Cephallenia (Aeginetic reduced). The stater never exceeds 180 grs.

The *Imperial* coins of Zacynthus, M. Antony to Caracalla, are of various types, Zeus standing, Pan carrying infant Dionysos, Dionysos standing, River-god, Asklepios standing, etc.

MESSENIA.

Messene. From the close of the second Messenian war, B.C. 668, for the space of 300 years Messenia was subject to Sparta and incorporated in Laconia. It was not until after the battle of Leuctra that the exiled descendants of the Messenians were restored to their country, under the auspices of Epaminondas, and the city of Messene founded B.C. 369 on the western slope of Mt. Ithome, where stood a temple of Zeus Ithomatas, whose figure appears on the coinage, and in whose honour an annual festival (Ἰθώμαια) was held (Paus., iv. 33). The coins of Messene fall into the following periods:—

B. C. 369–330.

Fig. 238.

Head of Demeter crowned with corn; of the finest style of art (Fig. 238).	ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ Zeus Ithomatas striding to right, wielding fulmen and holding eagle . Æ Aeginetic Stater.

The temple of Demeter on Mt. Ithome is mentioned by Pausanias (iv. 31) as a place of peculiar sanctity, Δήμητρος ἱερὸν Μεσσηνίοις ἐστὶν ἅγιον. The figure of Zeus on the reverse was probably suggested by the statue executed by Ageladas for the Messenians while they were settled at Naupactus, τὸ δὲ ἄγαλμα τοῦ Διὸς Ἀγελάδα μέν ἐστιν ἔργον, ἐποιήθη δὲ ἐξ ἀρχῆς τοῖς οἰκήσασιν ἐν Ναυπάκτῳ Μεσσηνίων (Paus., iv. 33). On the restoration of the Messenians to their native land the statue appears to have been transported to Messene. It was not, however, placed in the temple of Zeus on Mt. Ithome, but kept in the Priest's house in the lower city.

After circ. B.C. 330.

The Messenians about the time of Alexander adopted the Attic standard in place of the Aeginetic previously in use. Tetradrachms were now issued with the old types modified:—

Fig. 239.

Head of Demeter of poor style (Fig. 239).	ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ Zeus Ithomatas as before, but of more slim proportions; behind, sometimes ΙΘΩΜ. In front, tripod and magistrate's name . . . Ar Attic Tetradr.

After circ. B.C. 280.

The next series of Messenian silver money resembles in style the contemporary coinage of the Achaean League.

Head of Zeus.	ΜΕΣ Tripod, sometimes with magistrate's name. All in wreath . . . Ar Attic Tetrobol = Aeginetic Triobol.

There are bronze coins of all the above periods, of which the types for the most part resemble the silver.

For Federal coins of the Achaean League, see p. 352.

Imperial Times. Severus to Caracalla.

ΜΕCCΗΝΙϢΝ Female bust veiled and turreted.	Asklepios standing . . . . Æ ·75

The obverse of this coin represents Messene, the daughter of Triopas, of whom there was a temple at Messene and a statue of gold and Parian marble (Paus., iv. 31).

Asine. A town of Messenia built by the Dryopes when they were expelled from Asine in Argolis, at a very early date.

For Federal bronze coins, see Achaean League, p. 352.

Imperial — Severus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΑCΙΝΑΙΩΝ. *Types* — Apollo Pythaeus leaning on pillar (Paus., ii. 36, 5), Asklepios, Hermes.

Colone. *Imperial* of Severus, Domna, and Geta. *Inscr.*, ΚΟΛΩΝΙΕΩΝ and ΚΟΛϢΝΕΙΤϢΝ. *Types*—Asklepios, Poseidon, Aphrodite facing, resting on sceptre and holding apple.

The autonomous coins formerly attributed to this city belong to Colone in the Troad.

Corone derived its name from Coroneia in Boeotia, whence it was founded. In the Acropolis was a bronze statue of Athena holding a crow in her hand. It is the head of this goddess which appears on the coins.

Before circ. B.C. 184.

Head of Athena.	ΚΟΡ Grapes in ivy-wreath Ar Tetrobol.
Id.	ΚΟΡΩΝΑΙΩΝ Grapes . Æ ·8

For Federal coins after B.C. 184, see Achaean League, p. 352.

Cyparissia, the port of Messene. *Imperial*—Severus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΚΥΠΑΡΙCCΙΕΩΝ. *Types*—Asklepios, Dionysos, Pallas, etc.

Mothone:

Autonomous Bronze. *Circ.* B.C. 146–27.

Hephaestos running with torch.	ΜΟ in plain field . . . . . Æ ·7 (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. E. 2)

This coin type would lead us to suppose that Lampadephoria were celebrated at Mothone in honour of Hephaestos. Imhoof (*op. cit.*), p. 171. See also *Rev. Num.* 1864, p. 187.

Imperial—Severus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΜΟΘΩΝΑΙΩΝ. *Types*—Asklepios, Poseidon, Pallas, Isis, etc., and the Port of Mothone in the form of an amphitheatre with a galley about to enter it.

Pylus. Bronze of late autonomous times. *Inscr.*, ΠΥΛΙΩΝ.

Head of Hera (?).	Trident, in field, grapes . . . Æ ·7

Imperial—Severus to Geta. *Types*—Asklepios, Dionysos, Pallas, and Ram on a basis.

Thuria. Bronze of late autonomous times.

Head of Demeter	ΘΟΥ Zeus Ithomatas . . . . Æ ·9
Head of Zeus.	ΘΟΥ Pallas standing . . . . Æ ·85
Head of Pallas.	ΘΟΥ In wreath . . . . . Æ ·5

Imperial—Severus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΘΟΥΡΙΑΤΩΝ. *Types*—Zeus, Pallas, Asklepios, etc., all with letters ΑΑ in the field, indicating that Thuria, although geographically situated in Messenia, belonged at this time politically to Laconia (cf. Paus., iv. 31, 1).

LACONIA.

Asopus. Bronze of late autonomous times.

Head of Dionysos.	ΑΣΩΠΙΩΝ Poseidon . . . Æ ·85

Imperial—Severus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΑϹΩΠΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types*—Artemis, Poseidon, Dionysos, Nemesis, etc.

Boeae. *Imperial*—Domna to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΒΟΙΑΤΩΝ. *Types*—Poseidon, Asklepios, Artemis, Isis, Eros, etc.

Gythium, the port of Sparta. *Imperial*—Severus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΓΥΘΕΑΤΩΝ. *Types*—Apollo, Herakles, Dionysos, Zeus, Asklepios, Hermes, the Dioskuri, etc.

Lacedaemon. Of the traditional iron money of Sparta no specimens have come down to us, nor indeed is there any money of any metal known to have been struck at Sparta until the third century B.C., the earliest coin being a tetradrachm copied from those of Alexander the

Great, but reading ΒΑΣΙΛΕΘΣ ΑΡΕΟΣ (*Zeit. f. Num.*, ii. Pl. IX. 1). Areus, king of Sparta, who struck this coin, reigned B.C. 310–266. The next silver coins are usually thought to have been struck after the battle of Sellasia, B.C. 221. They bear the diademed portrait of a king, believed by M. Bompois to be Antigonus Doson, but it may be questioned whether the style and fabric of the coin are not too early for Antigonus Doson. Professor Gardner suggests that it may be a coin of Areus.

Fig. 240.

Head of king diademed (Fig. 240). | Λ A Archaic agalma of the Apollo of Amyclae helmeted, holding spear and bow, and adorned on the side with a cock standing on an aplustre. Beside the statue a goat. In field wreath . Æ Tetradrachm.

The reverse type corresponds with the description given by Pausanias (iii. 19) of the Apollo of Amyclae, but he makes no mention of the goat, ἔχει δὲ ἐπὶ τῇ κεφαλῇ κράνος, λόγχην δὲ ἐν ταῖς χερσὶ καὶ τόξον.

The following coin was formerly attributed to Lacedaemon, but it is now usually, and doubtless correctly, attributed to Allaria in Crete.

Head of Athena . . . . . (Fig. 244, p. 386 infra.). | Λ–A Herakles seated on rocks, resting on his club . Æ Tetradr. 235 grs.

To the latter part of the third century also belongs a series of Tetrobols.

Bearded head of Herakles diademate, laureate, or crowned with ivy. | Λ A Amphora between the pilei of the Dioskuri. Serpent sometimes twisted round amphora . . . Æ Tetrob.

When, in B.C. 192, Sparta joined the Achaean League after the defeat of the tyrant Nabis, these types were exchanged for those of the League (see p. 352).

The autonomous bronze money of Lacedaemon is plentiful. The series commences in the third century B.C., and extends into Roman times. The principal obverse types are Heads of Apollo, of the Dioskuri, of Pallas, of Herakles, of Lykurgos, etc., while those of the reverse are Club, Owl, Eagle, Two amphorae, Head of Artemis, the Dioskuri, Pan seated on rock, Artemis huntress, Artemis with torch, Club and caduceus united, etc.

The following coin must also be ascribed to Lacedaemon :—

ΡΩΜΑ Head of Roma bare. | ΚΟΙ [νὸν] ΛΑΚΕ [δαιμονίων] ΤΙ ΚΥΠΑ-ΡΙϹϹΙΑ Artemis Kyparissia standing Æ ·8

(See *Zeit. f. Num.*, vii. p. 17.) The magistrate ΤΙ may be Timaristus the Ephor whose name occurs in full on other coins.

Among other magistrates' names is also that of ΕΥΡΥΚΛΗΣ, who was governor of Laconia under Augustus (Strab., p. 366) and of Atratinus (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 172).

The following may be also mentioned :—

ΣΠΑΡΤΗ Diademed bust of Sparta, daughter of Eurotas and wife of Lacedaemon, fourth king of Laconia. Head of Zeus (?).	ΛΑ ΕΠΙ ΕΥΡΥΚΛΕΟΣ The Dioskuri galloping . . . . . Æ 1·0
	ΛΑ ΕΠΙ ΛΑΚΩΝΟΣ Heads of the Dioskuri . . . . . Æ ·8

C. Julius Lacon succeeded his father Eurycles in the government of Lacedaemon. His name also occurs on a coin of Claudius.

ΛΥΚΟΥΡΓΟΣ Head of Lycurgus.	ΛΑ ΕΦΟΡΩΝ ΤΙΜΑΡΙΣΤΟΣ Club and caduceus combined . . Æ ·9

This coin is remarkable for the mention of the Ephors, which does not occur, so far as I am aware, on any other numismatic monument. For the history of the family of C. Julius Eurycles, see R. Weil (*Mittheilungen des Archäologischen Instituts* in Athen, Band vi.).

Dr. Imhoof (*Mon. Gr.*, p. 171) also cites Lacedaemonian bronze coins, with the following remarkable inscriptions:—

ΓΕΡΟΝΤΩΝ Head of Apollo.	Λ–Α Artemis huntress . . . Æ ·8
ΝΟΜΟΦΥΛΑΚΕΣ Bust of Pallas.	Λ–Α The Dioskuri, Mag. ΑΡΙΣΤΑΝ-ΔΡΟΣ . . . . . Æ ·8

Imperial—Augustus to Salonina. *Inscr.*, ΛΑ, ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΩΝ. *Principal Types*—The Dioskuri, Apollo Amyklaeos, Apollo in the attitude of Apollo Lykios with his hand upon his head, Aphrodite Morpho veiled, seated on square cippus, and apparently with bonds about her feet as described by Pausanias (iii. 15), Asklepios, Hygieia, Hermes Agoraios carrying infant Dionysos (Paus., iii. 11, 14), etc., sometimes with marks of value ΑΣ [*σάρια*] Δ, Ϛ, Η (=4, 6, 8) in field (Imhoof, *op. cit.*, p. 173).

Las. This ancient Homeric city was situated a few miles south of Gythium, near the western coast of the Laconic Gulf.

Imperial—Severus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΛΑΩΝ. *Types*—Pallas, Artemis, Herakles, Asklepios, Hygieia, etc.

ISLANDS OFF LACONIA.

Cranae. The small island near Gythium to which Paris carried off Helen from Sparta.

Imperial—Maximinus, Philip I., and Otacilia. *Inscr.*, ΚΡΑΝΑΙΩΝ. *Type*—Head of Athena with ΑΘΗ.

Cythera. This island had in early times received from the Phoenicians the worship of Aphrodite, and throughout historical times it

continued to be a special seat of that cultus. Its coins are all of bronze, and for the most part belong apparently to the second century B.C. *Inscr.*, KY, KYΘ, KYΘHPIΩN, etc.

Head of Aphrodite, sometimes crowned by flying Eros (*Zeit. f. Num.*, xiii. Pl. IV. 6).	Dove standing or flying . . . Æ 6

ARGOLIS.

Argos. In the earliest historical times Argos was the centre of an amphictyony comprising the towns of Cleonae, Phlius, Sicyon, Epidaurus, Troezen, Hermione, and Aegina, and it was in Aegina that Pheidon, king of Argos, set up the first Peloponnesian mint (see p. 331). Whether Argos herself issued coin in these early days is doubtful, but it is by no means improbable that the following coins were struck there in the course of the sixth century B.C., unless indeed we prefer to assign them to Delos.

Two dolphins in opposite directions. (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. XII. 12.)	Incuse square divided as on the earliest coins of Aegina . . . . . Æ Aeginetic Stater and Drachm.

A few years before the Persian wars Argos met with a crushing defeat at the hands of the Spartans, which crippled her power and put an end to her prosperity for the space of an entire generation. It was not until about B.C. 468 that, by the destruction of several neighbouring cities, including Mycenae, and the removal of their population to Argos, that she regained her ancient importance.

Circ. B.C. 468–400.

The coins which I would attribute to this period are the following:—

Wolf.	Large A, above which, two deep square indentations: all in incuse square . Æ Dr.
Half-Wolf.	Id. . . . . Æ ½ Dr.
Wolf's head.	Id. . . . . Æ Obol.
⊟.	Id. . . . . Æ ½ Obol.

The wolf is the well known symbol of Apollo Lykios, whose worship at Argos dates from very remote times. The idea embodied in the wolf is that of Winter slain by the God of Light and Warmth. Hence Sophocles (*Electr.* 6) calls the agora of Argos τοῦ λυκοκτόνου Θεοῦ ἀγορὰ Λύκειος, for here stood the temple of the god (Paus., ii. 19). The object ⊟ on the Hemiobol can hardly in this instance stand for the letter H, as a mark of value for ἡμιωβόλιον, for it frequently recurs on bronze coins

of Argos, where such an interpretation is highly improbable (see Imhoof-Blumer, *Num. Zeit.*, 1877). It is perhaps a Temple-key.

Circ. B.C. 400–322.

The coins of Argos in this period are among the most beautiful in Greece, as might be expected from the high standing of Argos as a school of art.

FIG. 241.

Head of Hera wearing stephanos on which floral ornament (Fig. 241).	ΑΡΛΕΙΟΝ, ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ and ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ Two dolphins in opposite directions; between them wolf, helmet, grapes, ivy-branch, crab, quiver, tripod, bucranium, swan, human head, lyre, or pomegranate, etc. . . . Æ Stater.
Id. (Gardner, *Types*, Pl. VIII., 35, 40).	ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ Diomedes, naked but for chlamys, grasping sword, stepping stealthily along and carrying the palladium on his extended hand, below sometimes a swan . Æ Drachm.
Id.	A P Archaic Athena wielding spear and armed with shield Æ Trihemiobol.
Id.	TTT Sacred key of the temple of Hera Æ Tritetartemorion.

Concerning the beautiful head of Hera on these coins, see the remarks of Professor Gardner (*Types of Greek Coins*, p. 138). The statue of the Argive Hera by Polycleitus wore a stephanos adorned with figures of the Horae and Charites (Paus., ii. 17, 4). As such complicated ornaments could not well be reproduced on a small scale, a coin engraver might naturally substitute a more simple form of decoration. As the Argive hero Diomedes was believed to have brought to Argos the Palladium which he carried off from Troy, the exploit is appropriately represented on Argive coins. The swan seems to indicate that the hero was assisted by Apollo, whose symbol it is. The dolphins are also Apolline symbols.

With regard to the Temple-key, see *Zeitschrift für Numismatik* (iii. 113–122).

Circ. B.C. 322–229.

During the century which followed the Lamian war it is probable that if large coins were struck at Argos they were tetradrachms of the Alexandrine types, resembling those of Sicyon of the same time. The

smaller coins consisted of Attic tetrobols (or Aeginetic triobols) as follows:—

Fore-part of wolf.	Large A in incuse square with adjunct symbol and letters or magistrates' names at full length . . . . . Æ Attic Tetrob.
Wolf's head.	Id. . . . . Æ Aeginetic ¾ Ob.

It is to this period that the autonomous bronze money of Argos for the most part belongs, though some of it may be earlier.

Head of Apollo.	Wolf . . . . . Æ ·65
Head of Hera Argeia.	Athena in fighting attitude . Æ ·65
Head of wolf.	A (various symbols) . . . . Æ ·45
Id., or head of Hera.	Quiver, (*symbols*) B, wolf's head, helmet, trident, prow, etc. . . Æ ·65
Head of Apollo.	Tripod (*symbol*) B . . . . Æ ·65
Fore-part of wolf.	HPAKΛEITOY Fore-part of bull . . Æ ·65

This last type refers to the battle of the wolf and the bull, which took place while Danaos and Gelanor were contending for the sovereignty of Argolis. The omen was interpreted as deciding the contest in favour of Danaos, who, in consequence, erected a temple in honour of Apollo Lykios.

Circ. B.C. 229–146.

For coins of this period, see Achaean League, p. 352.

Imperial Times.

Trajan to Salonina. *Inscr.*, ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ or ΝΕΜΕΙΑ, ΝΕΜΕΙΑ ΗΡΑΙΑ, or ΗΡΑΙΑ, without the ethnic, in allusion to the Nemean and Heraean games. The types are numerous and of considerable interest. The following are some of the more important:—Herakles strangling the Nemean lion. Opheltes, Hypsipyle, and the serpent. Herakles resting at the foot of Mount Apesas. The three Charites. Hera seated with Hebe before her and a peacock between them. Perseus with Gorgon's head, sometimes resting his shield upon a cippus. Apollo variously represented. Zeus seated or standing. Tyche standing. Hermes standing. Kleobis and Biton drawing their mother in a chariot (Paus., ii. 20, 3). Asklepios. Leto with small figure, Chloris, beside her (Paus., ii. 21, 9). Demeter standing. Eileithuia holding in each hand a torch, one raised and one lowered. Hekate triformis. Palladium, sometimes in temple on Acropolis. Diomedes carrying off the Palladium. Dionysos. Danaë receiving the golden shower. Ares. Aphrodite (?) standing. Poseidon pursuing Amymone. Leto (?) carrying the infant Meliboea (?). Nemesis. Isis, etc. Nearly all these types are figured in Imhoof and Gardner's *Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias*, from which the above list is taken.

Cleonae, a small town on the road from Corinth to Argos, about twenty miles north of the latter. The Nemean games were celebrated in its territory. At Cleonae was a temple of Herakles on the spot where he slew Eurytos (Diod., iv. 33).

Fifth Century B.C.

Head of bearded Herakles in lion's skin.	Large K behind which two square indentations, all in incuse square . . Æ Obol.

The coins reading KΛH, formerly attributed to Cleonae, have been restored by Prokesch-Osten (*Arch. Zeit.*, 1849, and *Ined.*, 1854) to Cleitor in Arcadia (p. 374).

For Federal money of the Achaean League, see p. 352.

Imperial—Commodus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΚΛΕΩΝΑΙΩΝ. A coin of Severus has for type Asklepios seated, as on silver coins of Epidaurus of the fourth century B.C. Among other Imperial types may be mentioned an archaic statue of Athena, perhaps copied from the one mentioned by Pausanias (ii. 15, 1), by Dipoenus and Scyllis; Isis Pharia, Tyche, etc.

Epidaurus. This city was in historical times chiefly celebrated for its great sanctuary of Asklepios, to whose cultus its coins bear ample testimony.

Circ. B.C. 350–330.

Head of Asklepios laureate.	ĒΓ in wreath . Æ Aeginetic ½ Dr.
Head of Apollo.	E in wreath . . Æ Obol.
E.	Γ . . . . . Æ ¼ Obol.

Circ. B.C. 330–280 *or later.*

Head of Apollo. (Gardner, *Types*, Pl. XII. 21).	ĒΓ Asklepios seated on throne holding sceptre, his other hand extended over the head of a serpent. Beside him a dog lying . . . Æ Attic Drachm.

This remarkable coin, which probably belongs to the age of Alexander, since it follows the Attic standard[1], is of considerable archaeological interest, corresponding as it does most minutely with the description given by Pausanias (ii. 27) of the chryselephantine statue of Asklepios at Epidaurus, the work of Thrasymedes of Paros, a pupil of Pheidias. The dog beside the god is the animal which watched over him when as an infant he was exposed on Mount Tittheion and suckled by a goat.

Bronze after B.C. 350.

Head of Asklepios laureate.	ĒΓ Epione wife of Asklepios carrying patera, symbol sometimes cupping vessel σικύα (cf. *Paus.*, ii. 27, 5; ii. 29, 1) . . . . . Æ ·65
Head of Asklepios.	ĒΓ She-goat recumbent . . Æ ·65
Id.	ĒΓ Coiled serpent . . . . Æ ·5
Id.	ĒΓ Thymiaterion between two cupping vessels . . . . . Æ ·5
Id.	E in wreath . . . . . Æ ·45

[1] The specimen at Munich weighs as much as 71 grs. It is therefore possible that these coins are Aeginetic drachms of light weight.

In B.C. 243 Epidaurus became a member of the Achaean League (see p. 352).

Imperial—Ant. Pius to Sev. Alexander. *Inscr.*, ΙΕΡΑC ΕΠΙΔΑΥΡΟΥ, ΑCΚΛΗΠΙΕΙΑ, etc., in reference to the Asklepian games celebrated at Epidaurus every five years. *Types*—Shepherd finding Asklepios suckled by goat. Asklepios seated with dog and serpent. Asklepios standing. Hygieia standing in round temple. Poseidon standing, etc.

Hermione. An ancient Dryopian city on the south coast of Argolis, distinguished for its sanctuary of Demeter Chthonia, in whose honour an annual festival called Χθόνια was celebrated.

Circ. B.C. 350–322.

Head of Demeter crowned with corn.	$\overline{\text{EP}}$ in corn-wreath . . .	Æ Triob.
Id.	E—P Torch in corn-wreath	Æ Obol.

The bronze coins for the most part resemble the silver, but the following variety may be noted:—

Head of Demeter facing.	$\overline{\text{EP}}$ in wreath	Æ ·65

For Federal money of the Achaean League, see p. 352.

Imperial—Severus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΕΡΜΙΩΝΕΩΝ. *Types*—Hermes, Poseidon (Paus., ii. 35, 1), Zeus, Kybele, a victimarius leading a cow to the sacrifice (Paus., ii. 35, 6), Tyche standing (Paus., ii. 35, 3), Aphrodite with Eros (Paus., ii. 34, 11), Dionysos, etc.

Methana. An obscure town a few miles north of Troezen. Pausanias (ii. 34) mentions hot springs which burst forth near this city in the time of Antigonus Gonatas. The whole region still bears evidences of violent volcanic action. Hence the worship of Hephaestos and his head on the coins.

Circ. B.C. 350–322.

Head of Hephaestos in conical pilos.	ΜΕΘ in corn-wreath . . .	Æ ·65

Imperial—Severus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΜΕΘΑΝΑΙΩΝ. *Types*—Zeus, Poseidon, Pallas, Artemis huntress, Aphrodite standing facing, naked to waist, and holding her hair with both hands as if after the bath.

Mideia, near Tiryns. Small bronze coins of the end of the fourth century (*Arch. Zeit.*, 1843, 150, and *Rev. Arch.*, 1845, I. 108).

Head of Hera Argeia.	ΜΙ Bird on branch	Æ ·45

Tiryns. Although this ancient city was destroyed by the Argives about the same time as Mycenae (B.C. 468), and notwithstanding the fact that it is said never to have been again inhabited, the following bronze coins clearly prove the contrary, for they belong undoubtedly to the fourth century B.C. *Inscr.*, ΤΙΡΥ, ΤΙΡΥΝ (sometimes R) and ΤΙΡΥΝΘΙΩΝ.

Female head (*Rev. Num.*, 1864, Pl. VII., and 1865, p. 153).	Palm-tree	Æ ·4

Troezen occupied a fertile maritime plain in the south-east corner of Argolis. Poseidon and Athena are said to have contended for the land of the Troezenians, and these two divinities jointly received worship in the city. Hence, as Pausanias remarks (ii. 30), the Trident and the head of Athena were placed upon the coinage *καὶ δὴ καὶ νόμισμα αὐτοῖς τὸ ἀρχαῖον ἐπίσημα ἔχει τρίαιναν καὶ Ἀθηνᾶς πρόσωπον.* Troezen was from of old intimately connected with Athens, which accounts for the fact that it is the only Peloponnesian city which made use of the Attic standard of weight.

Circ. B. C. 430–400, *or earlier.*

Head of Artemis facing.	TRO	Trident in incuse square . . . Æ 61 grs.
Id.	„	Id. . . . . Æ 10 grs.
Id.	„	Id. . . . . Æ 46 grs.

Circ. B.C. 400–322.

Head of Apollo (Thearios ?).	TPO	Trident . . Æ Attic Drachm.
Id.	„	Id. Æ Attic Triobol and Obol.
Id.	„	Double Trident . Æ Attic Diob.

Head of Athena.	TPO	Trident . . . . . Æ ·65
Head of Poseidon.	„	Id. . . . . Æ ·65
Head of Apollo (Thearios ?).	„	Id. . . . . Æ ·55

For other varieties, see Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 181.

The oracular temple of Apollo Thearios stood in the agora of Troezen (Paus., ii. 31, 5).

Imperial—Commodus to Philip Jun. *Inscr.*, ΤΡΟΙΖΗΝΙΩΝ. *Types*—Temple of Athena Sthenias on the acropolis (Paus., ii. 32, 5). Archaic statue of Athena Sthenias. Artemis with dog hunting stag, probably Artemis Lykia, whose temple stood near the theatre and was said to have been founded by Hippoyltos (Paus., ii. 31, 4). Artemis Lykia (?) holding the head of a wolf (?). Apollo with arrow, leaning on tripod. The Dioskuri standing (Paus., ii. 31, 6). Zeus standing. Hippolytos as hunter with dog beside him and leaning on trunk of tree (Paus., ii. 32, 1). Hippolytos with horse and dog. Hippolytos armed before Phaedra. Aphrodite Nymphia (?) standing (Paus., ii. 32, 7). Asklepios standing. Fountain in the form of a pillar with a lion seated on it and a basin in front into which water flows (cf. Paus., ii. 32, 4). Theseus lifting the rock or slaying the Minotaur (Paus., ii. 32, 7). Tyche standing before altar, etc.

Nearly all these Imperial types are fully discussed and figured in Imhoof and Gardner's *Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias*, p. 47. The coin with the type of Artemis Lykia holding a wolf's head is given on the authority of Sestini (*Num. Vet.*, p. 215), but it is highly probable that he was mistaken with regard to the object held by Artemis.

ARCADIA.

[A. v. Sallet, *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, ii. 139. J. Friedlaender, *Ibid.*, ii. 246. Imhoof-Blumer, *Ibid.*, iii. 289. R. Weil, *Ibid.*, ix. 18.]

Concerning the political condition of Arcadia, from the time of the dissolution of the ancient monarchy in the early part of the seventh century B. C. down to the age of Epaminondas, our historical data would lead us to infer that the country was split up into a number of independent cantons without any political bond of union.

Such an assumption is not, however, borne out by the evidence of the early Arcadian coinage.

The extensive series of the archaic federal money of Arcadia, *Inscr.*, AR, ARKA, ARKAΔIϘON, ARKAΔIKON, etc., ranging from about the middle of the sixth to the latter part of the fifth century B. C., proves most satisfactorily that the Arcadians, in spite of their continual dissensions, maintained from first to last something more than a mere tradition of political unity, for a federal coinage implies other federal institutions of which history has left us no records.

Circ. B.C. 550–420.

Zeus (Lykaeos ?) enthroned (or rarely, standing) resting on sceptre. Above his out-stretched r. hand his eagle takes flight. (Gardner, *Types*, Pl. III. 15, 16, 43, 50.)	Head of Artemis or Despoina (?), variously represented, in profile or three-quarter-face. Style archaic to transitional. All in incuse square . . Æ Triobols and Obols.

The place of mintage of this series of coins is generally thought to have been the ancient sanctuary of Zeus Lykaeos on Mount Lycaeum in the territory of Lycosura. Here at stated intervals festivals called Lykaea were solemnized, and the money struck on such occasions would bear the name of the whole body of the assembled Arcadians. Cf. the analogous early federal coinage of the Phocians (p. 287). The goddess called Despoina was a daughter of Poseidon and Demeter. Pausanias, in his description of her sanctuary near Lycosura (viii. 37), refrains from disclosing her true name to the uninitiated.

The above attribution of the Arcadian federal money to the common sanctuary of the Arcadians is, however, not accepted by Dr. Imhoof-Blumer, who has advanced some weighty arguments in favour of his opinion that the whole class of coins with the legend *Ἀρκαδικόν* was issued in the fifth century at the town of *Heraea* (*Mon. Gr.*, p. 196).

Concurrently with this federal money many of the Arcadian towns issued coins with their own local types for circulation within their respective territories.

From about B. C. 420–370 no coins were struck in the name of the Arcadians as a community, but after the victory of Epaminondas at Leuctra B. C. 371, the party in Arcadia opposed to Sparta re-established the Pan-Arcadian Confederation. The new centre and capital of the revived League was **Megalopolis**, which was founded, under the immediate auspices of Epaminondas, on the river Helisson, near the frontiers of Laconia.

The money of the Arcadian κοινόν derived its types from the cultus of Zeus Lykaeos, and of Pan, whose sanctuary was also situated on Mount Lycaeum.

Circ. B. C. 370–300.

FIG. 242.

Head of Zeus Lykaeos (Fig. 242).	Pan seated on rock, his pedum in his r. hand which rests on the rock, at his feet the syrinx, and in the field $\overline{\text{APK}}$ (in mon.). On the rock the artist's name ΟΛΥΜ or ΧΑΡΙ. Æ Stater.
Head of young Pan with short horns (*Z. f. N.*, ix. Pl. II. 5).	Arcadian mon. $\overline{\text{APK}}$, beneath, syrinx . Æ Obol.
Id. (*Ibid.*, Pl. II. 6).	Id. with magistrate's ΠΟ and ΘΕ . . Æ ·65
Head of Zeus Lykaeos (*Ibid.*, Pl. II. 13).	Id. Syrinx and fulmen . . . Æ ·7

The two names on these bronze coins are perhaps Possikrates and Theoxenus, two of the ten Oekists of Megalopolis (Paus., viii. 27, 2).

Head of Zeus Lykaeos. (*Z. f. N.*, ix. Pl. II. 11, 12).	Pan seated on rock, in field Arcadian mon. $\overline{\text{APK}}$ . . . . . Æ Triob.

The later specimens have an eagle in the field as well as the monogram.

Although Megalopolis claimed the right of coining money for the whole of Arcadia, it was only for a very short time that this claim was generally admitted by the other Arcadian towns, as is abundantly proved by the local staters of Pheneus, Stymphalus, etc., which began to be issued after the fatal battle of Mantineia (B. C. 362). The series of the federal triobols continued, however, to be issued at Megalopolis down to about B. C. 300, when the Arcadian monogram disappears and is replaced by the letters ΜΕΓ (see Megalopolis).

Imperial Coinage.

In the reign of Hadrian the cultus of Antinoüs was established on a grand scale at Mantineia, which was the mother city of Bithynium, the birth-place of Antinoüs. It was probably at one of the great festivals in honour of this new god that a certain Veturius dedicated the following medal 'to the Arcadians.'

ΒΕΤΟΥΡΙΟC Bust of Antinoüs. (Mion. II. 245.)	ΤΟΙC ΑΡΚΑCΙ Horse stepping to right Æ 1·35

Alea, a small place between Orchomenus and Stymphalus, where was a temple of Artemis Ephesia (Paus., viii. 23, 1).

Circ. B.C. 430–370.

Head of Artemis.	ΑΛ Bow. (Imhoof, *Choix*, Pl. III. 82.) Æ Obol.
Head of Pallas.	ΑΛΕΑ in wreath . . . . Æ ·6

See also under Achaean League (p. 352).

Alipheira. See Achaean League (p. 352).

Antigoneia. See Mantineia (p. 376).

Asea. See Achaean League (p. 352).

Callista. See Achaean League (p. 352).

Caphya. Autonomous bronze coins of late times.

Young male head.	ΚΑΦΥ Artemis with two torches . . Æ ·65

Artemis *κνακαλησία* (Paus., viii. 23, 3). See also Achaean League (p. 352).

Imperial—Severus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΦΥΙΑΤΩΝ. *Types*—Poseidon (Paus., *l. c.*), Tyche, Artemis, etc.

Cleitor, between Pheneus and Psophis (*Zeit. f. Num.*, ii. 168, iii. 280, ix. 19).

Circ. B.C. 450, *and later.*

ΚΛΕΤΟ Naked horseman.	Incuse square of mill-sail pattern . . Æ Triobol.
Fore-part of bridled horse.	Id. . . . . Æ Triobol.
Horse's head.	⋚ in incuse square . . Æ Hemiobol.
Free horse.	Ε in incuse square . . Æ Hemiobol.

Circ. B.C. 400–322, *and earlier.*

Head of Pallas.	ΚΛΗ Horse . . . . . Æ Obol.
Id.	ΚΛΗ Id. . . . . Æ ·6
Head of Helios facing.	ΚΛΗ Butting bull; above, sometimes a small centaur . . . . Æ Triob.
Id.	ΚΛΗ (in mon.) . . . . Æ ·5
Id. in profile.	ΚΛΗ in laurel-wreath . . Æ ·4

These coins were formerly attributed, but wrongly, to Cleonae. Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 189.

See also Achaean League (p. 352).

Imperial, Domna. *Inscr.*, ΚΛΕΙΤΟΡΙΩΝ. *Type*, Asklepios.

Dipaea. See Achaean League (p. 352).

Elisphasii. See Achaean League (p. 352).

Gortys. See Achaean League (p. 352).

Heraea, on the lower Alpheius, was the most important town in western Arcadia. Down to the fourth century B. C. the Heraeans appear to have dwelt in villages, κατὰ κωμάς (Hicks, *Manual of Gk. Inscr.*, p. 7), but the early Heraean coins prove that these villages formed a single community. Cf. also the Treaty between the Heraeans and Eleians (Hicks, *l. c.*).

Circ. B. C. 550–500.

Head of Hera, veiled, of rude archaic style.	ꟻRA, ꟻR, ꟻ, etc. (often retrogr.) sometimes between two zigzag lines in incuse square Æ Triobols and Obols.

Between the beginning and the latter part of the fifth century no coins appear to have been struck in the name of the Heraeans, but, as Imhoof-Blumer has shown, it is by no means improbable that the rich series of triobols reading Ἀρκαδικόν was issued at Heraea throughout this period, so that in point of fact the Heraean mint may have continued active from the earliest times down to the age of Epaminondas.

Circ. B.C. 420–370.

Eagle with serpent in his claws, type borrowed from coins of Elis.	EPAI Young hunter (Heraeos the oekist) seated, resting on spear and holding bow . . . . Æ Obol.
Head of Pallas in Corinthian helmet.	EPA (retrogr.) Three large E s in incuse square . . . . Æ Trihemiobol.
Head of Artemis (?) in front, bow.	HPA (retrogr.) Large E in incuse square Æ Obol.
Male figure apparently horned standing at rest on spear with foot on rock.	H—P Female head, hair rolled . . . Æ Obol.
Head of Artemis, or of Pallas.	H Across the bar of which, a bow . . Æ Obol.
Head of Pallas.	H In plain field, symbol sometimes, bow Æ ·7–·6

Circ. B.C. 322–280, *and later.*

Head of Pallas as on staters of Alexander (*Zeit. f. Num.*, vii. Pl. VIII. 7).	H Across the bar of which a bow, inscr. HPAEΩN and ΘE or ΘEO . . . Æ Triob.
Head of Artemis.	Id. HPA and ΘE . . . Æ Obol.
Head of Pallas.	H Artemis on one knee holding bow . Æ ·7

For many other varieties, see Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 189 sqq.
See also Achaean League (p. 352).
Imperial—Severus and Caracalla. *Inscr.*, HPAIEΩN. *Types*—Archaic upright statue of Helios naked, facing. River-god Alpheius with an ox in front and fishes beneath, etc.

Lusi. See Achaean League (p. 352).

Mantineia. The silver coinage of Mantineia, the most ancient and powerful town in eastern Arcadia, begins shortly after B.C. 500, and falls into two classes.

Circ. B.C. 500–400.

Bear. (Fox, *Gr. C.*, i. Pl. IX. 102.)	MA In incuse square . . Æ Triob.
Id.	„ Dolphin in incuse square Æ Triob.
Id.	„ Three acorns in incuse triangle . Æ Triob.
Id.	„ Trident in incuse square Æ Triob.
Head of bear.	„ Acorn . . . . . Æ Obol.
Acorn.	MAN Large M . . . . Æ Obol.
MAN Three acorns.	Three Ts . . Æ Tritetartemorion.
Acorn.	MAN Large E . . . Æ Hemiobol.

The bear refers to the myth of Kallisto, the mother of Arkas, who was transformed into a bear by Hera. The acorns remind us of the oak forest, Pelagos, which encompassed the temple of Poseidon Hippios, near Mantineia (Paus., viii. 9, 1). The Arcadians are called by Herodotus (i. 66) *βαλανηφάγοι ἄνδρες*, because they lived upon the edible acorn of the beech oak (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1873, p. 125).

Circ. B.C. 400–385.

MANTI Bearded figure wearing conical pileus and tunic gathered up at waist, standing with bent knees holding fish spear, point downwards, in his hand, and another over his shoulder.	Altar surmounted by two busts of the Dioskuri wearing conical hats and holding spears over their shoulders . Æ Drachm.
Bearded helmeted head of Ares (?).	MANTI Head of Apollo (?) Æ Dr.
MANTI Head of Athena.	Female head with flowing hair Æ Triob.
Id. (Fox, *Gr. C.*, i. 104.)	M. . . . . Æ Obol.

The first of these types refers to the worship of Poseidon and to that of the Dioskuri, whose sanctuary at Mantineia is mentioned by Pausanias (viii. 9, 2).

In B.C. 385 Mantineia was razed to the ground by the Spartans and its inhabitants dispersed among the surrounding villages. After the city was rebuilt B.C. 370, it does not appear to have struck any silver coins, but bronze pieces are known which are certainly subsequent to B.C. 370.

After B.C. 370.

Head of Pallas. (See also Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 198 sqq.)	MAN Fisherman as above, or Trident Æ ·65

In B.C. 222 Mantineia was captured by Antigonus Doson, and its name changed to Antigoneia, under which designation it struck federal coins as a member of the Achaean League (see p. 352).

Imperial—Severus to Caracalla. *Inscr.*, MANTINEΩN.

Pausanias informs us that in the reign of Hadrian the old name of the city was restored to it.

Megalopolis, founded in B.C. 370, under the auspices of Epaminondas, struck federal money in the name of the entire body of the Arcadians down to about B.C. 300 (see p. 373). The subsequent issues are as follows.

Circ. B.C. 300–251, *and* 244–234.

Head of Zeus Lykaeos.	ΜΕΓ Pan seated on rocks. Beside him eagle. Magistrates' monograms Æ Triob.
Id.	ΜΕΓ Id. in oak-wreath . Æ ·8
Id.	„ Eagle or fulmen in oak-wreath . Æ ·7

The above coins belong apparently to the age of the tyranny of Aristodemus at Megalopolis. After his assassination B.C. 251, by Demophanes and Ecdemus, the disciples of the philosopher Arcesilaus, the federal constitution was for a time restored, and bronze coins issued at Megalopolis with the Arcadian monogram.

Head of Zeus Lykaeos.	$\overline{\text{ΑΡΚ}}$ Syrinx in oak-wreath . . Æ ·8
Head of Athena.	„ in olive-wreath . . . . Æ ·7

But in B.C. 244 Megalopolis again fell into the hands of a tyrant by name Lydiadas, and the issue of coins reading ΜΕΓ as above was resumed.

For coins of Megalopolis as a member of the Achaean League, B.C. 234–146, see p. 352.

Imperial—Severus to Elagabalus. *Inscr.*, ΜΕΓΑΛΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ.

Methydrium, a town in central Arcadia founded from Orchomenus. Its inhabitants were transplanted to Megalopolis in B.C. 370, but subsequently the place became once more independent, when it struck bronze coins. *Inscr.*, ΜΕΘΥΔΡΙΕΩΝ. *Type*—Kallisto pierced by the arrow of Artemis, her child Arkas on the ground beside her (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 200). See also Achaean League (p. 352).

Orchomenus. The ancient capital of a royal dynasty which in early times ruled over the greater part of Arcadia. The town stood aloof from the confederacy of the Arcadians on the foundation of Megalopolis B.C. 370. Xen., *Hell.*, vi. 5, 11. Its coins belong to the period immediately following that event.

Artemis clad in short chiton with petasos slung behind her back, shooting arrow from bow. Behind her a dog seated. [Cf. Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. E. 10.]	ΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΙΩΝ Kallisto falling back pierced in the breast by arrow of Artemis. On the ground beside her the infant Arkas stretching out his arms towards his mother . Æ ·75
Head of bearded or beardless hero helmeted.	Ε Ρ Artemis standing shooting with bow . . . . . Æ ·65
Female head, hair in sphendone.	Ε Ρ Armed figure standing at rest with spear held obliquely . . . Æ ·7

The story of the death of Kallisto as represented on these coins differs from the common version of the tale, according to which Kallisto was first transformed by Hera into a she-bear and then slain by Artemis (Dion. Halic., *Ant. Rom.*, i. 49).

Imperial—Severus to Caracalla. *Inscr.*, ΟΡΧΟΜΕΝΙΩΝ. *Types*—Asklepios, Apollo, Herakles, etc.

Pallantium. An ancient town in the district of Maenalia founded by Pallas, son of Lykaon.

Circ. B.C. 450–400.

Young male head (*Z. f. N.* ii., 169).	ΠΑΛ (retrogr.) Large Ε Æ Hemiobol.

See also Achaean League (p. 352).

Paroreia (?). A small place in the district of Eutresia.

Circ. B.C. 450–400.

Bearded male head.	ΠΑΡ (retrogr.) Large Π . Æ Obol.
Male figure standing at rest with one foot on rock.	„ Id. . . . . Æ Obol.

These coins may belong to the Parrhasians rather than to Paroreia (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 205).

Pheneus, in the north-east of Arcadia, would appear, from the number of its coins still extant, to have been a place of considerable importance in the fourth century B.C. Pausanias (viii. 14, 10) tells us that Hermes was the god especially worshipped there. At Pheneus there was also a temple of Demeter Eleusinia (Paus., viii. 15, 1). The heads of both these divinities and the ram, the emblem of Hermes, occur on the coins.

Circ. B.C. 400–362.

Head of Demeter crowned with corn-leaves and wearing earring with five pendants.	ΦΕΝΕΩΝ Hermes with chlamys round his shoulders and petasos hanging behind neck, seated on rocks Æ Drachm.
Id.	ΦΕΝΙΚΟΝ Bull . . . Æ Triob.
Head of Hermes with petasos slung at back of neck.	„ Bull feeding Æ Triob.
Id.	ΦΕ Ram, beneath Α Ρ . Æ Obol.

After circ. B.C. 362.

Head of Demeter crowned with corn-leaves and wearing earring with five pendants (*Z. f. N.*, ix. Pl. II. 8).	ΦΕΝΕΩΝ Hermes naked, running to left, and carrying on his arm the infant Arkas, in his r. caduceus. Behind the child, sometimes, ΑΡΚΑΣ Æ Stater.
Head of Demeter as above.	Φ Ε Caduceus . . . . . Æ ·7
Head of Hermes as above.	„ Ram . . . . . Æ ·5
Head of Artemis Eurippe (cf. Paus., viii. 14, 4).	ΦΕΝΕΩΝ Horse feeding . . Æ ·65 (*Z. f. N.*, ix. Pl. II. 10).
Id.	Φ Ε Caduceus in wreath . . Æ ·5
Half ram.	Φ Ε Id. . . . . Æ ·5

For other varieties, see Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 205.

The reverse-type of the stater refers to the myth of the rescue of

the child of Kallisto by Hermes, who took him to the nymph Maia on Mount Cyllene to be brought up (Apollod., iii. 8, 2). The style of this coin shows that the artist was strongly influenced by the school of Praxiteles.

The feeding horse on the bronze coins may be an emblem of Poseidon Hippios, whose statue at Pheneus was said to have been dedicated by Odysseus, *ἀπολέσθαι γὰρ ἵππους τῷ Ὀδυσσεῖ, καὶ αὐτὸν γῆν τὴν Ἑλλάδα κατὰ ζήτησιν ἐπιόντα τῶν ἵππων, ἱδρύσασθαι μὲν ἱερὸν ἐνταῦθα Ἀρτέμιδος, καὶ Εὐρίππαν ὀνομάσαι τὴν θεόν, ἔνθα τῆς Φενεατικῆς χώρας εὗρε τὰς ἵππους· ἀναθεῖναι δὲ καὶ τοῦ Ποσειδῶνος τὸ ἄγαλμα τοῦ Ἱππίου.* Pausanias (viii. 14, 6) further relates that when Odysseus had found his mares he allowed them to pasture in the land of the Pheneatae.

For federal money, see Achaean League (p. 352).

Imperial—Domna to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΦΕΝΕΑΤΩΝ.

Phigaleia or **Phialia**. See Achaean League (p. 352).

Imperial—Severus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΦΙΑΛΕΩΝ. *Type*—Severus and Plautilla. River Neda, naked figure, sometimes seated on rock holding sceptre (reed?) and emptying vase.

Psophis, on the right bank of the river Erymanthus, a tributary of the Alpheius, was the scene of the contest of Herakles with the Erymanthian boar.

Of this city there are archaic silver coins of the fifth century.

Stag, fore-part of stag or stag's head.	Χ, ΧΟ, ✱Ο, or ΧΟΦΙ (archaic forms of ΨΩ, ΨΩΦΙ) Fish in incuse square . Æ Tetrob. (62 grs.) Trihemiob. Obol. and ½ Obol.
Head of Pallas.	ΨΟΦΙΔΙΟΝ Club. . Æ Hemiobol.

(See Imhoof, *Zeit. f. Num.*, i. p. 117, 123.) The stag is symbolical of the worship of Artemis at Psophis, to which Imperial coins of the town also bear testimony. Fish too were sacred to Artemis (E. Gerhard, *Griech. Myth.*, §§ 335, 340, 341), but the type of a fish may also be referred to Aphrodite or the river-god Erymanthus, who had temples at Psophis (Paus., viii. 24).

Fourth Century, B. C.

Head of Pallas.	ΨΩΦ, ΨΩΦΙ, ΨΩΦΙΔ. Stag Æ ·65
Young male head.	ΨΩΦΙ Fish . . . . . Æ ·55
Bust of Herakles.	„ Boar running . . . Æ ·65

Imperial—Severus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΨΩΦΙΔΙΩΝ or ΨΩΦΕΙΔΙΩΝ. On a coin of Geta (Mion., *Suppl.*, 107) the reverse-type is Aegipan (?) holding a human head.

Stymphalus. The ancient city of Stymphalus was situated in the immediate vicinity of a lake, a river, and a mountain all bearing the same name, and a few miles south-east of Pheneus. It derived its name from Stymphalos, a grandson of Arkas. It is chiefly celebrated as the scene of the destruction by Herakles of the Stymphalian birds, which are described by Pausanias (viii. 22) as being as large as cranes and in

form resembling the ibis, but with stronger beaks and not crooked like those of the ibis. They were said to have fed upon human flesh. In Stymphalus there was an ancient temple of Artemis Stymphalia, under the roof of which the Stymphalian birds were represented. At the back of this temple stood stone statues of virgins with the legs of birds (Paus., viii. 22, 7).

Circ. B.C. 400–362.

Head of young Herakles in lion's skin.	ΣTYMΦAΛION Head and neck of Stymphalian bird springing from the calyx of a flower . . . Æ Triob.
Id.	ΣTYMΦAΛION Id. no flower T—Y . Æ Obol.
Id.	ΣT Id. . . . Æ ·55

Circ. B.C. 362.

Fig. 243.

Head of Artemis Stymphalia laureate and wearing earring with five pendants (Fig. 243).	ΣTYMΦAΛIΩN Herakles with lion's skin wrapped round left arm, striding to left and striking with uplifted club. Beneath, ΣO . . Æ Stater.
Similar head.	ΣTYMΦA Bow and quiver . Æ ·7

See also Achaean League (p. 352).

Tegea occupied the large valley in the south-east corner of Arcadia. The local mythology of the town is abundantly illustrated on its coins.

Circ. B.C. 400–370.

T Gorgon-head with snake on either side.	Three large E s back to back . . . . Æ Trihemiobol.
Laureate female head l., hair clubbed.	T . . . . . Æ Obol.
Helmet.	T . . . . . Æ Obol.
Owl.	E . . . . . Æ Hemiobol.

After circ. B.C. 370.

Head of Athena Alea.	TEΓEATAN Warrior, Kepheus, charging, armed with helmet, shield, and sword, on the ground between his legs, a spear and letter K Æ Triobol.
Head of Athena Alea.	TE—ΓE Owl on olive-branch . . . Æ Triobol.
Id.	„ Id. . . . . Æ ·65
Id. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, ix. Pl. II. 9.)	TEΓEA Kepheus charging as above, between legs APK . . . . Æ ·7

Same head facing.

Id. to r. in Corinthian helmet.

ΑΘΑΝΑΣ ΑΛΕΑΣ Head of Athena.

Head of Demeter with torch at her shoulder.

Head of Athena.

ΤΕΓΕΑΤΑΝ Infant Telephos suckled by hind . . . . . Æ ·7

ΤΕΓΕΑ Similar . . . . . Æ ·7

Owl . . . . . Æ ·8

ΤΕΓΕΑ Athena presenting the hair of Medusa to her young priestess Sterope, who receives it in an amphora. Æ ·65

ΤΕΓΕ Cock . . . . . Æ ·6

See also Achaean League (p. 352).

After circ. B.C. 146.

Head of Demeter with torch at shoulder.

ΑΛΕΟΣ Head of Aleos bearded and diademed.

ΤΕΓΕΑΤΑΝ Athena presenting hair of Medusa to Sterope as above, but the coin is of later fabric. In field magistrates' monograms . . Æ ·75

ΤΕΓΕΑΤΑΝ Athena and Kepheus both armed, between them Sterope receiving the hair of Medusa in an amphora . . . . . Æ ·9

Imperial—Severus, Domna, Caracalla, and Geta. *Inscr.*, ΤΕΓΕΑΤΑΝ.

The myths referred to on the above interesting coins are the following. Aleos, one of the grandsons of Arkas, was the founder of the city of Tegea, and of the famous temple of Athena Alea, a full description of which is given by Pausanias (viii. 45). His daughter Auge became the mother by Herakles of Telephos, who by command of Aleos was exposed on Mount Parthenium. Here he was suckled by a hind. The *τέμενος* of Telephos was still shown on the mountain in the time of Pausanias.

The son of Aleos was Kepheus, who on the silver coins is represented precisely as is Ajax, the son of Oïleus, on the coins of Opus (p. 285). The incident recorded on the bronze coins is related by Pausanias (viii. 47), *Τεγεάταις δέ ἐστι καὶ ἄλλο ἱερὸν Ἀθηνᾶς Πολιάτιδος· ἑκάστου δὲ ἄπαξ ἔτους ἱερεὺς ἐς αὐτὸ ἕσεισι. τὸ τοῦ Ἐρύματος ἱερὸν ὀνομάζουσι, λέγοντες ὡς Κηφεῖ τῷ Ἀλέου γένοιτο δωρεὰ παρὰ Ἀθηνᾶς ἀνάλωτον ἐς τὸν πάντα χρόνον εἶναι Τεγέ- ν· καὶ αὐτῷ φασὶν ἐς φυλακὴν τῆς πόλεως ἀποτεμοῦσαν τὴν θεὸν δοῦναι τριχῶν τῶν Μεδούσης.* Apollodorus (ii. 7) tells the story in greater detail, and says that Sterope, the daughter of Kepheus, received the hair in a brazen hydria.

Teuthis. See Achaean League (p. 352).

Theisoa. See Achaean League (p. 352).

Thelpusa took its name from the nymph Thelpusa, daughter of the river Ladon, an affluent of the Alpheius in western Arcadia. Demeter was worshipped at Thelpusa under the name of Erinys (Paus., viii. 25), and on the banks of the Ladon arose the myth of the pursuit of Demeter by Poseidon, when, to escape him, she assumed the form of a mare. But the god was not to be so deceived, and transformed himself into a horse.

The offspring of this union was the wondrous horse Arion, in the Arcadian dialect Ἐρίων. (See *Zeit. f. Num.*, i. p. 125.)

Circ. B.C. 400–370, *and later.*

Head of Demeter Erinys.	⊙ Prancing horse (Arion) above ΕΡΙΩΝ Æ Obol.
ΘΕΛ Id.	ΕΡΙΩΝ Prancing horse (Arion) . . Æ ·7

See also Achaean League (p. 352).

After circ. B.C. 146.

Head of Helios radiate, right.	ΘΕΛ in laurel-wreath . . . Æ ·7

Imperial—Severus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΘΕΛΠΟΥCΙΩΝ. *Type*—Young Pan resting on pedum and placing his hand on the top of a reed. This type has been explained by Imhoof-Blumer (*Zeit. f. Num.*, i. 134). It represents Pan in the act of seizing the nymph Syrinx, who in the same instant was transformed into a reed, Ὁ Πὰν οὖν ἐδίωκεν αὐτὴν δρόμον ἐρωτικόν, τὴν δ' ὕλη τις δέχεται δασεῖα φεύγουσαν. Ὁ δὲ Πὰν κατὰ πόδας εἰσθορών, ὤρεγε τὴν χεῖρα ὡς ἐπ' αὐτήν. Καὶ ὁ μὲν ᾤετο τεθηρακέναι καὶ ἔχεσθαι τῶν τριχῶν, καλάμων δὲ κόμην εἶχεν ἡ χείρ. (Achilles Tatius, viii. 6.)

CRETE.

[Hoeck, *Kreta*, Göttingen, 1828. R. Pashley, *Travels in Crete*, London, 1837. Wroth, W., *Cretan Coins. Num. Chron.* 1884, i. Wroth, W., British Museum *Catalogue of Greek Coins, Crete*, 1886.]

Mythology. The island of Crete was one of the chief seats of the worship of Zeus, who was believed to have been born of Rhea, the daughter of Mother Earth, on Mount Ida or Mount Dicte. He is hence called Κρηταγενὴς Ἰδαῖος or Δικταῖος on coins and inscriptions.

Hesiod (484) says that the infant god was concealed Αἰγαίῳ ἐν ὄρει, in the mountain that took its name from the Cretan wild goat, which appears so frequently on the coins of the island as a religious emblem. There the babe was nourished on the milk of the divine goat Amaltheia, and on the honey of the bees of the Idaean caves. The bee as well as the goat is therefore symbolical *in Crete* of Zeus-worship.

The Cretan Zeus took various forms. First he appears at Phaestus as a youth under the name of Velchanos, with a cock, the bird of dawn, upon his knees, clearly indicating him as the god of day. Elsewhere he is seen in the ordinary Hellenic form with eagle and sceptre or fulmen. Hera, as the consort of Zeus, was worshipped chiefly at Cnossus, where a festival called the ἱερὸς γάμος was celebrated.

The worship of Europa in Crete was of Phoenician origin, for in Phoenicia Astarte was also conceived of as riding on a bull. Europa, like the other Cretan goddess Diktynna, was originally a Moon-goddess, cf. her epithet Ἑλλωτίς. At Gortyna she takes the place of Hera as the wife of Zeus, who is there the god of the starry sky, Ἀστέριος. He it was

who carried off Europa from the shores of Phoenicia, and swam with her across the sea in the form of a splendid white bull, and finally, again changing his shape, obtained her love beneath the shade of the ancient Gortynian Plane-tree which never shed its leaves.

From the union of Zeus with Europa sprang Minos, the mighty monarch and lawgiver of Crete. Minos and his queen Pasiphaë (shining on all) are again solar and lunar in their natures, and mere variations of the same old myth. The fearful Minotaur too, offspring of Pasiphaë and the Cretan Bull (i.e. of the Moon by the Sun), must also be explained in a similar manner. His home is the labyrinth of the starry night-sky, in the midst of which, on Cnossian coins, a star or the crescent moon are explicatory symbols. In either hand he holds a globe, which sometimes also on vase representations is adorned with a star.

Yet another aspect of the cultus of Minos is that of a hunter in the guise of Apollo, the noon-day sun, shooting his swift arrows of light or chasing the nymph Diktynna along the mountains; cf. the coin of Eleutherna with a hunter on one side and a huntress on the other in eager chase amid the pine-clad summits of Ida (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, p. 28). Here Minos, as on many other Cretan coins, slides off into the Dorian Apollo, as elsewhere he becomes indistinguishable from Zeus. Little by little the Greek conceptions of the gods tend to supersede the native Cretan forms, and Apollo is seen no longer holding the characteristic globe of the sun, but seated with his lyre in pure Hellenic guise. Diktynna, the Moon-goddess, the protectress of hunters and fishers (δίκτυον, a fishing or hunting net), was also assimilated to the Hellenic Artemis, although her Cretan names Diktynna and Britomartis (sweet maid) continued to be applied to her down to the latest times.

Coinage. No region of the Greek world affords a more suggestive series of silver coins than this rich and beautiful island of Crete.

> 'Creta Jovis magni medio jacet insula ponto;
> Mons Idaeus ubi, et gentis cunabula nostrae.
> Centum urbes habitant magnas, uberrima regna.'
>
> (Virg., *Aen.*, iii. 104.)

Although there are no Cretan coins which can be safely ascribed to an earlier date than the first half of the fifth century, yet the number of mints and the magnitude of the issues during the entire course of the fourth century is astonishing and unexampled in any other region of Greece. Unfortunately we know so little of the internal history of the island that we are at a loss to assign the coins to precise chronological periods. Except in a few cases style is our only guide. But it seems tolerably certain that about the end of the fourth or the beginning of the third century the plentiful silver coinage above alluded to comes very generally to an end, and there are comparatively few Cretan coins which can be positively assigned to the third century.

Down to this time the weight-standard employed throughout the island had been the Aeginetic, or more properly a debased form of the Aeginetic approaching in weight to the Persic standard which prevailed along the south coasts of Asia Minor and in Cyprus. After the age of Alexander, whose coinage has left but slight traces in Crete (although the absence of Cretan coins in the third century suggests the inference

that the currency of the island was at this time Alexandrine), the Attic standard creeps in and replaces the older Aeginetic. In the second century a general revival of the coinage takes place[1], at first on the pattern of the new Athenian tetradrachms, which afterwards give place to local Cretan types. This coinage continues sporadically until the conquest of Crete by Q. Caecilius Metellus in B.C. 67, when autonomous issues for the most part appear to have been put an end to, until, in the time of the Empire (Augustus to Trajan), a new Romano-Cretan silver coinage makes its appearance.

The inscriptions on these late coins are sometimes in Greek and sometimes in Latin. The name of the Roman governor and that of the place of mintage are often added; *see* under Cydonia, Eleutherna, Gortyna, Hierapytna, Itanus, and Polyrhenium. Among these latest coin-types the following may be mentioned.

A *cistophorus* probably struck at Gortyna between B.C. 66 and the battle of Actium B.C. 31. *Rev. type*—Zeus Kretagenes hurling fulmen, between the usual serpents. *Inscr.*, ΚΥΔΑΣ ΚΡΗΤΑΡΧΑΣ ΚΡΗΤΑΙΕΩΝ. See Imhoof (*Mon. Gr.*, p. 210).

ΔΙΚΤΥΝΝΑ ΚΡΗΤΩΝ. Diktynna seated on rock holding javelin and infant Zeus on her arm and guarded on either side by the Curetes. The bronze coins usually bear the inscr., ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΚΡΗΤΩΝ, or simply Κ. Κ. *Selected types—Titus.* ΖΕΥϹ ΚΡΗΤΑΓΕΝΗϹ. Zeus standing naked hurling fulmen and surrounded by seven stars Æ 1·2. *Trajan.* Europa on bull; Goddess Rhea (?) holding infant Zeus between cornucopiae and eagle; infant Zeus seated on globe, seven stars above his head; Zeus enthroned; recumbent River-god; Dionysos standing holding kantharos and thyrsos, at his feet panther; Asklepios and Hygieia; Artemis Diktynna as huntress, inscr. sometimes ΔΙΚΤΥΝΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ. *Hadrian.* Gortys, the eponym of Gortyna, inscr. ΓΟΡΤΥϹ. Smaller Æ, Κ. Κ. Altar; Tripod; Stag, inscr. ΔΙΚΤΥΝΝΑ. Some of the silver coins of the Emperor Claudius, attributed conjecturally to Crete from their resemblance in style to others on which the name occurs, have a mark of value on the obverse, the drachm (circ. 84 grs.) reads ΑϹ. ΙΤ. ΚΔ (Assaria Italica 24 ?), and the ½-drachm ΑϹ. ΙΤ. ΙΒ (Assaria Italica 12 ?). If this explanation is correct, these coins must have been tariffed above their value, for had they been intrinsically worth 24 and 12 asses they should have weighed at least 90 and 45 grs. They are interesting as showing how persistent was the custom in the island of making use of the old Aeginetic weights. There are also silver pieces of Caius and Claudius reading ΓΑΙΟΣ or ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒ[ΑΣΤΟΣ] ΓΕΡΜ[ΑΝΙΚΟΣ] ΑΡΧ[ΙΕΡΕΥΣ] ΜΕΓ[ΙΣΤΟΣ] ΔΗΜ[ΑΡΧΙΚΗΣ] ΕΞΟΥ-[ΣΙΑΣ] ΥΠΑ[ΤΟΣ] (i.e. PONT. MAX. TR. POT. COS.), with, on the reverse, a seated figure of the Emperor in a curule chair, perhaps in the character of Zeus Kretagenes, surrounded by seven stars, or enthroned on a triumphal car drawn by four elephants with seven stars around. The weights are 42 grs. (½ Dr.), 120 grs. (1½ Dr.), and 160 grs. (Didr.).

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[1] The interesting series of decrees relating to the rights of asylum of the temple of Dionysos at Teos in Ionia on the one part, and twenty Cretan cities on the other, drawn up in the first half of the second century B.C., will be found collected in Le Bas-Waddington, *Inscr. Gr.*, iii. p. 28 sq. Taken in conjunction with the coins they afford conclusive proof of the autonomy of the towns of Crete during this period.

Chronological Table of the Coinage of Crete.

	480–400	400–300	300–200	200–67	Imperial.
Alassa?	...	...	...	...	Æ?
Allaria	...	...	...	Æ	
Aptera	...	Æ Æ	...	Æ Æ	
Arcadia	...	Æ			
Arsinoë	...	...	Æ		
Axus	...	Æ	Æ? Æ	...	Æ
Bianus	...	...	Æ		
Ceraea	...	Æ	Æ		
Chersonesus	...	Æ	Æ		
Cnossus	Æ	Æ Æ	Æ	Æ Æ	colon. Æ
Cydonia	...	Æ Æ	...	Æ Æ	Æ Æ
Eleutherna	Æ	Æ Æ	Æ	...	Æ
Elyrus	...	Æ Æ	...	Æ	
Gortyna	Æ	Æ Æ	Æ? Æ?	N? Æ Æ	Æ Æ
Hierapytna	...	Æ	...	Æ Æ	Æ Æ
Hyrtacina	...	Æ			
Itanus	Æ	Æ Æ	...	Æ	Æ
Lappa	...	Æ	...	Æ Æ	Æ Æ
Latus	...	...	...	Æ	
Lissus	...	...	...	Æ	
Lyttus	Æ	Æ Æ	Æ Æ		
Matalia?	...	Æ			
Naxus	...	Æ			
Olus	...	Æ Æ			
Phaestus	Æ	Æ Æ	Æ		
Phalasarna	...	Æ Æ			
Polyrhenium	...	Æ Æ	...	Æ	Æ Æ
Praesus	Æ	Æ Æ			
Priansus	...	Æ Æ	...	Æ	Æ
Pyranthus	...	...	Æ		
Rhaucus	Æ	Æ Æ			
Rhithymna	...	Æ Æ			
Sybrita	...	Æ Æ			
Tanus	...	Æ			
Tylissus	...	Æ			

Art. The art of the coins of Crete, as Mr. Poole has already pointed out, is essentially realistic. 'Its want of force is relieved by its love of nature. It excels in the portrayal of animal and vegetable subjects and delights in perspective and foreshortening,' *Num. Chron.*, 1864, p. 240. Professor Gardner, *Types of Greek Coins*, p. 161, also remarks, with O. Jahn, that the Cretan coins are affected by a somewhat crude local nature worship, and that there is always present a substratum of barbarism.

It would almost appear as if it were usual in Crete to employ a well-known and skilful engraver, such as ΝΕΥΑΝΤΟΣ or ΠΥΘΟΔΩΡΟΣ, to engrave the dies in the first instance, and as if these dies were subsequently copied and recopied by unskilled hands. How else are we to account for the occurrence of the most beautiful and the most barbarous coins of the same types at the same towns and within the same half century?

CITIES OF CRETE.

Alassa, Thalassa, or Lasaea, a town near the southernmost promontory of Crete, mentioned in Acts xxvii. 8. The Vulgate reads Thalassa. It is perhaps identical with the Lasus of Pliny (iv. 12). Imperial bronze coins; *Inscr.*, ΘΑΛΑCΗѠΝ (?). *Magistrates*, ΕΠΙ ΑΓΑΘѠΝΟϹ, ΕΠΙ ΝΕΟΚΥΔΟΥ ΘΑ Ρ(?). *Types*, Hexastyle temple, and Zeus enthroned, holding sceptre and ears of corn. This attribution is not quite satisfactory. (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, p. 56.)

Allaria. Site uncertain, known only from coins and inscriptions. This coin was formerly attributed to Lacedaemon, q. v.

Circ. B. C. 200.

Fig. 244.

Head of Pallas in crested Corinthian helmet (Fig. 244).
Id. (B. M. Cat., *Crete*, Pl. II. 2.)

Λ Α Herakles seated on rock resting on club . Æ Attic tetradr., 235 grs.
ΑΛΛΑΡΙΩΤΑΝ (sometimes retrogr.). Herakles standing resting on club . Æ Aeginetic Dr., 73 grs.

Apollonia. The uninscribed coins formerly attributed to a town called Apollonia on the north coast of Crete, seem to belong to the town of Naxus (p. 400).

Aptera. The 'wingless town' between Cydonia and Polyrhenium, is said by Steph. Byz. to have derived its name from the myth of the contest between the Muses and Sirens, in which the latter lost their wings and cast themselves into the sea.

Circ. B. C. 350–300.

ΑΠΤΕΡΑΙΩΝ or ΑΠΤΑΡΑΙΩΝ Female head wearing stephane and earring; on some specimens, artist's name ΠΥΘΟΔΩ[ΡΟΥ.

Female head.
Id.

ΠΤΟΛΙΟΙΚΟΣ or ΠΤΟΛΙΟΙΤΟΣ Armed warrior standing before a sacred tree, to the branches of which he raises his hand in adoration. (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. I. 4) . Æ Stater.
ΑΠΤΑΡΑ Bow . . . . Æ ½ Dr.
Id. . . . . Æ ·5

The head on the above coins is probably that of the Artemis of Aptera (Le Bas-Waddington, iii. p. 37, No. 75). The hero called Πτολίοικος is perhaps the oekist (πόλεως οἰκίστης) Apteras or Pteras (Paus., x. 5). The artist's name, Pythodorus, occurs also on contemporary coins of Polyrhenium.

Circ. B. C. 300–250.

Alexandrine coins. Symbol, armed man. (Müller, *Mon. d'Alex.*, Nos. 904–907.)

Circ. B. C. 200–67.

Head of Artemis of Aptera.	ΑΠΤΑΡΑΙΩΝ Warrior advancing . . Æ ½ Dr.
Id.	,, Apollo seated, lyre behind him . Æ ½ Dr.
Head of Zeus. (B. M. Cat., *Crete*, Pl. II. 11.)	,, Hermes standing with caduceus . Æ ½ Dr.

The bronze coins have on the *obv.* Head of Artemis, and on the *rev.* Warrior, Race-torch, Bee, Lyre, or Flying Dove.

Arcadia. An inland town midway between Rhaucus, Gortyna, Cnossus, and Lyttus.

Circ. B. C. 300.

Head of Zeus Ammon. (B. M. Cat., *Crete*, Pl. III. 7, 8.)	ΑΡΚΑΔΩΝ Pallas standing, resting on spear and shield . . Æ Drachm.

Arsinoë (?). This town is entirely unknown, and perhaps owes its existence to a misreading of Stephanus, s. v. Ἀρσινόη.

The following coins may not be Cretan at all.

Circ. B. C. 300–250.

Female head (Artemis ?) (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. I. 5.)	ΑΡ—ΣΙ Naked warrior standing, resting on shield and spear, up which a serpent twines . . . . Æ ·75–·6
Helmeted head. (Ib., Pl. I. 9.)	ΑΡΣΙ Two dolphins . . . Æ ·4

Axus. This town, called Ὄαξος by Herod. (iv. 154), Ϝαύξος, *Corp. Inscr. Gr.*, 3050, and Ϝάξος or Ἄξος on coins, lay slightly to the north of Mount Ida on the river Oaxus. (Virg., *Ecl.*, i. 66.) On the coinage, see Kenner, *Num. Zeit.*, viii. 15.

Circ. B. C. 300 *and* 200–67 (?).

Head of Apollo.	ΑΞΙΩΝ Tripod; in field, fulmen . Æ Stater.
Head of Zeus. (B. M. Cat., *Crete*, Pl. III. 12.)	Ϝ—Α Tripod, fulmen, and ΚΡΑ . . . Æ 30 grs.
Head of Apollo.	ΡΑΞΙΩΝ Tripod . . . Æ 10 grs.
Head of Zeus.	ΕΑΞΙΩΝ Tripod . . . Æ ·75
Id.	ΑΞ Winged fulmen . . Æ ·75

Imperial. Tiberius.

ΤΙ. ΚΑΙ. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Ε. ΚΟ. ΛΥ. Head of Tiberius. (*Rev. Num.*, 1885, Pl. VIII. 3.)	ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΩ ΚΡΗΤΕΣ. ΑΞΙ. Head of the Senate veiled . Æ 119 grs.

The letters Ε. ΚΟ. ΛΥ: stand for ΕΠΙ ΚΟΡΝΗΛΙΟΥ ΛΥΠΟΥ. Cornelius Lupus was Proconsul of Crete under Augustus and Tiberius (cf. Cydonia, p. 393).

Bianus or Biennus, on the south coast, midway between Hierapytna and Lebena. (Bursian, *Geog.*, ii. 579), the scene of the contest of Otos and Ephialtes with Ares.

Circ. B. C. 300–67.

Female head r.	ΒΙΑΝΙ Rose (?) . . . . . Æ ·55
Id.	ΒΙ in dotted circle . . . . Æ ·55
(P. Lambros, *Z. f. Num.*, vii. 357.)	

Ceraea. (Polyb., iv. 53; Eckhel, *D. N. V.*, ii. 306.) This town is placed by some near Polyrhenium, by others near Bianus.

Circ. B. C. 300.

Head of Artemis radiate, quiver at shoulder.	ΚΕΡΑΙΤΑΝ Arrow and spear-head . Æ Drachm.

Circ. B. C. 200.

Head of Artemis or Head of Apollo.	Κ or Κ—Є Spear and arrow-head Æ ·4

Chersonesus, on the north coast of the island, is said to have been the port of Lyttus. Its coins prove that from about the middle of the fourth century it was in the enjoyment of complete independence. In its vicinity was a temple of Britomartis, whose head appears on the coins (Strab., p. 479).

Circ. B. C. 350–300.

Head of Britomartis laureate, hair gathered up and tied in a bunch behind, the ends flying loose. (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. III. 12.)	ΧΕΡΣΟΝΑΣΙΟΝ Apollo naked, seated on omphalos, covered with net (ἀγρηνόν) and holding lyre on his knee . Æ Stater.
Head of Britomartis (rude work). (B. M. Cat., *Crete*, Pl. IV. 2, 3.)	ΧΕΡΣΟΝΑΣΙΩΝ, ΧΕΡΣΟ, etc., Herakles with lion's skin wrapped round l. arm, striding l., and striking with uplifted club . . . . Æ Stater.

This last type is slavishly copied from the coins of Stymphalus (p. 380).

Circ B. C. 300–220.

Head of Pallas.	ΧΕΡ Prow . . . . . Æ ·7–45
ΧΕΡ in monogram.	Eagle . . . . . Æ ·65

Cnossus, the centre of Cretan Zeus-worship, the reputed royal seat of Minos, and famous also for the mythical labyrinth constructed by Daedalos for the abode of the Minotaur, was in historical times the most powerful city in Crete. The town stood in a plain between the rivers Triton and Caeratus, near the centre of the northern coast of Crete.

Circ. B.C. 480–400.

The Minotaur in human form, with bull's head, running or kneeling on one knee and holding a large globe in each hand. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. VI. 32.)
Id.
Id. (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. I. 11.)

Labyrinth in the form of the swastika (solar symbol), a star or sun in the centre, and four deep square depressions at the corners . . Æ Stater.
Labyrinth of square form in incuse square . . . . . Æ Stater.
Head of Theseus in centre of labyrinth, all in incuse square . . Æ Stater.

Circ. B. C. 400–350.

ΜΙΝΩΣ King Minos seated on throne and resting on sceptre.

ΚΝΩΣΙΟΝ Head of Demeter, crowned with corn-leaves enclosed in labyrinthine frame . . . . . Æ Stater.

Cf. J. Friedlaender, *Zeit. f. Num.*, vi. p. 232.

Head of Demeter crowned with corn-leaves.
(B. M. Cat., *Crete*, Pl. IV. 10–13.)
Id. (*Ib.*, Pl. V. 1.)

Labyrinth formed like the swastika, or else square . . . . Æ Stater.

ΚΝΟΣΙΟΝ Bull's head (Minotaur) in the midst of labyrinth . Æ Stater.

Some of these coins bear magistrates' names—ΒΙΡ, ΒΡΙΩΝ, etc., bronze coins also occur with a head of rude work on either side.

Circ. B. C. 350–300.

Fig. 245.

Head of Hera, wearing stephanos adorned with flowers (Fig. 245).

Head of Apollo (?) laureate.
(*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. I. 16.)

Id.

Head of Pallas.

ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ Square labyrinth, on either side Α—Ρ, spear head, and fulmen . Æ Stater and Drachm.
ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ Young male figure (Theseus ?) naked to the waist, seated on square labyrinth resting on sceptre and holding Nike . . Æ Drachm.
ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ Square labyrinth . . . Æ ½ Dr.
„ Id. . . . Æ ½ Dr.

Star or Sun.

Square labyrinth . . . . . Æ ·4

Circ. B. C. 300–200.

After the close of the fourth century there is a break in the series of Cnossian coins, during which perhaps money of Alexander's types circulated in the island. About B. C. 220 the Cnossians allied themselves with

the Gortynians with the object of obtaining the mastery of the whole island, in which however they were for some time unsuccessful (Polyb., iv. 53). The following coins, with combined Gortynian and Cnossian types, record this alliance:—

Europa, with inflated veil, riding on bull; beneath, dolphins.	ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ Square labyrinth; above, Star or Sun . . . . . Æ ·7 (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. I. 13.)

Circ. B. C. 200.

About B. C. 200 the Athenian Cephisodorus concluded a treaty of alliance between Athens on the one part and Attalus I, king of Pergamus, Ptolemy V, the Aetolians, the Rhodians and the Cretans, on the other (Paus., i. 36), against Philip V of Macedon. It is noteworthy that apparently about this very time the towns of Cnossus, Cydonia, Gortyna, Hierapytna, Polyrhenium, and Priansus, all adopt the types of the Athenian tetradrachms of the 'new style.' Those of Cnossus may be thus described.

Fig. 246.

Head of Athena as on coins of Athens. (Fig. 246.)	ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ Owl on amphora, on which A. In field, square labyrinth, all in olive-wreath . . Æ Attic tetradr.

Circ. B. C. 116–67.

The next and latest class of Cnossian tetradrachms (Attic wt.) cannot be ascribed to an earlier date than about B. C. 116, for several of the extant specimens are found to be superstruck on coins of Antiochus IX, Philopator, B. C. 116–96 (*Zeit. f. Num.*, v. p. 148), nor can the series extend beyond B. C. 67, when Crete was conquered by the Romans.

Fig. 247.

Head of Zeus r., diademed; in field, sometimes NIKA.	ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ Square labyrinth. (Fig. 247.) . . . . Æ Spread tetradr.

Fig. 248.

Head of Apollo, with flowing hair; laureate, across field, ΠΟΛΧΟΣ (magistrate's name, or possibly epithet of Apollo=Πολιοῦχος).	ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ Labyrinth of circular form. (Fig. 248.) . . Æ Spread tetradr.

It is to this last period of Cretan autonomy that all the large bronze coins of Cnossus, *inscr.* ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ, belong.

Head of Zeus.	Labyrinth . . . . . Æ ·85–·55
Id. in front, fulmen.	Eagle, wings open . . Æ 1·05

Magistrates' names, ΚΥΔΑΣ, ΜΝΗΣΙΘΕΟΣ, ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩΝ, ΘΑΡΣΥΔΙΚΑΣ, etc.

Head of Artemis, quiver at shoulder.	Quiver with strap; magistrates, [Τ]ΑΥΡΙΑΔΑ[Σ], ΘΑΡΣΥΔΙΚΑΣ, etc. . . . . Æ ·85
Id.	Caduceus winged . . . . . Æ ·6

Cnossus a Roman Colony.

Of Cnossus as a Roman Colony (Strab., x. 477) coins are known of M. Antonius and Augustus with names of Duumviri. *Inscr.*, C. I. N. C EX. D. D.=Colonia Julia Nobilis Cnossus (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 213). There are also imperial coins of Augustus and Tiberius with the legend ΓΝΩΣΙΩΝ or ΓΝΩΣΣΙΩΝ.

Cydonia, an important town on the northern coast of Crete, near the western end of the island, owed its foundation to Kydon, the son of Akakallis, daughter of Minos (Paus., viii. 53).

Circ. B.C. 350–300.

Dionysiac female head, crowned with vine-leaves and grapes; behind, artist's signature, ΝΕΥΑΝΤΟΣ ΕΠΟΕΙ, or mon. (*Z. f. N.*, ii. Pl. I. 8.)	ΚΥΔΩΝ Kydon as a naked archer stringing his bow; before him, sometimes a dog . Æ Stater and Drachm.

Fig. 249.

Dionysiac ivy-crowned head.	ΚΥΔΩΝ Infant suckled by bitch. (Fig. 249.) . . . . . Æ Stater.
Head of Athena Kydonia. (Paus., vi. 21. 6.)	ΚΥΔΩΝ Similar, above Star or Sun . Æ Drachm. (B. M. Cat., *Crete*, Pl. VII. 7.)
Ivy-crowned head.	K or Bucranium, three crescents . . . Æ Trihemiob.
Female head.	ΚΥΔΩ Amphora . . Æ Obol.

Young male head (Kydon).	ΚΥΔΩ Bitch seated . . . . Æ ·5

Miletos, the brother of Kydon, the founder of the city of that name in Ionia, was said to have been suckled in Crete by a wolf. Of his brother Kydon no such story is told; but, unless we accept the coin-type as referring to Miletos, we must infer that a similar myth was related of Kydon also. The animal, however, on the coins seems to be clearly a bitch and not a wolf.

Circ. B. C. 300–200.

At Cydonia, as at Cnossus, there appears to be a break of about a century, during which no coins (except perhaps of Alexander's types) were issued.

Circ. B. C. 200–67.

About B. C. 200 Cydonia struck tetradrachms of the Athenian type (see Cnossus, p. 390). *Inscr.*, ΚΥΔΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ; Symbols in field, Kydon suckled by bitch (or wolf?) or Zeus hurling fulmen; on the obverse is the magistrate's name, ΑΙΘΩΝ (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. II. 2. 4). The following tetradrachms belong to the last period of autonomy before the Roman Conquest.

Head of Artemis Diktynna, with bow and quiver at shoulder; across field, magistrate's name ΠΑΣΙΩΝ. (B. M. Cat., *Crete*, Pl. VII. 16.)	ΚΥΔΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ Artemis Diktynna standing, holding long torch. Dog seated beside her, all in olive-wreath. Æ Spread Tetradr.

Cydonia was the centre from which the worship of Diktynna, known in some parts of Crete as Britomartis, 'sweet maid' (Solinus, *Polyh.*, c. 11), spread throughout the island (see p. 383). Her temple stood on Mount Tityrus near Cydonia (Strab., p. 479).

The types of the remaining bronze coins of the last century and a half of Cretan independence refer for the most part to the lunar worship of Diktynna.

Owl.	ΚΥΔΩ, ΚΥ, etc. Crescent moon and star Æ ·6
Head of Diktynna, or Apollo.	„ Id. . . . . Æ ·85
Head of Dionysos, ivy-crowned.	„ Id. . . . . Æ ·65
Female head in stephane.	„ Grapes . . . . Æ ·5

Imperial Times.

Augustus to Domna. *Inscr.*, ΚΥΔΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ. *Types*, Kydon suckled by bitch. Under the Proconsul Cornelius Lupus, and under Laches in the reign of Tiberius, silver coins were issued; *obv.* ΤΙΒΕΡΙΩ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩ ΕΠΙ ΚΟΡ ΛΥΠΩ and ΕΠΙ ΛΑΧΗΤΙ; *rev.* ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΩ ΚΡΗΤΕΣ ΚΥ or ΚΥΔΩΝΕΑΤΩΝ. *Type*, a veiled and bearded bust of the Senate, Crete being a Senatorial Province. There are also silver coins reading Κ(οινον) ΚΡΗΤΩΝ Ε(πι) ΚΟΡ. Λ. See also Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 215.

Note the very unusual use of ἐπί followed by a dative case.

Eleutherna, an important town on the northern slopes of Mount Ida. The place was also called Apollonia, and the coins show that Apollo was the great god of the city.

Circ. B. C. 480–400.

Apollo or Minos as hunter, carrying globe or stone and bow; on either side a fir tree, beside him a dog.	ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡ (retrogr.) Artemis Diktynna as huntress, shooting with bow, beside her a small animal: all in beaded square . . . . Ar Stater.

The apparent archaism of this coin may be partly due to its rude execution. It is figured in *Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. II. 5.

Circ. B. C. 400–300.

Head of Apollo, laureate. (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. II. 6.)	ΕΛΕΥ, ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΝΑΙΟΝ, etc. Apollo or Minos standing, holding globe and bow . . . Ar Stater, Dr. and Obol.
Head of Zeus (style of the end of the century).	ΕΛΕΥ Id. . . . . Ar Stater. (B. M. Cat., *Crete*, Pl. VIII. 7.)
∃–Λ Bunch of grapes.	Similar type . . . . . Æ ·7 (*N. C.*, 1884, Pl. II. 1.)

Circ. B. C. 300–200.

Head of Apollo. (B. M. Cat., *Crete*, Pl. VIII. 13.)	ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΝΑΙΩΝ Apollo seated on netted omphalos, beside which is his lyre. He holds globe, beside him a bow. Æ ·7

There are no silver coins of this century.

Imperial.

Tiberius. Ar Drachm struck under the Proconsul Cornelius Lupus. *Inscr.*, ΤΙ. ΚΑΙΣ. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ Ε(πι)ΚΟΡ. Λ. *Rev.*, ΘΕΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΕΛΕΥΘ.

Elyrus. The most important town of south-western Crete.

Circ. B. C. 400–300.

ΕΛΥΡΙΟΝ Head of Cretan wild goat; beneath, spear-head.	Bee . . . . . Ar Drachm. (B. M. Cat., *Crete*, Pl. VIII. 15.)
Bee.	ΕΛΥΡΙΟΝ Goat standing before tree, and raising his fore-foot against it . Ar Drachm.

Circ. B.C. 200–67.

Head of Poseidon.	ΕΛΥΡΙΩΝ Trident . Æ Attic Tetradr.

Gortyna or Gortys occupied a central position near the river Lethaeus. It rivalled Cnossus in wealth and importance.

Circ. B.C. 480–400.

Europa, riding on bull. (Fox, Pl. X. 109.)	ΑΜϟΑϽ ΟΤ ΜΟИVΤϘΟΛ (Γόρτυνος τὸ παῖμα) on the four sides of a square, within which, lion's head facing, all in incuse square . . Æ Stater.
ИVΤϘΟΛ Bull recumbent.	Id. (*N. C.*, 1884, Pl. II. 7) Æ Drachm.
,, Id.	Lion's head, facing, incuse square . Æ ½ Dr.

Others of similar types without inscription.

The inscription on the remarkable stater above described is of the highest epigraphic and numismatic interest. Lenormant supposes παῖμα to be derived from παίειν, to strike, as κόμμα from κόπτειν. Cf. ΣΕΥΘΑ ΚΟΜΜΑ on a coin of Seuthes, king of the Thracian Odrysae (p. 240). The signification of both these words appears to be '*something struck*,' and so '*a coin*.' The reading σαῖμα for σῆμα is inadmissible, as the sigma is nowhere rounded in archaic times.

Circ. B.C. 400–300.

FIG. 250.

Europa, in sorrowful attitude, seated amid the branches of an ancient tree on the trunk of which on one specimen ϨΟϘVΜϨΤ (=Τίσυροι ?). On one of the branches sometimes an eagle, on other coins a large eagle's head, in front of the trunk.	ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΟΝ (retrogr.) Bull in various attitudes, often skilfully foreshortened . . . Æ Stater and Drachm. (Fig. 250, and Gardner, *Types*, Pl. IX. 18–20, 24).

Europa sometimes holds a sceptre surmounted by a bird and wears upon her head a polos, showing that she was regarded at Gortyna in the light of a powerful goddess and as the consort of Zeus.

Europa seated in tree, in commercio cum aquila expansis alis. On some specimens, bull's head beneath.	Bull . . . . . Æ Stater. (B. M. Cat., *Crete*, Pl. X. 8.)
Female head, crowned with corn leaves.	ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ Bull's head and neck, or bull irritated by fly . . . Æ Dr.

The above types are illustrated by a passage in Pliny (xii. 1. 5): 'Est Gortynae in insula Creta juxta fontem platanus una *insignis utriusque linguae monimentis*, numquam folia dimittens, statimque ei Graeciae fabulositas superfuit Jovem sub ea cum Europa concubuisse.' Von Sallet (*Z. f. N.*, vi. 264) has suggested that the inscription on the tree may refer to Mount Tityrus in the north of Crete, but such an explanation seems improbable. Poole prefers to regard it as one of the names carved on the bark of the old tree apparently alluded to by Pliny (*l. c.*).

It would seem, according to the Gortynian version of the myth, that Zeus, after carrying off Europa, in the form of a Bull, approached her again in the shape of an Eagle. In honour of Europa a festival called Hellotia was celebrated at Gortyna, in which the lunar origin of her worship is conspicuous. As works of art some of the above described staters, with the goddess seated in the tree, deserve the highest praise, the majority of the extant specimens are however extraordinarily careless in design and execution.

To this period may be also ascribed the following stater, usually attributed to Euboea (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 223).

Bull lying l., with head turned back.	EVR(?) Head of Europa, hair rolled, the whole in incuse square Æ 184 grs.

The inscription on this coin has hitherto been read EVB, and the coin consequently assigned to Euboea. The emendation here suggested is due to Prof. Gardner; but as I have not had an opportunity of examining the legend on the original, I cannot unhesitatingly accept the new reading.

BRONZE. B. C. 400–300.

Europa seated on trunk of tree, eagle beside her. (B. M. Cat., *Crete*, Pl. XI. 5.)	ΓOPTY Europa, with inflated veil, riding on bull, the whole in wreath. Æ ·65

SILVER. *Circ.* B. C. 300–200 (?).

Head of Zeus r., laureate.	ΓOPTYNIΩN Europa on bull, as above Æ Drachm.

Circ. B. C. 200.

Tetradrachms of Athenian types. *Inscr.*, ΓOPTYNIΩN. *Symbol*, Butting bull (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LVI. 32).

Circ. B. C. 200–67.

FIG. 251.

Head of Zeus, laureate. (Mionnet, II. 278.)
Id., diademed. (Fig. 251.)

Id. (Cf. *N. C.*, 1884, Pl. II. 9)

Id. (B. M. Cat., *Crete*, Pl. XI. 9.)

Head of Medusa facing. (*Ib.*, Pl. XI. 10.)

ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ Bull standing . . . Æ Stater (?) 133 grs.
„ Pallas standing holding Nike, resting on shield, beside her, serpent. Mag. ΘΙΒΟΣ, all in olive-wreath . . . . Æ Tetradr.
ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ Naked hunter with bow and arrows in hand, seated on rocks, quiver at his shoulder; in field, B. Magistrate's name ΘΙΒΟΣ. . . . Æ Attic Drachm.
ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ Naked male figure (Gortys?) striding r. holding spear, shield before him . Æ Attic Drachm.
Γ—Ο Eagle with spread wings devouring serpent; all in border of rays. . . . . Æ Attic ½ Drachm.

The gold stater described above may be only a cast in gold from a silver coin. It is catalogued by Mionnet (II. 278), and there is a sulphur cast of it in the British Museum.

Bronze. Heads of Zeus, Artemis Britomartis, and Hermes, called Hedas at Gortyna (*Etym. Mag.*, 315, 28). *Rev.*, Pallas standing holding serpent; Naked warrior with shield before him; Bull; Europa on bull; Bull and caduceus, etc.

Circ. B. C. 66.

ΡΩΜΑΣ Head of Roma wearing winged helmet, adorned on side with elephant's head; in front mon. $\overline{\text{KA}}$ (*Z. f. N.*, x. 119.)

ΓΟΡΤΥΝ Ephesian Artemis, as on gold staters of Ephesus; in field, Bee and elephant's head, all in wreath . . Æ Attic Tetradr.

The Elephant's head is the family emblem of the Caecilii Metelli. There can be no doubt therefore that these tetradrachms were struck at Gortyna after the conquest of Crete by Q. Caecilius Metellus, B. C. 67, and while he was organizing the government of the island, which was constituted a Roman Province in B. C. 66. Livy (*Epit.*, 100): 'Q. Metellus perdomitis Cretensibus liberae in id tempus insulae leges dedit.' It is not clear why the Ephesian Artemis appears on the reverse. (Friedlaender, *Zeit. f. Num.*, x. 119.)

Between B. C. 66 and 31 Cistophori appear to have been struck at Gortyna by ΚΥΔΑΣ (Cicero, *Phil.*, v. 5, and viii. 9) who was ΚΡΗΤΑΡΧΑΣ or President of the *κοινὸν τῶν Κρηταιέων* (see Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 210).

Imperial. Tiberius. Æ struck under the Proconsul Cornelius Lupus. ΤΙΒΕΡΙΩ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩ ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩ[Ν; *rev.*, ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩ ΚΡΗΤΕΣ. Ε(πι)ΚΟΡ. ΛΥ.

Caligula and Germanicus, under Augurinus ΕΠΙ ΑΥΓΟΥΡΕΙΝΩ ΓΟΡΤ. Here again we have *ἐπί* with a dative; see p. 393. The name Augurinus occurs also on coins of Hierapytna and Polyrhenium.

Claudius Æ. *Rev.*, Augustus seated, or in quadriga of elephants surrounded by seven stars (Mion., vi. 676, 433 and 434), and Æ with Augustus seated holding aplustre and sceptre (*Zeit. f. Num.*, xiii. Pl. IV. 7). Trajan Æ. *Rev.*, ΓΟΡΤΥC, naked warrior.

Hierapytna, about five miles west of Cape Erythraeum, was, after its annexation of Praesus (Strab., x. p. 479), in the second century B. C. one of the largest cities of Crete.

Circ. B. C. 400–350.

IP—AΠ—V between the limbs of a triskelis, the whole in wreath.	Fore-part of a boar r. in wreath (*Zeit. f. Num.*, xiii. Pl. IV. 8.) . . . . . Æ Stater 174·5 grs.

Before circ. B. C. 300.

Fig. 252.

Head of Zeus laureate, closely resembling in style the coins of the Aenianians (B. C. 302–286), p. 248.	IEPA Palm-tree with eagle at its foot. (Fig. 252.) . . . . . Æ Stater.

Circ. B. C. 200.

Tetradrachm of Athenian types. Magistrates, ΣΗΝΟΦΙ or KYPANNIΣ. *Inscr.*, IEPAΠY. *Symbol*, Eagle. Cf. remarks under Cnossus (p. 390).

Circ. B. C. 200–67.

Female head turreted. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LVI. 33.)	IEPAΠYTNIΩN Palm-tree and eagle. Magistrate's name, in nom. or gen. case, and mon. Æ Spread Tetradr. 232 grs.
Id. (B. M. Cat., *Crete*, Pl. XII. 2.)	IEPAΠYTNIΩN Id. Æ Didr. 116 grs.
Id.	„ Id. Æ Dr. 57 grs.

Among the names on these coins are—APIΣTAΓOPAΣ, AΣBANTOΣ, IMEPAIOΣ, KΛOYMENIΔAΣ, KYΔANTOΣ, MENEΣΘENHΣ, ΣAMA-ΓOPAΣ, and ΦAYOΣ.

Imperial. Æ Divus Augustus, ΘEOΣ ΣEBAΣTOΣ KPHTΩN EΠI KOPNHΛ ΛY *Rev.* TAN KPHTAΓENHΣ IEPA. Head of Zeus. Caligula, Æ. EΠI ΦΛAOYIOY and EΠI AYΓOYPINOY. *Types*, Eagle and Palm-tree.

TAN is apparently a Cretan form of ZAN=Ζήν (Eckhel, *D. N. V.*, ii. p. 301).

Hyrtacina, a little to the west of Elyrus, seems to have been in close political and religious connection with it, for the coinage of the two cities is identical in type.

Circ. B. C. 350–300.

YPTAKINIΩN (sometimes retrogr.) Head of Cretan wild goat; behind, spear-head.	Bee. *Symbol:* sometimes in field . . Æ Drachm. (B. M. Cat., *Crete*, Pl. XII. 5.)

Itanus, at the eastern extremity of Crete, was an ancient Phoenician station, probably a factory for the purple trade (Herod., iv. 151). It

afterwards rose to be a city of some standing. In the vicinity was a sanctuary of Athena Salmonia, a sea-goddess (cf. ἅλς). From the coins it is also evident that a marine god, allied perhaps to the Phoenician Dagon, was worshipped at Itanus.

Zeus, called Δικταῖος, was also revered on the neighbouring Mount Dicte on the confines of the territories of Itanus and Praesus (Strab., x. 478, and Inscr., Pashley, i. 290).

Circ. B. C. 480–430.

Sea-god (Glaukos or Triton?) upper part human, and ending below in fish's tail.	Conventional Star or Sun in incuse square . . . . . Æ Stater. (*N. C.*, 1884, Pl. II. 10, 11.)

Circ. B. C. 430–400, *or later.*

Fig. 253.

Sea-god as above, striking downwards, with trident. (Fig. 253.)	ITA or ITANION Two sea-monsters face to face; magistrate sometimes EYΦAMO (Mion. under Corcyra). Æ Stater, Drachm., and ½ Dr.
ITANION Id. Same Fish-divinity.	Same type . . . . . Æ Stater.
	Star . . . . . Æ Obol.

Circ. B. C. 400–300.

Head of Athena Salmonia in crested Athenian helmet. (B. M. Cat., *Crete*, Pl. XIII. 5.)	ITANIΩN Eagle looking back; in field usually, fish-god, all in incuse square . Æ Stater, Dr. and ½ Dr.
Id.	Star . . . . . Æ Obol.

Young head laureate.	Star . . . . . Æ ·5

Circ. B. C. 300–250.

Into this period fall the tetradrachms of the types of Alexander the Great's coins with a triton as accessory symbol (Müller, *Mon. d'Alex.*, Nos. 901–903).

Circ. B. C. 200–67.

Head of Athena, as on late coins of Athens.	Sea-god or triton carrying trident and blowing conch-shell . Æ ½ Drachm.

Imperial. Faustina Junior, Æ. *Rev.* ITA[NIΩN] The three charities.

Lappa, an inland town in western Crete, has not left many numismatic monuments.

Circ. B. C. 400–300.

Female head r.	Bull's head facing, one horn turned downwards . . . . . Æ Dr.

Circ. B. C. 200–67.

Head of Apollo (?). (B. M. Cat., *Crete*, Pl. XIII. 11.)	ΛΑΠΠΑΙ Apollo standing, playing lyre. Mag. ΣΥΛΩΚΟΣ . . . Æ ½ Dr.
Head of Bull.	Λ . . . . . Æ ½ Dr.
Id.	Tripod . . . . . Æ ·55
Head of Apollo (?).	ΛΑΠΠΑΙΩΝ Lyre . . . Æ ·8
Id.	ΛΑ Bull's head, tripod, or lyre Æ ·6

Imperial. Augustus; Tiberius (*Rev. Num.*, 1885, p. 160); Domitian. *Type*, Archaic Pallas; Domitia; and Commodus. *Inscr.*, ΛΑΠΠΑΙΩΝ.

Lasaea. See Alassa.

Latus, near the northern coast, looking east across the great gulf near the eastern end of the island (Bursian, *Geog.*, ii. 573). Its harbour was called Kamara (*Λατίων τῶν πρὸς Καμάρᾳ*; Le Bas-Waddington; *Inscr. Gr.*, v. 74).

Second Cent. B. C.

Head of Artemis or Eleuthuia (Eileithyia), who had a temple at Latus. *Corp. Inscr. Gr.*, 3058.	ΛΑΤΙΩΝ Hermes carrying caduceus Æ ·55 (*N. C.*, 1884, Pl. II. 13.)
Head of Artemis in stephane.	Λ Α Bust of Hermes . . . Æ ·4

Lissus, on the south coast, near the western end of the island.

Second Cent. B. C.

Female head (Diktynna?).	ΛΙΣΙΩΝ Dolphin . . . . Æ ·7
ΛΙΣΙ Pilei of the Dioskuri.	ΛΙΣΙ Bow and quiver crossed Æ ·6

Lyttus, one of the largest cities of Crete, stood at the foot of Mount Aegaeum, about 100 stadia south-east of Cnossus. The silver coins of Lyttus are plentiful; but, like those of most other inland towns of Crete, they are of rude fabric and style. It is therefore somewhat difficult to classify them chronologically. They probably, however, belong to the last half of the fifth and to the fourth century B. C.

Circ. B. C. 450–330, *or later.*

Eagle flying. (*N. C.*, 1884, Pl. III. 1.)	ΛVTTSΘN later ΛVTTIΘN Boar's head in incuse square . . . . . Æ Stater, Dr., ½ Dr., and Æ ·55

Circ. B. C. 300–250.

Tetradrachms with types of Alexander (Müller, 900). *Symbol*, Boar's head.

From B. C. 300 to 220, when the city was destroyed by its powerful neighbour Cnossus, the coins of Lyttus are rare.

Circ. B. C. 300–220.

Boar's head. (B. M. Cat., *Crete*, Pl. XIV. 6.)	ΛΥΤΤΙΩΝ Eagle standing, wings open . . . . Æ Attic Drachm.
ΛΥΤΤΙΩΝ Eagle, with spread wings. Head of Zeus.	Boar's head . . . . . Æ ·7
	ΛΥΤΤΙΩΝ Eagle, with open wings; in field, boar's head . . . Æ ·7

The Eagle refers to the cultus of Zeus Δικταῖος, the Boar's head may symbolize the worship of Artemis, τερπομένη κάπροισι (*Il.*, vi. 204).

Matalia (?) (Ptol., iii. 17, § 4), a Cretan town a few miles south of Phaestus. Von Sallet (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1885, p. 359) suggests that certain silver staters reading ΜΩΔΑΙΩΝ or ΜΩΔΑΛΩΝ, apparently of Cretan style, may belong to this town.

Circ. B. C. 400–300.

Rude head of Zeus.	ΜΩΔΑΙΩΝ Bucranium . Æ Stater

Naxus. This town is mentioned by Suidas and by the scholiast of Pindar (*Isthm.*, vi. 108); its coins are of rude work, and seem to belong to the early part of the fourth century B. C.

Head of Apollo, r., laur. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1885, p. 125.)	ΝΑΚΜϟΟΝ, ΝΑΚΞΙΟΝ (sometimes retrogr.) or no inscription. Tripod of rude work . . . . . Æ Stater, Drachm., and ½ Drachm.

Olus, on the north-east coast between Chersonesus and Minoa. It was celebrated for a temple of Britomartis, which contained a wooden statue of the goddess by Daedalos (Paus., ix. 40. 3).

Circ. B. C. 330–300.

Head of Britomartis, bound with fillet and wreath of bay, at her shoulder quiver. (*N. C.*, 1884, Pl. III. 2.)	ΟΛΟΝΤΙΩΝ Zeus aëtophoros, enthroned as on coins of Alexander, in field monogram . . . Æ Stater.
Id.	ΟΛ (in mon.) in wreath . Æ 34 grs.
Id.	Star . . . . . Æ Obol.
Id.	ΟΛΟΝΤΙ Similar . . . . . Æ ·5
Id.	ΟΛΟΝ Dolphin in incuse square Æ ·4

Phaestus, one of the most ancient and illustrious of the Cretan towns, stood on the river Lethaeus, west of Gortyna. The coinage begins in the fifth century, and during the whole of the fourth it is plentiful; but it ceases suddenly early in the third, about which time apparently the town was destroyed by the Gortynians. The Eponym of Phaestus was a son of Herakles, and the exploits of that divinity form the usual subjects of its coin-types.

Circ. B. C. 450–400.

Europa riding on bull. (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. III. 6.)	ΑϺϟΑƆΟΤΙΛΟϟΤΜϟΑ[Ɔ] (Φαιστίων τὸ παῖμα) on the four sides of a square, within which lion's head facing; all in incuse square . . . Æ Stater.

This coin (the ethnic excepted) resembles the earliest money of Gortyna, and shows that in the fifth century the two towns were intimately connected.

ƧTMƧAↃ (= Φαιστι . . .) Europa seated on rocks, raising her hand to a bull, which advances towards her.

Hermes (?) seated on rocks holding caduceus (?) in l., his r. slightly raised. Æ Stater.
(*N. C.*, 1884, Pl. III. 9.)

Circ. B.C. 400–300.

Herakles, naked, with bow and club, standing; his lion's skin hanging behind him.

ИOKITMIAↃ Bull feeding, his forelegs tied with a rope or chain, the whole sometimes in wreath . . . Æ Stater.

Id.

Bull's head, filleted . . . Æ Stater.

Herakles, naked, facing, with club, bow, and lion's skin, between an enormous serpent and a tree.

Bull tethered, all in wreath Æ Stater.

Herakles, wielding club, attacking coiled serpent.

Bull . . . . . Æ Stater.

Fig. 254.

Herakles, contending with Hydra; the latter is assisted by a crab.

ΦAIƐTION or (ΩN) Bull (Fig. 254). Æ Stater.

When Herakles with the help of Iolaos destroyed the Lernaean hydra, a gigantic crab came to the assistance of the hydra and wounded Herakles in the foot. (Apollod., ii. 5, 2.)

The tethered bull on the above coins is the famous Cretan bull, bound by Herakles.

Fig. 255.

ƷONAXAƎƎ Youthful god naked, seated on stump of ancient tree, and holding a cock on his l. knee.

ΦAIƐT (retrogr.) Bull walking (Fig. 255) or rushing . Æ Stater.

Herakles, naked, seated at rest on the ground, his bow and quiver hanging on a column, or sometimes on a tree beside him. Behind him, on some specimens, a large amphora.

ΦAIƐ Similar . . . . Æ Stater.
(Gardner, *Types*, Pl. IX. 8.)

Fig. 256.

ΤΑΛΩΝ Naked winged male figure, Talos, striding along, and about to hurl a stone.	ΦΑΙΣΤΙΩΝ Rushing bull. (Fig. 256.) Æ Stater.
Young male head, Phaestos or Herakles. (*N. C.*, 1884, Pl. III. 7, 8.)	ΦΑΙΣ (retrogr.) Bull's head facing . Æ Drachm, ½ Drachm, and Obol.

Circ. B. C. 300–250.

Talos, rushing to right, hurling stones. (*N. C.*, 1884, Pl. III. 11.)	ΦΑΙCΤΙΩΝ Dog on the scent . Æ ·7

Zeus was worshipped at Phaestus in youthful form and under the Semitic name of Velchanos, Γελχάνος ὁ Ζεύς παρὰ Κρησίν (Hesych. s. v.). The coins show that the correct form of the name is not Γελχάνος but Ϝελχάνος. The cock, the bird of dawn, indicates that the worship of Velchanos partook of a solar character. Another Cretan conception originally solar was Talos (cf. Hesych. Τάλως ὁ ἥλιος), the wondrous man of brass, the work of Hephaestos, who guarded the island of Crete, running swiftly round it thrice every day and hurling stones at all strange vessels which approached its shores (cf. Apollonius, iv. 1638 ; Apollod., i. 9, 26). The Cretan form of the name (if in the nominative) would appear from the coins to have been Talon and not Talos.

The dog, which is the reverse type of the bronze coins, was, like Talos, the work of Hephaestos and the guardian of the Cretan Zeus (De Witte, *Rev. Num.*, 1840, p. 188).

On a silver stater in the Gréau Collection (No. 1567) the dog appears between the legs of Talos.

Phalasarna, at the north-west extremity of the island, possessed a temple of Diktynna and a strong port (Bursian, *Geog.*, ii. 553). Its coin-types refer to the worship of Diktynna and Poseidon.

Circ. B.C. 400–300.

Head of Diktynna, her hair bound with cord passing twice round it.	ΦΑ Trident . . . . Æ Stater. (B. M. Cat., *Crete*, Pl. XVI. 7.)
Id. hair rolled.	„ Id. (*Ibid.*, XVI. 8). Æ Drachm.
Id.	„ Id. . . . . Æ ½ Drachm.

Id.	ΦΑ Helmet . . . . . Æ ·6
Φ. (B. M. Cat., *Crete*, Pl. XVI. 10.)	Dolphin . . . . . Æ ·45

Polyrhenium. The territory of this important town occupied the greater part of the western end of the island. The temple of Diktynna

is the only public building mentioned by Strabo. Towards the close of the third century (before *circ.* B.C. 220) we hear of Polyrhenium allying itself with Lyttus against Cnossus, to which city it had previously been subject.

Circ. B.C. 400–350.

Head and neck of bull.

Head of Demeter crowned with corn.
Head of Diktynna, hair rolled, signed ΓΥΘΟΔ[ΩΡΟΥ]. See also Aptera, p. 386.

ΓΟΛ Female head, hair in sphendone, or rolled . . . . . Æ Drachm.
Head and neck of bull . Æ Drachm.
Bull's head facing, horns filleted . . (*N. C.*, 1884, Pl. I. 7.) Æ ½ Dr.

Circ. B.C. 350–300.

Head of Zeus, laureate. (Gardner, *Types*, Pl. IX. 21.)

ΓΟΛΥΡΗΝΙΟΝ Bull's head facing, horns filleted.
Head of Pallas.
Bull's head facing.
Round shield, on which bull's head.
So-called '*Boeotian*' shield.

ΓΟΛΥΡΗΝΙΟΝ Bull's head facing, horns filleted. Magistrate, ΧΑΡΙΣΘΕΝΗΣ, beneath, spear-head . . Æ Stater.
ΓΟΛΥΡΗΝΙ Spear-head Æ Drachm. (B. M. Cat., *Crete*, Pl. XVI. 15.)
ΓΟΛΥΡΗΝΙ Bull's head filleted Æ ·65
ΓΟΛΥ Spear-head . . . Æ ·65
ΓΟΛΥΡΗ Spear-head. . . Æ ·5
,, Goat's head r., and spear-head . . . . . Æ ·5

Circ. B.C. 200.

Tetradrachms of Athenian weight and types. (B. M. Cat., *Crete*, Pl. XVII. 2.) *Inscr.*, ΓΟΛΥΡΗΝΙΩΝ. *Symbol*—Artemis shooting with bow and arrow. See remarks under Cnossus (p. 390).

Circ. B.C. 200–67.

Young male head, probably a portrait of Philip V of Macedon as Apollo, with bow and quiver at shoulder. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXII. 26.)
Bust of Diktynna facing, bow and quiver at shoulder. (B. M. Cat., *Crete*, Pl. XVII. 3.)

ΓΟΛΥΡΗΝΙΩΝ Female figure seated, holding Nike. In ex. fulmen . . . Æ Attic tetradr.

ΓΟΛΥΡΗΝΙΩΝ Apollo (?) naked, carrying palm-branch. Æ ½ Attic Drachm.

The Polyrhenian types point to the worship of Artemis Diktynna, Zeus, and Apollo (?). The artist Pythodoros was employed also at the mint of Aptera.

Imperial.

Silver of Divus Augustus with legend, ΘΕΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΕΠΙ ΚΟΡΝΗΛΙΟΥ ΛΥΠΟΥ, ℞. ΤΑΝ ΚΡΗΤΑΓΕΝΗΣ ΠΟΛΥΡ, in combination with the head of Zeus Kretagenes. Wt., 147 grs. Respecting ΤΑΝ, see above under Hierapytna (p. 397).

Praesus. The territory of this city occupied the greater part of the eastern end of Crete bordering upon that of Itanus. Its coins point chiefly to the worship of Zeus Δικταῖος, whose temple stood on Mount

Dicte, east of the town. The god is represented enthroned and holding an eagle on his hand. Other divinities also appear. The city was destroyed by the Hierapytnians probably in the second century B.C.

Circ. B.C. 400–300.

Head of Medusa, with snakes in her hair. (*N. C.*, 1884, Pl. III. 13.)

Herakles as on reverse of preceding. (B. M. Cat., *Crete*, Pl. XVII. 6.)

Zeus Diktaeos enthroned, holding eagle and sceptre. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XVII. 8, 9.)

Head of Apollo (?). (*Ibid.*, Pl. XVII. 10.)

Id.

Bull with head lowered, beneath, infant Zeus (?).

Head of Apollo (?).

Head of Demeter crowned with corn-leaves, copied from Syracusan dekadrachms.

Id. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XVIII. 3.)

Naked Herakles kneeling and shooting with bow, his lion's skin flying over l. arm. All in linear square . . . Æ Stater.

ΓΡΑΙϟ Flying bird, in linear square . Æ Stater.

ΓΡΑΙΜΙΟΝ (retrogr.) Bull, or fore-part of Cretan goat . . . . . Æ Stater and Drachm.

ΓΡΑΙϞΙ Fore-part of goat, and spear-head . . . . . Æ Stater.

Goat's head in wreath . . Æ ½ Dr.

ϞΙΑΡ⅂ Herakles kneeling and drawing bow, in incuse square . Æ Stater. (*Rev. Num.*, 1885, Pl. VIII. 8.)

ΓΡΑΙΣΙΩΝ Herakles naked, standing wielding club and holding bow . . Æ Drachm.

ΓΡΑΙΣΙ Rushing bull. *Symbol*, Rose Æ Stater and Drachm.

„ Bee . . . Æ ½ Drachm.

Head of Apollo. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XVIII. 5.)

ΓΡΑΙΣΙΩΝ Fulmen . . . . Æ ·7

Priansus. This inland city stood on the left bank of the largest of the northern affluents of the river Catarrhaktes (Bursian, *Geog.*, ii. p. 563) near Mount Dicte. By Kiepert it is wrongly placed on the coast. In Strabo, p. 478, for Πραίσῳ and Πραίσιοι read Πριάνσῳ and Πριάνσιοι (Leake, *Num. Hell.*, p. 32).

Circ. B.C. 350–300.

Persephone (?) enthroned beneath palm-tree, caressing serpent which rises to her hand. (Gardner, *Types*, Pl. IX. 2, 5.)

Female head. (B. M. Cat., *Crete*, Pl. XVIII. 8.)

Female head.

ΓΡΙΑΝΣΙΕΩΝ Poseidon standing with himation around him, holding trident and dolphin . . . . Æ Stater.

ΓΡΙΑΝΣΙΕΩΝ Palm-tree between dolphin and rudder . . . . Æ Dr.

ΓΡΙΑΝΣΙΕΩΝ Trident . . Æ Dr.

Female head. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XVIII. 10.)

ΓΡΙΑΝΣΙΕΩΝ Palm-tree, or Poseidon, in attitude of attack with his trident Æ ·65

The goddess fondling the serpent may be Persephone approached by Zeus in the likeness of a serpent, a subject also represented on a coin of Selinus in Sicily (p. 148): or possibly Hygieia, for there was a temple of Asklepios at Leben near Priansus.

Circ. B. C. 200.

Tetradrachms with Athenian types. *Inscr.*, ΠΡΙΑΝΣΙ. Magistrates, ΠΥΡΓΙΑΣ-ΚΛ (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LVI; XXXIV).

Imperial.

Hadrian. *Inscr.*, ΠΡΙΑΝΣΙΕΩΝ. *Types*—Dolphin and Rudder.

Pyranthus, near Gortyna (Steph. Byz., s. v.) and Priansus, with which latter its coin-types prove that it was closely connected.

After circ. B. C. 300.

Head of Zeus. (B. M. Cat., *Crete*, Pl. XVIII. 13.)	ΠΥΡΑΝ (in mon.) and aplustre on either side of palm-tree . . . . Æ ·55

See also De Witte, *Rev. Num.*, 1845, and Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 220.

Rhaucus was an inland town midway between Gortyna and Cnossus. Although its coin-types refer to the worship of Poseidon it does not appear to have possessed a port until it took possession of Tylissus, which cannot have been before the early part of the fourth century (see Tylissus). It is, however, by no means unusual to meet with the cultus of Poseidon at inland towns (cf. the various Thessalian towns, Mantineia, etc.). In the year B. C. 166 Cnossus and Gortyna made a combined attack upon Rhaucus and divided its territory between them (Polyb., xxxi. 1).

Circ. B. C. 400–300.

Poseidon Hippios, naked, holding trident, and standing beside his horse.	PAYKION Trident (on earlier specimens in incuse square) Æ Stater. (Gardner, *Types*, Pl. IX. 3.)
Head of Poseidon.	PAYKIΩN Trident and two dolphins . Æ Drachm.
Head of Poseidon, trident at shoulder.	PAYKIΩN Two dolphins Æ ½ Drachm.
Youthful head facing.	Trident in incuse square Æ ½ Drachm.
Female head.	PAYKION Trident . . Æ Obol.

Head of Poseidon. (B. M. Cat., *Crete*, Pl. XIX. 7.)	PAYKIΩN Trident between two dolphins . . . . . Æ ·8
PAYKIΩN Horse's head.	Dolphin and trident . . . . Æ ·65
PAYK Two dolphins.	Trident . . . . . Æ ·5
PAY Dolphin.	Id. . . . . Æ ·5

Rhithymna, on the northern coast west of Eleutherna.

Circ. B. C. 400–300.

Head of Apollo. (B. M. Cat., *Crete*, XIX. 8.)	PI Apollo, or Minos, as hunter, holding bow and globe . . . Æ Stater.
Head of Pallas (rude work).	PI Trident . . . . Æ Drachm.
Id.	„ Two dolphins . . . . Æ ·55
Id.	IP Trident . . . . . Æ ·4

Sybrita, an inland town on the western slopes of Mount Ida, south of Eleutherna, seems to have been a city of some importance in the fourth century B.C. The coins show that Dionysos and Hermes were chiefly worshipped there.

Circ. B.C. 400–350.

Head of Dionysos, bearded and crowned with ivy, in very high relief.	Head of Hermes, wearing broad petasos, in very high relief . Æ Stater.

This remarkable coin is in the Hunter Collection. Another specimen in the cabinet of M. L. de Hirsch reads ΣΥΒΡΙΤΙΟΝ on the reverse.

Circ. B. C. 350–300.

Dionysos, bearded, seated on chair, holding thyrsos and kantharos. (Gardner, *Types*, Pl. IX. 4, 14.)	ΣΥΒΡΙΤΙΟΝ Hermes, wearing chlamys, standing with patera and caduceus, his petasos hanging behind his neck . Æ Stater.
Dionysos, carrying thyrsos, riding on galloping panther. (Gardner, *Types*, Pl. IX. 4, 14.)	ΣΥΒΡΙΤΙΩΝ Hermes, with chlamys behind him, stooping forward and placing his l. foot on a rock, while he ties his sandal; in front caduceus . Æ Stater.
Head of panther.	Grapes . . . . . Æ Obol.
Head of Hermes wearing petasos, caduceus at his shoulder.	ΣΥΒΡΙΤΙΩΝ Jawbone of Boar, or Wine-skin (?) . . . . . Æ ·5

Tanus, mentioned only by Steph. Byz., appears from the following coins to have been distinct from Itanus, with which it has been generally identified (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 220).

Circ. B. C. 400–300.

Head of young Dionysos.	TAN Globule between three crescents Æ Obol.
Young male head r.	TAN[I]T Head of Hermes . Æ Obol.

Thalassa (see Alassa).

Tylissus, on the north coast of Crete between Rhaucus and the sea, is usually thought to have been annexed by the latter city at an early date; but as the coins of Tylissus belong unquestionably to the fourth century, the town must have retained its autonomy at any rate down to that time.

Circ. B. C. 400–300.

Head of Hera wearing stephanos adorned with floral devices. (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. II. 8.)	ΤΥΛΙΣΙΟΝ (or ΩΝ) sometimes retrogr. Naked male figure standing holding the head of a Cretan goat in his right hand, and a bow in his left. In field, a tree or spear-head . . Æ Stater.

THE ISLANDS OF THE AEGAEAN SEA.
(CYCLADES AND SPORADES.)

[Borrell, H. P., in *Num. Chron.*, v. 173 sqq. Bröndsted, Reisen und Untersuchungen in Griechenland, Paris, 1826 and 1830. British Museum, *Catalogue, Greek Coins, Crete and the Aegaean Islands*, London, 1886, by W. W. Wroth.]

The coinage of the islands called the Cyclades and the Sporades consists of several well-marked and easily distinguished classes. First, there are the globular and massive staters of the archaic period, struck on the Aeginetic standard in Ceos, Naxos, Paros, Siphnos, and Melos, at which last the weight of the stater rises to 222 grs.

The coins of this period present an incuse square on the reverse, usually, but not in all cases, divided, as on the earliest coins of Aegina, into triangular compartments, some of which are deeply indented. It is remarkable that all these earliest insular coinages belong to an age before the commencement of a coinage in Crete. Aegina, and not Crete, must therefore be regarded as the cradle of the archaic silver money of all the central portion of the Aegean Sea with its numerous islands and once teeming maritime population.

The majority of the coins of this early period come from two important hoards, one of which was discovered in the island of Thera in the year 1821, and the other in the island of Melos. There can be little doubt that these two finds represent in the main the principal currencies of the island states during the seventh and sixth centuries B. C. Borrell (*Num. Chron.*, vi. 134) has fortunately preserved a record of the contents of the Thera find, which is of the highest numismatic interest; and more recently Mr. W. Wroth (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, p. 269) has given fuller descriptions and photographs of all the specimens indicated in Mr. Borrell's memorandum. Of the Melos find an exact account has not been kept.

The coins found at Thera were briefly as follows:—

Aeginetic Standard.

Aegina . . .	541 staters	of the early Tortoise type. (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. XII. 15.)
Argos (?) or Delos (?)	23 „	*Obv.* Two dolphins. *Rev.* Incuse square. (*Op. cit.*, Pl. XII. 12.)
Ceos	1 „	*Obv.* Amphora. *Rev.* Incuse square. (*Op. cit.*, Pl. XII. 14.)
Naxos . . .	14 „	*Obv.* Kantharos. *Rev.* Incuse square. (*Op. cit.*, Pl. XII. 7.)
Paros . . .	2 „	*Obv.* Goat above dolphin. *Rev.* Incuse square. (*Op. cit.*, Pl. XII. 13.)
Siphnos . . .	3 „	*Obv.* Flying eagle. *Rev.* Incuse square. (*Op. cit.*, Pl. XII. 8.)
Uncertain . . (Cyme in Aeolis ?)	41 „	*Obv.* Half horse. *Rev.* Two incuse squares, large and small, each containing a star. (*Op. cit.*, Pl. XII. 1.)
Uncertain . .	48 „	*Obv.* Forepart of lion, head reverted, some inscribed VΛO or OVΛ=Ulo . . ., Oly . . . ., Ogu . . ., or possibly Gyth . . . (Gythium ?) *Rev.* Rough incuse square, on one specimen containing a star. (*Op. cit.*, Pl. XII. 3, 4, 5.)

Phoenician Standard.

Uncertain (Naxos ?)	. .	1 stater	*Obv.* Head of Satyr, with pointed ear of extremely archaic style. *Rev.* Rough incuse square. (*N. C.*, 1884, Pl. XII. 17.) Wt. 211 grs. (corroded).
Uncertain	. .	1 ,,	*Obv.* Boar's head. *Rev.* Rough incuse square, 223 grs. (*Op. cit.*, Pl. XII. 9.)
Uncertain	. .	2 ,,	*Obv.* Large fish's head, with fish's tail above. *Rev.* Rough incuse square, 227 grs. (*Op. cit.*, Pl. XII. 6.)

Euboic Standard.

Carystus Euboeae (?)		1 Didrachm	*Obv.* Cock. *Rev.* Incuse square.
Uncertain	. .	82 Drachms	*Obv.* Boar's head. *Rev.* Rough incuse square. (*Op. cit.*, Pl. XII. 10, 11.)

Total 760 coins.

The four staters of Phoenician weight (circ. 230 grs. max.) are of extremely archaic work, examples possibly of the original Aeginetic stater before its reduction or degradation to circ. 196 grs. They are considerably heavier than any of the coins of Aegina itself, but they may serve to indicate the source of the Aeginetic standard.

From the age of the Persian wars, down to the middle of the fourth century, while the Aegaean islands were tributary to Athens, Siphnos alone appears to have enjoyed the right of coinage, striking Aeginetic staters and Attic drachms with types on both sides, that on the reverse enclosed in a well-marked incuse square. The other islands do not again begin to coin money much, if at all, before circ. B. C. 350, nor indeed can we point to many silver coins which are anterior to the year B. C. 308, when Ptolemy liberated Andros from the Macedonian garrison; soon after which the Cyclades passed under the mild rule of the Ptolemies, who appear to have allowed them to retain a modified autonomy and the right of coining their own money.

It now becomes somewhat difficult to distinguish what monetary standards were employed in the various islands in the third century B. C. The tetradrachm at Tenos attains 254 grs., at Paros 240 grs., and at Syros 246 grs. The heaviest didrachms, those of Paros, reach 118 grs., and the drachms 58 grs.

At Melos, on the other hand, the heaviest tetradrachms do not exceed 227 grs., while at Andros, Delos, Ios, and Naxos, the didrachms weigh about 110 grs. (max.), and the drachms 55 grs. (max.). Some of the islands would seem therefore to have made use of a light form of the Attic standard, while others struck their money on the Rhodian standard, which in this period was identical with the Ptolemaic. The time to which these issues belong coincides with that of the greatest Rhodian influence and commerce in these waters. At Ceos, Paros, Syros, and Tenos, the coins are certainly too heavy to be classed as Ptolemaic, and clearly show that, although the islands, from the time of Ptolemy II., down to about B. C. 200, formed part of the dominions of the kings of Egypt, the Ptolemaic rule can have been little more than nominal. There are no silver coins of the Cyclades which can be safely assigned to a later date than about B. C. 200. It is to be inferred therefore that

the new Athenian silver money and the plentiful issues of the Cretan towns superseded about this time all other local coinages in the Aegaean sea.

	700–480	480–400	400–300	300–200	After 200	Imperial
Amorgos	...	...	Æ			
Aegiale	...	...	...	Æ	...	Æ (?)
Arcesine	...	...	...	Æ		
Minoa	...	...	...	Æ	...	Æ
Anaphe	...	...	...	Æ		
Andros	...	...	...	Æ	...	Æ
Ceos	Æ	...	Æ	Æ		
Carthaea	Æ	...		Æ		
Coresia	Æ	...	Æ	Æ		
Iulis	Æ	...	Æ			
Poeëessa	...	...	Æ			
Cimolos	...	...	Æ			
Cythnos	...	...	Æ	...	...	Æ
Delos	Æ ?	...	Æ	Æ	Æ	
Gyaros	...	...	...	Æ		
Ios	...	...	...	Æ	...	Æ
Melos	Æ	...	Æ	Æ	...	Æ
Myconos	...	...	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
Naxos	Æ	...	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
Paros	Æ	...	Æ	Æ	...	Æ
Pholegandros	...	...	...	Æ		
Seriphos	...	...	...	Æ	Æ	
Sicinos	...	...	...	Æ		
Siphnos	Æ	Æ	...	Æ	...	Æ
Syros	...	...	...	Æ	Æ	Æ
Tenos	...	...	...	Æ	Æ	Æ
Thera	...	...	Æ	Æ	...	Æ

Amorgos. The island of Amorgos, east of Naxos and the Cyclades, contained on its western coast three cities, Aegiale in the north, Minoa in the middle, and Arcesine in the south. Down perhaps to the latter part of the fourth century these towns, as is evident from the following bronze coins, as well as from inscriptions, formed a single political community, but afterwards the three towns appear each as an independent state.

Before circ. B.C. 300.

Star and crescent.
Head of Asklepios.
Cupping vessel, *σικύα*.

AMO Two thrysi crossed . Æ ·65
„ Bee . . . . . Æ ·4
„ Id. . . . . Æ ·5

Aegiale, in Amorgos:

After circ. B.C. 300.

Head of Zeus or Asklepios. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XX. 1.)
Aegipan standing or seated as above, or Head of Asklepios laureate. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XX. 2, 3.)

Head of Pallas.
Turreted female head.

AIΓI Aegipan seated cross-legged, playing the syrinx . . . Æ 33 grs.
AIΓI, AI, etc. Cupping vessel, *σικύα* (a conical vase, inverted; with narrow mouth); in field sometimes, coiled serpent . . . . . Æ ·65
AIΓI Owl . . . . . Æ ·65
„ Lion's head and neck . Æ ·5

For Imperial coins, possibly of Aegiale, see under Aegialus in Paphlagonia, p. 432.

Arcesine, in Amorgos:

After circ. B.C. 300.

Head of young Dionysos.	ΑΡΚΕ Kantharos and thyrsos . Æ ·75

Minoa, in Amorgos:

After circ. B.C. 300.

Head of bearded Dionysos.	ΜΙΝΩ Kantharos . . . Æ ·65

Imperial, J. Paula and J. Maesa. *Inscr.*, ΜΙΝΟΗΤΩΝ, ΕΠΙ. ΤΙ. ΦΛΑ. ΕΡΓΙΝΟΥ. ΑΡΧ(*οντος*) Apollo Kitharoedos.

On the coins of Amorgos see P. Lambros, Νομίσματα τῆς νήσου Ἀμοργοῦ, Athens, 1870, and *Num. Zeit.*, ii. p. 349.

Anaphe, a small island east of Thera and south of Amorgos (Apollonius, *Argon.*, iv. 1709 sq.; Strab., x. 484). Special worship of Apollo as Ἀἰγλήτης and Ἀναφαῖος.

After circ. B.C. 300.

Head of Apollo Aegletes, facing. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XX. 8.)	Α—Ν or ΑΝΑΦ Krater; above, bee . Æ ·6

Andros, the largest and most northerly of the Cyclades. The chief god of the island was Dionysos, within whose sanctuary was a fountain which ran wine every year during the feast of the Θεοδαίσια (Plin., ii. 103; xxxi. 2, 16; Paus., vi. 26: Λέγουσι δὲ καὶ Ἄνδριοι παρὰ ἔτος σφίσιν ἐς τοῦ Διονύσου τὴν ἑορτὴν ῥεῖν οἶνον αὐτόματον ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ.) In B.C. 308 Ptolemy freed Andros from its Macedonian garrison. This seems to be the date at which its coinage begins:—

After circ. B.C. 308. *Ptolemaic or Rhodian Standard.*

Head of young Dionysos, ivy-crowned. (B. M. *Cat.*, Pl. XX. 10.)	ΑΝΔΡΙΩΝ Artemis (?) standing, wearing short chiton, leaving one breast bare, resting on lance and sacrificing Æ 100·6 grs.
Id. Behind Φ. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XX. 9.)	ΑΝΔΡΙ Panther . . Æ 52 grs.

The bronze coins have usually heads of Dionysos, young, or bearded, on the obverse, and on the reverse filleted thyrsos, amphora, or kantharos, and on the latest coins Apollo Kitharoedos.

Imperial, Hadrian to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΑΝΔΡΙΩΝ, Isis facing. Cf. the Hymn to Isis discovered by Ross in Andros (*Class. Mus.*, p. 34 sq.).

Ceos. In addition to the coins of the four cities of Ceos, Carthaea, Iulis, Coresia, and Poeëessa, there are numerous bronze coins belonging to the end of the fourth and to the third century B.C. struck in the name of the island.

Head of Aristaeos, bearded. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXI. 1–5.)	ΚΕΙ, ΚΕΙΩΝ, etc. Fore-part of dog (star Sirios) surrounded by rays Æ ·65

In this island Aristaeos was worshipped as a pastoral divinity and especially as a protector against the scorching heat of the sun during the dog-days. Clem. Alex., *Stromatt.*, vi. p. 630: Πάλιν ἱστοροῦσιν Ἕλληνες, ἐκλειπόντων ποτὲ τῶν ἐτησίων ἀνέμων Ἀριστᾶον ἐν Κέῳ θῦσαι Ἱκμαίῳ Διί. The head on the coins may, however, be taken for that of Zeus Ἱκμαῖος, the sender of cool breezes and refreshing dew and rain, whose worship was combined with that of Aristaeos. The bearded head may therefore be called either Zeus or Aristaeos, but when, as on coins of Carthaea, a youthful beardless head is represented, it is also probably intended for Aristaeos, who, according to Pindar (*Pyth.*, ix. 64), was regarded by some as Zeus, by others as Apollo:—

Νέκταρ ἐν χείλεσσι καὶ ἀμβροσίαν στάξοισι, θήσονταί
τέ νιν ἀθάνατον
Ζῆνα καὶ ἁγνὸν Ἀπόλλων', ἀνδράσι χάρμα φίλοις
ἄγχιστον, ὀπάονα μήλων,
Ἀγρέα καὶ Νόμιον, τοῖς δ' Ἀριστᾶον καλεῖν.

Carthaea, on the south-east coast of Ceos, would seem, from the plentiful issue of silver coins there in early times, to have been once a city of considerable commercial activity. Here, as elsewhere in the Aegean islands, the standard employed in the sixth century is the Aeginetic.

Circ. B. C. 600–480. *Aeginetic Standard.*

Amphora, beside which, sometimes, a dolphin. (B. M. Cat. Pl. XXI. 6.)	Incuse square, divided into eight triangular parts, some deeply indented, or of the later 'mill-sail' pattern, with the letters ΑΚ or ΘΡΑΚ in the spaces . . Æ Stater and divisions.
Bunch of grapes, dolphin often beside it. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXI. 19.)	Incuse square quadripartite or of 'mill-sail' pattern Æ Dr., ½ Dr., Obol. etc.

After circ. B. C. 300. *Attic Standard reduced*[1].

Bearded Head of Aristaeos or Zeus Ἱκμαῖος, r. (Leake, *Num. Hell.*, Ins. Gr. p. 6.)	ΚΑΡΘΑΙ Dog (star Sirios), encircled by rays; in field l., ΑΝ . . . Æ 117·8 grs.
Beardless head of Apollo or Aristaeos, laureate. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXI. 22.)	ΚΑΡΘΑ Dog (star Sirios), encircled by rays. Beneath, bee, symbol of Aristaeos . . . . . Æ ·8
Head of young Dionysos, r. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XXI. 23.)	ΚΑΡΘΑ Grapes and star . . Æ ·75
Bearded head r. laureate. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XXI. 25.)	ΚΑΡΘΑΙ between rays of a star . . Æ ·55

[1] If the following remarkable coins, which are said to have been lately found in the island of Ceos, are genuine, they would prove that the Attic standard *of full weight* was in use in Ceos in the third century B.C. I confess, however, that I have very grave suspicions that all these coins are very clever modern forgeries. The style of the work is far from satisfactory.

Carthaea:

Bearded head r., with long hair concealing ears.	ΚΑΡΘΑ Aristaeos bearded, wearing short chiton, kneeling with one knee on back of Bull, holding up its head with his left hand, and raising his r. arm as if about to slaughter it: in field Γ . . . . . Æ 130·2 grs.

Coresia, an independent city of Ceos, once of great commercial importance, but in Strabo's time only the harbour of Iulis.

Circ. B.C. 600–480. *Aeginetic Standard.*

Fig. 257.

ϙ—O (often obliterated), Sepia, beside which, dolphin.	Incuse square, usually of 'mill-sail' pattern. (Fig. 257.) . . . . . Æ Stater, Dr., ½ Dr., and Obol.
ϙ—O Dolphin. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXII. 6.)	Incuse square, in which sometimes K . Æ 5·4 and 4·3 grs.

Before circ. B.C. 300.

Sepia. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XXII. 10.)	K—O Bunch of grapes . . Æ ·45

Circ. B.C. 300–200.

Youthful or bearded head (see Carthaea). (*Ibid.*, Pl. XXII. 11.)	KOPH Grapes and bee . . . Æ ·75
Id.	„ Star . . . . . Æ ·6

Iulis stood on a height in the interior of the island of Ceos. In early times it must have been less important than its neighbours on the coast, for it does not appear to have struck silver in any quantities. At a later period it rose to be the chief city of the island.

Before circ. B.C. 480. *Aeginetic Standard.*

IOV (?) AI (retrogr.) one-handled vase.	Incuse square, diagonally divided into four parts . . . . . Æ Stater.

Before circ. B.C. 300.

Youthful or bearded head (see Carthaea). (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXII. 18.)	IOYAI Bee or dog-star . . Æ ·65–·4
Head of Dionysos. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XXII. 16.)	„ Grapes . . . Æ ·65–·4

Poeëessa, on the south-west side of Ceos.

Before circ. B.C. 300.

Head of Aristaeos (?).	ΠO, ΠOEϵ, etc. Star or grapes . Æ ·6

Female head r., her hair bound with cord twisted twice round it.	KAPΘA Male figure, naked to waist, seated l. on chair without back and holding sceptre before him: in field E . . Æ 64·7 grs.
Iulis: Bearded head r., laureate.	IOY Bee; in field l., head of dog (star Sirios); beneath, KI: border of dots. Æ 131·3 grs.

Cimolos, a small island contiguous to Melos, also called Echinusa from the number of fossil specimens of the Echinus or sea-urchin found on its shores.

Before circ. B. C. 300.

Bee or star.	KI Echinus (sea-urchin), or no type . Æ ·45
Head of Hermes.	KIMΩ Dolphin . . . . . Æ ·7
Head of Pallas.	KIMΩAI Trident . . . . Æ ·7

Cythnos, between Ceos and Seriphos.

Before circ. B. C. 300.

Head of Apollo or of Pallas. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXII. 20–24.)	KY, KYΘN, KYΘNIΩN Lyre, grapes, rose, bee, or dog-star, etc. . Æ ·65
Dog. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XXII. 25.)	KY Rose . . . . . Æ ·45

Imperial, Augustus. *Inscr.*, KYΘNIѠN.

Delos. During the early period of Delian independence, before the Persian wars, if coins were struck at Delos none have been identified as Delian. It may be questioned, however, whether the series of archaic silver staters having for type two dolphins described above under Argos (p. 366) should not rather be attributed to the island of Delos. From B. C. 478 down to the close of the fourth century no Delian money is to be looked for, as, throughout that time, it was almost always subject to Athens. Shortly before B. C. 300 the island became independent and remained autonomous until it was handed over to the Athenians by the Romans in B. C. 166.

Circ. B. C. 300 *or rather earlier*—B. C. 166.

Rhodian or Ptolemaic Standard.

Lyre. (Borrell, *N. C.*, v. 175.)	ΔHAI Between the bars of a wheel . Æ Drachm.
Head of Apollo, of good style.	Δ—H Lyre . . . . . Æ Dr. 51 grs. and Æ ½ Dr. 25 grs.
Id.	ΔHAIΩN Id. . . Æ ¼ Dr. 12 grs.
Head of Apollo. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXIII. 1.)	Δ—H Palm-tree . . . . . Æ ·65
Id. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XXIII. 3.)	„ Lyre . . . . . Æ ·65–·45
Head of Artemis.	„ Palm-tree, above, swan . Æ ·45

The tree is of course the sacred palm *πρωτόγονος φοίνιξ, ὠδῖνος ἄγαλμα δίας* (Eur., *Hec.* 458 sq.), beneath which Leto gave birth to Apollo and Artemis. The swan in the tree marks it out as especially sacred to Apollo.

After circ. B. C. 166.

Head of Apollo, beneath TPIA.	AΘE Owl on amphora . . . Æ ·

Respecting this attribution see the *Mittheilungen d. deutsch. arch. Inst.*, vi. 238. It appears that these coins are found in Delos. It is therefore supposed that they were struck there under Athenian rule.

Gyaros, a mere barren rock, and poorly inhabited even in ancient times.

Circ. B.C. 300–200.

Turreted female head.		ΓΥΑΡΙΩΝ	Perseuswith patera (?) and harpa . . . Æ ·65
Head of Artemis. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXIII. 7.)		,,	Quiver with strap Æ ·5
Id.		,,	Harpa of Perseus Æ ·5
Stag.		,,	Ear of corn . . Æ ·5

Ios, south of the Cyclades and north of Thera, derived its chief fame from its ancient traditions respecting the birth of Homer of an Ietan mother and of his burial in the island. Hence the poet's head upon its coins.

Circ. B.C. 300–200. *Ptolemaic or Rhodian Standard.*

ΟΜΗΡΟΥ	Head of Homer, diad. (*Z. f. N.*, v. Pl. I. 3.)	ΙΗΤΩΝ	In laurel-wreath Æ 104 grs.
,,	Id.	,,	Id. . . . . Æ 54 grs.
,,	Id.	,,	Athena Polias, in front, palm-tree . . . . . Æ ·85 (Ross, *Inscr. Gr. ined.*, Fasc. II. n. 93.)
,,	Id. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXIII. 11.)	ΙΗΤΩΝ	Palm-tree . . . Æ ·65–·4

The Palm-tree alludes to the more ancient name of the island, Phoenice (Steph. Byz., s.v.).

Imperial—Trajan to Faustina Jun. and Lucilla. *Inscr.*, ΙΗΤΩΝ. Similar types.

Melos. This important island, first colonized from Phoenicia, and at a later period Hellenized by Dorians, is one of the seven or eight Aegaean islands of which silver coins of the archaic period are still extant. Two such are preserved in the Hunter Collection (T. 36, Nos. 26 and 27), and a third is at Berlin. The weight-standard in this island is the Phoenician, which must have survived in Melos from remote times.

Circ. B.C. 500. *Phoenician Standard.*

Fruit, μῆλον (pomegranate ?) (Berlin, *Münz-Kab.*, Pl. I. 3.)		Incuse square, halved and adorned with three rings . . Æ Stater 213 grs.	
No inscr. Id.		Μ	Incuse circle, quartered by broad bands . . . . Æ Stater 221 grs.
ΜΑ Id.		No letter. Id. . Æ Stater 222 grs.	

The type of these early Melian coins, μῆλον Dorice μᾶλον, may possibly have a religious meaning, but it must be confessed that it seems to be a good example of what the French call a '*type parlant*,' or of what is known in heraldry as a 'canting device.'

In B.C. 416 the city of Melos was taken by the Athenians and its male inhabitants put to the sword. A remnant of the unfortunate population

was restored by Lysander after the fall of Athens, and in the following century silver money was again struck in the island in small quantities. The weight-standard in this period is the Rhodian in its earlier form.

Circ. B. C. 400–300. *Rhodian Standard* (*full weight*).

Fruit, μῆλον. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXIII. 16.)	ΜΑΛΙ Kantharos . . Ar 123 grs.
Id. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XXIII. 17.	Naked archer . . . . Ar 32 grs.
Id.	Id. . . . . Æ ·6
Id.	Helmet . . . . . Æ ·4

Circ. B. C. 300–200. *Rhodian Standard* (*reduced weight*).

Head of Athena in crested Corinthian helmet.	ΜΑΛΙΩΝ Apollo in long chiton, enthroned, playing lyre. Magistrates, ΝΕΑΝΘΗΣ, ΣΩΣΑΡΧΟ(Σ) . . . Ar 227–220 grs.
Id.	ΜΑΛΙΩΝ Fruit, μῆλον. Magistrate, ΛΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ . . . . Ar 57 grs.
Fruit, μῆλον.	ΜΗΛΙΩΝ Pallas hurling fulmen. Mag. ΟΛΥΜΠΙΧΟΣ . Ar 101 grs.

The bronze coins of this period are of no great interest, the usual types being the Melian fruit, Head of Pallas, Pallas fighting, Kantharos, Cornucopiae, etc.

After circ. B. C. 200 *and Imperial Times.*

Among the later autonomous bronze coins the following only need be noted:—

ΒΟΥΛΗ Youthful head of the local Senate.	ΜΗΛΙΩΝ Owl in wreath . . Æ ·9
ΔΗΜΟC Head of the Demos.	,, Similar . . . . Æ ·9
ΔΡΑΧΜΗ Bust of Pallas.	,, in wreath . . . Æ 1·0
ΜΗΛΙΩΝ Id.	ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧΟ. ΦΛ. ΕΠΑΦΡΟΔΙΤΟΥ in wreath . . . . . Æ 1·0
ΕΠΙ. ΤΙ. ΠΑΝΚΛΕΟC ΤΟ Γ. Melian fruit. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXIV. 13.)	ΜΗΛΙΩΝ Archaic agalma of Pallas, armed with helmet, spear (?) and shield; in field, mark of value IIII . Æ ·95
ΤΥΧΗ Tyche standing resting r. arm on column, and holding a child in l.	ΜΗΛΙΩΝ In wreath . . . Æ 1·0

The name Epaphroditus occurs in a Melian inscription (Boeckh, *C. I. G.*, 2427), and on coins of Commodus, to whose time the above described coin therefore belongs.

The marks of value δραχμή and IIII (obols?) refer not to silver but to bronze (cf. the Ptolemaic bronze drachm).

Myconos, a bare and rocky little island adjacent on the east to Delos. It was not altogether unfruitful, and its wine is praised by Pliny, xiv. 7, 75. Its coinage is chiefly of bronze.

Circ. B.C. 350–150. *Rhodian or Ptolemaic Standard.*

Head of Zeus (?).	MYKO Grapes . . . . Æ Size ·3
Head of bearded Dionysos, ivy-bound. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXV. 1.)	,, Grapes, and grain of corn . . Æ ·65–·4
Head of young Dionysos, facing. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XXV. 2–4.)	,, Grapes, corn-grain, and thyrsos Æ ·65
Id. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XXV. 5.)	MYKONIωN Stalk of barley, with two ears . . . . . Æ ·65

Imperial, Augustus. *Inscr.*, MYKONIωN. Dionysos standing.

Naxos. One of the largest, richest, and most fertile of all the Cyclades The god chiefly worshipped in this island was Dionysos. From the middle of the sixth century, especially under the tyrant Lygdamis, a contemporary of Pisistratus, down to the devastation of the island by the Persians in B.C. 490, Naxos was in the enjoyment of its greatest prosperity, and most of the neighbouring islands were dependent upon it. It is to this period that its massive archaic silver money belongs.

Naxos (*?*) *before* B.C. 600. *Phoenician Standard.*

Head of Satyr, with pointed horse's ear, of extremely archaic style.	Rough incuse square . . . . . Æ 211 grs. (corroded.) Found at Thera (*N. C.*, 1884, Pl. XII. 17.)

Circ. B.C. 600–490. *Aeginetic Standard.*

Fig. 258.

Kantharos, bound with ivy-wreath, and with a bunch of grapes hanging from each handle; above an ivy leaf.	Rough incuse square, quartered . . . (Fig. 258.) Æ Stater.
Id.	Id. . . . . Æ Diobol. (?)

From B.C. 490, at first under the Persians and then under the Athenians, who settled five hundred Kleruchs in the island, Naxos struck no coins. The second series of Naxian coins begins after the fall of Athens B.C. 404.

Circ. B.C. 400–350. *Rhodian Standard* (*full weight*).

Head of bearded Dionysos, of fine style, crowned with ivy. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXV. 10.)	NAΞIΩN Kantharos, above, ivy-leaf . Æ Dr. 57 grs.
Id. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XXV. 11.)	NA Kantharos . . . . . Æ ·45

Circ. B. C. 350—*Roman times, Rhodian standard, reduced.*

Head of bearded Dionysos, crowned with ivy.
(*Zeit. f. Num.*, I. 135, 136.)

Id.

Head of young Dionysos.
(B. M. Cat., Pl. XXV. 12, 13.)

Id.

ΝΑΞΙ Tall Kantharos and thyrsos. Magistrates, ΛΕΩΚΡ, Ar 103 grs.; ΚΡΗΘΕ, Ar 112 grs.; ΚΑΛΛΙΝ (Mus. Nap.) ΣΚΗΘΗΣ (?) . . Æ 43 grs.

ΝΑΞΙ Kantharos; above, grapes Æ ·65

„ Tall kantharos and thyrsos . . Æ ·75

„ Grapes . . . . . Æ ·65

At Naxos the Priest of Dionysos was the eponymous magistrate, and it is probably his name which appears on the coinage.

Imperial.—Sept. Severus, Domna, and Geta. ΝΑΞΙΩΝ. The Three Charites, etc.

Paros, a large and important island west of Naxos, famous for its fine marble quarries, which were the chief source of its wealth, offers a long series of silver and bronze coins of various periods.

Circ. B. C. 600–480. *Aeginetic standard.*

Fig. 259.

Goat kneeling on one knee, with head reverted; beneath, dolphin.

Incuse square, divided into six triangular parts, some deeply indented. (Fig. 259.) Ar Stater.

Paros was subject to Athens down to the end of the fifth century, and in B. C. 378 she joined the second Athenian alliance; but, apparently in B. C. 357, again separated herself from the Confederation in conjunction with the Chians, with whom then and afterwards the Parians were in close relations (Bursian, *Geog.*, II. 486).

Circ. B. C. 357–300. *Rhodian standard* (*full weight*).

Goat.

ΠΑΡ Goat. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXVI. 3.)

ΠΑ Ear of Corn.

Goat. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XXVI. 4.)

Π Α Ear of corn . . . Ar 29 grs.

Corn-wreath . . . . . Ar 29 grs.

Rudder between dolphin and spear-head[1]. Ar 40 grs.

Π Α Ear of corn . . . Æ ·45

Circ. B. C. 200. *Attic standard, reduced.*

The next series of Parian coins belongs, to all appearance, to quite the end of the third century B. C. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, vii. 18).

[1] This coin should be transferred to Pale in Cephallenia (p. 358).

Head of young Dionysos, ivy-crowned. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LVI. 35.)	ΠΑΡΙΩΝ Demeter seated on corn-measure, holding corn and sceptre. Magistrates, ΑΡΙΣΤΟΔΗΜ[ΟΣ], ΣΙΛΗΝΟΣ . Æ Tetradr. 240 grs.

Fig. 260.

Head of Artemis (?), her hair bound thrice round with a ribbon. (Fig. 260.)	ΠΑΡΙ Goat. Magistrates, ΑΝΑΞΙΚ . . ., ΑΚΟΥ, ΑΡΙΣΤΗ, ΚΤΗΣΙ, ΠΕΙΣΗΝ, ΠΡΑΞΟΣ, ΦΙΛΑΝ . . . . . Æ Didr. 118 grs. and Æ ·75
Veiled head of Demeter, crowned with corn. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LVI. 36.)	ΠΑΡΙ In ivy-wreath . . . Æ Didr.
Same head, without veil.	„ Id. . . . . Æ Didr.
Id. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXVI. 8.)	„ Id. Magistrates, ΕΥ—ΚΤΗ, Ε—ΑΚΟΥ, ΑΝΤΙΑ, ΘΟΥΡΙ, ΧΑΙΡΙ . Æ Dr. 58 grs.

The temple of Demeter at Paros is mentioned in a Treaty of Isopoliteia between Paros and Allaria in Crete (Boeckh, *C. I. G.*, No. 2557).

Imperial.—M. Aurelius and Faustina. Bust of Pallas; Three Charites.

Pholegandros, between Melos and Sicinos, said to have been founded by Pholegandros, a son of Minos.

Circ. B. C. 300–200.

Young male head (Pholegandros?) (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXVII. 1.)	ΦΟΛΕ, ΦΟΛΙΓ, ΦΟΛΙΓΑ Rushing bull . . . . . Æ ·7

Seriphos, between Cythnos and Siphnos, the home of Perseus and his mother Danaë. Its coin-types all refer to the legend of that hero (cf. Paus., ii. 18).

Circ. B. C. 300–200.

Head of Perseus in winged helmet. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXVII. 2.)	ϹΕΡ, ϹΕΡΙ Gorgon-head; Harpa; or Perseus holding harpa . Æ ·65–·5

After circ. B. C. 200.

Head of Perseus.	ϹΕΡΕΙΦΙΩΝ Harpa . . Æ ·55
Gorgon head; beneath, harpa. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXVII. 7.)	„ Perseus naked, holding harpa . . . . . Æ ·6

Sicinos, between Pholegandros and Ios. Bronze coins of the third century or later. *Inscr.*, ΣΙ or ΣΙΚΙ. *Types*—Bee; *rev.* Grapes Æ. ·65.

Head of Apollo, *rev.* Bee, Ram, or Grapes, Æ ·65. Head of Hermes, *rev.* Lyre Æ ·6. Head of Dionysos, *rev.* Grapes Æ ·6.

Siphnos, south-east of Seriphos, famous in ancient times for its gold and silver mines, a tenth of the produce of which the Siphnians dedicated in their own treasury at Delphi. (Paus., x. 11, 2.)

The following are archaic coins of the period during which the mines continued to be a source of immense wealth to the island.

Circ. B. C. 600–500. *Aeginetic standard.*

Fig. 261.

Eagle flying. (Fig. 261.)	Incuse square, divided into eight triangular compartments, of which some are deeply indented . . . . . Ar Stater and ½ Drachm.

Circ. B. C. 500–400. *Aeginetic and Attic standards.*

Head of Apollo of archaic style, hair rolled, and bound with plain cord. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXVII. 11.)	ΦΙϟ Eagle flying; in field, leaf; all in incuse square. Ar Aeginetic Stater.
Id. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XXVII. 12.)	ΦΙϟ Id. . . . Ar Attic Drachm.
Id. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XXVII. 13.)	„ Id. . . . Ar 8 grs.

The gods chiefly worshipped at Siphnos were Zeus Ἐπιβήμιος, Apollo Ἔναγρος, and Artemis Ἑκβατηρία (Hesych. *s. v.*).

The next series of Siphnian coins belongs to the middle of the fourth century.

Circ. B. C. 350–330 (?).

Female head (Artemis ?), hair rol led (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXVII. 14.)	ΣΙΦ Flying eagle, with serpent in beak Æ ·65
Id., hair flowing.	ΣΙΦ Id. . . . . Æ ·45

Imperial—Sept. Severus and Gordian. *Inscr.*, ϹΙΦΝΙѠΝ. Pallas standing.

Syros. This island was situate nearly in the centre of the circle formed by the Cyclades. Of its history we know very little. Its coinage begins about B. C. 300. (See *Num. Chron.*, v. 179.)

Circ. B. C. 300–200.

Head of Hermes in petasos. (*Num. Zeit.*, 1876, Pl. I. 3.)	ΣΥΡ Goat standing, r. . Ar 12·9 grs.
Head of Pan, bearded with goat's horns. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXVII. 17.)	ΣΥΡΙ, ΣΥΡΙΩΝ Goat and ear of corn Æ ·65

Circ. B.C. 200. *Attic standard, reduced weight.*

Head of Demeter, of late style, crowned with corn.
(Mion., *Suppl.*, IV. Pl. XII. 2.)

Similar head, rude style.
Hats of the Kabeiri (or Dioskuri), each surmounted by star.
Head of Hermes.
Bee.

Head of Apollo.

ΘΕΩΝ ΚΑΒΕΙΡΩΝ ΣΥΡΙΩΝ The two Kabeiri, standing, naked, facing, each resting on spear, and surmounted by star; all in olive-wreath . . . Æ Tetradr. 246 grs.
ΣΥΡ Two Kabeiri naked, facing Æ ·7
ΣΥΡΙ Panther running . . Æ ·45

ΣΥΡΙ Caduceus . . . . . Æ ·55
ΣΥ Hat of one of the Kabeiri, surmounted by star . . . . Æ ·45
ΣΥΡΙ Goat lying, r. . . . . Æ ·4

Imperial, Domitian to Verus. *Inscr.*, ΣΥΡΙ ΚΑΒΙΡΩΝ, ΕΙCΙC ΣΥΡΙΩΝ, ΕΡΜΗC ΣΥΡΙΩΝ. *Types*—Heads of the Kabeiri with an ear of corn between them, and a Bee and a Star beneath. Bust or full-length figure of Isis. Hermes holding caduceus and purse.

The above coins furnish us with the only evidence we possess concerning the worship of the Kabeiri at Syros. (*Num. Chron.*, v. 180 sq.)

Tenos, separated from the southern point of Andros by a channel one mile in breadth, was famous chiefly for its magnificent temple of Poseidon, much frequented by the people of the surrounding islands (Strab., x. 747).

Circ. B.C. 300–200. *Attic standard.*

Fig. 262.

Head of Zeus Ammon, bearded and laureate. (Fig. 262.)
Same head, beardless.

Τ—Η Poseidon enthroned, holding dolphin and sceptre Æ Tetradr. 254 grs.
ΤΗΝΙΩΝ Id. . . . Æ Tetradr.

Rhodian standard.

Id. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXII. 28.)

Same head, bearded.
Id.
Same head, beardless.
(B. M. Cat., Pl. XXVIII. 16.)

ΤΗΝΙΩΝ Poseidon standing, holding dolphin and sceptre, grapes in field . Æ 109 grs.
Τ—Η Grapes . . . . Æ 53 grs.
„ Palm-tree . . . Æ 29 grs.
ΤΗΝΙ Grapes . . . . Æ 35 grs.

On the bronze coins, which range in date from about B.C. 300 to the middle of the second century, the following are the most frequent types:

Head of Zeus Ammon, bearded or young. Head of Poseidon, laureate. Dionysos, standing with thyrsos before altar. Rev., TH . THNIΩN. *Grapes. Poseidon standing with trident, around which a dolphin twines, or holding dolphin and trident, Rose in the field. Trident and dolphins, Rose in the field.* (See B. M. Cat., Pls. XXVIII., XXIX.)

The Rose, as an accessory symbol, may indicate an alliance with Rhodes, which at this time exercised a predominant influence in the Aegean Sea.

From Boeckh, *C. I. G.*, 2334, it appears that the Tenian silver money did not usually exchange at par with the Rhodian, although it was struck on the same standard, the ordinary rate of exchange being 105 Tenian drachms against 100 Rhodian. This *agio* was due, it can hardly be doubted, to the prestige which attached to Rhodes as a great commercial state. In actual weight the Tenian drachms are fully equivalent, if not superior, to the contemporary Rhodian issues. See Mommsen, *Mon. Rom.*, i. p. 51.

Imperial, Tiberius to Maximus. *Inscr.*, THNIΩN. *Types:* Poseidon and Dionysos in Temple, etc.

Thera, the modern Santorin, west of Anaphe and south of Ios, is an island formed by a submarine volcano, the edge of the crater of which rises above the sea-level. It is said to have been first inhabited by Phoenicians, and to have been afterwards colonized from Sparta. It was the metropolis of Cyrene in Africa.

Circ. B. C. 350–200.

Head of Apollo facing, or in profile. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXIX. 13–16.)	ΘH	Rushing bull, or fore-part of bull	Æ ·65
Id.	„	Three dolphins . . .	Æ ·6
Head of Apollo.	„	Lyre	Æ ·55
Head of Zeus.	„	Fulmen	Æ ·6
Head of Hermes.	„	Caduceus	Æ ·5
Veiled female head.	„	In wreath	Æ ·5
Female head.	ΘHP	Rushing bull	Æ ·5

Imperial, M. Aurelius to Commodus. *Inscr.*, ΘHPAIΩN or ΘHPEΩN. *Types:* Apollo seated on Swan; Apollo Kitharoedos; Naked archaic statue of Apollo radiate facing; Simulacrum or Term facing (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXIX. 17, 18).

ASIA.

BOSPORUS.

The autonomous coinage of Gorgippia and Phanagoria, the chief cities (on the Asiatic side) of the district known as the Cimmerian Bosporus, bear a close resemblance, both in style and fabric, to the more recent issues of Panticapaeum on the European side of the Straits. The geographical arrangement adopted in the present work, and by all numismatists, unfortunately necessitates the separation of the coins of the Asiatic from those of the European portion of the Bosporus. (See *Tauric Chersonesus*, p. 237.)

Agrippia Caesareia. Known only from inscriptions and coins (Stephani, *Ant. du Bosp. Cimm., Inscr.*, 28, and *Compte rendu de la Commission Imp. Arch.*, 1860, pp. 104–106.) Friedländer (*Num. Zeit.*, ii. 280) thinks that Agrippias and Caesareia were names temporarily borne by Phanagoria.

Time of Augustus.

Veiled head of Livia (?).	ΑΓΡΙΠΠΕΩΝ Prow . . . Æ ·85
Id.	ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΩΝ Sceptre . . Æ ·85

Gorgippia. Probably situate near the entrance of the Cimmerian Bosporus, in the district called Sindica (Strab., p. 495).

After B. C. 63.

Head of Apollo.	ΓΟΡΓΙΠΠΕΩΝ Galloping stag and thyrsos . . . . . Æ 62 grs.
Id. (*Num. Zeit.*, ii. Pl. XI. 1.)	ΓΟΡΓΙ Bow in case and club Æ 34 grs.
Id.	„ Fore-part of rushing bull Æ Dr. (?)
Head of Apollo.	ΓΟΡΓΙΠΠΕΩΝ Prow . . . Æ ·8
Id.	„ Tripod and thyrsos . Æ ·8

Phanagoria. The chief city of Asiatic Bosporus, situate nearly opposite Panticapaeum, the European capital. See above, under Agrippia Caesareia.

First century, B. C.

Head of one of the Dioskuri.	ΦΑΝΑ, ΦΑΝΑΓΟΡΙΤΩΝ, etc. Bull. Æ 69 grs.
Head of Apollo.	„ Thyrsos . . . Æ Size ·65
Head of Artemis (?).	„ Rose . . . . Æ 24 grs.

Also bronze; *obv.* Head of Apollo, Head of Artemis, Head of Pan, etc.; *rev.* Thyrsos, Tripod and Thyrsos, Prow, Bow and Arrow, etc.

Sinde. The Sindi were a Scythian people who dwelt to the east of the Palus Maeotis. The town of Sinde was situate about fifty miles south of the Cimmerian Bosporus. (*Berl. Blätt.*, i. 1, and ii. 260, *Rev. Num.*, 1860, 273.)

Fourth century, B. C.

Griffin, and corn grain.	ΣΙΝΔΩΝ Horse's head, in incuse square	Æ 27 grs.
Head of Herakles.	Similar	Æ 19 grs.

Uncertain.

Head of young Dionysos, crowned with ivy.	Bow-case and quiver	Æ 1·0

COLCHIS.

The earliest coins of this region are small pieces of base silver weighing about 36 grs. Their attribution to Colchis rests upon the fact that they are frequently found in the modern province of Mingrelia on the eastern coast of the Black Sea.

Circ. B. C. 400, *or later.*

Head of archaistic (*Egyptian ?*) style.	Bull's head, r.	Æ 36 grs.

Dioscurias, near the northern boundary of Colchis, was a Greek trading station, of which the Dioskuri were the traditional founders.

After circ. B. C. 100.

Pilei of the Dioskuri.	ΔΙΟΣΚΟΥΡΙΑΔΟΣ Thyrsos .	Æ ·6

Dynast of Colchis.

Aristarchus. Circ. B. C. 63–47 (?). *Inscr.*, ΑΡΙΣΤΑΡΧΟ(Υ) ΤΟΥ ΕΠΙ ΚΟΛΧΙΔΟ(Σ), *obv.* Head of Helios (?); *rev.* Female figure seated facing, Æ 70 grs. (Appian, *Mithrid.*, 114, and *Num. Chron.*, 1877, 1.)

PONTUS.

Amasia, the birth-place of the great Mithradates and of Strabo, was a strongly fortified town on the river Iris. It struck autonomous bronze money between B. C. 63, the date of the dismemberment of the kingdom of Mithradates, and the time of Domitian, when the Imperial coinage begins.

The *inscr.* on the autonomous money is ΑΜΑΣΕΙΑΣ. *Types:* Head of Zeus, *rev.* Eagle; Head of Ares, *rev.* Sword; Young male head winged, *rev.* Cornucopiae between the pilei of the Dioskuri; Radiate head, *rev.* Lion.

Imperial—Domitian to Severus Alexander. *Inscr.*, ΑΜΑϹΙΑϹ, ΑΜΑϹΕΩΝ, etc., usually with addition of various surnames, honorific titles,

dates, etc., e.g. ΑΔΡ (Hadriana), CEV (Severiana), ANT (Antoniniana), ΑΛΕΞ (Alexandriana), ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC ΠΟΝΤΟΥ, ΠΡΩΤΗC ΤΟΥ ΠΟΝ, ΤΟΥ, ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, mostly abbreviated. On a coin of Sept. Severus occurs the legend ΕΡΜΗC ΚΤΙCAC ΤΗΝ ΠΟΛΙΝ, showing that Hermes was revered as oekist.

The Imperial coins are dated according to the Amasian era (B. C. 7), when Augustus united into a single province Bithynia, Paphlagonia, and part of Pontus. This era was used also at Germanicopolis and Neoclaudiopolis in Paphlagonia.

Among the more noteworthy Imperial types are the following:—

(1) A large altar, often burning, with a tree beside it, and surmounted by an eagle, a temple, or the quadriga of Helios. This has been explained by Cavedoni (*Bull. Corr. Arch.*, 1840, p. 70) as the great sacrificial altar which it was customary in Pontus to erect to Zeus Stratios (cf. Appian, *Mithrid.*, p. 215, ed. Steph.)

(2) One or two river gods, the Iris and the Scylax.

(3) Serapis enthroned with Kerberos at his feet.

(4) A fortified city on a rocky height enclosing two temples, one at the foot, the other on the summit of the rock.

Alliance coins.—Amasia and Nicomedia.

Amisus or **Samisus** (*Zeit. f Num.*, ii. 30), next after Sinope the most flourishing Greek port on the south coast of the Euxine, a few miles west of the mouth of the river Lycastus, was recolonized from Athens, probably early in the fourth century, and its name changed to Peiraeeus. Its earliest coins date from this time, and follow the *Persic* standard. Stater 164 grs., Drachm 88 grs., Tetrobol 59 grs., Triobol 44 grs., Diobol 29 grs.

Circ. B. C. 400–300.

אדה or ארה (in Aramaic characters), Ibex to l. (*Taylor Combe*, Pl. XIII. 14.)	Owl, with spread wings, in incuse square Æ 164 grs.

The Aramaic legend probably contains the initial letters of the name of some satrap or dynast (*Num. Chron.*, 1885, p. 31).

Female head, wearing stephanos, ornamented with turrets.	ΠΕΙΡΑ, ΠΕΙΡΑΕ, or ΠΕΙΡΑΙΩΝ Owl, with spread wings, standing on a shield. Across field, magistrate's name . . . Æ Dr. and Tetrobol.
Female head, in turreted crown.	Owl on shield, magistrate's name . . Æ Diobol.

Circ. B. C. 300 *to Roman times.*

Under the kings of Pontus the old name of the city was restored, but it ceased to strike silver money. The bronze coins of this time refer for the most part to the worship of Perseus, which was introduced by the kings of Pontus. The greater part of this money belongs to the age of Mithradates VI., B. C. 121–63, who frequently made Amisus his place of residence.

Circ. B. C. 300–200.

Head of Perseus, wearing Persian head-dress.	ΑΜΙΣΟΥ	Sword in case . . Æ 1·

Circ. B.C. 200–63, *or later.*

Head of Perseus, wearing helmet, ending above in bird's head.	ΑΜΙΣΟΥ	Pegasos drinking Æ ·9
Aegis, with Medusa head in centre.	,,	(or ΣΑΜΙΣΟΗΣ) Nike carrying palm Æ ·85
Head of Amazon (Lykasto?), in wolf's skin.	,,	Id. . . . . Æ ·85
Helmeted head (Ares?).	,,	Sword in case; in field, sometimes sun and moon . Æ ·85
Head of young Dionysos.	ΑΜΙΣΟΥ	Id. or thyrsos; or thyrsos and cista . . Æ ·8
Head of Athena, as on late tetradrachms of Athens.	,,	Perseus standing, holding harpa and head of Medusa, whose naked body lies at his feet . Æ 1·2
Young winged head.	ΑΜΙΣΟΥ	Cornucopiae between pilei of the Dioskuri . Æ ·7
Head of Zeus.	,,	Eagle on fulmen . Æ ·8

After B. C. 63.

Under the Romans the Proquaestors C. Papirius Carbo and C. Caecilius Cornutus, B.C. 56, place their names upon the coins, which bear in addition the word ΡΩΜΗ, with the type of Roma seated on shields.

After the defeat of Pharnaces, the son of Mithradates, at the battle of Zela, B. C. 47, Caesar gave Amisus its freedom. The word ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑC is now frequently added to the name of the city.

Imperial—Tiberius to Saloninus. *Inscr.*, ΑΜΙCΟΥ or ΑΜΙCΟΥ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑC, with or without date, reckoning from the *era of Amisus*, B. C. 33, when the city was liberated from a tyrant by Augustus.

Silver coins were struck at Amisus between the reigns of Hadrian and Antoninus. Wt. 144, 96, and 48 grs. (cf. Imperial Æ of Crete.) *Types:* various and ordinary. Alliance Coins.—Amisus and Amastris; Amisus and Miletus.

Cabeira. In the valley of the Lycus was the chief seat of the worship of the god Mên Pharnakes. Autonomous bronze coins of the Mithradatic period. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΒΗΡΩΝ. *Types:* Head of Athena, *rev.* Perseus standing over dead body of Medusa; Aegis, *rev.* Nike; Head of Ares, *rev.* Eagle; Id., *rev.* Sword.

Cerasus, on the coast west of Trapezus. Imperial coins only. Hadrian to Severus Alexander. *Inscr.*, ΚΕΡΑCΟΥΝΤΙΩΝ, usually with date reckoning from A. D. 63, when Pontus Polemoniacus was constituted a Roman Province. *Types:* Herakles standing; Paniskos standing with torch and pedum.

Chabacta. A maritime town situate between the mouths of the Halys and the Iris. Autonomous bronze of the Mithradatic period.

Inscr., ΧΑΒΑΚΤΩΝ. *Types:* Aegis, *rev.* Nike; Head of Ares, *rev.* Sword; Head of Perseus, *rev.* Pegasos.

Comana, on the Iris, called Pontica to distinguish it from the Cappadocian Comana, was famed for its cultus of the goddess Enyo (Millingen, *Anc. Gr. C.*, 67), the high priest of whose temple ranked next in dignity to the king of Pontus. Under the Romans the place bore the name of Hierocaesareia.

Autonomous bronze of the regal period. *Inscr.*, ΚΟΜΑΝΩΝ. *Types:* Head of Perseus, *rev.* Star; Head of Athena, *rev.* Perseus standing over body of Medusa; Aegis, *rev.* Nike; Bust of Enyo radiate, *rev.* Club; *Imperial*—Nerva, Severus, Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΙΕΡΟΚΑΙCΑΡ. ΚΟΜΑΝΕΩΝ. *Types:* Nike in temple; Goddess Enyo, etc. The era of Comana dates from A. D. 40.

Gaziura, on the Iris, between Comana and Amasia, one of the residences of the kings of Pontus, but deserted in the time of Strabo (xii. 13.) For the silver coins of the dynast Ariarathes, with the Aramaic *inscr.*, בעלנזיר and בעלנזור (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. V. 12), struck between about B. C. 350 and 322, see Kings of Cappadocia.

Autonomous bronze of the Mithradatic period. *Inscr.*, ΓΑΖΙΟΥΡΩΝ. *Types:* Head of Zeus, *rev.* Eagle on fulmen; Head of Ares, *rev.* Sword.

Laodiceia. (Waddington, *Mél. de Num.*, ii. 131), probably the modern Ladik, about twenty miles north of Amasia, known only from its coins.

Autonomous bronze of the Mithradatic period. *Inscr.*, ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. *Types:* Aegis, *rev.* Nike; Head of Ares, *rev.* Sword, etc.

Neocaesareia, on the Lycus, sixty-three miles east of Amasia, is identified by some authorities with Cabeira. *Imperial*—Tiberius to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΝΕΟΚΑΙCΑΡΙΑC, ΝΕΟΚΑΙCΑΡΕΩΝ, or ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΝΕΟΚΕCΑΡΕΩΝ. The town also bore the title of ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙC ΠΟΝΤΟΥ, and Games were held there called ΚΟΙΝΑ ΠΟΝΤΟΥ, variously abbreviated on the coins as Κ. ΠΟ., ΚΟΙΝ. ΠΟ., ΚΟΙΝ. ΕΝ ΠΟ., ΑΚΤΙΑ, etc. Other legends, ΔΙC ΝΕΩ[ΚΟΡΩΝ], etc.

The *era of Neocaesareia* dates from A. D. 63.

Types: Personifications of five cities standing with Neocaesareia in their midst, the river-god Lycus swimming at her feet: Tetrastyle temple; Agonistic Table and Urn, etc.

Peiraeeus. See **Amisus.**

Pharnacia, some 300 stadia west of Cerasus, with which place it has been often confounded, and of which it now bears the name.

Autonomous bronze of the Mithradatic period. *Inscr.*, ΦΑΡΝΑΚΕΩΝ or ΦΑΡΝΑΚΕΙΑΣ. Head of Zeus, *rev.* Gibbous Bull; Head of Zeus, *rev.* Eagle on fulmen.

Pimolisa, on the Halys, the capital of the district Pimolisene. Autonomous bronze of the Mithradatic period. *Inscr.*, ΠΙΜΩΛΙΣΩΝ. *Types:* Head of Ares, *rev.* Sword; Head of Zeus, *rev.* Eagle.

Sarbanissa, in the district Polemoniacus, founded probably from Sinope. Regal Bronze of Polemon II., A. D. 37–63. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝΟΣ, Head of Polemon; *rev.* ΣΑΡΒΑΝΙΣΣΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΣΙΝΩ, Tyche. The era dates from the battle of Zela, B. C. 47.

Sebastopolis, on the Iris, south-east of Amasia. *Imperial*—Severus and family, with dates 205 and 208 of the Amasian era = A. D. 198 and 201. The coins usually attributed to this city belong to Sebastopolis in Caria. Those, on the other hand, which really belong to the Pontic city, have generally been confused with the coins of Heracleia in Bithynia. *Inscr.*, CЄΒΑCΤΩ (?) ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙ. ΠΟ, CЄΒΑCΤ. ΗΡΑΚΛЄΩ., CЄΒΑCΤΟΠΟ. [ΗΡΑΚ]ΛЄΟΠΟ. Π., ΗΡΑΚΛЄΩΤ. ΤΗC CЄΒΑCΤ. etc.; from which it would appear that the city was called Sebastopolis Heracleiopolis Ponti or Heracleia Sebaste. The types all refer to the worship of Herakles. (*Rev. Belge*, ser. 3, vol. iv. 11. *Fox*, ii. Pl. I. 6. *Mion.*, ii. 441, 168; and *Suppl.*, v. 60, 305 and 65, 333.)

Taulara. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, ii. 115.) Autonomous bronze of the Mithradatic age. *Inscr.*, ΤΑΥΛΑΡΩΝ. *Types:* Head of Ares, *rev.* Sword.

Trapezus (Trebizond), on the south coast of the Euxine, near the frontier of Colchis. Silver. Persic standard.

Circ. B. C. 350 (?).

Male head, with close beard. (*Num. Chron.*, 1871, Pl. VI. 3, 4.)	ΤΡΑ Table, on which bunch of grapes Æ Dr. 88 grs., Diob. 22 grs.

Imperial—Trajan to Philippus Jun. *Inscr.*, ΤΡΑΠЄΖΟΥΝΤΙΩΝ. Era dates from A. D. 63. *Types* relating to the worship of Mên, Serapis, and Tyche.

Zela, some forty miles south of Amasia; one of the chief seats of the cultus of the goddess Anaïtis, the high priest of whose temple was the ruler of Zela and its territory.

Imperial of Severus and his family. *Inscr.*, ΖΗΛΙΤΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΠΟΝΤΟΥ. Era commencing A. D. 63. *Types:* Temple of Anaïtis; male figure seated, holding ears of corn and hasta (*Num. Chron.*, v. 184).

KINGS OF PONTUS, AND OF PONTUS WITH BOSPORUS.

[Koehne, *Mus. Kotschoubey*, II. St. Petersburg, 1857. Von Sallet, *Num. der Könige des Bosporus und Pontus.* Berlin, 1866. Oreschnikow, *Zur Münzkunde des cimmerischen Bosporus.* Moscow, 1883.]

Mithradates IV., B. C. circ. 250–190, king of Pontus.

Fig. 263.

Head of King. (Fig. 263.)

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ Zeus aëtophoros enthroned. In field, sun and crescent moon. Æ Attic tetradr.

Pharnaces I., B.C. circ. 190–157, king of Pontus, grandfather of Mithradates the Great.

Fig. 264.

Head of king. (Fig. 264.)

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΑΡΝΑΚΟΥ Male pantheistic divinity, holding cornucopiae, caduceus, and vine-branch, from which a doe feeds. In field, sun and moon. Æ Attic tetradr. and Drachm.

Mithradates V., B. C. 157–121 (Philopator, Euergetes), king of Pontus.

Head of king. (*Z. f. N.*, IV. p. 232.)

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Perseus, the ancestor of the Persian kings, holding Medusa-head and harpa; above, the Achaemenidan symbol, the crescent and sun . . . Æ Attic tetradr.

Although this king is called only Euergetes by the writers, it seems nevertheless certain that the above-described coin belongs to him.

Mithradates VI., the Great (Eupator, Dionysos), B. C. 121–63, king of Pontus and Bosporus.

Fig. 265.

Head of king.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ Stag drinking; in front, sun and crescent moon. The whole in ivy-wreath . . . Ⱥ Stater. (Fig. 265.) . . . . Æ Tetradr.

The gold staters of Mithradates bear the mint-mark of the city of Pergamum, which, with all Asia Minor as far as the Maeander, fell into the hands of the king of Pontus in B.C. 88. The ivy-wreath, adopted from the cistophori, may also allude to the title of the 'new Dionysos,' by which the cities of Asia hailed Mithradates as their deliverer from the tyranny of Roman rule.

Head of king.	Same inscr. Pegasos drinking; all in ivy-wreath . . . . Æ Tetradr.

Some of the coins of this king are without his name, and read ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ.

Pharnaces II., king of Bosporus, and later of Pontus and Colchis, B.C. 63–47, was a son of Mithradates. He was killed at the battle of Zela.

Head of king. (Munich Cabinet).	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΦΑΡΝΑΚΟΥ Apollo, seated before tripod, holding branch and resting arm on lyre . . . . . Ⱥ Stater.

Asander, brother-in-law and successor of Pharnaces II., circ. B.C. 47–16. Ⱥ, Æ, and Æ. ΑΡΧΟΝΤΟΣ ΑΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΟΣΠΟΡΟΥ struck during his regency, and ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ after his accession. *Types:* Head of Asander; *rev.* Nike on Prow.

Hygiaenon. First century B.C. This ruler is only known from a single Æ coin, reading ΑΡΧΟΝΤΟΣ ΥΓΙΑΙΝΟΝΤΟΣ. (Muret, *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, vi. 211.)

Dynamis. Wife (i.) of Asander and (ii.) of Polemon I. Ⱥ. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΔΥΝΑΜΕΩΣ. (*Annali di Corr.*, 1841, p. 320.)

Polemon I., B.C. 39–8, ruler of Cilicia, Pontus, Bosporus, and Armenia Minor (*Berl. Blätt.*, ii. 265). Æ and Æ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝΟΣ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ. With M. Antonius and Augustus.

Pythodoris, B.C. 8—A.D. 21, widow of Polemon I. and queen of Pontus. Æ. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ ΠΥΘΟΔΩΡΙΣ. With Augustus and Tiberius.

Tryphaena, A.D. 21–27, daughter of Polemon I. and Pythodoris, and mother of Polemon II. Æ, with her son. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ ΤΡΥΦΑΙΝΑ or ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΤΡΥΦΑΙΝΗΣ, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝΟΣ.

Polemon II., king of Pontus, A. D. 37–63. Æ and Æ, with Caligula, Claudius, Agrippina, and Nero. ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝΟC.
In the year A. D. 63 Pontus was constituted a Roman province.

KINGS OF THE CIMMERIAN BOSPORUS.

Aces. Second century B. C. Gold stater resembling those of the Lysimachus type struck at Byzantium with the trident in the exergue. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΚΟΥ. Chabouillet (*Statère d'or du roi Aces*, Paris, 1866) attributes the coin to a Thracian or Scythian dynast, but Imhoof has assigned it to the Bosporus.

Paerisades. Time of Mithradates. Gold staters resembling that of Aces, but generally of ruder work. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΑΙΡΙΣΑΔΟΥ. Imhoof (*Porträtköpfe*, Pl. IV. 22).

Leucon. Second century B. C. (?). Bronze ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΕΥΚΩΝΟΣ (*Z. f. N.*, iv. 229, 230).

Spartocus. Second century B. C. (?). Silver ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΠΑΡΤΟΚΟΥ (*Z. f. N.*, iv. 231).

The remaining coins of the Kings of Bosporus, with the head of the king on one side and that of the Roman Emperor on the other, with dates according to the Pontic era, B. C. 297, ranging from the time of Augustus to that of Constantine, will be found fully described by De Koehne in the *Mus. Kotschoubey*, vol. ii.

It will be sufficient to append a list of the names and dates of the kings, which I take from Imhoof (*Porträtköpfe*, p. 36).

Uncertain. A. D. 8–11. Æ and Æ, with monograms.
Rhescuporis I (?). A. D. 11–39. Æ, Æ.
Mithradates III. A. D. 42–49. Æ.
Gepaepyris, alone or with Mithradates III. Æ.
Cotys I. A. D. 49–69, 80. Æ, Æ.
Rhescuporis II. A. D. 69, 80–87, 92. Æ, Æ.
Sauromates II. A. D. 92, 93–124. Æ, Æ.
Cotys II. A. D. 124–132. Æ, Æ.
Rhoemetalces. A. D. 132–154, 5. Æ, Æ.
Eupator. A. D. 154, 5–171, 74. Æ, Æ.
Sauromates III. A. D. 172, 74–211. El., Æ.
Rhescuporis III. A. D. 211–229. E., Æ.
Cotys III. A. D. 229–235. El. Æ, Æ.
Sauromates IV. A. D. 229–233. Æ, Æ.
Rhescuporis IV. A. D. 234, 235. Æ, Æ.
Ininthemeus. A. D. 235–239. Æ, Æ.
Rhescuporis V. A. D. 239–268(?). El., Pot, Æ.
Sauromates V. A. D. circ. 276. Pot.
Rhescuporis VII. A. D. 304–342 Æ.

FOREIGN DYNASTY.

Pharsanzes. A. D. 254 and 255. Æ.
Synges. A.D. 258–276. Æ.
Teiranes. A. D. 276–279. Æ.
Thothorses. A. D. 279–308. Æ.
Rhadamsades. A. D. 309–323. Ar, Æ.

All the above coins bear Greek inscriptions, usually in the genitive, as BACIΛEωC PHCKOYΠOPIΔOC, but occasionally in the nominative, as BACIΛEYC CAYPOMATHC.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE COINAGE OF BOSPORUS, COLCHIS, AND PONTUS.

	400–250	250–63	After B.C. 63	Imperial Times
BOSPORUS.				
Agrippia Caesareia	...	...	Æ	
Gorgippia	...	...	Ar Æ	
Phanagoria	...	...	Ar Æ	
Sinde	Ar			
COLCHIS.				
Colchis	Ar			
Dioscurias	...	...	Æ	
PONTUS.				
Amasia	...	...	Æ	Æ
Amisus	Ar	Æ	Æ	Ar Æ
Cabeira	...	Æ		
Cerasus	...	...	...	Æ
Chabacta	...	Æ		
Comana	...	Æ	...	Æ
Gaziura	...	Æ		
Laodiceia	...	Æ	...	Æ
Neocaesareia	...	...	...	Æ
Pharnacia	...	Æ		
Pimolisa	...	Æ		
Sarbanissa	...	...	...	Æ
Sebastopolis	...	...	...	Æ
Taulara	...	Æ		
Trapezus	Ar	...	...	Æ
Zela	...	...	...	Æ
Kings of Pontus	...	N Ar Æ		
Kings of the Cimmerian Bosporus	...	...	...	N, EL Ar, Æ

PAPHLAGONIA.

Paphlagonia, between the Halys on the east and the Parthenius on the west, and bounded by Galatia on the south, formed, from the time of Cyrus, part of the third Satrapy of the Persian Empire. Silver money was struck in the name of the Persian Satraps Datames (ob. B. C. 362) at Sinope, Abdemon at Sinope, and Ariarathes at Sinope and at Gaziura in Pontus (Wadd., *Mél.*, p. 82 sqq.). With the exception of the coins of Datames, which are Greek, all these coins bear Aramaic inscrip-

tions, and belong to the age of Alexander the Great, before whose time, except at Sinope, no coins were struck in Paphlagonia. The towns of Paphlagonia of which coins are known are the following:—

Aboniteichos, later Ionopolis, on the Euxine, about midway between the Halys and the Parthenius. The coins of this city illustrate the story of the false prophet Alexander the Paphlagonian, related by Lucian (*Alex.*, 6). This impostor exercised for many years an extraordinary influence on the people, and the new god Glykon, an oracular serpent with a human head, introduced by him, is the usual reverse type of the coins. Autonomous Æ. ΑΒΩΝΟΥ ΤΕΙΧΟΥ. *Imperial* — Antoninus, Aurelius, and Faustina Junior, ΑΒΩΝΟΤΕΙΧΕΙΤΩΝ, usually with the addition of ΓΛΥΚΩΝ. At the request of the Prophet the name of the town appears to have been changed to Ionopolis. *Imperial*—Æ of Verus, Lucilla, and Geta. *Inscr.*, ΙΩΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ.

Aegialus (?), between Amastris and Aboniteichos. *Imperial*[1]—Æ Domna and Caracalla. *Inscr.*, ΕΓΙΑΛΕΩΝ. Magistrate Archon, Prytanis. ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧ. ΠΡΥΤΑΝΕΙ. ΕΠΙΚΡΑΤΟΥ. Β. (*Z. f. N.*, iv. 369). *Types*—Hera Parthenia, Apollo Didymeus.

Amastris, twelve miles east of the mouth of the Parthenius, founded by Amastris, niece of Darius Codomannus, wife, first of Dionysius, tyrant of Heracleia in Bithynia, second, of Lysimachus.

After circ. B.C. 302.

Fig. 266.

Head of Mithras in Persian headdress, laureate.
(Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 227, and B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXIX. 23.)

ΑΜΑΣΤΡΙΕΩΝ or ΑΜΑΣΤΡΙΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ Seated female figure (Anaïtis ?), wearing modius, and holding Nike, or Eros and sceptre. *Symbol:* Rose. (Fig. 266.) . . . . . ℞ Persic Stater 145 grs.

The head on the obverse of these coins is thought by M. Six to represent the Amazon Amastris, or the queen herself in the character of the Amazon. The seated figure on the reverse of the coins, which read ΑΜΑΣΤΡΙΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ, he describes as Amastris, and that on the specimens reading ΑΜΑΣΤΡΙΕΩΝ as a personification of the city (see *Num. Chron.*, 1885, p. 64).

[1] According to M. Waddington's canon, that all Imperial coins bearing the names of local magistrates belong to the Roman Province of Asia, within which he would consequently include the islands of Cos, Naxos, Amorgos, and Lesbos (*Fastes des Provinces Asiatiques*, pp. 24, 28), this coin should be attributed to Aegiale in Amorgos. Friedlaender's attribution to Aegialus in Paphlagonia rests chiefly on grounds of style, and I am inclined to think it must be abandoned.

Time of Mithradates.

Bronze with Pontic types:—Head of Athena, *rev.* Perseus; Head of Zeus, *rev.* Eagle; Aegis, *rev.* Nike.

Roman period.

Imperial—Domitian to Maximinus. *Inscr.*, ΑΜΑΣΤΡΕΩΣ or ΑΜΑΣΤΡΙΑΝΩΝ. *Types:*—ΖΕΥϹ ϹΤΡΑΤΗΓΟϹ, Head of Zeus; ΟΜΗΡΟϹ, Head of Homer; ΜΕΛΗϹ, River Meles, recumbent, holding lyre; ΠΑΡΘΕΝΙΟϹ, River Parthenius; Zeus Strategos and Hera, standing within circle of the Zodiac; Eros standing; Poseidon; Herakles seated; Nemesis; Head of Isis; Ares; Agaue with the head of Pentheus (*Z. f. N.*, vi. 17), etc. Title on some coins, ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ.

Alliance coins with Amisus and Sebaste.

Cromna, an ancient city, incorporated circ. B. C. 300 with Sesamus and Cytorus, the three together forming Amastris. (*Num. Chron.*, ii. 166; v. 188.)

Circ. B. C. 330–300, *and later.*

Bearded head, laureate, (Zeus?).	ΚΡΩΜΝΑ Head of Amazon, founder of Cromna, wearing turreted stephanos, resembling the head on coins of Amisus Ar Persic tetrob. 55 grs.
Head of Cromna, as on silver.	ΚΡΩΜ Amphora and grapes; on latest specimens the amphora stands on a dolphin . . . . . Æ ·6

Gangra, an old fortress, which in B. C. 7 was incorporated with Germanicopolis. There is an Imperial coin of Caracalla with a representation of this fortress, and the *inscr.* ΓΑΝΓΡΩΝ and ΑΡΧ[ΟΥϹΗϹ] ΠΑΦ[ΛΑΓΟΝΙΑϹ] (?). The names of Gangra and Germanicopolis must therefore have both been used at the same time (see Kenner, *Stift St. Florian*, p. 157).

Germanicopolis (Gangra). *Imperial*—Hadrian to Caracalla. *Inscr.*, ΓΕΡΜΑΝΕΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΩϹ, etc. Honorific titles ΕϹΤΙΑ ΘΕΩΝ and ΑΡΧ. ΠΑΦ. *Types* numerous and mostly common, except the following, ΞΑΝΘΟϹ, River Xanthus recumbent, holding Palladium. Era commences B. C. 7, when Paphlagonia and Pontus were joined to Bithynia by Augustus. (Sestini, *Hedervar.*, ii. 32.)

Ionopolis. See **Aboniteichos.**

Neoclaudiopolis. *Imperial*—Antoninus to Caracalla. *Inscr.*, ΝΕΟΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types* referring to the worship of Asklepios, etc. Two eras in use, the Caesarian dating from B. C. 48, and the Amasian from B. C. 7.

Pompeiopolis, founded by Pompey on the site of his victory over Mithradates. *Imperial* of Aurelius and Faustina. *Inscr.*, ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΠΟΛΙϹ, usually with title ΜΗΤ. ΠΑΦΛ. The coins of the Cilician town of the same name read ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ.

Sebaste. Site unknown, but possibly identical with the modern Siwas on the Halys. *Imperial* of Trajan, M. Aurelius, and Caracalla. *Inscr.*, CЄBACTH MHTPO. ΠAΦ.

Sesamus. This city was incorporated, circ. B. C. 300, with Amastris. Like Cromna, it struck silver and bronze coins shortly before that event.

Head of Zeus. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. E. 17.)	ΣHΣAM Head of Demeter Æ 55 grs.
Head of Zeus. Head of Apollo. (Imhoof, *l. c.*, p. 229.)	ΣHΣA Female head in sphendone Æ ·65 „ Kantharos over dolphin Æ ·5

Sinope, the wealthiest emporium on the south coast of the Euxine, was an ancient Milesian colony. Its dominion in the fifth century embraced a large portion of the northern part of Asia Minor, and its fleet was supreme on the sea. Its earliest coins are silver staters, ranging in weight from 100 to 80 grs. (possibly Phoenician reduced). The following classification of the coins is taken in the main from M. Six's article *N. C.*, 1885, pp. 15–50.

Circ. B. C. 480–430 (?), *or later.*

Eagle's head, often of very rude work, beneath it a dolphin. (*Num. Chron.*, 1885, Pl. II. 1–4.)	Quadripartite incuse square, the alternate quarters deeply sunk; sometimes containing pellets or letter . Æ 100–80 grs.

Circ. B. C. 415–364.

Head of Sinope, the daughter of Asopus, wearing sphendone. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. X. 20.)	ΣINΩ Sea-eagle on a dolphin, on the earliest specimens, in an incuse square. Magistrates' names frequent . . . Æ 93–80 grs.

Circ. B. C. 364–333.

The coins of this period are similar to the preceding, but the name of the city is now replaced by that of a Persian Satrap, written at first in Greek and afterwards in Aramaic characters. Among the names which occur are those of Datames, ΔATAMA, ΔATAM, etc., who was slain about B. C. 362, of Abdemon (?), עבדמנו (?), and of Ariarathes, אריורת, who retired from Cappadocia before Alexander, on the advance of the latter in B. C. 333.

Circ. B. C. 333–306.

Head of Sinope, wearing sphendone; in front, usually, aplustre.	ΣINΩ Sea-eagle on dolphin. Magistrates' names Dr. 95–78 grs.
Id.	ΣINΩ Eagle, conventionally represented, facing, with spread wings. Magistrates' letters ½ Dr. Æ 45 grs.
Head of Sinope, facing.	ΣINΩ Id. . . . ¼ Dr. Æ 22 grs.

Circ. B. C. 306–290.

Head of Sinope, turreted.	ΣINΩ Prow, in front, aplustre Æ 39 grs.

Attic Standard. Circ. B. C. 290–250 (?).

About the beginning of the third century coins of Attic weight were struck at Sinope, of which the following are some of the varieties.

Turreted head of Sinope. (*Z. f. N.*, ix. p. 139.)	Archaic statue of Apollo standing before tripod, holding branch and lekythos . Æ Tetradr. (?)
Turreted head of Sinope. (*Num. Chron.*, 1885, Pl. II. 17.)	ΣΙΝΩ Poseidon, seated, holding dolphin and trident . . Æ Didr. 126 grs.

There are also didrachms of this type weighing no more than 97 grs. This looks like a return to the old Sinopian standard.

Turreted head of Sinope.	ΣΙΝΩ Eagle, conventionally represented, facing, with spread wings. Various symbols and letters . . . Æ Tetrob. and Triob.
Head of Hermes, wearing petasos.	Id. . . . . Æ Diob. 17 grs.
Head of Apollo, l., laur.	ΣΙΝΩ Tripod . . . . Æ 13 grs.

Circ. B. C. 189–183.

Head of Sinope, r., turreted. (*Num. Chron.*, 1885, Pl. II. 18.)	ΣΙΝΩΠΕΩΝ Apollo naked, seated on omphalos, holding lyre and plectrum Æ Spread tetradrachm.

The type of this tetradrachm is copied, with some modifications, from the tetradrachms of Antiochus III. of Syria.

After B. C. 183.

In the year B. C. 183, Sinope, which had been already besieged by Mithradates IV., king of Pontus, was taken by his son Pharnaces I., who made it the capital of his dominions. From this time only bronze coins were struck at Sinope, the types of which, like those of the other Pontic cities, relate to the worship of Perseus.

Under the Romans.

In B. C. 70 Sinope was taken by Lucullus, and some of its coins, from Severus to Gallienus, are dated from this era. It was colonized by Caesar, and from this time the inscriptions of its coins are usually in Latin, C. I. F. S. C. I. F. AV. S. or C. R. I. F. S. C(olonia) R(omana) I(ulia) F(elix) Au(gusta) S(inope). From Augustus to Macrinus the coins are dated with the prefix ANNO from an era commencing B. C. 45, some of those, from Augustus to Claudius, having in addition EX. DD. (Ex decreto decurionum.) *Types*—The Dioskuri, Serapis, Tunny fish, etc.

Timolaeum. Autonomous bronze. Age of Mithradates.

Head of Pallas.	ΤΙΜΟΛ Eagle flying above fulmen between stars . . . . . Æ ·95

KING OF PAPHLAGONIA.

Pylaemenes. This name appears to have been the hereditary appellation of the Kings of Paphlagonia. The coins reading ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΛΑΙΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ belong apparently to the son of Nicomedes II. of Bithynia, or to one of his sons.

Head of Herakles, bare.		Nike, with wreath and palm .	Æ ·8
Bull's head, facing.		Winged caduceus	Æ ·65

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE COINAGE OF PAPHLAGONIA.

	Before 400	400–300	After 300	Imperial
Aboniteichos	...	...	Æ	Æ
Aegialus (?)	...	...	...	Æ
Amastris	...	...	Æ Æ	Æ
Cromna	...	Æ Æ	Æ	
Gangra	...	...	...	Æ
Germanicopolis	...	...	...	Æ
Neoclaudiopolis	...	...	...	Æ
Pompeiopolis	...	...	...	Æ
Sebaste	...	...	...	Æ
Sesamus	...	Æ Æ		
Sinope	Æ	Æ	Æ Æ	Æ
Timolaeum	...	...	Æ	
King Pylaemenes	..	...	Æ	

BITHYNIA.

On the death of Nicomedes III., B. C. 74, Bithynia was constituted a Roman Province, and after the fall of Mithradates, B. C. 63, Paphlagonia and part of Pontus were incorporated with it. Again, in B. C. 7, it was further enlarged by the addition of that portion of the kingdom of Pontus which Pompey had bestowed upon the descendants of Pylaemenes. There are Imperial coins of Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian, with the name of the Roman Procurator (Ἐπίτροπος) or Proconsul (Ἀνθύπατος), and usually with that of the Province, ΒΙΘΥΝΙΑ, in the nominative case across the field.

The right of coining in its own name was bestowed upon the Κοινόν of Bithynia by Hadrian, probably in honour of Antinoüs, who was born in Bithynia.

The coins of this Emperor, having on the reverse the front of a temple, and reading ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΒΕΙΘΥΝΙΑC̄, are very common, and must have been issued in enormous quantities.

Under Hadrian also Bithynia took part in the issue of silver Imperial cistophori, on the reverse of which is the temple of Augustus at Nicomedia, inscribed ROM(anorum) S(enatus) P(opulusque) AVG(usto)[1], while across the field are the words COM. BIT. (Commune Bithyniae).

[1] Read by some ROM(ae) SP(ei) AVG(usto).

Apameia, originally **Myrleia,** was renamed by Prusias I., king of Bithynia (B. C. 228–180), after his wife, Apama.

Autonomous bronze (i) with *inscr.* ΜΥΡΛΕΑ or ΜΥΡΛΕΑΝΩΝ, of various types: Head of Helios, *rev.* Horseman; Head of Pallas, *rev.* Lyre, etc.; circ. B. C. 200 and later.

(ii) With ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΜΥΡΛΕΑΝΩΝ or ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ only. Head of Apollo, *rev.* Lyre; names of Roman governors, ΕΠΙ ΓΑΙΟΥ ΠΑΠΙΡΙΟΥ ΚΑΡΒΩΝΟΣ, ΕΠΙ ΓΑΙΟΥ ΟΥΙΒΙΟΥ ΠΑΝΣΑ, and dates according to the Pontic era (297 B. C.), corresponding with the years B. C. 66–60.

(iii) Colonial, with *inscr.*, COL. IVL. CONCORD. AVG. APAM, etc., or C. I. C. A. D. D. (decreto Decurionum). *Imperial*—Caligula to Gallienus. *Types* numerous: among them may be mentioned APOLLINI CLARI. and DIANA LVCIF., Apollo Clarius, Diana Lucifera, etc. (*Num. Chron.*, v. 188; viii. 40; *Z. f. N.*, vii. 21.)

Astacus. This city, which stood at the head of a gulf of the same name, was from early times, down to its destruction by Lysimachus, a place of considerable maritime importance. Its coinage, however, is limited in extent, and belongs altogether to the fifth century B. C. About B. C. 439 the Athenians founded a colony at Astacus. The type of its coins, the ἀστακός, Crayfish or Lobster, contains a play upon the name of the town, and refers at the same time to the great numbers of these creatures which were found in the shallow waters of the gulf. (J. Six, *De Gorgone*, p. 40.)

Circ. B. C. 500–439. *Persic Standard.*

Lobster or crayfish. (Millingen, *Recueil*, Pl. III. 15.)	Incuse square. ΑΣ Female head of archaic style. *Symbol:* Swastika . Æ 77 grs.

Circ. B. C. 439.

ΑΣ Lobster or crayfish.	Incuse square. Female head of transitional style . . . . Æ 77 grs.
Lobster, holding shell in claws.	Id. . . . . Æ 33 grs.

When, in B. C. 264, Nicomedia was founded by Nicomedes I., he settled there the inhabitants of the old city of Astacus.

Bithynium or Claudiopolis struck no money before Roman times. Autonomous Æ under C. Papirius Carbo, ΒΙΘΥΝΙΕΩΝ, Head of Dionysos, *rev.* ΕΠΙ ΓΑΙΟΥ ΠΑΠΙΡΙΟΥ ΚΑΡΒΩΝΟΣ, ΡΩΜΗ. Roma seated. Date ΔΚΣ, 224 of the Pontic era=B. C. 74.

Imperial — Claudius to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΠΟΛЄΙΤΩΝ, etc. This town was the birth-place of Antinoüs, and medallions were struck there in his honour, reading ΑΝΤΙΝΟΟΝ ΘΕΟΝ Η ΠΑΤΡΙΣ, *rev.* ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΒΙΘΥΝΙΕΩΝ. From the time of Antoninus to that of Gallienus the usual inscription is ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΒΙΘΥΝΙЄΩΝ. *Types* various. Among the more interesting are:—Aphrodite seated on a seahorse; Antinoüs-Hermes, holding pedum and with a bull beside him, a tall plant in front, and a star over his head; Aphrodite and Eros; Hygieia; Hermes; Tyche; etc.

Caesareia-Germanica, a port in Bithynia, site unknown, founded or renamed by Germanicus. *Imperial*—Germanicus to Valerian, of which the following are the most remarkable:—Germanicus, ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΚΤΙΣΤΗΣ, *rev.* ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΙΑ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΗ, City wall with gateway; (*Ann. de Num.*, 1882, p. 106); Titus, *rev.* ΚΑΙΣΑ, City wall with gateway, around, ΕΠΙ Μ. ΣΑΛΟΥΙΔΗΝΟΥ ΑΣΠΡΗΝΑ ΑΝΘΥ., wrongly attributed by Borrell to Clitae (*Num. Chron.*, v. 192); with regard to Asprenas, the cognomen of M. Salvidienus, see *Annali*, 1861, 140; Sept. Severus, *rev.* ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΙΑC ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΗC, Distyle temple seen in front from above, beside it, a circular port within which is a galley; beneath, a recumbent bull. *Other types*—Serpent coiled; Asklepios; Artemis; Zeus; Serapis; Aphrodite; Apollo; galley under sail, etc. The coins of this town have been hitherto confounded with those of Caesareia-Germanicia in Commagene, which read ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΩΝ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΕΩΝ ΚΟΜ., but never ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΙΑC ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΗC.

Calchedon, a Megarian colony on the Asiatic side of the Bosporus opposite Byzantium, was always intimately connected with that city. The coins of the two places (the earliest of Calchedon excepted) differ only in one respect, viz. that the Bull on the money of Byzantium stands upon a dolphin, while at Calchedon he stands upon an ear of corn. The silver coinage of Calchedon begins in the latter part of the fifth century, B. C.

Attic Standard.

Bearded male head, hair short.	ΚΑΛΧ in the four quarters of a radiate wheel . . . . . Æ Drachm.
Young male head, laureate.	Id. or Κ–Α–Λ and ivy leaf in the four quarters of a wheel Æ ½ Drachm.

These coins may be compared with the contemporaneous silver coinage of Mesembria (another Megarian colony) on the west coast of the Euxine, p. 237.

Persic Standard. Circ. B. C. 400–350.

ΚΑΛΧ Bull on ear of corn.	Incuse square, quartered; 'mill-sail' pattern . . . . Æ Dr. 80 grs.

Phoenician Standard. Circ. B. C. 350–280.

Similar types, usually with adjunct symbols, letters, etc. Tetradr. 230 grs. Drachm 55 grs. Tetrobol 38 grs. Diobol 16 grs.

Phoenician and Attic Denominations. Circ. B. C. 280–270 (?).

Head of Demeter, veiled, as on contemporary coins of Byzantium. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXVI. 6.)	ΚΑΛΧ Apollo naked, seated on omphalos . . . Æ Tetradr. 215 grs.
Id.	Id. . . . Æ Attic octobol (?) 82 grs.
Head of Alexander, with Ammon's horn, as on coins of Lysimachus. (*Num. Chron.*, v. 190.)	ΚΑΛΧΑΔΟΝΙΩΝ Pallas Nikephoros seated Æ Attic tetradr. and drachm.

Heads of Apollo and Artemis, jugate.	ΚΑΛΧΑΔΟΝΙΩΝ Lyre . . Æ 1·1
Head of Apollo.	,, Tripod . Æ ·8

Calchedon was absorbed, circ. B. C. 270, into the kingdom of Nicomedes I. of Bithynia. At a later period tetradrachms of the Lysimachian type were issued there (Müller, *Lysim.*, 376–380). The remaining coins are all of *Imperial times*, Plotina to Tranquillina. The following are the most noteworthy *types*: ANTINOOC HPΩC, Bust of Antinoüs, *rev.* KAΛXAΔONIOIC IΠΠΩN, Antinoüs riding on a flying griffin (Æ medallion). The word *ἀνέθηκε* is to be understood before the dative in this inscription.

The type of this coin seems to have been suggested by another Calchedonian type very frequent on Imperial coins, that of Apollo riding on a flying swan.

Cius, at the head of the gulf of the Propontis, which took its name from the city, was, according to Mela, the most convenient emporium for Phrygia. It was said to have been founded by Kios or by Hylas, Argonauts and companions of Herakles. On some of the coins Herakles is himself called KTICTHC.

There are no early coins of this town, its first issues dating from the age of Alexander the Great. All the gold staters known come from the Sidon hoard, which appears to have been buried either about B. C. 308, *Rev. Num.*, 1865, 8, or about B. C. 288, if the dates upon the gold coins of Ace in the same hoard are to be reckoned from the Seleucid era.

Circ. B. C. 330–300.

FIG. 267.

Head of Apollo. (Fig. 267.)

Id. Beneath, KIA.

Prow and magistrate's name ΑΓΑΣΙΚΛΗΣ, ΑΓΝΩΝΙΔΗΣ, ΙΕΡΟΚΛΗΣ, ΠΡΟΞΕΝΟΣ, etc. . . Æ Stater.

Id. Magistrates ΑΘΗΝΟΔΩΡΟΣ, ΒΑΚΧΕΥΣ, ΔΑΣΚΥΛΕΩΝ, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ, ΕΥΜΕΝΗΣ, ΗΓΕΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ, ΚΑΡΙΝΟΣ, ΚΤΗΣΩΝ, ΜΙΛΗΤΟΣ, ΝΙΚΑΣ, ΝΙΚΙΤΟΣ, ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝΙΟΣ, ΠΟΣΙΣ, ΠΡΟΞΕΝΟΣ, ΣΩΣΑΝΔΡΟΣ, ΣΩΣΙΓΕΝΗΣ, ΤΕΙΣΑΝΔΡΟΣ, etc. . . .

Æ Persic drachm 81 grs.
Æ ½ Drachm 40 grs.
Æ ¼ Drachm 20 grs.

Young male head, in Persian headdress, as on coins of Amastris.

Id.

KIANΩN Club and bow in case Æ ·75

KIA Kantharos, grapes, and ear of corn . . . . . Æ ·65

After circ. B. C. 200.

Under the rule of the earlier kings of Bithynia the silver coinage ceases, but when Philip V. of Macedon took the town and presented it to Prusias I., it received from him the name of Prusias ad Mare, and struck bronze coins, reading ΠΡΟΥΣΙΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΗΙ. *Types* various. At a still later period, about the time of Mithradates, coins were struck there in the names of two Queens: Musa, daughter of Orsobaris, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΜΟΥΣΗΣ ΟΡΣΟΒΑΡΙΟΣ and Oradaltis, daughter of an equally unknown king, Lycomedes, ΩΡΑΔΑΛΤΙΔΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ ΘΥΓΑΤΡΟΣ; *rev.* ΠΡΟΥΣΙΕΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΗΙ.

Under Roman rule.

Under the Romans Cius recovered its original name, and *Imperial coins* are known from Claudius to Gallienus, among which the following may be mentioned: ΑΝΤΙΝΟΩΙ ΗΡΩΙ, *rev.* ΚΙΑΝΙΟΙC ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ Æ medallion: ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΥC ΚΤΙCΤΟΥ ΚΙΑΝΩΝ. On a coin of Severus is the remarkable *inscr.*, CΕΥΗΡΟΥ ΒΑCΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟC Ο ΚΟCΜΟC ΕΥΤΥΧΕΙ ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟΙ ΚΙΑΝΟΙ. *Other types*—Youth Hylas, holding bucket from which water flows (cf. Strab., 564). Youth Kios, seated on rock adjusting his sandal.

Claudiopolis. See **Bithynium.**

Creteia - Flaviopolis. *Inscr.*, ΚΡΗΤΙΕΩΝ ΦΛΑΟΥΙΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ or ΚΡΗΤΕΙΑ ΦΛΑΟΥΙΟΠΟΛΙC, or ΦΛΑΒΙΟΠΟΛΙC. *Imperial*—Antoninus to Gallienus. *Types* various. Among them the most important is the River-god ΒΙΛΛΕΟC, clearly identical with the river ΒΙΛΛΑΙΟC, which occurs on the coins of Tium. (*Berl. Blätt.*, v. 16.) Of this town there is a dedicatory coin reading ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΥC ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ (Mion., *Sup.*, v. 32).

Dia, on the Euxine, west of Heracleia Pontica, in Bithynia.

Autonomous bronze of the first century B. C.

Head of Zeus. | ΔΙΑΣ Eagle on fulmen . . . Æ ·8

Imperial—Augustus only. *Inscr.*, ΔΙΑΝΩΝ. Magistrate's name in wreath (Brit. Mus.).

Gordium. See **Iuliopolis.**

Hadriani and Hadrianothera. See under **Mysia.**

Hadrianopolis (?). *Imperial*—Hadrian, Antinoüs, and Sev. Alex., etc. *Inscr.*, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Magistrates' names sometimes with title Strategos.

Across the field of the coins sometimes—CΕΒ.

This is not altogether a satisfactory attribution, as it transgresses the rule laid down by M. Waddington, with regard to the non-occurrence of local magistrates' names outside the limits of the Roman Province of Asia. (See p. 432, note.)

Heracleia Pontica. This city, at one time the capital of eastern Bithynia, attained to its greatest prosperity in the latter part of the fourth century, under its tyrants Clearchus (B. C. 364–353), Timotheus,

and Dionysius. It is possible that in early times Heracleia may have been one of the mints which issued hectae of electrum, for the head of Herakles on some of these closely resembles that which occurs on the earliest silver money of the town. The standard in use at Heracleia is the same as that of Sinope, and is identical with the Aeginetic in weight, though perhaps not of the same origin. For lists of the coins, see Six, in *Num. Chron.*, 1885, p. 51; Bompois, *Rev. Arch.*, N. S. xxxvii. p. 116; and Imhoof, *Z. f. N.*, vii. 21.

Circ. B. C. 415–394.

Head of bearded Herakles in lion's skin.	HPAKΛEIA in flat incuse square, containing a small quadripartite square, within which sometimes ΔAΣ or ΔAM, magistrate's name . . . . Æ Triobol 44 grs., Diobol 28 grs., Obol 14 grs., and ½ Obol 6 grs.

Circ. B. C. 394–353.

Head of bearded Herakles in lion's skin; beneath, club.	HPAKΛEIA Butting bull; in field, sometimes symbols or letters . . . . Æ Dr. 76 grs.
Id.	HPAKΛEIA Club . Æ 1½ Ob. 18 grs.
Id.	HPAK Forepart of rushing bull . . Æ 1½ Ob. 18 grs.
HPAK Head of city-nymph, in turreted stephanos.	K (for Clearchus?) Bow in case, and club . . . . Æ Diob. and Obol.

Time of the tyrant Satyrus. B. C. 353–347.

Head of young Herakles, l., in lion's skin; club sometimes beneath.	HPAKΛEIA Head of city-nymph, of finest style, in turreted stephanos . Æ Stater 181 grs. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XVIII. 22.)
Id.	HPAKΛEIA Id. Æ Drachm 84 grs,
Id.	" Id. . . . Æ Tetrob.
Id.	HPAK Id. . . . . Æ Diob.
Id., facing.	Head of city . . . . . Æ Obol.

There is also a diobol attributed to Satyrus, similar to that of Clearchus, but with Ɛ in place of K on the reverse. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, vii. Pl. I. 12.)

Timotheus and Dionysius. B. C. 347–338.

Head of young Dionysos, ivy-crowned, with thyrsos at shoulder.	TIMOΘEOY ΔIONYΣIOY Herakles erecting trophy . Æ Stater 150 grs.
Id.	TIMOΘEOY ΔIONYΣIOY Id. . Æ Triob. 38 grs.

Dionysius alone. B. C. 338–306.

Fig. 268.

Coins similar to the above, but without the name of Timotheus. Staters, Drachms, and Triobols. (Fig. 268.)

Clearchus II. and Oxathres. B. C. 306–302.

Dionysius was succeeded in the tyranny by his two sons Clearchus and Oxathres, who reigned under the guardianship of their mother Amastris. To their time may perhaps be attributed the following.

Head of young Dionysos, as above. (*Num. Chron.*, 1885, p. 59.)	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ Herakles standing facing, leaning on club, and crowned by Nike . . . Æ Stater 149 grs.

Time of Lysimachus. B. C. 302–281.

Head of young Herakles in lion's skin.	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ Dionysos seated, holding kantharos and thyrsos . . . . Æ Stater 152 grs.
Id. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXIX. 26.)	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ Dionysos seated, holding kantharos and thyrsos, bound with ivy . . Æ Attic tetradr. 254 grs.

These two coins are conjecturally attributed by Imhoof (*Akarnania*, p. 103) to the town of Heracleia in Acarnania, as are also the bronze coins with the running Lion on the reverse, and some silver pieces of Corcyra, bearing the monogram ⊬P. See B. M. Cat., *Thessaly to Aetolia*, p. 137.

Head of young Herakles, facing. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, vii. Pl. I. 13.)	Nike, naked to waist, kneeling on a club, and tracing the last letter of the word ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑ . . . . . Æ Phoenician didr. 104 grs.

From this time until the Roman conquest no silver coins are known.

The autonomous bronze coins with ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ, *obv.* Head of young Herakles, *rev.* Running Lion, Club and Bow in case, Table with Herakleian symbols, Herakles and Lion, belong for the most part to the time of Lysimachus and later.

Imperial times—Nero to Saloninus. *Medallions, inscr.*, ΤΟΝ ΚΤΙCΤΑΝ, Bust of Herakles, *rev.* ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ ΕΝ ΠΟΝΤΩ or ΜΑΤΡΟC ΑΠΟΙ-

ΚΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΩΝ, Herakles leading chained Kerberos; Zeus enthroned between two recumbent figures; statue of Herakles enthroned in a theatre, etc. *Large*, *middle* and *small* Æ *inscr.*, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ or ΗΡΑΚΛΗΑC ΕΝ ΠΟΝΤΩ, etc. *Types* various, and usually referring to the labours of Herakles. Magistrates' names, with title of Proconsul added. Concerning the title ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟC on coins, possibly of this town, see Eckhel, ii. 420.

Iuliopolis, the ancient **Gordium**, an inland city, properly speaking, in Galatia, but usually included by geographical writers in Bithynia.

Æ Obol *inscr.*, ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ (Borrell. *Num. Chron.*, viii. 27).

Æ *Imperial times* — Caracalla and Geta, ΙΟΥΛΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types* various, Head of Mên; Head of Serapis, etc.

Nicaea was built by Antigonus, circ. B.C. 316, on the site of the ancient Ancore, at the eastern end of Lake Ascania; it was renamed Nicaea by Lysimachus, after which it soon rose to be one of the chief cities of the kingdom of Bithynia. There are no coins before the period of the Roman dominion.

Autonomous bronze of the Proconsuls C. Papirius Carbo, dated ΒΚΣ and ΔΚΣ of the era of Bosporus and Pontus=B.C 76 and 74, and C. Vibius Pansa ϚΛΣ=B.C. 62, the latter with the head of Julius Caesar.

Imperial—Augustus to Quietus. *Inscr.*, ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ or ΝΙΚΑΕΙΣ, etc. Honorific titles—ΠΡΩΤΟΙ ΠΟΝΤ. ΚΑΙ ΒΙΘ.; ΠΡΩΤΟΙ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΑΡΧΕΙΑΣ; ΑΡΙΣΤΟΙ ΜΕΓΙΣΤΟΙ, ΕΥCΕΒΕΙC ΕΥΓΕΝΕΙC, etc. Magistrate—ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΣ ΠΑΤΡΩΝ. *Remarkable types or inscriptions* — ΖΕΥΣ ΜΗΛΙΟΣ; ΔΙΟΣ ΑΓΟΡΑΙΟΥ; ΔΙΟΣ ΛΙΤΑΙΟΥ; ΟΜΗΡΟC; ΠΥΘΑΓΟΡΗC; ΙΠΠΑΡΧΟC; ΔΙΟΝΥCΟΝ ΚΤΙCΤΗΝ; ΘΗCΕΑ; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΝ; ΑCΚΛΗΠΙΩ CΩΤΗΡΙ; ΥΓΕΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΑCΚΛΗΠΙΩ; ΘΕΑ ΥΓΕΙΑ; ΘΕΩ ΤΕΛΕCΦΟΡΩ; ΘΕΑ ΔΗΜΗΤ; ΑΓΑΘΗ ΤΥΧΗ; Rivers CΑΓΑΡΙC and ΓΕΥΔΟΣ, (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 240); ΙΠΠΟΝ ΒΡΟΤΟΠΟΔΑ ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ, Divinity riding on a horse whose right foreleg is formed like a human arm, which grasps the serpent-staff, and whose left foreleg ends in a human foot, the tail of the monster is a serpent; this curious type has never been explained; ΚΟΜΟΔΟΥ ΒΑCΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟC Ο ΚΟCΜΟC ΕΥΤΥΧΕΙ; ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ ΝΙΚΗΝ ΝΙΚΑΙΕΙC, etc.

The following are among the games mentioned on Nicaean coins:—ΑCΚΛΗΠΕΙΑ, ΔΙΟΝΥCΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΙCΘΜ[ΙΑ] ΠΥΘΙΑ, (? ΙCΟΠΥΘΙΑ) ΑΓΩΝΕC ΙΕΡΟΙ, ΑΥΓΟΥ[CΤΕΙΑ], CΕΟΥΗΡΕΙΑ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΙΑ, ΚΟΜΟΔΕΙΑ, ΚΕΝΔΡΕCΕΙΑ, etc.

Alliance coins between Nicaea and Byzantium, Cyzicus, and Hadriani.

Nicomedia, on the northern side of the gulf of Astacus near its head, received its name from its founder Nicomedes I. of Bithynia. It was the chief city of the Bithynian kingdom and the residence of the king. Under the Romans autonomous bronze coins were struck at Nicomedia in the names of the Proconsuls, C. Vibius Pansa and Thorius Flaccus, with Pontic dates ΔΚΣ, ΒΛΣ and ΕΛΣ=B.C. 74, 66, and 63.

Imperial — Augustus to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΕΩΝ ΔΙC or ΤΡΙC ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ; ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΕΙΑC, etc.; usually with name of the Proconsul, often with addition of title, ΠΑΤΡΩΝ, as at Nicaea.

Remarkable types and inscriptions — ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙC ΚΑΙ ΠΡΩΤΗ ΒΕΙΘΥΝΙΑC ΚΑΙ ΠΟΝΤΟΥ; ΠΡΩΤΗ ΒΙΘ. ΚΑΙ Π. ΡΩΜΗΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΝ;

ΘΕΟC ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟC; CTOΛOC, a naked male figure with a prow at his feet and holding a rudder. *Games*—ΔΗΜΗΤΡΕΙΑ, ΑΚΤΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΙΑΝΑ, CΕΒΗΡΕΙΑ ΜΕΓΑΛΑ, etc.

Alliance coins with Amasia Ponti, Laodiceia Phryg., Pergamum Mys., and Smyrna Ion.

Olbia. This name appears to have once been borne by the town of Astacus, but the coins reading ΟΛΒΙΟΠΟΛΙΤΕΩΝ, *obv.* Head of Zeus, *rev.* Sceptre (first cent. B.C.), belong to some other city of the same name.

Prusias ad mare. See **Cius.**

Prusa ad Olympum, on the northern slope of Mount Olympus. Autonomous of Roman times and *Imperial*—Nero to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΠΡΟΥCΑΕΩΝ, ΠΡΟΥCΑΕΩΝ Π. ΟΛΥΜΠΩ or ΠΡΟΥCΑΕΙC. *Remarkable types*—Zeus seated, ΠΡΟΥCΑΕΩΝ ΔΙΑ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟΝ; Andromeda chained to rock; Ajax falling on his sword; The god Mên seated sideways on feeding horse; Aphrodite between two sea-horses; Asklepios; Hygieia; Telesphoros; River god; etc., etc.

Coins sometimes dated according to the Pontic era, B.C. 297.

Prusias ad Hypium, on the Euxine, at the mouth of the river Hypius. Autonomous of Roman times and *Imperial*—Vespasian to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΠΡΟΥCΙΕΩΝ ΠΡΟC ΥΠΙΩ, ΠΡΟΥCΙΕΙC, etc. *Types*—ΥΠΙΟC, River Hypius recumbent; Herakles contending with the Hydra, etc. Title sometimes ΜΗΤΡ(οπολις).

Timaea(?). Autonomous bronze of Imperial times. *Obv.* Altar between two vases; *rev.* TIMAIEΩN, forepart of ass (cf. Mion., *Sup.*, v. p. 256).

Tium stood on a promontory on the coast of the Euxine, at the mouth of the river Billaeus, between Amastris and Heracleia. Autonomous of Imperial times and *Imperial*—Vespasian to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, TIANΩN. *Remarkable types or inscriptions*—ZEYC CYPΓACTHC; ANTINOΩI HPΩI TIANOI; TEIOC, Bust of the Oekist; BIΛΛAIOC—CAPΔΩ, River-gods Billaeus and Sardo with Dionysos between them; ACKΛHΠIOC or TON CΩTHPA, Asklepian types; ΔIONYCOC KTICTHC, Dionysos; NEMECIC (*Zeit. f. Num.*, i. 137), Aphrodite and Eros; Poseidon, etc.

KINGS OF BITHYNIA.

The kings of Bithynia of whom coins are known are the following—

Nicomedes I. B. C. 278–250. Æ Tetradr. (Eckhel, ii. p. 439; cf. Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 146) ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ, Bithynia seated, holding two spears and parazonium, before her a shield, behind her a tree; in field, Nike (Vienna Cabinet). Æ Drachm (Brit. Mus., *Num. Chron.*, vi. p. 126).

Ziaëlas, son of Nicomedes, B.C. 250–228. Æ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΖΙΑΗΛΑ, *rev.* Trophy (*Zeit. f. Num.*, iii. 220).

Prusias I., son of Ziaëlas, B.C. 228–180. Silver and bronze coins.

Head of king, diademed. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXVI. 7.)	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ Zeus standing, resting on sceptre, and holding wreath. In field, fulmen . Æ Tetradr.

Prusias II. B.C. 180–149. Tetradrachms, distinguishable from those of Prusias I. by the king's portrait, the diadem being *winged* on the coins of Prusias II. The reverse type is the same, but an *eagle* stands on the fulmen in the field. There are also bronze coins.

Head of Prusias II.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ Herakles standing . . . . . Æ ·7

The following types cannot be attributed with certainty, but may be preferably assigned to the second Prusias.

Head of Pallas. (*Z. f. N.*, i. 138.)	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ Nike holding aplustre and trophy-stand Æ 1·05
Head of Apollo, laureate.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ Winged Pallas (*Num. Zeit.*, iii. Pl. V. 4.) Æ 1·05
Head of young Dionysos.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ Centaur Cheiron playing lyre . . . Æ ·85
Head of Apollo.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ Lyre, or quiver and bow . . . . . Æ ·7
Head of Hermes.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ Hermes standing Æ 1·5
Id.	,, ,, Caduceus . . Æ ·55

Nicomedes II. (Epiphanes). B.C. 149–91. Gold staters and silver tetradrachms dated according to the Pontic era, commencing B.C. 297, introduced into Bithynia by Nicomedes II. soon after his accession.

Head of King diademed.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ Zeus standing as before . Æ Tetradr.

Also bronze coins (Imhoof, *Choix.*, Pl. III. 97).

Fig. 269.

Nicomedes III. (Philopator). B.C. 91–74. Tetradrachms similar to those of Nicomedes II., but easily distinguishable by their dates and ruder execution (Fig. 269). *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ. The head on these coins is probably that of Nicomedes II.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE COINAGE OF BITHYNIA.

	Before B.C. 400	B.C. 400–278	B.C. 278–74	After B.C. 74 and Imperial
Κοινόν of Bithynia	...	...	...	Æ
Apameia-Myrleia	...	...	Æ	Æ
Astacus	Æ			
Bithynium = Claudiopolis	...	...	...	Æ
Caesareia-Germanica	...	...		Æ
Calchedon	Æ	Æ Æ	...	Æ
Cius = Prusias ad mare	...	Æ Æ	Æ	Æ
Creteia = Flaviopolis	...	...	...	Æ
Dia	...	...	Æ	Æ
Gordium = Iuliopolis	...	Æ (?)	...	Æ
Hadrianopolis (?)	...	...	...	Æ
Heracleia	EL (?) Æ	Æ Æ	Æ	Æ
Nicaea	...	...	...	Æ
Nicomedia	...	...	...	Æ
Prusa ad Olympum	...	...	...	Æ
Prusias ad Hypium	...	...	...	Æ
Timaea (?)	...	...	...	Æ
Tium	...	...	...	Æ
Kings of Bithynia	...	...	Æ Æ	

MYSIA.

Abbaeti. This people occupied the parts about Ancyra and Synaus (Waddington, *Rev. Num.*, 1851, p. 230, also Boeckh *C. I. G.*, 3849). Autonomous bronze only.

Second century, B.C. (?).

Head of Zeus.	ΜΥΣΩΝ ΑΒΒΑΙΤΩΝ	Fulmen in wreath Æ ·75
Head of Herakles.	„ „	Club and lion's skin, in wreath . . . Æ ·65
Female head.	ΜΥΣΩΝ ΑΒΒΑΙΤΩΝ	Bipennis, in wreath . . . . . Æ ·55

Adramyteum. A flourishing seaport at the head of the bay of Adramyteum, said to have been founded by Adramys, brother of Croesus. Cistophori with ΑΔΡΑ in monogram and autonomous drachms (45 grs.) of the cistophoric standard.

BRONZE. *Fourth century*, B. C.

Head of Zeus. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 246.)	ΑΔΡΑ Forepart of Hippocamp Æ ·65

Cf. also coins of this type with the legends ΙΟΛΛΕΩΝ or ΙΟΛΛΑ, ΟΡΟΝΤΑ, and ΘΗΒΑ, Imhoof, *l. c.*

After B. C. 300.

Head of Apollo.	Cornucopiae between pilei of Dioskuri . Æ

SILVER. *Second century*, B. C.

Head of Zeus.	ΑΔΡΑΜΥΤΗΝΩΝ Eagle on fulmen . Ar Dr. 45 grs.

Imperial—Hadrian to Gallienus. Magistrates, Strategos and Grammateus. *Types* various, among which may be mentioned ΘΗΒΗ ΑΔΡΑΜΥΤΗΝΩΝ, Head of the city Thebe Hypoplacia, which belonged to Adramyteum; also dedicatory medallion of Antinoüs, ΑΝΤΙΝΟΟC ΙΑΚΧΟC. ΕΓΕCΙΟC ΑΝΕΘΗ[κε] ΑΔΡΑΜΥΤΗΝΩΝ (Eckhel, vi. 530). *Alliance coins* with Ephesus, Laodiceia ad Lycum, Mytilene, and Pergamum.

Antandrus, on the north coast of the Adramytian gulf, at the foot of Mount Aspaneus, an offset of Mount Ida.

Circ. B. C. 350–300.

Female head, bound with crossed cord.	Incuse square. ΑΝΤΑΝ Goat before pine tree . Ar 57, 41, and 18 grs.
Forepart of lion.	Lion's head . . . . . Ar 29 grs.
Head of Apollo.	ΑΝΤΑΝ Lion's head . Æ size ·75

Imperial — Titus to Elagabalus. *Inscr.*, ΑΝΤΑΝΔΡΙΩΝ. *Types*—Asklepios; Apollo; and Artemis of Astyra, a small place between Antandrus and Adramyteum, where was a celebrated temple of Artemis (Strab., 613). The figure on the coins resembles Artemis Ephesia. *Inscr.*, ΑΡΤΕΜΙC ΑCΤΥΡΗΝ. or ΑCΤΥΡΗΝΗ ΑΝΤΑΝΔΡΙ (*Z. f. N.*, vii. Pl. I. 14).

Apollonia ad Rhyndacum. This city stood on a small island or promontory on the north side of the lake Apolloniatis, through which the Rhyndacus flows before emptying itself into the Propontis. The town is rarely mentioned by ancient authors. J. Six (*De Gorgone*, 1885, p. 39) has advanced some excellent reasons for attributing to this Apollonia the following series of silver coins which, on account of the adjunct symbol which they bear, had been assigned by Imhoof (*Mon. Gr.*, p. 232) to the not far distant city of Astacus in Bithynia.

Circ. B. C. 450.

Anchor and lobster, or crayfish.	Swastika, in incuse of the same form . Ar 64–58 grs.

Circ. B. C. 400–330.

Anchor and lobster, usually with letter A. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ[ιατῶν] Similar.	Gorgoneion, in concave field . . . . Æ 58–50 grs. Id. (Imhoof., *Mon. Gr.*, p. 234.) . . . Æ 110 grs. (?).

Fig. 270.

Head of Apollo, hair rolled. (Fig. 270.)	A Anchor and lobster. Various magistrates' names . . Æ 260–225 grs.
Gorgoneion.	A Anchor and lobster. Magistrates' names . . . . . Æ 44 grs.
Head of Apollo, facing.	A Id. . . . . Æ 20 grs.
Head of Apollo, r., laureate.	A Id. . . . . Æ 19 grs.
Head of Apollo, r., laureate. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 236.)	A Anchor and lobster, and legend ΧΑΛΚ III = *χαλκοῦ ὀβολοὶ τρεῖς* . . Æ Size, ·5 Wt. 30 grs.

Circ. B. C. 330–283, *or later.*

Apollo, seated on omphalos.	A Anchor and lobster. Magistrates' names . . . . . Æ Size ·65
Apollo, standing facing, holding long branch.	A Anchor . . . . . Æ Size ·55

Imperial, with or without names of Emperors—Domitian to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ ΠΡΟC ΡΥΝΔΑΚΩ, often abbreviated. Magistrate, Strategos. *Principal types* — Apollo standing before tree round which the dying Python is coiled; River-god Rhyndacus, with *inscr.*, ΡΥΝΔΑΚΟC ; Statue of Apollo with arm extended over column.

Assus. On the north coast of the Adramytian gulf. Autonomous silver and bronze.

Circ. B. C. 400–300, *and later.*

Head of Pallas, helmet adorned with flying griffin. (Formerly in the Whittall collection, cast in B. M.)	ΑΣΣΙΟ[Ν Incuse square. Archaic simulacrum of standing divinity to r., with fore-arms extended and fillets hanging from her hands . . . . . Æ Tetradr. Wt. (?)
Female head.	Bull's head, facing . . . Æ 78 grs.
Head of Pallas, in laureate helmet.	ΑΣΣΙΟΝ Bull's head, facing Æ 45 grs.
Head of Pallas.	ΑΣΣΙ Griffin . . Æ Size ·85–·45

Also tetradrachms of Alexander's types (Müller, Nos. 928–31. *Symbol*, Griffin).

Imperial—Augustus to Severus Alexander. *Inscr.*, ΑΣΣΙΩΝ. Sometimes with names of Strategi. *Types*—Zeus, Asklepios, Altar of Asklepios, etc. *Alliance coin* with Pionia.

Atarneus, on the Mysian coast, nearly opposite Mytilene. Autonomous bronze coins of the second century B. C. and later.

Head of Apollo. (*Num. Chron.*, iii. 97.)	ΑΤΑΡ Forepart of horse; above, coiled serpent . . . . . Æ ·65

Also tetradrachms of Alexander's types (Müller, No. 932).

Roman times—Proconsul Cn. Asinius, B. C. 79–76. (Waddington, *Fastes*, p. 45.)

Forepart of horse; above, coiled serpent.	ΑΣΙΝΙΟΥ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΥ ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ Caduceus . . . . . Æ ·6

Attaea placed by Strabo (607) between Heracleia and Atarneus. Autonomous of *Imperial times and Imperial*—Augustus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΑΤΤΑΙΤΩΝ or ΑΤΤΑΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types*—ΙΕΡΟϹ ΔΗΜΟϹ; ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ; ΤΥΧΗ ΠΟΛΕΩϹ; River-god; Eagle holding wreath; Asklepios; Aphrodite. Magistrates, Anthypatos, P. Metilius Secundus and C. Antius Quadratus, temp. Trajan. Local Magistrates, Archon, Strategos. *Alliance coins* with Ephesus, temp. Caracalla.

Cisthene. North of Atarneus. Autonomous bronze, second century B.C. *Inscr.*, ΚΙΣ, ΚΙΣΘΗ or ΚΙΣΘΑ. Veiled head of Demeter, *rev.* Horseman. (*Num. Chron.*, vi. 149.)

Cyzicus. The coinage of this city, which occupied a peninsula on the southern shore of the Propontis, begins early in the fifth century, if not before, and consists principally of staters and hectae composed of electrum or pale gold. These coins of Cyzicus, together with the Persian darics, constituted the staple of the gold currency of the whole ancient world until such time as they were both superseded by the gold staters of Philip and Alexander the Great.

The Cyzicene mint appears to have possessed something like a monopoly of coining these staters, which were doubtless a source of no small profit to the city. They are frequently mentioned in Attic inscriptions between B.C. 445 and 404, as well as by writers, as στατῆρες Κυζικηνοί, χρυσοῦ στατῆρες Κυζικηνοί, χρυσίου Κυζικηνοῦ στατῆρες, etc. (Head, *Num. Chron.*, 1876, pp. 277 sqq.). From Xenophon, *Anab.*, v. 6. 23; vii. 3. 10, we learn that a Cyzicene a month was promised to the soldiers as an advance upon their ordinary pay, which seems to have been a daric a month (cf. *Anab.*, i. 3. 21).

The value of the Cyzicene electrum stater in silver money cannot be exactly determined; the probability is that it varied from time to time, and that it was differently estimated in different localities. All that we can be sure of is that it was of greater value than the gold daric of 130 grs. The weight of the Cyzicene stater is 252–247 grs., and that of the corresponding hecte 41 grs., but it was largely alloyed with silver, while the daric, on the other hand, was of pure gold.

As Kirchhoff (*Corp. Inscr. Attic.*, p. 160) has pointed out, a didrachm of pure gold weighing 130 grs. was valued at Athens in B. C. 434, at 28 silver drachms. Now this happens to be the exact value which Demosthenes just a century later (*c. Phorm.*, 34, 23) assigns to the Cyzicene staters, which continued to circulate for some long time after the Cyzicene mint had ceased to issue them. It may be assumed therefore that so long as Cyzicus retained her quasi-monopoly of coining χρυσοῦς the value of the Cyzicene was considerably higher, and that it afterwards fell, in the age of Philip of Macedon, to the level of the gold stater of Philip.

The ἐπίσημον, or badge, of the city of Cyzicus was the tunny-fish, πηλαμύς, shoals of which were continually passing through the Propontis on their way from the Euxine to the Aegean sea (see Marquardt, *Cyzicus*, p. 35). This fish appears invariably on the electrum coinage of the town as an adjunct or lesser type in addition to the principal device, which latter, contrary to the usual practice, is at Cyzicus merely an exaggerated magisterial symbol, usurping the place of the main type, while the tunny, the real ἐπίσημον, is relegated to a subordinate position.

M. J. P. Six (*Num. Chron.*, 1877, p. 171) has advanced the theory that the type of the Cyzicene stater was changed annually on the accession to office of each new annual eponymous magistrate. But of the 150 or more known varieties of these staters by far the larger number belong to a very limited space of time, viz. to the latter part of the fifth century, the specimens of archaic style being extremely scarce. It is hardly likely therefore that the changing type can be the signet of the eponymous magistrate of the city *as such*, and it is more than probable that of the council or board of magistrates (Prytaneis?) several, or perhaps all, were authorized to place their signets on the coinage, or to make choice of a monetary type, either in rotation or simultaneously, at different *officinae* of the mint. In this case the number of types would furnish no exact indication of the space of time during which the Cyzicenes continued to be issued.

We are therefore driven to fall back upon style (which is, after all, the safest of guides), and basing our judgment upon it, we may confidently affirm that the Cyzicene staters fall into the period between B.C. 500 and the age of Philip of Macedon. Further, we may accept the statement of Demosthenes above referred to as good authority for the opinion that they continued to circulate on the markets for many years after their regular issue had ceased at Cyzicus.

Among the types of these staters and hectae the following may be mentioned. The pelamys occurs on all of them, sometimes in combination with the type, but more often as a sort of basis on which the head or figure rests. The reverse is uniformly an incuse square divided into four quarters.

ELECTRUM COINAGE.

Early style. Circ. B.C. 500–480.

Heads.

FIG. 271.

Archaic heads of Pallas facing or in profile (Fig. 271). Archaic head of Perseus in winged helmet. Young male head on a circular disk. Bearded head of Silenos facing. Bearded head in profile, etc.

Animal Forms.

Chimaera. Sphinx or Forepart of Sphinx. Forepart of Lion. Forepart of Griffin. Forepart of winged Boar. Harpy. Ass, etc.

Human Figures.

Winged Gorgon. Herakles kneeling, etc.

Transitional and Fine Style. Circ. B.C. 480–350.

Bearded Heads.

Zeus laureate. Zeus Ammon. Dionysos. Herakles. Poseidon or Kabeiros in conical laureate pilos. Uncertain head, bald and laureate, (Silenos?), Pan.

Young Male Heads.

Apollo. Dionysos. Hermes. Atys (?) in Phrygian cap. Aktaeon (?) with stag's horn. Uncertain.

Female Heads.

FIG. 272.

Pallas in profile or facing. Demeter in profile or facing (Fig. 272). Uncertain, wearing stephane (Hera?). Uncertain, with hair in saccos, copied from coin of Syracuse (Fig. 96, p. 152).

Animal Forms.

Fig. 273.

Sphinx. Skylla. Chimaera. Griffin. Pegasos. Centaur. Flying Eagle on circular disk. Kerberos or Orthros. Lion (Fig. 273). Bull. Horse. Ram. Boar. Wolf. And *Foreparts* of Winged lion; of Lion devouring prey; of Cock; of Bull, as on coins of Gela (cf. Fig. 75, p. 121), etc. Also Lion's scalp, as on coins of Samos. Bull's head. Goat's head, etc.

Male Figures.

Fig. 274.

Fig. 275.

Fig. 276.

Male naked figures in various attitudes, holding the pelamys by the tail. Zeus kneeling, holding eagle. Apollo kneeling, or seated on omphalos and holding lyre. Perseus kneeling. Silenos pouring wine into kantharos (Fig. 274). Silenos kneeling, holding pelamys (Fig. 275). Poseidon kneeling, holding dolphin. Poseidon riding on hippocamp. Herakles kneeling. Dionysos seated. Dionysos riding on panther. Satyr seated. Kekrops holding tree. Triton. Dolphin-rider, as on coins of Tarentum, but holding pelamys. Youth on horseback. Triptolemos riding on winged serpents. Naked figures, armed with helmet, shield, sword, or bow and arrow, in various attitudes. Harmodios and Aristogeiton charging. Orestes naked kneeling, clasping omphalos and holding sword. Phobos, a winged human figure with the head of a lion, kneeling, and holding pelamys (Fig. 276). Infants Herakles and Iphikles strangling serpents. Herakles and lion. Helios holding two horses.

Female Figures.

Fig. 277.

Liberty seated on cippus, inscribed ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΑ. Demeter kneeling, holding two torches. Aphrodite standing beside Eros. Thetis (?) riding on dolphin and carrying shield and wreath. Kybele seated on lion.

Nike kneeling, holding aplustre. Aphrodite riding on a swan. Gaia rising from the soil and holding infant Erichthonios (Fig. 277).

Various.

Prow of galley, ending in the forepart of a winged wolf. Lyre. Delphian omphalos, on which two eagles rest. Helmet. Head of large fish. Crab holding head of fish, etc.[1]

SILVER COINAGE.

The silver money of Cyzicus, which is contemporary with the electrum, consists for the most part of small denominations.

Circ. B. C. 430–412.

Head of Atys in Phrygian cap; beneath, tunny.	K Lion's head, in incuse square . . Æ 32 grs.
Forepart of boar; behind, tunny.	Lion's head, in incuse square; sometimes with K . . . . . Æ 18 grs.

Circ. B. C. 412–330.

The larger silver coins are chiefly later in date than the electrum staters, which they appear to have gradually superseded.

ΦΑΡ[Ν]ΑΒΑ Bearded head of Pharnabazus in Persian tiara. (De Luynes, *Satr.*, Pl. I. 5.)	Prow between dolphins; beneath, pelamys. All in incuse circle Æ Stater 212 grs.

The following gold daric was probably also struck at Cyzicus in the time of Pharnabazus, who succeeded to the Satrapy of the Hellespont about B. C. 413.

King of Persia kneeling, holding bow and spear.	Prow of galley . . . . Æ 132 grs. (B. V. Head, *Lydia and Persia*, Pl. III. 28.)

Silver of the Rhodian Standard. Circ. B. C. 400–330.

ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ Head of Persephone, veiled and crowned with corn. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XVIII. 8.)	ΚΥΖΙ or ΚΥΖΙΚΗΝΩΝ Lion's head; beneath, pelamys and varying symbol. Æ Rhodian stater, 235 grs. Æ ⅓ Stater, wt. 73 grs. Æ ¼ Stater, wt. 47 grs.

Circ. B. C. 330–280.

ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ Similar head of later style; beneath, sometimes, pelamys. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXIX. 27.)	ΚΥΖΙ or K Apollo, seated on netted omphalos, and resting on lyre. Symbols or monograms in field . . Æ Stater, 227 grs. Æ 86 grs.

Attic Standard. *After* B. C. 280.

Female head, bound with oak-wreath, and wearing earring and royal diadem.	ΚΥΖΙΚΗΝΩΝ Long torch, in oak-wreath . . . . Æ Attic tetradr. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLVIII. 6.)
Id. or head of Apollo (?).	ΚΥΖΙ Fulmen in oak-wreath . . . Æ Attic didr.

[1] For illustrations of most of the above described coins, see *Num. Chron.*, 1876, Pl. VIII; 1877, Pl. VI. B. M. *Guide*, Pl. I. 12; X. 6–15; XVIII. 4–8. Sestini, *Stateri Antichi. Revue*

The head on the tetradrachm is perhaps a portrait of Apollonis, a Cyzicene lady married to Attalus I. king of Pergamum. After her death her sons, Eumenes II. and Attalus II., erected a splendid temple at Cyzicus in her honour.

The tetradrachms of Lysimachus (Müller, 381–386) and of Alexander the Great (Müller, 910, 911), *symbol*, long torch, belong to this period if they are rightly attributed to Cyzicus (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXVI. 1).

Bronze Coinage.

As the silver money of Cyzicus is, as a rule, later than the electrum, so the bronze coinage is for the most part later than the silver. Among the types which are certainly previous to the Imperial period are the following:—

Head of Persephone.	KYΣI	Tripod on pelamys	Æ ·75–·45
Id. (later style).	KYΣI	In oak-wreath .	Æ ·75
Bull's head.	,,	Id.	Æ ·5
Head of Apollo.	KYΣIKHNΩN	Tripod on torch	Æ 1·1

Of *Imperial times*, Augustus to Claudius Gothicus, a large number of types have been handed down to us, both with and without the Emperors' heads. *Inscr.*, KYΣIKHNΩN NEΩKORΩN (B. ΔIΣ or Γ), also KOPH, KOPH ΣΩTEIPA (Fig. 278), KΣYIKOC, ANTΩNEINIA, and OΛYMΠIA (games), ANTINOOC HPΩC, ZEYC CΩTHP, AICHΠOC (River Aesepus), TON KTICTHN (Herakles as Founder), etc., etc.

Frequent types—Two long torches, with serpents coiled round them; Galley; Recumbent youthful figure, in star-spangled garment, near a tree, in front is an armed man, and behind a man playing the lyre; Demeter, in serpent-car or in biga of galloping horses, carrying two long torches; City of Cyzicus, seated on a rock, with swimming figure at her feet; Group of men, apparently erecting two baskets mounted on poles and containing palms; Woman milking goat; Asklepios; Aphrodite *ἀρεία* naked, with shield and sword of Ares beside her; etc.

Magistrates, Anthypatos (Fuscus, A.D. 98–102). Local Magistrates, Strategos, Archon, Asiarch.

Fig. 278.

Numismatique, 1856 and 1864, etc., and for references to the various cabinets in which they are preserved, see Brandis, pp. 403 sqq. My list of types would have been far less complete than it is, had it not been for the privilege I have had of frequently discussing the subject with Canon Greenwell, who is preparing an exhaustive treatise on the electrum of Cyzicus.

Alliance coins with Ephesus (figures of ΕΦΕCΟC and ΚΥΖΙΚΟC or Ephesian Artemis and Demeter of Cyzicus), Nicaea, Smyrna (Fig. 278) (Demeter in car drawn by two Centaurs), etc.

Gargara, on the northern shore of the gulf of Adramyteum.

Circ. B. C. 400–350.

Young male head, laureate, or bare.	ΓΑΡΓ Bull grazing, in incuse square. (Gen. Fox, *Gr. C.*, II. 5, 29.) Æ 47 grs.
Similar head.	ΓΑΡ Free horse, in incuse square. . Æ 22 grs.
Head of Apollo, laureate.	ΓΑΡ Free horse . . . Æ ·7–·3

Imperial times, with or without Emperors' heads—Augustus to Sept. Severus. *Inscr.*, ΓΑΡΓΑΡΕΩΝ. Magistrate, Strategos. *Types*—Bull butting; Asklepios; Telesphoros; Kybele; Demeter and Tyche standing. (Mion., *Sup.*, v. 358. Fox, II. 31.)

Germe. There were two cities called Germe in Mysia, one on the Rhyndacus, the other on the Caicus. It is to the former, called by Ptolemy Hiera Germe, that the following coins are attributed.

Imperial times, with or without names of Emperors—Trajan to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΓΕΡΜΗΝΩΝ, ΙΕΡΑ ΓΕΡΜΗΝΩΝ, etc. *Principal types*—Apollo playing lyre, and Marsyas bound to a tree or standing before Apollo with a flute in each hand, while the river Marsyas reclines at his feet. Herakles and Lion, Asklepios, Pallas, Telesphoros, etc. (*Num. Chron.*, vi. 154.)

Magistrates, Archon and Strategos.

Hadriani, on the left bank of the Rhyndacus (Waddington, *Rev. Num.*, 1852, p. 90), on a spur of Mount Olympus.

Autonomous of *Imperial times and Imperial*—Hadrian to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΕΩΝ or ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΠΡΟC ΟΛΥΜ. Magistrates, without or with titles, ΑΡΧ[ΩΝ], or ΣΤΡ[ΑΤΗΓΟΣ]. *Types various*—River Rhyndacus recumbent, Hermes standing before him, etc.

Hadrianothera (Waddington, *Rev. Num.*, 1852, p. 90), founded by Hadrian in commemoration of a successful hunting excursion. *Imperial*—Hadrian to Philip. *Inscr.*, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΘΗΡΙΤΩΝ. Magistrates (titled) CΤΡ[ΑΤΗΓΟC] or ΑΡΧ[ΩΝ]. Medallion of Antinoüs, with legend ΑΓΑΘΟC ΗΡΩC ΑΝΤΙΝΟΟC. *Types various.* (*Num. Chron.*, vi. 115.)

Iolla, a town probably in the immediate vicinity of Adramyteum (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 245). Bronze coins of the fourth century B. C. *Inscr.*, ΙΟΛΛΑ or ΙΟΛΛΕΩΝ. *Types*—Head of Pallas or of Zeus, *rev.* Forepart of Hippocamp or winged horse. The silver and bronze coins of the Satrap Orontas (*Rev. Num.*, 1863, Pl. XI. 4), identical with the above except in their legend ΟΡΟΝΤΑ, are by some numismatists thought to have been struck at Iolla, and by others at Lampsacus. For the silver coins of Orontas, with a kneeling hoplite on the *obv.* and the forepart of a winged boar on the *rev.*, see under Tarsus and Clazomenae.

Lampsacus. The coinage of this celebrated city on the Hellespont consists of the following classes:—

Electrum and Silver. Sixth century, B. C.

Forepart of winged horse; above, floral ornament.	Incuse square quartered . . . . . El. Stater, 216 grs. (*Num. Chron.*, 1875, Pl. VII. 8.)
Id	Id. { Æ Didr. 105 grs. Æ Tetrob. 36 grs. Æ Triob. 21 grs.

About the close of the sixth century the Phoenician standard is abandoned for the Persic, and silver coins of the weight of the Persian siglos and its divisions are met with. The weight of the electrum stater appears about the same time to have been raised.

Electrum. Circ. B. C. 500.

Forepart of winged horse; above, amphora.	Quadripartite incuse square . . . . El. Stater, 232 grs.

Silver of Persic weight. Circ. B. C. 500–480.

Janiform female head of archaic style. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. II. 18.)	Head of Pallas, of archaic style, in incuse square . . . . . Æ 80 grs. and subdivisions.

Circ. B. C. 450–412.

About the middle of the fifth century there appears to have been another issue of electrum staters.

Forepart of winged horse, in vine-wreath; beneath, Ξ	Quadripartite incuse square . . . . El. 237 grs. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. X. 23.)

These appear to be the coins mentioned in Attic inscriptions (circ. B. C. 434), as χρυσοῦ στατῆρες Λαμψακηνοί (*Num. Chron.*, 1876, p. 290). The types of the silver coins remain unchanged, but their style indicates a later date.

Circ. B. C. 412–350.

Fig. 279.

Fig. 280.

Fig. 281.

Fig. 282.

In this period the use of an electrum currency seems to have been finally abandoned at Lampsacus, and its place supplied by staters of pure gold struck on the standard of the gold darics. Among them are some of the most beautiful examples of Greek art on coins. The *reverse*

type is uniformly the forepart of a winged horse in an incuse square (Fig. 285 a). The following types of the *obverse* are known:—

Head of Poseidon, with flowing hair, in conical laureate pilos. (Fig. 280.)

Fig. 283.

Fig. 284.

Fig. 285.

Fig. 285 a.

Bearded head of Persian Satrap, Pharnabazus (?), wearing Persian tiara. (Hunter, Pl. XXXI. 22.)
Nike, sacrificing ram, as on gold stater of Abydus. (Dr. Weber.) (Fig. 284.)
Nike kneeling, a hammer in one hand and a nail in the other, with which she is attaching a helmet to a trophy. (Brit. Mus.) (Fig. 285.)
Helle, riding through the air on the ram with the golden fleece. (Prokesch., *Ined.*, 1854, 282.)
Infant Herakles strangling serpents. (Sestini, *Stat. Ant.*, VI. 10.)
Demeter, rising from the ground, holding ears of corn. (Fig. 283.)
Head of Ariadne or Maenad. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XVIII. 15.)
Head of Hera. (De Luynes Collection.)
Head of Zeus. (Fig. 279.)
Head of youthful Dionysos, or of Bacchante, with goat's ear, ivy-crowned. (Fig. 282.)
Young heroic head. (Mion., Pl. LXXV. 3.)
Female figure on dolphin, with shield on l. arm, and holding shell. (Mion., II. 559.)
Head of Demeter, veiled. (Sestini, *Stat. Ant.*, Pl. VI. 7.)
Head of Zeus Ammon, facing. (Millingen, *Anc. Gk. Coins*, Pl. V. 8.)
Head of Nike. (De Luynes Collection.)
Head of Helios to left, on circular disk, surrounded by rays. (Waddington Coll.) (Fig. 281.)

The silver money contemporary with the above consists chiefly of pieces of Persic weight (76, 59, 38, and 19 grs.).

Janiform female head.
Heads of Pallas, Zeus, or Apollo.
Winged horse.

ΛΑ, ΛΑΜ or ΛΑΜΥ Head of Pallas.
,, Forepart of winged horse.
,, Infant Herakles strangling serpents.

Of the bronze coins there are many varieties, but, with few exceptions, they all bear the forepart of the winged horse either on the reverse or obverse.

Circ. B. C. 330–190.

Tetradrachms and drachms of Alexander the Great's types, but of later style, have been attributed by Müller (Nos. 912–17) to Lampsacus. The symbol is the winged horse.

After circ. B. C. 190.

After the battle of Magnesia, Lampsacus was one of the towns upon which the Romans conferred autonomy. The following Attic tetradrachms and bronze coins are subsequent to that event:—

Head of Priapos, ivy-crowned. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLIX. 8.)	ΛΑΜΨΑΚΗΝΩΝ Apollo Kitharoedos, and magistrates' names with patronymic . . . . Æ Attic tetradr.
Id.	ΛΑΜΨΑΚΗΝΩΝ Forepart of winged horse . . . . . Æ ·85

Lampsacus was one of the chief seats of the worship of Priapos. (Virg., *Georg.*, iv. 111.)

Imperial—Augustus to Gallienus. Magistrate, Strategos. *Types*, as a rule referring to the cultus of Priapos, whose statue is represented leaning on a thyrsos and offering a libation before a flaming altar. Also Phrixos and Helle. (*Z. f. N.*, vii. Pl. I. 15.) On a coin of Caracalla Lampsacus has the title Metropolis. *Alliance coins* with Phocaea. (Fox, Pl. II. 34.)

Miletopolis, a town said to have been of Athenian origin, situated at the confluence of the rivers Macestus and Rhyndacus, in the northern part of Mysia. Autonomous bronze of late times, and *Imperial* from Vespasian to Philip Junior. *Inscr.*, ΜΙΛΗΤΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ or ΜΕΙΛΗΤΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, sometimes with addition of ΕΝ ΠΟ[ΝΤΩ]. *Types*—Bust of Pallas, *rev.* Owl or double-bodied Owl; Pallas seated; Hermes seated on rocks; Caduceus; Artemis huntress; etc. Magistrates' names, sometimes with title Strategos. (*Num. Chron.*, vi. 157.)

Parium, on the Propontis between Lampsacus and Priapus, may have coined uninscribed silver pieces during the Archaic period, and later.

Circ. B. C. 500–400.

Gorgoneion.	Incuse square, containing a cruciform pattern . . Æ 60, 50, and 36 grs.

These early coins are attributed by M. J. Six (*De Gorgone*, p. 6) to Selge in Pisidia, and it must be confessed that the attribution to Parium is not by any means certain.

Circ. B. C. 350–300, *or later.*

Gorgoneion, entwined with serpents.	ΓΑ ΡΙ Bull looking back. *Symbols:* various . . . . . Æ 38 grs.

The next class of Parian silver money is of a late date, and probably belongs to the beginning of the second century. Two types of the tetradrachm are known.

Veiled head of Demeter. (Bompois, *Sale Cat.*, Pl. V. 1399.)	ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ ΑΚΤΑΙΟΥ ΠΑΡΙΑΝΩΝ Apollo Aktaeos standing between a flaming altar and the omphalos. In exergue, magistrate ΠΟΛΥΚΛΗΣ . . Æ Attic tetradr.

The Apollo of the Parians was called Aktaeos, probably because his temple stood upon a headland, ἀκτή, in the vicinity of the town. (Strab., 588.)

Gorgoneion, entwined with serpents. (Hunter, Pl. XLI. 16.)	ΠΑΡΙΑΝΩΝ Nike holding wreath and palm . . . Æ Tetradr. 209 grs.

Still later Parium struck cistophori of the usual type, but distinguished by the letters ΠΑ in monogram. The autonomous bronze coins, reading Π, ΠΑΡΙ, or ΠΑΡΙΑΝΩΝ, are of various types:—Gorgoneion, *rev.* Owl or Eagle; Head of Apollo, *rev.* Butting bull; Young head crowned with corn, *rev.* large square altar mounted on steps and garlanded. This type represents the great altar of Parium, the work of Hermocreon, mentioned by Strabo (588) as very remarkable on account of its size and beauty.

In the time of Augustus Parium received a Roman colony, and colonial coins were struck there with Latin legends, C. G. P. I., C. G. I. P., COL. GEM. IVL. HAD. PA., Colonia Gemella (?), Julia Pariana. The name Hadriana was afterwards added (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 254).

Remarkable types—DEO CVPIDINI, Eros standing, a copy of the famous statue of Eros at Parium by Praxiteles, which is said by Pliny to have equalled his Aphrodite of Cnidus; HAMMON, in allusion to the worship of Zeus Ammon, and DEO AESC. SVB. or SVBVEN., Deo Aesculapio Subventori or Subvenienti.

Pergamum. According to one tradition Pergamum was colonized from Epidaurus under the leadership of the god Asklepios. In the time of Xenophon Pergamum was a mere fortress, and it was not until a hundred years later that the place rose to any importance. Nevertheless there are small coins which certainly belong to the early part of the fourth century.

Head of Apollo, laureate.	ΠΕΡΓΑ Bearded head in Persian tiara, in incuse square . . . Æ 24 grs.

Circ. B. C. 300–283.

Lysimachus chose Pergamum, on account of its strength, as the place wherein to deposit his treasure, which amounted to 9000 talents or £2,700,000, and he appointed Philetaerus of Tium as his treasurer. It is to this period that I would attribute the following gold coins and diobols of Attic weight, as well as certain small bronze coins.

GOLD.

Head of young Herakles in lion's skin. (*Rev. Num.*, 1865, 13.)	Palladium; in field, helmet . . . . Æ Stater, 131 grs.
Head of Pallas. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLIX. 9.)	Palladium . . . Æ Tetrob. 44 grs.

As the first of these coins comes from the Sidon Find, which consisted mostly of coins of the closing years of the fourth century, it is probable that they belong to about the end of the fourth or the beginning of the third century; but see below, p. 463.

SILVER.

Head of Herakles in lion's skin.	ΠΕΡΓΑ or ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗ Palladium . Æ 22 grs.
Id.	ΠΕΡ Head of Pallas . . . Æ ·35
Head of Pallas.	ΠΕΡΓΑ Two bulls' heads facing each other . . . . . Æ ·65
Id.	,, Bull's head . . . . Æ ·65
Id.	,, Two stars . . . . Æ ·4

Tetradrachms in the name of Lysimachus appear also to have been struck at Pergamum (Müller, Nos. 405–7), as well as tetradrachms with Alexander's types, and the inscription ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ or ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Imhoof (*Dynastie von Pergamon*, Pl. III. 19–22).

Kings of Pergamum. Philetaerus, B. C. 284–263, Treasurer of Lysimachus, made himself independent in B. C. 283. His tetradrachms bear the portrait of Seleucus Nicator, who appears to have been recognised by Philetaerus as his suzerain.

Head of Seleucus r., wearing plain diadem. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXVII. 8.)	ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ Pallas enthroned, with shield before her . Æ Attic tetradr.

Eumenes I., B. C. 263–241, nephew of Philetaerus.
Attalus I., B. C. 241–197, another nephew of Philetaerus.
Eumenes II., B. C. 197–159, eldest son of Attalus I.
Attalus II. (Philadelphus), younger brother of Eumenes II., B. C. 159–138.
Attalus III. (Philometor), son of Eumenes II., B. C. 138–133, when he bequeathed the kingdom of Pergamum to the Roman people. It is not probable that he struck any tetradrachms. The silver coins of the above kings can only be arranged by style, as they bear, with a single exception, only the name and portrait of Philetaerus, the founder of the dynasty.

FIG. 286.

Head of Philetaerus r., wearing plain diadem, laurel wreath, or wreath and diadem entwined. (Fig. 286.)	ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ Pallas enthroned, on the earlier series holding a shield before her (attributed to Eumenes I.); on the later with shield behind her (Attalus I., etc.), and crowning the name of Philetaerus . Æ Tetradr.

They fall into numerous classes, among which the following are those more frequently met with [1]:—

(α)	Shield in front; in field, l. ivy-leaf; r. bow, on throne A	}	Eumenes I. Attalus I. and Eumenes II.
(β)	Shield behind. ,, ,, and A; r. bow		
(γ)	,, ,, ,, ,, grapes ,, ,, and A		
(δ)	,, ,, ,, l. bee, various monograms; r. bow	}	Eumenes II.
(ε)	,, ,, ,, ,, palm ,, ,, ,, ,,		
(ζ)	,, ,, ,, ,, cornucopiae ,, ,, ,,		
(η)	,, ,, ,, ,, star ,, ,, ,,		
(θ)	,, ,, ,, ,, club ,, ,, ,,		
(ι)	,, ,, ,, ,, owl ,, ,, ,,		
(κ)	,, ,, ,, ,, thyrsos ,, ,, ,,	}	Attalus II (?).
(λ)	,, ,, ,, ,, trophy-stand ,, ,, ,,		
(μ)	,, ,, ,, ,, torch ,, ,, ,,		

It was during the reign of Eumenes II. that the kingdom of Pergamum attained its highest point of power and splendour, and this king alone, of all his race, has left us tetradrachms bearing his own name and portrait.

Head of Eumenes diademed.
(B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLVIII. 7.)

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΜΕΝΟΥ The Dioskuri or Kabeiri standing facing, the whole in oak-wreath . . . . .
Æ Tetradr. 235 grs.

The reverse type of this coin is almost identical with that of a coin of the island of Syros, inscribed ΘΕΩΝ ΚΑΒΕΙΡΩΝ ΣΥΡΙΩΝ, and it is not improbable that it was struck in that island (see supra, p. 420).

The bronze coins of the Pergamene kings, like the silver, bear only the inscription ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ. On the *obverses* are heads of Pallas, Asklepios, Apollo, and Demeter. Among the *reverse* types are Asklepios seated feeding serpent; coiled serpent; thyrsos; ivy-leaf; bow; one or two stars; serpent and temple-key; tripod; bee; etc.

THE CISTOPHORI.

Under the kings of the Pergamene dynasty the so-called Cistophori made their first appearance as the chief medium of circulation for Western Asia Minor. The Cistophorus was so named from its type, the Sacred Bacchic Chest or Cista. According to Dr. Imhoof (*Die Münzen der Dynastie von Pergamon*, p. 33) this coinage originated in Ephesus shortly before B. C. 200, and its use rapidly extended throughout the dominions of Attalus I. of Pergamum. Henceforth the Cistophorus became a sort of Pan-Asiatic coin, its general acceptance being secured by the uniformity of its types, the local mint-letters and magistrates' symbols being merely subordinate adjuncts. The institution of this

[1] Since the above was written Dr. Imhoof has published a monograph, *Die Münzen der Dynastie von Pergamon*, in which he has given minute descriptions of all the known varieties. His attributions, which agree in the main with those here given, will be generally accepted by numismatists.

quasi-federal coinage in Asia Minor may have been suggested by the popularity of the Federal money of the Achaean League in Peloponnesus, as well as by the eager adoption by so many Asiatic cities of Alexandrine tetradrachms. The manifold advantages of a uniform currency were evidently beginning to be understood and widely appreciated in the ancient world about this time, and the cistophorus, whether intentionally coined for the purpose or not, met the popular demand, and was issued in vast quantities from numerous Asiatic mints (cf. Livy, xxxvii. 46, 58, 59, and xxxix. 7).

The types of the cistophori may be thus described.

Fig. 287.

Cista mystica, with half-open lid, from which a serpent issues; the whole in wreath of ivy. (Fig. 287.)

Club and lion's skin of Herakles, the whole in wreath of ivy, vine, or laurel. (*Num. Chron.*, 1880, Pl. VIII. 12.)

Two coiled serpents, with heads erect; between them a bow-case . . . .
Æ Tetradr. 195 grs.

Bunch of grapes placed on a vine-leaf .
Æ Didr. 92 grs.
Æ Drachm. 46 grs.

Cistophori are known to have been issued at about eleven mints in Asia Minor, viz. Parium, Adramyteum, and Pergamum in Mysia; Smyrna and Ephesus in Ionia; Thyatira, Sardes, and Tralles in Lydia; Apameia and Laodiceia in Phrygia; Nysa in Caria; (see Pinder, *Über die Cistophoren*, 1856); and in Crete (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 210, 1).

The cistophori of Pergamum may be divided into three principal classes. With very few exceptions all the specimens bear the letters ΠΕΡ in monogram.

Class I. B.C. 197–133.

In the field of the reverse, to the right of the serpents, a *changing* symbol placed sideways, torch, caduceus, thyrsos, grapes, kantharos, ivy-leaf, owl, eagle, star, club, ear of corn, cornucopiae, palm, Nike, gorgoneion, fulmen, club and lion's skin, club and caduceus joined, etc.

Class II. B.C. 133–67.

In field, as a *constant* symbol the snake-entwined Asklepian staff, often with the addition of the letters ΠΡΥ in monogram, standing for Πρύτανις, together with abbreviated magistrates' names.

Class III. B.C. 57–54.

Series of *Proconsular cistophori*, bearing the names of the Proconsuls C. Fabius, B.C. 57–56, with local magistrates' names ΜΗΝΟΦΙΛΟΣ and

ΔΗΜΕΑΣ; C. Claudius Pulcher, B.C. 55–54 (?), with local magistrates' names ΒΙΩΝ, ΜΗΝΟΔΩΡΟΣ, ΜΗΝΟΦΑΝΤΟΣ.

Class IV. B.C. 49–48.

Cistophorus struck by Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio; Legionary Eagle in place of Bow-case, between serpents on reverse (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LX. 5).

Pergamum under Roman rule. After B.C. 133.

Returning to the autonomous series of Pergamum as the capital of the Roman Province of Asia, after B.C. 133, our attention is at once drawn to the two remarkable gold coins, described above p. 459, which, although uninscribed, are certainly correctly attributed to Pergamum. It is just possible, though hardly probable, that these two coins may belong to the short interval during which Mithradates was master of the Roman Province of Asia, B.C. 88–85. In this case they would be contemporary with the gold staters of Mithradates which bear the Pergamene mint-mark ΠΕΡ, and with the Ephesian gold coins showing Artemis Ephesia on the reverse (Head, *Coinage of Ephesus*, p. 69), one of which, weighing 84·3 grs., is likewise uninscribed. The coinage of gold money being everywhere at this time held to be a symbol and prerogative of supreme power would certainly never have been permitted under Roman rule. If therefore the gold coins of Pergamum were not struck in the time of Mithradates, they must belong to a much earlier period, probably to circ. B.C. 300, to which I have preferred to attribute them.

The chief types of the bronze money of Pergamum, from B.C. 133 to the time of the Empire, are the following:—

Bust of Pallas.	ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ Asklepios standing Æ 1·0
Head of Pallas.	,, Nike standing . . Æ ·7
Head of Zeus.	,, Eagle on fulmen . Æ ·85
Id.	ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ Serpent staff. . . . . Æ ·9
Head of Asklepios.	ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ Serpent coiled round netted omphalos Æ ·75
Head of Apollo.	ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ Tripod . Æ ·7
Head of Hygieia.	ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΥΓΙΕΙΑΣ Tripod Æ ·6
Head of Pallas.	ΑΘΗΝΑΣ ΑΡΕΙΑΣ Owl . . Æ ·6
,, ,,	ΑΘΗΝΑΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ Owl on fulmen or palm . . . . . Æ ·6
,, ,, Head of Asklepios.	ΑΘΗΝΑΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ Trophy Æ ·85
	No inscr. Serpent coiled round crooked staff . . . . . Æ ·6

Concerning these types, see W. Wroth, *Num. Chron.*, 1882, pp. 20 sq.

Imperial—Augustus to Saloninus. *Magistrates*—ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΣ, (viz. M. Plautius Silvanus, A.D. 4–5; Q. Poppaeus Secundus, A.D. 19; P. Petronius, A.D. 29–35; and C. Antius Quadratus, circ. A.D. 106). *Local Magistrates*,

without title or with those of—ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΣ, ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΥΣ, ΑΣΙΑΡΧΗΣ, ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΑΡΧΗΣ, ΘΕΟΛΟΓΟΣ, ΙΠΠΙΚΟΣ, and ΠΡΥΤΑΝΙΣ, the latter, a Lady, by name Nymphidia Beronice. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 257.) *Honorary municipal titles*—Η ΠΡΩΤΗ ΤΗΣ ΑΣΙΑΣ, ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΣ, ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΣ, ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, etc. *Games*—ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ. *Divinities*—ΖΕΥΣ, ΖΕΥΣ ΦΙΛΙΟΣ, ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ, ΚΟΡΩΝΙΣ, mother of Asklepios, etc., and the Rivers ΚΑΙΚΟΣ, ΣΕΛΕΙΝΟΣ and ΚΗΤΕΙΟΣ.

Alliance coins with the following cities: Adramyteum, Cilbiani, Colophon, Cyme, Ephesus, Ephesus and Mytilene, Ephesus and Sardes, Ephesus and Smyrna, Smyrna, Smyrna and Tralles, Tralles, Laodiceia ad Lycum, Mytilene, Nicomedia, Sardes, Hierapolis, etc.

Among the more remarkable types of the coins of the Imperial age, with or without the head of the Emperor, are the following: ΠΕΡΓΑΜΟΣ ΚΤΙΣΤΗΣ, Head of Pergamos the Founder; Asklepios and kindred subjects, such as Telesphoros, the god of Convalescence, represented as a small figure wrapped in a cloak and hood; Hygieia; Koronis standing, veiled; statue of Asklepios standing on a column between two recumbent river gods, the Seleinus and the Ceteius.

The large bronze coins of Pergamum form a series of considerable archaeological interest, both on account of the numerous types they offer, as well as for the various titles which the magistrates bear. The eponymous magistrate of the city of Pergamum was, as M. Lenormant has pointed out, the Strategos or Praetor, and it is probable that all the various titles recorded on the money, e.g. Gymnasiarch, Theologus, Hippicus, etc., were borne by Praetors, the word ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΣ being understood as a matter of course, and consequently often omitted.

Perperene, south-east of Adramyteum. (*Num. Chron.*, vi. 187.) Small autonomous bronze of late times and *Imperial*—Caligula to Philippus Jun. *Inscr.*, ΠΕΡΠΕΡΗΝΩΝ or ΠΕΡΠΕΡΗΝΙΩΝ. Magistrates, Strategos, Agonothetes, and Hiereus διὰ βίου τῶν Σεβαστῶν. The prevailing types refer to the worship of Dionysos, Demeter, and Asklepios. On coins of Caligula and Nero the word ΗΓΕΜΟΝΙΑ, accompanying a laureate female head, represents the Hegemony of the Emperor (*Z. f. N.*, vi. 15).

Alliance coinage with Lebedus.

Pionia, near Mount Ida and the frontier of Troas. (*Num. Chron.*, vi. 188.) Bronze of *Imperial times,* Hadrian to Severus, etc., with or without Emperor's name. *Inscr.*, ΠΙΟΝΙΤΩΝ. Magistrate, Strategos. *Types* chiefly referring to the worship of Herakles, Dionysos, Pallas, and Asklepios, but of no special interest. *Alliance coin* with Assus.

Pitane, on the Elaean gulf near the mouth of the Euenus. Autonomous bronze of late date and *Imperial*—Caius and Lucius to Gordian. Magistrate, Anthypatos (viz. P. Scipio, B.C. 16). Local Magistrate, Strategos. *Inscr.*, Π, ΠΙ, ΠΙΤΑΝ, ΠΙΤΑΝΕΩΝ, ΠΙΤΑΝΗΩΝ, and ΠΙΤΑΝΑΙΩΝ. (*Z. f. N.*, i. 138; ix. 4.)

Head of Zeus Ammon in profile, or facing, rarely with the name ΑΜΜΩΝ.

Pentagon; on others, omphalos, with serpent twined round it . . . . .

Æ various sizes.

The figure of the Pentagon or Pentalpha possessed for the Pythagoreans a mystic meaning, and is said by Lucian to have been called by them Hygieia. On the coins of Pitane it is doubtless a symbol of the worship of Asklepios.

The types of the Imperial coins call for no remark.

Placia, on the Propontis, between Cyzicus and the mouth of the Rhyndacus. Autonomous small bronze only (*N. C.* vi. 188), circ. B. C. 300. *Inscr.*, ΠΛΑΚΙΑ or ΠΛΑ. *Types*—Head of Kybele, sometimes turreted, *rev.* Lion r., on ear of corn; Lion's head; or Bull walking. Size .5

Concerning the worship of Kybele at Placia and Cyzicus, under the name of ἡ Μήτηρ Πλακιανή, see *Mittheilungen d. deutsch. arch. Inst.* vii. 151.

Poemaninum, a dependency of Cyzicus. Autonomous of late date. *Type*—Head of Zeus, *rev.* Fulmen. Head of ΠΟΙΜΗϹ, the traditional founder; *rev.* Hermes (*Z. f. N.*, iii. 123). *Imperial*—Trajan to Philip Jun. *Inscr.* ΠΟΙΜΑΝΗΝΩΝ. *Type*, Asklepios.

Priapus, a colony of Cyzicus near Parium. Autonomous bronze of the second century B. C. or later. *Inscr.*, ΠΡΙΑΠΗΝΩΝ

Head of Apollo.	Shrimp . . . . . Æ ·75–·35
Head of Artemis in turreted stephanos.	ΠΡΙΑΠΗΝΩΝ Stag recumbent . . Æ ·8
Bearded head filleted r. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 258.	ΠΡΙΑ Amphora . . . . . Æ .45

Roman Times.

Head of Demeter veiled.	ΠΡΙΑΠΗΝΩΝ Stag and cista mystica Æ ·85

Also *Imperial*, of Gordian only. *Type*, — Priapos and Dionysos standing.

Proconnesus. An island in the Propontis, between Priapus and Cyzicus. Autonomous silver and bronze of the age of Alexander the Great and Lysimachus (*Num. Chron.*, vi. 189; *Rev. Num.*, 1860, 275).

Circ. B.C. 330–283.

Head of Aphrodite, hair in saccos. Magistrate, [ΑΝΑ]ΞΙΓΕΝΗΣ.	ΠΡΟΚΟΝ Stag recumbent . Æ 55 grs. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXIX. 28.)
Similar.	,, Forepart of stag and oenochoë . . . Æ 17 grs.
Head of Aphrodite in sphendone.	,, Oenochoë . . Æ 36 grs.

Head of Aphrodite. Magistrates' names, ΑΝΑΞΙΓΕΝΗΣ and ΔΙΑΓΟΡΑΣ.	ΠΡΟΚΟΝ Oenochoë . . Æ ·7—35
Head of Aphrodite.	„ Dove and oenochoë Æ ·55

The deer, *πρόξ*, on the reverse of the drachm is a '*type parlant*' (Eckhel, ii. p. 477).

Stratoniceia ad Caicum, a town in the Caicus valley, not far from Germe.

Imperial Times.

ϹΤΡΑΤΟΝΕΙΚΙΑ Bust of the City turreted.	ϹΤΡΑΤΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ. ΚΑΙΚΟϹ The River Caicus recumbent . . Æ 1· (Brit. Mus.)

The existence of a Stratoniceia in these parts is proved not only by the coin reading ΚΑΙΚΟϹ, but by an inscription in a house at Kirk-aghatch (Le Bas and Waddington, 1043), near the ancient Germe, commencing, Ἡ *βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος* Ἀδριανοπολειτῶν Στρατονεικέων. Stratoniceia ad Caicum probably received the name of Hadrianopolis when Hadrian passed through it in A. D. 123. All Imperial coins which read ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ϹΤΡΑΤΟΝΕΙΚΕΩΝ must therefore be distinguished from the coins of Stratoniceia in Caria, with which they have hitherto been confounded, and must be attributed to the northern Stratoniceia on the river Caicus. Specimens are published in Mionnet of Caracalla, J. Mamaea, Valerian, and Gallienus. *Types*—Dionysos standing with Pan and Maenad; Nike; Tyche; and Asklepios. Magistrates without title, or with those of Strategos and Archon (?).

Teuthrania. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 258.) Autonomous bronze coins of the fourth century.

Head of Apollo.	ΤΕΥ Young head in Persian tiara . Æ ·4

Thebe, called Hypoplacia, from its situation at the foot of Mount Placius.

Autonomous bronze. After circ. B. C. 400.

Head of Persephone.	ΘΕΒΑ Forepart of winged horse Æ ·4
Female head in sphendone.	„ Three crescents . . . Æ ·4 (Millingen, *Syll.*, 68.)

See also Imperial coins struck at Adramyteum with inscription ΘΗΒΗ ΑΔΡΑΜΥΤΗΝΩΝ, p. 447.

From the following table it will be seen that down to the end of the fifth century B.C. the only places of mintage in the district known as Mysia were the great seaports on the shores of the Propontis and the Hellespont; Cyzicus, Parium, and Lampsacus. All the other silver-coining towns, except Pergamum and Apollonia ad Rhyndacum, were

situated on the coasts of the Adramytean gulf and the Lesbian straits. None of these struck money until the fourth century, nor even then in any great abundance.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE COINAGE OF MYSIA.

	Circ. B.C. 600–500	Circ. B.C. 500–400	Circ. B.C. 400–283	Circ. B.C. 283–133	Circ. B.C. 133—Imp. times	Imperial times
Abbaeti	...	...	...	Æ		
Adramyteum	...	...	Æ	...	℞ cist. / ℞ aut. Æ	Æ
Antandrus	...	...	℞ Æ	...	...	Æ
Apollonia	...	℞	℞ Æ	..	...	Æ
Assus	...	...	℞ Æ	...	...	Æ
Atarneus	...	...	...	...	Æ	
Attaea	...	...	...	...		Æ
Cisthene	...	...	...	...	Æ	
Cyzicus	EL	EL ℵ ? ℞	EL ℞	℞ Æ (?)	Æ	Æ
Gargara	...	...	℞ Æ	...	...	Æ
Germe	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Hadriani	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Hadrianothera	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Iolla	...	...	Æ			
Lampsacus	EL ℞	EL ℞	ℵ ℞ Æ	℞ Æ	...	Æ
Miletopolis	...	...	...	...	Æ	Æ
Parium	...	℞	℞	℞	℞ cist. Æ	Æ
Pergamum	...	...	ℵ ℞	℞.Æ (Kings) / ℞ cist.	℞ cist. Æ	Æ
Perperene	...	...	...	...	Æ	Æ
Pionia	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Pitane	...	...	...	...	Æ	Æ
Placia	...	...	Æ			
Poemaninum	...	...	...	...	Æ	Æ
Priapus	...	...	...	...	Æ	Æ
Proconnesus	...	..	℞ Æ			
Stratoniceia	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Teuthrania	...	...	Æ			
Thebe	...	...	Æ			

TROAS.

Abydus, on the Hellespont, a colony of Miletus, was in the sixth century one of the places of mintage of the early electrum staters of the Milesian standard (circ. 220 grs.). This coinage, which perhaps began at Miletus, rapidly extended itself over a great part of the western coast of Asia Minor, from Lampsacus in the north to Halicarnassus in the south. The cities, judging by type alone, for we have no inscriptions to guide us, which took part in this currency were Lampsacus, Abydus,

Dardanus, Cyme, Clazomenae, Chios, Samos, Miletus, Ephesus, and Halicarnassus (?) in Asia; and Aegina on the European side of the sea.

ELECTRUM. *Circ.* B.C. 600–500.

Eagle, with closed wings, looking back; in field, dolphin.	Rough incuse square . . EL. 217 grs. (*Num. Chron.*, 1875, Pl. VII. 7.)
Similar eagle, standing on a hare.	Quadripartite incuse square EL. 217 grs.

SILVER. *Circ.* B.C. 500–400. *Persic Standard.*

ABYΔHNON Eagle with closed wings.	Gorgoneion, in incuse square . . . . Ar 80 grs. and smaller divisions.

GOLD. *After circ.* B.C. 412. *Euboic Standard.*

Xenophon (*Hell.*, iv. 8. 37) states that Abydus possessed gold mines, and it is to about Xenophon's time that we may ascribe the following fine gold-staters, which may be compared for style with the contemporary pure gold money of Lampsacus. In both towns the gold money superseded the more ancient electrum coins.

Nike sacrificing ram. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XVIII. 14.)	Eagle, wings closed; in field, aplustre; all in incuse square . . AV 129 grs.

SILVER. *Circ.* B.C. 400–300. *Phoenician Standard.*

Head of Apollo, laureate. (Cf. Hunter, Pl. I. 10.)	ABY Eagle, wings closed; magistrate's name . . Ar 227, 51, and 38 grs.

Dr. Imhoof Blumer has noted more than twenty different magistrates' names on the coins of this series, which extends down to the middle of the fourth century.

BRONZE. *Circ.* B.C. 400–200, *and later.*

The bronze money of Abydus throughout the above period resembles, for the most part, the silver above described.

Head of Apollo, laureate.	ABY Eagle . . . Æ various sizes.

SILVER. *After circ.* B.C. 196. *Attic Standard.*

On the conclusion of the war with Philip V. of Macedon, the Romans conferred freedom upon Abydus, and other Asiatic towns (Livy, xxxiii. 30). Then, or perhaps somewhat later, it began, like most of the other seaports of Western Asia Minor, to strike large spread tetradrachms of Attic weight.

Bust of Artemis, with bow and quiver at her shoulder. (Leake, *As. Gr.*, 1.)	ABYΔHNΩN Eagle, with spread wings; beneath, magistrate's name in the genitive case; in field, changing symbol: the whole in a wreath . . Ar Attic tetradrachm.

Dr. Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 261, notes twenty-eight different magistrates' names on the coins of this class.

Imperial Times.

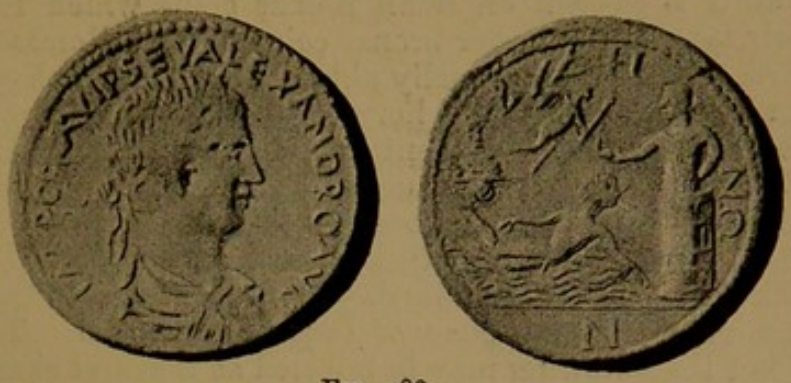

Fig. 288.

Augustus to Maximus. Magistrates—Archon and Asiarch. The most remarkable *type* represents Hero in a tower holding out a lamp over the sea in which Leander is seen swimming; above, flying Eros carrying a torch. (Fig. 288.) *Inscr.* on some specimens ΑΒΥΔΗΝΩΝ ΗΡΩ ΛΕΑΝΔΡΟC.

Alexandria Troas, built by Antigonus and named by Lysimachus in memory of Alexander the Great, in B.C. 300, was peopled with settlers from Scepsis and other neighbouring towns which had fallen into decay. The earliest coins are regal tetradrachms of Antiochus II., of Syria (B. C. 261–246); *symbol*, in exergue, a *Feeding horse* (B. M. Cat., *Seleuc.*, Pl. V. 2). It was not until a later period that Alexandria obtained its freedom and began to strike tetradrachms, both with Alexander the Great's types (*symbol*, Feeding horse) and in its own name. Of these a large number have come down to us. They are of considerable interest, as they are all *dated* presumably from the year B. C. 300. The earliest of the series bears the date 137, and the latest 236. They therefore range from B. C. 164 to B. C. 65.

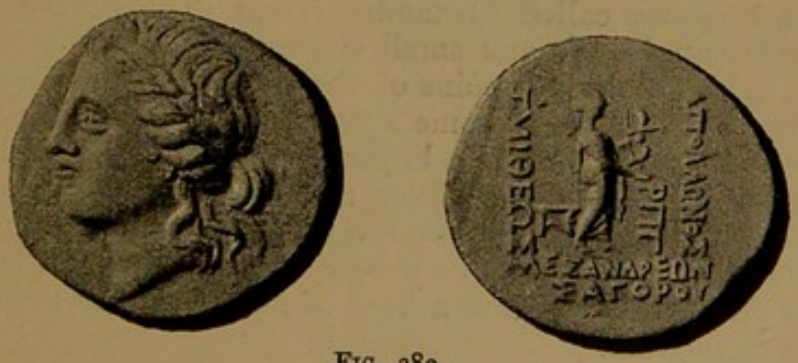

Fig. 289.

Head of Apollo, laureate. (Fig. 289.)

ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ ΣΜΙΘΕΩΣ Apollo Smintheus, with bow and arrow, walking; beneath, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΝ and a magistrate's name in the genitive case . . . . . .

Æ Attic tetradr and Dr.

The Sminthion, or temple of Apollo Smintheus, stood on a rocky height on the sea-shore at Chryse, south of the city. The statue of the god was the work of Scopas, and Strabo (604) states that he was represented with a mouse at his feet. This symbol is omitted on the tetradrachms, but it is present on small bronze coins which resemble the silver in their type. The larger bronze coins of prae-Roman times bear the *inscr.* ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΝ, usually abbreviated, and the head of Apollo in profile or facing, *rev.* Feeding horse or Lyre. The proximity of the town to the river Scamander is mentioned on certain coins reading ΠΡΟΣ ΣΚΑΜΑΝΔΡΟΝ. In the time of Augustus, Alexandria received a Roman colony, and thenceforth the coins bear a Latin inscription COL. TROAD, COL. ALEX. TRO, COL. AVG. TRO, etc., and on coins of Caracalla the titles Aurelia Antoniniana are added. From Domitian to Saloninus the coins belong mostly to the class of Imperial Colonial. The *types* are numerous, but the following may be selected as the most characteristic—Horse feeding; Eagle flying with bull's head in his claws, in allusion to a tradition regarding the foundation of the town (Eckhel, ii. p. 482); Statue or temple of Apollo Smintheus; Silenos; Wolf and Twins; Turreted female bust with vexillum at her shoulder; Satyr dragging a naked nymph before Pan, etc.

Birytus or Birytis, site unknown. Of this place the only coins are electrum hectae of the Phocaean standard and bronze.

Circ. B. C. 400–300.

Head of one of the Dioskuri between two stars.
Id. (Millingen, *Syll.*, Pl. II. 41.)
Bearded head in conical pilos. (Millingen, *Syll.*, Pl. II. 42.)
Female head, r., in linear square . . (Hunter, Pl. LXVI. 8.) . EL. 39 grs.
BIPY Club in wreath . Æ ·7 and ·4
BIPY Three crescents in the form of a triskelis . . . . . Æ ·3

Cebrenia. Strabo (p. 596) says that the territory of Cebrenia was separated from that of Scepsis by the river Scamander. The people of both these towns were removed by Antigonus to the new city founded by him, which was afterwards called Alexandria Troas. The coinage of Cebrenia consists of electrum hectae and small silver coins of the sixth and fifth centuries B. C., and of bronze coins of the fourth. The episemon of the town is a Ram's head, but on some specimens the type is doubled, and between the two rams' heads is a branch. *Inscr.*, usually KEBR or KEBP, etc. The reverse type of the silver coins is an incuse square, either quartered or containing a Gorgoneion, a Calf's head, or an Amphora. The bronze coins of the fourth century bear as a rule a ram's head or two rams' heads on the obverse, and a head of Apollo on the reverse. *Inscr.*, KE, often in monogram.

Third century, B. C.

After the death of Lysimachus, B. C. 281, when Antiochus ruled Asia Minor as far as the Hellespont, under his father Seleucus, Cebrenia seems to have been renamed in his honour, and to have been called Antiochia, under which name it struck bronze coins. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, iii. 305.)

Head of Apollo.
ANTIOXEΩN Ram's head . Æ ·6

Colone, on the coast of Troas, opposite Tenedos, and 140 stadia from Ilium (Strab., 589). (*Num. Chron.*, vi. 193.)

Circ. B.C. 400–300.

Head of Pallas.	ΚΟΛΩΝΑΩΝ Between the rays of a star. . . . . Æ ·7

These coins were formerly attributed erroneously to Colone in Messenia.

Dardanus, on the Hellespont, about seventy stadia south of Abydus, was one of the electrum mints as early perhaps as the seventh century B. C. Julius Pollux (ix. 84) says that the type of the coins of Dardanus was a cock-fight. The usual type however is a fighting-cock, although a cock-fight both on electrum and silver coins also occurs.

Asiatic or Milesian electrum. Seventh century, B. C.

Two cocks fighting. (*Num. Chron.*, 1875, Pl. VIII. 8.)	Rough incuse square EL. Trite. 73 grs.

Phocaic Standard, electrum. Sixth and fifth centuries.

Two cocks fighting. (*Num. Chron.*, 1875, Pl. X. 14.)	Quadripartite incuse square . . . . EL. hecte, 40·4 grs.

Asiatic or Milesian electrum.

FIG. 290.

Cock; above, floral ornament.	Quadripartite incuse square. (Fig. 290.) EL. Stater, 215 grs.

Persic Standard, silver. Fifth century, B. C.

Figure on horseback. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. X. 25.)	ΔΑΡ Cock in incuse square Æ 72·7 grs.
Horseman. (Brandis, p. 428.)	ΔΑΡ Two cocks fighting . Æ 16 grs.

The reverse of the silver drachm bears a monogram composed of the letters ΙΗ, on which account it has been attributed to Zenis, Satrap of Aeolis under Artaxerxes Mnemon.

BRONZE. *Fourth century,* B. C.

Prancing horseman; beneath, sometimes ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑ or a symbol.	ΔΑΡΔΑΝ, etc. Cock; in front, sometimes, Palladium . . . Æ ·7–·5

Imperial—Augustus, and Trajan to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΔΑΡΔΑΝΙΩΝ. Magistrate, sometimes with title Archon. *Select types*—Ganymedes carried off by the Eagle of Zeus (cf. Strab., 587). River god ΡΟΔΙΟC (Strab., 595, 603). Aeneas carrying Anchises and leading Ascanius.

Gentinus. Autonomous bronze of the fourth century B. C.

Head of Apollo.	ΓΕΝΤ Bee in wreath . . .	Æ ·65

(*Num. Chron.*, vi. 196.)

Gergis, or **Gergithus** (*Arch. Zeit.*, 1844, 337 ; 1845, 116), a town situate in the northern part of the Troad, in the neighbourhood of which the Gergithian Sibyl was said to have been born (Varro, iv. p. 216). Steph. Byz. distinctly states that the types of the coins of Gergis were the Sibyl and the Sphinx, Γεργιθία ἡ χρησμολόγος Σιβύλλα, ἥ τις καὶ τετύπωτο ἐν τῷ νομίσματι τῶν Γεργθίων, αὐτή τε καὶ ἡ σφίγξ.

Circ. B. C. 350–300.

Head of the Gergithian Sibyl, laureate, facing.	ΓΕΡ Sphinx seated, r. .	Æ 6·2 grs.
Id.	,, Id.	Æ Size ·3

After circ. B. C. 300.

Head of the Gergithian Sibyl, laureate, facing, wearing necklace and earrings.	ΓΕΡ Sphinx seated, r.; in exergue, ear of corn	Æ ·6

Hamaxitus, on the south coast of Troas, probably ceased to exist as an independent town after the foundation of Alexandria Troas, whither its inhabitants were removed.

BRONZE. *Fourth century*, B. C.

Head of Apollo.	ΑΜΑΞΙ Lyre	Æ ·6
	(*Num. Chron.*, vi. 197.)	
Id.	,, Athena Ilias . . .	Æ ·6

Ilium. The new town of Ilium was a place of no importance until the time of Alexander the Great, who, after his victory at the Granicus, declared it free and exempt from taxation (Strab., 593). Lysimachus also, after the death of Alexander, took the city under his special protection, built a temple for the goddess Athena Ilias, and surrounded the town with a wall.

It does not however appear that coins were struck at Ilium before B. C. 189, when its freedom and autonomy were confirmed by the Romans.

After circ. B. C. 189.

Head of Pallas. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLIX. 12.)	ΑΘΗΝΑΣ ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Athena Ilias, walking, holding spear and spindle; various symbols, magistrates' names. Æ Attic tetradr. Dr. and ½ Dr.

The smaller silver and the contemporary bronze coins of similar types are usually inscribed ΙΛΙ or ΙΛΙΕΩΝ.

In Imperial times, Julius Caesar to Gallienus, the types and inscriptions are numerous and interesting, among them the following may be mentioned: ΔΙΑ ΙΔΑΙΟΝ ΙΛΙΕΩΝ, Zeus Idaeos enthroned, holding a statuette of Athena Ilias; ΑΝΧΕΙCΗC; ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΤΗ; ΕΚΤΩΡ; ΕΚΤΩΡ ΠΑΤΡΟΚΛΟC, Hektor standing over the dead body of Patroklos; ΠΡΙΑΜΟC; ΔΑΡΔΑΝΟC; ΕΙΛΟC, son of Dardanos; CΚΑΜΑΝΔΡΟC, etc., all with appropriate types; ΙΛΙΟΝ ΡΩΜΗ, Ilium and Roma standing with hands joined.

There are also representations of various sacrifices to Athena Ilias.

Lamponeia (?). An Aeolian town in the Troad in the neighbourhood of Assus (see Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 263).

Before B. C. 400.

Head of bearded Dionysos.	ΛΑΜ Bull's head facing . Æ 59 grs.
Id.	,, Id. . . . . Æ 29 grs.

Circ. B. C. 400–350.

Head of bearded Dionysos.	ΛΑΜ Id.; above, kantharos . Æ ·5.

Larissa, on the coast between Alexandria and Hamaxitus. To this town bronze coins of the third century B. C. have been attributed, reading ΛΑΡ (see Larissa Aeolidis).

Nea (?) on the Simoïs, near the promontory of Sigeium. Small bronze coins of the third century B. C., usually with the head of Pallas on the obverse and the letters ΝΕ on the reverse. The attribution is however doubtful, see Neonteichos Aeolidis and *Num. Chron.*, vii. 49.

Neandria, an Aeolic foundation, 130 stadia distant from Ilium, was probably one of the towns whose inhabitants were transplanted to Alexandria Troas.

Circ. B. C. 400–300.

Head of Apollo. (*Num. Chron.*, vi. 198.)	ΝΕΑΝ Horse feeding, incuse square . Æ 28 grs.
Id. (Fox, II. 48.)	,, Ram, incuse square Æ 7·5 grs.
Id.	,, Forepart of bull . Æ Size ·4
Id.	,, Horse feeding . . . Æ ·8
Id.	,, Corn-grain and grapes Æ ·6
Head of Pan, horned.	,, Goat . . . . . Æ ·6

Ophrynium, a small town between Dardanus and Rhoeteium, with a grove sacred to Hektor.

Circ. B. C. 350–300.

Head of Hektor, in crested helmet, facing. (Brandis, p. 446.)	ΟΦΡΥΝΕΩΝ Naked boy on horse, copied from coins of Philip of Macedon . Æ 44 and 21 grs., and Æ ·6
Id. (Brandis, p. 556.)	ΟΦΡΥ Infant Dionysos holding grapes Æ ·7 and ·5
ΟΦΡΥΝΕΩΝ Head of Apollo.	Two cocks fighting . . . . Æ ·7 (Mion., *Sup.*, 500.)

Rhoeteium (Waddington, *Rev. Num.*, 1852, p. 96) stood at the entrance of the Hellespont, north of Ilium.

Circ. B. C. 350–300.

Head of Apollo.	PO—IT—EI in the spaces between three crescents, arranged in the form of a triquetra . . . . Æ 48 grs.

Scamandria, a small place on the Scamander (Imhoof, *Zeit. f. Num.*, i. 141).

Circ. B. C. 350–300.

Head of Apollo (?).	ΣΚΑ Palm-tree. *Symbol*, Boar's head Æ ·8
Head of mountain nymph, 'Ida,' sometimes with ΙΔΗ.	„ Bunch of grapes . . . Æ ·4

Scepsis, an inland city in the mountainous country to the north-east of Mount Ida. In the neighbourhood were silver mines. The silver coinage, commencing in the fifth century, does not extend beyond the beginning of the fourth.

ΣΚΑΨΙΟΝ, later ΣΚΗΨΙΟΝ and ΣΚΗΨΙΩΝ Forepart of winged horse.	Palm or fir-tree, with various symbols in field . . . . . Æ 99, 59, 49 and 33 grs. and Æ (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. X. 26.)

On the bronze coins the figure of the winged horse ends behind in a drinking horn or rhyton (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 264).

Imperial—Aurelius to Maximinus ΣΚΗΨΙΩΝ or ΣΚΗΨΙΩΝ ΔΑΡΔΑΝΩΝ. *Select types*, ΖΕΥΣ ΙΔΑΙΟΣ, Zeus Idaeos, standing; Dionysos, naked, with kantharos and thyrsos; Bust of Dionysos, surmounted by kalathos, and holding kantharos and pomegranate; the Judgment of Paris (*Zeit. f. Num.*, x. 155), with ΙΔΗ ΣΚΗΨΙΩΝ ΔΑΡΔΑ, Pallas, Aphrodite, and Hera before a tree, above which, on Mount Ida, Paris is seated; beneath the tree is Eros offering the apple.

Sigeium, at the entrance of the Hellespont, belonged in early times to Athens. The Athenian types of its coins testify to the continuance of the cultus of Athena at Sigeium down to the latter part of the fourth century.

Circ. B.C. 350–300.

Head of Pallas, facing. (Brandis, p. 411.)	Head of Hermes; petasos behind neck. EL. hecte.
Head of Pallas, facing.	ΣΙΓΕ Owl; behind, crescent (*Num. Chron.*, vi. 199.) Æ Attic tetrob.
Id. (Brandis, p. 557.)	„ Id. . . . . Æ ·7 and ·5
Id.	„ Double-bodied owl and crescent Æ ·85
Id.	„ Cock . . . . . Æ ·5
Id.	„ Crescent . . . . . Æ ·4

Tetradrachms in the name of Alexander appear to have been struck at Sigeium after his death. *Symbol*, Crescent, and ΣΙ in monogram.

Thebe. See Thebe Hypoplacia Mysiae. (Millingen, *Syll.*, 68; Sestini, *Lett. di. cont.*, ii. 69, ix. 114.)

Thymbra, near Ilium, so called by its founder Dardanos in honour of his friend Thymbraeos, was famous for its temple of Apollo Thymbraeos.

Circ. B.C. 350–300.

Head of Zeus Ammon.	ΘΥ between rays of a star . . Æ ·7 (*Num. Chron.*, vi. 199.)

Zeleia, on the river Aesepus, about eighty stadia from its mouth.

BRONZE. *Circ.* B.C. 350–300.

Head of Artemis, wearing stephanos.	ΣΕΛΕ Stag . . . . . Æ ·5 (*Zeit. f. N.*, vii. 223.)

See also an electrum stater described under Phocaea (*infra*).

ISLAND OFF TROAS.

Tenedos. The island of Tenedos appears to have been from very early times a mint of considerable importance. The series of its silver coinage begins probably before the Persian wars, and follows, apparently at first, the ancient Babylonic standard, which tends to assimilate itself here, as in Thasos and Lycia, to the Euboic.

Circ. B. C. 500.

Janiform head of archaic style, male and female. (Dionysos Dimorphus(?), or perhaps rather Dionysos and Ariadne.)	T—E—N—E (retrogr.) Double-axe, in deep incuse square . . . . . Æ Stater, 138 grs. and Æ 28 grs. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. II. 19.)
Id.	TEVE Bearded helmeted head, in incuse square . . . Æ Stater, 125 grs.
Id.	Rough incuse square, quartered . . . Æ 28·7 grs.

Circ. B. C. 400–350.

After an interval of perhaps half a century a new issue of silver money took place at Tenedos, this time on the Phoenician standard.

Janiform head as above, but of fine style. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XVIII. 20, 21.)	TENEΔION Double-axe, in incuse square or concave field; in field, grapes and a varying symbol . . . Æ Stater, 217–200 grs. Æ Drachm, 55 grs.

Of this period there are also small bronze coins with TE on the reverse; *type*, Double-axe.

After circ. B. C. 200.

The third and last series of Tenedian money belongs to the second or the first century B.C., and follows the Attic standard. In style these late coins resemble the contemporary flat spread pieces of Maroneia and Thasos, and of many towns of Asia Minor. Specimens are known which are restruck on coins of Alexandria Troas, and of Thasos.

Fig. 291.

Janiform head, as above (base style.)	TENEΔIΩN Double-axe; in field, grapes and a varying symbol; all in wreath. (Fig. 291.) . . . . . Æ Attic tetradr. and Drachm.

With regard to the types of the coins of this island, Aristotle (ap. Steph. Byz. s.v. Tenedos) refers them 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, for, as Leake justly

remarks, 'such subjects were never presented 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).

It may, therefore, be considered as beyond all doubt that the Τενέδιος πέλεκυς was a religious emblem, like the double-axe held by Zeus Labraundeus on the coins of Caria.

From the following table it will be seen that the coinage of the Troad falls chiefly into the latter half of the fourth century, when many small places attained to a short-lived importance owing to the special favours conferred upon them by Alexander after his victory of the Granicus.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE COINAGE OF TROAS.

	Before B.C. 500	B.C. 500–400	B.C. 400–300	B.C. 300–200	After B.C. 200	Imperial
Abydus	EL.	Æ	N Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
Alexandria Troas	...	...	...	...	Æ	Æ
Birytus	...	...	EL. Æ			
Cebrenia } Antiochia }	...	EL. Æ	Æ	Æ		
Colone	...	...	Æ			
Dardanus	EL.	EL. Æ	Æ	...	..	Æ
Gentinus	...	...	Æ			
Gergis	...	...	Æ Æ	Æ		
Hamaxitus	...	...	Æ			
Ilium	...	...		...	Æ	Æ
Lamponeia	...	Æ	Æ			
Larissa	...	...	...	Æ		
Nea (?)	...	...	...	Æ (?)		
Neandria	...	...	Æ Æ			
Ophrynium	...	...	Æ Æ			
Rhoeteium	...	...	Æ			
Scamandria	...	...	Æ			
Scepsis	...	Æ	Æ (?) Æ	...	...	Æ
Sigeium	...	...	EL. Æ Æ			
Thymbra	...	...	Æ			
Zeleia	...	...	Æ			
Tenedos (insula)	Æ	...	Æ Æ	...	Æ	

AEOLIS.

Federal Coinage (?). Silver and bronze of the third century B.C.

Head of Pallas. Head of Hera (?).	AIOΛE Fulmen and grapes Æ 41 grs. ,, Id. with grapes or caduceus . Æ ·65

Dr. Imhoof (*Zeit. f. Num.*, iii. 312) supposes these coins to have been struck at Methymna in Lesbos. Others attribute them to Aeolium in the Thracian Chersonesus.

Aegae, between Temnus and Cyme. No early coins.

Circ. B.C. 300–200. *Attic Standard.*

Head of Pallas.	AIΓAE Goat's head . . Æ 32 grs.

After B.C. 190.

Head of Apollo; in field, bow and quiver. (Brandis, p. 448.)	AIΓAIEΩN Zeus naked, standing, holding eagle, and resting on sceptre; all in oak-wreath Æ Spread tetradr.

Also bronze of various types.

Imperial—Augustus to Trajan Decius (*Zeit. f. Num.*, vi. 12). *Inscr.*, AIΓAEѠN. Magistrate, Strategos. Among the *types* worth mentioning are a female figure seated on a wolf (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 270), and a recumbent river-god, with the name TITNAIOC.

Autocane (see the Homeric Hymn to the Delian Apollo, v. 35), between Pitane and Atarneus (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 271, and *Zeit. f. Num.*, xi. p. 50).

After circ. B.C. 300 (?).

Head of Apollo. (*Z. f. N.*, xi. Pl. I. 3.)	AYTOKANA Female head in stephane Æ ·3
Head of Zeus, laureate, facing. (*Z. f. N.*, xi. Pl. I. 4.)	AYTOKA Wreath . . . . . Æ ·5
Head of Zeus.	AYTOK or AYTOKA Head of Pallas . Æ ·6 and ·4

Boeone, probably near Larissa Phriconis (Imhoof, *l. c.* 272).

After circ. B.C. 300.

Female head, hair in sphendone.	BOIΩNITIKON Bull standing Æ ·45

Came, probably situated in Aeolis. (See von Sallet, *Zeit. f. Num.*, xiii. p. 70.) *Imperial times*—Hadrian, Commodus, and Severus, with or

without emperor's head. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΜΗΝΩΝ. *Types*—Bearded head, *rev.* Terminal figure of Asiatic goddess, resembling Artemis Ephesia. Head of Hadrian, *rev.* ΚΑΜΗΝΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΤΡΥΦΩΝΟϹ, Hygieia standing (*Zeit. f. Num.*, l. c.).

Cyme, at the head of the gulf which bore its name, was founded, according to tradition, by an Amazon named Kyme. This city appears to have struck electrum on the Phoenician standard before the Persian Wars.

Before circ. B.C. 500.

Forepart of prancing horse; beneath, flower (?). (Ivanoff, 153.)

Prancing horse; beneath, flower (?). (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. X. 3.)

Horse's head.

Eagle's head. (Brandis, p. 391.)

Three deep incuse depressions, that in the centre oblong, the others square. El. Stater, 220 grs.

Quadripartite incuse square . . . . El. Stat. 215 grs.

Incuse square . . EL 21 and 10 grs.

ΚΥ Incuse square . . El. 9–7 grs. Ar 21 grs.

It is probable also that the very archaic silver staters of Aeginetic weight from the Thera Find; *type*, Forepart of horse, described above (p. 407), should be attributed to Cyme.

Between these early coins and the large flat tetradrachms of the second century B.C., Cyme does not seem to have struck any money whatever.

After circ. B.C. 190.

Tetradrachms in the name of Alexander. *Symbol*, a one-handled vase. The magistrate's name, ΔΙΟΓΕΝΗΣ, on one of these coins, occurs also on the contemporary tetradrachms of Cyme struck in her own name.

Head of Kyme, the traditional founder. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLIX. 14.)

Eagle.

ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ Horse. *Symbol:* one-handled vase; various magistrates' names in nominative case; the whole in a wreath . . . . Ar Tetradr.

ΚΥ Forepart of horse . . Ar ½ Dr.

Also bronze, with similar *types*—Horse; Eagle; One-handled vase; Head of Cyme; Two figures in quadriga, *rev.* Artemis and armed figure, etc.

Imperial—Tiberius to Gallienus, with or without head of Emperor. Magistrate, without title, or with those of Anthypatos, (viz. T. Clodius Epirius Marcellus, A.D. 70–73), and Prytanis, Strategos, Archon, or Grammateus. *Remarkable types or inscriptions*—ΟΜΗΡΟϹ, Homer seated, *rev.* ΚΡΗΘΗΙϹ, the mother of Homer, holding sceptre; Kritheis was said to have been a native of Cyme; ΕΡΜΟϹ, River Hermus; ΞΑΝΘΟϹ, River Xanthus (a local stream?); Artemis Ephesia; Athlete, with prize vase upon his head, entering the precincts of a temple; ΑΙΟΛΕΩΝ ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ, indicating the origin of Cyme, on a coin of Hadrian, the reverse type of which shows the River Hermus recumbent; Isis Pharia, with dedicatory *inscr.*, ΙΕΡΩΝΥΜΟϹ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ ΚΥΜΑΙΟΙϹ, on a coin of Antoninus Pius. Also ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ or ΘΕΟΝ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΝ. *Honorific title* ΚΑΙϹΑΡΕΩΝ, on coins of Nero.

Elaea. An ancient city founded, according to tradition, by Menestheus the Athenian. Strabo (615) places it twelve stadia from the river Caicus, and 120 from Pergamum, of which it was the port. Its coins are all of late style:—

After circ. B. C. 300.

Head of Pallas in close helmet.	Ε—Λ—Α—Ι Wreath. . Æ 49 grs. Æ 20 grs.
Head of Pallas in Corinthian helmet.	Ε—Λ Corn-grain in wreath Æ ·75 and ·4
Prow.	ΕΛΑΙ in wreath . . . Æ ·75 and ·4
Head of Demeter.	ΕΛΑΙΤΩΝ Torch in wreath . Æ ·7

Other *types* of later date are—Pallas holding owl and sceptre; Poppy in wreath; Basket containing poppy and corn; Telesphoros, etc. ΜΕΝΕCΘΕΥC ΚΤΙCΤΗC, head of Menestheus, *rev.* Asklepios.

Imperial—Augustus to Hostilian, ΕΛΑΙΤΩΝ or ΕΛΑΕΙΤΩΝ. Magistrate, Strategos, and perhaps Archon, the former with title ΝΕ[ΩΚΟΡΟC]. *Remarkable types*—Rape of Persephone; Four fishermen opening the chest in which Auge and her infant son Telephos had been shut up and thrown into the sea, and which they had caught in their net; one of them is helping Auge out of the chest (*Mittheilungen d. deutschen arch. Inst.*, 1885, p. 21).

Grynium or Gryneia, forty stadia from Myrina, and seventy from Elaea, famous for its temple of Apollo of white marble (Strab., 622). See *Num. Chron.*, ix. 159, and Ἐφημερὶς ἀρχαιολογική, Ser. ii. 1861, 313.

Bronze of the Third century, B. C.

Head of Apollo, facing.	ΓΥΡΝΗΩΝ (*sic*) Muscle-shell . . . Æ ·7 and ·4

Larissa Phriconis (Strab., 621; *Rev. Num.*, 1844, 28; and *Arch. Zeit.*, 1849, 28), seventy stadia from Cyme.

Bronze of the Third century, B. C.

Male head with close beard.	ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙ Diota and corn-grain . . Æ ·85
Female head in sphendone.	Λ Α Diota between club and caduceus . . . . . Æ ·7

These coins may belong to Larissa in the Troad.

Myrina, a seaport of some strength between Grynium and Cyme. Of this town there are no early coins. Myrina was one of the cities upon which the Romans conferred freedom after the defeat of Philip V., B. C. 197 (Livy, xxxiii. 30). It was probably then that it began to strike flat Attic tetradrachms both in the name of Alexander (Müller, 933–42) and with its own types.

Fig. 292.

After circ. B. C. 197.

Head of Apollo, laureate.	MYPINAIΩN Statue of Apollo Gryneus, standing with lustral branch and patera; at his feet omphalos and amphora. (Fig. 292.) Æ Tetradr.
Head of Pallas, r. (*Z. f. N.*, iii. Pl. VIII. 17, 18.)	M—Y Head of Artemis, facing . . . Æ 29 grs.
Head of Apollo or of Pallas.	MYPI Amphora . . . . . Æ ·65

The latest bronze coins have a lyre on the reverse. The Apolline types refer to the cultus of Apollo at the neighbouring Grynium in the territory of Myrina.

Imperial—Domitian to Gordian. MYPINAIΩN or MYPEINAIΩN, Magistrate—Strategos, on a coin of Imperial times, cited by Eckhel, ii. 496. *Select types*—Front of temple of Apollo Gryneus (Strab., 622) showing the statue of the god as on the tetradrachms; Helmeted horseman with *inscr.*, ΔAMNEYC, probably a local hero.

Neonteichos. (*Num. Chron.*, vii. 49.) The small bronze coins described under Nea in the Troad (p. 473) may with equal probability be assigned to this place, as may also the following coin:—

After circ. B. C. 300.

Head of Pallas.	NE (in mon.) Owl . . . . Æ ·65 (Brit. Mus.)

Temnus, on an eminence overlooking the valley of the Hermus and the territories of Cyme, Phocaea, and Smyrna (Strab., 621). Its earliest coins are tetradrachms of the second century B. C., struck in the name of Alexander, the symbol on which is a tall one-handled vase within a vine-wreath (Müller, 952–66). These are accompanied by small silver and bronze with the name of the city.

After circ. B. C. 200.

Head of Apollo. (*N. C.*, vii. 50.)	TA One-handled vase, in vine-wreath . Æ ½ Dr.
Head of young Dionysos.	,, Grapes, in vine-wreath . Æ ·75
Head of bearded Dionysos[1].	,, Grapes . . . . . Æ ·45

[1] These smallest coins may be earlier than the period to which I have here assigned them.

Later autonomous bronze and Imperial—Augustus to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΤΗΜΝΕΙΤΩΝ, etc. *Types various:* ΑCΙΝΙΟC ΓΑΛΛΟC ΑΓΝΟC, with head probably intended for Augustus. G. Asinius Gallus was Proconsul in Asia B. C. 6; the coins, however, give him no title, but merely the epithet ἁγνός, equivalent to the Latin integer. Another coin of Augustus struck in the same year reads ΚΑΙCΑΡ CЄΒΑCΤΟC ΠΑΟΥCΙΑC ΥΠΑΤΗΑC = ὑπατείας (see *Z. f. N.*, xii. 360). Among the more remarkable types are ЄΡΜΟC, the River Hermus; Pallas Nikephoros; Two Nemeses facing one another, each with hand raised to her breast; ΤΗΜΝΟC, Head of city.

Tisna (?). This place is not mentioned by any ancient writer, but the reverse type of the coins, which exactly resembles that of certain coins of Cyme, leaves no doubt that they were struck in the immediate neighbourhood of that city. Dr. Imhoof (*Mon. Gr.*, p. 276) remarks that the inscription ΤΙΣΝΑΙΟΣ may be an older form of ΤΙΤΝΑΙΟΣ, which occurs as the name of a river on Imperial coins of Aegae (p. 478).

Circ. B. C. 300.

Head of young river-god.	ΤΙΣΝΑΙΟΝ	One-handled vase Æ ·65
Id.	ΤΙΣΝΑΙΟΣ	Sword in scabbard Æ ·45

From the following table it will be seen that, with the exception of a few early electrum coins, attributed doubtfully to Cyme (p. 479), there were no coins whatever struck in any of the cities of Aeolis before the age of Alexander the Great, and that all the large and flat Attic tetradrachms of Aegae, Cyme, Myrina, and Temnus, belong to a still later period.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE COINAGE OF AEOLIS.

	Before 500	B.C. 500–300	B.C. 300–200	After B.C. 200	Imperial
Aegae	...	...	Æ	Æ	Æ
Autocane	...	...	Æ		
Boeone	...	...	Æ		
Came	...	...	...	...	Æ
Cyme	EL. Æ (?)	...	...	Æ Æ	Æ
Elaea	...	...	Æ Æ	Æ	Æ
Grynium	...	...	Æ		
Larissa	...	...	Æ		
Myrina	...	...	...	Æ Æ	
Neonteichos	...	...	Æ		
Temnus	...	...	...	Æ Æ	Æ
Tisna (?)	...	...	Æ		

LESBOS.

This beautiful and fertile island, the chief seat of the Asiatic branch of the Aeolian race, contained five or six cities, each with a territory of its own. Of these, Mytilene and Methymna were far and away the most flourishing and powerful, and to one or other of these two, the less important towns were usually, though not always, subject.

Among the earliest Lesbian coins may perhaps be reckoned certain archaic electrum staters of a rude style of work :—

Head of lion, with open jaws. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. I. 10.)	Rough incuse square.	El. 248 grs.

There are also smaller denominations of various types, among which the *human eye* may be mentioned.

Later than the archaic electrum follow several series of base silver or *potin* coins, dating, some from the beginning, others from the latter part of the fifth century.

These coins follow two distinct standards, the Phoenician (Staters, 230–218 grs.) and the Persic (Staters, 169 grs.). They are almost always anepigraphic, and their attribution to Lesbos rests upon the fact that they are found in the island.

Although it is probable that this base-metal currency was issued at several mints, the evidence afforded by the types is hardly strong enough to warrant us in venturing upon exact attributions.

The coins of these series are globular in fabric and have a small rough incuse square on the reverse. The principal obverse types are the following :—

Phoenician Standard.

Raised quadripartite square within a dotted circle	Potin, 236 grs.
Lion's head, with open jaws (rude work)	Pot. 234 grs.
Gorgon head (*Rev. Num.*, 1863, 328)	Pot. 219 grs.
Lion's head, facing	Pot. 33 grs.
Forepart of boar	Pot. 104 grs.
Two boars' heads, face to face; above, sometimes, ΛΕΣ or ΑΝ (in mon.)	Pot. 18 grs.
Id. sometimes with letter Μ or human eye above	Pot. 10 grs.
Single boar's head; above, human eye	Pot. 13 grs.

Among many other small coins presumably Lesbian the following may be mentioned :—Young male head, *rev.* Incuse square; Female head, *rev.* Lion's head in incuse square; Negro's head, *rev.* Incuse square; Two human eyes one above the other, *rev.* Incuse square; Single human eye, *rev.* Incuse square, etc.

Persic Standard.

Two calves' heads, face to face, with an olive tree between them POT. 170 grs. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XI. 28.)
Calf's head . . . . . POT. 84 grs.
Id. (*Rev.* Lion's head, in incuse square) . . . . . POT. 11 grs.

LESBIAN ELECTRUM HECTAE.

FIG. 293.

CLASS I. *Circ.* B. C. 450–400.

Contemporary with the later coins of the foregoing potin series (those, for example, with the calves' heads), which seem to belong to the latter part of the fifth century, are several series of electrum hectae with various obverse types, but all with one distinctive peculiarity, viz. that *the reverse type is incuse* instead of in relief. It is not unusual for specimens of these hectae to be inscribed with the letters ΛΕ or Μ (Lesbos or Mytilene ?), and many of the types are distinctly Lesbian.

Μ Forepart of bull, l.

Head of ram, r.; beneath, cock, l.

Forepart of winged boar.
Gorgon-head.

Forepart of bridled horse, r.
Forepart of winged lion, l.
Head of lion with open jaws, star on forehead.
ead of ram, r.; beneath, cock, l.
Head of Herakles, r., in lion's skin.
ΛΕ Head of lion, r., with open jaws.
Head of Pallas, r., of fine style.

Incuse head of lion, with open jaws EL. Hecte 39 grs.
Id. [Fig. 293; *rev.* indistinct[1]]. (Cf. B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XVIII. 10) EL. Hecte.
Id. . . . . EL. Hecte.
Incuse head of Herakles, in lion's skin . EL. Hecte.
Id. . . . . EL. Hecte.
Incuse head of cock . . EL. Hecte.
Id. . . . . EL. Hecte. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XVIII. 11.)
Incuse head of bull . . . EL. Hecte.
Id. . . . . EL. Hecte.
Incuse head of calf . . . EL. Hecte.
Incuse scalp of lion, facing EL. Hecte.

It is probable that a large proportion of these remarkable little coins were struck at Mytilene, and of this it would seem that we possess direct documentary evidence in the interesting inscription discovered by Newton, and first published by him in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature (second ser. vol. viii. p. 549). Here we have a fragment of a monetary convention between the towns of Phocaea on the one part, and Mytilene on the other, for the issue of a common currency of electrum hectae known among the Greeks as χρυσίον Φωκαϊκόν. This treaty is attributed on epigraphic grounds to about B. C. 430[2].

[1] The *rev.* of Fig. 293 is a lion's head, l. with open jaws.
[2] For an abstract of the terms of the treaty, see Lenormant (*Rev. Num.*, 1868, p. 241).

CLASS II. *Circ.* B. C. 400–387.

FIG. 294.

FIG. 295.

The second class of Lesbian electrum hectae shows the *reverse type in relief* enclosed either in an incuse or later in a linear square.

Among the large number of types of these hectae which have come down to us, it is easy to point out many which are certainly Lesbian; but it is probable that there are many others, less distinctive in character, which may also have been issued from the mint at Mytilene. The following are those which I have least hesitation in ascribing to Lesbos:—

Head of Pallas, in close-fitting crested helmet.
Head of Apollo, as on silver of Mytilene.
Female head, nearly facing, hair bound with taenia.
Id.

Head of bearded Dionysos.

Forepart of boar.

Young male head.
Head of Apollo.
Head of Sappho (?) in sphendone.
Head of Demeter veiled.

Two calves' heads, face to face; between them sometimes ΛΕ . . EL. Hecte.
Calf's head . . . . . EL. Hecte.

Bull's head; above, sometimes Μ. (Fig. 294.) . . . . EL. Hecte.
Two boars' heads; between them Α . EL. Hecte.
Two calves' heads, face to face, between them a flower . . . . EL. Hecte.
Lion's head, with open jaws, in linear square . . . . . EL. Hecte.
Calf's head, in linear square EL. Hecte.
Lyre, in linear square . . EL. Hecte.
Lyre, in linear square . . EL. Hecte.
Tripod, filleted, in linear square . . (Fig. 295.) . . . . . EL. Hecte.

CITIES OF LESBOS.

Aegirus, a small place between Mytilene and Methymna (Strab., 617). Bronze, circ. B. C. 300 (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 276).

Head of Pallas. | ΑΙΓΙ Female head in sphendone Æ ·4

Antissa, near the western extremity of the island, was destroyed by the Romans B. C. 168.

Circ. B. C 300–168.

Female head. | ΑΝΤΙΣ Grotesque head of Dionysos with tall tiara and long pointed beard (Gardner, *Types*, Pl. XV. 12) Æ ·65

Bull. | ΑΝ Apollo Kitharoedos . . Æ ·65

Cithus (?) (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 277). Archaic silver coins of the Attic standard.

Circ. B. C. 500–480.

Young male head.	KIΘ Human eye, in incuse square . . Ar 31·7 grs.
KIΘI Two boars' heads, face to face.	Quadripartite incuse square Ar 26 grs.

Eresus, on the west coast of Lesbos. Bronze after circ. B. C. 300.

Head of Hermes.	EPEΣI Ear of corn . Æ ·65 and ·35
Id. (*N. C.*, vii. 52.)	„ Head of Apollo (?) . . Æ ·55

In illustration of the first of the above types, cf. Archestratus (ap. Athen. iii. 111), who says that the gods sent Hermes to Eresus for their corn.

Imperial times—Caligula to Philip, usually with Emperors' heads. Magistrate's name with title, Strategos. *Chief types:* CAΠΦΩ EPECI, Head of Sappho, also Sappho seated with lyre (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 278).

Methymna, next to Mytilene the most important city in Lesbos, was situate on the northern shore of the island.

Euboic-Attic weight. Circ. B. C. 500.

MAΘVMNAIOΣ Boar. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XI. 27.)	MAΘVMNAIOΣ Head of Pallas of archaic style, her helmet adorned with Pegasos; all in incuse square Ar 124·6 grs.

Phoenician weight (?). *Circ.* B. C. 400–387.

Head of Pallas, of early fine style. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XVIII. 23.)	MAΘYMNAION Lyre on raised square, within incuse square . . . Ar 99 grs.
Id.	MAΘ Kantharos in incuse square . . Ar 49 grs.

Attic Standard (?). *After* B. C. 300.

Head of Pallas, in Corinthian helmet.	MA ΘY Lyre in linear square; various symbols in the field . . Ar 43 grs.
Head of Herakles.	Arion, with lyre, riding on dolphin (Strab. 618) . . . . Ar 21 grs.
Head of Pallas, in Corinthian helmet.	MA ΘY Kantharos; various symbols . Æ ·65

After circ. B. C. 200.

Tetradrachms with name and types of Alexander. *Symbol*—a small figure of Arion riding on dolphin (Müller, 981–2). *Imperial times*—Augustus to Severus Alexander, Magistrate Strategos. *Inscr.*,

ΜΗΘΥΜΝΑΙΩΝ. *Types*—Arion on dolphin; Dionysos with panther, or in biga drawn by panthers. (*Num. Chron.*, vii. 53.)

Mytilene, the chief city of Lesbos, was, as we have seen (p. 483), in all probability the place of mintage, not only of some electrum coins, which appear to belong to the sixth century B.C., but of one or more series of potin coins, and of a very large number of hectae of electrum, which may be attributed to the latter part of the fifth and to the earlier part of the fourth centuries. These hectae, as has been already explained (p. 484), fall into two great classes, the earlier of which bears an *incuse* device on the reverse, the later and more numerous class, a reverse type *in relief* within a linear square. The former class may well be the coinage alluded to in the monetary convention between Phocaea and Mytilene above referred to, which is supposed to date from about B.C. 430. The linear square as a mark of fabric is indicative of the Mytilenian origin of the hectae of the more recent style, as it occurs also on the inscribed silver coins of that city, and scarcely anywhere else on the coast of Asia Minor.

SILVER.

Before circ. B.C. 400.

Female head facing, as on electrum hecte. (Fig. 294.)	MYTI Lion's head, in incuse square . Æ 13 grs.
Young male head, bound with taenia.	,, Calf's head, in incuse square . Æ 10 grs.

Fourth century, B.C. *Persic Standard.*

Head of Apollo, laureate. (Mion., *Suppl.*, vi. Pl. III. 1.)	MYTI Lyre, in linear square; various symbols in the field . . . . . Æ Stater 176 grs.
Id.	MYTI Id. . . Æ Triobol. (?) 44 grs.
Id.	,, Female head, hair rolled . . . Æ Diob. 20 grs.

For other varieties, see Brandis, p. 453, and Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 279.

The bronze coinage of Mytilene is very plentiful, and, with the exception of some very small pieces, belongs to a later period than the silver money.

Circ. B.C. 300–200 (?).

Head of Apollo.	MYTI Lyre . . . . . Æ ·7
Female head, hair in sphendone.	,, Id. . . . . Æ ·5

Regal coins, with Alexander's name and types. *Symbol*—a Lyre, (Müller, Nos. 967–80,) and autonomous bronze.

After circ. B.C. 200.

Head of Zeus Ammon.	MYTI Bacchic term, standing on prow Æ ·7

The remarkable cultus-image on the reverse of this and many other coins of Mytilene of Imperial times has been identified by Mr. Newton

as copied from a figure said to have been found by fishermen in the harbour of Mytilene. (Gardner, *Types*, p. 79.)

Imperial times—Augustus to Gallienus. (*Num. Chron.*, vii. 53.) *Inscr.*, ΜΥΤΙΛΗΝΑΙΩΝ, ΠΡΩΤΗ ΛΕΣΒΟΥ, etc. Magistrates, with title Strategos. *Remarkable types or inscriptions:* ΘΕΟΣ ΑΜΜΩΝ; ΖΕΥΣ ΒΟΥΛΑΙΟΣ; ΘΕΟΙ ΑΚΡΑΙΟΙ (Zeus, Poseidon, and Hades); ΠΑΝΚΡΑΤΙΔΗΣ accompanying type of youthful Asklepios; ΦΙΤΤΑΚΟΣ (*sic*), Head of the Mytilenean philosopher Pittacus, *rev.* ΑΛΚΑΙΟΣ, Head of Alcaeus; ΘΕΟΦΑΝΗΣ or ΘΕΟΦΑΝΗΣ ΘΕΟΣ, Bust of Theophanes of Mytilene, the friend of Pompey, *rev.* ΑΡΧΕΔΑΜΙΣ ΘΕΑ, Veiled head of Archedamis, supposed to have been the wife of Theophanes; ΛΕΣΒΩΝΑΞ ΗΡΩΣ ΝΕΟΣ, or ΛΕΣΒΩΝΑΞ ΦΙΛΟΣΟΦΟΣ, *rev.* Seated Philosopher; ΣΕΞΤΟΝ ΗΡΩΑ, *rev.* ΦΛΑ. ΝΕΙΚΟΜΑΧΙΣ, Heads of Sextus and Nicomachis; ΝΑΥΣΙΚΑΑΝ ΗΡΩΙΔΑ, ΙΟΥ. ΠΡΟΚΛΑΝ ΗΡΩΙΔΑ, Heads of a certain Nausicaa and of a Julia Procula; ΣΑΦΦΩ, ΣΑΦΟΥΣ (Sestini, *Mus. Hederv.* ii. 51) or ΨΑΠΦΩ, Head of Sappho or her figure seated with lyre (cf. Pollux, ix. 84).

Concerning the above coins, Leake remarks (*Num. Hell.*, s.v. Mytilene) that Mytilene went beyond most of the other cities of Greece in recording upon her coins the names of her illustrious citizens. With the exception of Pittacus, Alcaeus, Sappho, and Theophanes, the names are unknown to fame.

Among the Imperial coins struck at Mytilene may also be classed the pieces of Aurelius and Commodus reading ΚΟΙ. or ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΛΕΣΒΙΩΝ, on one of which is the cultus-statue of Dionysos on the Prow above referred to.

Nape. Bronze coins, circ. B. C. 300. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 280.)

Head of Apollo.	Ν]ΑΠΑΙΩΝ Owl and Astragalos . Æ ·5

Pyrrha, situate on the coast of a deep bay on the west side of the island. Small bronze coins of the fourth century B.C.

Female head, hair in sphendone. (Borrell in *Num. Chron.*, vii. 61.)	ΠΥΡ or ΠΥΡΡ Goat, or goat before altar . . . . . Æ ·45

HECATONNESI, ISLANDS NEAR LESBOS.

Nesos, the largest of this group of islands between Lesbos and the coast of Aeolis (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 280 and *Zeit. f. Num.*, iii. 312 sqq.). Silver coins, wt. 42 grs., and small bronze of the fourth, and larger bronze of the third century or later. *Inscr.*, ΝΑΣΙ, ΝΑ, Ν, and ΝΑΣΙ. *Types—obv.* Heads of Apollo or Artemis, *rev.* Panther; Lyre and Palm; Tripod; Dolphin; Horseman, etc.

Pordosilene, later **Poroselene,** a small island between Lesbos and the mainland, the second largest of the group called the Hecatonnesi, Ἑκατος γὰρ ὁ Ἀπόλλων· παρὰ πᾶσαν γὰρ δὴ τὴν παραλίαν ταύτην ὁ Ἀπόλλων ἐκτετίμηται μέχρι Τενέδου, Σμινθεὺς ἢ Κιλλαῖος καλούμενος ἢ Γρυνεὺς ἢ τινα ἄλλην ἐπωνυμίαν ἔχων. (Strab., 618.) Hence the Apollo type on the coins.

Circ. B.C. 450.

Head of Apollo, bound with taenia. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. X. 24.) | ΓΟΡΔΟΣΙΛ Lyre in incuse square . Æ Drachm 61 grs.

Circ. B.C. 400, *or later.*

Head of Silenos. | ΓΟΡ Dolphin . . . . . Æ ·3

Later, with name Poroselene.

Inscr., ΠΩΡΟCΕΛΗΝΕΙΤΩΝ. Types referring to Asklepian worship. Imperial of Severus. (*Rev. Num.*, 1852, 93.)

Chronological Table of the Coinage of Lesbos.

	Before 500	500–400	400–300	300–200	After 200	Imperial
Aegirus	...	...	...	Æ		
Antissa	...	...	...	Æ		
Cithus (?)	...	Æ				
Eresus	...	...	...	Æ	...	Æ
Methymna	EL (?)	Æ & Pot.	Æ	Æ Æ	...	Æ
Mytilene	EL (?)	EL, Æ & Pot.	EL, Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
Nape	...	...	...	Æ		
Pyrrha	...	...	Æ			
Nesos, ins.	...	...	Æ Æ	Æ		
Pardosilene, ins.	...	Æ	Æ	...	...	Æ

IONIA.

The earliest coins of Ionian fabric and style both of electrum and silver are uninscribed. Of these some indeed may be conjecturally attributed to one or other of the Ionian maritime towns by reason of the types which they bear, while others must still remain unclassed. Among the latter are the following:—

Lion's head, with open jaws.

Forepart of lion.
Foreparts of winged horse and of winged lion combined.
Forepart of lion killing serpent.
Id.
Id.
Forepart of prancing horse.
Doe (?), suckling fawn (?).
Cow, suckling calf.

Id.

Id.

Incuse square, in which forepart of winged horse . . . Æ 197 grs.
Rough incuse square . . Æ 167 grs.
Quadripartite incuse square . . . . Æ 124 grs.
Id. . . . . Æ 61·2 grs.
Id. . . . . Æ 17·2 grs.
Id. . . . . Æ 7·5 grs.
Id. . . . . Æ 151 grs.
Incuse square . . . . Æ 104 grs.
Incuse square, diagonally divided . . Æ 157 grs.
Quadripartite incuse square . . . Æ 125 grs.
Large floral star of eighteen rays . . Æ 126 grs.

It will be observed that these coins follow various standards of weight, Phoenician, Babylonic, and Euboic; but these indications are too uncertain to be of much help to us in arriving at any definite classification.

The Ionian towns, though politically independent of one another, constituted for religious purposes a κοινόν or League, the meetings of which were held in the Panionion in the neighbourhood of Priene. Under the Empire, games called Panionia Pythia were held at these meetings, and coins were struck for the occasion by one or other of the cities participating in the celebration. Among these special issues may be mentioned Imperial medallions of Antoninus and M. Aurelius, with the inscription ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΙΓ ΠΟΛΕΩΝ, and bearing the name of Cl. Fronto, Asiarch, and Archiereus of the thirteen cities which formed the Ionian κοινόν. These coins are without the name of the place of mintage.

The inscription ΙΩΝΩΝ is not always to be understood as referring to the locality of the city to which it is added. It indicates rather that the people of certain towns, such as Perinthus in Thrace, Isinda in Pamphylia, and Synnada in Phrygia, claimed an Ionian origin, hence the coin legends ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΙΩΝΩΝ, ΙCΙΝΔΕΩΝ ΕΙΩΝΩΝ, CΥΝΝΑΔΕΩΝ ΔΩΡΙΕΩΝ ΙΩΝΩΝ.

Arsinoë. See Ephesus.

Cadme. See Priene.

Clazomenae stood partly on the mainland and partly on a small island on the southern shore of the Gulf of Smyrna. The distinctive badge of the city appears from the later inscribed coins to have been a winged Boar; cf. Aelian (*Hist. An.*, xii. 38), who relates, on the authority of Artemon, that such a monster once infested the Clazomenian territory (Leake, *Num. Hell.*, p. 43). Hence numerous coins bearing this type, though anepigraphic, are presumed to be of Clazomenian origin. Clazomenae seems to have been one of the cities which took part in the early electrum currency of the sixth century B. C.

ELECTRUM. *Before circ.* B. C. 500. *Phoenician Standard.*

Forepart of winged boar. (Brandis, p. 392.)	Incuse square . . EL. Stater 217 grs.

Circ. B. C. 500–394.

SILVER. (α) *Attic Standard.*

Lion devouring prey. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. II. 21.)	Forepart of winged boar, in incuse square . . . . . Æ Tetradr.
Forepart of winged boar.	Gorgon-head in incuse square . . . Æ ½ Dr.
	Æ Diob.

(β) *Phoenician Standard.*

Forepart of winged boar. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XI. 29.)	Incuse square, quartered. On some of the ½ drachms K in one quarter . . Æ Didr. 106 grs.
	Æ Dr. 53 grs.
	Æ ½ Dr.

GOLD. *Circ.* B.C. 387–300.

Head of Apollo, nearly facing, of finest style. (B.M. *Guide*, Pl. XIX. 24.)	ΚΛΑ or ΚΛΑΣΙΟ Swan, with open wings. Magistrate ΛΕΥΚΑΙΟΣ or ΑΘΗΝΑΓΟΡΑΣ. *Symbol:* Winged boar . . . . . *Ar* 87 grs.

These magnificent gold coins may have been struck between the Peace of Antalcidas B.C. 387, and the fall of the Persian Empire. The coinage of gold money prevailed at several Asiatic towns about this time, notably at Lampsacus.

SILVER. *Attic Standard.*

FIG. 296.

Head of Apollo, as on gold coins; on one specimen it is accompanied by the artist's name ΘΕΟΔΟΤΟΣ ΕΠΟΕΙ. (Fig. 296, where, however, the signature is illegible.)	ΚΛΑΣΙΟ Swan and magistrates' names ΜΑΝΔΡΩΝΑΞ, ΠΥΘΕΟΣ, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΗΣ, ΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟΣ . . . *Ar* Tetradr. ΑΝΤΙΦΑΝΗΣ, ΑΠΟΛΛΑΣ, ΕΥΘΥΔΑΜΑΣ, ΙΚΕΣΙΟΥ, ΛΕΟΚΑΙΟΣ ΠΑΡΜΙΣ, ΠΥΘΕΟΣ . *Ar* Drachms. ΔΙΟΝΥΣΑΣ, ΕΛΙΚΩΝΙΟΣ, ΕΟΘΥΔΑΜΟΣ, ΚΛΕΑΡΙΣΤΟΣ, ΜΑΝΔΡΩΝΑΞ, ΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟΣ, ΜΝΗΣΙΘΕΟΣ, ΠΥΘΕΟΣ, ΦΑΝΟΠΟΛΙΣ, ΧΙΟΣ . . . . . *Ar* ½ Drachms.

Engravers' names on Asiatic coins are of extremely rare occurrence; the only other specimen on which the word ΕΠΟΕΙ occurs is a coin of Cydonia in Crete, inscribed ΝΕΥΑΝΤΟΣ ΕΠΟΕΙ (p. 391). The swan is a well-known symbol of Apollo. Wild swans are said to abound in the Delta of the Hermus, and it has been suggested that the name Clazomenae may be due to the plaintive notes of these birds.

In addition to the above-described autonomous coins of Clazomenae there are silver pieces with the well-known Clazomenian winged boar, which bear the name of Orontas, who was satrap of Mysia and Ionia in the earlier half of the fourth century. These coins may, however, with equal probability, be attributed to Tarsus on account of the obverse type and the letter Τ.

Naked warrior, kneeling, defending himself with shield and short spear; between his legs Τ.	ΟΡΟΝΤΑ Forepart of winged boar. Traces of incuse square . . . . . *Ar* Tetrob. 43 grs. (*Num. Zeit.*, iii. 423.)

For other coins of Orontas, see under Iolla Mysiae, p. 455.

The silver coinage of Clazomenae does not extend beyond the close of the fourth century. There are, however, regal tetradrachms with Alexander's types (Müller, 995–998), and gold staters with Philip's types (Müller, 309), with the forepart of the winged boar as an adjunct symbol, which, if correctly attributed, may belong to circ. B. C. 190.

The autonomous bronze coinage of Clazomenae begins about B. C. 350, and extends with intervals down to Imperial times. The coins are usually inscribed ΚΛΑΣΙΟ or ΚΛΑΣΙΟΜΕΝΙΩΝ. Among the more frequent types are the following:—

Circ. B. C. 350–300.

Head of Apollo, r.	Swan . . . . . Æ ·7 and ·45
Head of Pallas in profile.	Ram's head . . . . Æ ·5
Head of Pallas, usually in Corinthian helmet, as on Ⱥ of Alexander.	Ram standing . . . Æ ·7 and ·45
Head of Pallas, facing.	Id. . . . . Æ ·7 and ·45

After circ. B. C. 300.

Forepart of winged boar.	ΚΛΑΣΙΟΜΕΝΙΩΝ written across incuse square, quartered . . Æ ·65

The incuse square is in this instance only an affectation of archaism.

Head of Pallas in Corinthian helmet.	Ram at rest . . . . . Æ ·7
Head of Pallas, facing.	Forepart of running ram . . . Æ ·8
Head of Zeus.	Swan . . . . . Æ ·8

All the above-described bronze coins bear the name of a magistrate.

The following, of later style, are all without a magistrate's name:—

After circ. B. C. 200.

Forepart of winged boar.	Caduceus in wreath . . . . Æ ·8
Head of Zeus.	Swan on caduceus . . . . . Æ ·8
Gorgon-head.	Swan on rudder (?) . . . . . Æ ·7
Various heads.	Philosopher Anaxagoras (?), seated on a globe . . . . . Æ ·8
Head of Zeus.	Club . . . . . Æ ·65
Portrait head.	Ram at rest . . . . . Æ ·9

Imperial—Augustus to Gallienus. Magistrates sometimes with title Strategos. *Types ordinary*—Kybele standing between lions; ΘΕΑ ΚΛΑΖΟΜΕΝΗ, Turreted head of city or Amazon Klazomene; Philosopher Anaxagoras with globe in hand (*Num. Chron.*, vii. 62).

Alliance coins with Smyrna of the reign of Valerian.

Colophon. The earliest coinage of Colophon, like that of most other Ionian cities, is uninscribed, and consists of Euboic didrachms of the sixth century B. C.

Lyre of archaic style. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. II. 22.)	Incuse square . . . . Æ 126 grs.

Fifth century, B. C.

During a great part of the fifth century the silver money of Colophon follows the Persic standard, and consists of drachms of about 84 grs. *Inscr.*, ΚΟΛΟΦΩΝΙΩΝ, often retrograde, or ΚΟΛΟΦΩΝΙΟΝ on one or other side.

Head of Apollo Klarios. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XI. 30.)	Lyre, in incuse square . . . Æ 84 grs.

Fourth century, B. C.

Early in the fourth century the Rhodian standard replaced the Persic.

FIG. 297.

Head of Persian king or satrap.	ΒΑΣΙΛ Lyre. (Fig. 297.) Wt. 236 grs.

This coin, with its striking ideal head of a noble Persian, is given only conjecturally to Colophon, for it bears no name of a town. Cf. the tetradrachms of Pharnabazus struck at Cyzicus (p. 453).

Head of Apollo Klarios.	ΚΟΛΟΦΩ Lyre and magistrate's name Æ Dr. 54 grs.
Id.	,, Tripod. Magistrate's name Æ ½ Dr. 25 grs.
Id.	,, Lyre. Magistrate's name . Æ Diob. 18 grs.

The bronze coins which belong to the latter half of the fourth century are the following, all with magistrates' names:—

Head of Apollo.	Armed horseman, with spear couched . Æ ·8
Id.	Lyre . . . . . Æ ·8 and ·45
Id.	Forepart of horse . . . . . Æ ·65

The excellence of the Colophonian cavalry is said by Strabo (643) to have been so marked that they were always victorious, hence, perhaps, the horseman as a coin-type.

At Clarus, in the territory of Colophon, stood the famous temple and oracle of Apollo (Paus., vii. 3. 1), whose head is represented on the coin.

The old town of Colophon was destroyed by Lysimachus B.C. 299, but the name seems to have been transferred to its port Notium, and it was upon this town that the Romans conferred freedom in B.C. 189 (Livy, xxxviii. 39, 'Colophoniis qui in Notio habitant'). Shortly afterwards, or perhaps on that occasion, the Colophonians struck tetradrachms with Alexander's types; *Symbol*, Lyre and ΚΟΛΟ. (Müller, 1007–14.)

The later bronze issues after circ. B. C. 300 are of ruder style than the foregoing.

Horseman as above, but dog running beneath horse.	ΚΟΛΟΦΩΝΙΩΝ Apollo Kitharoedos, standing with lyre and patera in front of tripod. Magistrates' names Æ ·8
Seated figure, with chin resting on hand, and holding scroll; possibly Homer. Magistrate's name.	ΚΟΛΟΦΩΝΙΩΝ Apollo Kitharoedos, as above, but no tripod . . Æ ·8
Head of Greek Artemis.	ΚΟΛΟΦΩΝΙΩΝ The pilei of the Dioskuri, surmounted by stars Æ ·6

Imperial—Nero to Gallienus. Magistrates with title Strategos. *Remarkable types and inscriptions*—ΚΛΑΡΙΟC, Apollo Klarios seated; ΑΡΤΕΜΙC ΚΛΑΡΙΑ, Effigy of an Asiatic goddess resembling Artemis Ephesia; ΤΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΙΩΝΩΝ, The thirteen cities of the Ionian League standing in a semicircle and offering a bull as a sacrifice before the temple of Apollo Klarios.

Alliance coins with Pergamum.

Ephesus occupied the rich alluvial plain of the lower Cayster, but it owed its wealth and renown less to the produce of its soil than to the illustrious sanctuary of the old Asiatic nature-goddess, whom the Ionian Greeks (when under Androclus the son of Codrus they effected a settlement in these parts) identified with the Greek Artemis. The Ephesian goddess is represented as a female figure, the body a mere trunk, with the feet placed close together. She is many-breasted, and from each of her outstretched arms hangs a long fillet with tassels at the extremities. On either side stands a stag raising its head to the goddess for food.

The usual symbols of her worship are the Bee and the Stag, and it is noteworthy that the high-priest of the temple of the goddess was called Ἐσσήν, 'the king Bee,' while the virgin priestesses bore the name of Melissae, or Bees.

The coinage of Ephesus falls into the following periods:—

ELECTRUM. *Sixth century*, B. C.

Bee. [B. V. Head, *Ephesus*, Pl. I. 1, 2.]	Oblong incuse divided into two squares EL. Trite 71 grs.
Forepart of stag.	Rough incuse square EL. Hecte 36 grs.
Id. [B. V. Head, *l. c.*, Pl. I. 3, 4.]	Id. . . . . EL. Hemihecton 18 grs.

The silver coinage, from the sixth century B. C. down to the collapse of the Athenian supremacy B. C. 415, is not plentiful.

SILVER. *Phoenician Standard.*

ΕΦΕΣΙΟΝ or ΕΦ Bee. (B. V. Head, *l. c.*, Pl. I. 11–14.)	Incuse square, quartered . . . . . Ar Tetradr. 205 grs. Ar Drachm 54 grs. Ar ½ Dr. 28 grs. Ar Diob. 16 grs.

Circ. B. C. 415–394.

In this period Ephesus, which had revolted from Athens after the Sicilian disasters, and had become subject first to the Persians and then

to the Spartans, struck silver on a somewhat heavier standard, identical with the Rhodian (Didr. 117 grs.). These coins bear a magistrate's name either on the obverse beneath the bee or on the bar which divides the incuse square (B. V. Head, *Ephesus*, Pl. I. 15–21).

Circ. B. C. 394–295.

In B. C. 394 the Athenian Conon expelled the Spartan oligarchies from most of the Asiatic coast towns. Among others Ephesus and Samos are mentioned as having then shaken off the Spartan yoke. We have, accordingly, no difficulty in assigning, with M. Waddington (*Mélanges de Num.*, pt. ii. pp. 7–19), to this period the federal coinage issued by the cities of Rhodes, Cnidus, Iasus, Samos, and Ephesus, each with its own distinctive type on the reverse of the coin, while on the obverse is the infant Herakles strangling two serpents, and the *inscr.* ΣΥΝ for ΣΥΜΜΑΧΙΚΟΝ.

ΣΥΝ Infant Herakles, strangling two serpents.
[B. V. Head, *Ephesus*, Pl. II 1.]

Ε—Φ Bee, beneath ΠΕ (magistrate's name) Ⱥ Rhodian tridrachm 177 grs.

In addition to this alliance coinage, Ephesus began, about the year B. C. 394, the issue of a long series of tetradrachms of Rhodian weight (236 grs.), which lasted for no less than a century.

Fig. 298.

Ε—Φ Bee. (Fig. 298.)

Forepart of stag with head turned back; behind it, a palm tree and, in front, a magistrate's name in the nominative case, of which about 128 are known Ⱥ Tetradr. 236 grs.

Smaller denominations weighing 88 grs., with similar types and pieces of 14 grs., also occur (B. V. Head, *l. c.*, Pl. II. 6–10). There are also bronze coins, *obv.* Bee, *rev.* Stag kneeling (Head, *l. c.*, Pl. II. 11–13; III. 12, 13), the magistrates' names on some of which prove that they are contemporary with the tetradrachms.

Circ. B. C. 295–281.

In B. C. 295 Lysimachus succeeded in making himself master of Ephesus, the name of which he shortly afterwards changed to Arsinoë in honour of his wife. This period is marked by the issue of regal money at Ephesus bearing the usual types of Lysimachus—*Symbol*, Bee, and

inscr., EΦ or AP in monogram (Head, *l. c.*, pp. 42 and 45). The series of autonomous tetradrachms now comes to an end, but the pieces of 88 grs. still continued to be struck, probably because they passed as thirds of the Attic tetradrachms of Lysimachus.

Head of Greek Artemis. [B. V. Head, *l. c.*, Pl. III. 1, 2.]	EΦE Bow and quiver. *Symbol*: Bee. Magistrate's name . . Æ 88 grs.
Head of Queen Arsinoë, veiled. Id. [B. V. Head, *l. c.*, Pl. III. 5–9.]	APΣI Id. . . Æ 88, 42, and 19 grs. ,, Stag kneeling . . . . Æ ·7

Circ. B.C. 280–258.

Ephesus during this interval was probably left by the Seleucidae in the enjoyment of a limited autonomy. The coinage which may with reasonable probability be assigned to this time consists of Attic octobols and bronze.

Head of Greek Artemis. [B. V. Head, *l. c.*, Pl. III. 10, 11.]	E—Φ Forepart of stag and palm tree. Magistrate's name . . Æ 75 grs.
Female head, laur. Magistrate's name. [B. V. Head, *l. c.*, Pl. III. 14, 15.]	Bee . . . . . Æ ·45
Female head, turreted. [B. V. Head, *l. c.*, Pl. III. 16.]	E—Φ Bee. . . . . Æ ·45

Circ. B.C. 258–202.

During this period Ephesus formed part of the dominions of the Ptolemies. The coinage consists, (*a*) of gold octadrachms of Berenice, wife of Ptolemy Euergetes (wt. 248 grs.) (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XL. 31); (*β*) of didrachms and drachms of the reduced Rhodian standard (102 and 50 grs.)—

Bust of Greek Artemis. [B. V. Head, *Ephesus*, Pl. IV. 1–4.]	E—Φ Forepart of stag, without palm tree. Magistrates' names, of which about 44 are known . Æ 102 grs. Æ 50 grs.

and (*γ*) of bronze coins of similar types, size ·6 (B. V. Head, *l. c.*, Pl. IV. 5). The adoption of the Rhodian standard in its later form at Ephesus in this period is an indication that the city, which had for the space of about fifty years issued only a local currency of limited extent, was now re-established as the second great commercial city of Greece, Rhodes being still the first.

Circ. B.C. 202–48.

In B.C. 202 the city of Aradus in Phoenicia began to strike Alexandrine tetradrachms (Müller, Cl. v.), bearing dates in Greek characters. Similar coins without dates struck at Ephesus probably began to be issued about the same time. This coincidence seems to indicate that Ephesus and Aradus, the two great commercial cities of the coasts of Asia Minor and Phoenicia respectively, may have found it to their mutual advantage

about this time to conclude a monetary treaty by which each city might secure a free circulation for her coins on the markets of the other. At both cities the Alexandrine tetradrachms of Class V. merge into those of Class VI. (Müller, Nos. 1018–24) about B. C. 198. The autonomous drachms of Attic weight issued at Ephesus during the whole of the second century and the earlier part of the first are also identical in type with the drachms of Aradus dated B. C. 170–147.

Ε—Φ Bee, border of dots. (Head, *Ephesus*, Pl. IV. 6–10.)	Stag standing before a palm tree; in front, magistrates' names of which as many as 92 are known . . . . Ar Attic drachms. Æ ·7

The Alexandrine tetradrachms of Class VI. were superseded by tetradrachms of Eumenes II. of Pergamum, in whose dominions Ephesus was included after the Peace of B. C. 189. The specimens accredited to the Ephesian mint are distinguished by the adjunct symbol of a Bee (Head, *Ephesus*, p. 60). At the same time, or perhaps earlier, the series of Ephesian *cistophori* also begins. These are at first undated, but from the time of the constitution of the Roman Province of Asia (24th Sept. 134) they bear dates referring to that era, and are likewise distinguished by the subordinate symbol of a long torch in the field to the right of the serpents on the reverse. These cistophori continue in an almost unbroken series down to B. C. 67, when, after a short interval, a change takes place, the name of the Roman Proconsul being added from B. C. 58–48 (viz. T. Ampius Balbus, B. C. 58–57; C. Fabius, B. C. 57–56; C. Claudius Pulcher, B. C. 55–54 (?); L. Antonius (Proquaestor), B. C. 50–49; and C. Fannius (Praetor), B. C. 48). The long series of Ephesian cistophori was hardly interrupted even during the revolt of the province of Asia from Rome, B. C. 88–84, in the time of Mithradates; but this revolt is undoubtedly commemorated in the numismatic history of Ephesus by the altogether exceptional phenomenon of a small series of gold staters by the emission of which Ephesus proclaimed to the world her complete independence and autonomy, the coinage of gold money being then everywhere regarded as a symbol and prerogative of supreme power.

Ephesian gold coinage. B. C. 87–84.

Bust of Greek Artemis. (Head, *Ephesus*, Pl. V. 2–6.)	ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ Cultus-image of the Ephesian Artemis, a fillet hanging from each hand. Stag, bee, and other symbols in field . Av Stater 132 grs.
Id.	Id. no inscr. . . . . Av 84·3 grs.

Circ. B. C. 48–27.

In B. C. 48 Caesar visited Ephesus and reformed the constitution of the Province of Asia. From this time onwards there is no autonomous Ephesian silver money, and such bronze coins as are known are of rude work and slight interest. (Head, *Ephesus*, Pl. V. 10–12.)

Imperial times—from the Triumvirate B.C. 43, to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ, sometimes with titles ΠΡΩΤΩΝ or ΜΟΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΑCΙΑC, ΑCΥΛΟΥ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟC, ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ (Β. Γ. Δ. or ΔΙC. ΤΡΙC. ΤΕΤΡΑΚΙC, etc.). ΤΡΙC ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΗC ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟC. Magistrates, Anthypatos (Proconsul of the Roman province of Asia), viz. M'. Acilius Aviola, A.D. 65–66 ; P. Calvisius Ruso, L. Caesennius Paetus, and . . . Rufus, under Domitian ; and Claudius Julianus, A.D. 145–146. Local Magistrates, Grammateus, Archiereus, Hiereus, Episkopos (*Z. f. N.*, vi. 15); never Archon or Strategos, except on alliance coins. After the reign of Nero local magistrates' names scarcely ever occur on the coins of Ephesus. *Remarkable inscriptions and types* — ΚΑΥCΤΡΟC, ΚΑΑΔΕΑC and ΜΑΡΝΑC (rivers); ΩΚΕΑΝΟC; ΠΕΙΩΝ ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ in connection with the type of Zeus *νέτιος* enthroned on mountain, and pouring rain upon the city of Ephesus ; below is the river-god Cayster (Gréau, *Cat.*, Pl. VI. 4). The word ΠΕΙΩΝ is by some thought to apply to the mountain Prion or Pion (Paus., vii. 5. 10), but it may be only an honorary title adopted in the reign of Antoninus Pius by the Ephesians. This remarkable type refers to the destruction of the city by a violent storm of rain which swelled the river Cayster (Steph. s.v. *Ἔφεσος*), B.C. 322. The following *divinities*, etc., occur on the coins — ΑΡΤΕΜΙC ΕΦΕCΙΑ ; ΖΕΥC ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟC ; ΑΘΗΝΑ ΑΡΕΑ ; ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ ΕΜΒΑCΙΟC ; ΑΝΔΡΟΚΛΟC, the Founder, usually slaying a wild boar, in reference to the oracle which bade him found the city on the spot where he should meet a boar : ΚΟΡΗCΟC, one of the legendary founders of the temple of Artemis ; ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΤΟC, the Ephesian Philosopher. *Games*, etc.—ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΑ, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ, ΠΑΝΙΩΝΙΟΝ ; also ΙΕΡΑ ΑΠΗΝΗ, the sacred car used in processions.

In Imperial times silver coins were struck at Ephesus, both with Greek and Latin inscriptions, viz. Imperial cistophori with DIANA EPHESIA ; denarii of Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian, and didrachms and drachms of Nero (112 and 56 grs.), with *inscr.*, ΔΙΔΡΑΧΜΟΝ and ΔΡΑΧΜΗ.

Alliance coins with the following cities, Adramyteum, Alexandria Aegypti, Apameia Cibotus Phrygiae, Aphrodisias Cariae, Attaea Mysiae, Cibyra Phrygiae, Cotiaeum Phrygiae, Cyzicus Mysiae, Hierapolis Phrygiae, Laodiceia Phrygiae, Magnesia Ioniae, Mesembria Thraciae, Metropolis Ioniae, Miletus Ioniae, Mytilene Lesbi and Pergamum Mysiae, Nysa Cariae, Pergamum, Pergamum and Sardes, Pergamum and Smyrna, Perinthus Thraciae, Philadelphia Lydiae, Sardes Lydiae, Smyrna Ioniae, Tralles Lydiae.

Erythrae. This city stood on a peninsula opposite the island of Chios. It took part in the early electrum currency of the sixth century B.C.

Floral star of eight points (full-blown rose).	Cruciform incuse . .	El. 109 grs.
Id.	Incuse square	El. 9·3 grs.
Wheel-like pattern, or full-blown rose.	Incuse square	El. 40·5 grs.
Full-blown rose.	Oblong incuse, halved .	El. 40 grs.
Swastika, within floral pattern.	Incuse square	El. 46 grs.
Sun-flower or full-blown rose.	Incuse square	El. 2·7 grs.

One of the above coins (wt., 40 grs.) was found on the site of the ancient Erythrae (*Num. Chron.*, vii. 64).

SILVER. *Phoenician Standard. Before circ.* B. C. 480.

Naked horseman, prancing. (Mion., *Suppl.*, vii. Pl. VI. 1.)	Quadripartite incuse square Æ 109 grs.

SILVER. *Persic Standard. Circ.* B. C. 450–400.

Naked man, holding a prancing horse by the rein. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XI. 32.)	E–P–Y–⊙ in the four corners of a sunk square, within which, a full-blown rose . . . . Æ Drachm. 72 grs. Æ ¼ Dr.
Pegasos.	Id. . . . . Æ ¼ Dr. 22 grs.
Forepart of prancing horse.	Flower, with eight petals Æ ½ Obol.

SILVER. *Rhodian Standard. Circ.* B. C. 330–300.

Head of Herakles in lion's skin. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXIX. 30.)	EPY Club and bow in case; in field, owl and magistrates' names . . . Æ Tetradr. 231 grs. Æ Drachm. 56 grs.

Next in order of date follow certain tetradrachms of Lysimachus (Müller, 409–19). *Symbols*, Club and Bow in case.

GOLD *and* SILVER. *After circ.* B. C. 200. *Attic weight.*

Head of Herakles in lion's skin. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. L. 16.)	EPY Divinity, standing holding spear and uncertain object, clad in short chiton, and wearing modius . . . Æ 43·5 grs.
Id. (Brandis, p. 459.)	EPY Club and bow in case, and magistrate's name with patronymic; all in vine-wreath . . . . Æ Drachms.

To this period may also be attributed tetradrachms of Class VI. of the Alexandrine type. *Symbols*, Club and Bow in case (Müller, 999–1004).

Herakles was worshipped at Erythrae under the name of Ipoktonos (Strab., 613), the slayer of the Ips, an insect elsewhere very destructive to the vine, but which did not exist in the territory of the Erythraeans.

The autonomous bronze coins of Erythrae are very numerous, and yield a large number of magistrates' names. The usual types are a head of Herakles, *rev.* Bow-case and Club. Among the more remarkable varieties may be mentioned ΘΕΑ ΣΙΒΥΛΛΑ the Erythraean Sibyl Herophile (Paus., x. 12, 7) seated on a rock; also ΑΞΟΣ, the river Axus, not Aleos as Pliny has it (v. 29, and xxxi. 2).

Imperial—Augustus to Valerian. *Inscr.*, ΕΡΥΘΡΑΙΩΝ. Magistrates' names without title or with that of Strategos. Among the interesting types is the Temple of Herakles, showing the ancient cultus-image of the god, of Phoenician origin, holding club and lance, described by Pausanias (vii. 5. 5). *Alliance coins* with Chios consisting of so-called autonomous bronze coins of Imperial times and Imperial of Philip Senior.

Gambrium, in the lower valley of the Caicus, not far from Myrina. Autonomous silver and bronze coins of the fourth and third centuries B.C.

Head of Apollo.	ΓΑΜ Forepart of butting bull . . . Æ Phoenician ½ Dr. 26 grs.
Id.	ΓΑΜ Gibbous bull butting; above, star . . . . . Æ ·7
Id.	,, Star or tripod . Æ ·6 and ·4

Heracleia ad Latmum, at the foot of Mount Latmus, the scene of the myth of Endymion. This city, although a place of no great standing, was yet of sufficient importance to strike its own tetradrachms immediately after the defeat of Antiochus by the Romans at the battle of Magnesia, B.C. 190.

Head of Pallas, helmet adorned with the foreparts of horses. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. L. 17.)	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ Club, in oak-wreath: *Symbol*, Nike . . . Æ 250 grs.
Head of Pallas in Corinthian helmet.	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ Club in laurel-wreath Æ 38 grs.

To the same period belongs a series of Alexandrine tetradrachms (Müller, Cl. VI., 1058–1067), with the club as an adjunct symbol.

There are also autonomous bronze coins of the second century B.C. and later.

The Imperial coins range from Augustus to Geta. The predominant type is a standing figure of Herakles. On certain coins of Antoninus Pius and M. Aurelius a Strategos of the name of Attalus bears the title ΑΡΧΙΑΤΡΟC.

Larissa. Autonomous bronze coins of the third or second centuries B.C.

Head of Apollo. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 289.)	Λ Α Armed horseman . . . Æ ·7

Lebedus. Of this town there do not seem to be any coins of an earlier date than the defeat of Antiochus by the Romans at the battle of Magnesia, B.C. 190, after which it took part in the issue of the flat tetradrachms of Attic weight which then came into use in so many Asiatic cities.

Head of Pallas in close helmet. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. L. 18.)	ΛΕΒΕΔΙΩΝ Owl on club between two cornuacopiae; all in laurel wreath. Magistrate's name Æ Attic tetradr.
Head of Pallas in Corinthian helmet.	Owl. *Symbol:* Prow . . Æ ½ Dr.

Also bronze; *types*—Pallas head, Dionysos standing, Prow, Owl, Cista Mystica, etc.

Imperial—Vespasian to Geta. *Alliance coins* with Perperene in Mysia.

Leuce or **Leucae,** on the Gulf of Smyrna, opposite Clazomenae, was founded B.C. 352 by the Persian admiral Tachus (Diod., xv. 18; Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, 289), and it fell soon afterwards into the power of the Clazo-

menians. There are small silver and bronze coins, circ. B.C. 350, reading Λ or ΛΕΥ. *Types*—Head of Apollo or Artemis, *rev.* Swan. (Imhoof, *l. c.*) See also *Num. Chron.*, vii. 66.

Magnesia ad Maeandrum, founded originally by Magnetes from Thessaly, was from early times a city of considerable importance. When Themistocles was exiled from Athens he retired to Magnesia, which was then assigned to him by the King of Persia. To the period of his rule the following highly interesting numismatic monument undoubtedly belongs.

Circ. B.C. 464–449.

ΘΕΜΙΣΤΟΚΛΕΟΣ Apollo, naked, standing leaning on long staff, from which a branch of laurel springs.

ΜΑ Bird with extended wings . . Æ Attic didr. 132 grs. (Waddington, *Mélanges*, Pl. I. 2.)

Two specimens only of this piece are known, of which one (that in the British Museum) is plated; a suggestive fact, and one which has been cited as confirming the reputation for trickery with which the name of Themistocles is associated. For the space of about a century after this no coins of Magnesia are known, but about the middle of the fourth century the silver coinage becomes plentiful.

Circ. B.C. 350–300.

Thessalian (?) horseman. (Brandis, p. 460.)

ΜΑΓ, ΜΑΓΝ, or ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ Gibbous bull butting; around, a zig-zag Maeander pattern. Magistrate's name. Æ Phoenician tetradr. 226 grs., didr. 110 grs., dr. 55 grs., ½ dr. 26 grs., also Persic dr. 87 grs.

Head of Apollo.

ΜΑΓΝ Forepart of rushing bull . . Æ 15 grs.

Head of Pallas. (*N. C.*, vii. 67.)

ΜΑ Trident in Maeander pattern . . Æ 12 grs.

After circ. B.C. 300.

Regal tetradrachms of Lysimachus. *Symbol*—Maeander pattern (Müller, Nos. 438, 439).

After circ. B.C. 190.

Tetradrachms of the Alexandrine type. *Symbols*—Maeander pattern and ΜΑ, Butting Bull, or Springing Horse (Müller, 1068–79). Also flat tetradrachms of Attic weight with autonomous types.

Fig. 299.

Head of Artemis, with bow and quiver at shoulder. (Fig. 299.)

ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ Apollo, leaning on tripod, standing on Maeander pattern; all in laurel wreath. Magistrate's name with patronymic . . . . . Æ Attic tetradr.

The autonomous bronze coinage extending from the middle of the fourth century to Roman times shows the heads of Pallas or Apollo, and on the reverse, the prancing Thessalian horseman, or the horseman, and on the reverse the rushing bull in combination with the usual Maeander pattern and magistrates' names.

Imperial—Augustus to Gallienus. Magistrates without titles or with those of Strategos or Grammateus. Among many remarkable types or inscriptions are the following: ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΤΗC ΑΡΤΕΜΙΤΟC, warden of the temple of Artemis Leukophryne; ΕΒΔΟΜΗ ΤΗC ΑCΙΑC, seventh city of Asia; ΑΥΛΑΙΤΗC written round a figure of Apollo Kitharoedos (Kenner, *Stift St. Florian*, p. 122), *rev.* ΛΕΥΚΟΦΡΥC or ΛΕΥΚΟΦΡΥΝΗ, cultus-statue of Artemis Leukophryne, resembling the Artemis of Ephesus, but sometimes with two flying Victories placing a modius upon her head; Leto carrying her two children, copied from statue by Euphranor (Overbeck, *Gr. Plastik*, 3rd ed., vol. ii. p. 87); Hephaestos forging a helmet, or statue of Hephaestos seated and borne on the shoulders of four men; Two Korybantes dancing before infant Zeus seated on cippus; Athena standing with Titan Atlas at her feet supporting sphere (polus) on his head, (Panofka, *Dissert. Num.*, 1832, Pl. XLIX. A. I); Man carrying an uprooted tree; Man driving a bull into a cavern; The three Charites; Demeter in car drawn by serpents; ΑΦΡΟ ΜΗΛΕΙΑ, Aphrodite Meleia holding sceptre and pomegranate, behind her, Eros (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 292); Dionysos resting on thyrsos, a Maenad beating cymbals before him; ΑΡΓΩ, the Ship Argo; Three nymphs, one standing and two recumbent, with water-urns. *Inscr.*, ΚΟΛΠΟΙ (valleys).

Metropolis, between Ephesus and Smyrna. Bronze of *Imperial times*, without or with heads of Emperors—Nero to Gallienus (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, 292). *Inscr.*, ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΙΩΝΙΑ, or ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC. *Types*—River-god ΑCΤΡΑΙΟC; Agonistic urn referring to Games called CΕΒΑCΤΑ ΚΑΙCΑΡΗΑ; Ares standing; Tyche holding statue of Ares; Zeus seated; Kybele enthroned; Artemis Ephesia with *inscr.*, ΑΡΤΕΜΙC; Magistrate, Strategos. It is often difficult to distinguish the coins of this city from those of Metropolis in Phrygia.

Miletus. This once great and flourishing commercial city was, there can be little doubt, one of the earliest places of mintage of the ancient world. We have the authority of Herodotus (i. 94) for attributing to the Lydians the invention of the art of coining money, but the priority which the Lydian capital enjoyed in the issue of stamped ingots can have been but of short duration, for we have no hesitation in assigning to the rich coast town of Miletus a whole series of primitive electrum coins, bearing the characteristic Milesian type of a lion with his head turned back, or of a lion's head with a star (the sun?) above his forehead. The normal weight of the Milesian electrum staters appears to have been about 220 grs.

ELECTRUM COINAGE.

Circ. B. C. 700–494.

FIG. 300.

Two lions' heads to the front, in opposite directions.

Forepart of lion, with star over forehead. (Fig. 300.)
Lion recumbent to r., his head reverted.
Similar, within oblong frame. (Mion., *Suppl.*, ix. Pl. X. 1.)
Id. (*Num. Chron.*, 1875, Pl. VIII. 4.)

Lion, lying l., looking r. (Brandis, p. 394.)

Lion's head, with open jaws; above, star. (*Num. Chron.*, 1875, Pl. VIII. 9.)

Lion's head, with open jaws; above, star.

Three rough incuse depressions, that in the centre oblong, the others square. EL. Stater 219·5 grs.
Similar . . . EL. Stater 215·3 grs.

Similar, but the sinkings containing ornaments . EL. Stater 217·8 grs.
Three incuse depressions, as on coin first described . EL. Stater 218 grs.
Similar, but each sinking containing a type; the upper square a stag's head; the central oblong a fox; the lower square a device ✕ . . . . . EL. Stater 214·8 grs. EL. ½ Stater 107 grs.
Two incuse squares, each containing a star (both ornamented) . . . . . EL. Trite 71 grs.
Oblong incuse, divided into two parts . EL. Trite 73 grs. EL. Tetarte 49 grs. EL. Hecte 37 grs.
Incuse square EL. Hemihecton 18·1 grs.

Of this time there are no silver coins which can be assigned to Miletus with certainty. The earliest silver money belongs to the period which followed the revolt of Miletus from the Athenians towards the close of the Peloponnesian war.

SILVER COINAGE.

Circ. B. C. 478–390.

Lion.
Forepart of lion looking back.

Floral star, in incuse square Æ 33 grs.
Id. . . . . Æ 19 grs.

Under the Carian dynasts Hecatomnus and Mausolus.

B. C. 385–350.

EKA Forepart of lion, looking back. (Waddington, *Mélanges*, Pl. I. 6.)
MA Id. (Wadd., *l. c.*, Pl. I. 5.)
Lion looking back.

Star in incuse circle. (Attic drachm.) Æ 66 grs.
Id. (Samian Standard) . Æ 201 grs.
Star and magistrate's name Æ ·55

In the Milesian territory, at a place called Didyma or Didymi, was the world-renowned oracle of Apollo Διδυμεύς or Διδυμαῖος. The symbols of this god were the Lion and the Sun, and it is reasonable to suppose that the earliest coins of Miletus which bore these sacred symbols may have been issued under the auspices of the Branchidae, as the Priests of the Didymean Apollo were called. Vestiges of this prerogative of coining money would even seem to have been retained by the Temple authorities at Didyma down to a late time, for the following Temple-coins belong to the second half of the fourth century B.C.

Head of Apollo Didymeus. (Mion., *Suppl.*, vi. Pl. V. 1.)	ЄΓ ΔΙΔΥΜΩΝ ΙΕΡΗ Lion, standing looking back at star . . Ar 27 grs.

From the very remarkable inscription on these coins which are of the weight of the ordinary Phoenician half-drachm, it may be inferred that the sacred standard in use at Didyma was half the weight of the ordinary Milesian standard, for with the adjective ΙΕΡΗ we can hardly supply any other word than δραχμή.

Circ. B.C. 350–190, *and later.*

The remaining silver coins of Miletus are somewhat difficult to classify owing to their uniformity in type and style. Guided mainly by their weights we may arrange them in four chronological periods as follows:—

Head of Apollo, l., laur. (Brandis, p. 461.)	M̄I (in mon.) Lion standing, looking back at star or sun; beneath, magistrate's name.

(i) B.C. 350–334. *Phoenician* Drachms, 55 grs., and ½ Dr. 27 grs.
B.C. 334–300. Probable interval in the coinage after Alexander's conquest.
(ii) Circ. B.C. 300–250. *Persic* Staters 160 grs., Drachms, 80 grs., and ½ Drachms, 39 grs.
(iii) Circ. B.C. 250–190. *Rhodian* Drachms, 100 grs.
(iv) After circ. B.C. 190. *Attic* Spread Tetradrachms of Alexander's types (Müller, Nos. 1033–1057). Also of the Milesian type (see below).

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.

After circ. B.C. 190.

The rare gold staters of Miletus, now in the British Museum, fall apparently into the period of renewed freedom which followed the defeat of Antiochus at Magnesia.

Head of Apollo, facing.	M̄I (in mon.) Lion standing, looking back at star. Magistrate ΒΙΩΝ; in field, various monograms. *Av* 129·8 grs.
Head of Apollo, r.; bow and quiver at shoulder.	M̄I Id. . . . . *Av* 130·3 grs.
Head of Apollo, hair in formal curls.	„ Id. Magistrate, ЄΥΜΗΧΑΝΟΣ. *Av* 130 grs.

It is to this period also that I would attribute a tetradrachm of reduced Attic weight at present in the possession of M. Lambros, of Athens.

Head of Apollo, r., laureate.	ΜΙΛΗΣΙΩΝ Lion standing, looking back. In exergue, magistrate's name, ΜΟΛΟΣΣΟΣ; in field, monogram . *Æ* Spread tetradr. wt. 247 grs.

The latest Milesian silver coins of the Rhodian weight reduced to seventy-five grs. belong also to this time.

Bronze Coinage.

The autonomous bronze money of Miletus, which ranges over the whole period from about B. C. 350 to Roman times, resembles for the most part the silver.

Period of Roman dominion.

The autonomous bronze of the Roman period is as follows:—

Naked statue of Apollo, holding in his hands stag and bow.	Recumbent lion, looking back at star. Magistrate's name . . . . Æ ·8

The obverse type of this coin is a copy of the famous bronze cultus-statue of the Didymean Apollo by Canachus (Overbeck, *Gr. Plastik*, third edition, vol. i. p. 109).

Imperial—Augustus to Salonina. Magistrate's name sometimes with title Archon, rarely with that of Strategos.

Remarkable types or inscriptions—ΔΙΔΥΜΕΥΣ, Statue of Apollo by Canachus; ΜΕΙΛΗΤΟΣ, armed figure of Miletos the Oekist; Statue of Leto, by Euphranor, carrying her two children, as on coins of Magnesia, etc.; Cultus-statue of Artemis in long chiton, veiled and holding bow and patera, beside her a stag.

Games—ΔΙΔΥΜΕΙΑ and ΠΑΝΙΩΝΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ.

Alliance coins with Amisus Ponti, Ephesus, Smyrna, and Cos.

Myus, the smallest town of the Ionic League, stood on the left bank of the Maeander, near the northern shore of the Latmian Gulf, opposite Miletus (*Rev. Num.*, 1858, 166).

Autonomous bronze. Circ. B. C. 350.

Head of Apollo.	ΜΥΗ Bird in circle formed by Maeander pattern . . . . . Æ ·7

Naulochus, between Myus and Priene.

Autonomous bronze. Circ. B. C. 350.

Helmeted head. (*Num. Chron.*, XI. 58.)	ΝΑΥ Dolphin in circle, formed by Maeander pattern . . . . . Æ ·4

Neapolis, on the coast midway between Ephesus and Panionium. Autonomous bronze of *Imperial times* and *Imperial* of Severus Alexander, Maximinus, Gordian, and Treb. Gallus. *Inscr.*, ΝΕΑΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ with addition sometimes of surname ΑΥΡ (Aurelia). *Types*—Head of Hera, *rev.* Eagle; Poseidon seated (*Num. Chron.*, vii. 68); Dionysos standing, etc. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 294).

Phocaea. This ancient city was in early times one of the chief centres of maritime enterprise in the Mediterranean sea (Herod. i. 163). As such it was also one of the first to adopt the new invention of coining money. The standard of the early Phocaean electrum coinage appears to have been based upon the sixtieth part of the heavy Assyrian mina in gold (15,600÷60=260 grs.). The issue of the Phocaic early electrum staters and smaller divisions seems to coincide with the period during which the Phocaeans are said to have been supreme upon the sea (*θαλαττοκρατεῖν*), B. C. 602–560 (*Num. Chron.*, 1875, p. 282).

ELECTRUM. *Circ.* B. C. 600 *or earlier* –560.

Seal (*phoca*); beneath, Θ (=Φ). (*Num. Chron.*, 1875, Pl. X. 6.)
Head of seal, l. (*N. C.*, 1875, Pl. X. 16.)
Id.
Griffin's head; above, uncertain, inscription (?) apparently ΙΣϹΜ.
Head of griffin, r.

Two shallow incuse squares of different sizes . . . EL. Stater, 254 grs.
Incuse square . EL. Twelfth, 20·3 grs.
Id. . . . EL. Forty-eighth, 4·7 grs.
Small incuse square. EL. Stater, 256 grs. (Sestini, *Stat. Ant.*, ix. Fig. 5.)
Incuse square, quartered . . . . . EL. Twenty-fourth, 10·2 grs.

There are other archaic staters of the Phocaic standard struck at other mints, e.g. *Mytilene* (?), Head of Lion, 248 grs. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. I. 10). *Cyzicus*, Tunny-fish between two fillets, 252 grs. (*Num. Chron.*, 1875, Pl. X. 7). *Zeleia* (?), Chimaera, 252·7 grs. (*Num. Chron.*, l. c., Pl. X. 9), and *Thrace* or *Thasos* (?), Centaur carrying off a woman (*Num. Chron.*, l. c., Pl. X. 11), 252 grs.

The silver money of Phocaea, which belongs to the age of its prosperity, before the Persian Conquest, B. C. 545, resembles the electrum.

SILVER. B. C. 545.

Seal. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. II. 23.)
Head of griffin.
Id.
Id.

Incuse square . Æ Drachm. 58·5 grs.
Id. . . . . Æ Diobol. 21·4 grs.
Id. . . . . Æ Obol. 10·3 grs.
Id. . . . . Æ ½ Obol. 5 grs.

After circ. B. C. 544.

For some time after the Persian conquest and the emigration of the greater part of the population to the West (Velia, Massilia, etc.) the coinage of Phocaea seems to have ceased altogether.

Electrum Hectae of Phocaea of the fifth and fourth centuries, B. C.

FIG. 301.

FIG. 302.

FIG. 303.

The abundant series of electrum or pale gold hectae of various types (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. X. 16–19), but all distinguished by a small seal as an adjunct symbol, range from the archaic to the finest style of art. The earlier types are for the most part heads of animals or animal forms (Figs. 301–303), the later, heads of divinities or heroes. It is remarkable that not a single specimen of the Phocaic stater of this age has yet been discovered, although we know from Thucydides (iv. 52, *δισχιλίους στατῆρας Φωκαίτας*), writing of the events of B. C. 425, and from Demosthenes (xl. 36, *τριακοσίους στατῆρας Φωκαεῖς*) that large numbers of Phocaean staters must have circulated side by side with the hectae. Staters and hectae of Phocaea are also mentioned in Attic inscriptions dating from B. C. 429 (*C. I. Att.*, ed. Kirchhoff, i. 199 and 207) *Φωκαΐδες ἕκται χρυσίου* and from B. C. 397 (*C. I. G.*, 150, § 19) *Φωκαϊκὼ στατῆρε : II : ἕκται Φωκαΐδες . . .* (§ 22) *ἕκτη Φωκαΐς*, etc.

It was moreover precisely in the latter part of the fifth century, that the towns Phocaea and Mytilene concluded a monetary convention, according to the stipulations of which it was decreed that the two cities should strike coins of identical weight and fineness, each minting in turn for the space of one year, it being decided by lot that Mytilene should begin[1].

There can be no doubt whatever that the gold coins, *χρυσίου*, mentioned on the stone are the hectae of which such large quantities have come down to us, and that both staters and hectae of Phocaea, and hectae of Mytilene and other towns formed, with the Cyzicenes, the staple of the gold or electrum currency of the Ionian coast-towns between B. C. 480 and 350. I am not aware that there are any silver coins which can be satisfactorily attributed to Phocaea during the above period.

BRONZE. *Circ.* B. C. 350—*Roman Times.*

The bronze coins from B. C. 350 down to Roman times are not uncommon; the following are the usual types:—

Head of nymph or goddess.	Griffin's head . . . . . Æ ·5
Head of Hermes.	Forepart of griffin . . . . . Æ ·7
Head of Pallas.	Griffin . . . . . Æ ·7

In the early part of the second century Alexandrine tetradrachms and drachms bearing the badges of Phocaea, the seal or the griffin, or the letters ΦΩ, were issued from the Phocaean mint (Müller, Nos. 983–990).

Imperial—Augustus to Philip, without or with Emperor's head. *Inscr.*, ΦΩ, ΦΩΚΑΕΩΝ or ΦΩΚΑΙΕΩΝ, with addition of magistrates' names,

[1] The text of this treaty is given in facsimile by Conze (*Lesbos*, Taf. vi. 1.) See also *Rev. Num.*, 1868, 242. The inscription was discovered and first published by Newton (*Trs. R. Soc. Lit.* viii. 549).

without title or with that of Strategos. Among the *types* the more remarkable are a dog attacking a dolphin; the Dioskuri or their pilei above a prow; Isis Pharia, etc. River-god sometimes with names CMAPΔ. or TEPM. (Kenner, *Stift St. Florian*, p. 128).

Alliance coins with Lampsacus.

Phygela or Pygela (Strab., 639), a small seaport between Ephesus and Miletus, where was a temple of Artemis Munychia.

Circ. B. C. 350–300(?).

Head of Artemis Munychia, facing, wearing stephanos. (*Rev. Num.*, 1853, 246.)	ΦΥΓΕΛΕΩΝ Rushing bull; behind, palm-tree. In exergue, ΟΙΝΟΠΙΔΗΣ Phoenician tetradr. 217 grs.

Also contemporary small bronze coins with analogous types (*Num. Chron.*, vii. 69).

Priene, on the southern declivity of Mount Mycale. Its coinage begins shortly after the time of Alexander the Great. The temple of Athena Polias at Priene was dedicated by Alexander himself, B. C. 334, and bore the inscription, (now preserved in the British Museum,) *Βασιλεὺς Ἀλέξανδρος ἀνέθηκε τὸν ναὸν Ἀθηναίῃ Πολιάδι.*

Third century, B. C.

Head of Athena Polias, l., in round crested helmet.	ΠΡΙΗ Trident and magistrate's name; all within a circle of Maeander pattern . Ar Persic drachm 76 grs. Ar „ tetrobol 56 grs. Ar „ triobol 36 grs. Ar „ diobol 27 grs.
Id.	ΠΡΙΗ Hippocamp[1] Ar tetrobol 58 grs.
Id., in profile, or facing.	ΠΡΙΗ no type. Magistrate's name in Maeander circle . . . Æ ·65–·4
Head of Athena, l.	ΠΡΙΗΝΕΩΝ Tripod . . Æ ·65

Second century, B. C., *and later.*

Tetradrachms of the Alexandrine type (Müller, Cl. VI. 1026–32). *Symbol*—Trident and ΠΡΙ or ΠΡΙΗ. Also bronze.

Head of Athena.	ΠΡΙΗ or on some specimens ΚΑΔΜΗ; Magistrate's name and various symbols . . . . . Æ ·85

The name Cadme was sometimes applied to Priene in memory of a Boeotian colony which once settled there (Strab., 636).

Imperial—Tiberius to Valerian, with or without Emperor's head. Magistrate sometimes with title Archon. *Select types*—ΒΙΑΣ, Bust of Bias the sage, a native of Priene (Fox, Pl. IV. 81); Figure of Athena standing with coiled serpent before her; probably a copy of the statue in the temple of Athena Polias.

[1] Eratosthenes, cited by Strabo (384), says that the statue of Poseidon Helikonios, who was especially revered by the Prienians, held in his hand a hippocamp (*Num. Chron.*, vii. 69).

Smyrna. From the time of the destruction of Smyrna by the Lydian king Alyattes (circ. B.C. 627), down to that of its restoration by Antigonus and Lysimachus, there was no mint at Smyrna. The earliest Smyrnaean coins are tetradrachms of Lysimachus (Müller, 408). *Symbol*—Head of Kybele turreted. The remaining silver coins all belong to the second century B.C., and consist (i) of Alexandrine tetradrachms (Müller, Cl. VI. 991–994); (ii) of Cistophori reading ΙΜΥΡ. *Symbol*, Head of Kybele; and (iii) of autonomous tetradrachms and drachms of the flat spread fabric.

Attic Standard. Circ. B.C. 190–133.

FIG. 304.

Head of Kybele, wearing turreted crown. (Fig. 304.)	ΙΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ and large magistrate's monogram in a wreath. Æ tetradr.
Id.	ΙΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ Lion and magistrate's name; all in a wreath. Æ tetradr.
Head of Apollo, laureate.	ΙΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ Homer seated, holding scroll. Magistrate's monogram . . Æ Dr. and Æ

The bronze coins of the second and first centuries B.C. are numerous. Among them may be mentioned the following:—

Circ. B.C. 88–84.

Head of Mithradates the Great, diademed.	ΙΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ Nike, with wreath and palm . . . . . Æ ·95

It may be either to this period or the previous one that the unique gold stater in the Bibliothèque at Paris should be attributed.

Head of Kybele. (Mion., iii. 190.)	ΙΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ ΠΡΥΤΑΝΕΙΣ Female figure, veiled, and wearing polos, leaning on column, and holding Nike *N* 130 grs.

This stater, as the inscription testifies, must have been issued under the authority of the whole body of the Prytaneis. Cf. the gold staters of Miletus and Ephesus.

Imperial—Augustus to Gallienus, with or without Emperor's head. *Inscr.*, ΙΜΥΡ, ΙΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ, etc., often with honorary titles, ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΑCΙΑC, ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΑCΙΑC Γ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΤΩΝ CЄΒΑCΤΩΝ ΚΑΛΛΕΙ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΓΕΘΕΙ, and in one instance ΑΔΡΙΑΝΗ. The third Neocorate begins towards the end of the reign of Sept. Severus. *Magistrates*—Proconsul ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟC (viz. P. Petronius, A.D. 29–35; C. Calpurnius Aviola, 38–39; M. Suillius Nerullinus, 69–70; Vettius Bolanus, 79 (?); Ti. Catius C. Silius Italicus after A.D. 77; L. Mestrius Florus, 83–84; Sex. Julius Frontinus, after A.D. 83; Fuscus, between 98 and 102; L. Venuleius Apronianus, 138–139). Eques ΙΠΠΙΚΟC, Quaestor ΤΑΜΙΑC, Praetor CΤΡΑΤΗΓΟC, sometimes with addition of ΔΙΑ ΒΙΟΥ; also Asiarch, Stephanephoros, Sophistes, Archiereus, and Hiereia, a Priestess, by name Myrtos, who was in office in the time of the Proconsul Frontinus, and who bore the title of Θυγάτηρ τοῦ δήμου (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 297). *Divinities*—The Nemeses; ΖΕΥC ΑΚΡΑΙΟC; ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ; CΜΥΡΝΑ, a turreted bust with the Amazonian bipennis; ΤΥΧΗ; Herakles ΟΠΛΟΦΥΛΑΞ, Eckhel, ii. 543; Demeter Horia, with dedicatory *inscr.*, ΙΜΥΡΝΑΙΟΙ ΤΗΝ ΩΡΙΑΝ (*Zeit. f. Num.*, iv. 315); CΙΠΥΛΗΝΗ, epithet of Kybele; ΟΜΗΡΟC, Homer seated, a copy perhaps of some statue in the Ὁμήρειον at Smyrna[1].

Down to the end of the reign of Trajan, Smyrna is spelt with a Ι or Ζ, afterwards with a C.

Rivers—ЄΡΜΟC and ΜΕΛΗC, and Fountain ΚΑΛΕΩΝ.

Games—ΠΡΩΤΑ ΚΟΙΝΑ ΤΗC ΑCΙΑC ЄΝ CΜΥΡΝΗ, and ΠΑΝΙΩΝΙΑ.

Other remarkable inscriptions or types—ΠΟΛЄΜΩΝ (or ΙЄΡΩΝΥΜΟC) ΑΝЄΘΗΚЄ ΙΜΥΡΝΑΙΟΙC, on medallions of Antinoüs; Tyche holding patera and cornucopiae and crowned with polos; cf. the description of the statue by Bupalus in Paus., iv. 30. 4; The two Nemeses, each with right hand raised to her breast, the one holding in her left a bridle, the other a sceptre, and with a wheel at her feet; A single winged Nemesis (cf. Paus., i. 33. 6) with her right hand raised to her breast and with bridle in her left; The two Nemeses appearing in a vision to Alexander asleep under a plane-tree, and exhorting him to found the city of Smyrna; (cf. Paus., vii. 5. 2, 3); The Nemeses in a chariot drawn by Griffins; Smyrna was the chief seat of the worship of the Nemeses. The Griffin as a frequent Smyrnaean type symbolises the cultus of those Goddesses (Eckhel, ii. 552), and is often represented placing his paw upon a *wheel*. The Lion, on the other hand, refers to the worship of Kybele, and places his paw upon the *tympanum*, the wheel and the tympanum being equally emblematical of these two cults.

Alliance coins with Athens, Caesareia Cappadociae, Chios, Clazomenae, Cyzicus, Ephesus, Ephesus and Pergamum, Hierapolis Phryg., Lacedaemon, Laodiceia Phryg., Magnesia ad Sipylum, Miletus, Mytilene, Nicomedia, Pergamum and Tralles, Perinthus, Philadelphia, Sardes, Thyatira, Tralles.

Teos, a flourishing seaport some fifteen miles west of Lebedus. The majority of the citizens left their homes in B.C. 544, unable to submit to the Persian satraps, and migrated to Abdera in Thrace. The town was not, however, entirely abandoned, as the continuance of its silver coinage amply testifies.

[1] These coins were called Ὁμήρεια (Strab., 646).

It is usual to attribute to this city a very early Phocaic gold stater, bearing for type a Griffin's head, and the curious *inscr.*, ΙϟϴΜ, described under Phocaea; but this attribution is far from being satisfactory. There are also small archaic electrum coins weighing about 9 grs., with a griffin or a griffin's head upon them which may belong to Teos. The silver coins are as follows :—

Aeginetic Standard (?). *Before circ.* B. C. 544.

Griffin, seated. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. II. 24.)	Quadripartite incuse square . . . . Æ Aeginetic stater 184 grs.
Id., with foreleg raised; in field, symbol.	Id. . . Æ „ „ „ „
Id.	Id. . . Æ „ drachm. 90 grs.

The Griffin on the money of Teos appears to be symbolical of the worship of Dionysos, whose temple in that city was one of the finest specimens of the Ionic style of architecture in Greece. The earliest coins of Abdera bear a very close resemblance to those of Teos, its mother city, and the adoption by the former of the Griffin as a coin-type is a strong point in favour of the early date of the Teian silver coinage.

Circ. B. C. 544–400.

IHT, TH, THI, THION or no inscr. Griffin, seated, with fore-paw raised. *Symbols*, various. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XI. 33.)	Quadripartite incuse square; surface often granulated. Æ Aeginetic stater.
Id.	Id. . . . Æ Aeginetic ½ dr. 42 grs.
Id.	Id. . . . Æ „ 1½ ob. 22 grs.

It will be observed that all the early coins of Teos are apparently adjusted to the Aeginetic standard. It was probably not until the close of the fifth century that Teos brought her coinage into harmony with those of Ephesus, Samos, Chios, and the rest of the Ionian states by the adoption of the Phoenician weight.

Phoenician Standard. *Circ.* B.C. 400–300.

Griffin, seated, with fore-paw raised. (Mion., *Suppl.*, vi. Pl. VI, 2.)	THIΩN and magistrate's name on the broad bands dividing the incuse square . Æ Phoenician dr. 55 grs.
Id. (Hunter, Pl. LVII. 20.)	THI Kantharos, and magistrate's name Æ ½ dr. 27 grs.
Head of Maenad, thyrsos at her shoulder. (Fox, II. 83.)	THIΩN Lyre . . Æ ½ dr. 25 grs.

After circ. B. C. 200.

From the end of the fourth century until the beginning of the second, Teos appears to have struck no money in silver. It is to about B.C. 190 that the Alexandrine tetradrachms (Müller, 1005–6) with THI and a Griffin, a Kantharos, or a draped statue of Dionysos, belong.

To this age I would also ascribe the latest autonomous silver coins of the town:—

Griffin seated.	ΤΗΙ Kantharos and magistrate's name ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝΑΞ . . Æ 47 grs.
Flying griffin.	„ Id. various magistrates . . . . Æ 23·5 grs.

Bronze money of Teos.

The bronze coins of Teos, from circ. B.C. 350 to Roman times, are of no special interest. The predominant types are:—

Seated griffin.	ΤΗΙΩΝ Kantharos or ivy-wreath . Æ ·7–·5
Flying griffin.	„ Lyre . . . . Æ ·7

Imperial times, bronze without or with Emperor's head—Augustus to Salonina. Magistrate, Strategos. *Inscr.*, ΤΗΙΩΝ, sometimes with titles ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, ΤΗΙΩΝ ΕΙΩΝΩΝ or ΕΙΩΝΩΝ only. The types refer to the worship of Dionysos. The figure of Anacreon also occurs seated or standing playing the lyre. *Inscr.*, ΑΝΑΚΡΕΩΝ.

Alliance coins with Clazomenae and Colophon.

SATRAPAL COINAGE IN IONIA.

The Persian types of the following staters, etc., taken in connection with the name ΓΥΘΑΓΟΡΗΣ in the Ionic dialect, indicate that they were minted in some Greek city of the Ionic satrapy subject to Persia, but under the immediate rule of a Greek tyrant or dynast. The date of their issue would seem to have been shortly after the Peace of Antalcidas B.C. 387, when the king of Persia regained most of his long-lost influence over the western coast of Asia Minor.

Rhodian Standard. Circ. B.C. 387.

ΓΥΘΑΓΟΡΗΣ King of Persia, kneeling, with bow and spear.	Granulated incuse square, with curious irregular surface Æ Tetradr. 229 grs.
No inscr. Similar.	Similar . . . Æ Tetradr. 238 grs.
Id.	Id. . . . . Æ ·5–·35

(B. V. Head, *Lydia and Persia*, Pl. III. 18–22.)

There are also a few other satrapal coins which should be mentioned in this place, although it cannot be proved that they were all struck in Ionia.

Rhodian Standard. Fourth century, B.C.

Head of satrap in Persian tiara.	ΣΠΙΘΡ Forepart of winged horse . . (*Num. Zeit.*, iii. p. 424.) Æ 39 grs.
Similar head.	ΣΠΙ Forepart of horse . . . Æ ·3

These coins were undoubtedly struck by one or other of the Persian commanders named Spithridates. The first of these revolted from Pharnabazus in B.C. 396 (Xen., *Anab.*, vi. 3. 7, and *Hell.*, iii. 4. 10); and the

second was Satrap of Ionia and Lydia under Darius Codomannus (Arrian, *Anab.*, i. 12. 8). See also the coins of Orontas mentioned under Iolla, Mysiae (p. 455).

ISLANDS OF IONIA.

Chios. This important island is separated from the mainland by a strait about five miles in width at its narrowest part. The chief town which gave its name to the whole island stood on the eastern coast opposite Erythrae.

The early coinage of Chios, which may be safely attributed to the sixth century B.C., consists of electrum staters of the Milesian standard (217 grs.), and of silver didrachms of a weight peculiar to Chios, which is probably the Phoenician somewhat raised, the didrachm weighing at Chios from 123–120 grs., while elsewhere on the Ionian coast it rarely exceeds 107 grs.

Circ. B. C. 600–490. ELECTRUM. *Milesian Standard.*

Sphinx seated. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. I. 8.)	Quadripartite incuse square . . . . EL Stater 217 grs.

SILVER. *Chian Standard.*

Sphinx seated, in front, an amphora; above which, sometimes, a bunch of grapes.	Quadripartite incuse square . . . . Æ Didr. 122 grs. Æ Tetrob. 40 grs. (Mion., Pl. XLIV. 1. 2.)

It is evident that the Sphinx at Chios, like the Griffin at Teos, is symbolical of the cultus of Dionysos.

Circ. B. C. 478–412.

The coinage of Chios while the island was a subject ally of Athens is less abundant than before. The types remained unchanged, but the weight of the electrum stater was assimilated to that of the more widely current Cyzicene stater (*Rev. Num.*, 1864, Pl. I. 4). In silver, the tetradrachm (236 grs.) and drachm (56 grs.) now make their first appearance (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XI. 34). In the time of the Peloponnesian war there was a coin of Chios called a '*Fortieth*' λαβόντες παρὰ τῶν Χίων τρεῖς τεσσαρακοστὰς ἕκαστος Χίας (Thuc., viii. 101). It is probable that the coins here mentioned are the tetradrachms of 240 grs. max., forty of which would be equivalent to an Aeginetic silver mina of 9600 grs. max., at that time by far the most widely used standard among the Aegean islands (Brandis, p. 122). The expression πενταδραχμία as applied by Xenophon (*Hell.*, i. 6. 12) to Chian money does not appear to refer to coins, but is the equivalent sum in Chian money to five Aeginetic drachms, $96 \times 5 = 480$ grs. or two Chian tetradrachms of 240 grs. max.

Circ. B. C. 412–350.

During the fourth century the money of Chios consists of tetradrachms and drachms.

Sphinx, amphora, and grapes. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XIX. 31.)	Incuse square, divided by two broad bands, on one of which is a magistrate's name . . . Æ Tetradr. 236 grs. Æ Drachm. 58 grs.

Circ. B. C. 190–84.

From the middle of the fourth century down to the beginning of the second there is a break in the series of the money of Chios. It recommences apparently about the year B. C. 190, when the Romans rewarded the Chians by a grant of land for their fidelity to them during the war with Antiochus. Following the fashion of the age, the Chians now began to strike in large quantities tetradrachms of the Alexandrine type (Müller, Classes V–VI. Nos. 1080–1125). These coins all bear the Sphinx of Chios as an adjunct symbol, and those of Class VI. a magistrate's name in addition. How long this coinage may have continued it is hard to say, but a comparison of the names of the magistrates on the Alexandrine tetradrachms with those of the still later series of Chian drachms, which I would assign to the time of Sulla, leads me to infer that the former had ceased before the latter began.

Circ. B. C. 84–*Imperial Times.*

In B. C. 84 Chios was declared by Sulla a free ally of Rome, and as such it seems to have retained its right of coinage down to the latest times, for there are no Chian coins of the Imperial class.

Sphinx and grapes; on the latest issues the name of Augustus occurs. (Hunter, Pl. XVII. 11, 12.)	ΧΙΟΣ Amphora, in ivy-wreath, or circle of dots; in field, various symbols and a magistrate's name . Æ Attic drachms 60 grs.
Id. In front, grapes, ear of corn, club, star, or other symbol.	ΧΙΟΣ Amphora; various symbols and magistrates' names . . . Æ ·7–·4

On the latest specimens which come down to Imperial times the magistrate's name is accompanied by a patronymic, e. g. Μ. ΚΛΑΥ. ΓΟΡΓΙΑΣ ΔΩΡΟΘΕΟΥ.

Imperial times—Bronze coins without the head of the Emperor, and usually bearing designations of values in full, as ΤΡΙΑ ΑCCΑΡΙΑ, ΔΥΩ ΑCCΑΡΙΑ, ΑCCΑΡΙΟΝ, ΗΜΥCΥ ΑCCΑΡΙΟΝ, ΟΒΟΛΟC, ΤΕΤΡΑΧΑΛΚΟΝ, ΤΡΙΧΑΛΚΟΝ, ΔΙΧΑΛΚΟΝ, etc. The *obverse* type is a Sphinx with forefoot raised above a prow or a bunch of grapes. Among the *reverse* types are two standing figures (Apollo and Dionysos); Amphora; Kantharos; Naked male figure standing; Two thyrsi crossed. A magistrate's name is frequently added, either without title or with that of Archon. The

legend ΟΜΗΡΟC, combined with the type of Homer seated, may also be noted.

Alliance coins with Erythrae and Smyrna struck at those cities.

Icaria. A small island west of Samos. Bronze coins subsequent to B.C. 300.

Head of Zeus.	ΕΚΚΑΡΕΩΝ Female figure, leaning on sceptre . . . . . Æ ·45

Also *Imperial* of Commodus. *Inscr.*, ΙΚΑΡΙΕΩΝ. (See Mionnet.)

Oenoe Icariae. Silver and bronze circ. B.C. 300. (See Prokesch, *Ined.*, 1854, 287, and Pl. IV. 18, 19.)

Head of Artemis, facing.	ΟΙΝΑΙ Rushing bull . . Æ 50 grs.
Id. in profile.	ΟΙΝΑΙΩΝ Id. . . . . Æ ·65
Rushing bull.	„ Ram . . . Æ ·5
Head of young Dionysos.	„ Bunch of grapes Æ ·7

Samos. The numismatic history of this island has been discussed in detail by Professor Gardner, *Samos and Samian Coins, Num. Chron.*, 1882. The distinctive Samian coin-types, the skin or scalp of a Lion's face, and the forepart of a bull, are of doubtful meaning. Before the Persian Conquest, B.C. 494, the Samian coins which have come down to us are chiefly of electrum adjusted to the Milesian standard. The reign of the celebrated tyrant Polycrates, during which Samos was the first maritime power in the Aegean sea (B.C. 532–522), is the period to which most of these electrum coins undoubtedly belong, although, as I have elsewhere shown (*Num. Chron.*, 1875), it is quite possible that some specimens may be assigned to a still earlier date.

ELECTRUM. *Circ.* B.C. 700–494.

Forepart of bull, with head reverted. (Gardner, Pl. I. 1.)	Quadripartite incuse square . . . . El Stater 217 grs.
Lion's scalp facing.	Incuse square . El Trite 72 grs.
Id. (Gardner, Pl. I. 2.)	Id. . . . . El Hecte 35·9 grs.
Id. (*Num. Chron.*, 1875, Pl. VIII. 15.)	Id. . . . . El ½ Hecte 17·7grs.
Bull's head.	Id. . . . . El $\frac{1}{12}$ Hecte 3 grs.

There are also small silver archaic coins with a Lion's scalp or a Bull's head, which may also be attributed to Samos.

Samos, a member of the Athenian Confederacy.

SILVER. B.C. 494–439.

Lion's scalp facing. (Gardner, Pl. I. 13–16.)	ϹΑ or ϹΑΜΙΟΝ Forepart of bull and changing symbol Æ Tetradr. 202 grs.

As in the case of the contemporary Athenian coins, the reverse type is frequently *not* placed in an incuse square. The tetradrachms of this period are globular and roughly executed.

Circ. B.C. 439–394.

In B.C. 439 Samos, hitherto an independent ally of Athens, was brought by Pericles into complete subjection. The tetradrachms of this period are occasionally of the Attic standard, but more frequently of Samian weight (202 grs.). They all bear the Olive-branch, the emblem of Athena, behind the Bull on the reverse (Gardner, Pl. II. 1–6). They are of finer execution than the more ancient specimens, and the reverse type is enclosed in an incuse square. The latest specimens bear in the field the consecutive letters Β—Ξ, possibly dates ranging from B. C. 407–394. Among the smaller coins the following may be noted:—

Forepart of winged boar.	Lion's scalp, in incuse square . . . . Æ Dr. 55 grs.
Forepart of bull.	Forepart of bull, in incuse square . . Æ Tetrob. 32 grs.
Forepart of winged boar.	Lion's head, in incuse square or circle, often with inscr. ΣΑ . . . . . Æ Triobols, etc.
Lion's head.	Ram's head, in incuse square . . . . Æ Diobols, etc.
Prow of Samian galley.	Amphora, in incuse square Æ Obols.

The above are figured in Gardner's *Samos*, Pl. II. 9–21.

Circ. B. C. 394–365.

Soon after the victory of Conon at Cnidus, Samos joined the anti-Laconian alliance, of which Rhodes, Cnidus, Ephesus, and Iasus were also members. The sole record of this symmachy is the federal coinage issued on that occasion (Waddington, *Rev. Num.*, 1863, p. 223) by the members of the League.

Fig. 305.

ΣΥΝ Infant Herakles strangling two serpents.	ΣΑ Lion's scalp. (Fig. 305.) . . . Æ Rhodian tridrachm. 178 grs.

The word ΣΥΝ[μαχικόν] indicates the federal character of the currency.

From this time forward the ancient Samian standard (tetradr. 202 grs.) is replaced by the heavier Rhodian standard (tetradr. 240 grs.), a change of weight which took place about the same time at Ephesus. A magistrate's name in the nominative case is also added on the reverse, sometimes together with the patronymic, as ΕΠΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΛΩΙΟ. (Gardner, Pl. III. 3.)

In this period also the bronze coinage begins:—

Head of Hera, wearing stephane and necklace with pendants.	Lion's scalp . . . . . (Gardner, Pl. III. 8–10.)	Æ ·55

Circ. B.C. 365–322.

In B.C. 365 the greater part of the population of Samos was expelled by the Athenians, and the island occupied by Athenian Kleruchi. From this time until B.C. 322, when the Samians were reinstated by Perdiccas, it is hardly probable that coins were struck in the island.

Circ. B.C. 322–205.

This was for the Samians a period of autonomy with occasional intervals of dependence upon one or other of the Diadochi. The silver coins of Samos now consist of reduced Rhodian didrachms, weighing about 100 grs. The old types are retained, but a very considerable falling off is noticeable in style, execution, and epigraphy (Gardner, Pl. III. 11). The series of magistrates' names is by no means so extensive as on the contemporary didrachms of Ephesus.

Circ. B.C. 205–129.

In B.C. 205 Samos was captured by Philip V., but after the victory of Flamininus over the Macedonian king it regained its liberty. It was probably, however, not until after the battle of Magnesia, B.C. 190, that Samos, like most of the other Ionian towns, began to issue tetradrachms bearing the name and types of Alexander with the mint-mark of Samos, the Prow of a Samian galley, in the field (Müller, 1126–7). The smaller coinage consists of pieces of 70 and 46 grs. of the ordinary Samian type, and of the following smaller coins:—

Head of Hera, wearing stephane. (Gardner, Pl. IV. 5.)	ΣΑΜΙΩΝ Prow of Samian galley, on which is a peacock, the symbol of Hera	Æ 23 grs.

After B.C. 129.

From B.C. 129 down to Imperial times, Samos formed part of the Roman Province of Asia, and does not appear to have coined money.

Imperial—Augustus to Gallienus, without or with head of Emperor *Inscr.*, ϹΑΜΙΩΝ. *Predominant types*—Hera Samia whose cultus-statue by Smilis (Paus., vii. 4. 5) resembles that of the Ephesian Artemis. ΗΡΗϹ,

the Peacock of Hera. Hera and Nemesis or Nemesis alone, veiled, with her wheel beside her. Tyche of Samos. ΠΥΘΑΓΟΡΗС, the Samian Sage Pythagoras, seated or standing, touching with his wand a globe placed on a column (cf. also coins of Nicaea). Androklos the colonizer of Ephesus and Samos, spearing the wild boar. ΑΝΚΑΙΟС, the Samian hero Ankaeos. ΙΜΒΡΑСОС, the River Imbrasus, on the banks of which Hera was fabled to have been born. Prow of galley, Samaena. ϹΑΜΙΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΙΩΝΙΑϹ, Serapis standing before Emperor on horseback. For other types, see Gardner, *op. cit.*, p. 86.

Alliance coins with Alexandria Aegypti and Halicarnassus.

Chronological Table of the Coinage of Ionia.

	B.C. 700–494	B.C. 494–394	B.C. 394–300	B.C. 300–190	B.C. 190–133	B.C. 133–Imp.	Imp. Times.
Κοινόν	...	...	...	...	...		Æ
Clazomenae	EL	Æ	N Æ Æ	Æ	N *Reg.* Æ *Reg.* Æ	Æ	Æ
Colophon	Æ	Æ	Æ Æ	Æ	...	...	Æ
Ephesus	EL	Æ Æ	Æ Æ	Æ Æ *Reg.*	Æ Æ *Cist.* Æ Æ *Reg.*	N Æ Æ Æ *Cist.*	Æ
Erythrae	EL	Æ	Æ	Æ *Reg.*	N Æ Æ Æ *Reg.*	Æ	Æ
Gambrium	...	...	Æ Æ	Æ			
Heracleia ad Latmum	...	...	...	...	Æ Æ *Reg.*	Æ	Æ
Larissa	...	...	...	...	Æ	Æ	
Lebedus	...	...	...	...	Æ Æ	Æ	Æ
Leuce	...	...	Æ Æ				
Magnesia	...	Æ	Æ Æ	Æ *Reg.* Æ	Æ Æ *Reg.* Æ	Æ	Æ
Metropolis	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Miletus	EL	Æ	Æ Æ	Æ Æ	N Æ Æ *Reg.* Æ	Æ Æ	Æ
Myus	...	...	Æ				
Naulochus	...	...	Æ				
Neapolis	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Phocaea	EL Æ	EL	Æ	Æ	Æ *Reg.* Æ	Æ	Æ
Phygela	...	...	Æ Æ				
Priene	...	...	...	Æ Æ	Æ *Reg.* Æ	Æ	Æ
Smyrna	...	...	...	...	N Æ Æ *Cist.* Æ Æ *Reg.*	Æ	Æ
Teos	EL Æ	Æ	Æ Æ	Æ	Æ Æ *Reg.* Æ	Æ	Æ
Islands.							
Chios	EL Æ	EL Æ	Æ	...	Æ *Reg.*	Æ Æ	Æ
Icaria	...	...	Æ	...	...	...	Æ
Oenoe	...	...	Æ				
Samos	EL	Æ	Æ Æ	Æ	Æ Æ *Reg.*	...	Æ

CARIA.

Aba (?). The *Imperial* coins of Aurelius and Sev. Alexander, said to read ΑΒΕΩΝ. *Types*—Hermes and Mên, see Eckhel, ii. 571 and Pellerin (*Suppl.* iii. Pl. VI. 8, 9) are probably misread. It is doubtful to what city they should be attributed.

Alabanda, called also for a time **Antiochia**, in honour of Antiochus, son of Seleucus, was an inland town of Caria, situate on the river Marsyas.

Circ. B. C. 280–260.

Silver tetradrachms and drachms of reduced Attic weight, and bronze. *Inscr.*, ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ, Head of Apollo, *rev.* Tripod, or ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ, Head of Apollo, *rev.* Pegasos, with magistrates' names in the nominative case, identical on both classes of coins.

Second century, B. C.

Tetradrachms of the Alexandrine type (Müller, Class VI. Nos. 1144–48). *Symbol*, Pegasos.

Imperial—Augustus to Otacilia, usually with portrait. *Inscr.*, ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ, *Title*, on one coin, ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΩΝ, also ΑΤΕΛΕΙΟC or ΑΤΕΛΕΙΑC, *immunitas a tributis*. Olive-branch and other ordinary types, *e.g.* ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC, etc. Hero Alabandus holding the *lapis Alabandicus* (Plin., xxxvi. 8); beside him, horse. (Cf. Steph. Byz. *s. v.*). Apollo ΚΙCCΙΟC holding raven and bow, and with a ram at his feet (*Z. f. N.*, viii. Pl. II. 5). ΖΕΥC ΕΠΙΚΟΥΡΟC (*sic*), Bust of Zeus Epikurios. ΑΡΤΕΜΙC, Bust of Artemis. (*Num. Zeit.*, 1884, p. 267.) Magistrates' names sometimes with title Strategos.

Alinda, a strong inland town about six miles south-west of Alabanda. Autonomous silver and bronze of the Third century, B. C.

Head of Bacchante crowned with ivy. | ΑΛΙΝΔΕΩΝ Pegasos . . . Æ Dr.

The types of the bronze coins refer for the most part to the worship of Herakles.

Imperial—Augustus to Elagabalus. Magistrate sometimes with title ΑΡΧΩΝ. *Types* referring to Herakles, Apollo Kitharoedos, Serapis, and Isis.

Amyzon, a small place on a height a few miles north-west of Alinda (Strab., 658). Autonomous bronze of Roman times. *Inscr.*, ΑΜΥΖΟΝΕΩΝ (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 304, and *Num. Zeit.*, 1884, p. 268.)

Antiochia ad Maeandrum, founded by Antiochus I., and named after him.

Circ. B.C. 280–200, *or later.*

Head of Apollo.

Head of Mên, in Phrygian cap, with crescent behind shoulders.

ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ Gibbous bull, recumbent on Maeander pattern; all in wreath. Magistrate's name Æ Dr.

ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ Gibbous bull, r. Magistrate's name . . . . . Æ ·7

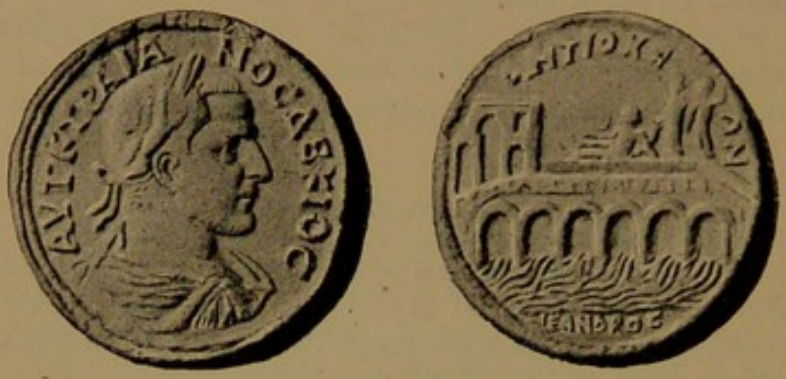

Fig. 306.

Imperial, without or with portrait—Augustus to Salonina, ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟC ΤΩΙ ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡΩΙ, ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡΟC, River Maeander, ΜΟΡCΥΝΟC, River Morsynus. Personifications of ΔΗΜΟC, ΒΟΥΛΗ, ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ, ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC, ΙΕΡΑ ΓΕΡΟΥCΙΑ, CΥΝΑΡΧΙΑ, etc. *Deities*, ΖΕΥC ΚΑΠΕΤΩΛΙ[ΟC]; ΖΕΥC ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟC; CΩΖΩΝ, male figure holding branch; Hephaestos forging a helmet; Atys standing; Dionysos standing; Bridge over Maeander (Fig. 306). Magistrates sometimes with titles ΑΡΧ[ΩΝ], ΓΡ[ΑΜΜΑΤΕΥC], ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗ[ΤΗC]. *Alliance coins* with Laodiceia ad Lycum.

Aphrodisias, about twenty miles south-east of Antiochia ad Maeandrum, famous in Imperial times for its school of Philosophy and temple of Aphrodite. (Waddington, *As. Min.*, 43.)

Third or Second century, B.C.

Silver drachms and bronze struck in the joint names of Aphrodisias and Plarasa (see **Plarasa**, p. 530).

Imperial, without or with portrait—Augustus to Salonina. *Inscr.*, ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙCΙΕΩΝ. Magistrates, Archon, Hiereus, Archiereus, sometimes with dedicatory formula ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ; also untitled Magistrates, one of whom, Apollonius, calls himself ΥΙΟC ΑΦΡΟΔΙCΙΕΩΝ; another coin bears the remarkable inscription ΕΠΙ ΑΡ[ΧΟΝΤΩΝ] ΤΩΝ ΠΕΡΙ ΜΕΝΕCΘΕΑ ΙCΟΒΟΥΝΟΝ; see Waddington (*As. Min.*, p. 44), from which we may gather that it was struck in the name of the Synarchy of which Menestheus Isobunus was the *πρωτόλογος ἀρχῶν*. *Public games*, ΑΤΤΑΛΗΑ, ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΗΑ ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΑ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΑ, ΚΑΠΕΤΩΛΙΑ, ΠΥΘΙΑ, etc. Personifications of the People and Senate, ΙΕΡΟC ΔΗΜΟC, ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ, ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC, etc. *River gods* ΜΟΡCΥΝΟC and ΤΙΜΕΛΗC. The *types* as a rule refer to the presiding goddess of the city, Aphrodite, who is variously represented either in the form of a colossal archaic cultus-

image, with a small seated priestess behind it, and an altar in front, or in Hellenic form often attended by Eros, and sometimes beside Ares. The most interesting type on the coins of this city is the Tree into which Myrrha was transformed, on either side of which are two men, one of whom strikes at it with an axe. (Cf. the myth of the birth of Adonis, Apollod., iii. 14. 3; Hyginus, *Fab.* 58 and 161; and the coins of Myra Lyciae.) *Alliance coins* with Ephesus and Hierapolis Phrygiae.

Apollonia Salbace. (Waddington, *As. Min.*, p. 132.) *Imperial*, without or with portraits—Augustus to Salonina. *Inscr.*, ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑ CΑΛΒΑΚΗ, or ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ. *Magistrate*, CΤΡΑΤΗΓΟC. *Types*, CΑΛΒΑΚΟC, Bearded head of Mount Salbacus, Asklepios and Hygieia, Apollo Kitharoedos. Daphne kneeling, clasping laurel tree and looking back at Apollo who follows her (*Z. f. N.*, vii. 218). Emperor on horseback hunting. Isis standing, etc.

As there are several other cities in Asia Minor called Apollonia, it may be useful in this place to recapitulate M. Waddington's remarks as to the mode of distinguishing their coins. (1) All coins which bear magistrates' names, and all coins reading simply ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ belong to Apollonia Salbace in Caria. (2) All coins with the legend ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ ΛΥΚΙΩΝ ΘΡΑΚΩΝ ΚΟΛΩΝΩΝ more or less abbreviated, and all coins bearing the symbol of the windings of Maeander belong to Apollonia Mordiaeum in Pisidia. (3) The coins of Apollonia ad Rhyndacum in Mysia are distinguished by the mention of the site ΠΡΟC ΡΥΝΔΑΚΩ, etc., and are without magistrates' names[1]. (4) No Imperial coins of Apollonia in Lycia are at present known, but should any such be found they would be easily recognised by their Lycian fabric, and would probably be of the Emperor Gordian only (Waddington, *As. Min.*, p. 145).

Astyra, a town on the peninsula of Mount Phoenix opposite Rhodes, described by Steph. Byz. as πόλις Φοινίκης κατὰ Ῥόδον. (Leake, *Num. Hell.*, Asia, p. 26.)

Silver of the Babylonic Standard. Circ. B. C. 500–408.

Amphora. (*Num. Chron.*, ix. 166.)	AΣTY One-handled vase and lyre of archaic form. Incuse square. Æ Stater 149·5 grs.
One-handled vase, πρόχους.	A One-handled vase . . Æ 17 grs.

Other varieties are described by Borrell. *Num. Chron.*, ix. 166, and by Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 320.

Fourth century, B. C.

Head of Apollo, facing.	AΣTY Amphora with small monota beside it . . . Æ ·8–·5
Female head.	„ Id. . . . . Æ ·45

Attuda. See Phrygia.

Bargasa, at the head of the Ceramic Gulf, between Cnidus and Halicarnassus. *Imperial*, with or without Emperor's head—Commodus and Salonina. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΡΓΑCΗΝΩΝ or ΒΑΡΓΑCCΗΝΩΝ. Magistrates without title. *Types* ordinary, such as ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ, etc., others chiefly referring to Asklepian worship.

[1] The mention of a Strategos under Apollonia ad Rhyndacum, p. 448, is an *erratum*.

Bargylia, on the southern shore of the gulf of Iasus. Autonomous silver and bronze coins of the second century B. C. or later.

After circ. B.C. 200. *Attic Standard.*

Veiled female head.	ΒΑΡ Pegasos; beneath, prow; all in wreath . . . . . Ar 42·5 grs.
Diademed female head within laurel-wreath.	ΒΑΡΓΥΛΙΗΤΩΝ Pegasos and star . Ar 33 grs.
Female head.	„ Stag and star . . Ar 33 grs.
Id.	„ Pegasos . Æ ·75
Veiled bust, facing.	„ Bellerophon on Pegasos . Æ ·75
Stag.	„ Veiled female statue standing facing, with arms crossed on breast . . . . . Æ ·7

The types of the Bargylian coins refer to the cultus of Artemis Kindyas and Bellerophon. The statue of the Goddess stood in a temple open to the sky, and it was said that neither rain nor snow ever fell upon it (Polyb., xvi. 12, Strab., 658).

Imperial—Titus to Geta. Magistrate, Strategos.

Callipolis. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 307; Steph. Byz. and Arrian, *Anab.*, ii. 5. 7.) Autonomous bronze of the second and first centuries B. C.

Head of Apollo.	ΚΑΛΛΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ Quiver in shallow incuse square . . . . . Æ ·65

Caryanda, between Iasus and Halicarnassus. Small bronze coins, circ. B. C. 300 or earlier (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 307).

Female head wearing stephane.	ΚΑΡΥ Forepart of bull . . . Æ ·4

Caunus, a town of Lycian origin on the coast of Caria, opposite Rhodes. Small autonomous silver of Attic weight and bronze of the second or first century B. C. (Waddington, *Mélanges*, i. p. 17.)

Head of Pallas.	Κ—$\overline{\text{ΑΥ}}$ Sword in sheath. Magistrate's name . . . Ar 17 ·4 grs.
Head of Apollo (?).	„ Id. . . . . Æ ·4
Butting bull, or forepart of bull.	Κ—Α Sphinx seated . . . . Æ ·4

Dr. Imhoof-Blumer thinks that the last-mentioned coin may perhaps belong to Caryanda (*Num. Zeit.*, 1884, p. 270).

Ceramus, on the north coast of the Ceramic Gulf. Autonomous silver and bronze, probably of the second or first century B. C.

Head of Zeus.	ΚΕΡΑΜΙΗΠΟΛΙΤΗϹ Eagle, with head turned back, in shallow incuse square Ar ½ Dr. (?)

The bronze coins read ΚΕΡ or ΚΕΡΑΜΙΕΩΝ, ΚΕΡΑΜΙΗΤΩΝ, etc.

Types—Eagle, Caduceus in wreath, Torch, etc.

Imperial—Ant. Pius and Commodus, ΚΕΡΑΜΙΗΤΩΝ. Zeus Chrysaoreus holding sceptre and patera; at his feet, Eagle. The temple of this god was the national sanctuary of the Carians (cf. Strab., 650). For other coins of the town with a figure of a Carian god (Zeus Osogos?) holding a double axe, see *Zeit. f. Num.*, ii. 109 sq., and vii. 26.

Chersonesus was built on a small island adjoining Cnidus, and united to the mainland by a mole (Paus., v. 24. 7; Strab., xiv. 2. 15). The two cities appear to have been in early times independent of one another, and to have been separately assessed in the Athenian Tribute-Lists (Köhler, *Del. Att. Bund.*, p. 195; Six, *Z. f. N.*, iii. 375).

Circ. B.C. 500–450.

Forepart of lion. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. II. 26.)	ΧΕΡ (retrogr.) Forepart of bull, in incuse square . . . . . Æ Aeginetic stater 183·4 grs.
Id.	ΧΕΡ Id. Æ „ obol. 14 grs.

The Lion and Bull are symbols of the Cnidian Aphrodite.

Cidramus. This town is classed by numismatic writers under Phrygia, but it should properly be included in Caria. There are autonomous coins of *Imperial times* and *Imperial*—Nero to Julia Maesa. *Inscr.*, ΚΙΔΡΑΜ-ΗΝΩΝ. *Types*—ΖΕΥϹ ΛΥΔΙΟϹ, Bust of Zeus Lydios. Aphrodite facing with both arms extended; around her are three Erotes. Veiled goddess standing, supporting a basket on her head. Zeus seated. Simulacrum of Artemis (?). (See Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 398.)

Cnidus, doubtless originally a Phoenician settlement, was afterwards colonized by Dorians, and was a member of the Dorian Hexapolis (later Pentapolis). The common sanctuary of this confederation was the temple of the Triopian Apollo, a sun-god, whose symbol on the coins is the Lion[1]. From the Phoenicians the Cnidians had inherited the cultus of Aphrodite, who was worshipped at Cnidus under the names Δωρῖτις, Ἀκραία, and Εὔπλοια (Paus., i. 1. 3). The head of this goddess or her symbols, the Bull or the Prow of a galley, are constantly met with on the coins of Cnidus. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, i. 142.)

Silver. *Aeginetic Standard. Circ.* B.C. 600–480.

Forepart of lion. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. II. 27.)	No inscr. or ΚΝΙΔΙΟΝ variously abbreviated. Head of Aphrodite of archaic style, in incuse square Æ Dr. 95 grs.

Circ. B.C. 480–412.

Under the Athenian dominion the coinage of Cnidus appears to have been far less plentiful than during the sixth century. The types and weight remain unchanged, but the style betrays a later date.

[1] There are certain archaic staters of the Babylonic standard, which may possibly be the earliest coins of Cnidus, but I do not insist upon the attribution.

Lion's head and fore-paw, l.	Large incuse square, divided diagonally by a broad band into two parts . . Æ 165 grs.

Circ. B. C. 412–330.

After the disastrous Sicilian expedition Cnidus revolted from Athens, and about the same time adopted the Phoenician standard in place of the Aeginetic. The tetradrachm, soon after its first issue, was raised under the influence of the new Rhodian coinage from 230 to 236 grs.

Fig. 307.

Head of Aphrodite Euploia; behind, prow. (Fig. 307.)	Forepart of lion; beneath, magistrate's name . . . Ar Tetradr. 234 grs. Ar Didr. 110 grs. Ar Dr. 55 grs.
Head of Aphrodite.	KNIΔIΩN Prow; beneath, club. Æ·55

In B.C. 394 Conon gained his great victory over the Spartans off Cnidus, and it was about this time that an anti-Spartan alliance was entered into by Cnidus, Iasus, Rhodes, Samos, and Ephesus, of which the Federal coinage is the sole record. (See supra, p. 495.)

ΣYN Infant Herakles strangling serpents. (*Rev. Num.*, 1863, Pl. X. 4.)	KNIΔIΩN Head of Aphrodite Euploia. *Symbol*, Prow; all in shallow incuse square . . . Ar Rhodian Tridr.

Circ. B.C. 330–190.

In this period, if any silver coins were struck at Cnidus, they probably bore the name of Alexander the Great. The following bronze coins may, however, be attributed to about B. C. 300;—

Head of Apollo, laureate.	KNI Prow and magistrate's name Æ·4

Circ. B. C. 190–133.

Tetradrachms of the Alexandrine type and weight (Müller, Nos. 1151–2), and half-drachms of reduced Rhodian weight.

Head of Aphrodite, resembling in style the head of the Greek Artemis, on contemporary coins of Ephesus.	KNI Forepart of lion, and magistrate's name . . . . . Ar Dr. 49 grs.
Head of Artemis, quiver at her shoulder.	KNIΔIΩN Tripod and magistrate's name . . . . . Ar 38 grs.
Similar.	KNI Bull's head and neck. Magistrate's name . . . Ar 16·7 grs.
Head of Helios facing, as on coins of Rhodes.	KNI Forepart of lion; behind, rose (Rhodian symbol). Magistrate's name Ar 78 grs.

This last variety probably belongs to the period between B. C. 190 and 168, during which the Rhodians possessed the parts of Caria nearest to Rhodes. This part of the mainland had been assigned them by the Romans after the defeat of Antiochus.

The more usual bronze coins of the second century B. C. are of the following types:—

Turreted female head.	ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ	Forepart of lion .	Æ ·7
Head of Apollo, hair in formal ringlets.	,,	Forepart of ox .	Æ ·75
Head of Artemis.	,,	Tripod	Æ ·75

In B. C. 133 Cnidus was included in the newly-organised Roman province of Asia, and the coinage ceases until the time of Nero, when the Imperial series begins.

Imperial—Nero to Plautilla. *Types* usually referring to the worship of Dionysos or Aphrodite. Among the latter is a copy of the famous statue of the Cnidian goddess by Praxiteles. She is represented as if about to enter the bath, naked and seen in front, but with her head in profile, and she holds in her extended left hand a garment over an urn. (Gardner, *Types*, *Gr. C.*, Pl. XV. 21; Overbeck, *Plastik*, 3rd ed. ii. 30.)

Cyum. Small autonomous bronze coins of Roman times. *Inscr.*, ΚΥ. ΚΥΙ. ΚΥΙΤΩΝ and ΚΥΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types*—Head of Artemis, *rev.* Quiver and Hunting spear, or possibly Pedum, the whole in wreath; Quiver between vine-branches, *rev.* Cornucopiae; Thyrsos in ivy-wreath. *Imperial*—Domna. *Inscr.*, ΚΥΙΤΩΝ, Female figure seated facing.

Eriza, on the borders of Caria and Phrygia. *Imperial times*, with or without heads of Emperors—Caracalla and Geta. *Inscr.*, ΕΡ. ΕΡΙΖΗΝΩΝ. *Types*—Head of Poseidon; Eagle; Bipennis; Cultus-image of Asiatic goddess resembling Artemis Ephesia; Helios on horseback; etc. (*Num. Chron.*, ix. 150; *Z. f. Num.*, x. 56.)

Euippe, called by Steph. Byz. δῆμος Καρίας. Small autonomous bronze of the first century B. C. *Inscr.*, ΕΥΙΠΠΕΩΝ. *Types*—Head of Artemis; Turreted head; *rev.* Pegasos; Bow-case; Corn-sheaf. *Imperial*—Hadrian, Commodus, Lucilla, ΕΥΙΠΠΕΩΝ, Hygieia standing (*Num. Chron.*, ix. 151; Fox, *Gr. C.*, Pl. V. 100; *Berl. Blatt.*, I. 262).

Euralium, the Euranium of Pliny. (*Num. Chron.*, ix. 151.) *Imperial*—Caracalla, ΕΥΡΑΛΕΩΝ, Dionysos standing.

Euromus, near Mylasa. Autonomous bronze of the first century B. C. and *Imperial*—Tiberius, Severus, and Caracalla.

Inscr., ΕΥΡΩΜΕΩΝ. Types referring to the worship of the Carian Zeus Labrandeus or Labraundeus, who is called on a coin of Caracalla ΖΕΥϹ ΕΥΡΩΜΕΥϹ. His cultus-statue is a terminal figure wielding the bipennis and resting on sceptre usually placed between the pilei of the Dioskuri. *Other types*—Bipennis, Eagle, Stag. (*Num. Chron.*, ix. 151.)

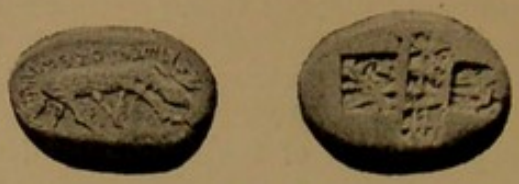

Fig. 308.

Halicarnassus. To this city Professor Gardner proposes to attribute the unique electrum stater with the *inscr.*, ΦΑΝΟΣ ΕΜΙ ΣΗΜΑ retrograde above the back of a drinking Stag, *rev.* oblong incuse between two incuse squares; weight, 216·3 grs. (Fig. 308). The inscr. is read by him, 'I am the sign of Phanes.' Phanes was a Halicarnassian of no small account at the court of Amasis, whose service he deserted for that of Cambyses, whom he assisted in his invasion of Egypt B.C. 525. Prof. Newton, on the other hand, attributed the coin to Ephesus, and would explain the legend as 'I am the sign of the Bright one,' i.e. Artemis, whose well known emblem is the Stag. Cf. the epithet *φαναῖος* as applied to Apollo at Phanae in Chios. Were it not for the fact that the coin was found at Halicarnassus, I should have no hesitation in adopting Mr. Newton's attribution and in assigning it to the Ionian coast. It appears to me to be distinctly earlier than the time of Phanes, but it may have been struck by an ancestor of Phanes at Halicarnassus. The silver coinage of Halicarnassus begins about B.C. 400, and consists of drachms and obols of the Phoenician Standard.

Circ. B.C. 400–377.

Head of Apollo, facing. (*Num. Chron.*, ix. 152.)	ΑΛΙ Eagle with open wings, in incuse square . . . Æ Dr. 50 grs.
Forepart of winged horse.	„ Forepart of goat, or goat's head, in incuse square or circle Æ Obol.

From the time of Mausolus Halicarnassus was the residence of the dynasts of Caria and their place of mintage. The city was destroyed by Alexander the Great, and, though it was afterwards rebuilt, it never again became a place of importance. Its latest silver coins date from the period of the Rhodian dominion in Caria.

Attic Standard. B.C. 190–168.

Head of Helios, facing.	ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝΑΣΣΕΩΝ Bust of Pallas. Magistrate's name . . . Æ Dr.
Head of Apollo.	ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝΑΣΣΕΩΝ Lyre Æ ½ Dr.
Bust of Pallas.	ΑΛΙΚ Owl . . . . . Æ Obol.

The bronze coinage belongs entirely to the post-Alexandrine age, and is of no great interest. *Chief types*—Heads of Zeus, Poseidon, Helios, Pallas, Herakles, *rev.* Eagle, Trident, Tripod, Lyre, Club or Bow-case; also

Bearded head.	ΑΛΙΚΑΡ Veiled goddess standing Æ·7

Imperial—Augustus to Gordian. *Inscr.*, ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝΑCCΕΩΝ. Magistrates, Archon and Strategos (?). *Types*—ΗΡΟΔΟΤΟC, Bald and bearded head of Herodotus. Draped male divinity bearded and radiate facing between two trees, in the branches of each of which is a bird.

Fig. 309.

This interesting type is supposed to represent Ζεὺς Ἀσκραῖος or Zeus of the oak trees, who was worshipped at Halicarnassus (cf. Apollon. Dyscol., *Hist. Mirab.*, ed. Ideler, § 13; Overbeck, *Kuntsmyth*, II. 210). The two birds are clearly oracular.

ΤΕΛΜΙCΕΥC, a draped male figure holding a branch (Leake, *Num. Hell. As. Gr.*, p. 64). Terminal armed goddess with spear and shield in temple, etc.

Alliance coins with Cos and Samos.

Harpasa, on the Harpasus, a tributary of the Maeander.

Imperial times, without or with heads of Emperors—Trajan to Gordianus. *Inscr.*, ΑΡΠΑCΗΝΩΝ. *Types*—ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC, Bust of the Senate; River-god Harpasus (*Num. Chron.*, ix. 154); Goddess resembling the Artemis of Ephesus; Zeus; Pallas fighting; Apollo Kitharoedos; Artemis huntress; ΔΗΜΟC ΑΡΠΑCΗΝΩΝ, Head of Demos, etc. Coins of M. Aurelius Caesar, reading ΕΠΙ ΚΑΝΔΙΔΟΥ ΚΕΛCΟΥ, were probably struck by Ti. Julius Candidus Celsus, supposed by M. Waddington to have been Proconsul of Asia. *Alliance coins* with Neapolis of Caria (?), reading ΑΡΠΑCΗΝΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΝΕΑΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ.

Heracleia Salbace. (Le Bas-Waddington, *Inscr. d'As. Min.*, tom. iii. pt. I. p. 402), on the river Timeles. *Imperial times*, without or with Emperor's head — Augustus, Nero, Macrinus. *Inscr.*, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ. *Types*—Amazon, with bipennis; Isis; Serapis; Nymph playing ball; ΤΙΜΕΛΗC, River Timeles. Magistrates, Strategos, Hiereus, Archiatros. The Hiereus who signs coins, by name Glykon, is a priest of Herakles, and is also mentioned in an inscription (*C. I. G.*, 3953. c).

Hydrela. Site unknown. *Imperial*, without or with names of Emperors—Hadrian to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΥΔΡΗΛΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types*—Apollo Kitharoedos, Hermes, Dionysos. Magistrate without title, sometimes with dedicatory formula ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ. (Eckhel, ii. 583; Millingen, *Syll.* 73.)

Hyllarima. Site unknown. (Millingen, *Syll.* 73.) *Imperial time.*

ΕΠΙ ΤΙΜΟΘΕΟΥ ΑΡΧΟΝΤΟC Female head. | ΥΛΛΑΡΙΜΕΩΝ Pallas standing Æ ·7. (*Num Chron.*, ix. 154.)

Iasus (originally an Argive settlement) stood on a small island in the Bargylian or Iasian gulf. The silver coinage begins in 394 with alliance money similar to that of Cnidus, Samos, Ephesus, and Rhodes. (Waddington, *Rev. Num.*, 1863, Pl. X. 1–4; Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. F. 6.)

Circ. B. C. 394. *Persic Standard* (?).

I—A Head of Apollo.	ΣΥ[Ν] Infant Herakles, strangling serpents . . . . . Æ 166 grs.
Same head. (Imhoof, Pl. F. 7.)	ΙΑΣΕ Lyre in incuse square Æ 27 grs.

Circ. B. C. 300, *or earlier.*

Head of Apollo. (*Num. Chron.*, ix. 156.)	ΙΑ or ΙΑΣΕΩΝ Youth swimming beside dolphin, which he clasps with one arm. Magistrates' names . . . . Æ 82 and 41 grs.
Id.	ΙΑ Id. . . . . Æ ·75
Lyre.	„ Id. . . . . Æ ·55
Head of Apollo.	ΙΑΣΕΩΝ in ivy-wreath . . Æ ·45

Imperial—Augustus to Gordian, without or with Emperor's name. *Inscr.*, ΙΑCΕΩΝ or ΙΑCCΕΩΝ. *Types*—ZΕΥC ΑΡΕΙΟC, Zeus armed with helmet, shield, and spear (?) (Overbeck, *Kuntsmyth*, Pl. III. 11, and p. 209). ΙΑCΟC ΚΤΙCΤΗC, Bearded head of the Oekist. Artemis Ephesia. Youth swimming beside dolphin. This coin-type is noticed by Pollux (ix. 84), and the story of the love of a dolphin for a youth of Iasus, which gave rise to the type, is told at length by Aelian (*De Nat. An.*, vi. 15; cf. also Plin., *H. N.*, ix. 8, 8).

Idyma. Site unknown. Autonomous silver drachms of the Rhodian standard. Circ. B. C. 400 or earlier.

Head of the Rhodian Apollo, facing. (*Num. Chron.*, ix. 157.)	ΙΔΥΜΙΟΝ Fig-leaf in incuse square . Æ 58 grs.

Lepsimandus. (*Num. Zeit.*, iii. 410.) Small silver coins similar to those of Rhodes of the second century B. C.

Head of Helios, facing.	Λ—Η Rose. Magistrate's name Æ 38 grs. (*Num. Zeit.*, iii. Pl. X. 27.)

The form of the Η (Η) on this coin must be regarded as an affectation of archaism.

Mylasa was originally the residence of the dynasts of Caria until they obtained possession of the Greek town of Halicarnassus. The beautiful white marble of the neighbouring mountains furnished the material for its temples of Zeus, who was here worshipped in a threefold form, as Zeus Karios or Stratios, as Ὀσογώς or Ζηνοποσειδῶν, and as Λαβραυνδεύς, corresponding to some extent with the Greek Zeus, Poseidon, and Hades. (Overbeck, *Kuntsmyth*, II. p. 268, and *Zeit. f. Num.*, ii. 112.) On the coins the double-axe, λάβρυς, and spear, the horse, trident, or crab and the modius, are the emblems of this triple Zeus-cultus.

The money of Mylasa begins in the third century B. C. and consists of autonomous bronze.

Horse.	ΜΥΛΑΣΕΩΝ Trident, or trident and labrys combined, or labrys alone . . Æ ·7–·35

There are also tetradrachms of Alexander's types (Müller, 1141–3). *Symbol*—Labrys and Trident combined.

Imperial—Augustus to Valerian. ΜΥΛΑCΕΩΝ, Terminal cultus-image of Zeus Labraundeus, wearing modius, and holding labrys and spear, standing in his temple. Zeus standing facing, radiate, holding eagle and trident, which rests on a crab. Trident, labrys, and crab united. Recumbent River-god. Magistrate, Grammateus, Epimeletes, or without title; sometimes with dedicatory formula ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ. Among the titled magistrates of Mylasa, whose names occur on coins, we must not omit to mention Hybreas the orator, concerning whom Strabo (659, 660) gives some interesting details.

Certain silver medallions of Hadrian, struck in Asia, bear on the *reverse* a figure of the Carian Zeus, and have on this account been attributed to Mylasa (Pinder, Pl. VII. 2, 3, 7, 8).

Myndus, a Dorian city about ten miles north-west of Halicarnassus. Autonomous silver money of the second century B.C. (*Z. f. N.*, iii. 326.)

Head of Apollo, laureate. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, iii. Pl. IX. 1.)	ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ Winged fulmen and magistrates' monograms, all in olive-wreath . . . . . Æ Spread Attic tetradrachm.
Head of Zeus, laureate. (Leake, *As. Gr.*, 85.)	ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ Head-dress of Isis and magistrate's name . . Æ Drachm.
Head of young Dionysos. (*Num. Chron.*, ix. 158.)	ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ Winged fulmen . . . Æ ½ Drachm 29 grs.
Id.	,, Bunch of grapes . . . Æ Trihemiobol 15·7 grs.

There are also bronze coins. *Types*—Head of Zeus or Apollo, *Rev.* Eagle on fulmen; fulmen; owl on olive-branch; altar; tripod, etc. *Imperial*—Titus to Domna. Magistrates, Strategos or Archon. *Types*—Apollo Kitharoedos and Artemis Myndia, with altar between them, round which a serpent is coiled.

Neapolis ad Cadmum, at the foot of Mount Cadmus, near Harpasa. Probably some of the coins which are usually ascribed to Neapolis in Ionia belong to this city, such as the *Imperial* of Gordian and Treb. Gallus. *Inscr.*, ΝΕΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types*, Pallas; Tyche; Apollo; etc. The last mentioned coin bears the *inscr.* ΕΠ. Γ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΚΑΝΔΙΔΟΥ (*Z. f. N.*, x. 78). It is noteworthy that this name, Candidus, (without the title Grammateus) occurs on coins of Harpasa, but of an earlier date (p. 527). There are also alliance coins of Neapolis with Harpasa, *type* Artemis Ephesia and Pallas face to face, see p. 527 and Sestini, *Descr. Num. Vet.*, p. 345.

Nysa. See Lydia.

Orthosia, near Alabanda, on the left bank of the Maeander. Autonomous bronze from the third century downwards. *Inscr.*, ΟΡΘΩΣΙΕΩΝ or ΟΡΘΩCΙΕΩΝ; CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC, etc. *Types* chiefly referring to the worship of Dionysos; the rape of Persephone; Zeus; Nike; etc.

Imperial—Augustus to Maximus. *Types*—Rape of Persephone; Zeus Laodikeus; the Dioskuri; etc.

Paleaopolis. See Pisidia.

Plarasa. This town appears to have been incorporated with Aphrodisias.

Second century B. C.

Veiled female head.	ΠΛΑΡΑΣΕΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙ-ΣΙΕΩΝ Eagle on fulmen. Magistrates' names . . . . Æ 56 grs.
Female head.	ΠΛΑΡΑ ΑΦΡΟΔΙ Eagle on fulmen . Æ ·7
ΠΛΑΡΑ ΑΦΡΟ Labrys.	Cuirass in incuse square . . Æ ·55

There are also a few bronze coins struck in the name of Plarasa alone. *Inscr.*, ΠΛΑΡΑΣΙΕΩΝ. *Types*—Labrys, Staff of Asklepios, Bow-case and Quiver, etc.

Sebastopolis. (Waddington, *As. Min.*, p. 54.) *Imperial times*, bronze, without or with heads of Emperors—Vespasian to Domna. *Inscr.*, CΕΒΑCΤΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ or CΕΒΑCΤΟΠΟΛΙC, ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC, ΔΗΜΟC, etc. *Types*—Artemis slaying stag; Veiled goddess facing; Tyche, etc.

See also Sebastopolis in Pontus, p. 427.

Stratoniceia, an inland town of some importance, about twenty miles north of the Ceramic Gulf, so named from Stratonice, wife of Antiochus I.

Second or first century B. C.

Head of Hekate, laureate, surmounted by crescent, with or without magistrate's name ΕΚΑΤΑΙΟC CωCΑΝΔΡΟΥ.	CΤΡΑΤΟΝΙΚΕωΝ or CΤ and magistrate's name. Nike with wreath and palm; all in shallow incuse square . Æ ½ Dr.
Head of Zeus.	C—T and magistrate's name. Eagle with spread wings . . Æ Diobol.
Id.	Id. . . . . Æ ·55
Head of Hekate, surmounted by crescent.	CΤΡΑΤΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ Pegasos . Æ ·65

Imperial times, without or with Emperor's head—Augustus to Salonina. *Inscr.*, CΤΡΑΤΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ, ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC, ΘΕΟC CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC, ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ, etc., sometimes with unexplained title ΙΝΔΕΙ (Eckhel, ii. 590). *Types*—Isis Sothis, or Hekate, with inflated veil, riding on radiate running dog; Artemis slaying stag, or standing holding torch and patera, or with

stags or dog beside her; Horseman with sceptre; Nike; Pegasos, Bellerophon holding Pegasos by the bridle; etc. Zeus Chrysaoreus and Hekate were the divinities chiefly worshipped at this city, ἐγγὺς δὲ τῆς πόλεως τὸ τοῦ Χρυσαορέως Διὸς [ἱερὸν] κοινὸν ἁπάντων Καρῶν, Strab., xiv. 660. The Pegasos, as a coin-type, is connected with the worship of the former.

On a bronze coin of this town, struck in Roman times, is the unusual *inscr.*, ΥΗΦΙCΑΜΕΝΟΥ ΦΛΑΥΒΙΟΥ ΔΙΟΜΗΔΟΥC, signifying that the coin was issued in pursuance of a decree proposed by one Flavius Diomedes. The magistrates' titles on the coins of Stratoniceia are Archon, Strategos, Prytanis, and Epimeletes.

For the coins reading ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ CΤΡΑΤΟΝΕΙΚΕΩΝ, see under Stratoniceia ad Caicum, in Mysia (p. 466).

Syangela (?), near Halicarnassus. See p. 542.

Taba or **Tabae,** the modern *Davas*, on the western side of Mount Salbacus, and south of Aphrodisias, was inhabited by a mixed population of Phrygians and Pisidians (Strabo, 629). It was probably not thoroughly Hellenized until a comparatively late date, for its earliest coins are of very late fabric, and cannot be assigned to an earlier period than the latter part of the second century B. C. They consist of drachms and hemidrachms of debased Rhodian or Attic weight, and of bronze coins of Roman times.

SILVER. *Second and first centuries* B. C.

Head of bearded Herakles, bare.

Id., or Head of Zeus (?). (*Zeit. f. N.*, i. 148.)

Id.

Id. (*Z. f. N.*, i. 148.)

Head of young Dionysos ivy-crowned, r.

Id.

Bust of Pallas, r. (*Num. Chron.*, ix. 10.)

Id. (*Ibid.*, p. 161.)

Veiled female head, r. (*Z. f. N.*, i. 147.)

ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ and magistrate's name with patronymic, Tyche standing, holding patera and cornucopiae Æ Dr.

ΑΡΤΕΜΩΝ ΠΑΠΙΟΥ ΑΡ. ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ Artemis standing, r., wearing short chiton . . . . . Æ Dr.

„ Artemis Ephesia facing, between crescent and star . Æ Dr.

„ Zeus holding eagle, and hurling fulmen . Æ Dr. and ½ Dr.

ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ Poseidon standing r., resting on trident, with one foot on rock; behind him, dolphin. Magistrate's name with patronymic . . Æ Dr.

ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ Tyche standing as above. Æ Dr.

„ and magistrate's name with patronymic; Nike advancing l. Æ ½ Dr.

ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ Dionysos standing holding kantharos and thyrsos Æ ½ Dr.

ΤΑ Forepart of gibbous bull Æ Obol.

The bronze coins of the autonomous class, before and during Imperial times, bear the inscriptions ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ, ΔΗΜΟϹ ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ, ΙΕΡΟϹ ΔΗΜΟϹ, ΒΟΥΛΗ, etc. *Obverse types*—Heads of Zeus, Pallas, Dionysos, Herakles, Veiled female head, Demos, Boule, etc. *Reverse types*—Poseidon; Two thyrsi crossed; Gibbous bull; Capricorn; Pilei of the Dioskuri; Nemesis; Tyche; Aegipan; Naked Pantheistic divinity holding torch, sceptre, and caduceus; Altar of the Dioskuri, surmounted by their pilei; Bow and quiver; Panther, etc.

Imperial—Augustus to Salonina. *Inscr.*, ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ. Magistrate's name, without title, or with that of Archon, sometimes preceded by ΔΙΑ, instead of ΕΠΙ, and occasionally with patronymic. *Types*—Zeus Nikephoros; Artemis huntress; Nike; Goddess facing, holding grapes and ears of corn, and resting on sceptre; Two identical figures of Artemis facing, side by side; Dionysos standing, with panther; Artemis and Mên, face to face; Temple of Artemis; Pantheistic divinity radiate, holding torch, sceptre, caduceus, and bow; Tyche; Aegipan; Altar of the Dioskuri. *Games*—ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ.

Telmessus (?). There are said to have been two towns of this name, one in Caria, and another, a more important city, in Lycia. The Carian town, about sixty stadia from Halicarnassus, may have been the seat of a famous oracle of Apollo (cf. Herod., i. 78; Cic. *De divin.*, i. 41; Leake, *Num. Hell. As.*, p. 100), and to it Sestini (*Lett. di Cont.*, iii. 81, and ix. Pl. IV. 5) has attributed the following coin. It is, however, extremely doubtful, as Borrell has pointed out (*Num. Chron.*, x. 87), whether this piece ought not to be assigned to Telmessus in Lycia. It belongs to the third century B.C.

Head of Helios, radiate, facing, as on coins of Rhodes. (Brit. Mus.)	ΤΕΛΜΗΣ[ΣΕΩΝ] Apollo seated on omphalos, holding arrow . . Æ ·6

Termera, a small place on the promontory between Halicarnassus and Myndus. Herodotus (v. 37) informs us that Termera was governed in the reign of Darius Hystaspis, B.C. 521–485, by a tyrant named Tymnes. It is not improbable that the following coin may have been struck by a grandson of this Tymnes, who may have been ruling in Termera early in the fifth century B.C.

Persic Standard. Circ. B.C. 480–450.

ΤΥΜΝΟ Herakles kneeling, wielding club and holding bow.	ΤΕΡΜΕΡΙΚΟΝ Lion's head, in incuse square . . Æ Drachm. 72·4 grs.

Under Mausolus Termera was destroyed, and its population removed to Halicarnassus, the citadel alone being maintained as a prison.

Trapezopolis, between the Carian Antioch and Laodiceia ad Lycum. Autonomous bronze coins of *Imperial times* and *Imperial*—Augustus to Domna. *Inscr.*, ΤΡΑΠΕΖΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ or ΤΡΑΠΕΖΟΠΟΛΕΩϹ. Magis-

trates' names, sometimes with title Archon, preceded by ΕΠΙ, or without title preceded by ΔΙΑ. *Types*—Heads of ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ, ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ, ΔΗΜΟϹ, Demeter, Mên, or Emperor. *Reverses* chiefly Mên and Kybele, but also Apollo, Artemis, Dionysos, Tyche, etc.

Tripolis. See Phrygia.

DYNASTS OF CARIA.

Hecatomnus, B.C. 391 (?)–377 (in Mylasa). Tetradrachm of Rhodian weight.

Zeus Stratios, or Labraundeus, armed with spear and bipennis (λάβρυς), walking to the right.	ΕΚΑΤΟΜ Lion . . . . Æ Tetradr. (*Rev. Num.*, 1856, Pl. III. 3.)

Mausolus, B.C. 377–353 (in Halicarnassus). Tetradrachms and drachms of Rhodian weight.

Fig. 310.

Head of Apollo, laureate, facing.	ΜΑΥΣΣΩΛΛΟ Zeus Stratios, as above. (Fig. 310.) . . . . . Æ Tetradr. 234 grs. Æ Dr. 57 grs.

Hidrieus, B.C. 351–344. Tetradrachms, didrachms, and drachms similar to those of Mausolus, but with *inscr.*, ΙΔΡΙΕΩΣ (cf. Mion., *Suppl.*, vi. Pl. VII. 3), and Obols.

Head of Apollo.	ΙΔΡΙ between the rays of a star . . . Æ Obol 11·7 grs.

Pixodarus, B.C. 341–335. Gold drachms, diobols, obols, and hemiobols.

Head of Apollo, laureate, in profile. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XIX. 34.)	ΠΙΞΩΔΑΡΟ or ΠΙΞΩΔ Zeus Stratios, as above Æ 64, 21·4 and 10·8 grs.
Id. (Brandis, p. 476.)	ΠΙ Labrys . . . . . Æ 5·4 grs.

The silver money of this Dynast consists of Rhodian didrachms, drachms, and obols similar to those of the preceding dynasts, but on some specimens the later form of the genitive ΟΥ, in place of the earlier Ο, occurs. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XIX. 35.)

Othontopates, B. C. 335–333. Of this Dynast a tetradrachm of the usual type is published by Mionnet (*Sup.*, vi. Pl. VII. 5). *Inscr.*, ΟΘΟΝΤΟΠΑΤΟ.

ISLANDS OFF CARIA.

Astypalaea. Gold staters and tetradrachms of Alexander the Great's types (Müller, Cl. VI., Nos. 1170–72, *symbol*, harpa), of the second century B. C. Autonomous bronze from the end of the fourth century downwards. *Inscr.*, Α, ΑΣ, ΑΣΤΥ, ΑΣΤΥΠΑΛΑΙΕΩΝ, etc. *Types*—usually referring to the worship of Perseus, e.g. Head of Perseus, Harpa, Gorgon's head (*Num. Chron.*, ix. 163). *Imperial*, with portraits, but without name, of Livia and Tiberius. *Types*—Head of Dionysos, or Nike.

Calymna. The coinage of this island consists of two distinct classes.

Before B. C. 500.

Rude archaic head of bearded warrior, wearing crested helmet. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. III. 29.)	Archaic lyre, the bowl of which is a tortoise-shell, all in incuse, adapted to the form of the lyre . . . . . Æ Persic stater 160 grs.

Circ. B. C. 350–335.

Young head in crested helmet, with cheek pieces. (Mion., *Suppl.*, vi. Pl. VIII. 1.)	ΚΑΛΥΜΝΙΟΝ Lyre in dotted square Æ Rhodian didr. 100 grs. Æ „ dr. 50 grs. Æ „ ½ dr. 23 grs

Also small bronze coins of similar types. The head on the *obverses*, if not that of Ares, is probably intended for one of the Argive heroes, who were shipwrecked on this island after the Trojan war. In 1823 an immense hoard of Calymnian didrachms was discovered in the island mixed with coins of Rhodes, Cos, and the Carian dynasts, Mausolus, Hidrieus, and Pixodarus. As the hoard contained no coins of Alexander the Great, it is almost certain that it was deposited not later than B. C. 335 (*Num. Chron.*, ix. 166).

Poseidion Carpathi. Carpathos appears to have been an island of some importance in early times. Its chief town, Poseidion, struck autonomous silver staters on the Phoenician standard, resembling in fabric those of the ancient Rhodian cities, Lindus, Ialysus, and Camirus. All these places lost their autonomy when Rhodes was founded, circ. B. C. 408. The money of Poseidion does not extend beyond the earlier part of the fifth century.

Circ. B. C. 550–450.

ΓΟΣ Two dolphins in opposite directions, and a third small fish beneath them; all in incuse square.	Incuse square, divided by a broad band into two oblong parts . . . . . Æ Stater 215 grs. Æ Third 70 grs. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. III. 32.)

The legend ΓΟΣ is sometimes wanting, as is also the small fish beneath the dolphins. (Imhoof, *Zeit. f. Num.*, i. 153.)

Cos. According to tradition the earliest Greek inhabitants of Cos came from Epidaurus, bringing with them the worship of Asklepios, for which the island was afterwards celebrated. Apollo and Herakles are also appropriate types on the coins of Cos, which was a member of the Dorian Pentapolis. The coinage of Cos falls into the following periods :—

Before circ. B. C. 480.

Crab.	Rough incuse square . . Æ 25 grs.

Circ. B. C. 480–400.

Fig. 311.

ΚΟΣ, ΚΩΣ, ΚΩΙΟΝ Naked athlete, preparing to hurl the discus; behind him the prize tripod.	Incuse square, sometimes divided diagonally; in centre, crab. (Fig. 311.) Æ Attic tetradrachm.

The *obverse* type of these coins appears to be agonistic, although it is thought by some to represent Apollo beating a tympanum, and dancing before his tripod.

Circ. B. C. 400–300.

Head of bearded Herakles, in lion's skin.	ΚΩΙΟΝ Crab, club, and magistrate's name in dotted square . . . . Æ Rhodian tetradr. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XX. 36.)
Id. (Brandis, p. 478.)	ΚΩΙΟΝ Veiled female head; magistrate's name . . . . . Æ Rhodian didr. and small Æ
Id.	„ Crab, club, and magistrate's name . . . Æ Rhodian drachm.

Circ. B.C. 300–200.

During the third century Cos, under the mild rule of the Ptolemies, retained, like Ephesus, its right of coinage.

Head of young Herakles, in lion's skin. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXIX. 32.)	ΚΩΙΟΝ Crab and bow in case; magistrate's name . . . . . Æ Rhodian tetradr. 230 grs.
Id. (Hunter, 5, 6.)	,, Crab and club: magistrate's name Æ Rhodian didrachm 102 grs.
Id., facing.	ΚΩΙΟΝ Id. . Æ Rhodian didrachm.
Id., facing.	,, Club and bow in case Æ ·7.

With several other varieties.

Circ. B. C. 200–88.

In this period, as at Ephesus, etc., the Attic standard takes the place of the Rhodian. Tetradrachms of Alexander's types occur with the Crab as a symbol in the field. Also the following remarkable tetradrachm now in the Hunter Museum at Glasgow:—

Head of Aphrodite, in myrtle-wreath. (Hunter, 112, 1.)	ΚΩΙΟΝ Asklepios standing, resting on his staff. Magistrate, ΝΙΚΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ . . . . . Æ 256 grs.

The head on this coin is perhaps that of the famous statue of Aphrodite which Praxiteles made for the Coans, a work which was ranked by the artist on an equality with the Aphrodite of Cnidus (Pliny, *H. N.*, xxxvi. 5. 4). The smaller coinage of the second century resembles in fabric the contemporary Rhodian money, the *reverse type* being enclosed in a shallow incuse square, which must not be mistaken for an indication of antiquity.

Head of young Herakles.	ΚΩΙΟΝ Crab and club in shallow incuse square. Magistrate's name . Æ Tetrobol.
Head of Asklepios, bearded and laureate.	ΚΩ or ΚΩΙΟΝ Coiled serpent and magistrate's name in shallow incuse square . . . . Æ ½ Dr. 32 grs.
Id.	ΚΩ Serpent-staff or coiled serpent. Magistrate's name . . . . Æ ·9

Circ. B. C. 88–50.

From the time of the Mithradatic war to the middle of the first century the coinage of Cos resembles the contemporary Federal money of Lycia, having on the *obverse* the Head of Apollo, and on the *reverse* a Lyre. Only small divisions are known in silver, the mass of the currency having been of bronze.

Roman times. Autonomous and Imperial bronze.

Nicias, Tyrant of Cos. Time of Augustus (Strab., 658).

ΝΙΚΙΑΣ Portrait of Nicias.	ΚΩΙΩΝ Head of Asklepios and magistrate's name . . . . . Æ 1·2

Among the other Coan bronze coins of *Imperial times*—Augustus to Philip Jun., are some which bear the names of divinities, e.g. ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, ΑCΚΛΗΠΙ[ΟC], ΥΓΙΕΙΑ, ΖΕΥC, etc., or portraits of distinguished citizens, such as ΙΠΠΟΚΡΑΤΗC, the Physician, ΞΕΝΟΦΩΝ, another Coan physician, who practised at Rome in the reign of Claudius. Among other *Imperial types* worth noting is that of a veiled figure resting on a sceptre, and sacrificing before an altar. The figure is apparently female, and Eckhel supposes it to represent the Priest of Herakles, who, according to Plutarch (*Quaest. Graec.*, 504), wore at Cos the dress of a woman. *Magistrates' names* without title, usually in nominative case.

Alliance coins with Halicarnassus and Miletus.

Megiste, an island subject to Rhodes, struck silver drachms on the Rhodian standard, dating from about the middle of the fourth century B. C. (Millingen, *Syll.*, p. 75; Pl. II. 51).

Circ. B. C. 350.

Head of Helios in profile, on a radiate solar disk.	Μ—Ε Rose with buds Æ Dr. 46 grs.

With the *obverse* of this coin, cf. a gold stater of Lampsacus, see supra, p. 456, fig. 281.

Nisyros. Of this island there are also silver coins of the fourth century, the types of which betoken Rhodian influence.

Circ. B. C. 350.

Young male head within wreath. (Millingen, *o. c.*, Pl. II. 50.)	Ν—Ι Rose with buds Æ Dr. 47 grs.

Third century B. C.

Female head, wearing stephane and earring. (Imhoof, *Zeit. f. Num.*, i. 150.)	ΝΙΣΥΡΙΟΝ Poseidon, with trident, seated on rock. Magistrate, ΙΜΕΡΑΙΟΣ . . . . . Æ 35 grs.
Id., or head of Poseidon.	ΝΙΣΥ Dolphin and trident . Æ ·4

The island of Nisyros was said to have been torn off from Cos by Poseidon, who hurled it with his trident upon the giant Polybotes (Apollod., i. 6. 2). There was a temple of Poseidon in the town of Nisyros (Strab., x. 489).

Müller attributes to Nisyros some Alexandrine tetradrachms of Class VI. (Nos. 1168, 9). *Symbol*—Bucranium.

Rhodes. The coinage of this wealthy island falls into two main divisions: (i) that of the three ancient towns Camirus, Ialysus, and Lindus, down to B.C. 408, when they all three combined to found the new capital Rhodus; (ii) the long series of the currency of Rhodus from B.C. 408 downwards.

Camirus Rhodi, on the western coast of the island, was the most important of the three independent towns. The fact that its coins follow the Aeginetic standard indicates that it traded chiefly with the West.

Circ. B.C. 500, *or earlier*—480.

Fig-leaf. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. III. 30.)	Two oblong incuse depressions, separated by a broad band Æ Stater 186 grs.
Id.	Incuse square . . Æ Drachm 92 grs.
Id.	Id. . . . . Æ Obol 9 grs.

Circ. B.C. 480–408.

Fig-leaf. (Leake, *Ins.*, 5.)	KAMI—PEΩN in incuse square, divided into two parts . . . . . Æ Stater 175 grs.
Id. (*Num. Chron.*, ix. 169.)	K—A in incuse square, divided into two parts . . . . Æ 18·3 grs.
Rose. (*Num. Chron.*, l. c.)	KA Griffin's head, in incuse square . Æ 14 grs.
Horse's head.	KA—MI Fig-leaf, in incuse square . Æ 12 grs.
Fig-leaf.	KA in two quarters of a wheel . Æ ·4

Ialysus Rhodi, about ten miles west of the later city of Rhodus, struck silver money on the Phoenician standard, indicating that the commercial relations of this town were rather with the mainland of Asia Minor than with the islands of the Aegean.

Circ. B.C. 500–408.

Forepart of winged boar. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. III. 31.)	IAAYΣION or IEAYΣION Eagle's head in incuse square, in one corner of which a floral ornament . . . . Æ Tetradr. 230 grs.
IAAYΣION Id.; beneath, helmet.	Id. . . . . Æ Tetradr. 223·4 grs. (*Num. Chron.*, 1873, Pl. XI. 6.)
Forepart of winged boar.	Id. . . . . Æ ½ Dr. 31 grs.
Id.	Id. . . . . Æ Obol 16 grs.
Id.	Id. . . . . Æ ½ Obol 7·8 grs.
Forepart of winged horse.	A—I Rose in inc. sq. Æ ½ Obol 6·5 grs.

Lindus Rhodi, on the east coast of the island, like Ialysus on the north, struck silver coin on the Phoenician standard.

Circ. B.C. 500–408.

Lion's head, with open jaws. (Mion., Pl. XXXVI. 5.)	Two oblong incuse depressions, separated by a broad band, on which sometimes ΛΙΝΔΙ . . Æ Tetradr. 213 grs. Æ Obol 16 grs.

Rhodus. In or about the year B. C. 408 the three independent Rhodian towns Camirus, Ialysus, and Lindus, combined to found the new city of Rhodus near the extreme northern point of the island. As the inhabitants of all three towns traced their descent from Helios, to whom, indeed, the whole island was sacred (Pindar, *Ol.*, vii. 54), the head of the Sun-god and his emblem, the Rose, were naturally selected as the coin-types of the new capital. The standard adopted for the new currency appears to have been at first the Attic, of which we have rare tetradrachms weighing about 260 grs. This standard, however, very soon gives place to the so-called Rhodian standard, the tetradrachms of which range from 240–230 grs.

Attic weight. Circ. B. C. 408–400.

Head of Helios, facing.	ΡΟΔΙΟΝ Rose, on either side bunch of grapes; all in incuse square Æ Tetradr. 259 grs.
Id.	,, Id. . . . . Æ ½ Dr.
Id.	Ρ—Ο Rose in incuse square Æ ½ Dr.
Id.	,, Head of nymph, Rhodos, in incuse square . . . . . Æ ½ Dr.

Gold of Euboic and Silver of Rhodian weight.

Circ. B.C. 400–304.

Fig. 312.

Head of Helios, facing, of fine strong style. (Fig. 312.)	ΡΟΔΙΟΝ Rose with bud to r. and grapes to l.; in field Ε. All in incuse square . . . . . Ⱥ Stater
Similar, of bold style, but of inferior work to the Ⱥ stater. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XX. 38.)	,, Rose and bud; in field, changing symbol. All in incuse square . . . . Æ Tetradr.
Id. (Hunter, Pl. XLV. 3.)	,, Id. . . . . Æ Didr.
Id.	,, Id. . . . . Æ Drachm.
Id.	ΡΟ Id. . . . . Æ ½ Dr.
Head of Helios, facing.	Ρ—Ο Rose, above magistrate's name. In field, changing symbol . . . . Æ Didr. Dr. and ½ Dr.
Head of nymph Rhodos.	Ρ—Ο Rose . . . . . Æ ·45

About B.C. 394, after Conon's great victory at Cnidus, Rhodes took part in the Federal coinage of the Anti-Spartan alliance. Cf. the similar coins of Ephesus, Samos, Cnidus, and Iasus.

ΣΥΝ Infant Herakles strangling serpents (*Rev. Num.*, 1863, Pl. X. 3.)	PO Rose. Traces of incuse square. Æ 175 grs. Tridrachm.

Circ. B.C. 304–168.

The coinage of Rhodes seems to have been unaffected by the campaign of Alexander the Great, and it was not until after the famous siege of Rhodus by Demetrius Poliorcetes that any modification was introduced in the types.

It can, however, hardly be questioned that the next series of Rhodian money whch exhibits the head of Helios *radiate* on the obverse, falls into the period of the greatest prosperity of Rhodes, B.C. 304–168. The radiate head on the tetradrachms of this period may serve to give us some idea of the style and general aspect of the features of the colossal statue of Helios by Chares of Lindus, commonly called the Colossus of Rhodes. This figure was set up in B.C. 283, beside the harbour of Rhodus, and not, according to a fanciful modern notion, astride across its entrance. (Overbeck, *Plastik*, 3rd ed., ii. 137 sq.)

Fig. 313.

Head of Helios, facing, of softer style than on the coins of the fifth century, and surrounded by rays.	ΡΟΔΙΟΝ or Ρ—Ο Rose with bud; magistrate's name and changing symbol in field (Fig. 313). Æ Tetradr.
Id.	Id. . . . . Æ Didr.
Head of Helios, radiate in profile.	ΡΟΔΙΟΝ Id. . . . . Æ Didr.
Id.	Ρ—Ο Id. Magistrates' names and changing symbols, as on the diadrachms, but all in shallow incuse square . . . . . Æ Dr.
Head of Helios, radiate, facing.	Ρ—Ο Id. . . . . Æ ½ Dr.
Id. in profile.	Ρ—Ο Two rose buds, between them changing symbol . . . . . Æ Trihemiob. 15 grs.
Head of Helios, facing, but without rays.	Ρ—Ο Id. but not in incuse square . . Æ Dr.
Id.	Ρ—Ο Id. . . . . Æ ½ Dr.

Of this last type there is a curious variety showing an Eagle in front of the right cheek of the Sun-god. On the *reverses* of coins of this class

are the abbreviated names, perhaps of Lycian towns, such as Γ—A, and Ξ—A for Patara and Xanthus. If so, these little coins were struck on the mainland while Lycia was subject to Rhodes. See, however, Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 314.

BRONZE.

Head of Helios, radiate, in profile (style of Lysippus).	Ρ—Ο Rose, between two changing symbols . . . . . Æ 1·1
Head of Zeus.	Ρ—Ο Rose and bud, in field, magistrate's letters . . . . . Æ ·8
Id.	Ρ—Ο Rose, behind which, radiate disk of rising sun . . . . . Æ ·65
Veiled female head, in stephane.	Ρ—Ο Rose . . . . . Æ ·65
Id.	ΡΟ Prow . . . . . Æ ·65
Head of Helios, radiate, in profile.	Ρ—Ο Rose. Magistrate's name and changing symbols. All in flat incuse square . . . . . Æ ·5

At the conclusion of the peace B.C. 189, after the battle of Magnesia, Rhodes obtained a large accession of territory on the mainland, including Lycia, exclusive of Telmessus, and the greater part of Caria, south of the Maeander. From this time the coinage is abundant, even in gold, until B.C. 168, when the Romans put an end to the Rhodian power on the mainland. To the tetradrachms and smaller silver coins of this period above described may be added the following:—

(*a*) GOLD.

Head of Helios, radiate, facing. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. L. 21.)	Ρ—Ο Rose, in shallow incuse square. Magistrates' names ΑΝΤΑΙΟΣ or ΤΙΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ . . . *Ν* Stater.
Head of Helios, radiate, in profile.	Ρ—Ο Id. in circle of dots. Magistrates' names ΑΝΤΑΙΟΣ, ΔΙΟΓΕΝ, ΜΕΛΑΙΤ, ΤΙΜΟΚΡΑ, etc. *Ν* ½ Dr.

(*β*) GOLD AND SILVER OF REGAL TYPES.

Gold staters of the types of Philip and Lysimachus. *Symbol*—Rose. (Müller, *Alex.*, Pl. XXXVI. 208; *Lysim.*, Pl. VIII. 450, 451) with magistrate's name ΑΡΙΣΤΟΒΟΥΛΟΣ, a name which occurs also on Rhodian tetradrachms of Alexander's types (Müller, *Alex.*, Class VI., Pl. XVI. Nos. 1154–1167); *Symbol*—Rose. The magistrates' names on these coins are often identical with those on the tetradrachms of the usual Rhodian type described above.

Circ. B.C. 168–88.

In B.C. 168 the Lycian League was reconstituted under Roman auspices, and the Rhodian commerce irretrievably ruined. The coinage of Rhodes from this time down to that of the Mithradatic wars consisted in all probability of the later and more carelessly executed drachms of the classes above described.

Circ. B.C. 88–43.

It is to the period of the revolt of Asia from Roman oppression during the Mithradatic war that I would ascribe the following late Rhodian issues. The Attic standard had now become all but universal in Asia Minor, and the Rhodian money forms no exception to the rule.

Head of Helios, facing, of late style. (Cf. Hunter, Pl. XLV. 6.)	Ρ—Ο Rose seen in front, magistrate's name written around Æ Attic Dr.
Id.	ΡΟ Rose seen in front, beneath, magistrate's name, the whole in wreath of ivy (?) . . . . . Æ 1·4
Id.	„ Rose seen in front, around, magistrate's name . . . . . Æ ·75

Imperial Times.

Although doubtless the Rhodian silver coin continued current long after it had ceased to be issued, there is every reason to suppose that bronze gradually took its place as the chief medium of circulation, and that from being mere token money bronze became real money possessed of a certain intrinsic value. That some such alteration in the legal standard occurred under the Roman rule is to be inferred not only from the large size and heavy weight of the late Rhodian bronze coins, but from the fact that they usually bear the indication of value ΔΙΔΡΑΧΜΟΝ.

Head of Helios, r., radiate, and often bound with ivy, or head of young Dionysos in ivy-wreath; around on some specimens the legend ΡΟΔΙΟΙ ΥΠΕΡ ΤΩΝ ϹΕΒΑϹΤΩΝ.	ΡΟΔΙΩΝ or ΔΙΔΡΑΧΜΟΝ, or magistrate's name, often with title ΤΑΜΙΑΣ. *Types:* Rose; Nike crowning trophy; or Nike on a prow or globe, carrying aplustre, or wreath and palm . . . . . Æ 1·5

There are also coins with the Head of Helios and ΡΟΔΙΩΝ ΕΛΕΥΘ. on the reverse, *type* Nike.

Imperial—Nero to Commodus. *Types*—Helios and female deity joining hands. ΠΟϹΕΙΔΩΝ ΑϹΦΑΛΕΙΟϹ, Poseidon standing before altar holding dolphin and trident, etc. Poseidon Asphaleios was the god who presided over the safety of ships and ports. (Cf. Strab., 59.)

Syme (?), an island between Rhodes and Cnidus. Waddington (*Rev. Num.*, 1853, p. 249) has attributed to this island an Attic drachm dating apparently from about B.C. 400–350.

Head of bearded Dionysos. Head of Pallas. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. F. 13.)	ϹΥ Kantharos . . . . Æ 63 grs. ΥϽ Kantharos wreathed with ivy . . Æ ·7

Imhoof (*Mon. Gr.*, p. 323) suggests **Syangela** near Halicarnassus as an equally probable place of mintage.

Telos, a small island between Rhodes and Nisyros.

Circ. B.C. 400–300.

Head of Zeus. Head of Pallas. (Imhoof, *Zeit. f. Num.*, i. p. 151.)	ΤΗΛΙ Crab . . . . . Æ ·5 „ Id. . . . . Æ ·4

From the following table it will be seen that before the age of Alexander the only places of mintage on the mainland of Caria were Astyra, Chersonesus and Cnidus, Halicarnassus, Iasus, Idyma, and Termera :—

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE COINAGE OF CARIA.

	B.C. 600–480	B.C. 480–400	B.C. 400–330	B.C. 330–190	B.C. 190–133	Roman Times	Imperial
Aba (?)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Alabanda	...	...	...	Æ Æ	Æ *Reg.*	...	Æ
Alinda	...	...	...	Æ Æ	...	...	Æ
Amyzon	...	...	...	...	...	Æ	
Antiochia	...	...	...	Æ Æ	...	...	Æ
Aphrodisias	...	...	...	...	Æ Æ	...	Æ
Apollonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Astyra	...	Æ	Æ				
Bargasa	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Bargylia	...	...	...	...	Æ Æ	Æ	Æ
Callipolis	...	...	...	...	Æ		
Caryanda	...	...	...	Æ			
Caunus	...	...	...	...	Æ Æ		
Ceramus	...	...	...	...	Æ Æ	...	Æ
Chersonesus	...	Æ					
Cidramus	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Cnidus	Æ	Æ	Æ Æ	...	Æ *Reg.* Æ Æ	...	Æ
Cyon	...	...	...	...	...	Æ	Æ
Eriza	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Euippe	...	...	...	...	...	Æ	Æ
Euralium	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Euromus	...	...	...	...	...	Æ	Æ
Halicarnassus	Æ (?)	...	Æ	Æ	Æ Æ	...	Æ
Harpasa	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Heracleia	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Hydrela	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Hyllarima	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Iasus	...	...	Æ Æ	...	...	...	Æ
Idyma	...	Æ					
Lepsimandus(?)	...	...	...	...	Æ		
Mylasa	...	...	...	Æ	Æ *Reg.*	...	Æ
Myndus	...	...	...	...	Æ Æ	...	Æ
Neapolis (?)	...	...	...	...	...	Æ	Æ
Orthosia	...	...	...	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
Plarasa	...	...	...	...	Æ Æ		
Sebastopolis	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Stratoniceia	...	...	...	...	Æ Æ	...	Æ
Taba	...	...	...	...	Æ Æ	Æ	Æ
Telmessus (?)	...	...	...	Æ			
Termera	...	Æ					
Trapezopolis	...	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
DYNASTS	...	...	Æ				

ISLANDS OFF CARIA.

	Before B.C. 480	B.C. 480–400	B.C. 400–300	B.C. 300–190	B.C. 190–Roman Times	Imperial
Astypalaea	...	...	...	Æ	N, Ar } *Reg.* Æ	Æ
Calymna	Ar	...	Ar Æ			
Poseidion Carpathi	...	Ar				
Cos	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar Æ	Ar, Ar *Reg.* Æ	Æ
Megiste	...	...	Ar			
Nisyros	...	...	Ar	Ar Æ		
Camirus Rhodi	Ar	Ar				
Ialysus „	Ar	Ar				
Lindus „	Ar	Ar				
Rhodus	...	...	N Ar Æ	Ar Æ	N Ar, N Ar *Reg.* Æ	Æ
Syme (?)	...	...	Ar Æ			
Telos	...	...	Æ			

LYDIA.

'The Lydians,' says Herodotus, 'were the first of all nations we know of who struck gold and silver coin;' *πρῶτοι δὲ ἀνθρώπων τῶν ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν νόμισμα χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργύρου κοψάμενοι ἐχρήσαντο* (i. 94), and Xenophanes of Colophon (ap. Jul. Poll., ix. 83) bears witness to the same tradition. Passing from these statements of ancient writers to an examination of the earliest Asiatic attempts in the art of coining, we are led to ascribe to the seventh century B. C., and probably to the reign of Gyges, the founder of the dynasty of the Mermnadae, and of the new Lydian empire, as distinguished from the Lydia of more remote antiquity, the first issues of the Lydian mint. These rudely executed coins consist of electrum staters and smaller coins of the standards usually known as the Babylonic and the Phoenician, of which the earliest staters weigh about 167 and 220 grs. respectively. The Babylonic standard appears to have been intended for commerce with the interior of Asia Minor, and the Phoenician standard for transactions with the cities of the western sea-board.

Time of Gyges and Ardys. Circ. B.C. 700–637.

FIG. 314.

Plain (*Typus fasciatus*). (Fig. 314.)	Three incuse depressions, that in the centre oblong, the others square . . El. Babylonic stater 166·8 grs.
Id. (Lenormant, *Mon. royales de la Lydie*, p. 1.)	Id. but in central incuse a running fox, in the upper square a stag's head, and in the lower an ornament ✕ . . El. Phoenician stater 219 grs.
Id. (B. V. Head, *Coinage of Lydia and Persia*, Pl. I. 2.)	Id. Oblong between two square depressions . . El. ½ Stater 105·8 grs.
Id. (*Ibid.*, Pl. I. 3.)	Two incuse squares of different sizes . El. Sixth 37 grs.
Id. (*Ibid.*, Pl. I. 4.)	Incuse square . El. Twelfth 18 grs.
Id. (*Ibid.*, Pl. I. 5.)	Incuse square . El. $\frac{1}{24}$ 9 grs.

In the fox, on the *reverse* of the stater of 219 grs., Lenormant recognises a symbol of the Lydian Dionysos, whose name, Bassareus, he connects with the word Bassara, a fox (Steph., *Thesaur.*, s. v.).

Time of Sadyattes and Alyattes. B. C. 637–568.

During this period it may be reasonably supposed that the influence of the arts of Ionia began to be felt in the Lydian capital. Miletus and other important Greek cities on the coast had not been long in adopting and improving upon the Lydian invention of coining the precious metals, by adorning the face of the ingot with a sacred emblem. It is impossible to distinguish with absolute certainty the Lydian issues from those of the Greek towns, but there is one type which seems to be especially characteristic of Lydia, as it occurs in a modified form on the coinage attributed to the Sardian mint, and to the reign of Croesus; this is the Lion and the Bull, symbolical, perhaps, of the worship of the Sun and Moon.

Foreparts of lion and bull, turned away from one another, and joined by their necks. (B. V. Head, *l. c.*, Pl. I. 6.)	Three incuse depressions, that in the centre oblong, the others square . . El. Phoenician stater 215·4 grs.

The two following coins, already described under Miletus (p. 503), might with equal probability, on account of the fox on the reverse, be assigned to Sardes:—

Lion, recumbent, with head turned back and open jaws, the whole in oblong frame. (Brit. Mus.)	Oblong incuse between two square ones. In the central oblong, a running fox, in one square a stag's head, and in the other an ornament ✕ . . . . El. Stater 214·8 grs.
Id.	Id. . . . . El. ½ Stater 107 grs.

There are also electrum coins of Euboic weight (269 and 133 grs.) attributed by Müller to Cyrene (*q. v.*), which *may* however be of Ionian or Lydian origin.

Time of Croesus (?). B. C. 568–554.

When Croesus ascended the throne of Lydia, one of his first objects seems to have been to propitiate the Hellenes, both in Europe and Asia, by magnificent offerings of equal value to the great sanctuaries of Apollo

at Delphi and Branchidae (Herod. i. 46, 50, 92). For the space of about fourteen years Lydia, under his rule, occupied the position of a great power in Asia, extending from the Halys to the shores of the Aegean. It seems probable that the introduction of a double currency of pure gold and silver money, in the place of the primitive electrum, may have been due to the commercial genius of Croesus, as I have elsewhere endeavoured to point out (*Coinage of Lydia and Persia*, p. 19).

In this monetary reform regard seems to have been had to the weights of the two old electrum staters, each of which was now represented by an equal value, though, of course, not by an equal weight, of pure gold. Thus the old Phoenician electrum stater of 220 grs. was replaced by a pure gold coin of 168 grs., equivalent, like its predecessor in electrum, to 10 silver staters of 220 grs. (one-fifth of the Phoenician silver mina), and the old Babylonic electrum stater of 168 grs. was replaced by a new pure gold stater of 126 grs., equal in value, like it, to one-fifth of the Babylonic silver mina or 10 silver staters of 168 grs., as now for the first time coined. The attribution of the coins of this series to Croesus originated with Cousinéry, whose opinion was shared by Borrell, Leake, Lenormant, Waddington (*As. Min.*, p. 59), and Brandis. M. Six, however, would assign them to the time of Cyrus and Cambyses.

Fig. 315.

Foreparts of a lion and bull, facing one another.	Oblong incuse, divided into two parts.

Babylonic Standard, Gold . . . . (Sestini, *Stat. Ant.*, Tab. IX. 14, 16)	Ν Stater . .	168 grs.	
	Ν Trite . .	56 grs.	
	Ν Hecte . .	28 grs.	
	Ν Hemihecton	14 grs.	
Euboic Standard, Gold	Ν Stater . .	126 grs.	(Fig. 315).
	Ν Trite . .	42 grs.	
	Ν Hecte . .	21 grs.	
	Ν Hemihecton	11 grs.	
Babylonic Standard, Silver . . . . (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. I. 15, 16.)	Ar Stater . .	168 grs.	
	Ar ½ Stater .	84 grs.	
	Ar ⅓ Stater .	56 grs.	
	Ar $\frac{1}{12}$ Stater .	14 grs.	

With the Persian Conquest, or rather on the reorganisation of the Empire and its division into satrapies by Darius, the son of Hystaspes, the Lydian coinage was abolished and superseded by the Royal Persian darics and sigli. (See below under **Persia.**)

Under the rule of the Persians and the Seleucidae it does not appear that any coins were struck in Lydia. After the defeat of Antiochus by the Romans, in B. C. 190, at the battle of Magnesia, Lydia was annexed to the kingdom of the Philetaeri, by the last of whom it was bequeathed to the Roman people, and was included in the Roman province of Asia. Several Lydian cities under Pergamene and Roman rule issued **cisto-**

phori, but, as we shall presently see, the coinage of Lydia consists in the main of bronze of the Imperial period.

This vast preponderance of the Imperial coinage over the autonomous, both in Lydia and Phrygia, has induced me to depart from the somewhat antiquated geographical order hitherto universally adhered to by numismatists. Lydia and Phrygia seem to follow naturally next after Ionia and Caria. To interpolate Lycia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Cilicia, and Cyprus, between Caria and Lydia, appears to me to be introducing, quite unnecessarily, an element of confusion into the homogeneous coinage of the Roman Province of Asia, which should certainly be as far as possible kept together.

As M. Waddington justly remarks (*Fastes des Provinces asiatiques*, p. 24), it is by means of its coinage that we are enabled to identify the exact boundaries of the province of Asia, for the Imperial coins struck in that province are distinguished from those of all the other provinces of Asia Minor by two well-marked peculiarities: (1) by the frequent occurrence on them of local magistrates' names usually accompanied by their titles, such as Strategos, Archon, Archiereus, etc.; and (2) by the common substitution for the Emperor's head of a symbolic bust accompanied by the legend ΙΕΡΑ CYNKΛΗΤΟC [1], by which is meant the Roman Senate, whereby the cities of the Province of Asia indicated their dependence upon the Senate, Asia having been always a Senatorial Province. M. Waddington was, I believe, the first to draw attention to the fact that this custom was peculiar to the Province of Asia, for in the neighbouring Bithynia, which was for a time also Senatorial, no trace of it exists. This peculiarity also applies to the names of local titled magistrates, for, although in Bithynia, Galatia, and Cappadocia we often meet with the names of Proconsuls or of Imperial Legati, yet we never find those of *local* municipal dignitaries, while in Lycia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, and Cilicia not even these occur, for the Imperial coins of those districts never bear magistrates' names.

These considerations, added to a well-marked similarity of fabric, form in my judgment a good and sufficient reason for the modification of the commonly-accepted order of arrangement which I have thought fit to adopt in the present work.

Acharaca (?) (Strab., 579, 649, and 650), between Tralles and Nysa. To this place Millingen (who calls it Characa, *Syll.*, p. 79) would attribute a coin of Drusus reading KAPAKI . . . . *Type*—Caduceus. But the attribution is by no means satisfactory, for Acharaca was not a distinct πόλις, but merely a village in the territory of Nysa.

Acrasus (Waddington, *As. Min.*, 60), on the upper course of the Caicus.

Imperial, with or without heads of Emperors—Trajan to Gordian. *Inscr.*, AKPACIΩTΩN. Magistrates' names with title Strategos. *Types*—KAIKOC,. River Caicus recumbent; The death of Dirke; Apollo and Marsyas, the former resting on column, the latter as a satyr standing

[1] The legends ΙΕΡΑ CYNKΛΗΤΟC, ΘΕΟΝ CYNKΛΗΤΟΝ, and the like, are so frequent on the coins of the towns of the Roman Province of Asia, especially in Lydia and Phrygia, that I have not always been careful to chronicle their occurrence.

before him; Artemis Ephesia in biga of stags; Kybele in biga drawn by lions; Dionysos; Asklepios, Hygieia, and Telesphoros; Herakles and Athena sacrificing; Hermes; ΙΕΡΑ CYNKΛΗΤΟC, etc.

Aninetus. Site uncertain. Autonomous of Imperial times. *Inscr.*, ΑΝΙΝΗCΙΟΙC, ΑΝΙΝΗCΙΩΝ ΔΗΜΟC, Head of Demos, *rev.* ΑΝΘΕCΤΙΟC ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ, Free Horse; Artemis Ephesia; Rape of Persephone (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 470).

Apollonis (Waddington, *As. Min.*, 60), on the frontiers of Mysia, half way between Pergamum and Sardes. *Imperial times*, with or without Emperor's head—Aurelius to Severus Alexander. *Inscr.*, ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΕΩΝ. Magistrates — Archon, Strategos. *Ordinary types*—ΔΗΜΟC, ΙΕΡΑ CYNΚΛΗΤΟC, ΘΕΟΝ CYNΚΛΗΤΟΝ, etc.; Kybele seated; Dionysos; River-god without name; Bust of Artemis; Stag; Demeter in serpent-car, etc.

Apollonos Hieron (Pliny, v. 29). Autonomous and *Imperial* bronze, with or without Emperor's name—Tiberius, Nero, Caracalla, and Hostilian. *Inscr.*, ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΕΡΕΙΤΩΝ, Bust of Pallas; Zeus standing; etc. Apollo in temple; ΙΕΡΑ CYNΚΛΗΤΟC, etc.

Attalia. *Imperial*—Trajan to Julia Mamaea, with or without portraits. *Inscr.*, ΑΤΤΑΛΕΑΤΩΝ. Magistrate, Strategos. *Types*—Bust of Artemis with surname ΒΟΡΕΙΤΗΝΗ, or simply ΚΟΡΗ; Artemis running with two torches; Herakles and Lion; ΙΕΡΑ CYNΚΛΗΤΟC; etc. The coins of the other Attalia in Pamphylia read ΑΤΤΑΛΕΩΝ.

Aureliopolis, between Tralles and Attalia. *Imperial* of Commodus (dedicated by the Strategos Apollonides), Caracalla, and Gordian. *Inscr.*, ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Magistrate—Strategos. *Types*—Apollo naked with bow and arrow, in biga drawn by griffins. Artemis in biga of serpents or stags. Dionysos in biga of Centaurs. ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟ. ΤΜΩ., seated female figure turreted, holding cista mystica on her knee, and crowned by Dionysos wearing the nebris. ΙΕΡΑ CYNΚΛΗΤΟC, etc.

Bagis (Waddington, *As. Min.*, 61), on the right bank of the Hermus. *Imperial times*—Nero to Saloninus. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΓΗΝΩΝ or ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΩΝ ΒΑΓΗΝΩΝ. Magistrates with titles, Archon or Stephanephoros. *Principal types*—ΕΡΜΟC, River-god Hermus; Dionysos standing; Emperor on horseback, riding over prostrate foes, and assisted by Ares and Pallas; Zeus standing, holding eagle and sceptre; Aphrodite naked standing, holding apple and mirror, at her feet three winged Erotes. Also ΔΗΜΟC; ΙΕΡΟC ΔΗΜΟC; ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ; CYNΚΛΗΤΟC; etc.

Alliance coins with Temenothyrae.

Blaundus. See Phrygia (p. 559).

Boeonus. See Boeone Aeolidis (p. 478).

Briula, in the neighbourhood of Nysa. *Imperial*, bronze with or without head of Emperor—Trajan to Aurelius. *Inscr.*, ΒΡΙΟΥΛΕΙΤΩΝ. *Chief types*—ΖΕΥC ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟC, ΗΛΙΟC, ΜΗΤΗΡ ΘΕΩΝ, in combination with figures of Zeus, Helios, and Kybele. Also ΔΗΜΟC ΒΡΙΟΥΛΕΙΤΩΝ.

Caystriani, a tribe occupying the lower valley of the Cayster. Autonomous of the first century B. C. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΥCΤΡΙΑΝΩΝ. *Types*—Head

of Apollo or Dionysos, *rev.* Winged caduceus or lyre. *Imperial* of Antoninus Pius (*Mem. Num. Rom.*, 1847).

Cilbiani (Leake, *Num. Hell. Suppl. Asia*, p. 38–9). This people occupied the upper valley of the Cayster. The coins bearing their name fall into several classes, variously inscribed ΚΙΛΒΙΑΝΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΤΩ, ΚΙΛΒΙΑΝΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΑΝΩ, ΝΕΙΚΑΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΚΙΛΒΙΑΝΩ, ΝΕΙΚΑΕΩΝ ΚΙΛΒΙΑΝΩΝ, ΚΙΛΒΙΑΝΩΝ ΚΕΑΙΤΩΝ, ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ ΚΙΛΒΙΑΝΩΝ, and ΠΕΡΓ. ΝΙΚΑΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΚΙΛΒΙΑΝΩ, concerning all which see Eckhel, iii. 99, and Kenner, *Stift St. Florian*, p. 161. *Imperial*—Augustus to Geta. *Types*—River Cayster; Artemis Ephesia; Dionysos; Aphrodite; Asklepios; ΙΕΡΑ ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΣ; ΘΕΑΝ ΡΩΜΗΝ, with others of no special interest. Magistrates—Grammateus, Archon, Strategos.

Clannuda (Waddington, *As. Min.*, 19, and *Zeit. f. Num.*, xiii. p. 15). This place was situated south of Bagis and west of Blaundus. There are small autonomous bronze coins of Roman times reading ΚΛΑΝΝΟΥΔΕΩΝ, *obv.* Heads of Hermes, Apollo, or Zeus; *rev.* Butting bull; veiled goddess (Hera?) facing; Eagle on fulmen.

Daldis. Site unknown. *Imperial*—Augustus to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΔΑΛΔΙΑΝΩΝ, with or without names of Strategos or Archon. *Chief types*—Apollo seated on rock playing lyre in temple. Artemis hunting two stags. On a medallion of Gordian is a remarkable composition, probably copied from some well known painting. It represents the three Gorgon sisters sleeping under a tree, with the winged Hypnos hovering above them, on the right Perseus approaches, and on the left is a horse (Pegasos?); in the background is a temple of Apollo (*Zeit. f. Num.*, v. 105). Simulacrum of Demeter (?) flanked by poppy and corn Kybele seated; ΙΕΡΑ ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΣ; ΔΗΜΟΣ, etc.

Dioshieron. *Imperial times*—Augustus to Gordian. *Magistrate*—ΚΟΡΒΟΥΛΩΝ or ΚΟΡΒΟΥΛΩΝΟΣ, without title, Cn. Domitius Corbulo, Roman Proconsul of Asia, A.D. 51 or 52 (Waddington, *Fastes*, p. 127), also local magistrates with titles, Strategos or Archon. *Inscr.*, ΔΙΟΣΙΕΡΕΙΤΩΝ. *Chief types*—ΚΑΥΣΤΡΟΣ, River Cayster; ΖΕΥΣ, Heads of Zeus and Nero, *rev.* ΗΡΑ, Hera standing; Zeus; Asklepios; ΔΗΜΟΣ; etc.

Gordus Julia, situate, according to Ptolemy, between the river Hermus and Mount Sipylus. *Imperial times*—Trajan to Gallienus, with or without Emperor's name. *Inscr.*, ΓΟΡΔΟΣ, ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΓΟΡΔΟΣ, ΓΟΡΔΗΝΩΝ, or ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ ΓΟΡΔΗΝΩΝ. Magistrates—Strategos, Archon, Hippikos. *Types*—Artemis Ephesia; Dionysos with kantharos; Mên; Telesphoros; River-god (Hermus?); Zeus seated; Rape of Persephone; Simulacrum of Demeter (?) flanked by poppy and corn; Demeter in serpent-car; ΑΓΩΝΟΘΕΣΙΑ in wreath; ΙΕΡΑ ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΣ; ΘΕΟΝ ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΝ; ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ; etc.

Alliance coins with Cadi Phrygiae.

Heracleia ad Sipylum. *Imperial*—Hadrian to Maximinus. *Inscr.*, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΝ or ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΝ, with addition sometimes of ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. *Types*—Hades seated; Kronos winged, holding sickle; Hygieia; etc. The coins of Heracleia ad Latmum, Ioniae, and Heracleia Salbace, Cariae, have the ethnic form ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ.

Hermocapelia, probably situate on the Hermus, whence its name (Eckhel, iii. 101). *Imperial*—Hadrian to Hostilian, Heads of Roma, ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ; the Senate, ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ; or the Emperor. *Inscr.*, ΕΡΜΟΚΑΠΗΛΙΤΩΝ. The coins said to read ΕΡΜΟΥΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ are believed by Sestini to be misread. Magistrates' names, sometimes with title Strategos. *Types*—Rape of Persephone; Kybele, etc.

Hierocaesareia, on the river Glaucus, an affluent of the Maeander. *Imperial*—Nero to Sept. Severus, with or without Emperor's head. *Inscr.*, ΙΕΡΟΚΑΙϹΑΡΕΙΑ or ΙΕΡΟΚΑΙϹΑΡΕΩΝ. *Magistrate*—ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΩ ΦΕΡΟΚΙ, Ti. Julius Ferox, Proconsul of Asia, A.D. 116–117, and local magistrates Archon, Strategos, and Stephanephoros. *Types* chiefly referring to the worship of Artemis Περσία or Περσική (Tac., *An.*, iii. 62; Paus., iii. 16. 6; v. 27. 3; vii. 6. 4), whose native name was Anaitis. ΠΕΡϹΙΚΗ, Artemis standing; Artemis slaying stag; standing beside stag; or in biga of stags; ΓΛΑΥΚΟϹ, River-god Glaucus; Perseus standing; Lighted altar (Paus., v. 27. 5), ΔΗΜΟϹ, ΙΕΡΗ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ, etc.

Hypaepa, on the southern slope of Mount Tmolus (Strab., 627), near the river Cayster. *Imperial times*—Augustus to Gallienus, usually with Emperor's name. *Inscr.*, ΥΠΑΙΠΗΝΩΝ. Magistrates—Strategos, Grammateus, Archon, Asiarch, or Stephanephoros. *Types*—ΚΑΥϹΤΡΟϹ, River Cayster; Cultus-image of Artemis Persica, or Hera, standing facing, in the attitude of the Ephesian goddess, but wearing a long cloak or veil; Apollo seated holding image of Hera; Head of Herakles; Asklepios; Dionysos; ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ, etc.

Alliance coins with Sardes.

Hyrcanis, in the Hyrcanian plain through which the river Hyllus flows into the Hermus. The place took its name from a colony of Hyrcanians from the Caspian Sea, who were afterwards mingled with some Macedonians. *Imperial coins,* with or without name of Emperor—Trajan to Philip Jun. *Inscr.*, ΥΡΚΑΝΙϹ, ΥΡΚΑΝΩΝ, or ΥΡΚΑΝΩΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ. *Magistrates*—ΑΝΘ[ΥΠΑΤΩ] ΒΕΤ[ΤΙΩ] ΠΡΟΚ[ΛΩ] and ΑΝΘΥ-[ΠΑΤΩ] ΚΥΙΗΤΩ, the Proconsuls Vettius, Proculus, circ. A. D. 112, and Avidius Quietus in Hadrian's time; also local magistrates, Strategos and Stephanephoros. *Types*—Rape of Persephone; Demeter in serpent-car; River-god ΠΙΔΑϹΟϹ recumbent beneath a tree, and resting on shield. Others refer to the cultus of Dionysos; Artemis; Asklepios; ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ, etc.

Maeonia (Waddington, *As. Min.*, 65), midway between Philadelphia and the Hermus, in the volcanic district called κατακεκαυμένη. *Imperial times*—Nero to Etruscilla. Heads of Emperor, the Senate, ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ, ΔΗΜΟϹ, Zeus Olympios, and bearded Herakles. *Inscr.*, ΜΑΙΟΝΩΝ, ΜΑΙΩΝΩΝ, ΜΑΙΟΝΙΑ, etc.; ΖΕΥϹ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟϹ. Magistrates—Strategos, Archon, Stephanephoros. *Types*—Pallas; Aphrodite standing; Omphale standing, clad in lion's skin, and holding club of Herakles; Dionysos in biga of Centaurs; Dionysos and Ariadne in biga of panthers; Infant Zeus seated on throne, attended by three Corybantes.

Magnesia ad Sipylum. Autonomous bronze coins of the second and first centuries B. C.

Head of city, turreted.	ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ ΣΙΠΥΛΟΥ Zeus standing, holding eagle and sceptre Æ ·8
Head of bearded Herakles.	„ „ Pallas standing, holding Nike . . . . Æ ·85
Head of Zeus.	„ „ Omphalos with serpent twined round it . . Æ ·55

Imperial—Augustus to Salonina. *Inscr.*, ΜΑΓΝΗCΙΑ, ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ CΙΠΥΛΟΥ, ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΑΠΟ CΙΠΥΛΟΥ, ΜΑΓΝΗΤΕC ΑΠΟ C., etc. Magistrates—Asiarch, Hiereus, Strategos, Hippikos. *Types*—ΜΑΡΚΟC ΤΥΛΛΙΟC ΚΙΚΕΡΩΝ, Bare head of the younger Cicero, Proconsul of Asia shortly after his Consulship, B. C. 30. ΕΡΜΟC, River Hermus. CΙΠΥΛΟC, Bust of Mount Sipylus. ΗΡΑC. ΖΕΥC ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟC. Kybele enthroned or in biga of lions. ΕΙΡΗΝΗ CΕΒΑCΤΗ (Pax Augusta), ΘΕΑΝ ΡΩΜΗΝ, ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC, ΘΕΟΝ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΝ, ΙΕΡΟC ΔΗΜΟC, with many others of no special interest. *Games*—ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΑ, ΑΛΕ[ΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ], ΑΝΤΩΝ[ΙΝΙΑΝΑ?] and ΕΝΜΟΝΙΔΕΙΑ, the last peculiar to this city. It is possible, however, that the word does not refer to games so called, but to the place of their celebration, *ἐν* Μονιδείᾳ. Cf. *ἐν* Κοδριγαῖς on coins of Tarsus.

Alliance coins with Smyrna.

Mastaura, situate on a small tributary of the Maeander called the Chrysorrhoas in a valley of Mount Messogis. *Imperial times*—Tiberius to Valerian, with or without Emperors' heads. *Inscr.*, ΜΑCΤΑΥΡΑ or ΜΑCΤΑΥΡΕΙΤΩΝ. Magistrates, sometimes with title ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΤΗC ΠΑΝΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ. *Types*—Amazon on horseback, with Carian double axe over her shoulder; Leto carrying her two children; Artemis with two torches in biga drawn by humped bulls; ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC, etc.

Mosteni, in the Hyrcanian Plain. *Imperial*, with heads of Zeus, Demeter, or Emperor — Claudius to Salonina. *Inscr.*, ΜΟCΤΗΝΩΝ, ΜΟCΤΗΝΩΝ ΛΥΔΩΝ, or ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΩΝ ΜΟCΤΗΝΩΝ and ΜΟCCΗΝΩΝ, Magistrates—Archon and Strategos. The most remarkable type is an Amazon on horseback, with a bipennis on her shoulder, and an altar and a cypress tree in front. On a coin in the Munich Cabinet Hermes seizes the horse by the bridle (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 387). Other *types* are Bipennis, Head of Demeter, Ear of corn, ΔΗΜΟC, ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ, ΘΕΟΝ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΝ, etc.

Nacrasa, in the north of Lydia, on the road from Thyatira to Pergamum. *Imperial times*—Heads of Senate, ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC and ΘΕΟΝ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΝ; Bearded Herakles; or Emperors Domitian to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΝΑΚΡΑCΕΙΤΩΝ or ΝΑΚΡΑCΕΩΝ. Magistrates sometimes with title Strategos. *Predominant types*—Artemis Ephesia; Kybele enthroned; Serpent rising from altar, etc.

Nysa, on the southern slope of Mount Messogis, north of the Maeander, was originally founded by a Spartan named Athymbros. The name of the town was changed from Athymbra to Nysa in the reign of Antiochus I. after Nysa, one of his wives. The only silver coins of Nysa are

cistophori (tetradrachms and drachms) of the usual types, with the letters NY or NYΣA in the field, and bearing the dates IE and KΓ (15 and 23) of the era of the Province of Asia reckoned from B.C. 133.

The autonomous bronze coins range from circ. B.C. 280 to Roman times. *Inscr.*, NYΣAEΩN. *Types*—Heads of young Dionysos; Hades and Kore jugate; and of Eirene, with legend EIPHNH, *rev.* Dionysos standing; Rape of Persephone; Apollo standing, etc.

Imperial—Augustus to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, NYCAEΩN. Magistrates without titles or with those of ΓPA[MMATEYC] or IEPEYC. *Divinities*—Zeus ΠAOYTOΛOΓHC (Eckhel, ii. 587), Apollo ΠATPΩOC, KOPH, ΔIONYCOC, KAMAPEITHC, an epithet of the god Μήν, clearly connected with the Phoenician Qamar (Arabic قَمَر), the Moon, who is represented either standing holding patera and sceptre, or seated sideways on a horse. AΘYMBPOC, the Oekist, EIPHNH, CYNKΛHTOC, IEPA CYNKΛHTOC, etc. A bull borne to the sacrifice on the shoulders of six naked ephebi, an interesting type which is explained by a passage of Strabo (xiv. 1. 44), as a sacrifice celebrated annually in honour of Pluto at the village of Acharaca near Nysa, where stood the Plutonium. Dionysos as an infant seated in a cornucopiae. This god is said by Apollodorus (iii. 4. 3) to have been brought to Nysa by Hermes soon after his birth. *Games*—ΘEOΓAMIA OIKOYMENIKA, or the Epithalamia of Hades and Persephone.

Alliance coins with Ancyra and Ephesus.

Philadelphia, one of the most important cities of Lydia, was founded by Attalus Philadelphos. It stood on the north-west side of Mount Tmolus, near the river Cogamus. Autonomous bronze of the second and first centuries B.C. *Inscr.*, ΦIΛAΔEΛΦEΩN, Bust of Artemis; *rev.* Apollo seated or standing with lyre. *Magistrate*—APXIEPEYΣ. *Imperial*, with head of ΔHMOC, IEPA CYNKΛHTOC, or the Emperor—Augustus to Valerian. *Inscr.*, ΦIΛAΔEΛΦEΩN or ΦΛABI. ΦIΛAΔEΛΦEΩN, often with addition of NEΩKOPΩN, with or without names of Archon or Strategos; and in one instance of Curators EΠIMEΛHΘ[ENTΩN] on a coin of Vespasian (Hermes, viii. 229.) *Types*—ZEYC KOPYΦAIOC; ΠHΓH, a Fountain nymph; Coiled serpent on the back of a horse; Herakles and the Hydra; Amazon standing holding image of Artemis; Isis standing or seated with infant Harpokrates on her arm; Hermes carrying infant Dionysos; Hermes dragging a Ram; Aphrodite naked in temple, arranging her hair and holding a mirror before her; Agonistic table with urns, etc.

Alliance coins with Ephesus, Smyrna, and Oresteium, the last town not otherwise known. *Inscr.*, ORECTEINΩN ΦIΛAΔEΛΦ., etc. OMONOIA.

Saettae. This city occupied the territory between the rivers Hermus and Hyllus. *Imperial coins*, without or with heads of Emperors—Hadrian to Salonina. *Inscr.*, CAITTHNΩN. Magistrate, sometimes, Archon. *Types*—IEPA CYNKΛHTOC, IEPA BOYΛH, and ΔHMOC, EPMOC or YΛΛOC, Rivers Hermus and Hyllus; ZEYC ΠATPIOC, Head of Zeus; AZIOTTHNOC, a local name of the god Mên, written round his head; Mên standing between the two rivers recumbent; Apollo standing resting on column or holding lyre; Isis; Kybele enthroned; Dionysos and panther; Herakles standing, etc.

Sardes, the ancient capital of the kingdom of Lydia, was situated at the foot of Mount Tmolus on the banks of the Pactolus, a small tributary of the Hermus. The early electrum, gold, and silver coinage of the Lydian kings already described (p. 545) was issued from this mint. Under Persian rule it is possible that gold darics and silver sigli may have been struck there, but of this we have no proof.

Second and First centuries B.C.

The earliest coins which can with certainty be assigned to Sardes are **cistophori** of the second century B.C., with the letters ΣΑΡ in the field of the reverse. To this age we may also attribute the rare tetradrachm described by Imhoof (*Mon. Gr.*, Pl. G. 23).

Head of young Herakles in lion's skin.	ΣΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ Zeus Laodikeus standing . . . . . Æ 236 grs.

The autonomous bronze coins are numerous. *Inscr.*, ΣΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ. Among the predominant *types* are heads of Apollo, Bearded Herakles, Dionysos, and Artemis; *rev.* Club; Zeus Laodikeus standing; Apollo standing; Horned Lion with spear in mouth; Pallas standing, etc.

Imperial—Augustus to Saloninus, without or with Emperor's head. *Inscr.*, CAPΔIANΩN. Magistrates, Anthypatos, ΓΑΙΩ ΑΣΙΝΝΙΩ ΠΟΛΛΙΩΙ ΑΝΥΘΠΑΤΩ, C. Asinius Pollio, Proconsul A.D. 37–38; ΕΠΙ ΜΑΡΚΕΛΛΟΥ ΤΟ Β., T. Clodius Eprius Marcellus, A.D. 70–73, and ΕΠΙ [ΠΟ]ΥΒΛΙ ΤΟΥΛΛΟΥ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΥ, Publicius or Publilius Tullus, between A.D. 102 and 114; also local Magistrates, Grammateus, Archon, Strategos, Archiereus megas, and Asiarch. Municipal titles, Neokoros, Metropolis, and ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΟC. *Games*—KOINON ACIAC, KOPAIA AKTIA, ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΙΑ, CEBHPEIA, XPYCANΘEINA, probably so called after the colour of the flowers of which the Victor's wreath was composed. *Chief types*—ΘΕΑ PΩMH, Roma seated. CAPΔIC, Bust of City. TMΩΛOC, Head of Mount Tmolus. ZEYC ΛYΔIOC, Bust of Lydian Zeus. EPMOC, River Hermus. MHN ACKHNOC, Bust of Mên (cf. *Journ. Hell. Stud.*, iv. 417, and concerning the various epithets of the god Mên, Le Bas-Waddington, *Inscr. d'As. Min.*, No. 668). CAPΔIC ACIAC ΛYΔIAC ΕΛΛΑΔOC MHTPOΠOΛIC, Veiled head of city turreted, *rev.* Rape of Persephone. ΠΑΦIH CAPΔIANΩN, Temple of the Paphian Aphrodite; Agonistic table; Triptolemos in serpent-car; Demeter with ears of corn standing opposite Asiatic effigy of Persephone; Mên standing; Silenos standing with infant Dionysos on his arm in the attitude of the Hermes of Praxiteles; Omphale.

Alliance coins with Ephesus, Pergamum, Hierapolis Phrygiae, Hypaepa, Side, and Smyrna.

Silandus. *Imperial times*—Domitian to Caracalla, with or without Emperor's head. *Inscr.*, CIΛANΔEΩN. Magistrates—Archon, Strategos, Archiereus. *Chief types*—IEPA CYNKΛHTOC; Mên standing; Effigy of Demeter or Persephone; Dionysos riding on panther; Hephaestos forging helmet attended by Pallas. EPMOC, River Hermus recumbent, before him, on a coin of Commodus, is a mountain-nymph seen behind a rock, she grasps the trunk of a tree and holds a pedum; Silenos stand-

ing beside ass. The worship of Silenos at this city points, perhaps, to the derivation of the name Silandus.

Tabala. *Imperial times*—Trajan to Gordian, usually with Emperors' heads. *Inscr.*, ΤΑΒΑΛΕΩΝ. Magistrates—Strategos, Archon. *Chief types*—ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ; ΕΡΜΟϹ, River Hermus; Artemis Ephesia; Kybele seated; Amazon on horseback.

Thyateira, on the river Lycus. The earliest coins of this city appear to be **cistophori** of the usual types, but bearing in the field of the reverse the letters ΘΥΑ and ΒΑ ΕΥ, standing for ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΜΕΝΟΥΣ (Imhoof, *Die Münzen der Dynastie von Pergamon*, Pl. IV. 1–4). There are also bronze coins of the second century B.C.

Head of Apollo. | ΘΥΑΤΕΙΡΗΝΩΝ Tripod in wreath. Æ ·85

Imperial, with or without Emperors' names—Augustus to Valerian Jun. *Inscr.*, ΘΥΑΤΕΙΡΗΝΩΝ or ΘΥΑΤΕΙΡΑ. Magistrates—Anthypatos, ΑΝΘΥ. ΦΟΥϹΚΩ, Fuscus, Proconsul of Asia between A.D. 98 and 102; ΑΝΘΥ. ΠΟϹΤΟ[ΥΜΕΙΝ]Ω, Fabius Postuminus, before A.D. 112; ΕΠΙ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΥ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΥ, Hadrianus before A.D. 114 (Waddington, *Fastes*, pp. 169, 177, 179). Local Magistrates, Strategos (sometimes with title ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟϹ) and Hippikos. *Games*—ΑΥΓΟΥϹΤΕΙΑ, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΑ, ΠΥΘΙΑ ΟΛΥΜΠ[Ι]Α. *Chief types*—ΘΥΑΤΕΙΡΑ; ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ; River Lycus recumbent; Selene holding two torches; Amazon; Bipennis; Apollo; Bust of Serapis, *rev.* Serpent Agathodaemon; Young male divinity naked, holding bipennis and branch; Hephaestos forging helmet, Pallas standing before him; Demeter standing, holding long torch, poppy, and corn; ΒΟΡΕΙΤΗΝΗ Head of Artemis (see Eckhel, iii. 121); Amphion and Zethos binding Dirke to bull (the famous Farnese group), etc.

Alliance coins with Smyrna.

Thyessus. *Imperial time* (?), without Emperor's head. *Inscr.*, ΘΥΕΣΣΕΩΝ. *Type*—Spear-head (Eckhel, iii. 123).

Tmolus. This town stood on the mountain of the same name.

Imperial—M. Aurelius Caesar, Sabina and Faustina, also without name of Emperor. *Inscr.*, ΤΜΩΛΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types*—ΤΜΩΛΟϹ, Bearded bust of Mount Tmolus; Omphale with Club of Herakles; Apollo; Eros; Artemis, huntress; Female simulacrum facing, wearing modius. Magistrate, Strategos. Cf. Aureliopolis.

Tomara. *Imperial times*—Commodus, with or without head of Emperor.

Inscr., ΤΟΜΑΡΗΝΩΝ. *Types*—ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ; Rape of Persephone. Head of Herakles, *rev.* Lion; River-god ΚΙϹϹΟϹ.

Tralles, a flourishing city on the southern slope of Mount Messogis.

It was one of the chief mints of the **cistophori** in western Asia Minor. The cistophori of Tralles, with their halves and quarters, range in date from the earlier part of the second century down to B.C. 48. They are distinguished by the letters ΤΡΑΛ in the field of the reverse to the left of

the serpents, and by a changing symbol on the right. Above the bow-case are magistrates' names or monograms, and on the later series the names of the Roman Proconsuls of Asia in Latin characters, T. AMPI. T. F. PROCOS., T. Ampius Balbus (B.C. 58–57); C. FABI. M. F. PROCOS., C. Fabius [Hadrianus] (B.C. 57–56); PVLCHER PROCOS., C. Claudius Pulcher (B.C. 55–54); and C. FAN. PONT. PR[aetor], C. Fannius (B.C. 49–48). The bronze coins of Tralles before Roman times are sometimes inscribed ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ or ΑΝΤ in place of ΤΡΑΛΛΙΑΝΩΝ, proving that the city bore for a time the names of Seleucia and Antiochia (Sestini, *Class. gen.*, p. 114). *Imperial times*—Augustus to Domitian, with *inscr.*, ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΩΝ or ΤΡΑΛΛΙΑΝΩΝ ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΩΝ (see Le Bas-Waddington, *Inscr. d'As. Min.*, 600 *a*), and from Nero to Saloninus, with ΤΡΑΛΛΙΑΝΩΝ, usually with addition of ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ or ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΤΩΝ CΕΒΑCΤΩΝ, sometimes without Emperor's head, and *inscr.*, ΤΡΑΛΛΙΑΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΟC. Magistrates—Grammateus, Strategos. *Chief types*—ΙΕΡΟC ΔΗΜΟC and ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC; ZΕΥC ΛΑΡΑCΙΟC or ΔΙΟC ΛΑΡΑCΙΟΥ, referring to the cultus of Zeus Larasios, the principal divinity of Tralles, probably named after a neighbouring village called Larasa (Le Bas-Waddington, *op. cit.*, No. 604). ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ ΗΛΙΟC or ΗΛΙΟC CΕΒΑCΤΟC, Bust of Helios. ΠΥΘΙΟC or ΛΥΔΙΟC, figures of the Pythian or of the Lydian Apollo; Dionysos and Ariadne, or Dionysos and Apollo playing lyre, seated side by side in car drawn by a panther and a goat, on the goat's back a small Eros is playing the double flute; Helios in quadriga; Rape of Persephone; Hekate triformis. ΔΙΟC ΓΟΝΑΙ[ΟΥ], Infant Zeus sleeping on Mount Ida, above, an eagle with wings outspread; Amaltheia seated, suckling the infant Zeus, around three Corybantes dancing and beating their shields. For numerous other types of less interest, e.g. ΤΥΧΗ, etc., see Mionnet. *Games*—ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ, ΠΥΘΙΑ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ, ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΑΥΓΟΥCΤΕΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, usually with agonistic table for type.

Alliance coins with Pergamum, Ephesus, Laodiceia ad Lycum Phrygiae, Smyrna, Side, and Synnada.

Chronology of the Coinage of Lydia.

As the coinage of Lydia belongs almost wholly to Imperial times, it will be sufficient to recapitulate the few cities which have left us numismatic monuments of an earlier date. These are the following:—

	Before Darius	2nd and 1st cent. B.C.	Imperial
Caystriani	...	Æ	Æ
Clannuda	...	Æ	
Magnesia	...	Æ	Æ
Nysa	...	Ar cist. Æ	Æ
Philadelphia	...	Æ	Æ
Sardes	El. Ar. Ar	Ar Ar cist. Æ	Æ
Thyateira	...	Ar cist. Æ	Æ
Tralles	...	Ar cist. Æ	Æ

PHRYGIA.

The coins of this province deserve a more careful investigation than they have hitherto received, for, although almost entirely of Imperial times, they are more than usually interesting, both from the mythological and the geographical standpoints. There are numerous names and epithets of divinities which are met with only on the coins of Phrygia; others illustrate Greek myths of Phrygian origin. The frequent occurrence of the names of rivers is also of the highest importance for the determination of the sites of towns.

Accilaeum. *Imperial* of Gordian. *Inscr.*, ΑΚΚΙΛΑΕΩΝ. *Types*—Mên; Tyche; Nike stephanephoros (*Num. Chron.*, viii. 14).

Acmonia (Waddington, *As. Min.*, p. 5). Autonomous bronze of the first century B. C.

Head of Pallas.	ΑΚΜΟΝΕΩΝ Eagle on fulmen, wings spread, between two stars. Magistrate's name . . . . . Æ ·9
Head of Zeus.	„ Asklepios standing. Magistrate's name . . . . Æ ·75

Imperial—Tiberius to Salonina, with the head of the Emperor; ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ, ΙΕΡΟC ΔΗΜΟC, ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ, etc. *Inscr.*, ΑΚΜΟΝΕΩΝ, sometimes with ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, rarely ΑΚΜΟΝΩΝ, or ΑΚΜΟΝΕΙC. Magistrates—Archon, Neokoros, Grammateus, and Hiereia. The *prevailing types* refer to the cultus of Hermes, who is represented standing, holding purse and caduceus, with ram beside him; of Artemis as huntress, with stag, and sometimes small figure of Nike, beside her; of Zeus seated, with owl beside him. There is also a River-god, probably the Maeander; Kybele seated; Asklepios and Hygieia; Zeus seated, facing, with two giants before him (*Z. f. N.*, xiii. Pl. IV. 13); Dionysos in biga of panthers, or riding on panther, or standing naked holding kantharos; Amaltheia suckling infant Zeus, around three Curetes; Artemis Ephesia; Emperor on horseback, galloping towards mountain Dindymus(?), on which stand two figures (Nemeses?), while at its foot is a recumbent River-god, the Maeander (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, 392).

Aezani (Waddington, *As. Min.*, 8), near the sources of the Rhyndacus, on the borders of Bithynia. *Imperial*—Augustus to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΑΙΖΑΝΕΙΤΩΝ. Magistrates, sometimes Strategos, Archon, Neokoros, and Stephanephoros. *Chief types*—Zeus aëtophoros; Kybele; Hekate; Artemis Ephesia; the Dioskuri; and, under Hadrian, a River-god, probably the Rhyndacus, holding an infant in his arms. Also ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ, ΘΕΟC or ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC, ΙΕΡΟC ΔΗΜΟC, ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ, and the local Senate ΑΙΖΑΝ ΓΕΡΟΥCΙΑ (*Z. f. N.*, xii. 340).

Alliance coins with Cadi under Domitian, *inscr.*, ΔΗΜΟC ΑΙΖΑΝΕΙΤΩΝ, ΔΗΜΟC ΚΑΔΟΗΝΩΝ.

Alia. *Imperial*—Trajan to Gordian. Heads of Emperors or of ΔΗΜΟC, ΒΟΥΛΗ, or CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC. *Inscr.*, ΑΛΙΗΝΩΝ. Magistrates, Asiarch and Aitesamenos (ΑΙΤΗCΑΜΕΝΟΥ ΦΡΟΥΓΙ, Hermes, ix. 493), sometimes with dedicatory *inscr.*, ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ. *Types*—Mên (Askaenos) standing or on

horseback; Artemis, huntress; Dionysos standing; Apollo standing; Tetrastyle temple, etc. (*Num. Chron.*, iii. 98, viii. 15).

Amorium. Autonomous bronze of the first century B.C., and *Imperial*—Augustus to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΑΜΟΡΙΑΝΩΝ. Magistrate without title or with that of Archon. *Types* referring to the cultus of Zeus, Apollo, and of an Asiatic mother-goddess resembling Artemis Ephesia; Demeter in biga drawn by serpents; the Nemeses; Herakles and the Keryneian stag. Also ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ, ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ, and ΙΕΡΑ ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΣ. For a short time in the reign of Augustus (circ. B.C. 14) Amorium appears to have borne the name **Vipsania**, in honour of M. Vipsanius Agrippa. *Inscr.*, ΟΥΕΙΨΑΝΙΩΝ or ΟΥΙΨΑΝΙΩΝ. Head of Caius Caesar, *rev.* Eagle (Leake, *Num. Hell. Suppl. Asia*, p. 108).

Ancyra, probably situate close to the source of the river Macestus. *Imperial*—Nero to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΑΝΚΥΡΑΝΩΝ, ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ ΑΝΚΥΡΑΝΩΝ, or ΑΓΚΥΡΑΝΩΝ. Magistrates, Anthypatos, ΟΥΟΛΑΣΕΝΝΑ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΩ, Volasenna Proconsul of Asia A.D. 62–63 (Waddington, *Fastes*, p. 135). Local Magistrates, Archon, Aitesamenos, Ephoros, Hiereus, Archiereus, Stephanephoros, Neokoros. *Chief types*—ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ, ΙΕΡΑ ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΣ, ΘΕΟΝ ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΝ. Zeus standing, holding anchor and spear. The anchor (*ἄγκυρα*) on coins of this city is that which King Midas found, and which in the time of Pausanias (i. 4) was still to be seen in the temple of Zeus (Waddington, *As. Min.*, p. 10). Kybele seated; Asiatic Artemis; Amazon on horseback; Hekate triformis, etc.

Alliance coins with Nysa in Lydia. *Inscr.*, ΑΝΚΥΡΑΝΩΝ ΝΥΣΑΕΩΝ.

Apameia, surnamed *ἡ Κιβωτός*, or 'the Ark,' founded by Antiochus and named after his mother Apameia, was situate in the vicinity of Celaenae, on the torrent Marsyas, just below its source (Waddington, *As. Min.*, p. 11). The town rapidly rose to great commercial importance, and became in the second century B.C. one of the principal cistophoric mints. In Strabo's time it had become the second great emporium of the Roman province of Asia, Ephesus being the first. The **cistophori** of Apameia are of the usual types, but distinguished by the letters ΑΠΑ, a magistrate's name, and the double flute of Marsyas as a symbol. The following names of Roman Proconsuls of Asia and of Cilicia, when Phrygia happened to be attached to that Province, also occur. C. Fabius (B.C. 57–56), P. Lentulus, Proconsul of Cilicia (B.C. 56–53), Ap. Claud. Pulcher (B.C. 55–54), M. Tullius Cicero, Proconsul of Cilicia (B.C. 51–50), and C. Fannius (B.C. 49–48). There are also autonomous bronze coins from the second century B.C.

Head of Pallas.

ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ Eagle flying between the pilei of the Dioskuri, surmounted by stars; beneath, Maeander pattern and magistrate's name in genitive case, with patronymic . Æ 1·2 and ·95

Head of Zeus.

ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ Asiatic goddess (Hera?), veiled; magistrate's name, with patronymic . . . . . Æ ·75

Imperial—Augustus to Saloninus. *Inscr.*, ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ, ΑΠΑΜΕΙΣ, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΦΡΥΓΙΑΣ, or ΑΠΑΜΕΙΑΣ, sometimes with addition of ΠΡΟΣ ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡΟΝ. Magistrates, Anthypatos. ΕΠΙ ΜΑΡΙΟΥ ΚΟΡΔΟΥ,

Marius Cordus, Proconsul of Asia A.D. 51 or 52; ΕΠΙ Μ. ΟΥΕΤΤΙΟΥ ΝΙΓΡΟΥ, M. Vettius Niger, under Nero; ΕΠΙ ΠΛΑΝΚΙΟΥ ΟΥΑΡΟΥ, M. Plancius Varus, A.D. 79 (Waddington, *Fastes*, pp. 132, 151). Local Magistrates, Agonothetes, Panegyriarch, Archiereus, Grammateus. *Remarkable inscriptions or types*—ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ; ΜΑΡϹΥΑϹ, Satyr Marsyas playing double flute; ΚΙΒΩΤΩΝ (or ΚΙΒΤΩΤΟΙ (?), ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ ΜΑΡϹΥΑϹ, River Marsyas recumbent in cavern beneath rocks and towers, he holds double flute and cornucopiae (cf. Strab., 577, and Xen., *Anab.*, i. 2, 8); Pallas seated, playing the double flute, her face reflected in the water of a fountain (*Num. Zeit.*, 1884, p. 289), at her feet, on a lofty rock, is the Satyr Marsyas with extended arms. ΚΕΛΑΙΝΟϹ, Bust of Kelainos, probably the mythical Oekist of the city, of which the old name was Celaenae. ΖΕΥϹ ΚΕΛΕΝΕΥϹ, Head of Zeus Kelaineus. ΑΠΑΜΕΙΑ, Bust of City; *rev.* ϹΩΤΕΙΡΑ, Hekate triformis. ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡΟϹ, River Maeander, into which the Marsyas flowed, in the suburbs of the city; Aphrodite naked facing.

Fig. 316.

A chest or ark (κιβωτός), inscribed ΝΩΕ, floating on water; within it are two figures, and standing beside it a male and female figure; on the top of the chest, a raven, and above, a dove carrying an olive-branch. (Fig. 316.) This remarkable type, which occurs on coins of Severus, Macrinus, and Philip Sen., evidently embodies the legend of the Noachian deluge, which may have been grafted upon the story of the flood of Deukalion by the Jewish or Christian element in the population of the city. (See Madden, *Num. Chron.*, 1866, p. 207 sqq.) Lion walking, above, cista mystica, in front, thyrsos; Goddess, resembling Artemis Ephesia, surrounded by four River-gods, inscribed ΜΑΙ, ΜΑΡ, ΟΡ or ΟΒΡ, Maeander, Marsyas, Orgas, and Obrimas. (Fig. 317.)

Alliance coins with Ephesus.

Fig. 317.

Appia (Waddington, *As. Min.*, 13). *Imperial*—Trajan to Otacilia, wit or without portraits. *Inscr.*, ΑΠΠΙΑΝΩΝ. Magistrates, Archon, Strategos, Grammateus, and Neokoros. *Types*—Caduceus; Dionysos standing; Zeus standing, holding eagle and sceptre; City seated between Tyche and military figure, who crowns her; River-god recumbent; ΒΟΥΛΗ, Veiled head of the Council, etc. (*Num. Chron.*, viii. 16; Fox, II. 142).

Attuda, at or near Ipsili Hissar, in the extreme south-west corner of Phrygia Pacatiana (*Journ. Hell. Stud.*, iv. 404). In the territory of this town was the temple of Μὴν Κάρου mentioned by Strabo (p. 579). The surname Karou is doubtless derived from the site of the temple on the frontiers of Caria (Le Bas-Waddington, *Inscr.*, vol. iii. Part i. p. 216).

Like Aphrodisias and Plarasa in Caria, Attuda issued silver drachms in the second century B. C.

Silver Drachms. Second century B.C.

Head of city, turreted. (*Num. Chron.*, viii. 17.)	ΑΤΤΟΥΔΕΩΝ Apollo naked, leaning on column . . . . Æ 53 grs.

Imperial times, with or without Emperor's head—Augustus to Salonina. *Inscr.*, ΑΤΤΟΥΔΕΩΝ, often with magistrate's name, sometimes preceded by ΔΙΑ, instead of ΕΠΙ. Among the magistrates' titles that of ΙΕΡΕΙΑ should be mentioned. It occurs also at Acmonia, Eucarpia, and Prymnessus in Phrygia, and at Smyrna in Ionia. Another remarkable magistrate's title is ΥΙΟC ΠΟΛΕΩC on coins of Trajan. Divinities, etc. ΜΗΝ ΚΑΡΟΥ, the god Mên Karou, who was worshipped both in Caria and in Phrygia; Altar of the god Mên, on which are two pine-cones, etc.; Kybele standing between lions; Asiatic Artemis (Ephesia?); Altar beside a tree; Amazon on horseback; Leto carrying her two children; Apollo standing; ΔΗΜΟC; ΒΟΥΛΗ, etc. Dedicatory formula ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ on some specimens.

Alliance coins with Trapezopolis in Caria, and Eumenia in Phrygia.

Beudos vetus (*Num. Chron.*, viii. 18), about five miles from Synnada on the road to Galatia (Livy, xxxviii. 15). *Imperial*—Hadrian. ΒΕΥΔΗΝΩΝ ΠΑΛΑΙΩΝ, Apollo with lyre and branch; Mên standing; Demeter standing.

Blaundus (Waddington, *As. Min.*, 62) was probably situated at the modern Suleimanli, close to the Lydian frontier, on an affluent of the Maeander, which we learn from its coins was called the Hippurias. Autonomous of the second and first centuries B. C. *Inscr.*, ΜΑΑΥΝΔΕΩΝ, Heads of Zeus, Apollo, Artemis, etc., *rev.* Eagle and Caduceus; Hermes standing; Bow and Quiver, etc. *Imperial times*, with or without Emperor's head—Nero to Valerian. *Inscr.*, ΒΛΑΥΝΔΕΩΝ or ΒΛΑΥΝΔΕΩΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, indicating a claim to Macedonian origin. Magistrate, Proconsul of Asia, Ti. Catius C. Silius Italicus, shortly after A. D. 77, without title Anthypatos, and local magistrates, without title, or with those of Archon or Strategos. *Chief types*—ΙΠΠΟΥΡΙΟC, River-god; Apollo Kitharoedos; Herakles slaying the three-headed Geryon, who holds up a wheel in one

hand, around him lie the oxen; Herakles attacking the lion; ΡΩΜΗ, the goddess Roma standing bare-headed, resting on sceptre, with one foot on rock; Amazon on horseback, with bipennis over shoulder; ΔΗΜΟC; ΙЄΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC; ΘЄΟΝ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΝ; etc. (*Num. Chron.*, vii. 11; viii. 7; *Rev. Num.*, 1852; Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, 384).

Bria, an old Phrygo-Thracian word, meaning 'town' (*Journ. Hell. Stud.*, v. 406), was the name of a place in Phrygia Pacatiana, erroneously called Briana by Hierocles. *Imperial*—Severus and Domna. *Inscr.*, ΒΡΙΑΝΩΝ. Magistrate, Strategos. *Types*—Serapis; Isis (*Num. Chron.*, vii. 18); The Dioskuri beside their horses; Tyche (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 394).

Bruzus (*Bull. Corr. Hell.*, vi. 503). *Imperial*—Antoninus Pius to Gordian, with or without portraits. *Inscr.*, ΒΡΟΥΖΟC or ΒΡΟΥΖΗΝΩΝ. Magistrate's name without title, rarely with dedicatory formula ΑΝЄΘΗΚ[ЄΝ]. *Types*—Zeus seated, at his feet, on coins of Maximinus, are two giants hurling rocks (*Mion. Suppl.*, vii. Pl. XII. 2); Poseidon striking with trident; Asklepios; Hygieia; Demeter in biga drawn by serpents; Wingless Nike on globe; Tyche; Hermes; Dionysos; Eagle (*Num. Chron.*, viii. 40; Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 394).

Cadi (*Num. Chron.*, viii. 19), on the Hermus, near its source, on the frontiers of Phrygia and Mysia. *Imperial*—Claudius to Gallienus, with or without portraits. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΔΟΗΝΩΝ. Magistrates—Archon, Panegyristes, Strategos, Stephanephoros. *Games*—ΑΥΓΟΥCΤЄΙΑ. *Types*—ΙЄΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC, ΔΗΜΟC, ΙЄΡΟC ΔΗΜΟC, ΙЄΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ. Zeus leaning on sceptre, and holding a *cadus* or small barrel (Waddington, *As. Min.*, 15), or else a bird; ЄΡΜΟC, Hermus recumbent; ΒΑCΙΛЄΥC ΜΙΔΑC, Head of King Midas; Effigy of Asiatic goddess, with supports, etc.; Asklepios and Hygieia; Hermes; Dionysos; Herakles, etc.

Alliance coins with Aezani, and with Gordus Julia.

Ceretepa, called also Diocaesareia, was probably situated at the place called *Kayadibi*, in southern Phrygia, on the banks of a small lake. *Imperial*—Plotina to Severus, with or without portraits. *Inscr.*, ΚЄΡЄ-ΤΑΠЄΩΝ or ΔΙΟΚΑΙCΑΡЄΩΝ ΚЄΡЄΤΑΠЄΩΝ. Magistrates—Strategos and Neokoros, sometimes preceded by ΠΑΡΑ, instead of ЄΠΙ. *Types*—ΔΗΜΟC; Kybele; Tyche; Head of Herakles; Zeus standing; Head of Serapis; Bow in case, club, and lion's skin. ΑΥΛΙΝΔΗΝΟC, River-god or Lake (?).

Alliance coins with Hierapolis.

Cibyra. This city, which stood on a branch of the river Indus, on the borders of Lycia, was the chief of a confederation of four towns governed by a tyrant. The last of these tyrants, Moagetes, was put down by Murena in B. C. 84, and Cibyra was then attached to Phrygia. The coinage of Phrygia before B. C. 84 consisted of silver tetradrachms and drachms of the cistophoric standard, and small bronze pieces. Among the names of the dynasts of Cibyra which we meet with on the coins are ΜΟΑΓЄ . . ., ΙΑΓΟΑC, ΟΓΩΛΛΙC, ΟCΙΡ . . ., etc.

Helmeted male head. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LX. 6.)	ΚΙΒΥΡΑΤΩΝ Galloping horseman with couched spear. Various symbols, and Magistrates' names, among which, on a drachm at Munich is ΜΟΑΓΕ . Æ Tetradr. 196 grs. Æ Drachm 49 grs.
Id.	„ Gibbous bull in incuse square . . . . . Æ ·4
Id.	Κ—Ι Eagle with wings closed . Æ ·4

For other varieties, see Imhoof (*Mon. Gr.*, p. 396), and *Zeit. f. Num.*, i. 330.

Imperial—Augustus to Gallienus. Head of Emperor, or of ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ, ΒΟΥΛΗ, ΔΗΜΟϹ or ΚΙΒΥΡΑ. *Inscr.*, ΚΙΒΥΡΑΤΩΝ or ΚΑΙϹΑΡΕΩΝ ΚΙΒΥΡΑΤΩΝ. Magistrates—Strategos and Archiereus. Era dating from A. D. 23, when Tiberius restored the city after an earthquake. *Games*—ΠΥΘΙΑ. *Types*—A large wicker basket, the name of which may have been identical with that of the town, cf. *κίβυσις*, *κύβισις*, *κίββα*, etc. (Waddington, *As. Min.*, 19.) It occurs frequently also as a symbol, in conjunction with other types, e.g. borne on the heads of various divinities. Amazon sacrificing; River-god; Demeter in car drawn by two Lions; Head of Helios.

Alliance coins with Ephesus and Hierapolis.

Cidyessus. *Imperial*—Nero to Otacilia. *Inscr.*, ΚΙΔΥΗϹϹΕΩΝ or ΚΙΔΥΗϹϹΕΙϹ. Magistrates—Archiereus, Archon, Logistes. *Types*—Zeus seated, holding patera and sceptre; Kybele; Asklepios; Hygieia; Telesphoros; with others of no special interest (*Num. Chron.*, viii. 20, 21).

Colossae, on the Lycus. *Imperial*—Augustus to Gordian, with or without portraits. *Inscr.*, ΚΟΛΟϹϹΗΝΩΝ, rarely ΚΟΛΟϹϹΗΝΟΙϹ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ. Magistrates—Archon, Grammateus. *Types*, referring chiefly to the worship of Helios and Artemis, who is represented as Artemis Ephesia, Artemis huntress, or in a biga of stags. Also, Zeus Laodikeus, Demeter, Serapis, Isis, Asklepios, and Hygieia, ΔΗΜΟϹ, etc. (*Num. Chron.*, viii. 22; *Rev. Num.*, xvi. 168.)

Cotiaeum, the modern Koutaya (Waddington, *As. Min.*, 21), on the road from Dorylaeum to Philadelphia. *Imperial*—Tiberius to Saloninus. *Inscr.*, ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ or ΚΟΤΙΑΕΙϹ. Magistrate, Anthypatos, ΕΠΙ ΜΑΡΚ[ΟΥ] ΛΕΠΙΔΟΥ, M. Aemilius Lepidus, Proconsul of Asia, A. D. 21–22; and [Ϲ]ΚΑΠΛΑ ΑΝΘ Scapula (?) Procos., circ. A.D. 114–116. Local magistrates—Archon, Hippikos, Neokoros, Archiereus, ΥΙΟϹ ΠΟΛΕΩϹ (cf. Attuda), and ΑΓΩΝΟΘΕΤΗϹ ΔΙΑ ΒΙΟΥ. *Types*—*obv.* ΡΩΜΗ; ΔΗΜΟϹ; ΒΟΥΛΗ; ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ; or Emperor's head; *rev.* Helios in quadriga; Zeus seated; Kybele; Herakles carrying infant Telephos, or in the garden of the Hesperides; Herakles and Amazon standing; Asklepios, Hygieia, and Telesphoros; Asiatic goddess as Artemis Ephesia, etc. (*Num. Chron.*, viii. 23, and 2nd ser., i. 222.)

Alliance coins with Ephesus.

Diocaesareia. See **Ceretapa.**

Dioclea, the Docela of Ptolemy, now Doghla (Ramsay, *Journ. Hell. Stud.*, iv. 422), was the most important of a number of villages in a district inhabited by the Mozeani or Moxeani. It stood in a large and well-watered valley on the road from Acmonia to Eucarpia. *Imperial* of Elagabalus. *Inscr.*, ΔΙΟΚΛΕΑΝΩΝ ΜΟΖΕΑΝΩΝ, Apollo standing between tripod and column, on which he places his lyre. (Cf. Hierocharax in the same district.)

Dionysopolis occupied one of the richest districts on the Upper Maeander (Ramsay, *Journ. Hell. Stud.*, iv. 379). The town, according to Steph. Byz., s.v., was founded by Attalus and Eumenes on the spot where they had found a *ξόανον* of Dionysos. There are autonomous bronze coins of the second or first century B.C.

Head of young Dionysos.	ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟ Dionysos standing, holding grapes and thyrsos, beside him a panther . . . . . Æ ·85

Imperial—Augustus to Maesa. *Inscr.*, ΔΙΟΝΥCΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. *Magistrates*—ΙΕΡΕΥC ΔΙΟΝΥCΟΥ and Strategos, often with dedicatory formula, ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ. *Types—obv.* Head of Zeus, with inscr., ΖΕΥC ΠΟΤΗΟC, epithet elsewhere unknown; of Serapis; of Dionysos; of Demos; of Hiera Boule, etc.; or Emperor: *rev.* Dionysos enthroned or standing; Demeter(?) veiled, holding up in each hand a torch, beside her Telesphoros (*Journ. Hell. Stud.*, iv. 161); Asklepios and Telesphoros; Kybele; ΜΕΑΝΔΡΟC, River Maeander recumbent. Inscriptions published by Ramsay (*l. c.*) also make mention of the god called Ἥλιος Λερμηνός, Ἀπόλλων Λαρβηνός or Ἥλιος Ἀπόλλων Λυερμηνός, who is clearly the same as the ΛΑΙΡΒΗΝΟC of the coins of Hierapolis, indicating a close religious connection between the two cities.

Docimium, now Istcha Kara Hissar (Ramsay, *Mittheil.*, vii. 133), situated, according to Strabo (xii. 8), sixty stadia from Synnada, was founded by a Macedonian named Docimus, probably the general who surrendered Synnada to Lysimachus, B.C. 302. *Imperial*—Claudius to Tranquillina. *Inscr.*, ΔΟΚΙΜΕΩΝ or ΔΟΚΙΜΕΩΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ. Magistrate—Anthypatos, ΕΠΙ ΚΟΡΒΟΥΛΩΝΟC ΑΝΘΥ., probably Cn. Domitius Corbulo, Proconsul of Asia A.D. 51 or 52, who was put to death by order of Nero at Cenchreae A.D. 67. Local magistrates, Strategos and Archon. *Types—obv.* Head of ΔΟΚΙΜΟC, the founder; also ΔΗΜΟC, ΒΟΥΛΗ, ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC, or the Emperor: *rev.* Pallas; Apollo; Dionysos; Hades-Serapis, with Kerberos; Asklepios; Kybele; Veiled Goddess facing between two bulls; River-god; Conical hill called ΠΕΡCΙC on a coin belonging to Mr. Lawson, containing perhaps an allusion to the famous quarries of the marble known as Docimean or Synnadian; the goddess of the town standing beside the mountain (*Z. f. N.*, vi. 18).

Dorylaeum, on the river Thymbrius, near its confluence with the Sangarius. *Imperial*—Augustus to Philip Junior. *Inscr.*, ΔΟΡΥΛΑΕΩΝ.

Magistrate, Anthypatos, ΙΤΑΛΙΚΩ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΩ, Ti. Catius C. Silius Italicus, Proconsul of Asia shortly after A. D. 77. Local Magistrate, Archon. *Types—obv.* Head of Serapis or of Emperor; *rev.* River-god; Kybele; Zeus; Dionysos; Pallas; Artemis; Hades-Serapis with Kerberos; Thanatos holding reversed torch.

Epictetus, a district of Phrygia, so called because it had been 'recovered' from the Bithynians, who had seized it after the death of Alexander the Great. Autonomous bronze of the third or second century B. C. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 398.)

Helmeted bust.	ΕΠΙΚΤΗΤΕΩΝ Horse walking, sometimes on a caduceus; above pileus, surmounted by star . . . Æ ·8
Helmet with cheek-pieces.	,, Sword and sheath Æ ·45
Head of Zeus.	,, Eagle on fulmen Æ ·65

Eucarpia, probably situate near the sources of the Maeander. *Imperial*—Augustus to Volusian. *Inscr.*, ΕΥΚΑΡΠΕΩΝ, ΕΥΚΑΡΠΕΙΑ, or ΕΥΚΑΡΠΙΤΙΚΟΥ. Magistrates—Neokoros, Aitesamenos and ΙΕΡΗΑ (*Zeit. f. Num.*, vii. 228.) Cf. Acmonia, Attuda, and Prymnessus, where a Priestess also places her name upon the coins. Also the unusual inscriptions ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΘΕΙCΗC ΠΕΔΙΑC CΕΚΟΥΝΔΗC (Pedia Secunda, although a woman, appears to have been the eponymous magistrate of Eucarpia) and ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΘΕΝΤΟC Γ. ΚΛ. ΦΛΑΚΚΟΥ. *Types — obv.* Heads of Demos, Boule, Eucarpia, Hermes, or Emperors: *rev.* Kybele with lion; Artemis drawing an arrow from quiver, standing between stag and small veiled female figure wearing modius (the Priestess of the city?). See Millingen, *Syll.*, 79; *Rev. Num.*, 1851, 170; *Hermes*, ix. 492.

Eumenia, now *Iksheklü*, was situated at the foot of a hill from which a stream called the Cludrus flowed through the city in a winding course towards the Maeander. The territory of the city was probably bounded by the Glaucus, another tributary of the Maeander (Ramsay, *Journ. Hell. Stud.*, iv. 399). The town is said to have been named after Eumenes II. of Pergamum. The coins prove that its inhabitants claimed an Achaean origin.

Second or First century B. C.

Head of young Dionysos.	ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ Tripod and bipennis, with serpent twined round both; in field, three stars. Magistrates' names . . . . . Æ ·85
Head of Zeus.	ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ in oak-wreath . Æ ·6
Head of Pallas.	,, Nike stephanephoros . Æ ·75

Imperial—Augustus to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ or ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ. Magistrate — Archiereus, or ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΥC ACIAC. *Games* (under Gallienus), ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΙΑ. *Types — obv.* Heads of Eumenia;

ΔΗΜΟC; ΙЄΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC; or Emperor: *rev.* ΓΛΑΥΚΟC, River-god; Apollo holding bipennis and bird; Dionysos and Ariadne (?) or Apollo playing lyre, in car drawn by goat and panther, on the goat's back sits Eros, playing the double flute; Nike sacrificing bull; Amazon on horseback; Tetrastyle temple, containing simulacrum of Asiatic Artemis (*Num. Chron.*, viii. 25).

Flaviopolis. See **Temenothyrae** (p. 569).

Fulvia, perhaps a temporary name of Eumenia, assumed in honour of the wife of M. Antony (*Num. Chron.*, 1873, p. 321; *Rev. Num.*, 1853, 248).

Portrait head of Fulvia as Nike.	ΦΟΥΛΟΥΙΑΝΩΝ ΖΜΕΡΤΟΡΙΓΟ[Σ] ΦΙΛΩΝΙΔΟΥ Pallas with spear and shield . . . . . Æ ·65

The magistrate's name, Smertorix, occurs also on contemporary coins, with the legend ЄΥΜΕΝЄΩΝ. It is remarkable that the portrait of Fulvia on these coins bears a striking resemblance to that of Cleopatra.

Grimenothyrae, at or near the modern *Ouchak*. In the text of Ptolemy the name appears as Trimenothyrae. It was also called for a time Trajanopolis (Waddington, *As. Min.*, 77.) Concerning the true form of the name, see *Num. Chron.*, 1865, p. 172. Autonomous bronze of *Imperial times* and *Imperial*—Hadrian and Sabina. *Inscr.*, ΓΡΙΜΕΝΟΘΥΡΕΩΝ. *Principal types*—The god Mên standing; Asklepios and Hygieia; Pallas, etc. Also Trajan to Gordian, with *inscr.*, ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΠΟΛЄΙΤΩΝ, with or without portraits. Magistrates—Archon and Grammateus. *Types*—Kybele; Zeus Laodikeus; Amazon on horseback; Asklepios; ΔΗΜΟC; ΙЄΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ; Dionysos, etc.

Hadrianopolis, or Hadrianopolis Sebaste, in the extreme south-east corner of Phrygia Paroreius, south of Philomelium, near *Doghan Arslan*. *Imperial*—Ant. Pius, Severus, Maximus, Gordian, and Balbinus. *Inscr.*, ΑΔΡΙΑ and ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟ. Magistrate, Archon. *Types*—Tyche (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 400); Zeus enthroned, etc.; River ΚΑΡΜЄΙΟC; (W. M. Ramsay, *Mittheilungen d. arch. Inst. Athen.*, 1883, p. 76); Hygieia, etc.

Hierapolis, a considerable town between the Lycus and the Maeander, about five miles north of Laodiceia, famous for its warm springs and its Plutonium, a cave in the mountain side, from which a poisonous vapour was emitted. The tutelary divinity of the mountain near which the city stood was Leto, 'the Mother.' *Games* were celebrated at Hierapolis in her honour called ΛΗΤΩЄΙΑ, and in honour of Apollo called ΠΥΘΙΑ and ΑΚΤΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ. There were also others called ΧΡΥCΑΝΤΙΝΑ (cf. ΧΡΥCΑΝΘЄΙΝΑ, at Sardes, p. 553). Helios, called Lairbenos, was also greatly revered at Hierapolis. (Cf. inscriptions of Dionysopolis, p. 562.)

Autonomous Bronze of the Second or First century B.C.

Head of Apollo.	ΙЄΡΑΠΟΛЄΙΤΩΝ Figure seated on three shields . . . . . Æ ·7

Imperial—Augustus to Valerian. *Inscr.*, ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, with or without ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, rarely ΙΕΡΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Magistrates—the name of the Proconsul ΦΑΒΙΟΣ ΜΑΞΙΜΟΣ, B.C. 5, occurs without his title; also local magistrates' names, without titles, or with those of Archon and Strategos, and, on a coin of Verus, that of Asiarch, viz. ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΘΕΝΤΟΣ ΚΛ. ΠΩΛΛΙΩΝΟΣ ΑΣΙΑΡΧΟΥ. *Types — obv.* Heads of ΓΕΡΟΥΣΙΑ; ΒΟΥΛΗ; ΔΗΜΟΣ; ΙΕΡΑ ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΣ; Helios ΛΑΙΡΒΗΝΟΣ; Apollo ΑΡΧΗΓΕΤΗΣ; Apollo Kitharoedos; Dionysos; Asklepios; or the Emperor: *rev.* ΧΡΥΣΟΡΟΑΣ, River-god; ΖΕΥΣ ΒΟΖΙΟΣ and ΖΕΥΣ ΤΡΩΙΟΣ; ΜΟΥΣΟΣ and ΤΟΡΡΗΣΟΣ facing one another; the former holding bow and branch, the latter (elsewhere unknown) wearing long cloak, leaning upon lyre and holding statuette of goddess in his hand; Hades-Serapis with Kerberos; Nemesis; Mên standing; Selene in biga; Rape of Persephone; Amazon on horseback; ΕΥΠΟΣΙΑ or ΕΥΒΟΣΙΑ standing with rudder and cornucopiae, in which is seated the infant Plutos, symbolical of the fertility of the soil and of abundance (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 402); Zeus Laodikeus, with eagle and sceptre; Asiatic Artemis with her stags; and many others.

Alliance coins with Aphrodisias, Ceretapa, Cibyra, Ephesus, Laodiceia, Sardes, Smyrna, and Synnada.

Hierocharax, in the country of the Mozeani, is placed by Professor Ramsay (*Academy*, 1884, p. 174) about seven miles from Dioclea.

Imperial. Inscr., ΙΕΡΟΧΑΡΑΚΕΙΤΩΝ ΜΟΖ. This unique coin is in the cabinet of M. Waddington.

Hieropolis, a small town about four miles from Bruzus, must not be confounded with the more famous Hierapolis. (*Bull. Corr. Hell.*, vi. 503). Mr. Ramsay attributes to it a small bronze coin of late Imperial times, procured by him on the site of the ancient town: *obv.* ΙΕΡΟΠΟΛΙΣ, Bust of city turreted; *rev.* ΙΕΡΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, Asklepios standing.

Hyrgalea, the Hyrgalian plain, is the eastern part of the modern *Tchal Ova* (*Journ. Hell. Stud.*, iv. 386). The villages in this plain were united in a loose association called τὸ κοινὸν τοῦ Ὑργαλέων πεδίου, but there is no evidence of the existence of a city Hyrgalea.

Imperial—Domna to Severus Alexander. *Inscr.*, ΥΡΓΑΛΕΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ, or ΥΡΓΑΛΕΩΝ alone. Magistrate, Archon. *Types—obv.* Heads of ΔΗΜΟΣ; ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ; Serapis; Emperor: *rev.* River-god, Maeander; Demeter; Hermes; Kybele seated; Apollo and Artemis, etc. Some with dates 306, 320, and 365, from an unknown era.

Julia, in the Conventus of Cibyra (Pliny, v. 29; Hierocles, 670.) *Imperial*—Tiberius to Valerian. *Inscr.*, ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ. Magistrate, Archon, *Types*—Mên on horseback, or in temple; Kybele seated, etc. (*Num. Chron.*, viii. 29).

Laodiceia ad Lycum, at the junction of the rivers Lycus and Maeander, founded by Antiochus Theos, on the site of an older town called Diospolis

or Rhoas, and named after his wife Laodice, gradually rose to be one of the most important cities of Asia Minor. Its earliest coins are **cistophori**, dating from the first half of the second century B.C., down to B.C. 50. They are distinguished by the letters ΛΑΟ in the field, and by a symbol, usually a winged caduceus. They bear also local magistrates' names, and in addition, after B.C. 58, those of Roman Proconsuls, both of Asia and Cilicia, in Latin characters, T. Ampius, B.C. 58–57; P. Lentulus (Proconsul of Cilicia), B.C. 56–53; C. Claudius Pulcher, B.C. 55–54 (?); and M. Tullius Cicero, B.C. 51–50 (Proconsul of Cilicia). Bronze money before and during *Imperial times* — Augustus to Philip Jun. *Inscr.*, ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ or ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Magistrate, Anthypatos, ΕΠΙ ΜΑΡΚΕΛΛΟΥ ΑΝΘΥ., T. Clodius Eprius Marcellus, Proconsul of Asia, A.D. 70–73; ΕΠΙ ΑΝΘΥ. ΠΟΠΙ. ΠΕΔΩΝΟϹ, C. Popilius Pedo, A.D. 160–161. Local Magistrates—Grammateus, Strategos, Asiarch, Hiereus, Nomothetes, Sophistes, and Cornicularius (?) (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 405, 409), sometimes with dedicatory formula, ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ. *Principal legends and types*—Heads of City ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΙΑ, of Demos, Boule, Synkletos, etc. Also of ΖΕΥϹ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΥϹ, and of ΖΕΥϹ ΑϹΕΙϹ, whose symbol is a goat. See *Zeit. f. Num.*, ii. 107, and Waddington (*As. Min.*, 27), who considers the epithet ΑϹΕΙϹ to be of Syrian origin, and equivalent to Ζεὺς ὕψιστος. Heads of Mên; Aphrodite; Serapis; etc. *Reverse types*—Zeus Laodikeus, standing, holding eagle and resting on sceptre; Cornucopiae, on side of which infant Dionysos or Plutos; Rivers Caprus and Lycus represented by the boar, ΚΑΠΡΟϹ, and the wolf, ΛΥΚΟϹ; Kybele; Hades-Serapis with Kerberos; Hypnos winged, in sleeping attitude, with reversed torch; Temple inscribed ΕΠΙΝΕΙΚΙΟϹ (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, 405); Aphrodite holding dove; Aphrodite naked, lifting in either hand a long tress of her hair, standing between Eros and a Dolphin; Laodiceia standing between Wolf and Boar (rivers Lycus and Caprus), she holds statuette of Zeus; the Seasons personified as four children, *inscr.*, ΕΥΤΥΧΕΙϹ ΚΑΙΡΟΙ; Laodiceia seated between two standing figures named respectively ΦΡΥΓΙΑ and ΚΑΡΙΑ; Quadrangular temple-court filled with figures, among whom the Emperor is distributing prizes (Berlin, *K. Münz-Kab.*, p. 223); Rhea or Amaltheia nursing infant Zeus, around are the three Curetes beating their shields with their swords, at her feet are four recumbent river-gods. A frequent inscription on coins of Laodiceia in later Imperial times is ΔΟΓΜΑΤΙ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΥ (Senatus consulto). *Games*—ΚΟΙΝΑ ΑϹΙΑϹ; ΠΥΘΙΑ; ΚΟΜΟΔΕΙΑ; and ΑϹΚΛΗΠΙΕΙΑ.

Many of the coins of Laodiceia are of large size, and are commonly called medallions. The *Era of Laodiceia* dates apparently from B.C. 177.

Alliance coins with Adramyteum, Antiochia Cariae, Ephesus, Hierapolis, Nicomedia, Pergamum, Perinthus, Smyrna, Tralles, and Tripolis.

Lysias, between Synnada and Prymnessus. *Imperial* — Commodus and Gordian. *Inscr.*, ΛΥϹΙΑΔΕΩΝ. Heads of Boule, Demos, or Emperor; *rev.* Dionysos, Hekate, Kybele, etc.

Metropolis. There were two cities of this name in Phrygia and one in Ionia, and it is by no means easy to distinguish between their coins. To the northern Metropolis, which is placed by Professor Ramsay about six miles north of *Afium Kara Hissar*, may belong some of the coins which

read simply ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, but which it is safer to class under the Ionian city, unless it can be proved that they were found in Phrygia. To the southern Metropolis, in the south-east of Phrygia, near a place now called *Tatarly* in the *Tchal Ova*, belong, in all probability, the coins reading ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΦΡΥ or ΦΡΥΓ; while to the Ionian Metropolis are to be ascribed all coins bearing the name of a Strategos, or which make mention of Games. The *types* which I would attribute to the Phrygian city are—the god Mên standing; five stalks of corn in basket or sheaf; Tyche seated with prow at her feet, whence a serpent issues (Wadd., *As. Min.*, 28). Another coin of the southern Metropolis, belonging to Mr. Lawson, bears the magistrate's title ΠΡ. Α. *πρῶτος ἄρχων* (Ramsay, *Mittheil.*, vii. 144). The River-god Astraeos belongs, in my opinion, to the Ionian city.

Midaeum, said to have been founded by King Midas, on the river Tembris. *Imperial*—Nero to Philip. *Inscr.*, ΜΙΔΑΕΩΝ. Magistrate, under Philip Sen., ΠΡ[ΩΤΟΣ] ΑΡΧ[ΩΝ]. *Types*—ΤΕΜΒΡΙΣ, River Tembris; ΤΟΝ ΚΤΙΣΤΗΝ, Bearded head of Midas in Phrygian cap; Hades-Serapis and Kerberos; Herakles carrying infant Telephos, etc. (See Sestini, *Lettere di Continuazione*, ix. 77–81.)

Nacolea, on the river Tembris in Phrygia Epictetus. *Imperial*—Titus to Gordian, with or without Emperor's head. *Inscr.*, ΝΑΚΟΛΕΩΝ. Magistrate, Proconsul of Asia, ΕΠΙ ΑΚ[ΥΛΛΥΟ]Υ (*sic*) ΠΡΟΚΛΟΥ, T. Aquillius Proculus, A.D. 103–104 (Waddington, *Fastes*, p. 171); and local Magistrates, Archon and Strategos. *Types*—ΠΑΡΘΕΝΙΟΣ, a River-god, possibly an affluent of the Tembris, not to be confounded with the river of the same name on the coins of Amastris. ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ, Artemis, with others of no special interest (Sestini, *Lett. di Cont.*, ix. 81–83).

Ococlia, only known from its coins. *Imperial* of Gordian. *Inscr.*, ΟΚΟΚΛΙΕΩΝ. *Types*—Zeus seated; Zeus and Demeter standing with altar between them; Kybele; Tyche; etc.

Otrus. *Imperial*—Domna to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΟΤΡΟΗΝΩΝ. Magistrates, Archon and Asiarch, with formula of dedication (ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ). *Types*—Aeneas, carrying Anchises, and leading Ascanius, or stepping into galley; Artemis huntress; Kybele seated; Zeus; Asklepios; Telesphoros, etc.

Peltae, probably situated between Lunda and Eumenia (Ramsay, *Journ. Hell. Stud.*, iv. p. 398). Autonomous, apparently of the first century B.C. The place was of Macedonian origin.

Bust of Pallas.	ΠΕΛΤΗΝΩΝ	Lion seated .	Æ ·7
Head of Zeus Peltenos.	„	Fulmen . . .	Æ ·65

Imperial—Antoninus Pius to Volusian. *Inscr.*, ΠΕΛΤΗΝΩΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ. Magistrates, Strategos, Grammateus. *Types*—Heads of Helios and Pallas; Herakles and Lion; Artemis huntress; Nemesis; Crescent and Star; Aphrodite naked, holding a long tress of her hair in each hand. (See also *Berl. Blätt.*, vi. 132.) Also Head of the Boule, with legend ΒΟΥΛΗΣ or ΒΟΥΛΗ ΠΕΛΤΗΝΩΝ.

Philomelium, so called from the abundance of nightingales in its territory, was situated in a plain not far from the borders of Lycaonia. *Imperial times*—Heads of Demos; Nike; *rev.* Two cornucopiae; Divinity standing; etc. Magistrate, Strategos. *Imperial*—Augustus to Trajan Decius. *Inscr.* ΦΙΛΟΜΗΛΕΩΝ (sometimes with S. P. Q. R.). *Types*—ΓΑΛΛΟC, River Gallus, not to be confounded with the river of the same name which flowed into the Sangarius. It is doubtful indeed whether the correct reading is ΓΑΛΛΟC at all, for the specimen in the British Museum appears to read ΓΑΛΑΟ or ΓΑΛΑΘ.

Prymnessus, a city in central Phrygia, near the modern *Afium Karahissar*. *Imperial*—Augustus to Salonina. *Inscr.*, ΠΡΥΜΝΗCCΕΩΝ or ΠΡΥΜΝΗCCΕΙC. Magistrates—Archon, Hippikos, Prytanis, Stephanephoros, and Hiereia or Priestess (cf. Acmonia, Attuda, and Eucarpia). *Types*—Head of Hiera Synkletos; Demos; or Boule; ΜΙΔΑC or ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC ΜΙΔΑC, Head of Midas, *rev.* a River-god. The prevailing type on the coins of Prymnessus is a figure of Dikaiosune (Aequitas) standing or seated in temple. Zeus was also worshipped at Prymnessus as the giver of fruits and of the increase of the earth, under the name of Zeus Καρποδότης (Ramsay, *Mittheilungen*, vii. 135).

Sala, in the south-western part of Phrygia, not far from Tripolis. It is assigned in Byzantine lists to Lydia. *Imperial*—Domitian to Herennius Etruscus. *Inscr.*, CΑΛΗΝΩΝ, CΑΛΕΙΤΩΝ, or ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, or ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΩΝ CΑΛΗΝΩΝ. Magistrates—Archon, Strategos, Hippikos, Archiereus, (ΑΡΧΙΕΡΑΤ[ΕΥΩΝ]), and Hiereus. *Types*—Busts of Pallas, Demos, Hiera Synkletos, or Emperor; also of Antinoüs with ΗΡΩC ΑΝΤΙΝΟΟC; *rev.* Kybele seated; Zeus Laodikeus; Hera; Aphrodite; Apollo; Hermes; Dionysos; Hygieia; Telesphoros, etc.; and River-god, perhaps the Lycus.

Alliance coin with uncertain city. See Waddington (*As. Min.*, p. 33).

Sebaste, in Phrygia Pacatiana, about fifteen miles north of Eumenia. *Imperial*—Augustus to Treb. Gallus. *Inscr.*, CΕΒΑCΤΗΝΩΝ. Magistrate, sometimes, Archon. *Types*—Heads of Mên, Boule, Synkletos, Kybele, or Emperor; *rev.* Figures of Mên; Zeus; Eagle with Ganymedes; Persephone; Kybele; and River-god CΕΝΑΡΟC. (Fox, II. 151.)

Alliance coins with Temenothyrae.

Sibidunda (site uncertain). *Imperial*—M. Aurelius to Gordian. *Inscr.*, CΙΒΙΔΟΥΝΔΕΩΝ. *Types*—Mên, with one foot on bucranium, and holding pine-cone; the Dioskuri, with lunar goddess standing between them, her head surmounted by crescent; Dionysos; Artemis, etc. (*Num. Chron.*, viii. 33).

Siblia, near the sources of the Maeander (*Journ. Hell. Stud.*, iv. 403). *Imperial*—Augustus to Geta. *Inscr.*, CΕΙΒΛΙΑΝΩΝ, Heads of Demos; the city CΕΙΒΛΙΑ turreted; or the Emperor: *rev.* Herakles standing, or contending with lion; Hermes standing; Zeus aëtophoros, etc. (*Num. Chron.*, viii. 33); Bust of Mên, etc. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 411).

Stectorium, south-west of Apameia Cibotus. *Imperial*—Faustina Junior to Philip Jun. *Inscr.*, ΣΤΕΚΤΟΡΗΝΩΝ. Magistrates, Strategos and Asiarch (Ἀσιάρχης καὶ τῆς πατρίδος). *Types*, ordinary; Hiera Boule, Demos, etc.; also Leto running, carrying infants Apollo and Artemis; Hero Mygdon (?), armed, with one foot on prow. (Cf. Paus., x. 27. 1.)

Synaüs, in Phrygia Pacatiana, near the sources of the Macestus. *Imperial*—Nero to Faustina Jun. Heads of the Emperor, Demos, Boule, Synkletos, Roma, etc. *Inscr.*, ΣΥΝΑΕΙΤΩΝ. Magistrates, Proconsul of Asia, ΕΠΙ ΜΑΡΚΕΛΛΟΥ ΤΟ Γ., the third year of the Proconsulship of T. Clodius Eprius Marcellus, A. D. 70–73. Local Magistrates, Archon and Asiarch. *Types*—Apollo as a naked archer, drawing an arrow from his quiver; Two Nemeses; Zeus standing; Asklepios and Hygieia; Telesphoros; Kybele.

Synnada, a wealthy commercial city in Phrygia Salutaris (Strab., 577; Pliny, v. 29).

Autonomous of the first century B.C., *obv.* Turreted head of City; *rev.* ΣΥΝΝΑΔ., Zeus standing holding fulmen. *Imperial*—Augustus to Salonina, with heads of Emperor; Demos; Boule; Hiera Synkletos; ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ, etc.; also of ΖΕΥϹ ΠΑΝΔΗΜΟϹ. *Inscr.*, ϹΥΝΝΑΔΕΩΝ, ϹΥΝΝΑΔΕΩΝ ΙΩΝΩΝ, or ΔΩΡΙΕΩΝ. Magistrates—Prytanis, Logistes, Archon, Agonothetes, and Archiereus. *Types*—Amaltheia carrying infant Zeus, with a goat at her feet; Zeus Pandemos seated; Athena; Persephone; Artemis Ephesia (?); Kybele; Mên; Nemesis, etc.

Games—ΑΔΡΙΑΝΑ ΠΑΝΑΘΗΝΑΙΑ.

Alliance coins with Hierapolis.

Temenothyrae in Phrygia Pacatiana, also called Flaviopolis. *Imperial*—Sabina to Saloninus, with or without Emperor's name. *Inscr.*, ΦΛΑΒΙΟΠΟΛΙϹ or ΦΛΑΒΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ; *rev* ΤΗΜΕΝΟΘΥΡΕΥϹΙΝ, or, more rarely, ΤΗΜΕΝΟΘΥΡΕΩΝ in the genitive. Magistrates—Archiereus, Archon, Asiarch. *Chief types*—Demos; Hiera Synkletos; ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ; Hermes standing, holding purse and caduceus; Artemis standing beside stag, or in biga of stags; Mên standing holding pine-cone and sceptre, or in biga drawn by bulls; Zeus Laodikeus standing with eagle and spear; Apollo between tree and tripod; Hephaestos forging shield; Herakles in the garden of the Hesperides; Herakles burning the heads of the Hydra, standing before statue of Pallas; Bust of traditional Founder, ΤΗΜΕΝΟϹ ΚΤΙϹΤΗϹ, or ΟΙΚΙϹΤΗϹ; Lion walking; Altar, on which serpent (*Num. Chron.*, viii. 12; *Rev. Num.*, 1852, 32).

Alliance coins with Bagis and Sebaste.

Themisonium (*Num. Chron.*, viii. 35), north of Cibyra on the road from Laodiceia to Perga. *Imperial*—Domitian to Philip Jun. *Inscr.*, ΘΕΜΙϹΩΝΕΩΝ. *Types*—River-god ΚΑΖΑΝΗϹ; Herakles standing between Apollo and Hermes. Cf. Pausanias (x. 32), who relates that the Themisoneans set up statues of Herakles, Apollo, and Hermes in a cavern near the town (Eckhel., iii. 175). ΛΥΚ[ΙΟϹ] ϹΩΖΩΝ, Bust of Apollo Lykios Σώζων.

Tiberiopolis, a city probably situated quite in the north of Phrygia (cf. the order of Hierocles). *Imperial*—Trajan to Gordian. Magistrates, without title, or with that of Archon. *Inscr.*, ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types*—usually referring to the worship of Artemis, who is often represented like the Ephesian goddess; Zeus Laodikeus; Apollo; Asklepios; Dionysos; Demos; Hiera Synkletos; Gerousia; Boule, etc.

Trajanopolis. See **Grimenothyrae** (p. 564).

Tripolis, on the upper Maeander, is assigned in Byzantine Lists to Lydia. In numismatic works it is usually placed under Caria. *Imperial times*—Augustus to Gallienus, with or without portraits. *Inscr.*, ΤΡΙΠΟ-ΛΕΙΤΩΝ, names of divinities, ΖΕΥϹ ϹΕΡΑΠΙϹ, ΛΗΤΩ, and River ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡΟϹ. *Games*—ΛΗΤΩΕΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ. *Types*—ΔΗΜΟϹ; ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ; ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ; Leto carrying her two children, or seated holding sceptre (*Num. Zeit.*, 1884, Pl. V. 11); Artemis; Artemis and Apollo; Serapis; Maeander; Nemesis; Telesphoros; Demeter seated; Herakles; Dionysos; Zeus Laodikeus; Amazon on horseback; Rape of Persephone; Tyche, etc. For others, see Eckhel, ii. 593 sqq.

Alliance coins with Laodiceia ad Lycum.

Vipsania. See **Amorium** (p. 557).

Chronological Table of the Coinage of Phrygia.

The money of Phrygia, like that of Lydia, is almost entirely *Imperial*. There are, however, a few towns of which the coinage begins in the second century B.C. These are the following:—

	2nd and 1st cent. B.C.		Imperial Times.
Acmonia		Æ	Æ
Amorium		Æ	Æ
Apameia	Ar *cist.*	Æ	Æ
Attuda	Ar		Æ
Blaundus		Æ	Æ
Cibyra	Ar	Æ	Æ
Dionysopolis		Æ	Æ
Epictetus		Æ	
Eumenia		Æ	Æ
Hierapolis		Æ	Æ
Laodiceia	Ar *cist.*	Æ	Æ
Peltae		Æ	Æ
Synnada		Æ	Æ

LYCIA.

[Fellows, *Coins of Ancient Lycia*, London, 1855.]

The coinage of Lycia confirms in a most striking manner the testimony of ancient writers, especially Strabo, with regard to the Federal constitution of the country. Among no other ancient people do we find Federal institutions so wisely framed and so firmly rooted as among the Lycians. The ancient Lycian League succeeded in maintaining itself in practical if not in nominal independence throughout the period of the rule of the Achaemenidae in Asia Minor, and its abundant coinage testifies to the great prosperity of the country in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. The distinctive symbol on the money of the various cities which took part in this Federal coinage is the Triskelis or so called Triquetra, which sometimes takes the form of a tetraskelis or of a diskelis. Various hypotheses have been advanced as to the intention of this strange symbol (Lenormant, *Mon. dans l'Ant.*, ii. 74). The most reasonable is that which has been put forward by L. Müller[1], that it is a solar emblem symbolizing rotatory motion. In this case it would refer to the worship of the national Lycian deity, Apollo Λύκιος, the God of Light. The *animal types*—Boars, Winged lions, Griffins, Bulls, etc., must remain for the present unexplained (but see Preller, *Gr. Myth.*, i. 195). The Lycian silver money falls into the following classes. The weight-standard is the Babylonic, falling sometimes as low as the Euboic, the staters weighing from 155 to 130 grs. Engravings of nearly all the varieties here described will be found in Sir Charles Fellows' *Coins of Ancient Lycia*, 1855. It is probable that M. Six's forthcoming article on the coinage of Lycia in the *Revue Numismatique* for 1886 will throw much light upon this branch of ancient numismatics.

Before circ. B.C. 480.

Forepart of boar or boar's head, sometimes inscribed with ΓΥ, ΒΥΚ, ΚΑΒ (?), ⊙Σ, or other letters. (Fellows, Pl. I. 1. B. M. *Guide*, Pl. III. 34.)	Incuse square, irregularly divided by transverse lines. Within, sometimes, letters ⊙—Σ, etc. . . . . . Æ Stater 145–130 grs. Æ Tetrob.[2] 42 grs. Æ Diob. 20 grs.

As none of the letters in this series exhibit the characteristic Lycian forms it has been questioned whether this class is correctly attributed to Lycia, but as the type and the weight are both Lycian, it would seem that these pieces were struck in Lycia before the complete differentiation of the Lycian alphabet.

[1] *Det saakaldte Hagekors's Anvendelse og Betydning*, Copenhagen, 1877.

[2] If the Lycian Staters were divided, like the Corinthian, into Thirds and Sixths, the designations '*Tetrobol*' and '*Diobol*' for the pieces weighing 48 and 24 grs. would be inadmissible. In that case we should have to call them *drachms* and *hemidrachms*.

FIG. 318.

Circ. B.C. 480–450.

Boar or half boar.	Incuse square: Tortoise; Bull's head, facing between +—+; Forepart of lion, etc. . . . . Æ Staters
Bull kneeling and looking back.	Incuse square: Ram's head . . . . Æ Stater 141 grs.
Boar; double boar; or half boar. (Fig. 318.)	Incuse square: Triskelis, sometimes formed of three cocks' heads . . . Æ Staters 149 grs. Æ Tetrob. 46 grs. Æ Diob. 20 grs.
Pegasos on circular solar disk.	Incuse square: Triskelis . . . . . Æ Stater 150 grs.
Human eye (the Sun?).	Incuse square: Triskelis . . . . . Æ Tetrob. 41 grs.
Cow suckling calf (cf. this subject as a relief on the Harpy tomb, from Xanthus).	Incuse square: Tetraskelis . . . . Æ Stater 129·8 grs.

Circ. B.C. 450 *or earlier*–400.

In this period the Lycian silver coins bear almost always an inscription in the Lycian character. The true interpretation of these inscriptions is still a matter of much uncertainty. Until within the last few years numismatists have been content to follow the classification proposed by Fellows (*op. cit.*), who endeavours to identify them with the native names of the various Lycian communities; but it has been lately shown by M. Schmidt (*Zeitsch. für vergleich. Sprachforschung*, ed. Kuhn and Schmidt, Bd. 25, p. 449), and by Savelsberg (*Beiträge zur Entzifferung der Lykischen Sprachdenkmäler*, 1874–1878), that several of these legends contain the names of native or foreign dynasts. It would be premature in the present state of our knowledge to draw the inference that all the unexplained legends are also names of princes or rulers, and indeed it is more probable that some are those of towns, while others again seem to contain both the name of the town and that of the dynast. The following are the more important varieties :—

Forepart of griffin; on breast, triskelis.	MOTAWE [Motlôe] . . .	Inc. sq.	Triskelis.	Æ 110·6 grs.
Boar.	WKOFWME [Ôkofôme] .	„	Id.	Æ 148 grs.
Bull butting. (Imhoof, *Choix*, Pl. V. 157.)	„	„	Id.	Æ 47 grs.
Winged and horned lion.	TWN↑VOP↑ [Tônêchorê]	„	Id.	Æ 131 grs.
Id.	VPEVP [Chareua] . .	„	Id.	Æ 148·7 grs.
Two cocks, face to face.	VPP [Char.]	„	Eagle	Æ 36·3 grs.
Forepart of bull.	O↑A↑ [Oêlê]	„	Triskelis.	Æ 134 grs.

ΓΡΛ Two dolphins.	ΓΡΛ [Prl]	Inc. sq.	Triskelis.	Æ 148·7 grs.
Fᚦ+ΞT↑IΨ (retrograde) [Fahitêzô] dolphin and tunny fish.	ΓᚦϪ [Path]	„	Id.	Æ 154 grs.
Two dolphins.	ΓᚦϪ [Path]	„	Id.	Æ 100 grs.
Dolphin (Fellows, Pl. I. 9.)	↑ΨEB [Êcheb]	„	Id.	Æ 24·5 grs.
Dolphin.	KOΓ Incuse square, Triskelis with one hook ending in griffin's head			Æ 147 grs.
Winged and horned lion.	KOΓPΛΛE or KOΓ [Koprlle]	Inc. sq.	Triskelis.	Æ Stater or divisions.
Forepart of winged lion.	„	„	Id.	„
Lion ramping.	„	„	Id.	„
Lion's head, facing.	„	„	Id.	„
Griffin crouching.	„	„	Id.	„
Griffin prancing.	„	„	Id.	„
Sphinx.	„	„	Id.	„
Lion devouring bull.	„	„	Id.	„
Horse scratching himself.	„	„	Id.	„
Horse kneeling, looking back.	„	„	Id.	„
Horse standing.	„	„	Id.	„
Foreparts of bull and horse, back to back.	„	„	Id.	„
Foreparts of two bulls, back to back.	„	„	Id.	„
Foreparts of two lions, back to back.	„	„	Id.	„
Boar.	„	„	Id.	„
Forepart of boar.	„	„	Id.	„
Sow.	„	„	Id.	„
Goat.	„	„	Id.	„
Stag.	„	„	Id.	„
Ibex.	„	„	Id.	„
Bull butting.	„	„	Id.	„
Bull walking, above ᚦPΞ [Ari].	„	„	Id.	„
Forepart of bull.	„	„	Id.	„
Man-headed bull, r.	„	„	Id.	„
Herakles wielding club.	„	„	Id.	„
Herakles carrying dead boar.	„	„	Id.	„
Head of Zeus Ammon.	„	„	Id.	„
Bearded helmeted head.	„	„	Id.	„
Griffin seated.	T↑ϪϪEF↑EBE [Têθθefêebe]	„	Tetraskelis.	Æ Stater.
Boar or forepart of boar.	„	„	Id.	„
Winged lion on circular disk.	„	„	Id.	„
Forepart of bull on circular disk.	„	„	Id.	„
Female head, l.	„	„	Id.	„
Head of Silenos, facing.	„	„	Id.	„
Winged boar.	OFOY [Ofou] Incuse square, Female head . .			Æ Divisions
Head of Pallas, in Attic helmet.	ᚦPΞNᚦ [Arina] Incuse circle, Head of Apollo; *symbol*—diskelis			Æ Stater
Id.	ᚦPΞNᚦ Ψ↑PΨE [Arina Chêrôe] Pallas seated with shield before her			Æ Tetrob.
Id.	ᚦPΞNᚦ +↑ Ψ↑PΨE [Arina hê Chêrôe] Head of Persian (?) Satrap			Æ Stater
Forepart of boar.	ΓTTᚦ [Ptta] Incuse square, Tetraskelis . . .			Æ Stater
Head of Pallas, in Attic helmet.	ΓTTᚦPᚦIΨ [Pttarazô] Incuse square, in which Head of Hermes			Æ Stater
Head of Pallas, in Attic helmet.	T↑Λ↑B ↑+E+↑ [Têlêb Êhehê] Incuse square, Head of Herakles, bearded			Æ Stater
Id.	T↑Λ↑B ↑PBBENᚦ [Têlêb Êrbbena] Incuse square, Head of Herakles, bearded			Æ Stater
Id.	ᚦPBBENᚦ [Êrbbena] Herakles, with club and bow			Æ Stater
Id.	ᚦPOFΨTEI↑ϛE [Arofuteiêse] Lion ramping			Æ Stater

ΔΔ↑N↑F↑Λ↑ [Ddênêfêlê], Head of Pallas, as above.	Head of Satrap . . . . . Æ Stater
Same type.	ΔΔ↑N↑F↑Λ↑ [Ddênêfêlê] Head of bearded Herakles . Æ Stater
Id.	⊳PTOXΠ⊳P⊳ [Artca[m]para] Head of Satrap . Æ Stater
Same type.	F↑Ψ⊆⊆↑P↑ [Fêchssêrê] Incuse circle, Head of Hermes Æ Stater
Head, in conical pilos.	,, Incuse square, Triskelis . . . Æ Stater
Winged boar.	,, ,, Id. . . . Æ Stater
Herakles wielding club.	,, ,, Id. . . . Æ Stater
Female head, with hair turned up behind.	Ψ↑PEV⊳ F↑+ΞT [Chereua Fehit] Tetraskelis, with owl in the centre . . . . . Æ 48 grs.
Id.	ΠΠΞ≀ [Ppis] Tetraskelis . . . . . Æ 23·5 grs.
Forepart of winged stag, on circular disk.	Ψ⊳T . . N⊳ ? [Chat . . . . na] Diskelis . . Æ 48 grs.

Circ. B.C. 400–360.

The later style and fabric of the following coins induce me to class them to a more recent period than any of those which I have described above. They are characterized by their flatter and larger *flans*, and by the gradual disappearance of the well-marked incuse square, which is present on all the earlier Lycian series. I do not think, however, that the series extends down to the age of Alexander the Great, and it is quite possible that the powerful dynasts of Halicarnassus may have succeeded in imposing the Carian money upon their Lycian neighbours :—

Lion, seated with forepaw raised.	Forepart of Pegasos . . . Æ Stater
Head of Pallas.	Two lions seated, face to face. Æ 19 grs.
Lion's scalp.	TΛ⊳FE [Tlafe] Female head, facing . Æ 17 grs.
Lion's scalp.	Triskelis, accompanied by various inscriptions :—
	MEϪP⊳Π⊳T⊳ [Methrapata] Æ Stater
	TPBBΨNEME [Trbbôneme] Æ Stater
	F↑Δ [Fêd] . . . . . Æ Stater
	⊳PIΞ or ⊳POΞ [Ariz or Aroz] Æ Stater
	ΞΨM [Zôm] . . . . . Æ 9 grs.
ΞΨMO+O [Zômoho] Triskelis.	TPBBΨNEME [Trbbôneme] Triskelis Æ 23.5 grs.
Shell (murex or buccinum).	MEϪ [Meth] Young male bust, facing. Æ 8 grs.
Lion's scalp.	Π↑PEKΛ↑ [Pêreklê] Triskelis with dove seated on one of its limbs . . Æ Stater
Id.	,, Similar. In field, head of Hermes . . Æ 63 and 42 grs.
Head of Pan.	Π↑PEKΛ↑ [Pêreklê] Triskelis. Æ ·55

Of the numerous *inscriptions* on the Lycian coins, the following perhaps stand for towns :—*Arina* for Ἄρνα, according to Steph. Byz., an old name of Xanthus ; *Chareua* for Karya or Krya (Steph. Byz. ; Pliny, v. 28 ; and Ptol., v. 3. 2 ; *Pttarazô*, for Patara ; *Ppis*, for Pisilis ; and *Tlafe* for Tlos. The following, on the other hand, appear to be names of dynasts : —*Cherôe*, dynast of Arina (?) (M. Schmidt, *op. cit.*, 1881, p. 451) ; *Trbbôneme*,

a name which occurs in inscriptions from Limyra; *Methrapata* (= Mithrapates?); *Arofuteiése* (cf. Ἀρυώτης = Orontes?); *Artoa(m)para* = Ἀρτεμβάρης (?) (cf. Aesch., *Pers.*, 29; Herod., i. 114–116, ix. 112), and *Pérekle* = Perikles, who, according to Theopompos (ap. Phot., *Bibl.*, 120, b. 13. Bergk), was a king of Lycia.

Circ. B. C. 330–190.

On his march from Caria into Pisidia Alexander reduced Lycia under his sway, and from this time down to the date of the defeat of Antiochus by the Romans B. C. 190 the country was subject successively to the Ptolemies and the Seleucidae. The only coins current in Lycia during this period of nearly a century and a half were the regal tetradrachms of Alexander's types. (Müller, 1270–1279.)

Circ. B. C. 188–168.

In B. C. 190 the Romans, having conquered Antiochus, presented Lycia to the Rhodians, under whose dominion it remained for about twenty years. The Rhodians appear to have allowed some of the more important Lycian towns to strike small silver coins with modified Rhodian types:—

Head of Helios, facing, with eagle in front of his right cheek. See above, p. 541.	Rose, with abbreviated names of Lycian towns (?) in the field, e. g. Γ—Α and Ξ—Α, possibly Patara and Xanthus Æ 39 grs.

Circ. B. C. 167–A. D. 43.

In B. C. 168 the Romans restored to the Lycians their full freedom, and the Lycian towns now formed themselves into an independent League under Roman auspices (Livy, xliv. 15; Polyb., xxx. 5), which lasted until the reign of Claudius, A. D. 43, who annexed the country to the adjoining Praefecture of Pamphylia.

The coinage of this new Lycian League has much in common with the contemporary coinage of the Achaean League in Peloponnesus. It consists of silver hemidrachms of Rhodian weight, characterized by the reappearance of a sharply defined incuse square on the *reverse*. See Waddington, *Rev. Num.*, 1853, p. 86, and Warren, *Greek Federal Coinage*, p. 35.

Head of Apollo Λύκιος, laureate, with bow and quiver at his shoulder, his hair arranged in formal curls: on either side usually Λ—Υ.	Flat, sharply defined, incuse square, within which a lyre and the initials of the place of mintage, accompanied sometimes by the ethnic of the League, ΛΥΚΙΩΝ. Æ Hemidrachm 28 grs.
Head of Artemis, with bow and quiver at her shoulder.	Similar, but quiver instead of lyre . . Æ ¼ Drachm 13 grs.

The Federal bronze money is more varied than the silver, the prevalent *types* being on the *obverse*—Heads of Apollo, Artemis, Hermes, etc., and on the *reverse*, Lyre, Stag, Quiver, Caduceus, etc. On some of these coins the letters Λ—Υ or ΛΥΚΙΩΝ are wanting; but the types, common to many towns, sufficiently indicate a Federal currency. The cities which took part in the currency of the later League, either in silver or bronze, are the following: Antiphellus, Aperlae, Apollonia, Araxa (?), Arycanda,

Bubon, Cragus, Cyane, Cydna, Gagae, Limyra, Masicytus, Myra, Olympus, Patara, Phellus, Pinara, Podalia, Rhodiapolis, Tlos, Trebenna (?), Tymena, and Xanthus. Strabo (xiv. p. 664) says that there were twenty-three towns in the confederacy. It will be seen that we possess Federal coins of exactly twenty-three towns, exclusive of Telmessus and Trabala, which only struck Federal coins in alliance with Cragus.

On these coins M. Waddington remarks (*Rev. Num.*, 1853) that 'unpretending little monuments as they are, differing only in the initials proper to each town, yet they are in most instances the only evidence of the participation of the various towns in the Lycian League, and place us in the gratifying position to reconstruct almost entirely the far-famed confederacy.'

It was probably about the time of Augustus that smaller alliances of separate pairs of towns within the larger league were brought about. Of such alliances Cragus is usually one member. It is these unions that are supposed to be alluded to in Lycian inscriptions by the expression *συμπολιτευόμενοι δῆμοι* (Le Bas-Waddington, *Inscr. de l'As. Min.*, 1290–92). The last coinage of the League consists of *Imperial denarii*, with the portraits of Augustus and Claudius; *inscr.*, ΛΥ; *types*, one or two lyres, Demeter holding ears of corn, or the Emperor holding a lituus. The coinage of denarii was even continued for a few years after the dissolution of the League by Claudius, under the Emperors Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan. These issues bear Greek translations of the ordinary Latin *inscription* TR. POT. COS. II, III, etc., viz. ΔΗΜ. ΕΞ. ΥΠΑΤ. Β. or Γ., etc. or ΥΠΑΤΟΥ ΤΡΙΤΟΥ. The Imperial coinage of Lycia belongs chiefly to the reign of Gordian and Tranquillina.

Autonomous, Federal, and Imperial Coinage of the Towns of Lycia.

In addition to the Federal coinage some of the Lycian towns struck coins without the letters Λ—Υ or ΛΥΚΙΩΝ. Of this class those which bear Federal types are, properly speaking, coins of the League, the rest are more strictly municipal issues :—

Acalissus. *Imperial* of Gordian. *Inscr.*, ΑΚΑΛΙCCΕΩΝ, Horseman galloping (*Rev. Num.*, 1853, 90); Veiled goddess between Dioskuri.

Antiphellus, on the coast opposite Megiste. *Federal* Æ. ΛΥΚΙΩΝ—ΑΝ, and *Imperial* of Gordian, ΑΝΤΙΦΕΛΛΕΙΤΩΝ, Tyche.

Aperlae. *Federal* Æ. ΛΥΚΙΩΝ—ΑΠ, and *Imperial* of Gordian, ΑΠΕΡΛΑΕΙΤΩΝ, Altar.

Apollonia. *Federal* Æ. ΛΥΚΙΩΝ—ΑΠΟ. The *Imperial coins* reading ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ ΛΥ (*Num. Chron.*, 1861, 219) and ΛΥΚΙΩΝ belong to Apollonia Pisidiae. See Waddington's remarks, *Asie Mineure*, p. 141. In this case the epithet ΛΥΚΙΩΝ merely indicates the origin of the Apolloniates. Cf. CΥΝΝΑΔΕΩΝ ΙΩΝΩΝ, p. 569.

Araxa (?). *Federal* Æ. ΛΥΚΙΩΝ—ΑΡΑ (?). (*Num. Chron.*, 1861, 220.)

Arycanda. *Federal* Æ. ΛΥΚΙΩΝ—$\overline{\text{ΑΡΥ}}$. *Imperial*—Gordian and Tranquillina ΑΡΥΚΑΝΔΕΩΝ. Tyche, Herakles, Horseman, Naked Warrior, Eagle carrying boar's head, etc. (*Rev. Num.*, 1853, 91).

Balbura. *Autonomous Æ of Imperial times. Types*—Eagle and fulmen, etc., and *Imperial* of Caligula, ΒΑΛΒΟΥΡΕΩΝ, Herakles leaning on club.

Bubon. This town was annexed to Lycia by Murena, B.C. 84. *Federal Æ. Inscr.*, ΒΟΥ. (*Num. Chron.*, x. 82).

Cadyanda. *Autonomous Æ* of late times. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΔΥ. *Type*—Hermes. (*Num. Chron.*, x. 82.)

Calynda. Small *autonomous Æ* of the second or first century B.C. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΛΥ or ΚΑΛΥΝ, Head of Artemis *rev.*, Stag, Forepart of stag or torch. (*Num. Chron.*, ix. 148; Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 307.)

Candyba. *Imperial Æ*—Gordian III. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΝΔΥΒΕΩΝ. *Type*—Tyche. (*Z. f. N.*, v. Pl. I. 9.)

Choma. *Autonomous Æ* of late times. *Inscr.*, Χ—Ω, and *Imperial* of Gordian, ΧΩΜΑΤΕΙΤΩΝ, Armed horseman.

Corydalla. *Imperial*—Sev. Alex., Gordian, and Tranquillina, ΚΟΡΥΔΑΛΛΕΩΝ, Tyche, Pallas, Horseman.

Cragus. *Federal Æ* and Æ, ΛΥΚΙΩΝ ΚΡΑΓ, ΛΥ—ΚΡ, etc. Also in alliance with Myra, ΛΥ—ΚΡ—ΜΥ; with Telmessus, ΛΥ—ΤΕΛ—ΚΡ; with Tlos, ΤΛ—ΚΡ, ΛΥ—ΤΛΩ—ΚΡ, ΛΥ—ΚΡ—ΤΛ, etc.; with Trabala, ΤΡΑ—ΚΡ; or with Xanthus, ΚΡ—ΞΑΝ. Concerning these alliances of pairs of towns, see above (p. 576).

Cyane. *Federal Æ*, ΛΥ—ΚΥΑ, (*Num. Chron.*, x. 83,) and *Imperial* of Gordian, ΚΥΑΝΕΙΤΩΝ, Horseman.

Cydna (?). *Federal Æ* and Æ, ΛΥΚΙΩΝ—ΚΥ. It is very probable that these coins are of Cyane.

Gagae. *Federal Æ*, ΛΥΚΙΩΝ—ΓΑ. *Imperial*—Tranquillina, ΓΑΓΑΤΩΝ, Nemesis with whip, wheel, and griffin.

Limyra. *Federal Æ* and Æ, ΛΥΚΙΩΝ—ΛΙ, etc., and *Imperial* of Gordian and Tranquillina, ΛΙΜΥΡΕΩΝ. *Types*—Zeus Nikephoros; ΛΙΜΥΡΟC, a River-god; ΛΙΜΥΡΕΩΝ ΡΗΓΜΑ or ΧΡΗCΜΟC, an Ox drinking from a fountain, which issues from a rock, or Ox and Goat drinking from one source. This oracular fountain is mentioned by Pliny, H. N., xxxi. 18. (See Eckhel, iii. p. 4.)

Masicytus. *Federal Æ* and Æ, ΛΥΚΙΩΝ—ΜΑ or ΜΑΣ, etc., and *Imperial* of Augustus, Æ and Æ, ΛΥΚΙΩΝ—ΜΑ. *Type*—Lyre, or two lyres.

Myra. *Federal Æ* and Æ, ΛΥΚΙΩΝ—ΜΥ, ΛΥ—ΜΥΡΑ, etc., and *Imperial*—Ant. Pius to Gordian, ΜΥΡΕΩΝ, ΜΥΡΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC, etc. The most remarkable type on the coins of this city is the figure of a veiled Asiatic goddess, Artemis Myrea (?), whose effigy is sometimes seen amid the branches of a tree, on either side of which stands a man with an axe, as if about to fell it, but apparently deterred therefrom by two serpents emerging from the trunk and darting towards him (Fig. 319). For a similar type, see Aphrodisias Cariae (p. 521). The subject

Fig. 319.

appears to be connected in some way with the story of Myrrha, who was transformed into a tree, from the trunk of which, when it was split by her father with his sword, Adonis was born (Hyginus, *Fab.*, 58, 164, 251, 371). *Federal* alliance coins between Myra and Cragus. *Imperial* alliance coins with Patara and with Side, ΠΑΤΑΡΕΩΝ ΜΥΡΕΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ, ΜΥΡΕΩΝ CIΔΗΤΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ, with types referring to the cultus of the several towns.

Olympus. *Federal* Æ, ΟΛΥΜ, etc., or ΛΥΚΙΩΝ—ΟΛ, and *Imperial* of Gordian and Tranquillina, ΟΛΥΜΠΗΝΩΝ, Hephaestos forging shield of Achilles; Female figure holding wreath.

Patara. *Federal* Æ and Æ, ΛΥΚΙΩΝ—ΠΑ. *Imperial*—Gordian and Tranquillina. *Inscr.*, ΠΑΤΑΡΕΩΝ. *Types*—Tyche, and especially Apollo Patareus, standing between the omphalos, on which is perched a crow, and the tripod round which the serpent twines. The city of Patara was celebrated for its temple and oracle of Apollo, who gave responses during the six winter months of each year (Herod., i. 182).

Alliance coins with Myra (see above).

Phaselis, a prosperous maritime town of Lycia on the Pamphylian gulf, was not a member of the earlier Lycian League, but formed a separate and independent state. Hence its coinage bears no resemblance to the other Lycian money, nor does it appear that the Lycian characters were used there, for the coin-legends are always in Greek. The types are appropriate to a maritime city of the importance of Phaselis, and confirm the belief of the ancients that swift galleys called φάσηλοι took their name from this town.

Circ. B.C. 500–400.

Prow of galley, fashioned like the forepart of a boar.

Id. (Hunter, Pl. XLIII. 9, 10.)

⊙ [=O] kneeling bearded figure, with his arm round the body of a kneeling man-headed bull.

Lyre, the sides of which are formed like mice[1]; the whole in linear and dotted square.

Irregular incuse square . . . . . (Hunter, Pl. XLIII. 8.) Æ Persic Stater 168·2 grs.

ΦΑΣ Stern of galley. Æ Stater 171 grs.

Prow of galley in incuse square, beneath, dolphin . . Æ Stater 171·8 grs.

Id. . . . . Æ Stater 173·2 grs.

[1] This coin was attributed by De Witte (*Rev. Num.* 1858, p. 28) to Hamaxitus in the Troad, in my opinion on insufficient grounds. The mouse, like the locust and the lizard, is a symbol of Apollo as the averter of plagues of these creatures, Ἀπόλλων Σμινθεύς, Παρνόπιος, and Σαυροκτόνος (Paus., i. 24. 8).

As the weight of the following coin is unusual in Lycia, it may be doubted whether the attribution here suggested is the true one.

Ο Triskelis. (Cabinet of Dr. Weber.)	Incuse square divided by broad bands into seven triangular compartments. Ar Phoenician stater 110·6 grs.

Circ. B. C. 400–330.

Prow of galley. (Hunter, Pl. XLIII. 11.)	ΦΑΣΗ Stern of galley and magistrate's name. Ar Stater 153·7 grs.
Prow of galley.	„ Stern of galley . . . Æ ·65

Circ. B. C. 330–250.

Regal tetradrachms of Alexander's types, with letters in field Φ—Α, each surmounted by a star. (Müller, No. 1276.)

Circ. B. C. 250–190.

After Alexander's time Phaselis, with the rest of Lycia and Pamphylia, became dependent upon Egypt, and it is to the reign of Ptolemy III. or IV. that the following later Phaselian issues must be attributed.

Prow, surmounted by head of Helios, or by jugate busts of Ptolemy IV. and Arsinoe (?). (Imhoof, *Choix*, Pl. IV. 153.)	ΦΑΣΗ Stern of galley and magistrate's name, ΔΑΜΑΡΑΤΟΣ, ΕΥΙΟΣ, ΝΙΚΑΝΩΡ, ΤΙΜΩΝ . . . . . Ar Stater 152 grs.

After circ. B. C. 190.

Phaselis, like most other Asiatic towns, appears, after the defeat of Antiochus by the Romans, to have begun a new coinage of silver staters and drachms, retaining, however, the old standard of weight.

Head of Apollo, r., laureate.	Φ Pallas wielding fulmen and aegis, standing on prow. Magistrate, ΤΡΕΒΗΜΙΣ . Ar Stater 156 grs.
Id.	Stern of galley. Magistrate, ΜΝΑΣΙ Ar Stater 167 grs.
Owl, or sometimes eagle on prow. (Hunter, Pl. XLIII. 12.)	Φ Pallas, as on Stater. Magistrate, ΘΕΟΧΡΗΣΤΟΣ, ΑΡΧΙΠΠΟΣ, or ΚΛΕΩΝΥΜΟΣ. Ar Dr. 87–83 grs.
Prow, crowned by Nike.	Φ Pallas, as above, with letters Α, Β, Ε, etc. in field . . . . . Æ ·75

After B. C. 168.

Whether Phaselis was ever a member of the second Lycian League, or whether it retained its ancient independence, can hardly be determined from the coins, which, to all appearance, are autonomous; for although the smaller denominations in silver bear federal types, the legend ΛΥ or ΛΥΚΙΩΝ does not occur upon them. Thus the statement of Strabo (667) that Phaselis took no part in the League is not contradicted by numismatic evidence.

Head of Apollo, l., laureate. (Waddington, *Rev. Num.*, 1853.)	ΦA Pallas standing, holding Nike, and resting on spear, magistrate, ΑΡ-ΚΕΣΙΛΑΟΣ . . . . . Æ Attic tetradr. 252 grs.
Id.	ΦΑΣΗΛΙ Lyre, in shallow incuse square Æ 39·6 grs.

Imperial—Gordian, ΦΑCΗΛΕΙΤΩΝ, Tyche, Pallas, Galley, Archaic simulacrum of veiled goddess, Aphrodite(?), with two winged Erotes flying in the air, and at her feet a small figure beside an altar.

Phellus. *Federal* Æ, ΛΥΚΙΩΝ—ΦΕ, and *Imperial* of Gordian. *Inscr.*, Λ ΦΕΛΛΕΙΤΩΝ, Female figure holding flower. Waddington (*As. Min.*, p. 122).

Pinara. *Autonomous* Æ of Federal types, *Inscr.*, ΠΙ; and small Æ, *obv.* Head of Apollo, *rev.* ΠΙΝΑΡΕΩΝ, Bucranium. This town is expressly mentioned by Strabo (665) as one of the members of the League.

Podalia. *Federal* Æ, ΛΥ—ΠΟΔ and *Imperial* of Gordian and Tranquillina, ΠΟΔΑΛΙωΤΩΝ, Apollo standing with his lyre resting on a column; Warrior standing.

Rhodiapolis. *Federal* Æ and Æ and *Imperial* of Tranquillina, ΡΟΔΙΑ-ΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, Nemesis with griffin and wheel.

Telmessus. Of the following coins the first was attributed by Sestini to Telmessus in Caria (see above, p. 532). The second seems to be undoubtedly Lycian in fabric.

Circ. B.C. 190–168.

Head of Helios, radiate, facing.	ΤΕΛΜΗ[ΣΣΕΩΝ] Apollo, seated on omphalos, holding arrow and bow Æ·6
Head of Hermes.	ΤΕΛ Fly . . . . . Æ·4

After B.C. 167.

Federal Æ and Æ in alliance with Cragus. *Inscr.*, ΛΥ—ΤΕΛ—ΚΡ, ΛΥΚΙΩΝ—ΚΡ—ΤΕΛ, and ΤΕΛ—ΚΡ.

Tlos. *Federal* Æ of the earlier and Æ and Æ of the later League. *Inscr.*, ΛΥΚΙΩΝ—ΤΛ, ΛΥ—ΤΛ, or ΤΛ only, also in alliance with Cragus, ΤΛ—ΚΡ, ΛΥ—ΤΛω—ΚΡ, etc., and *Imperial* of Gordian, ΤΛωΕωΝ, Horseman, Warrior, Nike, Tyche.

Trabala. *Federal* Æ, but only in alliance with Cragus, ΤΡΑ—ΚΡ.

Trebenna. *Federal* Æ, ΛΥΚΙΩΝ—ΤΡ, and *Imperial* of Gordian and Tranquillina, ΤΡΕΒΕΝΝΑΤΩΝ, Zeus seated, Dionysos standing, Pallas.

Tymena. *Federal* Æ, ΛΥ—ΤΥ (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 329).

Xanthus. *Federal* Ar of the earlier League under its old name Arina (see above, p. 573), and Ar and Æ of the later League, ΛΥ—ΞΑ, ΛΥΚΙΩΝ —ΞΑ and ΞΑΝΘΙΩΝ. Also in alliance with Cragus, ΛΥ—ΚΡ—ΞΑΝ.

It is remarkable that so few numismatic monuments should have been handed down to us of such an important Lycian city as Xanthus.

As the coinage of Lycia is almost entirely either Federal or Imperial, it is unnecessary to append a chronological table of the issues of the several cities. The money of Phaselis alone stands apart, and offers a series almost uninterrupted from the sixth century B.C. down to Roman times.

PAMPHYLIA.

In the following pages I include in the province of Pamphylia only the strip of low-lying coast-land, some twenty to thirty miles in breadth, between Mount Solyma, the Lycian boundary, on the west, and Coracesium on the east. The mountainous country to the north of Mount Taurus, much of which was included in Byzantine Pamphylia, I have preferred to call Pisidia.

Aspendus, on the river Eurymedon, about eight miles from the sea, was a populous and wealthy city. It began to coin silver on the Persic standard early in the fifth century B.C.

Circ. B.C. 500–400.

FIG. 320.

Naked warrior, armed with round shield and sword. (Hunter, Pl. VII. 15. 16. 18.)

Warrior, with shield and spear. (Fig. 320.)

Horseman armed with spear.

Ε, ΕΣ, ΕΣΤ, or ΕΣΤΓΕ Incuse square, Triskelis of three human legs, in field, usually a symbol . . . . . Ar Staters 170 grs.

ΕΣΓ Incuse square, Triskelis, with lion running beside it . . . . . Ar Staters 170 grs.

ΕΣΤ, etc. Running boar. Ar Dr. 84 grs.

Circ. B.C. 400–300, *and later.*

Two wrestlers engaged; on the later specimens, magistrates' letters between them. (Brandis, p. 494.)	ΕΣΤΓΕΔΙΙVΣ Incuse square, Slinger; in field, Triskelis, also, rarely, letters Æ Staters 170 grs.

Aspendus was originally an Argive colony, and Brandis has hazarded the conjecture that its coin-type, the Slinger, was chosen from the resemblance of the word *σφενδονήτης* to the name of the town. The other type, the two Wrestlers, refers, perhaps, to some ancient local myth, and a curious variety of the stater with the words ΕΛVΨΑ ΜΕΝΕΤVΣ (Mion., Pl. XXXV. 169) beneath the type, gives us, perhaps, the traditional names of the two wrestlers, Μένετος (=the Steady) and Ἐλύψας (=the Wriggler) (Bergk, *Zeit. f. Num.*, xi. 337). Kirchhoff's suggestion that the inscription is equivalent to Μένετος ἔ(γ)λυψα, an engraver's signature, is contested by Bergk (*l. c.*).

Concerning the Pamphylian legends on these and similar coins, see Friedländer (*Z. f. N.*, iv. 297), Imhoof (*Z. f. N.*, v. 133), and Bergk (*l. c.*). The form ΕΣΤΓΕΔΙΙVΣ corresponds with the Greek ΑΣΠΕΝΔΙΟΣ. It would appear that the Greek element in the population of the town gradually decreased down to the time of the Macedonian conquest. The astonishing abundance of the silver money of Aspendus is a proof of the commercial importance of the town.

The bronze coins of Aspendus appear to be as a rule later in date than the silver. The predominant types are—

After circ. B.C. 300.

Head of Pallas.	Slinger; in field, two letters.	Æ ·65
Forepart of horse.	Sling, between two letters	Æ ·7
Id.	ΑCΠЄΝΔΙΩΝ. Id. . . .	Æ ·65

It is not improbable that the silver coins of the above series continued to be struck down to the defeat of Antiochus in B.C. 190, although the mass of the specimens which have reached us belong to the fourth century.

After B.C. 190.

After the battle of Magnesia, Pamphylia was added to the dominions of the kings of Pergamum, under whose mild rule Aspendus appears to have been practically autonomous, for it was probably about the year B.C. 189 that it began to issue a series of dated Alexandrine tetradrachms, ranging from year Α to ΚΘ (1 to 29) and with the letters ΑΣ before the

seated Zeus on the reverse (Müller, Nos. 1196–1221). *Symbol*, on some specimens, a sling. These are the last silver coins known to have been struck at Aspendus. Many of them bear countermarks of which the Seleucid (?) anchor and the tripod are the most frequent.

On the death of Attalus III., B.C. 133, Pamphylia devolved, according to his bequest, with the rest of his kingdom, upon the Roman people.

The *Imperial* coinage of Aspendus ranges from Augustus to Saloninus. *Inscr.*, ΑCΠΕΝΔΙΩΝ. *Types*—River Eurymedon; Herakles standing before a figure (Eurystheus?) seated on a rock, at the foot of which is the dead body of a bull, behind the seated figure stands a naked man armed with a spear, and in the background is a lion on rocks; Wreath, to which eight portrait-heads are attached, ΘΕΜΙΔΟC ΤΟ. Β or ΤΟ. Ε. Concerning the games called Θέμιδες, celebrated in various Pamphylian and Cilician cities, see H. de Longpérier (*Rev. Num.*, 1869, p. 31). The word θέμις here signifies a contest in which the prize consisted of a sum of money, θέμα, and has nothing to do with Themis, the goddess of Law and Order. Other remarkable types are Isis Pharia; Hekate; Nemesis; Two simulacra of a goddess resembling the Pergaean Artemis standing side by side in a temple; a female figure apparently crowning a trophy.

Attalia, founded and named after himself by Attalus II., king of Pergamum. Autonomous bronze from the second century to Imperial times, and *Imperial*—Augustus to Salonina. *Inscr.* and *Types*—ΑΤΤΑΛΕΩΝ, also sometimes ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΟC or ΙΕΡΟC ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟC ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΟC, Agonistic table and urn, in allusion to the Oecumenical and Olympian festivals; Head of Pallas; Winged Nemesis holding wheel, with griffin beside her; Poseidon; Artemis; Nike, etc.

Alliance coins with Side. (See also Attalia in Lydia, p. 548.)

Cretopolis (?). The autonomous coins attributed to this town by Borrell are given by Waddington and Imhoof to Cremna Pisidiae (p. 590). See also Creteia-Flaviopolis Bithyniae (p. 440).

Etenna. This town appears to have struck drachms of Attic weight in the second half of the fifth century B.C.

Two athletes contending. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, vi. 76.)	Sepia, in incuse square. Æ Dr. 62 grs.

Babylonic or Persic Standard. Circ. B.C. 300, *or later.*

Two wrestlers. (*Z. f. N.*, vi. Pl. III.)	ETENNEΩN Man wearing short chiton, armed with harpa. *Symbol*—Triskelis . . . Æ Stater 156 grs.
Beardless head, facing. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. F. 18.)	Harpa, or crooked knife . Æ 11 grs.

Imperial Times.

Autonomous bronze and *Imperial*—Faustina the Younger to Salonina. *Inscr.*, ЄΤЄΝΝЄΩΝ. *Prevailing types*—A female figure carrying a serpent; a harpa, or crooked knife; two combatants, each armed with a harpa (Six, *Zeit. f. Num.*, vi. p. 79 sq.).

Magydus, a coast town a few miles east of Attalia. Autonomous bronze of Roman times and *Imperial*—Augustus to Gallienus. *Types*—Pallas standing, Tyche, River-god Catarrhactes, etc. In field sometimes numerals ranging from ΙЄ (15) under Trajan to ΜΑ (41) under Gallienus, referring, perhaps, to celebrations of festivals at various periods.

Olbia (?). To this town, on the borders of Lycia and Pamphylia, M. Six (*Zeit. f. Num.*, vi. 82) would attribute the following archaic silver staters, dating from quite the early part of the fifth century B.C.

Winged Hermes on one knee, holding caduceus.	ΤΜΞΙ—ΜΤϹ Incuse square, lion standing with head reverted; above, caduceus . . . . . Æ 180 grs.
Id.	ΙΒ—Λ[Ο]? Similar . . Æ 178 grs.

As the first of the above inscriptions is unexplained, and the second is doubtful, the attribution can only be provisionally accepted.

Perga, on the right bank of the river Cestrus, about eight miles from the coast, was in late times the chief city of Pamphylia. It was the seat of the worship of Artemis Pergaea, an Asiatic goddess, bearing a close resemblance to the Artemis of Ephesus.

Babylonic or Persic Standard. Circ. B.C. 500–400.

Sphinx seated, with forepaw raised.	Crab, in dotted square, all in incuse square . . . . . Æ 143 grs.

If the above described coin be correctly attributed, it is by far the earliest coin of Perga. There are, in fact, no other coins of this city until after B.C. 190, when, under the kings of Pergamum, it was allowed, like most other towns, to issue tetradrachms and drachms in its own name.

Attic Standard. After circ. B.C. 190.

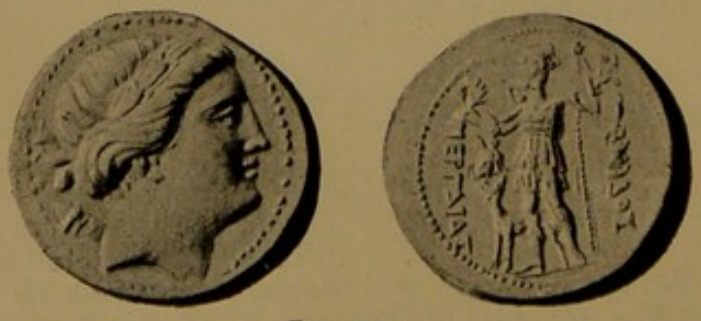

FIG. 321.

Head of the Greek Artemis, laureate, with quiver at her shoulder. (Fig. 321.)	ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ Artemis Pergaea standing, clad in short chiton, holding wreath, and resting on sceptre; at her feet, a doe, looking up to her: in field *symbols*, sphinx, stag, etc. Æ Attic tetradr. 264–250 grs.
Id.	ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ Id. . . Æ Dr. 60 grs.
Id.	„ „ Æ ½ Dr. 30 grs.
Id.	„ „ Artemis standing . . . . . Æ ·7
Id.	ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ Sphinx seated. . Æ ·6
Asiatic effigy of Artemis, in temple.	ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ Quiver . Æ ·7
Sphinx, seated.	ΛΑΝΑΨΑΣ ΠΡΕΙΙΑΣ Artemis standing . . . . . Æ ·7

The Pamphylian inscription on the last described coin is by some thought to stand for the local name of the goddess Σανάψας Πρειίας (= Ἄρτεμις Περσία) (Bergk., *Zeit. f. Num.*, xi. 334). Others with Prof. W. M. Ramsay (*Journ. Hell. Stud.*, i. 246) consider the initial Λ in Pamphylian as akin to the digamma, and look upon the word ΛΑΝΑΨΑ as equivalent to the Greek *Ϝάνασσα*, and as an epithet rather than a name of Artemis; ΠΡΕΙΙΑΣ being the Pamphylian form of ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ. The inscription would then be rendered 'Reginae Pergensis.'

Imperial silver medallions of Nerva of the cistophoric class, with Latin *inscr.* DIANA PERGENSIS, and of Trajan, with the figure of the Pergaean Artemis. *Imperial*, bronze—Augustus to Tacitus. *Inscr.*, ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟC ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑC, ΠΕΡΓ, ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ, etc., sometimes with addition of ACYΛOC, ACYΛOY, or ACYΛIA; NEΩKOPΩN; MHTPOΠOΛEΩC THC ΠAMΦYΛIAC; also IEPOC; ΠYΘIA; AYΓOYCTEIA; in reference to Games. *Predominant types*—Cultus-idol in the form of a richly adorned conical stone in a temple; Greek Artemis hunting or holding torches; Hephaestos forging shield of Achilles; River-god (Cestrus), and many others.

Alliance coins with Apollonia Mordiaeum (p. 589), with Side, and with Delphi, ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ ΔΕΛΦΙΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ — ΠΥΘΙΑ (Waddington, *Rev. Num.*, 1853, p. 32).

Ptolemais (?). Autonomous bronze circ. B.C. 300 or later.

Head of Apollo. (*Z. f. Num.*, vi. 239.)	ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΕΩΝ Amphora and raven or amphora alone . . . Æ ·8–·3

This attribution is not altogether satisfactory, but I am still less inclined to accept Von Sallet's conjecture that Ptolemais was a name temporarily borne by Ceramus in Caria (*Z. f. N.*, vi. 265).

Side was a rich and flourishing seaport a few miles west of the mouth of the river Melas. Its coin-type, playing upon the name of the town, is the fruit of the pomegranate, called in Greek *σίδη*.

Persic Standard. Circ. B.C. 500–400.

Pomegranate.
(Cf. Hunter, Pl. XLIX. 6.)
Pomegranate. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XLIX. 5.)
Pomegranate. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XLIX. 4.)
Pomegranate resting on dolphin.
(*Ibid.*, Pl. XLIX. 3.)
Incuse square, dolphin, beneath which, human eye . . Æ Stater 170 grs.
Incuse square, two dolphins and leaf . Æ Stater
Incuse square, male head, laureate . Æ Stater
Incuse square, head of Pallas. Æ Stater

Also smaller divisions with analogous types.

Although Side was a Greek colony from Cyme in Aeolis, the Asiatic elements in the population gradually overwhelmed the Hellenic, and in Alexander's time, according to Arrian (i. 26), the Greek language was no longer spoken at Side. This statement is fully borne out by the following series of coins on which the Greek legend ΣΙΔΗΤΙΚΟΝ is replaced by inscriptions in characters resembling the Aramaic, which have given rise to various hypotheses. De Luynes (*Num. des Satrapies*, p. 22) would read in them the names of the Persian Satraps, Dernes and Syennesis; but M. Waddington, with greater caution, says, 'Je ne crois pas que personne ait encore trouvé le secret des ces singulières légendes' (*Rev. Num.*, 1861, 13); cf. Arrian, *l.c.*, *τὴν μὲν Ἑλλάδα γλῶσσαν ἐξελάθοντο, εὐθὺς δὲ βάρβαρον φωνὴν ἵεσαν, οὐδὲ τῶν προσχώρων βαρβάρων, ἀλλὰ ἰδίαν σφῶν οὔπω πρόσθεν οὖσαν τὴν φωνήν.*

Persic Standard. Circ. B.C. 400–300.

Pallas standing, resting on shield, and holding Nike; *symbol*, pomegranate.
(Imhoof. *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. F. 17.)
Id.
Pallas standing, as above, but holding owl. In field, sometimes Aramaic (?) letters.
Herakles standing, holding club and bow, before him, *crux ansata*.
ΣΙΔ]ΗΤΙΚΟΝ Apollo standing, resting on long branch of laurel, and sacrificing at altar. Æ Stater 149 grs.
Aramaic (?) inscr. Apollo, as above, but raven at his feet. Æ Stater 167 grs.
Incuse square, Aramaic (?) inscr. Apollo standing before altar, holding branch and bow; at his feet, raven. Æ Stater.
Uncert. inscr. Apollo sacrificing (De Luynes, *Satrap.*, Pl. I. 10). Æ Stater

The coins of this series are frequently countermarked with an Ox.

To about the time of Alexander the Great may be attributed the Alexandrine gold stater described by Müller, No. 1248, with the pomegranate as an adjunct symbol.

Attic Standard. Circ. B.C. 190–36.

After the defeat of Antiochus, Side, like Aspendus, retained practical autonomy, and became one of the chief places of mintage on the south coast of Asia Minor; but, while Aspendus reverted to the types of the Alexandrine tetradrachm, Side seems to have taken the Alexandrine *gold* stater as the model of her new silver coins. The types of the tetradrachms of Side are, however, rather suggested by than copied from the Alexandrine gold coin.

Head of Pallas, in crested Corinthian helmet. (Pellerin, Pl. LXXI. 20.)	Nike holding wreath; *symbol*—pomegranate. In field, Magistrates' names, ΑΘ, ΑΡ, ΑΦ, ΔΕ, ΔΕΙ, ΔΙ, ΔΙΟΔ, ΣΤ, CT, ΚΛΕΥΧ, ΧΡΥ, etc. . . . Æ Attic tetradr. 264–240 grs. Æ „ dr. 60 grs.

Many of these tetradrachms are countermarked with a bow and bow-case crossed, accompanied by the names, for the most part, of cistophoric mints, ΑΔΡΑ, ΑΠΑ, ΠΑ, ΠΕΡΓ, ΣΑΡ, ΣΤΡΑ, ΤΡΑ (Adramyteum, Apameia, Parium (?), Pergamum, Sardes, Stratoniceia (?), and Tralles), etc., showing that under the Roman rule they were tariffed as equivalent to the cistophorus (Mommsen, *Hist. Mon. Rom.*, i. 99). Other countermarks are also found, among which the Anchor (perhaps a Seleucid symbol) is the most frequent.

This coinage probably lasted down to the middle of the first century B.C., and its astonishing abundance is perhaps due to the fact that Side was the great mart in which the Cilician pirates were in the habit of disposing of their booty.

Head of Pallas.	ΣΙΔΗΤΩΝ Nike carrying wreath and palm; *symbol*—Pomegranate. Æ ·7
Id.	ΣΙΔΗΤΩΝ Pomegranate . . Æ ·5

Circ. B.C. 36–25.

In B.C. 36 Pamphylia, with Galatia and some of the neighbouring regions, was formed into a separate state under king Amyntas, who continued the coinage of Attic tetradrachms at Side, adding the *inscr.* on the *reverse*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ. (See below under Galatia; *Num. Chron.*, viii. 69–96; and B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LX. 7.)

Imperial—Augustus to Aurelian. *Inscr.*, CIΔΗΤΩΝ or CIΔΗC ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΥ, occasionally with epithets ΛΑΜΠΡΟΤΑΤΗC, ΕΝΔΟΞΟΥ, ΔΩΡΕΑ (see p. 598); also ΝΑΥΑΡΧΙC, combined with the type of a galley in a port; ΠΡΩΤΑ ΠΑΜΦΥΛΩΝ; ΠΙCΤΗC ΦΙΛΗC CΥΜΜΑΧΟΥ ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ ΜΥCΤΙΔΟC CIΔΗC, etc. *Games*—ΙΕΡΟC, ΠΥΘΙΟC, ΜΥCΤΙΚΟC, ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝ., or ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΟC. Among the more noteworthy types are the Tyche of the city seated with the River-god Melas at her feet, or with a prow of a galley on her arm, etc. Veiled female bust with *inscr.* CIΔΗ ΜΥCΤΙC ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟC, representing the town of Side as devoted to or initiated in the sacred mysteries.

Alliance coins with Attalia, Delphi, Myra, and Perga. For other coins of Side, see Imhoof (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 329), and Friedländer (*Zeit. f. Num.*, x. 3).

Sillyum, a few miles inland between Aspendus and Perga.

After circ. B.C. 300.

Bearded helmeted head.	ΣΕΛΥ ΛΙΥΣ Naked figure, standing Æ·7
Head of Apollo.	„ Zeus aëtophoros seated . Æ ·7
Id.	„ Fulmen . . . . Æ ·5

Concerning the Pamphylian inscription on the above coins, see

Friedländer, *Zeit. f. Num.*, iv. 298; Ramsay, *Journ. Hell. Stud.*, i. p. 242, and Bergk, *Zeit. f. Num.*, xi. 334. According to Ramsay, the character Ϻ had probably the sound of our W, and he would render the legend Seluwios. Bergk, on the other hand, takes it as a sibilant, and supposes the Pamphylian name of the town to have been Σέλυσον, and the ethnic, Σελύσιος. Somewhat later the Pamphylian legend is replaced by the Greek form CIΛΛΥΕΩΝ.

After B.C. 190.

Alexandrine tetradrachms as at Aspendus, but with ΣΙΛ before the seated Zeus (Müller, 1222–1248).

Imperial—Augustus to Salonina. *Inscr.*, CIΛΛΥΕΩΝ or CIΛΛΥΕΩΝ CЄB. *Select types*—Mên on horseback; Aphrodite standing half naked, arranging her hair, at her feet dolphin. (Imhoof, *Choix*, Pl. V. 163.) Tyche of city seated on rock, with river Cestrus at her feet; Dionysos standing, etc. Legend, ΦIΛHC CYMMAXOY PΩMAIΩN CIΛΛΥΕΩΝ.

Chronological Table of the Coinage of Pamphylia.

	Before 480	480–400	400–300	300–190	After 190	Imp. times
Aspendus	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ Æ	Æ *Reg.*	Æ
Attalia	...	...	...	...	Æ	Æ
Etenna	...	Æ (?)	...	Æ	Æ	Æ
Magydus	...	...	...	...	Æ	Æ
Olbia (?)	Æ	...	...	...	...	
Perga	...	Æ (?)	...	...	Æ Æ	Æ
Ptolemais (?)	...	...	...	Æ	...	
Side	Æ	Æ	Æ	...	Æ Æ	Æ
Sillyum	...	...	...	Æ	Æ *Reg.* Æ	Æ

PISIDIA.

The district of Pisidia included all the mountainous country to the north of Pamphylia and Lycia. It was bounded on the west and on the north by Phrygia, and on the east by Lycaonia and Isauria. Pisidia was not civilised in early times as it possessed no means of communication with the sea, and the only town in the district which struck money before the time of Alexander the Great was Selge.

Pisidia, with the other provinces of the kingdom of Pergamus, devolved upon the Roman people in B.C. 133. In the following century it was bestowed by M. Antonius upon Amyntas, king of Galatia. There are no coins of Pisidia *in genere*.

Adada (*Num. Chron.*, x. 92; Millingen, *Anc. Coins*, 75). Autonomous bronze of the first century B.C.

Head of Zeus. ΑΔΑΔΕ ΑΥΤΟΝΟ Female head, turreted.	ΑΔΑΔΕ Nike crowning trophy. Æ ·85 Horse . . . . . Æ ·6

Imperial—Antoninus Pius to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΑΔΑΔΕΩΝ. *Types*—Head of Serapis or Serapis enthroned; Serpent coiled round Omphalos; the Dioskuri standing, etc. Mionnet (*Suppl.*, vii. 87) describes a coin bearing the name of a magistrate with title Archon. If this is really a coin of Adada, the city perhaps lay just within the boundaries of the Province of Asia (see p. 547).

Amblada. Late autonomous bronze, and *Imperial*—Commodus to Philip Jun. *Inscr.*, ΑΜΛΑΔΕΩΝ (Waddington, *Mélanges*, p. 33), ΑΜΒΛΑΔΕΩΝ, and ΑΜΒΛΑΔΕΩΝ ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΩΝ. *Types* — Herakles, Kybele, Nemesis.

Andeda (*Num. Chron.*, ii. 1). *Imperial*—M. Aurelius to Trajan Decius. *Inscr.*, ΑΝΔΗΔΕΩΝ. *Types* chiefly referring to the cultus of the Artemis of Perga, sometimes with legend ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔ. ΠΕΡΓΑ.

Antiochia (*Yalowatch*). Although this city was founded in the reign of Antiochus III. no coins appear to have been struck there before the time of Augustus, when it received a Roman colony.

Colonial bronze, Augustus to Claudius II. Gothicus, with Latin *inscr.*, COL. CAES. ANTIOCH, etc. (Colonia Caesareia Antiochia), and in field frequently S—R (Senatus Romanus). The types are numerous. Among them are many which refer to the cultus of the Moon-god Μὴν Ἀσκηνός (Strab., 557, 577, where the codices give the erroneous readings Ἀσκαῖος and Ἀρκαῖος), who possessed a famous sanctuary in the territory of Antioch, attached to which was a college of Priests and a large body of slaves. The god is usually represented standing, wearing the Phrygian cap, and with the crescent moon behind his shoulders. He holds in his right hand a sceptre, and in his left a figure of Nike, and rests one foot upon a bucranium or bull's head; beside him stands a cock. Other types represent a River-god, with the *inscr.* ANTHIOS.

Apollonia-Mordiaeum, (the modern *Olouborlou*), between Apameia Cibotus and Antioch. The original name of the town, Mordiaeum, is supposed to have been changed to Apollonia by Alexander, who once wintered there. Hence in *Imperial times* bronze coins were struck there with the head of Alexander and with the inscription ΑΛΕΞΑ., ΚΤΙC. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ, *rev.* ΙΠΠΟΦΟΡΑC, Recumbent River-god, or ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΥΚΙΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ, Two female figures face to face. On the site of Apameia several inscriptions have been found in which the people of Apollonia style themselves Ἀπολλωνιάτων Λυκίων Θρακῶν Κολώνων (Wadd., *As. Min.*, p. 139), from which we gather that the Apolloniates were a colony of Lycians sprung originally from Thrace. This explains the addition of ΛΥΚΙΩΝ, or ΘΡΑΚΩΝ or ΛΥ. ΘΡ. ΚΟ., etc., on various *Imperial* coins of the town, Ant. Pius to Gallienus. For *types*, see Waddington, *l. c.*, and his remarks on the method of distinguishing the coins of the various cities called Apollonia given above (p. 521).

Alliance coins with Perga.

Ariassus. *Imperial* bronze, without or with portraits of emperors—

Trajan to Valerian, APIACCEΩN. *Types*—referring to the cultus of Pallas, Dionysos, Hermes, Herakles, Asklepios, etc.

Baris, south-west of Cremna, antonomous of *Imperial times* (*Num. Chron.*, x. 93) and *Imperial* bronze, without or with the Emperors' names—Hadrian to Treb. Gallus. *Inscr.*, BAPHNΩN. *Types*—Zeus Laodikeus seated or standing; Hermes seated; Dionysos standing; Artemis with Stag; Naked running divinity with two heads and four arms holding sword, torch, and bow.

Cerae, see Cremna.

Codrula (Wadd., *Mél.*, i. 33). *Imperial*—M. Aurelius and Commodus. *Inscr.*, KOΔPOYΛEΩN, Tyche or Dionysos standing.

Colbasa, between Lysinia and Sagalassus. *Imperial*—Sev. Alex. *Inscr.*, KOΛBACCEΩN. *Types*—Warrior standing. (*Berl. Blätt.*, ii. 184.)

Comama, a colony founded by Augustus. The site has been fixed by Mr. Ramsay at about three or four miles to the east of Pogla. *Imperial colonial*—Antoninus Pius to Caracalla. *Inscr.*, COL. IVL. AVG. P(ia) F(ida) COMAMENORVM, COL. AVG. COMAMA, etc. *Types*—Hera(?) veiled, Nemesis, Military standards.

Conane. *Imperial*—Hadrian to Salonina. *Inscr.*, KONANEΩN. *Types*—Mên (*Num. Chron.*, x. 94), Zeus, Herakles, etc. Mr. Ramsay informs me that there is also an alliance coin reading MINACCEΩN KAI KONANEΩN OMONOIA.

Cremna stood on one of the highest summits of the Pisidian Taurus, a few miles south of Sagalassus, whence its name (Wadd., *As. Min.*, p. 99). Autonomous silver of the second or first century B. C. of Attic weight.

Head of Tyche.	KPHMNEΩN KAI KEPAEITΩN Double cornucopiae. Æ Dr. 58 grs.

The town of Cerae mentioned on these coins has not been identified. There was, however, a place with a similar name in Crete. Cremna also issued autonomous bronze money. *Inscr.*, KPH, *obv.* Head of Zeus, Female head, Bust of Hermes; *rev.* Fulmen, Forepart of Lion, Cornucopiae, or Caduceus. *Colonial* bronze with Latin legends, Severus to Aurelian, COL. CRE., COL. IVL. AVG. FE. CREMNA, etc. (Colonia Julia Augusta, Felix Cremna.)

Types—Serapis, also APOLLINI PROPVLAEO or PROP. COL. CR. with figure of Apollo Propylaeus (*Z. f. N.*, 1885, p. 363); DIANAE CREM., Artemis standing with Stag; MERC. COL. CR., Hermes seated; DONATIO COL. CRE., Agonistic urn on table; VLTRI COL. CRE., Ultrix (Nemesis), a griffin at her feet; SILVA. COL. CREM., Silvanus holding pedum.

Isinda, a few miles south of Pogla and Andeda, near the Pamphylian border. Autonomous of Roman times and *Imperial*—Antoninus to Salonina. *Inscr.*, ISINΔEΩN or ICINΔEΩN EIΩNΩN, showing that the Isindians claimed an Ionian descent. *Types*—Head of Zeus; Warrior on horseback contending with serpent; Herakles; Woman seated with an infant on

her knees, in front a serpent rises (Waddington, *As. Min.*, p. 87); River-god recumbent, etc.

Lysinia, a small place in the north of Pisidia, a few miles west of Colbasa. *Imperial* of Caracalla. *Inscr.*, ΛΥCΙΝΙΕΩΝ, Kybele standing between lions: Apollo with lyre (*Annali*, 1833, 114. 128).

Minasa (?). See Conane.

Olbasa (Waddington, *As. Min.*, 102), about ten miles north-east of Pogla, like Cremna, was a Roman colony. *Colonial* bronze of the Emperors Ant. Pius to Volusian. *Inscr.*, COL. IVL. AVG. OLB. OLBASEN, etc., or COL. OLBASENORVM. *Types*—Mên on horseback; statue of goddess in temple crowned by two winged flying genii; Dionysos standing with panther, etc.

Palaeopolis. Prof. Ramsay would place this town in the neighbourhood of Ariassus in Pisidia; Longpérier, on the other hand, was inclined to think that it was a later name of Gagae in Lycia, *Rev. Num.*, 1869, p. 48. There are *Imperial* coins of Sept. Severus, Caracalla, and Elagabalus. *Inscr.*, ΠΑΛΕΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΘΕΜΙC. *Type*—Three athletes grouped round an amphora, into which one of them plunges his arm; above, agonistic urn containing palms. This type, (Athletes drawing lots,) refers to the *games* called θέμιδες, peculiar to this region of Mount Taurus (cf. Aspendus, p. 583).

Panemoteichos, south-east of Pogla, near the Pamphylian frontier. *Imperial*—Domna, Maximus, and Trajan Decius. *Inscr.*, ΠΑΝΕΜΟΤΕΙΧΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types*—Horseman, Tyche, Pallas standing.

Pappa-Tiberia, in northern Pisidia, south-east of Antioch and west of the *Sultan Dagh*. *Imperial* of Ant. Pius. *Inscr.*, ΤΙΒΕΡΙΕΩΝ ΠΑΠΠΗΝΩΝ, Mên holding sceptre and pine-cone with right foot resting on the head of a bull.

Pednelissus, on or near the river Eurymedon, north of Aspendus and Selge. *Imperial*—Trajan to Maximus. *Inscr.*, ΠΕΔΝΗΛΙCCΕΩΝ or ΠΕΤΝΗΛΙCCΕΩΝ. *Types*—Zeus seated; Conical stone in temple (Artemis Pergaea); the Dioskuri; Nemesis (*Num. Chron.*, x. 95).

Pogla, a few miles north-west of Panemoteichos and north-east of Isinda. *Imperial*—Hadrian to Trajan Decius. *Inscr.*, ΠΩΓΛΕΩΝ. *Types*—Conical stone in temple, probably the most ancient effigy of the Artemis of Perga; Dionysos; Goat, etc.

Prostanna (*Num. Chron.*, x. 96), between Aspendus and Selge. Autonomous of *Imperial* times. *Inscr.*, ΠΟΛΙC, Bust of city; *rev.* ΠΡΟCΤΑΝΝΕΩΝ Goddess holding globe (?) and sceptre. *Imperial*—Severus and Claudius Gothicus, ΠΡΟCΤΑΝΝΕΩΝ, Mên in temple accompanied by two lions, in field sphinx and cock; Ares (?) helmeted, with spear, shield, and club; River-god ΤΙΟΥΛΟC (?); Mountain with name ΟΥΙΑΡΟC, on which grow three trees; Dioskuri standing with crescent between them.

Sagalassus (*Num. Chron.*, x. 97), a strong fortress and town in northern Pisidia, on the upper course of the river Cestrus. Autonomous

silver of the time of Amyntas of Galatia (second half of the first cent. B.C.) of Attic weight.

Head of Zeus.	ΣΑΓΑΛΑΣΣΕΩΝ Nike. Æ 123 grs.
Id.	„ Cornucopiae. Æ 61 grs.

and bronze reading ΣΑΓ, ΣΑΓΑ, etc. *Types*—Nike; two Goats on their hind legs; Bird, etc.

Imperial—Augustus to Claudius Gothicus. *Inscr.*, ΣΑΓΑΛΑΣΣΕΩΝ, ΔΗΜΟΣ or ΒΟΥΛΗ ΣΑΓΑΛΑΣΣΕΩΝ, also ΚΕΣΤΡΟΣ, River Cestrus, or Man seizing a bull by the horns; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ, Emperor on horseback before statue of Alexander; the pine-cone of the god Mên surmounted by star and crescent; Hermes seated on rock holding caduceus and infant Dionysos. ΠΡΩΤΗΣ ΠΙΣΙΔΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΗΣ ΣΥΝΜΑΧΟΥ, denoting friendship and alliance with Rome, *Type*—joined hands; ΣΑΓΑΛΑΣΣΟΣ ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΩΝ, Warrior crowned by Tyche of Sagalassus, or Dioskuri standing beside their horses. This inscription leads us to infer that Sagalassus, like Selge, claimed a Spartan origin. Other *types*—Two altars surmounted by stars with a column between them; Herakles slaying the Hydra, etc.

Seleucia ad Taurum, surnamed ἡ Σιδηρᾶ, and called on its coins Claudioseleucia, probably because it had received some privileges from the Emperor Claudius, was situated quite in the north of Pisidia. Autonomous bronze of Roman times and *Imperial*—Hadrian to Claudius Gothicus. *Inscr.*, ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ. *Types*—relating to the worship of Mên, Zeus, Dionysos, Demeter, and Herakles (*Num. Chron.*, x. 99).

Selge, according to Strabo (p. 570), was a colony of Lacedaemon situate on the southern slope of Mount Taurus. It was the largest and richest city in all Pisidia. Its earliest silver coins date from the 4th century B.C., and in type they resemble those of Aspendus with inscriptions in the Pamphylian dialect. It is probable that there was a monetary convention between the two towns, which lay about thirty miles apart, on the same river Eurymedon; and the conjecture has been hazarded that the types of the two Athletes and the Slinger may be connected with the names of the two cities Selge and Aspendus, that of Selge with στλεγγίς or στλεγγίον, a strigil, symbolical of athletic exercises, and actually represented as an adjunct symbol on a Selgian stater (*Zeit. f. Num.*, vi. Pl. III. 2), that of Aspendus with σφενδόνη, a sling.

Circ. B.C. 400–300 *and later, Persic Standard.*

Two wrestlers engaged. (Imhoof, *Z. f. N.*, v. 133 and *Mon. Gr.*, 339.)	ΣΤΛΕΛΙΙΥΣ, ΕΣΤΛΕΛΙΙΥΣ, ΣΤΛΕΓΙΥΣ, ΣΤΛΕΓΕΥΣ, ΣΤΛΕΓΙΟΣ, ΣΤΛΕΓΙΟΝ, etc. (the form L=Γ). Incuse square, Slinger: various *symbols* in field, of which the astragalos is usually one . Æ Stater 170 grs.
Gorgon-head. (*Z. f. N.*, v. Pl. VI. 3.)	ΣΤ or no inscr. Head of Pallas, r. *Symbol*—Astragalos . . Æ 22 grs.
Lion's head, r.	Astragalos in incuse square. Æ 10 grs.
Gorgon-head.	Astralagos and lion's head . Æ 7 grs.

Circ. B.C. 300–190, *or later. Persic Standard falling to Attic wt.*

Two wrestlers, engaged; K or various letters between them.
Id.
(Hunter, Pl. XLVIII. 20.)
Head of bearded Herakles, wearing wreath; behind, club.
Head of bearded Herakles, facing, with club at shoulder.
Head of Artemis, r., laureate, bow and quiver at shoulder.

ΣΕΛΓΕΩΝ Slinger; in field, triskelis, and various symbols. Æ 160–120 grs.
ΣΕΛΓΕΩΝ Herakles wielding club . Æ 160 grs.
,, Artemis with torches, running Æ 71 and 26 grs.
,, Club and tree planted in a vase (*Num. Chron.*, x. 100). Æ 31 grs.
No inscr. Forepart of stag, looking back . . . . . Æ 21 grs.

The bronze coins of the above periods are small and often uninscribed:—

Round shield, on which ΠΟ.
Round shield.
Head of Herakles, facing, club over shoulder.
Head of Herakles, r.
CE Bust of Artemis.

Head of Pallas, or triskelis . Æ ·6
Ɔ E Spear-head . . . . . Æ ·55
ΣE or ΣEΛ Forepart of stag; head reverted . . . . . Æ ·55
Ɔ E Fulmen . . . . . Æ ·45
CEΛ Two torches . . . . . Æ ·35

For other varieties see Imhoof. *Mon. Gr.*, p. 340 sq.

Imperial—Hadrian to Salonina. *Inscr.*, CEΛΓΕΩΝ. The only remarkable type on the Imperial coins of this city is an oblong basis with steps leading up to it. On it are placed two small altars, and between them two trees or shrubs planted each in a vase. Dr. Imhoof (*Mon. Gr.*, p. 344) conjectures, that the trees on these coins are the Styrax or Storax, a shrub which Strabo (p. 570) describes as growing plentifully in the territory of Selge. It is probable that divine honours were rendered to these trees and that they were in some way connected with the cultus of the Selgian Herakles whose wreath on the coins Dr. Imhoof thinks is composed of Styrax leaves.

Alliance coins with Lacedaemon, CEΛΓΕΩΝ ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ.

Termessus. There were two towns of this name in Pisidia called respectively *μικρά* and *μείζων*. It is to the latter, situate on Mount Solymus, immediately below the summit, that the coins belong. (Leake, *Num. Hell. As.*, p. 132.)

Autonomous bronze of Roman times; usual types—Head of Zeus or Apollo, *rev.* Fulmen or free horse often with dates reckoned from B.C. 71, when, by the 'Lex Antonia de Termessibus,' the town was declared free (*Z. f. N.*, xii. 7).

Imperial—Augustus to Severus Alexander. *Inscr.*, TEP, TEPMECCEΩN ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΩΝ or TEPMHCCEΩN, also in addition ΤΩΝ ΜΕΙΖΟΝΩΝ, ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΩΝ or ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ, or an *inscr.*, which has been read ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑ TEPMHCCE H TO K. ΑΥΤΟΥC ΕΧΟΥCΑ, 'autonomous for the 20th year' (?) (*Num. Chron.*, xix. 3). It must be remarked, however, that the specimen

in the British Museum seems to read clearly ΤΟ ΚΑΠΟΥϹ ΕΧΟΥϹΑ (ἡ το[ὺς] κῆπους ἔχουσα, 'guardian of the sacred groves' (?)), a much more probable reading, for the former is, to say the least, very questionable Greek. Divinities, ΖΕΥϹ ϹΟΛΥΜΕΥϹ or ΔΙ[ΟϹ] ϹΟΛΥΜΕΩ[Ϲ], Zeus Solymeus with hand raised to his face and forefinger bent; ϹΟΛΥΜΟϹ, son of Zeus and Chaldene: Helen between the Dioskuri (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 345); Nemesis, etc.

Timbrias stood on a river called Eurymedon. *Imperial* coins are known—Hadrian to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΤΙΜΒΡΙΑΔΕΩΝ. *Types*—Kybele, Dionysos, Hermes, and River-god ΕΥΡΥΜΕ[ΔΩΝ].

Tityassus. Site unknown. Autonomous bronze of *Imperial times* and *Imperial*—Hadrian to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΤΙΤΥΑϹϹΕΩΝ, *Types*—ΜΗΤΡΟϹ, a tetrastyle temple, to left of which a serpent, *rev.* ΤΙΤΥΑϹϹΙϹ, Forepart of boar. The word ΜΗΤΡΟϹ may refer to the cultus of Kybele, who, on a coin of Severus in the British Museum, is shown with one foot on the back of a lion and holding in each hand a lion by the back of its neck. The other types generally refer to the worship of Zeus.

Verbis or **Verbe**, slightly to the south of Pogla and Comana. *Imperial*—Faustina, Commodus, and Mamaea. *Inscr.*, ΟΥΕΡΒΙΑΝΩΝ. *Types*—Artemis, Pallas, and Tyche.

These coins were first correctly attributed by H. P. Borrell to Pisidia (*Sale Cat.*, 1862, p. 11).

Chronological Table of the Coins of Pisidia.

	B.C. 400–300	B.C. 300–190	B.C. 190–Imp. Times	Imperial
Adada	...	...	Æ	Æ
Amblada	...	...	Æ	Æ
Andeda	...	...	...	Æ
Antiochia	...	...	...	Æ (col.)
Apollonia	...	...	...	Æ
Ariassus	...	...	...	Æ
Baris	...	...	...	Æ
Codrula	...	...	...	Æ
Colbasa	...	...	...	Æ
Comana	...	...	...	Æ
Conana	...	...	...	Æ
Cremna	...	...	Æ Æ	Æ (col.)
Isinda	...	...	Æ	Æ
Lysinia	...	...	...	Æ
Olbasa	...	...	...	Æ (col.)
Palaeopolis	...	...	...	Æ
Panemoteichos	...	...	...	Æ
Pappa	...	...	...	Æ
Pednelissus	...	...	...	Æ
Pogla	...	...	...	Æ
Prostanna	...	...	...	Æ
Sagalassus	...	...	Æ Æ	Æ
Seleucia	...	...	...	Æ
Selge	Æ	Æ Æ	Æ	Æ
Termessus	...	...	Æ	Æ
Timbrias	...	...	...	Æ
Tityassus	...	...	...	Æ
Verbis	...	...	...	Æ

ISAURIA.

See Cilicia Tracheia.

LYCAONIA.

The region known by the name of Lycaonia was bounded on the west by Pisidia, on the north by Galatia, on the east by Cappadocia, and on the south by the mountainous country of Isauria or Cilicia Tracheia. The towns which M. Waddington (*Rev. Num.*, ser. iii. vol. i. p. 24) classes to Lycaonia are Barata, Derbe, Hyde, Iconium, Ilistra, Laodiceia Combusta, Laranda, Lystra, Parlaïs, and Savatra. To these we may also add Dalisandus. The coins of this region are almost wholly of the Imperial period.

Barata. *Imperial*—M. Aurelius to Otacilia (*Num. Chron.*, xi. 58.) *Inscr.*, ΒΑΡΑΤΕΩΝ ΚΟΙ. ΛΥΚΑΟΝΙΑC or ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΛΥΚΑΟΝΙΑC ΒΑΡΑΤΕΩΝ. *Types* varied, the only one of interest being the Tyche of the city seated on a rock with a river-god at her feet.

Dalisandus. *Imperial* of Verus. *Inscr.*, ΔΑΛΙCΑΝΔΕΩΝ ΚΟΙΝ. ΛΥΚΑ. Zeus seated (*Num. Chron.*, 1883, p. 178). Herakles standing with apple of the Hesperides in his hand (*Num. Zeit.*, 1884, Pl. V. 17).

Derbe. *Imperial*—Faustina and Verus. *Inscr.*, ΚΛΑΥ. ΔΕΡΒ. ΚΟΙ. ΛΥΚΑΟΝΙΑC. Like Laodiceia Combusta, Iconium, and Seleucia of Pisidia, Derbe had probably received benefits from the Emperor Claudius in whose honour it adopted the name Claudioderbe. The types of its coins refer to the worship of Herakles.

Hyde, on the borders of Lycaonia and Galatia. Of this place M. Waddington has a coin reading ΥΔΗC ΙΕΡΑC ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΛΥΚΑΟΝΙΑC.

Iconium. Autonomous bronze shortly anterior to the reign of Augustus. *Inscr.*, ΕΙΚΟΝΙΕΩΝ. *Types*, chiefly referring to the worship of Perseus, who, according to a local tradition, was said to have dedicated his own statue, ἑαυτοῦ εἰκόνα, at Iconium, whence its name.

Imperial—Claudius to Gallienus, with *inscr.* ΚΛΑΥΔΕΙΚΟΝΙΕΩΝ. By Hadrian a Roman colony was planted at Iconium, and from his time

until that of Gallienus the Greek language was no longer used on the coins, the *inscr.* being ICONIEN. COLO. or COL. AEL. HAD. ICONIENSI. S. R. (Colonia Aelia Hadriana Iconiensium, Senatus Romanus). Concerning the letters S. R. see Eckhel, iv. 499.

Ilistra. *Imperial*—M. Aurelius, Lucilla, and Philip Sen. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, xii. 4). *Inscr.*, ΙΛΙCΤΡЄѠΝ ΚΟΙΝ[ΟΝ] ΛΥΚΑΟΝΙΑC. *Types*—Zeus and Pallas.

Laodiceia, a few miles north-west of Iconium, named after Laodice, mother of Seleucus I. and surnamed κατακεκαυμένη or Combusta, probably because it had once been destroyed by fire.

Imperial of Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian. *Inscr.*, ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΛΑΟΔΙ-ΚЄѠΝ. *Types*—Nike, Kybele, etc. In the time of Maximinus, Laodiceia received the title and rights of a Roman colony, and struck coins with the legend COL. IVL. AVS[picata] CL[audio] LA[odicea]. *Type*—Tyche.

Laranda (Waddington, *Mél.*, i. 35). *Imperial*—M. Aurelius and Philip Senior. *Inscr.*, ΛΑΡΑΝΔ. ΜΗΤ. ΚΟΙΝ. ΛΥΚΑΟΝΙΑC, and later, CЄΒ. ΛΑΡΑΝΔЄΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟ. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ, proving that the town enjoyed the title of Metropolis from the time of Aurelius, and that that of Sebaste was added at a later date.

Lystra. *Colonial* of Augustus. *Inscr.*, COL. IVL. FEL. GEM. LYSTRA, Priest conducting two oxen. This town is mentioned, for the first time, in the Acts of the Apostles xiv, where it is said that the people hailed Barnabas and Paul as the gods Zeus and Hermes in the Lycaonian language (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 347).

Parlaïs, like Lystra, is only known to have been a Roman colony from its coins. *Imperial*—M. Aurelius to Domna. *Inscr.*, IVL. AVG. COL. PARLAIS. *Types*—the god Mên holding pine-cone and with a cock at his feet; Asklepios and Hygieia; Tyche, etc.

Savatra. *Imperial*—Trajan to Philip Sen. *Inscr.*, CAOYATPЄΩN, and later, CAYAT[PЄΩN], with addition from the time of Ant. Pius of KOI. ΛΥΚΑΟΝΙΑC. *Types*—Zeus, Pallas, Herakles and a local divinity, or the genius of one of the Lycaonian lakes standing at rest on a long reed holding two ears of corn, and with a fish resembling a seal at his feet.

CILICIA.

With Cilicia Tracheia or Isauria.

The province of Cilicia is divided by nature into two parts, which differ essentially from each other. Eastern Cilicia is a low lying fertile plain through which the rivers Pyramus and Sarus make their way to the sea.

The western half of the country, on the other hand, is a rugged, mountainous land, whence it was called Tracheia, or 'the rough.' This part of the province cannot well be separated from Isauria, though numismatists usually speak of the latter as an inland region, for Isauria certainly extended as far as the sea.

I have thought it advisable, in the present work, to include in a single alphabetical list all the cities of Cilicia Campestris and Cilicia Tracheia or Isauria, in which district I have also included six towns, which might, perhaps, with equal right have been assigned to Pamphylia and Pisidia, for the exact line of demarcation between Isauria and those provinces can hardly be determined. These towns are Coracesium, Syedra, Colybrassus, Casa, Lyrbe, and Carallia. With the exception of the last, they are all included by Ptolemy in the Roman province of Pamphylia, though under the heading Cilicia Tracheia. Strabo (667), however, makes Coracesium the boundary between the two provinces (cf. Waddington, *Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 24 sqq.).

The coinage of Cilicia, down to about the middle of the fifth century, consisted of archaic silver staters of Aeginetic weight (circ. 180 grs.), struck at two cities only—Mallus in the eastern, and Celenderis in the western portion of Cilicia. It was not until somewhat later that Tarsus, Soli, and Nagidus also began to strike silver money on the Persic standard (circ. 170–160 grs.), and, later still, Issus. These six towns were the only important Cilician mints before the age of Alexander. Their money is partly municipal and partly satrapal, i. e. struck in the names or with the types of the Persian satraps, who made the Cilician ports the base of their operations against Cyprus and Egypt in the earlier part of the fourth century B. C.

The coin-legends, as might be expected in a country with a mixed population like Cilicia, are frequently bilingual, the Greek language prevailing in the western, and the Aramaic in the eastern half of the country. It is worthy of remark that a large number of the extant silver staters are countermarked with the figure of a bull standing, with the two Aramaic letters 𐤉𐤄 (יז) above its back. The occasion of this countermarking is not known. With the expedition of Alexander, the satrapal coinage comes to an end, and is superseded by the new royal coinage of Alexander. This, followed by the money of the Seleucid kings, formed the chief currency of Cilicia down to the time when

Pompey reorganized the country as a Roman province B.C. 67. About this time begins a plentiful issue of autonomous bronze coins at all the principal towns, under Roman protection, many of which are dated according to various local eras. Still more numerous are the *Imperial* coins, for the most part of bronze, although silver occurs exceptionally at certain towns, viz. Aegae, Mopsus, Seleucia, and Tarsus, concerning the weights of which see Hultsch (*Metrologie*, p. 582).

Adana, on the river Sarus, about midway between Tarsus on the east and Mopsuestia on the west.

Autonomous bronze of *Imperial times* and *Imperial*—Commodus to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΑΔΑΝΕΩΝ, with the addition sometimes of ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ, ΜΑΚΡΕΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ, ΑΔΡ. CEY. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΥΠΟ.—ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥΠ. ΜΑΞΙΜΕΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ or ΜΑΞΙΜΕΙΑΝΩΝ, in honour of the Emperors Hadrian, Macrinus, Elagabalus, Sev. Alexander, Maximinus, and Maximus. Era commences B.C. 19. *Types*—Tyche, with river Sarus at her feet; Zeus; Hermes, etc. *Games*—ΙΕΡΑ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΑ and ΔΙΟΝΥCΙΑ (*Berl. Blätt.*, v. 22). See also **Antiochia ad Sarum.** (*Rev. Num.*, 1854, 11, 12, 138, 139.)

Aegae, on the western coast of the Gulf of Issus. Autonomous bronze of the first century B.C. *Inscr.*, ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ, often with addition of ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, Head of Tyche turreted; *rev.* Bust of horse, etc. *Imperial*—Augustus to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ, ΑΙΓΕΩΝ, ΑΙΓΑΙΩΝ, etc., with frequent addition of surnames in honour of the Emperors (see Adana). Silver of Hadrian only. Era commences B.C. 47. *Principal inscriptions or types*—ΘΕΩ CΩΤΗΡΙ Κ. ΘΕΩ ΤΕΛΕCΦΟΡΩ on a temple, within which are simulacra of Asklepios and Telesphoros; the port of Aegae, galley and lighthouse; Amaltheia carrying infant Zeus and Cornucopiae; Goat standing, etc. ΠΥΡΑΜΟC, Bridge over the river Pyramus, under the arches of which, the legend ΔΩΡΕΑ, which probably signifies either that the bridge was a gift of the Emperor, or that some benefit or immunity had been conferred upon the city in recognition of the part taken by it in the construction of the bridge. Precisely the same type occurs on coins of the neighbouring town Mopsus, showing that more than one city had a share in the work (Sestini, *Lettere*, v. 54). The word ΔΩΡΕΑ is also met with on a coin of Side, inscribed upon an altar. On numerous coins of Aegae the title ΝΑΥΑΡΧΙC proves the town to have been a naval station.

Alexandria ad Issum (*Iskenderun*). Autonomous bronze of Roman types, sometimes dated according to the *Pompeian Cilician era* B.C. 67. *Imperial*—Trajan to Caracalla. *Inscr.*, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΝ ΚΑΤ ΙCCΟΝ. *Types*, ordinary.

Anazarbus, on the Pyramus, about thirty miles above Mopsuestia, was called Caesareia ad Anazarbum from the time of Augustus down to that of Verus; but from the reign of Commodus to that of Gallienus simply Anazarbus. *Imperial*—Nero to Gallienus, with or without Emperor's name. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟC ΤΩ ΑΝΑΖΑΡΒΩ; ΚΑΙCΑΡ. ΥΠ. ΑΝΑΖΑΡ. or ΑΝΑΖΑΡΒΟΥ; ΑΝΑΖΑΡΒΕΩΝ; etc. Coins dated according to two eras; the first commencing B.C. 19, the second A.D. 20.

Additional honorary titles, ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟC, ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙC, ΕΝΔΟΞΟC, ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑ, and further abbreviated titles, Α. Μ. Κ. Γ. Β. or Α. Μ. Κ. Γ. Γ. standing for *πρώτη μεγίστη καλλίστη, γράμματι βουλῆς* or *γερουσίας*. Concerning the word ΚΟΙΝΟΒΟΥΛΙΟΝ, accompanying the type of a woman seated dropping a pebble into an urn see Eckhel, iii. 73. *Games*—ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΟC, ΙΕΡΟC ΟΛΥΜΠΙΚΟC, CΕΒΑCΜΙΑ, and ΓΥΜΝΑCΙΑΡΧΙΑ. *Types* numerous and varied, frequently copied from those of the coins of Tarsus (*Rev. Num.*, 1854, 9 sqq. 137 sq.).

Anchiale (?), between Tarsus and Soli. To this place a coin is attributed by Mionnet (*Suppl.*, vii. p. 188), of the Imperial period, *obv.* ΑΝΧΙΑΛΟC, Head of Anchialos the Founder; *rev.* ΑΝΧΙΑΛΕΩΝ, Asklepios standing. It has already been described under Anchialus in Thrace (p. 236).

Anemurium, in Cilicia Tracheia, on the most southerly promontory of Asia Minor. Autonomous bronze. *Inscr.*, ΑΝΕΜΟΥΡΙΕΩΝ or ΑΝΕΜΟΥΡΕΩΝ, sometimes with portrait of Antiochus IV. of Commagene, A.D. 38–72, to whom the coast of Cilicia had been given by Caligula. *Imperial*—Titus to Valerian. *Types* of no special interest, except one relating to the worship of Perseus (Mionnet, *Suppl.*, vii. No. 156).

Antiochia ad Cydnum was a name temporarily borne by Tarsus in the reign of Antiochus IV. of Syria, B.C. 175–164 (Waddington, *Voyage Archéol.*, Explication des Inscriptions, tom. iii. p. 351). Coins were struck there in this period reading ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩΙ ΚΥΔΝΩΙ, with the type of Sandan or the Asiatic Herakles as a naked bearded figure standing on the back of a horned and winged lion (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 366).

Antiochia ad Sarum, known only from coins with portrait of Antiochus IV. B.C. 175–164. This was perhaps a name borne temporarily by Adana (*q. v.*) *Inscr.*, ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩΙ ΣΑΡΩΙ. *Types*—Zeus seated, etc.

Antiochia ad Pyramum, a name borne temporarily by Megarsus (Imhoof, *Annuaire de Num.*, 1883).

Argos of Cilicia was a fortress of Mount Taurus supposed to have been situated near the Cilician gates (Leake, *Num. Hell.*, *Sup. Asia*, p. 24). *Imperial* coins have been attributed to it—Valerian to Saloninus—with Argive types, principally, it would seem, because they have letters in the field. The attribution is unsatisfactory, for there can be little doubt that all these coins belong to the Peloponnesian Argos.

Augusta is supposed to have been situated in the region between the Sarus and the Pyramus, probably between Anazarbus and Hieropolis Castabala, (Imhoof, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1883). *Imperial*—Augustus to Valerian. *Inscr.*, ΑΥΓΟΥCΤΑΝΩΝ. Era commences A.D. 19 or 20 according to a dated coin of Volusian (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 351). *Types*—Bust of Dionysos, Capricorn, Artemis, Pallas, etc.

Carallia, situated probably at the modern *Bei Sheher*, south of Lake Coralis, on the borders of Isauria (cf. Waddington, *Rev. Num.*, ser. iii. vol. i. p. 31), and not, as it is usually placed on the maps, at the modern *Kereli*, north of that Lake. *Imperial*—Aurelius to Salonina. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΡΑΛΛΙΩΤΩΝ. Pallas and Artemis are the divinities most frequently represented on the coins.

Casa, in the border-land between Isauria and Pisidia or Pamphylia, probably near Carallia (*Rev. Num.*, *l. c.*). *Imperial*—Verus to Valerian. *Inscr.*, ΚΑCΑΤΩΝ. *Types*, ordinary.

Castabala. See Hieropolis.

Celenderis, according to tradition an Assyrian or Phoenician town, was colonized at an early date by Greeks from Samos. It stood on a high rock nearly surrounded by the sea on the coast of Cilicia Tracheia. It possessed a small port, which accounts for its plentiful silver coinage.

Before circ. B. C. 450. *Aeginetic Standard.*

Horseman with two javelins.	Incuse square, quartered . Æ 180 grs. (Brandis, 497.)
Goat kneeling on one knee.	Rough incuse square . . Æ 93·6 grs.
Goat prancing. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. III. 37.)	Incuse square, quartered . Æ 93 grs.

Circ. B.C. 450–400. *Persic Standard.*

Naked horseman, with whip, riding sideways, on prancing horse. In field, sometimes Α or Γ. (Hunter, Pl. XVI. 13, 14; and Brandis, p. 497.)	Goat kneeling on one knee, looking back: in field, ivy-branch or other symbol: all in incuse circle . . . Æ 170–160 grs.

Circ. B. C. 400–350, *or later.*

Fig. 322.

Naked horseman, as above.	ΚΕΛΕΝ Goat kneeling, as above. (Fig. 322.) . Æ 170–160 grs.
Id.	„ Id. . . . . Æ 55 grs.
Free horse.	ΚΕ Id. . . . . Æ 11 grs.

After a break of nearly two centuries the coinage of Celenderis begins again under the rule of the Seleucidae in the second century B.C.

Head of Demetrius I. (B.C. 162–150.)	ΚΕΛΕΝΔΕΡΙΤΩΝ Goat . .	Æ ·6

A.D. 38–72.

After another long interval we meet with bronze coins of Celenderis once more, in the time of Antiochus IV. of Commagene.

Head, with name and titles of Antiochus IV. of Commagene.	ΚΕΛΕΝΔΕΡΙΤΩΝ Apollo standing.	Æ ·95

There are also autonomous and *Imperial* bronze coins—Commodus to Etruscilla. *Inscr.*, ΚΕΛΕΝΔΕΡΙΤΩΝ. *Types*—Poseidon, Tyche, Apollo, etc.

Cennatis. See Lalassis and Olba.

Cetis. See Coropissus and Olba.

Codrigae. See Tarsus.

Colybrassus, probably situated at *Seidi Sheher*, between lakes Coralis and Trogitis, near the boundary of Pamphylia (cf. Waddington, *Rev. Num.*, ser. iii. vol. i. p. 31), has left *Imperial* coins from Aurelius to Saloninus. *Inscr.*, ΚΟΛΥΒΡΑCCΕΩΝ. On varieties of Valerian and Saloninus the word ΓΥΜΝΑCΙΑΡΧΙΑ occurs combined with the type of three agonistic urns. This probably means that the coin was struck on the occasion of the celebration of games presided over by an officer called a Gymnasiarch. *Types*—Hygieia, Zeus, Tyche, Hephaestos forging the shield of Achilles, Hermes, etc.

Coracesium was a strong place on the coast of Cilicia Tracheia close to the frontier of Pamphylia. From the time when it fell into the hands of the usurper Tryphon, shortly after B.C. 150, it became the stronghold of the Cilician pirates until its reduction by Pompey B.C. 67. There are *Imperial* coins from Trajan to Salonina. *Inscr.*, ΚΟΡΑΚΗCΙΩΤΩΝ or ΚΟΡΑΚΗCΙΩΝ. *Types* of no special interest.

Coropissus, a small place unknown to the geographers, and probably situated among the mountains which encompass the basin of the Calycadnus, in the district called the Cetis, whence its title, Κήτων μητρόπολις. *Imperial*—Hadrian to Valerian. *Inscr.*, ΚΟΡΟΠΙCCΕΩΝ ΤΗC ΚΗΤΩΝ

ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC, or ΚΗΤ. ΜΗΤΡΟ. The only type worthy of note is Perseus holding the harpa and the head of Medusa and giving his right hand to Andromeda, who stands veiled before him (Waddington, *Rev. Num.*, ser. iii. vol. i. p. 32); between them lies the dead body of a sea monster (κῆτος), containing perhaps a play upon the name of the district (*Z. f. N.*, xiii. p. 15).

Corycus, on the coast of Cilicia Tracheia near the mouth of the Calycadnus. In the neighbourhood was the famous Corycian cave, the abode of the giant Typhos, τόν ποτε Κιλίκιον θρέψεν πολυώνυμον ἄντρον (Pind. *Pyth.* i. 31, Strab., 417, 627, 671, and 683). Autonomous of Roman times and *Imperial*—Trajan to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΚΟΡΥΚΙΩΤΩΝ, often with addition of ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ ΑCΥΛΟΥ or ΝΑΥΑΡΧΙΔΟC, also ΘΕΟΓΑΜΙΑ (?) and ΘΕΜΙΔ., referring to the celebration of the games called θέμιδες (see Aspendus, p. 583). The most remarkable type is a figure of Thalassa with a crab-shell on her head, holding rudder and aplustre. The characteristic type of the money of Corycus is, however, Hermes standing. (See Eckhel, iii. 53, and *Rev. Num.*, 1854, 13 and 139.)

Diocaesareia, probably situated between Claudiopolis and Seleucia ad Calycadnum in the district of Cennatis. Autonomous of *Imperial times* and *Imperial*—Trajan to Philip Jun. *Inscr.*, ΔΙΟΚΑΙCΑΡΕΩΝ, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΔΙΟΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΩΝ, or ΑΔΡΙ. ΔΙΟΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠ. ΚΕΝΝΑΤΩΝ. *Types*, as the name of the town implies, chiefly referring to the cultus of Zeus, such as Temple, Fulmen, Fulmen on throne, Eagle on fulmen, Zeus hurling fulmen at Giant, (*Z. f. N.*, xiii. Pl. IV. 9), above, the legend ΟΛΒΟC[1], which apparently does not refer to the *type*, but only signifies wealth or prosperity. Other types are Tyche standing before the city, who is seated with the river Calycadnus (?) swimming at her feet. Herakles reclining on the back of a lion, etc. (*Rev. Num.*, 1854, 15 and 139).

Epiphaneia, near the head of the Gulf of Issus. Autonomous of *Imperial times* and *Imperial*—Hadrian to Otacilia. *Inscr.*, ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΠΟ. ΕΠΙΦΑΝΕΩΝ, or ΕΠΙΦΑΝΕΩΝ. *Types*—Tyche; Serapis; Apollo standing beside rock on which his lyre rests; Apollo seated, etc. Era dates from A. D. 37.

Flaviopolis, on the spurs of Mount Taurus, above Anazarbus, received its name from the Emperor Vespasian. *Imperial* coins are known from Domitian to Valerian. *Inscr.*, ΦΛΑΟΥΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Era dates from A. D. 74. *Types*—Busts of the Dioskuri face to face; Heads of Serapis and Isis; Tyche seated with river-god swimming at her feet, etc.

Germanicopolis. A town of this name is mentioned by Hierocles as in Isauria; it is supposed that it was situated on the upper course of the

[1] The attribution by Eckhel (iii. p. 54) of a coin of M. Aurelius reading ΟΛ. ΔΩΡΕΩΝ. ΒΟC. to the city of Doron mentioned by Pliny (*N. H.*, v. 92) is due to a misreading of the coin of Diocaesareia above referred to reading ΔΙΟΚΑΙCΑΡΕΩΝ ΟΛΒΟC.

Calycadnus. *Imperial*, of Hadrian only, (*Archaeologia*, xvii. 218). *Inscr.*, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΗ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΠΟ[ΛΙΤΩΝ]. *Type*—Bust of Apollo. This coin is now in the British Museum; both in fabric, style, and legend it differs from the coins of Germanicopolis in Paphlagonia; I have little hesitation therefore in assigning it to the Cilician city. The coin given to this town by Mionnet (iii. 579, 202) belongs, as Sestini pointed out (*Lettere di Continuazione*, viii. 94), to Trajanopolis in Phrygia. (See Grimenothyrae Phrygiae.)

Hieropolis-Castabala, on the middle or upper course of the river Pyramus. Its earliest coins date from the time of the Seleucidae, and down to the close of the second century B. C. bear the legends ΙΕΡΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ and ΙΕΡΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟϹ ΤΩΙ ΠΥΡΑΜΩΙ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ. *Types*—Head of Apollo, *rev.* Roma seated on shields; Turreted head of Tyche, *rev.* Eagle; Goddess enthroned with eagle beside her; Artemis slaying stag, etc.; also river Pyramus as a swimming figure with an aquatic bird swimming beside him, or perched upon one of his arms; sometimes he carries a torch in one hand (cf. *πῦρ*, *πυρφόρος*, and Pyramos). This city was famed for its sanctuary of Artemis Perasia (Strab., xii. 537), whose priestesses walked barefoot and unhurt over burning coals. *Imperial*—M. Aurelius to Valerian. All after Sept. Severus bear the *inscr.*, ΙΕΡΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΚΑϹΤΑΒΑΛΕΩΝ. *Types*—River Pyramus, Helios, Dionysos, Zeus, Tyche, etc. For further details see Imhoof, *Zeit. f. Num.*, x. 1883 and *Mon. Gr.*, p. 352.

Holmi, on the bay to the west of the promontory of Sarpedon. The inhabitants of this town were transferred by Seleucus to his new city of Seleucia on the Calycadnus. To Holmi, Leake has attributed a small silver coin of the fourth century B.C.

Head of Pallas, r., in beaded circle. | ΟΛΜ Female head, r. . . Æ 9 grs.

Iotape, a small town of Cilicia Tracheia in the district called Selinitis. *Imperial*—Hadrian to Valerian. *Inscr.*, ΙΩΤΑΠΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types*—Tyche, Herakles and Thalassa (?), Demeter holding torch and branch.

Irenopolis is identified by Leake (*Num. Hell.*, *Suppl. Asia*, p. 61) with Zephyrium near the promontory of that name west of the mouth of the Calycadnus. Autonomous bronze of *Imperial times* and *Imperial*—Domitian to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΕΙΡΗΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ or ΙΡΗΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ, and on a coin of Treb. Gallus, ΖΕΦΥΡΙΩΤΩΝ ΙΡΗΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Era commences A. D. 52. *Types*—Head of Zeus, *rev.* swimming River-god; Herakles reclining; Kybele enthroned; Tyche of city with swimming river-god at her feet; Asklepios and Hygieia; Isis, etc.

Isaura. An inland town some twenty miles south-east of Lake Trogitis.

Imperial coins of Domna, Caracalla, and Geta. *Inscr.*, ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩϹ ΙϹΑΥΡΩΝ. *Types* varied, but of no special interest.

Issus. This city struck silver staters on the Persic standard, with bilingual inscriptions.

Persic Standard, circ. B.C. 400–380.

ΙΣΣΙ Apollo standing, holding patera, and resting on laurel tree. Above, uncertain Aramaic legend. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. F. 21.)	Herakles standing naked, holding club, bow and lion's skin. *Æ* Stater 166 grs.

Time of Tiribazus, circ. B. C. 386–380.

ΙΣΣΙΚΟΝ Zeus aëtophoros standing, l., resting on sceptre. Traces of Aramaic legend. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 354.)	תריבזו (Tiribazus) in Aramaic letters. Half-figure of the god Ormuzd rising from a winged disk: he holds wreath and flower. In field, magistrate's name ΑΜΙ . . . . . *Æ* Stater

Similar staters were struck by Tiribazus, both at Tarsus and Soli, with Τ or ΣΟ in the field of the *obverse*. Tiribazus was ruler of western Armenia in Xenophon's time. Afterwards he commanded the Persian forces in western Asia Minor, and from B.C. 386 he was in Cilicia, where he organized and commanded, jointly with Orontes, the expedition against Evagoras of Cyprus (Waddington, *Mél.* i. 61).

Circ. B.C. 370–350.

Ι—Σ Head of Athena, facing, in triple-crested helmet.	Zeus enthroned. l., holding sceptre; in field, l., grapes and ear of corn, r., helmet and Β; under throne Σ . *Æ* Stater 168–164 grs.

Compare similar staters struck at Mallus, Tarsus, and Soli.

Lacanatis, a district in the north-eastern part of Cilicia Campestris. Bronze coins with the legend ΛΑΚΑΝΑΤΩΝ were struck by Antiochus IV., king of Commagene, his queen Iotape, and by their sons Epiphanes and Callinicus. *Types*—Scorpion or two Horsemen; *rev.* Capricorn.

Laerte, on the coast of Cilicia Tracheia, near Coracesium, and the Pamphylian boundary. *Imperial*—Trajan to Saloninus. *Inscr.*, ΛΑΕΡΤΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types* of no special interest.

Lalassis, a district of Cilicia Tracheia, on the southern slopes of Mount Taurus. Autonomous bronze coins of Roman times. *Inscr.*, ΛΑΛΑΣΣΕΩΝ, or ΛΑΛΑΣΣ ΕΝΤΙΜ[ΟΣ] (?). *Types*, ordinary. See also Olba, p. 609. There are also regal coins of Polemo II., king of Bosporus, who received a portion of Cilicia from the Emperor Claudius in exchange for his kingdom of Bosporus, A.D. 41. These coins read ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, *rev.* [ΟΛΒΕ]ΩΝ ΛΑΛΑΣΕΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΕΝΝΑΤΩΝ. Still later, in the

time of Domitian, the Lalassenses and Cennati appear to have received a grant of autonomy, for a coin of Domitian exists reading ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΛΑΛΑΣΕΩΝ ΚΑΙ Κ[ΕΝ]ΝΑΤΩΝ (*Z. f. N.*, 1885, p. 365).

Lamus, a small place near the mouth of the river Lamus, which gave its name to the territory Lamotis, between Seleucia and Soli, at the eastern end of Cilicia Tracheia. *Imperial* of Sept. Severus and Caracalla (*Nouvelles Annales*, ii. 349). *Inscr.*, [ΛΑΜ]ΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠ[ΟΛΕΩϹ] ΛΑΜΩΤΙΑΟϹ. *Types*—Zeus seated in temple; Eagle with spread wings on altar.

Lyrbe. The site of this town has not yet been accurately determined. It probably lay on the borders of Isauria and Pisidia, or Pamphylia, in the neighbourhood of the Lakes Coralis and Trogitis, and not far from the towns of Carallia, Casa, and Colybrassus. There are *Imperial* coins of Lyrbe, Severus Alexander to Saloninus, with *inscr.*, ΛΥΡΒΕΙΤΩΝ, and types relating to the cultus of Serapis, Helios, Hermes, Ares, Asklepios (Waddington, *As. Min.*, 101), and Pallas, who is represented holding a palm and dropping a lot into the balloting urn.

Mallus was one of the most ancient cities of Cilicia. It stood on the banks of the river Pyramus, south-west of Mopsuestia. Its foundation is attributed by some ancient writers to an eponymous hero Mallos, and by others to Amphilochos of Argos.

Of its history nothing whatever is known before the expedition of Alexander, except that it was tributary to the kings of Persia; but it has left us a rich series of silver coins dating from the end of the sixth century down to the time of Alexander the Great. Dr. Imhoof (*Ann. de Num.*, 1883, p. 89) has classified the coins of Mallus in the following order. All the principal varieties are engraved by him:—

Aeginetic Standard, circ. B. C. 520–485.

Naked male winged figure, kneeling on one knee. (*Ann. de Num.*, 1883, Pl. V. 1.)	Incuse square . . Æ Stater 181 grs.
Winged female figure, with arms extended in kneeling or running attitude. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. G. 1.)	Incuse square, containing square stone Æ Stater 178 grs.
Id. (*Ibid.*, Pl. G. 2.)	Incuse square, containing conical stone Æ Stater 183 grs.

B. C. 485–425.

Female winged figure, kneeling on one knee, holding caduceus and wreath.	Incuse square, containing pyramidal stone, between two bunches of grapes, or sometimes with ∇—Γ or ∇—I—Γ[1] in the field . . Æ Stater 182 grs.
Id. (Imhoof, *Choix*, Pl. V. 179.)	Incuse square, containing griffin . . . Æ Triobol 42 grs.

[1] The letters ∇, Γ, etc. on the silver staters of Mallus in connection with the pyramidal stone are supposed to represent the *ἱερὰ στοιχεῖα*, sometimes inscribed on the sacred stones called *βαιτύλια*. (Imhoof, *Mallos, Megarsos*, etc., p. 35.)

Persic Standard, B. C. 425–385.

Bearded or young male figure with four wings, sometimes with Janiform head, kneeling on one knee, and holding with his two hands a disk, beneath, on one variety, the forepart of a bull with human head.	ΜΑΡ, ΜΑΡΛ, or ΜΑΡΛΟ, Swan, above, sometimes small bird or bee . Æ Stater 174 grs.

FIG. 323.

Youthful male figure winged, kneeling on one knee, and holding disk with both hands. Inscr., sometimes מרלו in Aramaic letters.	ΜΑΛΡ, ΜΑΡ, or ΜΑΡΛΟΤΑΝ Swan, in field *crux ansata*, bird, fly, grasshopper, altar, ear of corn, dolphin, and other symbols. (Fig. 323.) Æ Stater 163–154 grs.
Head of bearded Herakles, in lion's skin.	ΜΑ Swan . . . . . Æ 14 grs.
Youthful Dionysos seated left, in a vine with grapes; he seems to hold ears of corn.	ΜΑΡ Male figure driving yoke of humped oxen, left; above winged symbol, in front, grain of corn. Æ Stater 156.5 grs.

For varieties of all the above coins see Imhoof, (*l. c.*), who remarks, concerning the types, that the conical stone and the Swan are both symbolical of the worship of Astarte. The strange winged figures represent various Phoenician divinities, male and female, but the only one capable of identification is that of the god El or Kronos, with two faces and four wings. The disks which they hold perhaps represent the several planets over which the divinities presided (Movers, *Phoenizier*, i., p. 161 sqq.). The transition from ΜΑΡΛΟ and ΜΑΛΡΟ to the softer form ΜΑΛΛΩ exemplifies the frequent interchange of the liquids Λ and Ρ.

Circ. B. C. 385–333.

The types on the coins of this period indicate closer relations between Mallus and Persia, and at the same time the increasing influence of Greek religious ideas.

The king of Persia in running or half-kneeling posture, as on the royal daric coinage, with bow and spear.	King kneeling, with bow and quiver . Æ Stater 163 grs.
Id.	ΜΑΛ Herakles strangling lion . . . Æ Stater 161 grs.
Id.	Head of bearded satrap in Persian tiara . . . . . Æ 9 grs.
Head of Herakles, bearded, lion's skin round neck.	ΜΑΛ Satrap's head, as above . . . Æ Stater
Head of Aphrodite, in sphendone.	ΜΑΛ or ΜΑΛΛΩΤ Satrap's head . Æ Stater 154 grs.

Pallas seated, l., resting on spear, her shield beside her.

ΜΑ Head of bearded Herakles, laureate.
Bearded head of Herakles or Dionysos, bound with broad taenia.

Head of Pallas, helmeted, facing, in field, grapes and Μ.

ΜΑΛ Aphrodite beside column, placing her hand on the shoulder of Hermes
Æ Stater 164 grs.
Herakles strangling lion . . . . .
Æ Stater 158 grs.
ΜΑΛ Demeter holding long torch and ears of corn, clad in long chiton and peplos, and advancing, r. *Symbol*—corn-grain . . . . . Æ Stater
Zeus enthroned, l., with sceptre, in field grapes, ear of corn, and letter Β: under throne Μ . . . . . .
Æ Stater 168–164 grs.

Varieties, with letters , Τ, and Ι were probably struck at Soli, Tarsus, and Issus. Specimens are also known with Ι—Ξ on the *obverse* (see Issus).

B. C. 332–306.

Coins of Alexander (Müller, Nos. 1308–1318).

B. C. 306–146.

In this period it is possible that regal coins of the Seleucidae may have been struck at Mallus, but they cannot be identified.

B. C. 146–125.

Autonomous bronze, *obv.* Head of Tyche, *rev.* ΜΑΛΛΩΤΩΝ, Athena Megarsis standing facing; also tetradrachms and drachms of Demetrius II., with his portrait, and Μ or ΜΑΛ., *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ or ΘΕΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, standing effigy of a helmeted goddess (Athena Megarsis?). These are the last coins which can be attributed to Mallus until after the deliverance of Cilicia from the rule of Tigranes, and the suppression of the pirates by Pompey in B.C. 68.

B. C. 67–30.

In B.C. 67 Cilicia was constituted a Roman province. Mallus then struck bronze coins of the following types:—

Head of Apollo (?), r.
Head of Zeus, r., laureate.

ΜΑΛΛΩΤΩΝ Pallas seated, l. Æ ·85
„ Tyche turreted and veiled, seated on rock between two rivers, swimming to left . Æ 1·0

B. C. 30 *to* A. D. 217.

Imperial—Augustus to Caracalla. *Inscr.*, ΜΑΛΛΩΤΩΝ. *Types*—Tyche between two River-gods; Effigy of Athena Megarsis as above; Apollo standing, etc.

A. D. 249–260.

In the time of Trajan Decius, Mallus received a Roman colony, and thenceforward, until Valerian's time, the legends are in Latin, MALLO COLONIA S. C.; also SACER SENATVS. *Types*—Emperor crowned by colonist, before him stands Tyche holding statuette of Athena; Tyche seated between two river-gods; Apollo Pythios or Amphilochos standing beside tripod, round which a serpent coils, before him a boar. The oracle of Amphilochos at Mallus was one of the most famous in Asia Minor (Paus., i. 34. 3).

Megarsus. See Antiochia ad Pyramum. (The coin described by Mionnet, 251, and *Suppl.*, 288, and read by him ΜΕΓΑΡΣΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩ ΠΥΡΑΜΩ, is a wrongly read coin of Hieropolis ad Pyramum.)

Mopsus or **Mopsuestia** (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 361, and *Zeit. f. Num.*, x. 293), a city on the river Pyramus, about twelve miles from the coast, is said to have owed its foundation to Mopsus, the son of Apollo. No early coins are known. There are autonomous bronze coins of the second century B. C. *Inscr.*, ΜΟΨΕΑΤΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ. *Types*—Head of Zeus, *rev.* Lighted altar (Μόψου ἑστία). Regal of Antiochus IV. of Syria, B.C. 175–164, with *inscr.*, ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩΙ ΠΥΡΑΜΩΙ, Artemis hunting. The city of Mopsuestia was called Seleucia for a short time in the second century B. C. (Waddington, *Voyage archéol. Explic. des Inscr.*, t. iii. 352.)

Imperial—Augustus to Valerian (*Rev. Num.*, 1854, 17, 139 sqq.), dated according to an era commencing B. C. 68 (*Zeit. f. Num.*, x. 294). Among them are silver tetradrachms of Phoenician weight (210 grs.), with heads of Hadrian, Sabina (as Artemis), and Ant. Pius, *rev.* Eagle with spread wings with altar between his legs. *Inscr.*, ΑΔΡΙ. ΜΟΨΕΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΩC, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΜΟΨΕΑΤΩΝ, etc. Bronze coins of various types. Among them may be mentioned that of a bridled horse carrying a wreath, quiver, and ear of corn or palm (*Rev. Num.*, 1854, Pl. II. 14); Bridge over the Pyramus, between the arches, ΔΩΡΕΑ, in exergue, ΠΥΡΑΜΟC (see Aegae, p. 598).

Games—ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΟC.

Nagidus, an important city on the coast of Cilicia Tracheia, between Anemurium and Celenderis. Its coins are almost all of silver, and range in date from before B. C. 400 down to the age of Alexander (Brandis, p. 498).

Persic Standard, circ. B. C. 430–400.

Aphrodite seated, l., on throne, crowned by Eros, whom she supports on her extended r. arm.	ΝΑΓΙΔΙΚΟΝ Dionysos of archaic style, standing, holding thyrsos and vine-branch with grapes: all in incuse circle . . Ar Stater 158 grs.

Circ. B.C. 400–380.

Head of bearded Dionysos, ivy-crowned. Aphrodite enthroned holding patera, behind her is a tall Eros stretching up to crown her.	ΝΑΓΙΔΕΩΝ Head of Aphrodite, hair in sphendone . Æ Stater 161 grs. ΝΑΓΙΔΕΩΝ Dionysos half-draped, stands resting on thyrsos, and holding vine-branch Æ Stater 160 grs.

Circ. B.C. 380–333.

FIG. 324.

Aphrodite seated holding patera, crowned by flying Eros; beneath throne, rat or mouse. Aphrodite seated between two sphinxes and holding a flower in her r. hand. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. G. 15.)	ΝΑΓΙΔΙΚΟΝ Dionysos standing, as above. In field, various abbreviated magistrates' names. (Fig. 324.) . . Æ Stater 154 grs. Pallas standing, facing, holding Nike, who is about to crown her, and resting with l. on shield. Beside her, a tree . . . . . Æ Stater 153 grs.

There are also obols and bronze coins with heads of Aphrodite and Dionysos. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 363.)

Olba, in the interior of Cilicia Tracheia, at the foot of Mount Taurus, on a branch of the Calycadnus, was said to have been founded by Ajax, the son of Teucer, who established there a famous temple of Zeus, whose high priest bore the title of dynast of Olba, and toparch of Cennatis and Lalassis. Descendants of this priestly family maintained their independence by the favour of the Romans for some time after the rest of Cilicia had been organised as a Roman province (Strab., 672.) They have left us the following numismatic records of their rule (Waddington, *Mélanges*, ii. pp. 121 sqq.):—

Circ. B.C. 39–29 *or later.*

Polemon I. *Inscr.*, Μ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΥ ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝΟΣ ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΩΣ ΔΥΝΑΣΤΟΥ ΟΛΒΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΕΝΝΑΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΛΑΣΣΕΩΝ. *Types*—Head of Polemon, *rev.* Sacred throne; Fulmen. Æ Size ·95.

Ajax. (Time of Augustus and Tiberius, A.D. 11–15(?).) *Inscr.*, ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ, Head of Augustus; *rev.* ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΩΣ ΑΙΑΝΤΟΣ ΤΕΥΚΡΟΥ ΤΟΠΑΡΧΟΥ ΚΕΝΝΑΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΛΑΣΣΕΩΝ, Fulmen. Æ ·95; Head of Hermes, *rev.* Triskelis. Æ ·9.

Polemon II (A.D. 41) received from Claudius a portion of Cilicia in exchange for his kingdom of Bosporus. His coins, which must not be confounded with those of the earlier Polemon, bear the *inscr.* ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Club; *rev.* [ΟΛΒΕ]ΩΝ ΛΑΛΑΣΕΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΕΝΝΑΤΩΝ Harpa. (*Z. f. N.*, 1885, p. 366.)

At Olba there were also struck autonomous coins *obv.* Throne, *rev.* Fulmen (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1885, 369), and *Imperial*—Antoninus Pius to Caracalla. *Inscr.*, ΟΛΒΕΩΝ or ΑΔ[ΡΙΑΝΩΝ] ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ ΟΛΒΕΩΝ, sometimes with addition of ΜΗΤ[ΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ] ΚΗ[ΤΙΔΟΣ], proving that the Olbasa of Ptolemy (v. 8), the capital of the district of Cetis, was identical with the Olba of Strabo. *Types*—Zeus, Serapis, Pilei of the Dioskuri.

Philadelphia, in the district of Cetis, on the river Calycadnus (Ptol., v. 8, § 5). *Imperial*—Trajan to Maximinus. *Inscr.*, ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ ΚΗΤΙΔΟΣ. *Types*—Zeus or Tyche (Waddington, *Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 35).

Pompeiopolis. See Soli.

Sebaste, founded by Archelaus, king of Cappadocia, to whom the Romans had given Cilicia Tracheia. It stood on the mainland separated by a narrow channel from the small island of Elaeusa (Leake, *Num. Hell., As. Gr.*, p. 109). Bronze, with portraits of Antiochus IV of Commagene and his wife Iotape, and autonomous with *inscr.*, ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΝΩΝ.

Imperial—Augustus to Valerian, inscribed CEBACTHC. *Titles*—ΜΗΤΡΟΠ[ΟΛΕΩC], ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑC, ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ, ΑCΥΛΟΥ, ΙΕΡΑC, or ΝΑΥΑΡΧΙΔΟC. No remarkable types.

Seleucia ad Calycadnum, founded by Seleucus I. Autonomous bronze from the first century B.C. *Inscr.*, ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩΙ ΚΑΛΥΚΑΔΝΩΙ, Head of Pallas, *rev.* Nike, etc.; Head of Apollo, with hair in formal curls as on the coins of Lycia, *rev.* Half horse. *Imperial*—Tiberius to Gallienus. Similar *inscr.*, often with additional titles ΑC-[ΥΛΟΥ] ΑΥΤ[ΟΝΟΜΟΥ] or ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑC. Among the names of magistrates occurs that of Xenarchus (ΞΕΝΑΡΧΟΥ), the peripatetic philosopher of the age of Augustus. *Chief types*—Pallas either on foot or in quadriga subduing giants (*Zeit. f. Num.*, xiii. Pl. IV. 10, 11); Nike; Busts face to face, of Tyche and Apollo (?); etc.

Seleucia ad Pyramum, a name borne for a short time by Mopsuestia (p. 608).

Selinus, a coast-town of Cilicia Tracheia, a few miles south of Iotape. *Imperial*—Lucilla, Sept. Severus, Sev. Alex., and Philip I. *Inscr.*, CΕΛΙΝΟΥCΙΩΝ and ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟ. CΕΛΙΝΟ. ΤΗC ΙΕΡΑC. *Types*—Artemis huntress and Temple, on pediment of which ΘΕΟΥ ΤΡΑ. in memory of Trajan, who died at Selinus.

Soli, a Greek coast-town some twenty-five miles south-west of Tarsus. Its silver money is frequently met with, and ranges in date from about the fifth century B.C. down to the age of Alexander.

Persic Standard. Circ. B.C. 450–385.

Kneeling archer in usual archer's costume, holding out a bow in both hands.	ΣΟ, ΣΟΛΕΟΝ, ΣΟΛΕΩΝ Bunch of grapes, in incuse square . . . . Æ Stater 169 grs.
Head of Pallas; Griffin on helmet. (Hunter, Pl. LI. 27, 29.)	ΣΟΛΙ, ΣΟΛΙΟ, ΣΟΛΙΟΝ, ΣΟΛΙΚΟΝ, or ΣΟΛΕΩΝ Grapes, in incuse square . . . Æ Stater 163 grs.[1] Æ Obol. 10 grs.

For silver staters struck at Soli by the satrap Tiribazus (B.C. 386–380), with his name in Aramaic letters on the reverse and ΣΟ on the obverse, see p. 604.

Circ. B.C. 385–333.

Head of bearded Herakles, laureate, with lion's skin tied round neck.	ΣΟΛΕ . . . , ΣΟΛΙΚΟΝ Head of bearded Satrap, in Persian tiara . . . . . Æ Stater 156 grs.
Head of Pallas helmeted, facing.	Zeus enthroned l., with sceptre; in field, grapes, ear of corn and letter B. Under throne Σ or $\mathring{\Sigma}$ . . . . Æ Stater 168–164 grs.

The coins of the last mentioned class are attributed, on account of the letters under the throne Μ, Τ, Ι, and Σ, to Mallus, Tarsus, Issus, and Soli. They seem to fall into the period between B.C. 370 and 350.

Head of Pallas in crested Corinthian helmet.	ΣΟΛΕΩΝ Bunch of grapes; in field, magistrate's name abbreviated and *symbols*—Rose, owl, etc. . . . . Æ Stater 164 grs.

Circ. B.C. 300–71.

Under the Seleucidae the coinage of Soli was continued in bronze down to the date of the destruction of the city by Tigranes of Armenia in the third Mithradatic war.

The following are the principal varieties:—

Aegis, with Medusa head.	ΣΟΛΕΩΝ Turreted female figure on horseback . . Æ 1·0
Head of Artemis.	,, Pallas wielding fulmen. Æ ·9
Head of Pallas.	,, Standing figure, holding sceptre . . . . Æ ·8
Head of Pallas.	,, Owl . . . . . Æ ·8
Head of Tyche.	,, Pilei of the Dioskuri Æ ·8

Not long after its destruction Soli was restored by Pompey under the name of Solopolis. There are bronze coins, with the head of Pompey,

[1] If the Catalogue of the Behr collection is to be trusted there is also a double stater of 316 grs.

Inscr., ΣΟΛΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Soon afterwards the name was again changed to Pompeiopolis. The era commences B.C. 67. *Inscr.*, ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, Head of Pompey, *rev.* Pallas or Nike. *Imperial*—Domitian to Treb. Gallus, with or without Emperor's head. *Inscr.*, ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, also in addition ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ (Concordia Augg. Aurelius and Verus). ΠΗΓΗ ΣΟΥΝΙΑΣ, Fountain Sunias recumbent, holding cornucopiae. Bust of the philosopher Chrysippus, with hand stroking his beard, *rev.* Bust of the poet Aratus (?), both natives of Soli. Other types of no special interest.

Syedra, on the coast of Cilicia Tracheia, near the Pamphylian boundary. *Imperial*—Nero to Salonina. *Inscr.*, ΣΥΕΔΡΕΩΝ, sometimes with addition of ΣΕΜΝΗΣ ΕΝΔΟΞΟΤΕΡΑΣ. *Games*—ΘΕΜΙΔΕΣ (H. de Longpérier, *Rev. Num.*, N. S., xiv. 61), and ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΑΡΧΙΑ. *Types*, various.

Tarsus, on the river Cydnus, is first mentioned by Xenophon as a great and wealthy city. It then contained the palace of Syennesis, king of Cilicia. There can be no doubt that coins were struck at Tarsus by the kings or satraps of Cilicia from the beginning of the fifth century onwards, and M. Six (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, p. 152) is probably right in attributing to the Tarsian mint a series of coins which numismatists have hitherto been content to leave unclassified.

The principal varieties are as follows:—

ELECTRUM. *Sixth cent.* B.C. *Phoenician Standard.*

Cow kneeling r., and looking back at calf which she suckles.	Oblong incuse . . EL. or *Æ* 215 grs.

If this stater, which is now in the Munich cabinet, is correctly attributed by M. Six to Tarsus (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, p. 152), we must infer commercial relations between Tarsus and Lydia or the Ionian coast-towns.

SILVER. *Circ.* B.C. 500–450. *Persic Standard.*

Cow standing, looking back at calf which she suckles. (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. V. 1.)	Herakles wielding club, and carrying lion by the hind leg . . . . . *Æ* Stater 164 grs.

Baana or **Banaias** (?), Mint, Tarsus (?).

Circ. B.C. 450–400.

Herakles with bow and quiver, carrying lion by the tail. (De Luynes, *Satrap.*, Pl. V. 1.)	בענא (in monogram of Aramaic letters) Cow suckling calf. *Æ* Stater 170 grs.
King of Persia contending with lion. (B. V. Head, *Lydia and Persia*, Pl. III. 12.)	בענא Cow suckling calf . . . . . *Æ* Stater 166 grs.

Anonymous. Mint, Tarsus.

Circ. B. C. 450–400.

King of Persia stabbing lion.
(B. V. Head, *op. cit.*, Pl. III. 11.)

King on horseback, beneath, *crux ansata*. (*Rev. Num.*, 1860, Pl. XVIII. 5.)
King on horseback, holding flower; in front תרז or חלך.
(B. V. Head, *op. cit.*, Pl. III. 13.)
Id. (*Symbol*, Eagle's head.)
(De Luynes, *Satr.*, Pl. XII.)
Forepart of Pegasos, sometimes with *symbol*, Eagle's head.
King on horseback prancing r., in front, *crux ansata*.
(De Luynes, *Satr.*, Pl. VIII. 1.)

Id.
Naked rider on prancing horse.
Greek hoplite kneeling with shield and spear.
(*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. V. 2.)
Lion devouring bull.
(*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. V. 3.)

ΤΕΡΣΙ and תרז King walking, holds sceptre and *crux ansata* . . . . Æ Stater 168 grs.
תרז Two soldiers, standing face to face Æ Stater 164 grs.
Incuse square. Kneeling archer drawing bow; behind, *crux ansata* . . Æ Stater 168 grs.
Id. (*Symbol*, Eagle's head.) Æ Stater

Id. With or without Eagle's head .
(Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. G. 6.) Æ 55 grs.
תרז Greek hoplite kneeling, defending himself with shield and spear . . . Æ Stater 163 grs.

Id. Æ Trite 50 grs.
תרז Similar . . Æ Stater 162 grs.
Incuse square. Naked rider on forepart of horse . . . . Æ 42 grs.

תרז Ear of corn, in linear square . . Æ Stater 163 grs.

Fourth century B. C.

During the greater part of the fourth century the coins struck at Tarsus bear the names of the satraps who from time to time ruled Cilicia or organised from its ports the various naval expeditions against the revolted provinces of the Persian Empire.

Tiribazus. Circ. B. C. 386. Silver staters as described under Issus (p. 604), but distinguished by the letter Τ, the initial of the mint of Tarsus. *Inscr.*, תריבזו in Aramaic letters.

The following coin of Tiribazus, with a Greek inscription, may also have been struck at Tarsus, though its rude style of art seems to point to some less important Cilician mint.

Head of bearded Herakles, with lion's skin round neck.

ΤΕΙΡΙΒΑΖΟΥ Head of Satrap, as on coins of Soli . Æ Stater 152 grs.

Orontas. Circ. B. C. 386.

Greek hoplite kneeling, defending himself with shield and spear. Mint-mark Τ.

ΟΡΟΝΤΑ Forepart of winged boar . (Brit. Mus.) . . . . Æ 43 grs.

These coins may, however, be also attributed to Clazomenae in Ionia on account of the reverse type. (See p. 491.)

Pharnabazus. Circ. B. C. 378–372. The coins struck in Cilicia in the name of this satrap are attributed by M. Waddington (*Mél.*, p. 65) to the time when he was preparing his expedition against Egypt.

Head of Arethusa with loose hair, facing, copied from coins of Syracuse.
Id. (Waddington, *Mél.*, Pl. V. 4.)

פרנבזו חלך Head of Ares (?) helmeted. (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. V. 7.)

פרנבזו חלך Head of Ares (?) bearded, in crested helmet. (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. V. 6.) . . . . . Æ Stater

KIAIKION חלך Head of Ares (?) . . Æ Stater 163 grs.

בעלתרז Baaltars, or Zeus of Tarsus, enthroned . . Æ Stater 161 grs.

Tarcamus (?). Circ. B. C. 380–360. The reading here given is that of M. Six (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, p. 125). M. Waddington reads the name Datames.

Head of Arethusa, as above. (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. V. 8.)

בעלתרז Baal enthroned within circle of turrets, he holds sceptre, grapes, and corn: beside him, thymiaterion.

תרכמו Head of Ares, as above . . . Æ Stater 168 grs.

„ Satrap seated, holding arrow, in field, bow, above, Ormuzd. (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. V. 9.) . . . . . Æ Stater 163 grs.

Fig. 325.

בעלתרז Similar. (Fig. 325.)

תרכמו Two male figures, one naked and one draped, standing face to face, with thymiaterion between them . . Æ Stater 169 grs.

Anonymous. Mint, Tarsus. Circ. B. C. 370–350.

Bust of Pallas, facing, in triple-crested helmet. (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. VI. 4.)

Baaltars enthroned, in field, ear of corn, grapes, ivy-leaf, etc.; beneath throne T. (Mint-mark of Tarsus.) . . . Æ Stater 168 grs.

Compare other coins of this type struck at Issus, Mallus, and Soli.

Pallas seated, with spear and shield; behind her, a tree. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, vii. p. 13.)

Herakles kneeling on his club, strangling lion. (De Luynes, *Satr.*, Pl. XI.)

TEPΣIKON Nymph kneeling, playing with astragali . Æ Stater 156 grs.

TEPΣIKON Head of Aphrodite, wearing stephanos . Æ Stater 163 grs.

Mazaeus. Circ. B.C. 362–328. For the history of this satrap see M. Six's article already referred to. He ruled Cilicia for more than thirty years, and was also satrap, for about ten years, of northern Syria, west of the Euphrates, the region called Eber-nahar (= Transpotamia), in contradistinction to Mesopotamia. When Alexander advanced against Babylon, Mazaeus opened the gates of the city to him, and he retained the government of Babylon under Alexander until his death in B.C. 328. The coinage of Mazaeus may, for convenience sake, be all described under Tarsus, where, or at any rate in Cilicia, it would appear that the greater part of it was issued. The coins fall into the following classes:—

Cilician mintage.

Fig. 326.

בעלתרז Baaltars enthroned.

„ Similar.
(*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. V. 13, 14.)

„ Similar.
(*Ibid.*, Pl. VI. 2.)

מזדי Lion devouring stag. (Fig. 326.)
Æ Stater 169 grs.

„ Lion devouring bull . . . . .
Æ Stater 167 grs.

No inscr. Lion devouring bull; beneath which are the turreted walls of a city; in field, club. Æ Stater 172 grs.

The last mentioned coins bear the mint letters I, M, Ξ, or T, under the throne, standing for Issus, Mallus, Soli, and Tarsus.

Fig. 327.

בעלתרז Baaltars enthroned. (Fig. 327.)

מזדי זי על עברנהרא ו חלך='Mazaeus, who is over Eber-nahara and Cilicia.' Lion devouring bull over city walls. Æ Stater 171 grs.

The legend on these remarkable coins was first correctly interpreted by M. Halévy (*Mélanges d'Epigr. Sémitique*, 1874, pp. 64–71).

בעלתרז Baaltars enthroned.
(*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. VI. 5.)

מזדי Lion walking, *symbols* sometimes crescent and star . . *Æ* 165 grs.

The coins of Mazaeus, struck at Tarsus, are followed by staters bearing the name of Alexander in Aramaic letters.

Baaltars enthroned, behind, אלכסנדר.
(*Cat. Behr.*, Pl. II. 1.)
Head of goddess, behind עתהט.
(De Luynes, *Satr.*, Pl. XVI. 1.)

The goddess Ateh, veiled, seated on lion; behind, עתה, above, ט. *Æ* 123 grs.
Lion devouring bull, above אלכסנדר . *Æ* 127 grs.

These, after a very short time, give place to the ordinary coinage of Alexander (Müller, No. 1279 sq.). Their attribution to Tarsus is, however, far from certain.

Syrian mintage. Phoenician Standard.

Galley with rowers on waves, with dates above, equivalent to years 19, 20, and 21 of Ochus (B.C. 341–339), and years 1 and 2 of Arses (B.C. 338–337).
(*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. VI. 11, 12.)

מזדי King in chariot, driven by charioteer, behind, an attendant in Asiatic dress . . . . . *Æ* Phoenician octadr. 400 grs.

The types of these coins are those of the well-known large Phoenician coins current in the maritime cities of the Phoenician coast, from the beginning of the reign of Darius II., B.C. 424.

Imitations of Athenian tetradrachms, circ. B.C. 332–331.

Head of Pallas, of careless style.
(*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. VI. 10.)

מזדי Athenian owl . . . . . *Æ* Attic tetradr.

These copies of Attic tetradrachms were probably issued for the payment of the Greek and other mercenary troops raised by Mazaeus during the final efforts of the Persians to resist the advance of Alexander.

Tetradrachms of Attic weight, but with Tarsian types, probably struck at Babylon between B.C. 331 *and* 328, *while Mazaeus remained in power.*

Fig. 328.

בעלתרז Baaltars enthroned.	מזרי Lion walking. (Fig. 328.) . . .
	Æ Attic tetradr.
No inscr. Id.	No inscr. Id. . . . .
(*Num. Chron.*, Pl. VI. 8.)	*Æ* Attic tetradr. and divisions.

On the anonymous coins of this series the Aramaic inscriptions give place to Greek letters, monograms, and symbols, and finally the anchor, the well-known symbol of Seleucus, makes its appearance above the lion on the reverse (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. VI. 7). This is a most valuable indication of date, and proves, if further proof were needed, that these lion tetradrachms continued to be issued simultaneously with the tetradrachms of Alexander's types. For a list of all the known varieties see Imhoof (*Mon. Gr.*, p. 377). It is noticeable that in fabric the Lion tetradrachms resemble the gold double darics (both being extremely thick with hammered edges). The majority of the extant specimens of both these classes of coins have come from India, a *provenance* which fully bears out the theory of their Babylonian mintage.

We must now return to Tarsus, and briefly examine the numismatic history of the town from the time of Alexander onwards.

Under the Seleucid Kings Antiochus VII to Antiochus IX, Tarsus was one of the royal mints, and issued tetradrachms (B. M. Cat., *Seleuc.*, *passim.*) There are also autonomous bronze coins, which extend down to Roman and *Imperial times*. The *inscriptions* are ΤΑΡΣΕΩΝ, ΤΑΡΣΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ, ΤΑΡΣΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩΙ ΚΥΔΝΩΙ and ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩΙ ΚΥΔΝΩΙ, Tarsus having borne the name of Antiochia ad Cydnum for a short time under Antiochus IV of Syria. The later issues read ΤΑΡCΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC, *rev.* ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΚΙΛΙΚΙΑC; ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΤΑΡCΕΩΝ, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΗC ΤΑΡCΟΥ, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΗ ΚΟΜΟΔΙΑΝΗ ΤΑΡCΟC ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙC, etc. Magistrates' names, without title, often preceded by ΕΠΙ. The *chief types* are the Tyche of Tarsus seated, with the river Cydnus swimming at her feet; Zeus Tarsios, the Greek rendering of the ancient Baaltars, enthroned; Head of Tyche turreted, and the figure of a divinity supposed to represent Sandan or the Asiatic Herakles, standing on the back of a horned lion, the whole sometimes within a monument of pyramidal form. Among the *Imperial coins*—Augustus to Salonina—the following types and inscriptions may be selected:—

Games—ΚΟΜΟΔΕΙΟC ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΟC, ΘΕΟΓΑΜΙΑ—ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ—ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΑ; also ΕΝ ΚΟΔΡΙΓΑΙC ΟΡΟΙC ΚΙΛΙΚΩΝ, CΕΥΗΡΕΙΑ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΕΠΙΝΕΙΚΙΑ. Concerning the village of Cotrigae, where these games were held, see Eckhel, iii. 79. ΚΟΡΑΙΑ, ΚΟΙΝΟΙ ΚΙΛΙΚΙΑC, ΤΑΡCΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΤΩΝ ΚΙΛΙΚΩΝ, ΙCΑΥΡΙΑ ΚΑΡΙΑ ΛΥΚΑΟΝΙΑ, ΚΟΙΝΟC ΤΩΝ Γ ΕΠΑΡΧΕΙΩΝ (*Ann. de Num.*, vii. 21), or ΤΩΝ ΤΡΙΩΝ ΕΠΑΡΧΙΩΝ.

Honorary titles—ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙC ΤΩΝ ΚΙΛΙΚΩΝ; ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟC; ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑ; Α. Μ. Κ. Γ. Β. (=*πρώτη μεγίστη καλλίστη γράμματι βουλῆς.*) Surnames in honour of Emperors, ΚΟΜΟΔΙΑΝΗ, CΕΥΗΡΙΑΝΗ, ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΙΑΝΗ, ΜΑΚΡΕΙΝΙΑΝΗ, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΙΗ, etc.

Deities—ΔΙΟC ΤΑΡCΕΩΝ, ΤΥΧΗ ΤΑΡCΟΥ, ΠΑΛΛΑC ΑΘΗΝΗ, ΚΥΔΝΟC, the River Cydnus.

Various—ΚΟΙΝΟΒΟΥΛΙΟΝ (Eckh., iii. 73); ΚΟΡΟΙ CΕΒΑCΤΟΙ (Caracalla and Geta); CΕΙΤΟC, in combination with the type of a galley in full sail (Eckh., iii. 73). ΟΡΤΥΓΟΘΗΡΑ (Quail-hunt), in combination with type of seated Tyche, though without any relation to the type. ΔΩΡΕΑ CΙΤΟΥ, Triptolemos in serpent car (*Ann. de Num.*, vii. 19). The types of the Tarsian Imperial coins offer a rich variety of subjects. Those relating to the cultus of Herakles are especially abundant. (See *Zeit. f. Num.*, iii. 333 sqq., and viii. 10.)

Titiopolis (*Rev. Num.*, 1838, p. 422, and 1883, p. 37), probably situated in the valley of the Calycadnus. *Imperial* of Hadrian and Geta. *Inscr.*, ΤΙΤΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types*—Zeus seated; Dionysos standing, with panther.

Zephyrium-Adriana, a coast-town a little to the west of Anchiale. Autonomous of Roman times, and *Imperial*—Hadrian to Treb. Gallus. *Inscr.*, ΖΕΦΥΡΙΩΤΩΝ or ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΖΕΦΥΡΙΩΤΩΝ. *Types*, ordinary. The epithet ΕΥCΕΒΩΝ is added to the ethnic on a coin of Sabina of this town (*Zeit. f. Num.*, iii. 343). See also Irenopolis (p. 603).

ISLAND ADJACENT TO CILICIA.

Elaeusa, a small island separated by a narrow channel from the town of Sebaste on the mainland. Autonomous of Imperial times, and *Imperial* of Commodus. *Inscr.*, ΕΛΑΙΟΥCΙΩΝ. *Types*—Head of Zeus, *rev.* Nike; Head of Tyche, *rev.* Hermes.

KINGS.

Tarcondimotus I, a king of a part of Cilicia in the time of Pompey, was killed at the battle of Actium B. C. 31.

Head of King.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΑΡΚΟΝΔΙΜΟΤΟΥ. Beneath Λ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΥ. Zeus seated . . . . . Æ·9

Philopator, son of Tarcondimotus, succeeded his father.

Turreted female head, veiled.	ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟC Pallas standing . . . . . Æ·9

Concerning these petty kings see Eckhel, iii. 82 sq.

Chronological Table of the Coinage of Cilicia.

	B. C. 600–450	B. C. 450–380	B. C. 380–333	B. C. 333–67	B. C. 67–Imp. Times	Imperial Times
Adana	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Aegae	...	...	...	...	Æ	℞ Æ
Alexandria ad Issum	...	...	...	...	Æ	Æ
Anabarzus	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Anchiale (?)	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Anemurium	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Antiochia ad Cydnum	...	...	...	Æ	...	
Antiochia ad Sarum	...	...	...	Æ	...	
Augusta	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Carallia	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Casa	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Celenderis	℞	℞	℞	Æ	...	Æ
Claudiopolis	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Colybrassus	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Coracesium	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Coropissus	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Corycus	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Diocaesareia	...	...	..	...	...	Æ
Epiphaneia	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Flaviopolis	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Germanicopolis	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Hieropolis-Castabala	...	...	...	Æ	...	Æ
Holmi	...	...	℞	...	...	
Iotape	...	...	...	..	...	Æ
Irenopolis	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Issus (Satr.)	...	℞	℞	...	...	
Lacanatis	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Laerte	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Lalassis	...	....	...	...	...	Æ
Lamus	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Lyrbe	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Mallus (& Satr.)	℞	℞	℞ Æ	℞	Æ	Æ
Mopsus Seleucia ad Pyramum	...	...	...	Æ	...	℞ Æ
Nagidus	...	℞	℞ Æ	...	...	
Olba	...	...	...	...	Æ	Æ
Philadelphia	...	...	...	...		Æ
Sebaste	...	...	...	...		Æ
Seleucia ad Calycadnum	...	...	...	...	Æ	℞ Æ
Selinus	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Soli (& Satr.) Pompeiopolis	...	℞	℞	Æ	Æ	Æ
Syedra	...		...	...	...	Æ
Tarsus (& Satr.)	El.(?) ℞	℞	℞	℞ Æ	Æ	℞ Æ
Titiopolis	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Zephyrium	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Elaeusa Insula	...	...	...	...	...	Æ
Kings	...	...	...	...	Æ	

CYPRUS.

In the time of the Assyrian kings there were in the island of Cyprus ten small states, whose rulers are mentioned in several inscriptions. Three centuries later Diodorus (xvi. 42) enumerates nine kingdoms in the island, Ἐν γὰρ τῇ νήσῳ ταύτῃ πόλεις ἦσαν ἀξιόλογοι μὲν ἐννέα, ὑπὸ δὲ ταύτας ὑπῆρχει τεταγμένα μικρὰ πολίσματα, τὰ προσκυροῦντα ταῖς ἐννέα πόλεσιν. ἑκάστη δὲ τούτων εἶχε βασιλέα, τῆς μὲν πόλεως ἄρχοντα, τῷ δὲ βασιλεῖ τῶν Περσῶν ὑποτεταγμένον. These nine cities were—(1) Salamis, (2) Citium with Idalium and Tamasus, (3) Marium, (4) Amathus, (5) Curium, (6) Paphus, (7) Soli, (8) Lapethus, and (9) Ceryneia. (See J. P. Six, *Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 254.)

Notwithstanding the valuable researches of Mr. R. H. Lang (*Num. Chron.*, 1871), M. Six (*op. cit.*) and Dr. W. Deecke (H. Collitz, *Sammlung der gr. Dialekt-Inschr.* I. *Die griechischkyprischen Inschriften in epichorischer Schrift*, 1883) the attribution of a large number of Cyprian coins still remains a matter of considerable uncertainty. This is in great part owing to the extreme difficulty of distinguishing one from another many of the characters of the Cypriote syllabary on coins often ill preserved or carelessly struck, and in part also to the fragmentary state of our knowledge of the history of the island during the fifth and fourth centuries, the period to which the coins belong. And yet when we remember how few years have passed since the late Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, discovered the key to the interpretation of the mysterious Cypriote writing which had baffled the ingenuity of students for more than twenty years, there is good reason to congratulate ourselves on the advance which has been already made. For a complete table of the Cypriote characters and their values see Deecke (*op. cit.*).

The autonomous coinage of Cyprus begins in the latter part of the sixth century, and lasts till the subjection of the island by Ptolemy Soter, B.C. 312. It may be divided into the following principal classes: —(*a*) the money of the kings of Salamis, Idalium, Curium, Paphus, Marium, Soli, and perhaps of other towns bearing inscriptions in the *Cypriote* and later in the *Greek* character; (*β*) the money of the Phoenician kings of Citium and perhaps of Lapethus, bearing *Phoenician* inscriptions. The weight-standard of all the silver money is at first the Aeginetic somewhat reduced. The stater, weighing about 180 grs. maximum, is not, however, divided into halves and quarters as in European Greece, but into thirds, sixths, twelfths, twenty-fourths, and forty-eighths, the denominations weighing 60, 30, 15, 7·5, and 3·7 grs. respectively. In the first half of the fourth century this system was modified (except at Paphus, where it was maintained to the last) and brought into harmony with the Rhodian standard, which began to prevail in south-western Asia Minor, after B.C. 400. The later Cyprian coins consist of pieces of 114 grs., with their thirds

fourths, sixths, and twelfths, weighing 38, 28, 19, and 9·5 grs. respectively. In this period also gold staters and their divisions are of frequent occurrence in the island.

In fabric the earliest coins (those attributed to Euelthon of Salamis) have a plain smooth reverse, which, about the time of the Persian wars, gives place to a well marked incuse square containing a type. After about B. C. 400 the incuse square gradually disappears, except on the Phoenician coins of Citium, where it lingers on down to the age of Alexander.

The following are the principal varieties of Cyprian money; for descriptions of the smaller divisions, the reader is referred to the article by M. Six already cited.

Citium. *Baalmelek, circ.* B. C. 450–420.

Herakles advancing, wielding club and holding bow.

Id., or Head of Herakles on the smaller divisions.

לבצל מלך Lion seated, in incuse square. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XI. 42.) Æ Stater and divisions.

„ Lion seizing stag, in incuse square . . Æ Stater and divisions.

Azbaal, circ. B. C. 420–400.

Id. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XI. 43.)

לעזבעל Id. Æ Stater and divisions.

Baalram, circ. B. C. 380.

Id. (*Rev. Num.*, 1884, p. 290.)

לבעלרם Id. . . . . Æ Stater

Demonicus (?), *between* B. C. 400 *and* 368.

Pallas standing, facing. (De Luynes, *Satr.*, Pl. XIV. 21.)

BA--ΔH Id. (*Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 332.)

Herakles strangling lion;

Ta . mo . ni (?) in Cypriote letters. (*Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 334.)

𐤀 𐤋 𐤓 𐤓 𐤀 𐤌 𐤋 (perhaps ל]מלדדמ[נכו]כתי = Βασιλέως Δημονίκου Κιτι.) Herakles advancing with club and bow, in incuse square . . . . Æ Stater

No inscr. Similar type . Æ 108 grs.

Pa . si in Cypriote letters. Pallas seated on prow, holding aplustre. . Æ 98 grs.

Melekiathon, circ. B. C. 368–362.

Horseman riding sideways, beneath, 𐤀 (מ).

Herakles advancing. (De Luynes, *Satr.*, Pl. XIII. 8 *bis.*)

Id. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XIII. 8.)

מ Id. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. G. 20.)

Herakles advancing . . . Æ Stater (*Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 335.)

למלך מלכיתן Lion devouring stag . . AV 64 grs. and smaller divisions.

„ Id. . . . . Æ 53 grs.

Head of Aphrodite, wearing lofty stephanos . . . . . Æ Size ·5

Pumiathon, circ. B. C. 361–312.

Herakles advancing. (*Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 338.)	למלך פמיתן Lion devouring stag . . . Æ 64 grs. and smaller divisions. Dated with regnal years of king, ranging from 1 to 50.

Curium, with name of king *Stasioecus*, circ. B. C. 420, father of Onasioecus, and son of Timocharis (Deecke, p. 66).

Stasioecus, circ. B. C. 420.

Head of Apollo, around in Cypriote letters .... **vo . [i.] ko . se Ku . ri . e . u . se** = [Βασιλεὺς Στασί]ϝοικος Κυριεύς. (*Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 348.)	Incuse square. Goddess riding on running bull, above and below **Pa . si . - le . o . se Ti . mo . ka . ri . vo . se** =Βασιλέως Τιμοχάριϝος . Æ Stater

Onasioecus (?), *circ.* B. C. 400.

Head of Apollo, around, **Pa . si . le . u . [se] [O . na .] si . vo . i . ko . se** =Βασιλεὺ[ς Ὀνα]σίϝοικος. (*Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 349.)	Incuse square. Goddess riding on running bull, above and below **Pa . si . le . [vo . se .] Sa . ta . si . vo . i** =Βασιλέ[ϝος] Στασιϝοί[κω] . . . . Æ 52·2 grs.

Idalium (?). To this town M. Six (*Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 315) has conjecturally attributed the series of the following type:—

Circ. B. C. 500–400, *or later.*

Sphinx seated; various fragmentary Cypriote inscr. in the field.	Incuse square, without type, or incuse containing lotus flower . Æ Stater
Id.	Id. . . . . Æ 54 grs.
E . ta . li ?='Ηδαλι[έϝων] Id.	Id. . . . . Æ 33 grs.

Lapethus. To this town, under the rule of a certain *Sidqimelek*, circ. B. C. 440–420, M. Six would attribute the following archaic silver staters:—

Sidqimelek, King of Lapethus.

Head of Pallas, of archaic style, in crested Corinthian helmet, around uncertain inscr. read by M. Six לצדקמלך מלך לפת. (De Luynes, *Satr.*, Pl. XVI. 49.)	Incuse square, within which head of Pallas, facing, wearing helmet adorned with the ears and horns of a bull, to which latter, crests are attached (cf. Herod., vii. 76), on either side לצדק—מלך . . Æ Stater 171 grs.

Praxippus, King of Lapethus.

Diodorus (xix. 79) says that Praxippus, the last king of Lapethus, was dethroned by Ptolemy Soter B. C. 312.

ΠΡ Head of Aphrodite, crowned with myrtle. (Six, *op. cit.*, p. 370.)	ΒΑ Large krater . . . Æ Size ·5

Marium. *Before circ.* B.C. 400.

Wolf biting his foreleg, above, bipennis. (*Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 342.)

Id.

מל (?) Incuse square, Aphrodite (?) naked, clinging to a running ram . Æ Stater 151 grs.

Id. . . . . Æ 57·2 grs.

This is a very doubtful attribution, and M. Six has himself since suggested Amathus as more probable.

Circ. B.C. 330–312.

Diodorus (xix. 62. 79) mentions a king of Marium, named Stasioecus, who was dethroned by Ptolemy in B.C. 312. It is to his reign that the following coins undoubtedly belong:—

Stasioecus, King of Marium.

Pa in Cypriote character (=βα) Head of Zeus, laureate.

Pa . Sa (=βα Σα) Id.

Head of Zeus, laureate. (Six, *op. cit.*, p. 344.)

Sa . ta . si . o(?)i . ko (=Στασίοικος) Head of Zeus, laureate.

Head of Aphrodite.

MA Head of Aphrodite, wearing stephane . . . . . Æ 30 grs. (Six, *op. cit.*, Pl. VII. 11.)

MA Id. . . . . Æ 11 grs. (De Luynes, Pl. V. 9.)

Pa . si . [le] . u . [se] = Βασιλεύς. Head of Aphrodite . . Æ 94 grs. worn.

MAPIEYΣ Head of Aphrodite . . . (Six, *op. cit.*, Pl. VII. 12.) Æ 44 grs. and smaller divisions.

BA **Pa.**—MAPIE Fulmen Æ 38 grs. (Six, Pl. VII. 13.)

Paphus. To this city the following coins have been ascribed with some show of reason by M. Six (*op. cit.*):—

Circ. B.C. 480–400, *and later.*

Man-headed bull (River Bocarus?), with head turned back, above and below inscr. read by M. Six, **Po . ka . ro . se.**

Bull standing; above, sometimes **Pu .** or **Pu . nu .** (=Πνυ).

Id. Above bull, winged solar disk . (*Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 355.)

Pa . si (=Πασι) Astragalos, in incuse circle. . . . Æ Stater 172 grs. Æ 53 grs. (*Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 352.)

Incuse square, in which Eagle's head . Æ Stater (*Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 354.)

Incuse square, in one corner olive spray. Dove(?) or Eagle standing. Inscr. sometimes **Pa**—**Pu** (=Βα—Πνυ?) Æ 27 grs. Æ 12·5 grs. Æ 6 grs.

Pasi and Punu may stand for Pasippus and Pnytus.

Bull standing, above, solar disk, in front, *crux ansata*. (*Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 356.)

Bull standing, above, solar disk, around **Mo . a . ge . ta.**

Incuse square, in one corner often an ivy-leaf, Dove(?) or Eagle standing, in front one-handled vase, around **Pa . si Sa . ta . sa . to . ro** (=Βασι. Στασά(ν)δρω) . Æ Staters and smaller divisions.

Incuse square, in which flying eagle . Æ Stater (*Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 357.)

Fig. 329.

Bull standing, above, solar disk, beneath, **A . ri.**	Incuse square, in which flying eagle. (Fig. 329.) . . . . . Æ Stater
Id. Inscr. **Pa . si . po . se . Pa . si.**	Id. . . . . Æ Stater (*Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 360.)

The above coins, distinguished by the flying eagle on the reverse, are attributed by M. Six to kings named Stasandrus, Moagetas, Aristophantus, and Pasippus.

Circ. B. C. 400–320.

Head of Aphrodite, wearing stephanos.	ΓΑΦΙ Dove r., above, astragalos . . Æ Stater and divisions and Æ ·8 (*Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 364.)

Nicocles, B. C. 320–310.

Head of Aphrodite facing wearing stephanos.	Eagle standing left; in front grapes Æ 22 grs. (*Rev. Num.*, 1883, Pl. VII. 16.)
Γ—ΒΑ (Πάφου Βασιλέως) Head of Aphrodite, l. wearing stephanos. (Mion., *Sup.*, p. 310.)	ΝΙΚΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΓΑΦΙΟΝ Apollo seated on omphalos, holding arrow and bow. Æ Double Stater 326 grs.

Ptolemy Soter, B. C. 310–305.

Head of Aphrodite, wearing stephanos.	ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle on fulmen. Æ ·8 (*Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 365.)

Salamis. The series of the coins of the Kings of Salamis is more complete than that of any other Cyprian state. It falls into three principal classes :—

(*a*) *Circ.* B. C. 500–410.

Fig. 330.

Ram recumbent, or ram's head. (Fig. 330.)	Plain, or incuse square, containing *crux ansata*, or ram's head. Æ Stater, etc.

On specimens of this class the names, **E . u . ve . le . to . ne** (= Εὐϝέλθων), **Pa . si E . u . ve . le . to . to . se** (= Βασι Εὐϝέλθο[ν]τος), **Pa . si . le . vo . se Ni . ko . ta . mo** (= Βασιλέϝος Νικοδάμω), **Pa . si . le . u . se La . ka . ri . ta** (= Βασιλεὺς Λαχαρίδα[ς]), **E . u . va . te . o . se** (= Εὐϝά[ν]θεος), and others of doubtful import, have been read by Deecke and Six (*Rev. Num.*, 1883, 266).

(β) *Circ.* B. C. 410–368.

Euagoras I., B. C. 410–374.

Head of young Herakles, facing, wearing lion's skin. Inscr. **E . u . va . ko . ro** . (= Εὐϝαγόρω).
Head of Herakles, in profile.

Id.
E . u . va . ko . ro . Id.
(*Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 281.)
E . u . va . Herakles seated on rock, holds rhyton and club.
(*Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 282.)

Goat recumbent. Inscr. **Pa . si . le . vo . se** (= Βασιλέϝος) . Ar 31·5 grs.
(B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XX. 41.)
Forepart of goat, beneath, club . . . Ar 9·5 grs.
Head of goat . . . . Ar 6·4 grs.
EY **Pa . si . le . vo . se** Goat recumbent. Ar Stater
Pa . si . le . vo . se Goat recumbent, (rarely in incuse square) . Ar 51 grs.

Nicocles, circ. B. C. 374–368.

Head of Aphrodite, with flowing hair and richly adorned stephanos.
(Gardner, *Types Gr. C.*, Pl. X. 48.)
Head of Aphrodite, hair in saccos.
(*Rev. Num.*, 1883, Pl. VI. 12.)

Pa . Ni . (= Βα Νι) Head of Pallas, in Corinthian helmet . . Ar 43 grs.
Ar 10.5 grs.
Pa . Ni . in Cypriote and B—N in Greek letters. Dolphin . . Æ ·6

To this king, reigning jointly with his brother (?) named Damonicus, M. Six (*op. cit.*, p. 287) assigned, conjecturally, on the evidence of a very indistinct inscription, the following stater, now in the British Museum.

Zeus seated, facing; around, **Pa . si . le . vo . se Ni . ko . ke . le . vo . se** (?) (= Βασιλέϝος Νικοκλέϝος).
(*Rev. Num.*, 1883, Pl. VI. 13.)

Aphrodite standing, facing, holding branch, and sacrificing at thymiaterion, around, **Pa . si . le . vo . se Ta . mo . ni . Ka . si . ke** (?) (= Βασιλέϝος Δαμονί[κω] Κασιγ[νήτων] (?) . . Ar Stater

It should be remarked, however, that M. Six has since suggested Timocharis as a preferable reading for the reverse, viz. **Pa . si . le . vo . se . Ti . mo . ka . ri . vo . se** (= Βασιλέϝος Τιμοχαρίϝος), and, after a careful examination of the inscription, I am convinced that this is correct.

(γ) *Coins of Salamis with Greek legends.*

Euagoras II., B. C. 368–351.

BA Lion with eagle on his back; above, star.

EYA Head of Pallas in Corinthian helmet.
Same type.
(*Rev. Num.*, 1883, Pl. VII. 5.)

EYA Head of Aphrodite, turreted . . Ar Stater
(De Luynes, Pl. XII. 6.)
BA Id. . . . . Ar 114 grs.
(Cf. Hunter, Pl. XXIII. 18.)
EYA Lion walking; above, star. Æ ·6

Pnytagoras, circ. B. C. 351–332.

Fig. 331.

ΓN Head of Aphrodite, turreted. (Fig. 331.)
ΓN Head of Aphrodite, in myrtle wreath.
BA Head of Aphrodite, in crenelated diadem . . . . . *AV* Stater
BA Head of Artemis . . *AR* 109 grs. (Hunter, Pl. XXXII. 20.)

There are also smaller silver coins weighing about 32 grs. with a female head on both sides. (*Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 296.)

Nicocreon, circ. B. C. 331–312.

NI or $\overline{\text{NIK}}$ (in monogram). Head of Aphrodite, turreted. (Six, Pl. VI. 18.)
$\overline{\text{NIK}}$ (in monogram). Head of Aphrodite, turreted.
BA Head of Aphrodite, turreted.
BA Head of Aphrodite, in crenelated diadem . . . . . *AV* Stater
BA Head of Apollo, laureate. *AR* 98 grs. (Cf. Hunter, Pl. XXIII. 19.)
$\overline{\text{NIK}}$ Head of Apollo, laur. *AR* ½ Drachm

Menelaus, B. C. 310–307. *Strategos under Ptolemy.*

MEN Head of Aphrodite, turreted. (De Luynes, Pl. V. 7.)
Pa (=Ba) Head of Aphrodite, in crenelated diadem . . . . *AV* 42 grs.

Soli (?). *Circ.* B. C. 480–400.

Lion recumbent, head turned back. Head of Aphrodite, of archaic style, with large round earring.
Lion's head, with open jaws. (De Luynes, Pl. VI. 1.)
Id. (*Num. Chron.*, 1871, p. 12, No. 10.)
Id. (*Num. Chron.*, *l. c.*, No. 9.)
Id. (*Num. Chron.*, *l. c.*, No. 8.)
Plain (*Brit. Mus.*) . . . *AR* Stater
Incuse square, within which head of Pallas . . . . . *AR* Stater (*Num. Chron.*, 1871, p. 15, No. 33.)
Pa . A (=Ba 'A) Incuse square, within which Gorgon head . . *AR* Stater
Pa . E (=Ba 'E) Incuse square, within which *crux ansata* . . *AR* Stater
Pa . E (=Ba 'E) Incuse square, within which bull's head . . . *AR* Stater
Pa . Pi (=Ba Φι) Id. . . *AR* Stater

The above (inscribed) coins M. Six (p. 368) proposes to attribute to the kings of Soli, Aristocyprus, Eunostus, and Philocyprus.

Hermes walking, holding caduceus, in front, **Pa . Sa . la .** (=Βα[σιλεὺς] Σα-λα̂[ς] ?). (Six, p. 303.)
Lion to right. (*Ibid.*, p. 305.)

Id., in ex. Λ (=Κο or Γο). (De Luynes, Pl. VI. 20.)

Lion recumbent, beneath . . . . **La** (?) **to.** (De Luynes, Pl. II. 2 ; Pl. XII. 2.)
Id. above, eagle flying.

Incuse square, within which head of Ammon . . . . . Æ Stater

Incuse square, within which *crux ansata* . . . . . Æ Stater
Incuse square, within which butting bull, beneath Λ (= Κο or Γο) Æ Stater
Incuse square, within which forepart of lion . . . . . Æ Stater
Id. . . . . Æ Stater
(*Rev. Num.*, 1883, Pl. VI. 21.)

B. C. 400–312.

Β—Σ Head of Pallas, l.
(Cf. De Luynes, Pl. V. 8, and *Rev. Num.*, 1883, pp. 361 and 369.)
No inscr. Similar.

Α Ρ Bull walking, r., above, in Cypriote letters **Pa . Sa .** Æ 63·4 grs.

Pa . Sa . Bull walking, r. Æ 7 grs.
(De Luynes, *Mon. Cypr.*, Pl. V. 8.)

Of these gold coins the first may perhaps be attributed to Stasicrates, a king of Soli circ. B. C. 350 (?). M. Six is, however, inclined to assign it to Stasioecus, king of Marium, and he would read Μ]ΑΡ on the reverse; but although there is ample space in the field of the coin, there is not the slightest trace of any letter before ΑΡ.

To the fourth century also belongs a series of coins weighing 104 grs. and 36 grs., with Lion types similar to those described above, but of later style, and bearing various inscriptions (Six, p. 309). The latest coins of Soli belong apparently to King Eunostus II (ob. B. C. 310), who married Eirene, daughter of Ptolemy Soter (Athenaeus, xiii. p. 576).

ΕΥ Head of Apollo.
(Mion., *Rois grecs*, Pl. XXXII. 2.)

ΒΑ Head of Aphrodite . . Æ 41 grs.

Cyprus under the Ptolemies.

For the coins struck by Ptolemy Soter and his successors in the island of Cyprus see R. S. Poole's *Catalogue of the Coins of the Ptolemies Kings of Egypt*. There is also in the British Museum a tetradrachm with Alexander the Great's types with a flying dove as a symbol in the field and the Cypriote letter Ε under the throne, which may be attributed to Paphus.

Imperial Times.

Augustus to Macrinus. The coinage of Cyprus, as a Roman province after B. C. 31, consists of bronze coins, without the name of the island, of Augustus and Drusus Junior, the former inscribed ΑΡLΑVTIVS PROCOS. The coins of Claudius have a Latin inscr. on the obverse and ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΚΥΠΡΙΩΝ on the reverse. During the three last years of Vespasian's reign, while Titus and Domitian were Caesars, silver tetradrachms and didrachms of 196 and 98 grs. were issued in the island, with the reverse inscription ΕΤΟΥC ΝΕΟΥ ΙΕΡΟΥ, and the regnal year of Vespasian. Under Trajan the inscription is usually ΔΗΜΑΡΧ. ΕΞ. ΥΠΑΤΟ. Ϛ or Ζ (= TR. POT. COS. VI or VII) ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΚΥΠΡΙΩΝ. *Types*—Zeus Salaminios standing holding patera and sceptre, an eagle stands

upon his wrist. Temple of Aphrodite at Paphus, in the midst of which is a conical stone, the symbol of the goddess (cf. Max. Tyr. 8, 8) and in front a semicircular paved enclosure or basin, sometimes containing a fish (Fig. 332). On either side of the temple is a portico containing a thymiaterion, and with a dove on the roof. The central portion of the building, pierced by three openings, is surmounted by a star within a crescent.

Fig. 332.

GALATIA.

[Birch, *Numismatic Chronicle*, ii. 169 and 223.]

The province of Galatia, south of Bithynia and Paphlagonia, west of Pontus and north-east of Phrygia, was peopled by Gaulish tribes who had passed into Asia about B. C. 278. It was not, however, until more than a century after their migration into Asia that they settled quietly down in the district which was named after them. Of these Gauls there were three principal tribes (Strab. 187), the **Tolistobogii,** who occupied the western portion of Galatia (chief town Pessinus), the **Tectosages,** who were settled in the centre (chief town Ancyra), and the **Trocmi,** who dwelt in the east, their capital being Tavium.

The earliest Galatian coins are those of the following kings:—

KINGS OF GALATIA.

Brogitarus acquired the title of king in B. C. 58, as well as that of High Priest of Pessinus, by purchase from P. Clodius, Plebeian Tribune (Mommsen, *Hist. Mon. Rom.*, iii. 313).

Head of Zeus, r. in oak-wreath.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΡΟΓΙΤΑΡΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΡΩΜΑΙΟΥ with date ϛ (= year 6 of his reign, B. C. 53) Eagle on fulmen
(Mion., *Suppl.*, vii. Pl. XIII. 3.)	Æ Tetradr. of cistophoric weight. 186·8 grs.

Deiotarus I. A Tetrarch of Galatia, who, for his services to the Romans, was rewarded with the title of king B. C. 74.

Deiotarus II, the son of the above, reigned jointly with his father for some years before the death of the latter in B. C. 40 (Clinton, *Fast. Hell.*, iii. 207). He was succeeded by Amyntas B. C. 36. The following coin may belong either to the father or the son:—

Bust of Nike, to right. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1885, p. 371.)	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΙΟΤΑΡΟΥ Eagle with spread wings, standing on sword in sheath, between pilei of the Dioskuri. Æ ·9

Amyntas, B. C. 36–25, was made king of Galatia by M. Antony, Pisidia and part of Pamphylia being at the same time incorporated with Galatia (Dion. Cass., xlix. c. 32). The silver coins of this king were struck at Side in Pamphylia. The small gold coins of Amyntas are modern forgeries (*Num. Zeit.*, iii. 435).

Head of Pallas. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LX. 7.)	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ Nike advancing r., carrying sceptre, bound with diadem . . . . . . Æ Attic tetradr. 247 grs.
Head of bearded Herakles, with club at shoulder.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ Lion walking Æ 1·0
Head of Artemis.	,, ,, Stag Æ ·65
Bust of Hermes, with caduceus.	,, ,, Winged caduceus . . . . . Æ ·6

Galatia a Roman Province.

After the death of Amyntas, Galatia, together with Lycaonia, part of Isauria, Pamphylia, and part of Phrygia, was constituted a Roman province and placed under a Legatus with the title of Propraetor.

The *Imperial* coinage was issued from the following mints:—

Ancyra, also called Sebaste Tectosagum, stood on a small tributary of the Sangarius, near the frontiers of Paphlagonia. Its coinage falls into the following classes. *Imperial times*—Tiberius to Salonina. (*α*) *Inscr.*, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΓΑΛΑΤΩΝ or ΓΑΛΑΤΙΑΣ, with or without names of Legati, M. Neratius Pansa and T. Pomponius Bassus. (*β*) *Inscr.*, ΑΝΚΥΡΑ, ΑΝΚΥΡΑC or ΑΝΚΥΡΑΝΩΝ, also with honorary titles ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΙΑΝΗC ΑΝΚΥΡΑC, ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙC ΤΗC ΓΑΛΑΤΙΑC, ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟC, etc. *Magistrates*, Πρεσβευτής, Πρεσβευτὴς αὐτοκράτορος, or Πρεσβευτὴς ἀντιστράτηγος. *Games*—ΑΓΩ[ΝΕC] ΙCΟΠΥΘΙΑ, ΑΚΤΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΑCΚΛΗΠΕΙΑ CΩΤΗΡΕΙΑ, etc. (*γ*) with *inscr.*, CΕΒΑCΤΗΝΩΝ or ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΓΑΛΑΤΩΝ, *rev.* CΕΒΑCΤΗΝΩΝ or CΕΒΑCΤΗΝΩΝ ΓΑΛΑ. (*δ*) with *inscr.*, CΕΒΑCΤΗΝΩΝ ΤΕΚΤΟCΑΓΩΝ.

Fig. 333.

Types—Temple of Augustus; City seated holding anchor and sceptre; Zeus seated; Asklepios standing; Mên standing; Three athletes standing around a vase (Fig. 333); Three agonistic urns; Dionysos in biga drawn by elephants; Aphrodite naked swimming, preceded by Eros (*Zeit. f. Num.*, viii. Pl. I. 9); Aphrodite naked, arranging her hair (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, 415); with numerous others of no special interest.

Eubrogis (?). (Longpérier, *Rev. Num.*, 1843, p. 253; *Berl. Blätt.*, iv. 25.)

Turreted female head.	ΕΥΒΡ Two-handled vase . . Æ ·65

As Imhoof has pointed out (*Mon. Gr.*, p. 461) it is far more probable that these coins belong to some Thracian dynast of the fourth century B.C., or to some city on the southern coast of the Euxine, than to Galatia. See above, p. 241.

Germa, near Pessinus, a Roman colony. *Imperial*—Domitian to Etruscilla. Full *inscription*, COLONIA AVGVSTA FELIX GERMENORVM, variously abbreviated. *Games*—ACTIA DVSARIA, in honour of the Actian Apollo and the Arabian Dusares or Bacchus (cf. coins of Bostra Arabiae).

Pessinus, on the Sangarius, at the foot of Mount Dindymus, was the chief town of the Tolistobogii, and was famed for its temple of Kybele, containing the sacred stone (Livy, xxix. 10, 11) or wooden image of the goddess, which was removed to Rome during the second Punic war.

Autonomous, first century B.C.

Head of Kybele Dindymene, turreted.	ΜΗΤΡΟΣ ΘΕΩΝ ΠΕΣΣΙΝΕΑΣ Lion seated . . . . . Æ ·95
Head of Atys (?).	Same inscr. Bull butting . . Æ ·9

Imperial Times.

Head of Kybele, with legend, ΘΕΑ ΙΛΕΑ. (*Num. Chron.*, 1876, p. 79.)	ΠΕCCΙΝΟΥ[*ντίων*] Head of Atys Æ ·5

Imperial—Augustus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΠΕCCΙΝΟΥΝΤΙΩΝ or ΠΕCCΙΝΟΥΝΤΙΩΝ ΓΑΛ(*άτων*) ΤΟΛΙCΤΟ(*βωγίων*), etc., *Num. Chron.*, ii. 230). *Types*—Kybele seated; Hades with Kerberos; Pallas; Artemis; Herakles (*Num. Chron.*, ii. 229); Dionysos; Nemesis; Apollo; River-god Sangarius, etc.

Tavium, near the Halys in eastern Galatia, the chief town of the Trocmi and also called Sebaste Trocmorum. It was famous for its temple containing a colossal bronze statue of Zeus.

Autonomous, first century B.C.

Lion attacking bull.	ΤΑΥΙΩΝ Kantharos between pilei of the Dioskuri . . . . . Æ ·8

Imperial—Tiberius to Elagabalus. *Inscr.*, ΤΑΟΥΙΑΝΩΝ, ΤΑΟΥΙΑΝΩΝ ϹЄ[ΒΑϹΤΗΝΩΝ] ΤΡΟ[ΚΜΩΝ], or ϹЄΒΑϹΤΗΝΩΝ ΤΡΟΚΜΩΝ, without name of Tavium. Era begins B. C. 25. *Types*—ΑΛΥϹ, River-god Halys; Apollo standing beside column with his lyre; Zeus enthroned, perhaps the colossal statue above referred to; Pallas standing, etc.

CAPPADOCIA.

In early times it is probable that the Persian darics and sigli were the only coins, if there were any, which circulated in the region called Cappadocia. But from about B. C. 380, when Datames made himself independent of the Great King, and founded a dynasty in Cappadocia which ruled the country down to B. C. 93, and again subsequently down to A. D. 17, we possess a long series of numismatic monuments. The classification of the regal series of Cappadocia is, however, involved in much obscurity. See Borrell (*Num. Chron.*, 1862, 1) and Friedländer (*Zeit. f. Num.*, iv. 10 and 269). The order here adopted is that of Imhoof (*Porträtköpfe*, p. 38), but it is probable that M. Th. Reinach's forthcoming paper on this subject, in the *Revue Numismatique*, 1886, may involve some modifications in the arrangement.

KINGS OF CAPPADOCIA.

First Dynasty.

Datames, circ. B. C. 380–362. Silver coins, with types of Sinope, some with his name in Greek, others with his name in Aramaic characters. (See above, p. 434.)

Ariaramnes or **Ariamnes I,** circ. B. C. 362–350. Son of Datames. Bronze, conjecturally attributed to this king by Friedländer (*Zeit. f. Num.*, iv. 268). In M. Six's opinion, however, this coin belongs to the reign of Ariamnes II, circ. B. C. 250.

Head of Satrap. | ΑΡΙΑΡΑΜΝΟΥ Galloping horseman Æ ·75

Ariarathes I, circ. B. C. 350–322. Coins of three classes:—

(i) Æ Similar to those of Datames with Sinopean types.

(ii) Æ *obv.* Baal enthroned. Aramaic inscr. בעלגזור, *rev.* Griffin seizing Stag, inscr. אריורת, wt. 82 grs., imitated from coins of Tarsus (see Six, *Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. V. 12), and attributed by Waddington (*Mélanges*, p. 86) to Gaziura, the residence of the kings of Cappadocia.

(iii) Æ *obv.* Persian archer; *rev.* Goat, and name of Ariarathes in Aramaic letters. Size ·6.

Ariarathes III, died circ. B. C. 220. Attic tetradrachms (wt. 253 grs.) of Syrian style; *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ, Pallas Nikephoros seated. (Mion., Pl. LXXVII. 5; Imhoof, *Porträtköpfe*, Pl. V. 18.)

Nysa, widow of Ariarathes II, with her son, **Ariarathes IV.** Æ Drachm —ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΝΥΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΤΟΥ ΥΙΟΥ. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, iv. 270.)

Ariarathes IV, B. C. 220–163. Æ Drachms—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ, Pallas Nikephoros standing.

Ariarathes V, B. C. 163–130. Æ Drachms—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΜΗΤΟΡΟΣ. (Imhoof, *Porträtköpfe*, p. 39.)

Orophernes, B. C. 158–157. Æ Tetradrachms—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΟΡΟΦΕΡΝΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ, Nike with wreath and palm (Fig. 334).

Fig. 334.

Ariarathes VI, B. C. 130–100. Æ Drachms—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ, Pallas Nikephoros standing. (Imhoof, *Porträtköpfe*, Pl. V. 22.)

Ariarathes VII and **VIII,** sons of Ariarathes VI, expelled by Mithradates. No coins.

Ariarathes IX, son of Mithradates the Great, B. C. 96–84 (?). Æ Tetradrachms, with head of Mithradates, *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, Pegasos drinking, as on coins of Mithradates. Other tetradrachms with the same legend, or with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, have the portrait of the young king himself, *rev.* Pallas Nikephoros standing. (Imhoof, *Porträtköpfe*, Pl. V. 25, *Rev. Num.*, 1883, Pl. IV. 7.) There are also drachms, with similar portraits, *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, iv. 10; Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 240, and *Porträtköpfe*, p. 39.)

Second Dynasty.

Ariobarzanes I, B. C. 93–59. Æ Drachms—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΟΒΑΡΖΑΝΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΡΩΜΑΙΟΥ, Pallas Nikephoros standing.

Ariobarzanes II, B. C. 59–51. Æ Drachms—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΟΒΑΡΖΑΝΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, Pallas Nikephoros standing.

Ariobarzanes III, B.C. 51–42. Æ Drachms—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΟΒΑΡΖΑΝΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΟΡΩΜΑΙΟΥ, Pallas standing. *Symbol* in field, Crescent and star.

Ariarathes X, B.C. 42–36. Æ Drachms—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ or ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ. Similar. *Symbol* in field, Trophy.

Archelaus, B.C. 36–A.D. 17. Æ Drachms—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΧΕΛΑΟΥ or ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΧΕΛΑΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΚΤΙΣΤΟΥ, *obv.* Portrait, *rev.* Club, or *obv.* Head of Herakles, *rev.* Mount Argaeus.

Cappadocia a Roman Province.

On the death of Archelaus in Rome, A.D. 17, Cappadocia was constituted a Roman Province under the government of a Procurator.

Caesareia. The metropolis Mazaca, the name of which had been changed to Eusebeia in honour of Ariarathes Eusebes, received from Tiberius the new name of Caesareia. It stood at the foot of the lofty volcanic mountain, Argaeus, from whose snow-capped summit, some 13,000 feet above the sea level, Strabo says (p. 538) that both the Euxine and the bay of Issus may be seen in clear weather. This mountain was revered as a god by the people of Caesareia (Max. Tyr., *Diss.*, viii.), and on the coins a statue with radiate head, the personification of the mountain or of Helios, stands on the rocky peak, on the side of which is a cavern from which flames are seen to issue (cf. Strab., 538). On some specimens above the mountain are one or more Stars, one or two Eagles, or a Wreath. The earliest coins of Caesareia are of bronze; they bear the *inscr.*, ΕΥΣΕΒΕΙΑΣ or ΕΥΣΕΒΕΙΑΣ ΑΣΥ[ΛΟΥ]. *Types*—Turreted female head; Head of Helios; Head of Herakles; or Head of Zeus, *rev.* Cornucopiae; Mount Argaeus; Temple; Palm; Pyramid; Asiatic Artemis, etc.

These coins may be anterior to the time of Tiberius. Next in order follow certain bronze coins, with the double name ΕΥΣΕΒΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΙΑΣ, or with ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΙΑΣ only. *Type*—Mount Argaeus surmounted by an eagle.

The *Imperial* issues—Tiberius to Treb. Gallus—are very numerous, both in silver and bronze. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΙΑC, ΚΑΙC. ΠΡΟC ΑΡΓΑΙΩ, ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟC ΑΡΓΑΙΩ, ΚΑCΑΡΕΙΑC ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC, etc. From Tiberius to L. Verus the silver coins are without the name of the city, but they usually bear the regnal year of the Emperor, and the number of his Consulship and Tribunitia Potestas. ΕΤ(*ovs*) Α, Β, Γ, etc. ΔΗΜΑΡΧ. ΕΞ. ΥΠΑΤ, etc. Magistrate, with title Legatus (ΠΡΕCΒΕΥΤΗC). *Games*—ΚΟΙΝΟC CΕΟΥΗΡΙΟC ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΙΟC, in honour of Severus, Caracalla, and Geta. Among the remarkable inscriptions may be mentioned—ΟΜΟΝ[ΟΙΑ] CΤΡΑΤΙΑC and ΠΡΟΝ[ΟΙΑ]CΤΡΑΤΙΑC = Concordia exercituum and Providentia exercitus (*Z. f. N.*, xii. 349) on coins of Nerva; also ΕΙC ΘΑΝΑΤΟΥC ΚΥΡΙΟΥ, referring to the death of Severus (*Z. f. N.*, xi. Pl. I. 5); ΕΤΟΥC ΙΕΡΟΥ on coins of Vespasian, and ΚΟΜΟΔΟΥ ΒΑCΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟC Ο ΚΟCΜΟC ΕΥΤΥΧΕΙ, as on coins of Nicaea and Cius in Bithynia, pp. 440, 443.

The *Imperial* silver coins of Caesareia follow the Phoenician standard, and may be compared with the contemporary coinage of Antioch. At Antioch, however, the tetradrachm (circ. 220 grs.) is the prevalent penomination, while at Caesareia drachms and didrachms (55 and 112 grs.) are almost exclusively employed (Mommsen, *Hist. Mon. Rom.*, iii. 315).

Fig. 335.

By far the most frequent type, both on the silver and the bronze (Fig. 335), is the Mount Argaeus, as above described, or a representation of it, placed on an altar. On one specimen, a large bronze coin of Sev. Alexander, the mountain is flanked by two tall conical simulacra, with radiate summits. For some other interesting varieties see Imhoof (*Mon. Gr.*, p. 416).

Alliance coins with Smyrna.

Comana, distinguished by the epithet Chryse from its colony of the same name in Pontus, was, like it, famous for its temple of Enyo, Ma, or Bellona. The coins attributed to this town by Mionnet, *Suppl.*, vii. p. 710, belong, according to Mr. Ramsay, to Comama in Pisidia.

Cybistra, between Caesareia and the Cilician gates (Cicero, *ad Att.*, v. 20). *Imperial* of Trajan. *Inscr.*, KYBICTPEWN. *Types*—Harpa of Perseus; Upper half of figure swimming (?). (Fox, Pl. VIII. 155.)

Eusebeia. See **Caesareia.**

Tyana, at the foot of Mount Taurus, on a small affluent of the river Lamus, commanded the northern entrance of the pass into Cilicia, called the Cilician gates. Its coinage falls into two classes:—(α) *Imperial*—Nero to Severus, with or without portraits. *Inscr.*, TYANEΩN or TYANΩN, occasionally with addition of TΩN ΠPOC TAYPΩ, IEPAC KAI ACYΛOY KAI AYTONOMOY variously abbreviated, Magistrate, Presbeutes. (β) *Imperial colonial*—Domna and Caracalla. *Inscr.*, ANT KOΛΩNIAC TYANΩN. *Types*—Tyche seated, with River swimming at her feet; Pallas seated; Bull, etc. *Games*—AΓΩN ANTΩNINIANOC.

ARMENIA.

The kingdom of Armenia, extending from Cappadocia on the west to the shores of the Caspian on the east, and from Colchis on the north to Media and Mesopotamia in the south, has left very scanty numismatic remains. Before the Macedonian conquest there are no coins whatever which throw any light upon Armenian history, nor under the dominion of the Seleucidae does it appear that any coins were struck in Armenia. But after the defeat of Antiochus by the Romans at the battle of Magnesia (B. C. 190) Zariadris and Artaxias, two Armenian nobles, revolted from Syria, and divided the country into two parts, called respectively the Lesser and the Greater Armenia. From this time down to that of Augustus we possess a broken series of regal coins which have been assigned on grounds more or less plausible to Armenian dynasts. The evidence in favour of the attribution of some of these pieces to Armenia is, however, far from convincing. The chief works on the subject are Langlois, *Numismatique de l'Arménie*, 1859; Thomas, *Num. Chron.*, 1867, 1868, and 1871; Blau, *Zeit. f. Num.*, vii. p. 33, and *Num. Zeit.*, ix. 90.

Circ. B. C. 200 *to the age of Augustus.*

KINGS OF WESTERN ARMENIA, SOPHENE (?).

Anisades, possibly a son of Zariadris (B. C. 190–165). Æ Head of Anisades in leathern tiara (?), *rev.* ΔΣΑΡΙ ΑΝΙΣΑΔΩ, Goddess standing between two Sphinxes (*Z. f. N.*, iv. 266).

Ariaus. Æ reading ΔΣ. ΑΡΙΑΟ; *obv.* similar head; *rev.* Horseman galloping (*Z. f. N.*, vii. Pl. IV. 8).

Morphilig. Æ reading ΣΑΡΙ. ΜΟΡΙ, similar head; *rev.* Goddess standing. Blau, *Num. Zeit.*, ix. 149.

KINGS OF ARMENIA.

Xerxes, circ. B. C. 170 (?). ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΞΕΡΞΟΥ; *rev.* Nike. Æ ·55 (Langlois, Pl. I. 6, 7).

Abdissares, circ. B. C. 150 (?). ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΒΔΙΣΣΑΡΟΥ; *rev.* Eagle or Horse's head. Æ ·55 (Langlois, Pl. I. 8–10).

Tigranes I, B. C. 89–36. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ or ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ (Langlois, Pl. II.) See Kings of Syria, p. 649.

Artavazdes I, son of Tigranes, B. C. 36–34.

Head of king, in Armenian tiara. (Langlois, Pl. III. 1.)	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΤΑΥΑΖΔΟΥ King in quadriga . . . Æ 56 grs.
Id. (Langlois, Pl. III. 2.)	,, Nike . . . . . Æ ·7

Tigranes II, son of Artavazdes, circ. B. C. 20.

Head of king, in Armenian tiara. (Langlois, Pl. III. 4.)	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ Armenian, standing, with spear and bow . . . Æ ·7

Tigranes III, with his sister **Erato,** B. C. 12–6 and 3–1.

ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC ΒΑCΙΛΕωΝ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΗC Head of Tigranes. (Langlois, Pl. III. 5.)	ΕΡΑΤω ΒΑCΙΛΕωC ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ ΑΔΕΛΦΗ Head of Erato . Æ ·95
ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC ΜΕΓΑC ΝΕΟC ΤΙΓΡΑΝΗC Head of Tigranes.	,, Id. . . . . Æ ·95

Artavazdes II, son of Tigranes II. Time of Augustus.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΤΑΥΑΖΔΟΥ Head of king, diademed. (*Num. Chron.*, 1872, 13.)	ΘΕΟΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ Head of Augustus. . Æ 54·7 grs.

Artaxias, son of Polemon I, king of Pontus, A. D. 18–35. Roman denarii of Germanicus, *rev.* GERMANICVS ARTAXIAS, Germanicus crowning Artaxias. (Cohen, i. p. 225.)

UNCERTAIN KINGS OF THE REGIONS ABOUT ARMENIA.

Oisames. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΩΙΣΑΜΟΥ, *rev.* Horseman galloping, armed with lance. Æ ·75. (*Num. Zeit.*, ii. 340.)

Ariarathes. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ, *rev.* Pallas standing; Bull; Bow in case. Æ ·65. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, iv. 271.)

Mithridates. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΙΔΑΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟ . . . . . *rev.* Club. Æ ·7 Perhaps Cappadocian (cf. *Zeit. f. Num.*, iv. 272, and vii. 37.)

Sames. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΑΜΟΥ ΘΕΟΣΕΒΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ; *rev.* Nike or Thyrsos. Æ ·75. (Langlois, Pl. I. 3.)

SYRIA, etc.

(*a*) The Seleucid Kings.

[Vaillant (J. F.). *Hist. Regum Syriae*, 1738. Froelich. *Annales Regum et rerum Syriae nummis illustrati*, 1750. Gough. *Coins of the Seleucidae*, with 24 plates, 1803. De Saulcy. *Mémoire sur les monnaies datées des Séleucides*, 1871. *Catalogue of the Coins of the Seleucid Kings of Syria in the British Museum*, by P. Gardner, with 28 plates, 1878. Bunbury. *Unpublished Coins of the Kings of Syria* in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1883, p. 65.]

The long and interesting series of the coins of the Kings of Syria, notwithstanding the searching criticism to which it has been subjected, is still in part but imperfectly classified. This is owing to the extreme difficulty of distinguishing the portraits of some of the earlier kings. It is not until we arrive at the reign of Antiochus IV (Epiphanes), when titles begin to be added to the kings' names, that we can attain to absolute historical certainty.

Seleucus I (Nicator), B. C. 312–280, the founder of the dynasty called after him, made use, in the interval between Alexander's death B. C. 323 and B. C. 312, of coins bearing the name and types of Alexander, but with his own signet, *the anchor*, as an adjunct symbol in the field (Müller, *Mon. d'Alex.*, Nos. 1355–59, and 1491–1514), concerning the origin of which as the badge of his family see Justin XV. 4. After the victory of Gaza, B. C. 312, Seleucus recovered possession of his old satrapy of Babylon, from which he had been expelled by Antigonus, and from the autumn of this year the *era of the Seleucidae* was reckoned. In B. C. 306, following the example of Antigonus and Demetrius, Seleucus adopted the title of king, and henceforth his coins are all inscribed ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Alexander's types were now gradually abandoned in favour of new devices, among which the following deserve mention. The Attic weight of Alexander's coinage was maintained.

Head of Seleucus with bull's horn. (B. M. Cat., Pl. I. 6.)

Head of Zeus. (B. M. Cat., Pl. I. 7.)

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ Horse's head with bull's horns . . . . . *AV* Stater, *AR* Tetradr.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ Pallas in quadriga or biga, drawn by horned elephants . . . . . *AR* Tetradr., *AR* Drachm, and divisions.

Fig. 336.

Head of Seleucus, idealized, in helmet of bull's skin, with ear and horn.

Head of horned horse.

Id. (B. M. Cat., Pl. II. 1.)
Tripod. (B. M. Cat., Pl. II. 2.)

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ Nike crowning trophy. (Fig. 336.) . . . . Æ Tetradr., Drachm, etc.
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ Elephant Æ Tetradr.
,, Anchor . . Æ Drachm.
,, Id. . . . Æ Obol.

The bull's horn was adopted by Seleucus as an emblem of divine strength. Cf. the story told by Appian (*Syr.*, 56) of his having on one occasion, alone and unarmed, pulled down a furious bull which had escaped from the altar while Alexander was sacrificing; 'propterea ejus statuis adfingunt cornua.' The elephants doubtless refer to his Indian campaigns against Sandracottus.

The bronze coins of Seleucus are numerous and varied, and are often liable to be confused with those of his successors of the same name (but see B. M. Cat., p. xviii).

Antiochus I (Soter). (*a*) Jointly with his father Seleucus, B. C. 293–281. Tetradrachms, etc., with types of Alexander (B. M. Cat., Pl. III. 1), or Head of Zeus; *rev.* Pallas in car drawn by elephants. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ (*Num. Chron.*, 1879, Pl. I. 4). (*β*) Alone, B. C. 281–261. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ Æ with types of Alexander, and Æ, Æ, and Æ of various types.

Fig. 337.

Head of Antiochus. (*Num. Chron.*, 1880, Pl. X. 4.)
Id. (Fig. 337.)

Head of Seleucus I. horned.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ Head of horned horse . Æ and Æ Tetradr.
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ Apollo naked, seated on omphalos . . . . Æ and Æ Tetradr.
Id. (*Num. Chron.*, 1883, Pl. IV. 1.) . Æ Tetradr.

Towards the end of his reign Antiochus assumed the title Soter in consequence of a victory over the Gauls (Appian, *Syr.*, 65). After this he struck coins with his portrait as an old man with sharply defined features and deep-set eyes. *Inscr.*, ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, Apollo on omphalos. Æ Tetradr. (B. M. Cat., Pl. III. 7).

Antiochus II (Theos), B. C. 261–246. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ.

Head of king, sometimes as Hermes, with winged diadem.	Apollo naked, seated on omphalos. (B. M. Cat., Pl. V. 2.) Æ, Æ Tetradr.
Id. (B. M. Cat., Pl. V. 5, 6.)	Herakles seated on rock . Æ Tetradr.

All the tetradrachms bearing the type of Herakles seated are believed by Dr. Imhoof (*Mon. Gr.*, p. 426) to have been struck in Ionia and Aeolis. It was in this king's reign that Parthia under Arsaces, and Bactria under Diodotus, revolted against the Seleucid rule. This Diodotus, before his revolt, appears to have substituted his own portrait for that of Antiochus on certain gold and silver coins which bear the usual inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, *rev.* Zeus hurling fulmen ; a type which he afterwards adopted for his independent Bactrian money (B. M. Cat. Pl. V. 7).

Seleucus II (Kallinikos, Pogon), B. C. 246–226. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. (*a*) Before his captivity in Parthia.

Fig. 338.

Youthful head of king.	Apollo naked, standing beside tripod. (Fig. 338.) . . . . . Æ Æ
Head of Pallas, in close helmet.	Id. (B. M. Cat., Pl. VI. 6.) . . Æ Æ

(*β*) After his captivity.

Head of king, bearded. (B. M. Cat., Pl. VI. 14.)	Apollo naked, standing beside tripod Æ
Id. (*Ibid.*, Fig. 15.)	Bow in case . . . . . Æ

For other varieties see B. M. Cat., *Seleucidae*. Polybius (ii. 71) says that this Seleucus was surnamed Pogon from his custom of wearing a beard, which, like Demetrius, the only other bearded king of Syria, he probably adopted during his sojourn in Parthia.

Antiochus (Hierax), B. C. 246–227, revolted from his brother Seleucus II and declared himself king of the province of Asia Minor. It is possible

that some of the tetradrachms reading ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, usually ascribed to Antiochus III, may have been struck by him. (Bunbury, *Num. Chron.*, 1883, p. 83.)

Seleucus III (Soter, Keraunos), B. C. 226–223. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ.

Youthful head, with slight whisker.	Apollo seated on omphalos. (B. M. Cat., *Sel.*, Pl. VII. 6.) . . . . . Æ Tetradr. and Drachm.

Bronze of various types (B. M. Cat.; cf. *Num. Chron.*, 1883, p. 85).

Antiochus, son of Seleucus III, B. C. 222. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ.

Head of child Antiochus. (B. M. Cat., Pl. VIII. 1, 2.)	Apollo seated on omphalos . . . . Æ Tetradr. and Drachm.

Antiochus III (the Great), B. C. 222–187. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. Gold, octadrachms (Fig. 339) wt. 523 grs. and staters. Silver, tetradrachms and drachms.

Fig. 339.

Head of king, diademed.	Apollo seated on omphalos. (B. M. Cat., Pl. VIII. 7.)

A rare variety has an elephant on the reverse instead of Apollo (B. M. Cat., Pl. IX. 1). The standard portrait of Antiochus III is furnished by the dated bronze coins struck in Phoenicia. There is, however, great variety in the portraits on the coins assigned to this king, and consequently much uncertainty as to their correct attribution; but, considering the wide extent of his dominions, and the length of his reign, this is not to be wondered at. The bronze coins are numerous and varied in type (B. M. Cat., Pl. IX). There are also certain coins which appear to have been struck in honour of Antiochus III at Carystus in Euboea and in Aetolia (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXVIII. 2–4).

Molon, B. C. 222–220, was a governor or satrap of Media, who revolted from Antiochus and struck bronze coins[1] in his own name with the inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΟΛΩΝΟΣ.

Head of Zeus.	(B. M. Cat., Pl. X. 1.)	Apollo Musegetes	Æ ·85
Head of Apollo.	(*Ibid.*, Fig. 2.)	Nike, crowning name of Molon	Æ ·75

[1] For a coin attributed by De Saulcy to Alexander, the brother of Molon and governor of Persia B.C. 221, see *Mélanges de Num.*, ii. 342.

Achaeus, B.C. 222–215, ruler of a great part of Asia Minor on this side of Mount Taurus. He was driven to revolt from Antiochus by false accusations brought against him by Hermeias the king's minister. He then struck bronze coins in his own name, but was captured by Antiochus, who laid siege to him in the citadel of Sardes.

Head of Achaeus, r., diademed. (Munich Cabinet.) (Imhoof, *Porträtköpfe*, Pl. III. 19.) Head of Apollo. (B. M. Cat., Pl. X. 3.) Id. (*Ibid.*, Fig. 4.) Head of Achaeus.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΧΑΙΟΥ Pallas Promachos; *symb l* in field, horse's head *Æ* Stater. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΧΑΙΟΥ Eagle . Æ ·75 „ „ Tripod Æ ·45 „ „ Apollo standing, holding arrow . . . . Æ ·65

Seleucus IV (Philopator), B.C. 187–175. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. The portrait of this king, like that of his father, can be identified with certainty by means of certain bronze coins struck in Phoenicia bearing the dates 135 and 136 of the Seleucid era (*Num. Chron.*, 1883, Pl. VI. 2). His silver coins are of the usual type, Apollo seated on the omphalos. Among his bronze coins the following are the most important:—

Head of Seleucus IV, diademed. (Leake, *Num. Hell.*, p. 76.)	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ Lyre. Date ϚΛΡ (136) = B.C. 177 . . . . . Æ ·7

There is also a series of bronze coins with serrated edges.

Head of Apollo of archaistic style. (B. M. Cat., Pl. X. 9.)	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ Apollo standing beside tripod, holding arrow Æ ·9

Antiochus IV (Epiphanes), B.C. 175–164. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ. The full titles on the greater number of this king's coins leave no room for doubt as to the attribution of those without titles but bearing the same portrait, which is sometimes diademed, occasionally surmounted by a star, and sometimes laureate and bearded, in the character of Zeus. The reverse types of his tetradrachms are:—

(α) Apollo on omphalos. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XI. 1.)

(β) Zeus Nikephoros, enthroned. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XI. 7–9.)

The bronze money falls into several classes:—

(α) Coins struck in Syria, often with the marks of value A, B, Δ (= 1, 2, or 4 chalkoi) behind the king's head. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XII. 1.)

(β) Coins struck in Egypt during the occupation of that country, and bearing the usual Egyptian types, or the portrait of his sister Cleopatra, widow of Ptolemy V. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XII. 11–13.)

(γ) Bilingual coins struck in Phoenicia, with Phoenician inscription and ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ; ΣΙΔΩΝΙΩΝ, ΤΥΡΙΩΝ, ΛΑ (Sidon, Tyre, or Laodiceia in Coele-Syria). (B. M. Cat., Pl. XII. 14–16.)

(δ) Autonomous municipal bronze, with the portrait but not the name of Antiochus IV, struck at Mopsus Ciliciae, Hieropolis in Cyrrhestica, Antiochia ad Daphnen, Antiochia in Ptolemais, Antiochia ad Callirrhoen, Apameia in Syria, Laodiceia ad Mare, Seleucia in Syria, and Nisibis. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XIII. 1–8.)

Antiochus V (Eupator), B. C. 164–162. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ. Tetradrachms and drachms of two types (B. M. Cat., Pl. XIII. 11–14).

Head of young king, diademed.	Apollo on omphalos.
Id.	Zeus enthroned.
Id.	Eagle with closed wings. (Phoen. wt.)

The last mentioned coin type is due to Egyptian influence (De Saulcy, *Mon. des Séleucides*, p. 27). See next page.

Demetrius I (Soter), B. C. 162–150. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ or ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ. Gold coin (*Z. f. N.*, vi. 2), *obv.* Tyche enthroned, *rev.* Double Cornucopiae.

Silver tetradrachms and drachms.

Head of king, diademed.	Apollo on omphalos. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XIV. 3.)
Id. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XIV. 1, 2.)	Tyche enthroned, holding sceptre and cornucopiae. In exergue, date. In field, monograms of mints Apameia, Antioch, Heracleia, and Gaza.
Id. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XIV. 4.)	Cornucopiae . . . . . Æ Dr.

Bronze (i) Bilingual of Phoenicia, dated coins of Tyre, *type*—Stern of galley: and of Sidon, *type*—Rudder (B. M. Cat., Pl. XIV. 6, 7); (ii) of Syria, *ordinary types* or heads of animals—Lion and Boar, Griffin and Stag, Panther, Horse and Elephant (B. M. Cat., Pl. XIV. 12–15).

Demetrius and **Laodice**. Demetrius married his sister Laodice, the widow of Perseus king of Macedon, and struck tetradrachms with their heads jugate on the obverse. *Reverse type*—Tyche enthroned (B. M. Cat., Pl. XV. 1–2).

Timarchus, B. C. 162, was a satrap of Babylon who revolted against Demetrius, but was put down by him (App., *Syr.*, 45, 47). He struck gold staters, tetradrachms, drachms, and bronze with the *inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΤΙΜΑΡΧΟΥ (B. M. Cat., p. 50).

Head of Timarchus, diademed. (*Z. f. N.*, iv. 6.)	Nike in fast quadriga . . *N* Stater.
Helmeted bust.	The Dioskuri charging . Æ Tetradr.
Head of Timarchus, diademed.	Artemis walking (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXVIII. 6.) . . . . Æ Drachm.
Id. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XV. 3.)	Nike with wreath and palm . Æ 1·35

Alexander I (Bala), B.C. 152–144. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ, or ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ. The silver coins of this usurper are numerous, and fall into the following classes. They usually bear dates and mint-letters :—

(*a*) *Attic Standard.*

Head of king, diademed. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XV. 6.)	Zeus enthroned, Mints—Sidon, Ptolemais, Heracleia, etc. . Æ Tetradr.
Id. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XV. 5.)	Pallas Nikephoros standing Æ Tetradr.
Id. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XVI. 2.)	Apollo seated on omphalos Æ Drachm.
Id. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, 433.)	Divinity (Sandan) standing on back of horned and winged lion Æ Drachm.
Id., radiate. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XVI. 3.)	Apollo standing . . . Æ ½ Drachm.
Head of Alex. as Zeus, laureate. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XVI. 1.)	Fulmen in flower-wreath Æ Tetradr.

(*β*) *Phoenician Standard.*

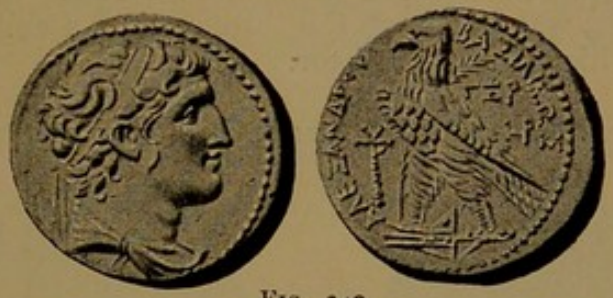

Fig. 340.

Head of king, diademed. (Fig. 340.)	Eagle with closed wings. Mints—Tyre, Berytus (?), and Sidon . Æ Tetradr.

The retention of the Eagle of the Ptolemies, as the type of the Seleucid silver of the Phoenician standard, is doubtless due to the fact that the Phoenician cities had been for so many years accustomed to strike money with Egyptian types. This is a good instance of the tendency of coin-types to become permanent in the larger centres of commerce. The bronze coinage of Alexander Bala is partly bilingual of Sidon (*type*, galley) and partly Syrian (*types various*; B. M. Cat., Pl. XVI). In addition to the varieties which bear his name, there are also dated autonomous bronze coins of Cyrrhus, Antioch, Apameia, Laodiceia ad Mare, Seleucia, and Ascalon, with the head but not the name of Alexander Bala on the obverse (B. M. Cat., p. 56 ; *Z. f. N.*, xiii. p. 140).

Alexander I and **Cleopatra**, daughter of Ptolemy Philometor.

Busts jugate of king and queen.	Zeus Nikephoros enthroned. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. H. 13.) . Æ Tetradr.
Id. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XVII. 6.)	Cornucopiae . . . . . Æ ·85.

Demetrius II (Nicator). First reign, B.C. 146–138. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ. Coins mostly dated.

(α) Silver. Tetradrachms of the Phoenician standard; *rev.* Ptolemaic eagle. Mints—Sidon, Tyre, and Berytus. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XVII. 7.)

(β) Silver. Tetradrachms and drachms of the Attic standard; *rev.* Apollo on omphalos; Zeus Nikephoros enthroned; Pallas Nikephoros standing; Tyche enthroned; Archaic simulacrum of armed goddess, facing. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XVII. 8–11; Pl. XVIII. 1, 2); Anchor, etc.

(γ) Bronze of Tyre, with bilingual inscriptions. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XVIII. 14.)

(δ) Bronze of Syria. *Types various*—Head of Zeus or Apollo frequently in place of portrait. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XVIII. 5–14.)

Demetrius being driven from his throne retired to Babylon, whence he engaged in a war with the Parthians, by whom he was taken prisoner.

Antiochus VI (Dionysos), B.C. 145–142. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ. This king, the son of Alexander Bala, was put upon the throne when a child of seven years' old by Tryphon, his father's minister.

(α) Silver. Tetradrachms and drachms of the Attic standard.

Fig. 341.

Head of young Antiochus radiate.	(B. M. Cat., Pl. XIX. 1.)	The Dioskuri charging (Fig. 341)	Æ Tetradr.
Id.	(*Ibid.*, Pl. XIX. 3.)	Apollo on omphalos . .	Æ Dr.
Id.	(*Ibid.*, Pl. XIX. 7.)	Helmet adorned with ibex-horn	Æ Dr.
Id.	(*Ibid.*, Pl. XIX. 4.)	Apollo standing . . .	Æ ½ Dr.
Id.	(*Ibid.*, Pl. XIX. 5.)	Panther with palm in mouth	Æ ½ Dr.

(β) Bronze. Usually with Dionysiac types. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XIX. 8–10.)

The coins of this king usually bear the letters ΤΡΥ or ΣΤΑ, Tryphon and Staphylus; the latter a name which Tryphon may have assumed in his capacity of guardian to the young Dionysos (B.M. Cat., p. xxxiii).

Tryphon (Diodotus), B.C. 142–139, after having put to death his youthful ward Antiochus, reigned three years. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΡΥΦΩΝΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ.

(α) Silver of the Phoenician standard; *rev.* Ptolemaic eagle. Mint—Ascalon

(B. M. Cat., Pl. XXVIII. 9), Ptolemaïs, and Byblus (*Mélanges de Num.*, ii. 82).

(β) Silver. Tetradrachms and drachms of the Attic standard; *rev.* Helmet with ibex-horn. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XX. 1.)

(γ) Bronze. Usual type—Helmet with ibex-horn. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XX. 3.)

Antiochus VII (Sidetes), B.C. 138–129, was the younger brother of Demetrius II. He is chiefly famous for his siege and capture of Jerusalem, B.C. 133. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ or ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ. Coins usually dated.

(α) Silver. Tetradrachms and didrachms of the Phoenician standard; *rev.* Ptolemaic eagle. Mints—Sidon, Tyre, etc. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XX. 4.)

(β) Silver. Tetradrachms of the Attic standard; *rev.* Pallas Nikephoros standing. Tyre and various other mints. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XX. 6.)

(γ) Silver. Attic tetradrachms; *rev.* Altar, on which the deity Sandan standing on the back of a horned lion. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXVIII. 8.) Mint—Tarsus.

(δ) Silver. Attic drachms; *rev.* Nike Stephanephoros. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XX. 7.) Deity Sandan standing on horned lion; Tyche seated, etc.

(ε) Bronze. Types numerous. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XX.)

Demetrius II (Nicator), second reign, B.C. 130–125, after his return from his captivity in Parthia. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ. Dated coins.

(α) Silver. Tetradrachms and didrachms of the Phoenician standard; *rev.* Ptolemaic eagle. Mints—Tyre and Sidon. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXI. 1.)

(β) Silver. Attic standard.

FIG. 342.

Head of Demetrius, bearded. (Fig. 342.)		Zeus Nikephoros enthroned	Æ Tetradr. and dr.
Id.	(B. M. Cat., Pl. XXI. 5.)	Archaic effigy of armed goddess, facing	Æ Dr.
Id.	(B. M. Cat., Pl. XXI. 6.)	Altar of Sandan. Mint—Tarsus . .	Æ Tetradr.
Id.	(B. M. Cat., Pl. XXI. 7.)	Sandan, standing on back of horned lion. Mint—Tarsus . . .	Æ Dr.

(γ) Bronze of various types, some struck at Sidon, with ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ ΘΕΑΣ and Phoenician inscr. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXI. 10.)

The coins of class (α), struck in Phoenicia, usually retain the beardless portrait of Demetrius (but see *Num. Chron.*, 1883, Pl. VI. 7), while those struck in other parts of his kingdom represent him with a beard after the fashion which prevailed in Parthia.

Alexander II (Zebina), B.C. 128–123, was set up by Ptolemy Physcon in opposition to Demetrius. He claimed to be the adopted son of Alexander Bala. After a short reign he was in his turn defeated by Antiochus, the son of Demetrius. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ.

(α) Silver of Phoenician weight; *rev.* Ptolemaic eagle. Mint — Ascalon. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXII. 1.)

(β) Silver. Tetradrachm and drachm of Attic weight; *rev.* Zeus Nikephoros enthroned; Pallas Nikephoros standing (Dr.); Cornucopiae (Dr.); Nike (½ Dr.). (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXII. 2 sqq.)

(γ) Bronze. Numerous types. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXII.)

Seleucus V, B.C. 126–125, eldest son of Demetrius II, was king for a few months only. He was put to death by his mother Cleopatra. No coins can be safely attributed to his short reign.

Cleopatra, B.C. 125, daughter of Ptolemy VI (Philometor), by his wife and sister Cleopatra. She married (i) Alexander Bala; (ii) Demetrius Nicator; (iii) Antiochus Sidetes, his brother.

Silver. Tetradrachm of Attic weight.

Fig. 343.

Head of Cleopatra. (Fig. 343.)

ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ ΘΕΑΣ ΕΥΕΤΗΡΙΑΣ Two cornuacopiae. Mint uncertain. Date—ΣΠΡ (187 A.S.=B.C. 126–5).

Cleopatra and **Antiochus VIII** (Grypus), her son by Demetrius, B.C. 125–121. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝ-

ΤΙΟΧΟΥ, or ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ ΘΕΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ.

(α) Silver. Tetradrachms of the Phoenician standard.

Heads jugate of Cleopatra and Antiochus. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXIII. 2.)	Ptolemaic eagle. Mint uncertain.

(β) Silver. Tetradrachms of the Attic standard.

Heads jugate of Cleopatra and Antiochus. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXIII. 3.)	Zeus Nikephoros enthroned. Mints—Sidon, etc.

(γ) Bronze with both portraits, with that of Antiochus alone or without portraits. Reverse types, various. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXIII. 4 sqq.)

Antiochus VIII (Grypus) alone, B.C. 121–96. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ or ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ.

(α) Silver. Tetradrachms of the Phoenician standard; *rev.*, Ptolemaic eagle. Mint—Ascalon. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXIII. 8.)

(β) Silver. Tetradrachms of the Attic standard; *rev.* Zeus standing, facing, holding star and sceptre, and with crescent above his head. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXIV. 1.) Mints—Sidon, etc. Also Pallas Nikephoros standing; Altar of Sandan. Mint—Tarsus. ½ Dr. *Rev.* Nike.

(γ) Silver. Tetradrachms of the Attic standard, with older portrait, and extremely hooked nose (whence his nickname, Grypus); *rev.* Zeus Nikephoros enthroned (Fig. 344) (4 Dr.); Tripod (Dr.); Nike (½ Dr.).

(δ) Bronze, with or without portrait; *rev.* Eagle, Fulmen, or Apollo. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXIV. 4–6.)

FIG. 344.

Antiochus IX (Cyzicenus), B.C. 116–95, son of Antiochus VII and Cleopatra, divided the kingdom with his half brother Grypus, taking as his share Coele-Syria and Phoenicia. *Inscr.*, ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, or ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ.

(α) Silver. Tetradrachms and didrachms of the Phoenician standard; *rev.* Ptolemaic eagle. Mints—Sidon, Ascalon, etc. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXIV. 7.)

Fig. 345.

(β) Silver. Tetradrachms of the Attic standard; *rev.* Zeus Nikephoros enthroned; Pallas Nikephoros standing (Fig. 345); Altar of Sandan. Mint—Tarsus. Tyche standing, holding rudder and cornucopiae (½ Dr.). (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXIV. 9; Pl. XXV. 1, etc.)

(γ) Bronze, with or without portrait. Types various. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXV.)

Seleucus VI (Epiphanes Nicator), B. C. 96–95. On the death of Grypus, in B. C. 96, Seleucus, his eldest son, succeeded him, and was master for a few months of the whole empire. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ.

(α) Silver. Tetradrachms of the Attic standard; *rev.* Zeus Nikephoros enthroned; Pallas Nikephoros standing; Two cornuacopiae (½ Dr.) (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXV. 12, 13; Pl. XXVIII. 11.)

(β) Bronze. *Rev.* Apollo standing beside column; Tripod. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXV. 14, 15.)

Antiochus X (Eusebes Philopator), B. C. 94–83, son of Antiochus Cyzicenus. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ.

(α) Silver. Tetradrachms of the Attic standard; *rev.* Zeus Nikephoros enthroned. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXVI. 1.) Tyche standing (Dr.).

(β) Bronze. *Rev.* Pilei of the Dioskuri. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXVI. 2.)

Antiochus XI (Philadelphos), B. C. 92, third son of Grypus. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ. Bronze coins only; *rev.* Two cornuacopiae; Tripod; Pallas Nikephoros. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXVI. 8.)

The silver coins attributed by Prof. Gardner to this king (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXVI. 3–5) belong, in my opinion, to his father, Antiochus VIII (Grypus); see above under (γ) of that king's money.

Antiochus XI, with his brother **Philippus.**

Heads jugate of the two brothers. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, vii. Pl. IV. 2.)	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Zeus Nikephoros enthroned . . . . Æ Tetradr.

Philippus (Philadelphos), B.C. 92–83, second son of Grypus, and brother of Antiochus XI. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ. Silver. Tetradrachms of Attic weight, and of one type only, Zeus Nikephoros enthroned. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXVI. 9.)

Demetrius III (Philopator), B.C. 95–88, fourth son of Grypus. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, or ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΜΗΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΚΑΛΛΙΝΙΚΟΥ.

(α) Silver. Tetradrachms of Attic weight; *rev.* Zeus Nikephoros enthroned; Archaic simulacrum of Asiatic goddess, facing, holding ears of corn. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXVI. 10.)

(β) Bronze. Hermes standing; Nike; Tyche; Fulmen. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXVI. 11, 12.)

Antiochus XII (Dionysos), B.C. 89–84 (?), the youngest of the five sons of Grypus. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΝΙΚΟΥ (ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ sometimes omitted).

(α) Silver. Tetradrachms of Attic weight; *rev.* Bearded divinity standing, facing, on a base between two recumbent bulls. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. H. 15.)

(β) Bronze. *Types*—Apollo; Tyche; Zeus; etc. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXVII. 1–3.)

Tigranes, B.C. 83–69, king of Armenia, was invited to put an end to the long-continued strife for the Syrian throne, and to make himself king. This he did, and reigned peaceably over Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria, part of Cappadocia, and Cilicia, until his defeat by Lucullus.

Silver. Tetradrachms of the Attic standard. Mint—Antioch.

Fig. 346.

Head of Tigranes, wearing lofty Armenian tiara. (Fig. 346.)	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ Tyche of Antioch seated, the river Orontes swimming at her feet . . . . . Æ Tetradr. and Æ.

Drachms and Bronze coins, often with the Oriental title, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXVII. 8–11.)

(β) Autonomous and Imperial of Syria, Phoenicia, etc.

The coinage of the whole region between the Euphrates and the sea may be best described by dividing it into districts in the order which Eckhel, with his usual insight, has adopted. By this arrangement the coins fall to some extent into groups, and we are better able to follow the history and chronology of the coinages of the various cities which will fall under our notice than would be possible in a single alphabetical classification. The alphabetical order will be therefore repeated under each of the following headings :—

I. Commagene.
II. Cyrrhestica.
III. Chalcidice.
IV. Chalcidene.
V. Palmyrene.
VI. Seleucis and Pieria.
VII. Coele-Syria.
VIII. Trachonitis.
IX. Decapolis.
X. Phoenicia.
XI. Galilaea.
XII. Samaria.
XIII. Judaea.

Throughout the whole of this vast extent of territory, bounded on the north by offshoots of the Taurus, on the north-east by the Euphrates, and on the east and south by the deserts of Arabia, the royal gold coinage of Persia probably passed current down to the age of Alexander the Great. In the latter half of the fifth century the Persian gold coinage was supplemented by the substantial silver money of the wealthy Phoenician cities of the sea-coast, governed for the most part by their own kings, who seem to have been more or less independent of the King of Persia. The coinage of these towns, Tyre, Sidon (or Tripolis ?), and Byblus, inscribed with Phoenician characters, is regulated according to the standard, hence called Phoenician, of about 56 grs. to the drachm, or 224 grs. to the shekel. Aradus, on the other hand, the most northern town on the Phoenician coast, accommodated her money to the standard which prevailed in Cyprus and Cilicia, striking shekels of about 168 grs. equivalent to three-quarters of the Tyrian and Sidonian shekel.

On the Macedonian conquest all the old coinages, both Persian and Phoenician, were abolished, and mints were set up by Alexander or his immediate successors at all the chief coast-towns of Phoenicia and Palestine, viz. Marathus, Aradus, Sidon, Tyre, Ace, Joppa, Ascalon, and Gaza, as well as at some of the chief cities of the interior. This *Alexandrine coinage* lasted down to about B.C. 266, when Ptolemy Philadelphos, who had obtained possession of Phoenicia, established mints of his own at the chief cities along the coasts of Palestine and Phoenicia; the issues of the various mints being distinguished by monograms. The *Ptolemaic coinage* in Phoenicia was superseded about a century later by the *Seleucid coinage* from Antiochus IV (B.C. 175–164) onwards; but it is observable that, although the King of Syria places his portrait on the obverse and his name on the reverse of the Phoenician money, the reverse-type (Eagle on fulmen) of the previous Ptolemaic coinage is retained, as well as the Ptolemaic or Phoenician weight (224 grs.). This shows that under the Seleucid rule the Phoenician cities

were allowed to retain a kind of semi-autonomy. Later still, complete freedom and independence were accorded to a great number of them, as is evident from the dated autonomous issues of Byblus, Marathus, Aradus, Sidon, Tripolis, Tyre, Ace, Ascalon, Jerusalem, etc., some of them continuing to strike their own silver money even in Imperial times. Although nearly all the Syrian and Phoenician coins bear dates, the eras from which they reckon are not always the same. The following list comprises, so far as I have been able to collect them, all the eras used on the coins of Syria and the adjacent countries:—

COMMAGENE.

Germanicia Caesareia . A.D. 38 (?)
Samosata . . . . . A.D. 71

CHALCIDICE.

Chalcis ad Belum . . A.D. 92

CYRRHESTICA.

Cyrrhus . . . . . B.C. 312
Hieropolis . . . . B.C. 312

SELEUCIS ET PIERIA.

Antioch . . . . . B.C. 312
" . . . . . B.C. 64
" . . . . . B.C. 31
" . . . . . B.C. 49
Apameia . . . . . B.C. 312
" . . . . . B.C. 31
Arethusa . . . . . B.C. 68
Balanea . . . . . B.C. 312
" . . . . . B.C. 124
Emisa . . . . . B.C. 312
Epiphaneia . . . . B.C. 312
" . . . . . B.C. 64
Gabala . . . . . B.C. 47
" . . . . . B.C. 32
" . . . . . B.C. 18
Laodiceia . . . . B.C. 48
Paltus . . . . . B.C. 239
" . . . . . B.C. 97–81 (?)
Rhosus . . . . . B.C. 48
" . . . . . B.C. 31
Seleucia . . . . B.C. 312
" . . . . B.C. 64
" . . . . B.C. 31
" . . . . B.C. 108

COELE-SYRIA.

Capitolias . . . . A.D. 97
Damascus . . . . B.C. 312
Laodiceia ad Libanum B.C. 312
Leucas . . . . . B.C. 37
" . . . . . A.D. 48

TRACHONITIS.

Caesareia Paneas . . B.C. 3
Gaba . . . . . B.C. 61

DECAPOLIS.

Abila . . . . . B.C. 64
Antiochia ad Hippum . B.C. 64
Canata . . . . . B.C. 312
" . . . . . B.C. 64
Dium . . . . . B.C. 64
Gadara . . . . . B.C. 64
Pella . . . . . B.C. 64
Philadelphia . . . . B.C. 64

PHOENICIA.

Aradus . . . . . B.C. 259
Berytus . . . . . B.C. 197
Botrys . . . . . B.C. 50
Byblus . . B.C. 20 or B.C. 6
Caesareia ad Libanum . B.C. 312
Carne . . . . . B.C. 259
Dora . . . . . B.C. 64
Marathus . . . . . B.C. 259
Orthosia . . . . . B.C. 312
Sidon . . . . . B.C. 312
" . . . . . B.C. 111
Tripolis . . . . . B.C. 312
" . . . . . B.C. 64
Tyre . . . . . B.C. 312
" . . . . . B.C. 275–4
" . . . . . B.C. 126

GALILAEA.

Ace-Ptolemaïs . . . B.C. 312
" . . . B.C. 47
Tiberias . . . . . A.D. 20

SAMARIA.

Neapolis . . . . . A.D. 72
Nysa-Scythopolis . . B.C. 48 (?)
Sebaste . . . . . B.C. 25 (?)

JUDAEA.

Anthedon-Agrippias . A.D. 71
Ascalon . . . . . B.C. 312

JUDAEA (*continued*)

Ascalon	B.C. 104
„	B.C. 58 (?)
Eleutheropolis	A.D. 202–208
Gaza	B.C. 61
„	A.D. 129
Jerusalem	B.C. 142
Nicopolis	A.D. 71
Raphia	B.C. 58

ARABIA.

Adraa	B.C. 83 (?)
Bostra	A.D. 105–4
Petra	A.D. 105–4
Rabbath Moba	A.D. 90 or 91(?)

MESOPOTAMIA.

Seleucia ad Tigrim	B.C. 312

I. COMMAGENE.

(*a*) *Kings.*

Commagene, the most northerly district of Syria, bordering upon Cilicia, became a separate kingdom about the time of the break up of the Empire of the Seleucidae.

KINGS OF COMMAGENE.

Mithradates I, before circ. B.C. 96. Bronze ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΚΑΛΛΙΝΙΚΟΥ; *rev.* Pallas standing (*Zeit. f. Num.*, iv. 271, and vii. 36).

Antiochus I, B.C. 69–34.

In B.C. 64, King Antiochus I of Commagene, grandson of Antiochus VIII of Syria, made peace with Pompey, and reigned till B.C. 34. He struck bronze coins of the following types:—

Head of king, wearing tiara resembling that of Tigranes. (Imhoof, *Porträtköpfe*, Pl. VI. 11.)	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ Lion walking Æ ·85

Of his successors, Mithradates II, B.C. 34–31, Antiochus II, B.C. 31–29, Mithradates III, circ. B.C. 20, and Antiochus III, we have no coins. Upon the death of the last, A.D. 17, Commagene became a Roman province, and remained so until A.D. 38, when Antiochus IV was restored to his kingdom by Caligula.

Antiochus IV (Megas, Epiphanes), A.D. 38–72. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓ[ΑΣ] ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ ΕΠΙ[ΦΑΝΗΣ]; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ; or ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ.

Head of king, diademed.	ΚΟΜΜΑΓΗΝΩΝ Scorpion Æ 1·1
Id. (Imhoof, *Ibid.*, Pl. VI. 12.)	„ Capricorn Æ ·85
Id.	„ Double cornucopiae Æ ·65

This king also struck money in Cilicia at Anemurium, Lacanatis, and Sebaste.

Iotape, wife of Antiochus IV, also struck money in her own name.

ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ ΙΩΤΑΠΗ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΣ Head of Queen Iotape. (Imhoof, *Porträtköpfe*, Pl. VI. 13.)	ΚΟΜΜΑΓΗΝΩΝ Scorpion	Æ 1·1

Epiphanes and **Callinicus,** sons of Antiochus IV and Iotape, also struck bronze coins both in Lacanatis and Commagene. *Type*—Two horsemen riding side by side. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΥΙΟΙ, ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC ΜΕΓΑC ΕΠΙΦΑΝΗC, and ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC ΜΕΓΑC ΚΑΛΛΙΝΙΚΟC; *rev.* ΛΑΚΑΝΑΤΩΝ or ΚΟΜΜΑΓΗΝΩΝ, Capricorn, or on one variety an Armenian tiara.

For a stemma of the kings of Commagene see Mommsen (*Mitth. d. Deutschen Arch. Inst.*, i. 39).

(β) *Towns.*

Commagene, *in genere. Imperial times.* Bronze, without inscription. *Types*—Capricorn, *rev.* Scorpion; Armenian Tiara, *rev.* Capricorn; also the following:—

ΠΙΣΤΙΣ Two hands clasped with caduceus.	ΚΟΜΜΑΓΗΝΩΝ Anchor	Æ ·6

Antiochia ad Euphratem (Pliny, v. 24). *Imperial* of Verus. *Rev.* ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΠΡΟC ΕΥΦΡΑΤΗΝ, Bust of Pallas (Mion., v. 111).

Antiochia ad Taurum. *Imperial* of Faustina Jun. *Inscr.*, ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΗC Ε. ΤΑΥ (Sestini, *Class. Gen.*, p. 134).

Doliche, chiefly known from its coins. *Imperial* of M. Aurelius, Verus, and Commodus. *Inscr.*, ΔΟΛΙΧΑΙΩΝ, in wreath.

Germanicia Caesareia, near Mount Amanus, so named by Antiochus IV of Commagene, in honour of Caligula. *Imperial*—Hadrian to Caracalla. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΙCΑΡΕ. ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΕΩΝ, ΚΑΙCΑΡ. ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΕΩΝ ΚΟΜ., City seated, with River-god swimming at her feet. It is very doubtful whether any coins of this city are dated, though two specimens have been cited which, if correctly read, would point to an era commencing A.D. 38 (*Ann. de Num.*, 1882, p. 110). The coins reading ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΙΑC ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΗC probably belong to Caesareia Germanica in Bithynia. The site of this latter city may be approximately fixed as not far from Prusa by the mention of Mount Olympus, ΟΛΥΜΠΟC, on a coin of Caracalla described by Imhoof (*Mon. Gr.*, p. 439), and attributed by him, wrongly in my opinion, to the Commagenian town (see above, p. 438).

Samosata, the chief city of Commagene. Autonomous bronze. *Inscr.*, CΑΜΟCΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΩC, City seated on rocks; *rev.* Lion walking. *Imperial*—Hadrian to Trajan Decius. *Inscr.*, CΑΜΟCΑΤΕΩΝ, ΦΛΑ. CΑΜΟCΑΤΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡ. ΚΟΜΜΑ. (Flavia Samosata Metropolis Commagenes), Φ. CΑΜ. ΙΕΡ. ΑCΥΛ. ΑΥΤΟΝΟ. ΜΗΤΡΟ. ΚΟΜ. etc. The era

begins A.D. 71, when the city received the title Flavia, in honour of Vespasian. *Usual type*—City seated on rock, with river Euphrates or a Pegasos at her feet; Head of City turreted.

Zeugma, on the Euphrates, at a point where there was a bridge of boats constructed by Seleucus I. *Imperial*—Antoninus Pius to Philip Junior. *Inscr.*, ΖΕΥΓΜΑΤΕΩΝ. *Type*—A temple on the top of a hill or mountain (*Num. Chron.*, xiv. 121).

II. CYRRHESTICA.

This district extended from the Euphrates near Mount Amanus, and was bordered on the north by Commagene. It contained the following towns:—

Beroea (*Aleppo*). *Imperial*, with or without heads of Emperors—Trajan to Antoninus Pius. *Inscr.*, ΒΕΡΟΙΑΙΩΝ, in wreath.

Cyrrhus, the capital of the district. Regal bronze of Demetrius I and Alexander I. of Syria. *Inscr.*, ΚΥΡΡΗΣΤΩΝ, Zeus standing. Dates according to the Seleucid era. *Imperial*—Trajan to Philip Junior. *Inscr.*, ΚΥΡΡΗCΤѠΝ. *Type*—ΔΙΟC ΚΑΤΑΙΒΑΤΟΥ or ΚΑΤΕΒΑΤΟΥ, Zeus seated on rocks holding fulmen, with Eagle at his feet, or his statue in temple.

Hieropolis, the ancient **Bambyce,** about fifty miles north-east of Beroea, was the chief seat of the worship of the Syrian Aphrodite, Atergatis. It is to this place that Waddington (*Rev. Num.*, 1861, p. 9) and Six (*Num. Chron.*, 1878, p. 103) have attributed a series of Attic didrachms, struck by Abd-Hadad, High Priest and Dynast of Bambyce, in the time of Alexander the Great, whose name in Aramaic characters (אלכסנדר) occurs on several specimens, combined sometimes with that of the goddess Atergatis, עתרעתה, abbreviated. The *chief types* are—Horseman, *rev.* Lion; Baaltars enthroned, *rev.* Atergatis seated on lion (*Rev. Num.*, 1861, Pl. II. 1–2); Head of goddess; King and Charioteer in chariot, inscr. עבדהדד; Priest standing in temple, inscr. עבדהדד; or Lion devouring bull. It is possible, however, that some of these coins may have been struck at Tarsus.

At a later period we meet with bronze coins of Antiochus IV and Alexander I of Syria. *Inscr.*, ΙΕΡΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ, Zeus standing. *Imperial*—Trajan to Philip Junior. *Inscr.*, ΙΕΡΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ, often with addition of ΘΕΑC CYPIAC, combined with the figure of the goddess riding on a lion, or enthroned between two lions and holding tympanum like the Phrygian Kybele; also ΘΕΟΙ CYPIAC, in allusion to the worship of the Syrian Zeus, whose symbol is the humped bull, and Atergatis, whose emblem is the lion. Eckhel, iii. 261, mentions autonomous bronze coins of *Imperial times* dated according to the Seleucid era.

III. CHALCIDICE.

One of the divisions of Northern Syria, of which the chief town was **Chalcis ad Belum,** situate about twelve English miles from Aleppo at the modern *Kinnisrin*. There has been much confusion between this town and Chalcis sub Libano in Chalcidene. The coins of the northern Chalcis consist apparently only of *Imperial* bronze—Trajan to Commodus. They resemble in fabric the money of the neighbouring Beroea. *Inscr.*, ΦΛ. ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ, in wreath. *Remarkable types* — ΗΛΙΟCΕΙΡΟC, Helios standing. Dates according to an era commencing A.D. 92, when the surname Flavia was conferred upon the town in honour of Domitian.

IV. CHALCIDENE.

Chalcis sub Libano. This city, together with the neighbouring Heliopolis (*Baalbec*), the plain of Marsyas, and the mountain region of Ituraea, constituted a Tetrarchy, the whole or portions of which were governed from the time of Pompey down to the reign of Claudius by Tetrarchs descended from a certain Mennaeus, who is mentioned both by Strabo (753) and by Josephus (*Bell. Jud.*, i. 13. 1; *Ant.*, xiv. 7. 4).

Ptolemy, son of Mennaeus, circ. B.C. 85–40.

Head of Zeus, laureate. | ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ Eagle flying . . . . . Æ ·8

Id. | ΠΤΟΛΕΜ. ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΗC[ΑΝΤΟC] ΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ Α[ΡΧΙΕΡΕΩC] The Dioskuri, standing side by side Æ ·75

Archelaus (?), known only from the following coin:—

Head of Zeus, r. laureate. | ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧ ΑΡΧΕ The Dioskuri, as above . . . . . Æ ·75

Lysanias I. There appear to have been two tetrarchs of this name, Lysanias I, the son of Ptolemy Mennaei, mentioned above, who is said to have succeeded his father, and who was put to death by Cleopatra, B.C. 36 (Joseph., *B. J.*, i. 13, 1; *Ant.*, xv. 41), and Lysanias II, mentioned by St. Luke (iii. 1) as tetrarch of Abilene (see Leucas or Abila in Coele-Syria, p. 663).

Head of Lysanias I, diademed. | ΛΥΣΑΝΙΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΩΣ Pallas Nikephoros standing . . . . . Æ ·75

Chalcis sub Libano (?).

First century B.C.

Head of Zeus, laureate. | ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ Conical stone in temple Æ ·7

V. PALMYRENE.

Palmyra was a place of small importance until after the Roman conquest of Syria, when it attained to considerable wealth. Its coins are all of bronze, mostly small, and of various types, among which the Lion and the Palm-tree and the City turreted are conspicuous. The inscription, when legible, is ΠΑΛΜΥΡΑ. For detailed descriptions see De Saulcy (*Numismatique palmyrénienne* in *Rev. Arch.*, N. S., xxii. p. 291, and *Terre Sainte*, Pl. XXIV. Nos. 5–10). For the coinage of the Palmyrene dynasty of Odenathus, Zenobia, and their family, see Von Sallet, *Die Fürsten von Palmyra*, Berlin, 1866.

VI. SELEUCIS AND PIERIA.

The four sister cities of Antioch, Seleucia, Apameia, and Laodiceia, all founded by Seleucus I, constituted at a later period a semi-autonomous tetrapolis, which, for the space of about twenty years, from the reign of Alexander Bala to that of Antiochus VII, struck Federal bronze coins under the name of the Adelphi Demi.

Head of Zeus.	ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ ΔΗΜΩΝ Fulmen. Dates, according to the Seleucid era, 164, 165, 167, 184, and 185 = B.C. 149, 148, 146, 129, and 128. Æ ·8
Head of Artemis.	ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ ΔΗΜΩΝ Tripod Æ ·6
Two Zeus-like heads jugate, r. (the Demi of Antioch and Seleucia ?).	„ „ Tyche standing, crowning name of the Demi Æ ·8

The several towns of the district called Seleucis and Pieria also issued autonomous bronze coins from the same period (B. C. 149) down to Imperial times, and *Imperial* money down to a late age.

Antiochia ad Orontem, on the right bank of the Orontes, about twenty miles from its mouth, was the capital of the Seleucid Empire, and one of the most splendid cities of the ancient world. In addition to the purely regal coinage of the kings of Syria, coins of the following classes were struck at Antioch :—

(i) Bronze. *Inscr.*, ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ, Head of Alexander Bala; *rev.* Zeus or Tripod. Date 164 of the Seleucid era = B.C. 149.

(ii) Autonomous bronze, both with and without dates according to the *Seleucid era*, ranging from B.C. 92–40. *Inscr.*, ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ, or ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ, or ΤΗΣ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, or ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ.

Head of Zeus.	Zeus Nikephoros seated . . Æ 1·—·8
Head of City, turreted.	Tripod . . . . . Æ ·65
Head of Artemis.	Apollo . . . . . Æ ·55

(iii) Autonomous bronze, with dates according to an *Uncertain era*, perhaps *the Pompeian*, B.C. 64, ranging from 2–89 (= B.C. 63–A.D. 25 ?). *Inscr.*, ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ, or ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ, or ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, etc. *Types*—Head of Artemis, *rev.* Apollo ; Head of City, *rev.* Tripod ; Head of Zeus, *rev.* Tripod ; Head of City, *rev.* Zeus Nikephoros, seated, etc.

(iv) Autonomous and Imperial of Augustus, Æ tetradrachms and Æ with dates according to the *Actian era* (B.C. 31), ranging from B.C. 4 to A.D. 16. *Inscr.*, ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ, ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ, etc., often with the names of Roman governors of Syria, preceded by ΕΠΙ. *Chief types*—The Tyche of Antioch, seated on rock, with river-god Orontes swimming at her feet, copied from the famous statue by Eutychides of Sicyon, a pupil of Lysippus (Fig. 347); Ram and star in crescent (Constellation Aries); Wreath, containing *inscr.*, ΑΡΧΙΕΡΑΤΙΚΟΝ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΙC.

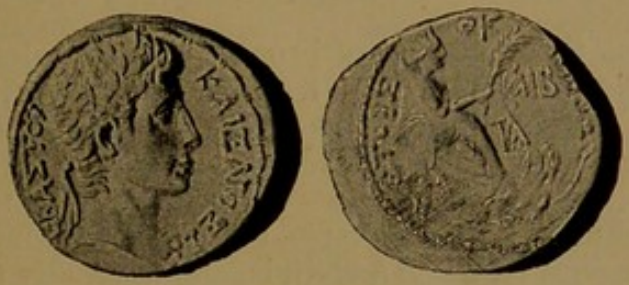

Fig. 347.

(v) Autonomous and Imperial—Tiberius to Otho, Æ tetradrachms and Æ with dates according to the *Caesarian era* (B.C. 49); ranging from A.D. 33–177, usually preceded by ΕΤΟΥC or ΕΤ. *Inscr.*, ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ or ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ, sometimes with names of the Roman governors of Syria, preceded by ΕΠΙ. *Chief types*—Head of Zeus, *rev.* Altar; Head of City, *rev.* Ram, and Star in crescent; Female head (or Apollo ?), *rev.* Olive-branch ; Female head, *rev.* Lyre ; Head of Zeus, *rev.* Female figure (Boule ?) dropping a pebble into an urn ; Head of emperor, *rev.* Eagle on fulmen ; Head of emperor, *rev.* Wreath.

(vi) The largest class of the coins of Antioch are not, however, dated according to any era, but consist of Æ tetradrachms, bearing frequently the inscription ΕΤΟΥC ΝΕΟΥ ΙΕΡΟΥ, etc., or ΔΗΜΑΡΧ.ΕΞ.ΥΠΑΤΟC ΤΟ Β, Γ, Δ, etc. (= Trib. pot. cos. II, III, IV, etc.), and of bronze reading S. C. (Senatus Consulto). *Usual types* of Æ — Eagle, with spread wings ; Tyche of Antioch; etc. ; and of the bronze, merely an olive-wreath. Among the tetradrachms, those with the portraits of Antony and Cleopatra are among the most interesting. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LXI. 14.)

(vii) *Imperial colonial.*— Elagabalus to Valerian. *Inscr.*, ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟ ΚΟΛΩΝΙΑ. Types of no special interest.

The fact that from the reign of Augustus onwards both silver and bronze money was issued from the mint of Antioch in greater abundance

than at any other town of the Empire except Rome, proves that the monetary importance of the Syrian metropolis increased under the Roman rule. The Antiochian tetradrachms of Imperial times weighed from 236 to 220 grs., and the drachm, which is very rare, about 59 grs. max., or about the same as the Roman denarius of Republican times. The tetradrachm was nevertheless tariffed as only equivalent to 3 Roman denarii (Mommsen, *Hist. Mon. Rom.*, i. 49).

Antiocheni ad Daphnen.

Antiocheni ad Callirrhoën. See p. 689.

Antiocheni Mygdoniae. See p. 689.

Antiocheni Ptolemaïdis. See p. 677.

Concerning the three classes of bronze coins inscribed ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΔΑΦΝΗΙ, ΤΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΚΑΛΛΙΡΟΗΙ, and ΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΔΙ, see De Saulcy, *Num. Chron.*, 1871, p. 69; Eckhel, *De nummis Antiochenorum extra Antiochiam signatis* (*Doct. Num. Vet.*, iii. 305), and Lenormant, *Mon. dans l'Ant.*, iii. 34. These coins bear for the most part a head of Antiochus IV on the obverse, and Zeus standing on the reverse. Those with the legend ΠΡΟΣ ΔΑΦΝΗΙ belong assuredly to Antioch on the Orontes, here distinguished from other places of the same name by the mention of its vicinity to the famous sanctuary of Apollo at Daphne, about five miles distant from the city. Antiochia ad Callirrhoën is Edessa in Mesopotamia. Antiochia in Ptolemaïs seems to be Ace, but why the preposition *ἐν* is used is not clear.

Apameia was originally founded by Antigonus, under the name of Pella, on the river Orontes, which he called the Axius, after the river of that name in Macedon. The town was renamed by Seleucus after his wife Apame. It struck (i) bronze coins as a member of the tetrapolis of the Adelphi Demi (see under Antioch, p. 656), commencing B. C. 149. (ii) Regal Æ with the head of Antiochus IV, *Inscr.*, ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩΙ ΑΞΙΩΙ, Zeus Nikephoros standing; or Head of Alexander Bala. *Inscr.*, ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ ΓΞΡ (= B. C. 150), *rev.* Zeus standing holding helmet. (iii) Autonomus Æ with dates according to the *Seleucid era* (B. C. 312) and *Actian era* (B. C. 31), ranging from B. C. 153 to A. D. 14. *Inscr.*, ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ, usually with addition of ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, or ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ. *Types*—Head of Zeus, *rev.* Elephant; Head of Pallas, *rev.* Nike; Head of young Dionysos, *rev.* Thyrsos filleted. (iv) *Imperial* of Augustus. Head of City, *rev.* Nike.

Arethusa, on the Orontes, between Emisa and Epiphaneia. Autonomous, and *Imperial* of Severus. *Inscr.*, ΑΡΕΘΟΥCΑΤΩΝ ΤΗC ΙΕΡΑC ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ, or ΑΡΕΘΟΥCΑΤΩΝ ЄΤ ΓΞC, or ЄΠC (Eckhel, iii. 310). Era commences B. C. 68.

Balanea, on the coast between Paltus and Marathus. Local era commences B. C. 124. Seleucid era also in use.

Female head.

Veiled head of City.

Head of M. Antony.

Head of Antoninus Pius.

ΒΑΛΑΝΕΩΝ Zeus, seated. Date 104=B.C. 209.

ΒΑΛΑΝΕΩΤΩΝ ΕΥ[ριας] Nike. Date 104=B.C. 209 . . . . . Æ

ΒΑΛΑΝΕΩΝ ΕΥ[ριας] Dionysos in quadriga. Date 91=B.C. 34 . Æ

ΒΑΛΑΝΕΩΝ ΕΥ[ριας] War-god, brandishing sword, and holding shield and branch, as on coins of Ascalon Æ ·6

Emisa, on the Orontes, celebrated for its magnificent temple of the Syro-Phoenician Sun-god, Elagabalus. To this town Lenormant (*Alphabet phénicien*, ii. 4) has attributed a coin copied from the Imperial of Antioch, *rev.* S. C. and Eagle. On the obverse is a head of the Sun radiate, and a legend in the Estranghelo character reading *Dabel Malka*, showing that the Priest-kings of Emisa possessed in the first and second centuries A. D. the right of coining money in their own names. There are also *Imperial*—Domitian to Sulpicius Antoninus. *Inscr.*, ΕΜΙCΗΝΩΝ and from Caracalla's time ΕΜΙCΩΝ ΚΟΛΩΝΙΑC, or ΜΗΤΡΟ ΚΟΛ ΕΜΙCΩΝ, and under Sulpicius Antoninus coins reading ΔΗΜΑΡΧ. ΕΞΟΥCΙΑC ΕΜΙCΑ. S. C. Dates according to the Seleucid era. *Types*—Eagle on sacred conical stone, sometimes within a temple; Head of the Sun-god or lofty lighted altar of the Sun, richly adorned with arches containing statues. *Games*—ΗΛΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ.

Epiphaneia, on the Orontes, the Hamath of the Old Testament, was renamed by Antiochus Epiphanes.

Autonomous bronze with Seleucid dates corresponding to B. C. 161–134. *Inscr.*, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΕΩΝ, or ΕΠΙΦΑΝΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ. *Types*—Head of City, *rev.* Zeus Nikephoros seated; Head of Pallas, *rev.* Apollo standing. *Imperial*—Tiberius to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΕΩΝ. Dates according to the Pompeian era (B. C. 64). *Types*—Dionysos and panther; Pallas standing; Demeter standing, etc.

Gabala, a coast-town south of Laodiceia. Autonomous bronze. *Inscr.*, ΓΑΒΑΛΕΩΝ, sometimes with name of the Roman governor of Syria, ΕΠΙ CΙΛΑΝΟΥ. *Imperial*—Augustus to Julia Soaemias. Dates according to a local era commencing B. C. 47, with addition sometimes of another date, reckoned either from B. C. 32 or B. C. 18. *Types*—Female figure seated holding poppy and corn, at her feet, Sphinx; Bust of Pallas before a Sphinx-like simulacrum of some Phoenician divinity; Seated male figure wielding bipennis and holding shield. *Inscr.* on some specimens ΑΝΝΑ or ΤΥΧΗ, the former of uncertain signification; Sphinx and Owl face to face, etc.

Laodiceia ad Mare, so called by Seleucus I in honour of his mother Laodice. Regal bronze with heads of Antiochus IV, Alexander Bala, and Antiochus VIII. *Inscr.*, ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΗΙ, or ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ. *Types*—Poseidon or Artemis. See also the coins reading ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ ΔΗΜΩΝ, described under Antioch, p. 656.

At a later period Laodiceia struck autonomous silver tetradrachms bearing dates reckoned from the Pharsalian era (B. C. 48), ranging from B. C. 39 to 17.

Head of City, veiled and turreted.	ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ, ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ, or ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ Zeus Nikephoros, enthroned. All in wreath . . Æ 230–220 grs.

There are also bronze coins dated according to the same era, ranging from B. C. 47 to A. D. 83, sometimes with *Inscr.*, ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ.

Imperial Æ Tetradrachms—Augustus to Hadrian, and Æ Augustus to Caracalla, dated from B. C. 48. *Honorific titles*—ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ, ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΠΡ[ΩΤΩΝ]CYPIAC, ΙΟΥΛ. ΛΑΟΔΙ. CЄΟΥΗ. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ, etc. *Types*—Bust of City turreted; Temple, etc.

Imperial colonial—Severus to Valerian, with Latin inscription. COL. LAOD. METROPOLEOS, C. M. L., SEPT. COL. LAOD. METRO., COL. LAO. P. S. METROPOLEOS (=Colonia Laodiceia Prima Syriae, etc.), or blundered legends, LAODICEON, LADICEON, LAVDICEON, etc. *Types*—various. Among the more remarkable is that of an armed goddess (Artemis Brauronia, cf. Paus., iii. 16, 8) standing between two stags; also Laodiceia seated with River-god at her feet and attended by four female figures, dependent cities (?).

Alliance coins with Aradus.

Larissa, on the Orontes. Autonomous bronze coins only. *Inscr.*, ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ. *Types*—Head of Zeus, *rev.* Throne; Head of City, *rev.* Horse walking; Head of Apollo, *rev.* Artemis huntress.

Myriandrus, on the gulf of Issus. *Imperial* bronze of Ant. Pius and M. Aurelius. *Inscr.*, ΜΥΡΙΑΝΔΡΙΤΩΝ. *Type*—Tyche, etc. (Mion., v. 265).

Nicopolis, perhaps also on the gulf of Issus. *Imperial* bronze—Commodus to Philip Jun. *Inscr.*, ΝΕΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ CЄΛΕΥΚΙΔΟC, or ΤΗC CЄΛЄΥΚΙΔΟC ΤΗC ΙЄΡΑC. *Types*—Veiled goddess in distyle temple; Two figures advancing with Eros flying above, about to crown a River-god who swims in front.

Paltus, a coast-town between Gabala and Balanea. *Imperial* bronze—Commodus to Elagabalus. *Inscr.*, ΠΑΛΤΗΝΩΝ. Dates according to two eras, one calculated from B. C. 239, the other, according to Pellerin (*Mél.*, ii. 335), from some time between B. C. 97 and 81. *Types*—The Dioskuri; Bust of goddess wearing modius, etc.

Raphanaea, some five and twenty miles south-west of Epiphaneia and west of Arethusa. *Imperial*—Elagabalus and Severus Alexander. *Inscr.*, ΡΑΦΑΝΕΩΤΩΝ, ΡΕΦΑΝΕΩΤΩΝ, ΡΕΦΑΝΕΑΤΩΝ or ΡΕΦΑΝΕΩΝ, Tyche of City standing or seated crowning a bull; in field, right and left, an eagle.

Rhosus, on the gulf of Issus. Autonomous bronze. *Inscr.*, ΡΩCΕΩΝ or ΡΩCΕΩΝ ΤΗC ΙΕΡΑC ΚΑΙ ΑCΥΛΟΥ, with addition sometimes of ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ. *Imperial*—Claudius to Severus Alexander. Dates according to the Caesarian era, B. C. 48, and the Actian era (B. C. 31). *Types*—Head of Zeus; Head of Tyche; Oriental divinity facing standing on base placed between two bulls: his head is horned and he holds a fulmen and an ear of Corn (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 440).

Seleucia, the port of Antioch situate at the foot of Mount Pieria. Regal bronze, with heads of Antiochus IV, Alexander Bala, or Antiochus VII and VIII. *Inscr.*, ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΜ ΠΙΕΡΙΑΙ. See also coins inscribed ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ ΔΗΜΩΝ (p. 656), some dated according to the Seleucid era. Autonomous bronze, mostly of the first century B. C. *Inscr.*, ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ, ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΜ ΠΙΕΡΙΑΙ, ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΠΙΕΡΙΑΣ, or ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ, or ΑΣΥΛΟΥ. *Type*—Head of Zeus, *rev.* Fulmen, sometimes lying on throne of Zeus. Some of the later specimens are dated according to the Pompeian era (B. C. 64) and the Actian era (B. C. 31).

There are also autonomous silver tetradrachms and drachms of the following types, bearing dates ranging from 4 to 26, computed probably from the era of the autonomy of the town, B. C. 108 (=B. C. 104–82):—

Head of Tyche, turreted.	ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ Fulmen on throne Æ Tetradr. 230–215 grs.
Id.	ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ Nike, or Fulmen Æ Drachm. and ½ Dr.
Head of Zeus. (*Z. f. N.*, iii. 350.)	ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ Fulmen . . . . . Æ Diobol.

Imperial—Æ Tetradrachms of Augustus and Tiberius only, and Æ to Severus Alexander. *Usual types*—Fulmen on throne; Conical stone in temple, usually inscribed ΖΕΥC ΚΑCΙΟC or ΖΕΥC ΚΕΡΑΥΝΙΟC. The thunderbolt was worshipped at Seleucia as the emblem of Zeus, who guided Seleucus in his choice of a site for the city.

VII. COELE-SYRIA.

Coele-Syria, in its more restricted sense, comprised the small tract of country between Mounts Lebanon and Antilibanus; but in a more general way the name was applied to all the country east and south-east of the latter range of mountains.

Capitolias, about sixteen miles east of Gadara. *Imperial* bronze—M. Aurelius to Macrinus. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΠΙΤΩΛΙΕΩΝ, often with abbreviated titles ΙΕΡ. ΑCΥ. ΑΥ, etc. Local era reckoned from A. D. 97. *Prevalent type*—Astarte in temple.

Damascus, the capital of Coele-Syria, not far from the base of the Antilibanus, and copiously supplied with water from the streams which took their rise in the mountain, had been from remote times a populous and wealthy city. Under the Seleucid and Roman rule it was, however, eclipsed by Antioch. Its earliest coins, if we except certain tetradrachms of Alexander, probably struck there (Müller, Nos. 1338–46), are autonomous bronze with Seleucid dates ranging from B. C. 138 to 135 and from B. C. 69 to A. D. 65. *Inscr.*, ΔΑΜΑCΚΗΝΩΝ. There are also some bronze coins of Aretas III reading ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΕΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ. *Type*—Nike, circ. B. C. 85–62, struck at Damascus, (see Arabia, p. 686). *Imperial*—Augustus to Severus Alexander, dated. *Inscr.*, ΔΑΜΑCΚΗΝΩΝ, ΔΑΜΑCΚΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC, ΔΑΜΑCΚΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠ. ΚΟΛΩΝΙ, or ΔΑΜΑCΚΟΥ ΙΕΡΑC ΚΑΙ ΕΝΔΟΞΟΥ. *Games*—CΕΒΑCΜΙΑ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ, or ΑΓΙΑ ΙΕΡΑ CΕΒΑCΜΙΑ. *River-gods*—ΧΡΥCΟΡΟΑ, probably the Adana and the Pharpar of Scripture, and ΠΗΓΑΙ, their sources (Fig. 348).

Fig. 348.

Also bronze with Latin or mixed Greek and Latin *inscr.*, Elagabalus to Gallienus. The most frequent types are a bust of Tyche within a temple; Tyche seated on rock with River-god at her feet; Ram, etc.

Demetrias, site unknown, but conjecturally attributed to Coele-Syria. Autonomous bronze and *Imperial*—Augustus. *Inscr.*, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΕΩΝ ΤΗC ΙΕΡΑC. *Types*—Tyche seated with River-god swimming

at her feet; naked male figure holding spear; others of no special interest. Era probably dates from B.C. 312. See also Demetrias in Phoenicia.

Heliopolis (*Baalbek*). *Imperial colonial*—Augustus, and Nerva to Gallienus, COL. HEL.; COL. IVL. AVG. FEL. HEL.; also in addition I. O. M. H. (Iovi Optimo Maximo Heliopolitano). *Type*—Temple. *Games*—CERT. SACR. CAP. OECV. ISELASTI HEL.=Certamina Sacra Capitolina Oecumenica Iselastica Heliopolitana, concerning which see Eckhel, iv. 443. *Prevailing types*—Tyche standing; Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.

Laodiceia ad Libanum, on the Orontes. *Imperial*—Antoninus to Caracalla. *Inscr.*, ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΠΡΟC ΛΙΒΑΝΩ, etc. *Prevailing type*—ΜΗΝ, the God Mên holding a horse by the bridle; also ΤΥΧΗ, Tyche of the city seated between two river-gods. Era dates from B.C. 312, that of the Seleucidae.

Leucas or **Abila,** was the chief town of the tetrarchy of Abilene, under the government of Lysanias II (Luke, iii. 1). It stood on the banks of the Chrysoroas, above Damascus. Autonomous bronze and *Imperial*—Claudius to Gordian. *Inscr.*, ΛΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ, ΛΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΑΙΩΝ, or ΚΛΑΥΔΙΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ, etc. Dates according to two eras, the first reckoned from B.C. 37, the second from A.D. 48. *Types*—ΧΡΥCΟΡΟΑC, River-god swimming (De Saulcy, *Num. de la Terre Sainte*, p. 20).

VIII. TRACHONITIS.

In B.C. 36 Auranitis, Trachonitis, Batanea, and Paneas were in the possession of Cleopatra, but after her death, B.C. 30, they were farmed out to Zenodorus, possibly a son of the Tetrarch Lysanias I of Chalcis, and half brother of Lysanias II of Abilene. In B.C. 24 all these districts were taken away from Zenodorus except Paneas. Zenodorus died in B.C. 20 or 19.

Zenodorus. Bronze probably struck between B.C. 30 and 27. Dated, year 87 of an era commencing between B.C. 118 and 110.

Head of Octavian. (Madden, *Coins of the Jews*, p. 124.)	ΖΗΝΟΔΩΡΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΩΣ Portrait of Zenodorus.

Caesareia Paneas, founded by Philip the Tetrarch, stood on the Upper Jordan, near the frontiers of Galilee. Its name Paneas, Paneias, or Panias, was derived from a grotto of Pan at the foot of Mount Paneium (Steph. Byz., s. v. Πανία). After A.D. 55 the town was called Neronias, in honour of Nero. The coins consist of *Regal bronze* of Agrippa I, *Inscr.*, ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΙΑΣ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑ

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ. *Autonomous and Imperial* bronze — Aurelius to Aquillia Severa. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΙC. CЄΒ. ΙЄΡ. ΚΑΙ ΑCΥ. ΥΠΟ ΠΑΝЄΙѠ, ΚΑΙCΑΡЄΙΑ ΠΑΝΙΑC or ΠΑΝΙΑΔΟC, etc. The era dates from B. C. 3. *Types*—Zeus; Pan; and, on coin of Diadumenian, the famous grotto of Pan surrounded by a balustrade with the statue of the god in the centre.

A regal coin of Agrippa II has the *inscr.*, ЄΠΙ ΒΑCΙΛЄ. ΑΓΡΙΠΠ. ΝЄΡΩΝΙЄ. For other varieties, see De Saulcy (*Terre Sainte*, p. 313).

Gaba, site uncertain, but probably in Trachonitis or Ituraea (De Saulcy, *Terre Sainte*, p. 339). *Autonomous and Imperial*—Titus to Caracalla. *Inscr.*, ΓΑΒΗΝΩΝ or ΚΛΑΥΔΙ ΦΙΛΙΠ ΓΑΒΗΝΩΝ. Era dates from B. C. 61. The only noteworthy type is the god Mên.

IX. DECAPOLIS.

Abila, about twelve miles east of Gadara, is to be distinguished from the Abila Leucas of Lysanias on the Chrysoroas, about seventy miles farther north. The inhabitants called themselves Seleucians (De Saulcy, *Terre Sainte*, p. 308). *Imperial*—Aurelius to Elagabalus. *Inscr.* CЄ. ΑΒ-ΙΛΗΝΩΝ Ι. Α. Α. Γ. ΚΟΙ. CΥ. (=CЄΛЄΥΚЄΩΝ ΑΒΙΛΗΝΩΝ ΙЄΡΑC ΑCΥΛΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ ΓΝΩΡΙΜΟΥ (?) ΚΟΙΛΗC CΥΡΙΑC), also CЄΛЄΥ. ΑΒΙΛΑC, etc. Era commences B. C. 64 (Pompeian). The types relate chiefly to the cultus of Herakles.

Antiochia ad Hippum, opposite Tiberias, on the sea of Galilee, so called from its proximity to Mount Hippus. *Imperial*—Nero to Commodus. *Inscr.*, rarely, ΙΠΠΗΝΩΝ; *type*, Horse (*Num. Zeit.*, 1884, p. 293); but more frequently, ΑΝΤΙΟΧЄΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟC ΙΠΠѠ, with addition sometimes of ΤΗC ΙЄΡ. Κ. ΑCΥΛΟΥ. Dates according to the Pompeian era, B. C. 64. *Types*—Tyche of the City holding a horse in allusion to Mount Hippus, or Tyche seated on mountain.

Canata (*El-Kerak*), about twenty miles north-west of Bostra. *Imperial*—Claudius, Domitian, Elagabalus (?). *Inscr.*, ΚΑΝΑΤΗΝΩΝ or ΚΑΝΑΤΑ. Era, Pompeian B. C. 64, (De Saulcy, *T. S.*, p. 400). The Seleucid era, B. C. 312, appears to have been also used (Eckhel, iii. 347).

Canatha (*Kunawât*), about twenty miles north-east of Bostra. *Imperial*—Antoninus and Commodus. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΝΑΘΗΝΩΝ. *Type*—Bust of Pallas. Era uncertain (De Saulcy, *T. S.*, p. 400).

Dium, near Gadara, named after Dium in Macedonia. *Imperial*—Caracalla and Geta. *Inscr.*, ΔЄΙΗΝΩΝ. Era, Pompeian (B. C. 64).

Types—Naked female figure with a River-god at her feet; Divinity wearing modius standing between two recumbent bulls, holding Nike and Sceptre surmounted by Eagle.

Gadara, the capital of Peraea, on the Hieromax, near the southern end of the sea of Tiberias. *Autonomous and Imperial*—Augustus to Gordian. *Inscr.*, ΓΑΔΑΡΑ, ΓΑΔΑΡΕΙC, ΓΑΔΑΡΕΩΝ, with addition sometimes of I. A. A. Γ. K. CY., as on coins of Abila, also ΠΟΜΠΗΙΤΕΩΝ ΓΑΔΑΡΕΩΝ, in honour of Pompey who restored it (Josephus, xiv. 8). Dates according to the Pompeian era (B. C. 64). *Types*—Head of Herakles; Divinity standing between two lions or hurling a spear (?); Zeus in temple, etc. *Games*—NAYMA[XIA].

Gerasa, about thirty-two miles south-east of Gadara. *Imperial*—Hadrian to Sev. Alexander. *Inscr.*, APTEMIC TYXH ΓΕΡΑCΩΝ or APTEMIC ΓΕΡΑCΩΝ. Types relating to the cultus of Artemis.

Hippus. See Antiochia ad Hippum.

Pella, about twenty miles south of the sea of Tiberias, like the neighbouring Dium, was a Macedonian foundation. *Imperial*—Commodus and Elagabalus. *Inscr.*, ΠΕΛΛΑΙΩΝ. Dates according to the Pompeian era (B. C. 64). *Types*—Pallas; Divinity with patera and sceptre; Statue of temple.

Philadelphia (*Rabbath-Ammon*), so called in honour of Ptolemy Philadelphus, was situate near the source of the Jabbok, a tributary of the Jordan. *Autonomous and Imperial*—Claudius to Sev. Alexander. *Inscr.*, ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ or ΦΙΛ. ΚΟΙ. CYP., etc. Era, Pompeian (B. C. 64). *Types*—Tyche of city, TYXH; others relating to the cultus of Herakles, with legend HPAKΛEION, and with addition of letters of doubtful meaning, P. M. A. or ΑΠΑΛΑ; also a small shrine on a car drawn by four horses.

X. PHOENICIA.

For some general introductory remarks on the coinage of Phoenicia, see above, p. 650.

Aradus was built on an island about twenty stadia from the mainland off the northern coast of Phoenicia. Its coinage begins about the same time as that of Tyre and Sidon in the latter half of the fifth century B. C., but unlike those cities Aradus made use of the Persic standard for its silver staters, probably on account of its proximity to and commerce with the island of Cyprus, where that standard was then alone in use.

The early coinage of Aradus has been arranged by M. Six (*Num. Chron.*, 1877) in the following classes :—

Before B. C. 400 to 370.

Head of Melkarth, laureate, of archaic style. (*Rev. Num.*, 1855, Pl. III. 4.)	No inscr. or מא, standing for Melek Arad, Galley on waves . . . . . Æ Stater 165 grs., Æ Divisions, 53, 11, and 1 grs.

Circ. B.C. 370–350.

Fig. 349.

Id. (Fig. 349.)	מא and Phoenician numerals 10–17 (regnal years), or letters. Galley on waves . . . . . Æ Stater

Circ. B. C. 350–330.

מא Phoenician fish-god, Dagon holding dolphin in each hand.	Galley with seahorse beneath Æ 53 grs. Æ 27 grs.
מא Upper half of Dagon.	Prow with dolphin beneath Æ 11 grs.
Dagon.	מא Galley on waves . . . Æ ·55

Circ. B. C. 330–260.

On the Macedonian conquest Aradus abandoned its ancient standard of weight for the Attic, and struck gold staters, silver tetradrachms, and bronze of the Alexandrine types (Müller, *Cl.*, ii., iii. and iv., Nos. 1360–79) distinguished by the monogram $\overline{\text{AP}}$ (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXVII. 3, 4). In this period the monogram of Aradus is also met with on some of the tetradrachms of Antiochus I.

Circ. B. C. 259–183.

The era of Aradus commences in B. C. 259, according to which all the subsequent coins of the city are dated. These fall into the following classes :—

(i) Tetradrachms of Alexander's types (Müller, Cl. V.), distinguished by the emblem of a Palm-tree and the monogram $\overline{\text{AP}}$. (*a*) With Phoenician dates corresponding to B.C. 244–214 and (*β*) with Greek dates, B.C. 202–183.

The contemporary smaller coinage consists of half drachms and bronze with Phoenician dates.

Head of Tyche.	Prow . . . . . Æ ½ Dr.
Head of Melkarth or Zeus.	Pallas in attitude of combat on prow of galley . . . . . Æ ½ Dr.
Head of Tyche.	Id. or Prow without Pallas . Æ ·65
Id.	Melkarth (?) seated on prow, crowning figure of fighting Pallas . Æ ·8

Circ. B.C. 170–147.

(ii) Attic drachms with Ephesian types, adopted, there can be little doubt, in consequence of a monetary alliance contracted about this time between these two flourishing seaports.

Bee and Greek dates (=B.C. 170–147).	ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ Stag and palm-tree . . . Æ Attic dr.
Head of Zeus.	Prow of war-galley and Phoenician dates . . . . . Æ ·6

Circ. B.C. 136–46.

Some time in the reign of Alexander Bala (B.C. 152–144) Aradus, which had been long at feud with its neighbour Marathus, succeeded in destroying that town, and probably obtained thenceforth a considerable accession of wealth and power, for we find it, shortly after that event, in a position to send into the market vast quantities of dated tetradrachms, the series of which extends from B.C. 136 down to B.C. 46. The weight of these tetradrachms is peculiar, being intermediate between the Attic and Tyrian standards.

Fig. 350.

Veiled and turreted head of the Tyche of Aradus. (Fig. 350.)	ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ Nike standing, holding aplustre and palm. In field, Greek date, and Phoenician and Greek letters . . . Æ Tetradr. 230 grs.
Head of Zeus.	Prow with Pallas as figure-head, Phoenician date . . Æ Tetrob. 36 grs.
Head of Tyche.	Prow . . . . . Æ ½ Dr. 27 grs.
Head of Medusa, facing.	Aplustre . . . . Æ Diob. 18 grs.
Head of Tyche.	Poseidon (?) seated on prow . . Æ ·85
Jugate male and female heads.	Prow . . . . . Æ ·65
Veiled head of Astarte, wearing stephane.	Running bull . . . . . Æ ·85

Imperial—Tiberius to Gordian. *Inscr.*, ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ. *Usual types*—Head of Astarte wearing stephane and veil, before which is the head of the Emperor smaller in size than that of the goddess, *rev.* Running bull; Tyche seated on rudder; Vase between two sphinxes; Cypress-tree between lion and bull, each accompanied by legionary standard.

Berytus (*Beyrout*), a coast-town between Byblus and Sidon. Autonomous bronze of *Imperial times* with Greek inscription, ΒΗΡΥΤΙΩΝ, ΒΗΡΥ, etc.; Heads of Poseidon or of City turreted, *rev.* Poseidon drawn by sea-horses, etc. *Colonial*—Augustus to Salonina, COL. BER., COL. IVL. BER., COL. IVL. AVG. FEL. BER., COL. IVL. ANT. AVG. FEL. BER., etc. *Types*—Ordinary colonial, or relating to the cultus of Poseidon, Astarte, and Dionysos, whose statues are represented in their respective temples; Poseidon dragging to himself the unwilling nymph Beroe (Eckhel, ii. 358). The era of Berytus dates from B.C. 197.

Botrys, between Byblus and Tripolis. *Imperial*—Aurelius to Julia Soaemias. *Inscr.*, ΒΟΤΡΥΗΝΩΝ. Era begins B.C. 50. *Type*—Astarte in temple.

Byblus, a coast-town at the foot of Mount Lebanon, between Botrys and Berytus, famous as the scene of the myth of Adonis, who was here worshipped under the name of Thammuz. Isis also was fabled to have come to Byblus, where she sought and found the chest containing the corpse of Osiris slain by Typhon. The earliest coins of Byblus are autonomous silver pieces of the kings of Byblus, Elpaal, Ainel or Enylus, the contemporary of Alexander the Great, B.C. 333 (Arrian, ii. 20. 1); Azbaal, and Adramelek, B.C. 315(?) (Six, *Num. Chron.*, 1877, p. 182). There are two other kings, Adommelek, (circ. B.C. 300?) and Jehawmelek (circ. B.C. 280?), but if they struck coins none have yet been identified.

Phoenician Standard, circ. B.C. 400–315(?).

Galley manned by three armed men, with horse's head as figure-head: beneath, hippocamp.

Id., but galley with lion's head (?).

Id.

(De Luynes, *Satr.*, Pl. XV. 45.)

Vulture standing on an *incuse* ram

Æ Tetradr. 218 grs., Dr. 54 grs.

(De Luynes, *Satrap.*, Pl. XVI. 46, 47.)

Lion devouring a bull, of which the head is *in relief* and the body *incuse*. Inscr. in Phoenician letters אלפעל מלך גבל (=Elpaal Melek Gebal) . .

Æ 223, 56, 13 and 6 grs.

Lion devouring bull. Inscr. in Phoenician letters עינאל מלך גבל (=Ainel Melek Gebal); עזבעל מלך גבל (=Azbaal Melek Gebal); or אדרמלך מלך גבל (=Adramelek Melek Gebal)

Æ 213 grs. and 13 grs.

Second and first centuries B. C.

The next coins of Byblus are bronze of the time of Antiochus IV and V, *rev.* Phoenician god Kronos represented as a standing figure with six wings and a horned head-dress (cf. *Rev. Num.*, 1856, p. 394, and Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 442).

There are also autonomous bronze coins, *obv.* Head of Tyche, *rev.* Kronos; Isis Pharia; Harpocrates; etc. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 442). *Imperial* bronze—Augustus to Valerian. *Inscr.*, ΒΥΒΛΙΩΝ, ΒΥΒΛΟΥ ΙΕΡΑC, etc. *Usual types*—Temple of Astarte, in which her statue standing with one foot on Prow; Isis Pharia, etc. Era commences either in B. C. 20 or B. C. 6 (Eckhel, iii. 360).

Caesareia ad Libanum, at the north-west foot of Mount Lebanon. *Imperial*—Antoninus Pius to Aurelius. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΙΑC ΛΙΒΑΝΟΥ or ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΛΙΒΑΝΩ, with Seleucid dates. *Colonial*—Elagabalus to Severus Alexander, COL. CAESAREA LIB., etc. *Type*—Half-length simulacrum of Astarte in temple. Dates according to the Seleucid era.

Carne or **Carnos.** To this place, the port of Aradus (Strabo, 753), coins have been attributed with Phoenician dates reckoned from the era of Aradus, B.C. 259, ranging from B.C. 225–110. *Inscr.*, קרן. *Types*——Head of Zeus, *rev.* Cornucopiae; Head of Tyche; Prow, etc. *Imperial* of Valerian. *Inscr.*, CORNV PHENICES (*Num. Chron.*, N. S., xii. 67 and 221).

Demetrias (?). Autonomous bronze, *obv.* Turreted female head, *rev.* ΔΗ, Nike with palm. Date L B of uncertain era (*Num. Chron.*, 1862, p. 106). *Imperial* Tiberius to M. Aurelius, *Inscr.* ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΕΩΝ (*Rev. Belge*, ser. iii. vol. iv. 22.) *Types*—Tyche; Figure holding ears of corn, etc. It is quite possible that these coins may belong to Demetrias in Coele-Syria.

Dora, a coast-town in the south of Phoenicia. Regal bronze of Tryphon, B.C. 142–139, *rev.* ΔΩΡ. ΙΕ. ΚΑΙ Α. *Autonomous and Imperial*—Vespasian to Aquillia Severa, with Greek dates computed from the Pompeian era, B.C. 64. *Inscr.*, ΔΩΡΙΤΩΝ ΔΩΡΙΕΩΝ, ΔΩΡΗΝΙΤΩΝ (sic), ΔΩΡ. ΙΕΡ. ΑCΥΛ. ΑΥΤΟΝ. ΝΑΥΑΡΧ[ιδος]. *Types*—Head of Zeus or Tyche, *rev.* Astarte standing holding vexillum.

Gebal. See Byblus.

Marathus. This important city was the most northern coast town of Phoenicia. It was continually at feud with its near neighbour Aradus, which appears to have succeeded in destroying it between B. C. 149 and 145, in the reign of Alexander Bala.

Its earliest coins are tetradrachms of the Alexandrine type (Müller, 1396; *Symbol*, Palm-tree), dated in the 30th year of the era of Aradus (B. C. 259) =B. C. 229. Shortly after this the series of the Marathenian coins begins, and extends down to circ. B. C. 150. The silver coins have Greek legends and the bronze Phoenician, all being dated in the usual Phoenician manner, e. g. III II—NNNNשת (=Shenath, 95).

Fig. 351.

Attic Standard.

Head of the city, turreted. (Fig. 351.)	ΜΑΡΑΘΗΝΩΝ Male figure, holding aplustre and palm, seated on shields. In front, Phoenician date 33 (=B.C. 226) . . . . . Æ Attic tetradr. 258 grs.
Head of Queen Berenice II (?), veiled.	ΜΑΡΑΘΗΝΩΝ Male figure standing beside column, holding aplustre. Phoenician date 34 (=B.C. 225) . . Æ 36 grs.
Id.	מרת Id. (B.C. 198) . . . . Æ ·85
Id.	„ Prow (B.C. 189) . . . . Æ ·55
Head of Ptolemy V, as Hermes.	„ Male figure standing beside column. Phoenician date (=B.C. 188) Æ ·8
Head of Tyche.	„ Id. (B.C. 156) . . . . . Æ ·6

Orthosia, between Aradus and Tripolis. Autonomous bronze. *Inscr.*, ΟΡΘΩΣΙΕΩΝ, and *Imperial*—Tiberius to Severus Alexander, with or without dates of the Seleucid era (B. C. 312). *Types*—Zeus; Nike; Prow; Simulacrum drawn by two griffins, etc.

Sidon. To this great maritime city, the ancient metropolis of Phoenicia, M. Six (*Num. Chron.*, 1877, p. 195) attributed a whole series of large silver octradrachms and smaller divisions of the Phoenician standard. In date these coins seem to range from the latter half of the fifth century (with intervals) down to the age of Alexander the Great. The attribution to Sidon is, however, only conjectural, and M. Six (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, p. 149) has himself suggested that the actual place of mintage may have been farther north at Tripolis (chiefly on the ground that the forms of the letters are Aramaic rather than Phoenician) though probably the money was struck in the Sidonian quarter of that city (Diod., xvi. 41).

The following are the classes into which the series falls :—

CLASS I. *Temp. Darius II* (?), B.C. 424–405.

FIG. 352.

Galley in full sail. (Fig. 352.)	Incuse square. King of Persia or of Sidon in chariot, driven by his charioteer. In field, Fore-part of goat, *incuse* . Æ 422·8 grs.
Id. (B. V. Head, *Coins of Lydia and Persia*, Pl. II. 2.)	King standing, drawing bow, with *incuse* bearded heads of goat before and behind . . . . Æ 104·9 grs.
Id. (*Ibid.*, Fig. 3.)	Id. . . . . Æ 11·0 grs.
Id.	King kneeling, drawing bow Æ 13·0 grs.

CLASS II. *Temp. Artaxerxes II* (?), B.C. 405–359.

FIG. 353.

Galley before the fortified wall of a city. In exergue two lions. (Fig. 353.)	Incuse circle. King in chariot, driven at full speed by his charioteer : beneath, a goat, *incuse* . Æ 425 grs.
Id. (*Ibid.*, Fig. 7.)	Incuse square. King contending with lion, which he is about to slay with a short sword . . . . Æ 107 grs.

CLASS III. *Temp. Artaxerxes II* (?), B.C. 405–359.

Galley with rowers, at sea : above, Phoenician letter ב. (B. V. Head, *l. c.*, Pl. II. 15.)	King driven slowly by charioteer : behind him walks an attendant in *Egyptian* costume, holding a bent sceptre . . . . . Æ 432 grs.
Id. (*Ibid.*, Fig. 16.)	Similar, but no attendant Æ 97·3 grs.
Id. (*Ibid.*, Fig. 17.)	King contending with lion Æ 13 grs.

CLASS IV. *With dates first to thirteenth year of Artaxerxes III* (?) (*Ochus*)=B. C. 359–338.

FIG. 354.

Galley with rowers, at sea: above, Phoenician dates ranging from 1 to 13 (Fig. 354).		King driven slowly by charioteer, behind him walks an attendant in *Asiatic* costume, carrying sceptre and flask. In field, letters עב, תע or עע	ℛ 398 grs.
Id. (B. V. Head, *Lyd. and Pers.*, Pl. III. 2.)		Similar, but no attendant	ℛ 94·8 grs.
Id.	(*Ibid.*, Fig. 3.)	Id.	ℛ 49 grs.
Id.	(*Ibid.*, Fig. 4.)	King contending with lion	ℛ 10·4 grs.
Id.	(*Ibid.*, Fig. 8.)	King in half-kneeling posture, as on the darics	Æ 6

CLASS V. *With the name of the Satrap Mazaeus*, B. C. 350 (?)–333.

Imitations of the above-described octadrachms of Class IV struck apparently in the district north of Phoenicia, and distinguished by the name of the Satrap Mazaeus, מזדי, in the Aramaic character on the reverse, and the dates 10 or 11 (?) of Ochus, B. C. 350 or 349 (?); 19, 20 and 21 of Ochus, B. C. 341–339; and 1 and 2 either of Arses, B. C. 338–7, or of Darius III, B. C. 336–335 (B. V. Head, *Coins of Lydia and Persia*, Pl. III. 5). See also J. P. Six (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, p. 144 sqq.).

Circ. B. C. 312–113.

In this period the coins struck at Sidon are all regal.

(i) 𝔄 Staters of Alexander's types.
(ii) ℛ Tetradrachms. (Müller, *Alex.*, Class III.)
(iii) ℛ Tetradrachms. (Müller, *Alex.*, Class IV.)
} B.C. 312–266 (?).
(iv) ℛ Tetradrachms of Ptolemy II (dated), B.C. 261–247.
(v) 𝔄 Octadrachms of Arsinoë Philadelphi (dated), B.C. 249, 248, 243.
(vi) ℛ Tetradrachms of Ptolemy III (dated), B.C. 245–242.
(vii) ℛ Tetradrachms of Alexander's types (Müller, Class V.) circ. B.C. 242–222 (?).
(viii) ℛ Tetradrachms of Ptolemy IV (undated), circ. B.C. 222–205.
(ix) Æ Antiochus IV and Demetrius I, B.C. (undated), 175–150.
(x) ℛ Tetradrachms of Seleucid kings, Alexander I to Antiochus IX, B.C. 151–113.

Circ. B. C. 111–A. D. 117.

SILVER. *Phoenician Standard.*

In B. C. 111 the autonomous era of Sidon commences, and a long series of dated silver and bronze coins of which the following are the chief varieties:—

FIG. 355.

Head of city turreted and veiled. (Fig. 355.)	ΣΙΔΩΝΙΩΝ, with addition on later specimens of ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ Eagle on rudder . . . Æ Tetradr. 220 grs. Æ Didr. 100 grs.

The bronze coins read ΣΙΔΩΝΙΩΝ, ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ ΘΕΑΣ (the goddess Sidon), ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ ΘΕΑΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, etc., or else they have the name of Sidon in the Phoenician character. *Types*—Head of Tyche; Heads of Zeus and Tyche jugate; Dionysos, etc., *rev.* Astarte standing on prow; Galley; Rudder; Aplustre; Europa with inflated veil riding on bull (cf. Lucian, *De Dea Syr.*, 6, καὶ τὸ νόμισμα, τῷ Σιδώνιοι χρέονται, τὴν Εὐρώπην ἐφεζομένην ἔχει τῷ ταύρῳ τῷ Διί); Cista mystica; Temple; Car with four small wheels containing an image of Astarte, etc.

Imperial—Augustus to Hadrian. *Inscr.*, ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ ΘΕΑΣ, ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ, ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ ΝΑΥΑΡΧΙΔΟΣ, etc. *Types*—Europa on bull; Zeus enthroned; Sacred car of Astarte, etc.

Imperial colonial—Elagabalus to Severus Alexander. *Inscr.*, COL. AVR. PIA METROP. SIDON, etc., also in addition, AETERNVM BENEFICIVM or CERT. SAC. PER. OECVME. ISELA. (='Certamina sacra periodica oecumenica Iselastica'). *Types*—Agonistic Table; Sacred car of Astarte; Corn measure; Astarte in temple; Roman legionary standards; Ship Argo with legend ΑΡΓΟΝΑΥΤ, etc.

Tripolis, a joint settlement, whence its name, from Sidon, Tyre, and Aradus, established before the time of Alexander the Great. It was situated on the coast between Aradus and Byblus. M. Six (*Num. Chron.*, 1884) suggests that the Sidonians may have struck at Tripolis the series of large octadrachms described under Sidon. The earliest coins which bear the name of Tripolis are autonomous bronze of the second and

first centuries B.C. *Inscr.*, ΤΡΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Dates reckoned from the Seleucid and Pompeian eras, B.C. 312 and B.C. 64. *Usual types*—Heads of the Dioskuri, *rev.* Nike standing on Prow. Tripolis was also for a short time one of the mints of Ptolemy V (B.C. 204–198, B.M. Cat., *Ptol.*, p. 72), and apparently of Antiochus IV of Syria, B.C. 165. Its chief coins are, however, autonomous tetradrachms of the second and first centuries B.C.

SILVER. *Phoenician Standard.*

Busts of the Dioskuri surmounted by stars.	ΤΡΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ City standing resting on short sceptre, and holding cornucopiae. The whole in wreath Æ 213 grs.

Imperial—Augustus to Severus Alexander. *Inscr.*, ΤΡΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ; ΤΡΙΠΟΛΙΤ. ΝΑΥΑΡ. or ΝΑΥΑΡΧ. ΝΕΩΚ. *Types*—Busts or figures of the Dioskuri; Astarte standing with one foot on prow; ΗΛΙΟC CЄΛΗΝΗ, Sun and Moon; ΔΙΟΣ ΑΓΙΟΥ, Two temples (*Rev. Num.*, 1861, Pl. V. 10). The Imperial money is all dated according to the Seleucid era, and ranges from B.C. 32 to A.D. 221.

Tyrus, a colony of Sidon, which rivalled the mother city in wealth and splendour. It appears to have begun to coin silver tetradrachms and small coins in the latter half of the fifth century B.C.

Phoenician Standard, circ. B.C. 450–332 *or later.*

Dolphin swimming above waves; beneath, murex. (Brandis, p. 513.)	Incuse square, within which Owl accompanied by crook and flail, Egyptian symbols of royalty . . . . . Æ Tetradr. 220 grs.

FIG. 356.

Melkarth holding bow and riding over the waves upon a sea-horse; beneath waves, a dolphin.	Owl with crook and flail; Phoenician letters sometimes in the field. (Fig. 356.) . . . Æ Tetradr. 210 grs.
Dolphin and murex, or seahorse and dolphin.	Owl with crook and flail . . Æ Obol.

Attic Standard, circ. B.C. 312–275 *and later.*

The last-mentioned series was probably continued for a time after the capture of Tyre by Alexander, the weight of these latest specimens being reduced to that of the Attic didrachm. They bear Phoenician dates reckoned from the Seleucid era, B.C. 312, viz. years 2, 3, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 37. In year 38 (B.C. 275–4) the era of Tyre commences, but the Attic didrachms of the Melkarth and Owl type do not immediately cease, for specimens occur with the dates 2 and 3 of what seems to be the Tyrian era, preceded by the initial letter of the name of Tyre (𐤑). (See Six, *Num. Chron.*, 1886.)

Circ. B.C. 274–126.

The first era of Tyre began in B.C. 275–4, and from this time until B.C. 126 the following regal coins were issued from the Tyrian mint:—

(i) B.C. 266–247. Coins of Ptolemy II, with the years of his reign (20–39).

(ii) B.C. 247–228. Coins of Ptolemy III, with years of his reign (2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 20).

(iii) B.C. 228–205. Coins of Ptolemy III and IV, with dates 48, 50 and 56 of the era of Tyre.

(iv) B.C. 205–159. Coins of the Ptolemaic types, without monogram of Tyre, but with dates according to the Tyrian era, ranging from 71–90, and from 100–117. (See Six, *Num. Chron.*, 1886.)

(v) B.C. 159–126. Bronze coins with Seleucid dates of Demetrius I and silver of Alexander Bala, Demetrius II, Antiochus VII, and Demetrius II restored.

In addition to these consecutive series of dated coins there are also tetradrachms and bronze of Alexander's types (Müller, *Cl.* V. No. 1423), probably struck about B.C. 238, and here and there a coin with the Tyrian monogram under Antiochus III and IV.

Phoenician Standard, circ. B.C. 126–A.D. 57.

The second era of the autonomy of Tyre began B.C. 126, and from this time down to the reign of Vespasian we possess a plentiful series of Tyrian tetradrachms and didrachms and a single specimen of the gold dekadrachm now in the Berlin Museum.

FIG. 357.

Head of the city turreted and veiled. (*Zeit. f. N.*, vi. 4.)
Head of Herakles, laureate. (Fig. 357.)

ΤΥΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ Double cornucopiae. Year 23 Æ Dekadr.
ΤΥΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ Eagle on rudder. In field, dates and symbol, a club . . . Æ 220 grs.
Æ 110 grs.

In part contemporary with this series of silver are dated autonomous bronze coins extending down to the reign of Sept. Severus. *Types*—Astarte standing in galley; Club ending in monogram composed of the letters ΤΥ; Palm-tree, etc. *Inscr.*, ΤΥΡ in monogram, often with addition of ΙΕΡ. ΑCΥ. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC. *Imperial colonial*—Sept. Severus to Gallienus, with legend COL. SEP. TYRVS METROP; SEP. TYRO. METROP. COL. PENIC (*sic*); COL. TYRO. METRO; or TYRIORVM, etc. Among the types are some of more than ordinary interest, such as ΔΙΔΩ, figure of Dido superintending the building of Carthage; ΑΜΒΡΟCΙΕ ΠΕΤΡΕ, the Ambrosial rocks (Eckhel, iii. 389); ΩΚΕΑΝ.; Okeanos recumbent with crab-shell head-dress; ΕΥΡΩΠΗ, Europa gathering flowers while the Bull approaches her out of the sea (Kenner, *Stift. St. Florian*, 175); ΚΑΔ[ΜΟC], Kadmos presenting the Greeks with the alphabet (?); Kadmos hurling stone at serpent; ΘΗΒΕ (?), Kadmos founding Thebes; Herakles; Astarte; Temple, etc.

The murex shell is an almost constant symbol in the field.

Games—ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΦΟΙΝΙΚΗC, ΑΚΤΙΑ ΚΑΙCΑΡΙΑ, ΑΚΤ[ΙΑ] ΚΟΜ[ΟΔΕΙΑ]?, ΗΡΑΚΛΙΑ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ, ΑCΚΛΗΠΕΙΑ, etc.

Uncertain Satraps of Syria or Phoenicia.

It is probably to some district either of Syria or northern Phoenicia that a series of uncertain Satrapal coins should be attributed which may be thus described:—

Circ. B. C. 350–330.

The King of Persia as an archer, kneeling r. and drawing bow. Various symbols in the field and sometimes Aramaic letters. (B. V. Head, *Lydia and Persia*, Pl. III. 14.)
Similar. (*Ibid.*, Fig. 16).

Horseman wearing the low tiara of the Satraps, galloping r. armed with spear . . . . Æ Stater 232 grs.

Similar . . . . . Æ ·5

XI. GALILAEA.

Ace-Ptolemaïs. Although this city is included in Galilee by Eckhel, it was strictly speaking a Phoenician port, and never belonged to the Jewish kings. It received the name of Ptolemaïs from Ptolemy Philadelphus, but down to B. C. 266 the name Ace alone occurs on the coins.

Its earliest coins are gold staters and silver tetradrachms of Alexander's types (Müller, Nos. 1426–63), with the name of the town עך in Phoenician characters in the field, and dates reckoned from the Seleucid era, B. C. 312, ranging from year 5 (=308) to year 46 (=267). Next follow coins of Ptolemy II, at first without dates, but with the mint-mark of Ptolemaïs in the field, and from B. C. 261 to 248 dated, and with the title ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ in place of ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. A few coins with the monogram of Ptolemaïs also occur under Ptolemy IV. The coins of the Seleucids, struck at Ptolemaïs, are of Antiochus IV, reading ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΔΙ, of Antiochus V, Demetrius I, and Alexander Bala (B. C. 175–144), and of Cleopatra and Antiochus VIII (B. C. 125–123).

After an interval of somewhat less than a century the autonomous bronze coinage begins, dating from the Caesarian era, reckoned from B. C. 47. *Inscr.*, ΑΚΗ. ΙΕΡ. ΚΑΙ ΑΣ. *Type*—Palm-tree; or ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΕΩΝ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, variously abbreviated. The prevailing type is *obv.* Head of Zeus, *rev.* Tyche standing on rudder, on the tiller of which she rests her hand, in which she holds an aplustre.

Imperial—Claudius to Salonina, usually Colonial with Latin inscription, COL. PTOL.; COL. CLAVD. PTOL.; COL. CLAVD. NERONIA PTOLEMAIS, etc. *Types*—Tyche seated on rock with river Belus at her feet; with others of no special interest. A coin of Claudius bears the remarkable inscr., [..... ΠΤΟ]ΛΕΜΑΙΔΙ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙ (*Berl. Blätt.*, v. 25).

Diocaesareia-Sepphoris, about five miles north of Nazareth. *Imperial* of Trajan, with the remarkable inscr., ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΕΔΩΚΕΝ, *rev.* ΣΕΠΦΩΡΗΝΩΝ, Palm-tree; and of Antoninus Pius to Elagabalus, *Inscr.*, ΔΙΟΚΑΙCΑΡΕΙΑC. *Types*—Temples of Zeus; Pallas and other divinities. On some specimens is the following enigmatical inscription, ΔΙΟΚ. ΙΕΡ. ΑCΥΛ. ΑΥΤ. Π. Φ. C. ΙΕΡ. Β. C. Κ. Δ. Ρ., which has been conjecturally restored by De Saulcy (*Terre Sainte*, p. 329), ΔΙΟ[ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΙΑC] ΙΕΡ[ΑC] ΑCΥΛ[ΟΥ] ΑΥΤ[ΟΝΟΜΟΥ] Π[ΟΛΕΩC] Φ[ΙΛΗC] C[ΥΜΜΑΧΟΥ] ΙΕΡ[ΑC] Β[ΟΥΛΗC] C[ΥΓΚΛΗΤΟΥ] Κ[ΑΙ] Δ[ΗΜΟΥ] Ρ[ΩΜΑΙΩΝ]. A coin of M. Aurelius (Caesar), engraved in the *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1885, Pl. IV. 9, reads ΔΙΟΚΑΙCΑΡΕΩΝ ΟΛΒΟC; on the reverse is Zeus contending with a giant. This coin belongs, however, to Diocaesareia in Cilicia.

Tiberias, founded by Herod Antipas, on the shores of the Lake of Gennesareth. Bronze of Herod Antipas. *Inscr.*, ΗΡΩΔΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ, etc., *rev.* ΤΙΒΕΡΙΑC, with dates of his reign corresponding to A. D. 29–34; also of Herod Agrippa I under Claudius. *Inscr.*, ΕΠΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΕ. ΑΓΡΙΠ. ΤΙΒΕΡΙΕΩΝ. *Imperial*—Claudius to Hadrian. *Inscr.*, ΤΙΒΕΡΙΕΩΝ or ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟ ΤΙΒΕΡΙΕΩΝ. Era begins A. D. 20 (De Saulcy, *Terre Sainte*, p. 334).

XII. SAMARIA.

Caesareia, a splendid city and seaport founded by Herod the Great. The town was called Καισάρεια, and its port Σεβαστὸς λιμήν. Regal bronze of Agrippa I (Madden, *Coins of the Jews*, 133), and autonomous bronze. *Type*—Anchor. *Imperial*—Augustus to Nero, with *inscr.*, ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΩΝ or ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΑ Η ΠΡΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩ ΛΙΜΕΝΙ. *Imperial colonial*—Vespasian to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, COLONIA PRIMA FLAVIA AVGVSTA FELIX CAESARENSIS, or CAESAREA METROPOLIS PROVINCIAE SYRIAE PALAESTINAE, variously abbreviated. *Types* numerous, but of no special interest. Among them, the Head of Serapis; Dionysos riding on lion; Astarte in temple, etc. (De Saulcy, *Terre Sainte*, p. 112 sq.)

Diospolis-Lydda, near Joppa. *Imperial*—Severus to Caracalla. *Inscr.*, Λ. CEΠ. CEOY. ΔΙΟCΠΟΛΙC (Lucia Septimia Severiana). *Types*—Heads of Serapis and Demeter; Astarte in temple, etc.

Joppa, the port of Jerusalem, the scene of the myth of Andromeda. It was one of the mints of the tetradrachms of Alexander's types (Müller, Class IV., Nos. 1468–1469), and Ptolemies II and III also struck money there, distinguished by the letters ΙΟΠ; *symbol*, sometimes, harpa of Perseus. Its later coins are autonomous bronze reading ΙΟΠΗ, Poseidon seated on rock. *Imperial* of Elagabalus. *Inscr.*, ΦΛΑ. ΙΟΠΠΗC (De Saulcy, *Terre Sainte*, p. 177).

Neapolis, situate nearly in the centre of Samaria between two hills, Ebal and Gerizim. *Imperial*—Titus to Maximinus. *Inscr.*, ΦΛΑΟΥΙ. ΝΕΑΠΟΛ. ΣΑΜΑΡΕ or ΦΛ. ΝΕΑC ΠΟΛΕΩC CYPIAC ΠΑΛΑΙCTINHC Era dates from A.D. 72. *Imperial colonial*—Philip I to Volusian. *Inscr.* COL. NEAPOLI.; COL. IVL. NEAPOL.; or COL. SERGIA. NEAPOL.; COL NEAPOLI NEOCORO, etc., and on the late issues ΦΛ. ΝΕΑCΠΟΛΕΩC ΕΠΙCΗΜΟΥ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΥ. There are two principal types—(*α*) a representation of Mount Gerizim with two summits, on one of which is the temple of Zeus approached by a flight of steps (cf. Damascius, *ap.* Phot. *Bibl.*, 1055), and on the other a small edifice or altar of somewhat uncertain form; (*β*) Simulacrum of a goddess resembling the Ephesian Artemis standing between two humped bulls; she usually holds in one hand a whip, and in the other ears of corn. Among the other types are Serapis, Asklepios, Apollo, etc.

Nysa Scythopolis, on the northern frontier of Samaria, close to the Jordan. *Imperial*—Nero to Gordian. *Inscr.*, NYCAIEWN, NYCAIEWN TWN ΚΑΙ CΚΥΘΟΠΟΛΕΙΤWN, or NYC. CΚΥΘΟΠΟΛΕΙΤWN ΙΕΡΑC. Era uncertain (perhaps B.C. 48). *Type*—Nysa nursing infant Dionysos with others of less interest.

Sebaste, the ancient Samaria, fortified by Herod, and renamed by him Sebaste. (Τὴν Σαμάρειαν ἐπενόησεν ἐπιτείχισμα, καλέσας μὲν αὐτὴν Σεβαστήν, Joseph., *Ant. Jud.*, xv. 8, 5.) *Imperial times*—Nero to Severus Alexander.

Inscr., CЄBACTHNΩN, CЄBACTHNϢN CYPIAC, etc., and *colonial* after Sept. Severus. *Inscr.*, COL. L. SEP. SEBASTE, Colonia Lucia Septimia Sebaste. Era dates probably from B.C. 25. *Types*—Rape of Persephone, etc. (De Saulcy, *Terre Sainte*, p. 275.)

XIII. JUDAEA.

Aelia Capitolina, the ancient Jerusalem, rebuilt by Hadrian, A.D. 136, after the suppression of the second revolt of the Jews under Simon Barcochab. The new temple of Jupiter Capitolinus occupied the site of that of Jehovah. *Imperial colonial*—Hadrian to Valerian. *Inscr.*, COL. AEL. CAP., with addition, after the reign of Commodus, of the title COMM[odiana]. The most interesting types are Astarte, or perhaps the Tyche of the city, standing in her temple, and Zeus enthroned in temple (Madden, *Coins of the Jews*, p. 247). For coins struck at Jerusalem before its destruction see p. 681.

Anthedon or **Agrippias,** a coast-town, the name of which was changed by Augustus to Agrippias, but the old name Anthedon was subsequently restored. The coins with the head of Livia, *rev.* Prow, formerly attributed to this place under the name of Agrippia, are now assigned to Agrippia Caesareia in Bosporus or to Phanagoria (see p. 422). *Imperial*—Elagabalus to Severus Alexander. *Inscr.*, ANΘHΔONOC. Era begins A.D. 71. *Types*—Astarte in temple; Winged Genius wearing short chiton, raising one hand, and holding a wheel over an altar with the other.

Ascalon. This ancient seaport would appear to have been one of the places of mintage of gold staters and tetradrachms of Alexander the Great (Müller, Cl. III. and IV., Nos. 1472–1484). Subsequently it struck Seleucid regal coins from Antiochus V to Antiochus IX, circ. B.C. 164–104, when the era of its autonomy commences. Next in order of date

Fig. 358.

follow some tetradrachms bearing the portraits of Ptolemy Auletes, dated B.C. 64, Cleopatra B.C. 50 (Fig. 358), and Ptolemy Dionysos B.C. 49; *rev.* ΑΣΚΑΛΩΝΙΤΩΝ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, Eagle on fulmen (B.M. *Guide*, Pl. LXII. 18, 19), and small autonomous silver coins with head of Astarte and on the reverse a dove. *Imperial*—Augustus to Severus Alexander, with or without the head of the Emperor, consisting in the main of bronze, but silver pieces are known of Claudius and Messalina. *Type*—

Zeus Nikephoros enthroned. The usual types of the bronze coins are—Head of Tyche, *rev.* Galley; the goddess Derceto, or perhaps the Tyche of the city, standing holding aplustre and trident, with a dove beside her; Warlike divinity standing facing, brandishing sword above his head, and holding round shield or branch in his left; Divinity of Egyptian aspect, and with head-dress of Osiris, standing on the backs of three lions, and carrying flail (*Num. Zeit.*, 1884, p. 293). For other types and varieties see De Saulcy, *Terre Sainte*, p. 178 sqq. The Imperial coins of Ascalon are dated from the era of its autonomy, B. C. 104. A coin of Augustus has also a second date which is reckoned from B. C. 58.

Azotus(?), (Ashdod). To this city G. Hoffmann (*Zeit. f. Num.*, ix. 96) would attribute two bronze coins, which he thinks were struck in the name of a ruler called Hirom, but see above (p. 635), where they are with greater probability assigned to Anisades of Armenia.

The Imperial coins erroneously attributed to Azotus have been restored by De Saulcy (*Terre Sainte*, p. 283) to Laodiceia.

Eleutheropolis, about twenty miles south-west of Jerusalem. *Imperial*—Severus to Elagabalus. *Inscr.*, Λ. CEΠ. CEOYH. ЄΛЄΥΘЄ (Lucia Septimia Severiana Eleutheropolis). Era begins between A. D. 202 and 208. *Type*—Divinity resembling the Ephesian Artemis (cf. Coins of Neapolis Samariae).

Gaza, an ancient city about twenty miles south of Ascalon, which Herodotus (iii. 5) mentions as scarcely inferior in size to Sardes, the capital of Lydia. Its coinage in the fifth and fourth centuries B. C. has been identified by M. Six (*Num. Chron.*, 1877, p. 221), and consists of drachms and smaller coins of Attic weight and of various types, of which the following are the most usual :—

SILVER. *Attic Standard.*

Janiform diademed male and female heads, or head of Pallas as on coins of Athens, sometimes closely imitated from Athenian coins, even with letters AΘE.	עזה in Phoenician characters, Owl in incuse square, sometimes before the fortified wall of a city . . Æ Dr.

After its capture by Alexander regal coins were struck there with the monogram ΓA, both under Ptolemy II and III, and under Demetrius I of Syria.

The autonomous bronze money of Gaza dates from an era commencing B.C. 61. *Inscr.*, ΓA, ΓAZA, ΔHMOY ΓAZAIΩN, ΔHMOY TΩN ЄN ΓAZH, ΓAZAITΩN, ΓAZЄATΩN, etc., with addition sometimes of honorific titles, IЄP. ACY. *Imperial*—Augustus to Gordian, dated after Hadrian's time, according to a new era commencing in A.D. 129. *Inscr.*, ΓAZAIΩN, ΓAZA, etc., usually with the addition of the Phoenician letter מ, perhaps the initial of the divinity MAPNA, whose name, as well as those of MЄINω and ЄIω, is met with on coins of this city. The temple of Marna at Gaza called the Marneion was identified with that of the Cretan Zeus, (De Saulcy, *Terre Sainte*, 210) and Meino and Eio are clearly Minos and Io.

There is reason to suppose that these divinities were originally introduced into Crete and Greece from Phoenicia. Among the types of the coins of Gaza we may mention a temple containing statues of Artemis and Apollo; Turreted bust of Tyche, or her entire figure, standing, with a bull at her feet; Tyche and Io joining hands, etc. (see also *Num. Chron.*, 1862, 120).

Nicopolis-Emmaus, at the entrance of the plain some miles north-west of Jerusalem, received the name of Nicopolis A.D. 70 or 71, from which its era dates, after the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus. *Imperial* of Elagabalus. *Inscr.*, ΝΕΙΚΟΠΟΛΙC.

Raphia, on the sea-coast between Gaza and Rhinocolura, an ancient city restored by Gabinius B.C. 58, the year from which its era dates. *Imperial*—M. Aurelius and Commodus to Philip Junior. *Inscr.*, ΡΑΦΙΑ. *Types*—Artemis standing; Female figure seated between two small figures, on the head of one of whom she places her hand.

KINGS, PRINCES, AND ROMAN PROCURATORS OF JUDAEA.

The history of the coins of the Jews has been of late years so thoroughly investigated by Madden (*Coins of the Jews*, 1881), and Merzbacher (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1878), not to mention older works, such as those of De Saulcy and Cavedoni, that the barest outline will suffice in the present work.

(*a*) *Asmonaean Family.*

Simon Maccabaeus, B.C. 143–135. The earliest native Jewish money consists of the silver shekels and half shekels of Simon Maccabaeus, struck on the Phoenician standard, and weighing respectively 220 and 110 grs.

Fig. 359.

שקל ישראל (*Shekel Israel*), a cup or chalice, above which א, ב, ג, ד or ה (numerals 1 to 5), referring to the official years of Simon's rule corresponding to B.C. 141–137. On the coins of years 2–5 the numeral is preceded by ש (for *Shenath*, year).

ירושלם קדשה (*Jerushalem Kedoshah*), or ירושלים הקדושה (*Jerushalaim ha-kedoshah*), 'Jerusalem the Holy,' Branch with three buds (Aaron's rod ?). (Fig. 359.) . . . . . .

Æ Shekel 220 grs.

The half shekels are similar, but read חצי השקל, *Chatzi ha-shekel* (half shekel).

The epithet 'Holy' on these coins may be compared with the ordinary Greek coin-legend ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ on the contemporary money of many Syrian cities.

There are also bronze coins of the fourth year of Simon, bearing the legends שנת ארבע חצי (*Shenath arba Chatzi*), שנת ארבע רביע (*Shenath arba Rebia*), or שנת ארבע (*Shenath arba*); *rev.* לגאלת ציון (*Ligullath Zion*). 'In the fourth year, one half or one quarter—The Redemption of Zion' (Madden, p. 71).

John Hyrcanus I, B. C. 135–106. Small bronze coins only, usually with *inscr.*, יהוחנן הכהן הגדל וחבר היהודים (*Jehochanan Hakkohen Haggadol Vecheber Hajehudim*), Johanan the High Priest, and the Senate of the Jews, *rev.* Double cornucopiae and poppy-head. (For varieties see Madden, p. 76.)

Judas Aristobulus, B. C. 106–105. Small bronze, with *inscr.*, יהודה כהן גלול וחבר היהודים, *Jehudah Kohen Galul* (for *Gadol*?) *Vecheber Hajehudim*, Judas the High Priest and the Senate of the Jews, *rev.* Double cornucopiae and poppy (Madden, p. 82).

Alexander Jannaeus, B. C. 105–78. Small bronze of three classes (α and β) Regal, with Hebrew and Greek *inscr.*, יהונתן המלך (*Jehonathan Hammelek*), 'The King Jehonathan,' *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. *Types*—Flower and Anchor, or Star and Anchor. (γ) Pontifical coins resembling those of his predecessor, but reading יהונתן הכהן הגדל וחבר היהדים, *Jonathan* or *Jehonathan Hakkohen Haggadol Vecheber Hajehudim.*

Alexandra, B. C. 78–69, widow of Alexander Jannaeus. Small bronze with Star and anchor. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ.

John Hyrcanus II, B. C. 69, 63–57 and 47–40. Small bronze, with Star and anchor, and bilingual *inscr.* (Madden, p. 93). Also bronze, *obv.* Flower, *rev.* Palm (*Ib.*, p. 96). *Inscr.*, יהוחנן הכהן הגדל החבר היהד (*Jehochanan Hakkohen Haggadol Hacheber Hajehud*[*im*]).

Alexander II (?), B. C. 65–49. To this prince M. Reichardt would attribute small bronze coins of the Star and anchor type, reading ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ and . . . . (?) עלצדרעש נ (*Alexadras Gadol*?), (Madden, p. 97.)

Antigonus (Mattathias), B. C. 40–37. Bronze; *obv.* Flower, *rev.* Palm. *Inscr.*, מתתיה הכהן הגדל החבר היהד (*Mattathiah Hakkohen Haggadol Hacheber Hajehudim*), and bilingual coins with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ, and similar Hebrew legend equivalent to 'Mattathias the High Priest

and the Senate of the Jews.' *Types*—Wreath and double or single cornucopiae.

(β) *Idumaean Princes.*

Herod the Great, B.C. 37–4. Bronze. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΗΡΩΔΟΥ. *Types*—Helmet, *rev.* Tripod or shield; Caduceus, *rev.* Pomegranate; Aplustre, *rev.* Palm; Tripod, *rev.* Wreath; Anchor, *rev.* Two cornuacopiae, etc. (Madden, p. 105 sqq.)

Herod Archelaus, B.C. 4–A.D. 6. Bronze. *Inscr.*, ΗΡΩΔΟΥ ΕΘΝΑΡΧΟΥ, often abbreviated. *Types*—Anchor, *rev.* Wreath; Prow, *rev.* Wreath; Double cornucopiae, *rev.* Galley; Grapes, *rev.* Helmet, etc. (Madden, p. 114 sqq.)

Herod Antipas, B.C. 4–A.D. 40. Bronze. *Inscr.*, ΗΡΩΔΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ, Palm-branch, *rev.* ΤΙΒΕΡΙΑC, Wreath; or ΗΡΩΔΗC ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΗC, Palm-branch, with name of Emperor Caius (Caligula) on *reverse* in a wreath. These coins were struck at the city of Tiberias, built by Antipas, and named after the Emperor Tiberius (Madden, p. 121).

Herod Philip II, B.C. 4–A.D. 33. *Imperial*—Æ Augustus and Tiberius, *rev.* ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ. *Type*—Temple (Madden, p. 125).

Herod Agrippa I, A.D. 37–44. Bronze, without or with heads of Emperors, Caius and Claudius. *Inscr.*, ΒΑCΙΛΕωC ΑΓΡΙΠΑ (*sic*), Umbrella, *rev.* Ears of corn; ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC ΜΕΓΑC ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑC ΦΙΛΟΚΑΙCΑΡ, Head of Agrippa, *rev.* ΚΑΙCΑΡΙΑ Η ΠΡΟC [CΕΒΑCΤΩ] ΛΙΜΕΝΙ, Tyche standing, struck at Caesareia.

On some specimens the alliance of Agrippa with Claudius, when all Herod's kingdom was given to him, seems to be commemorated by the following inscription, which is, however, only partly legible—ΔΗΜ . . ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ Κ. CΥΜ. ΧΙ. ΑΥ. ΒΑC. ΑΓΡΙΠΑ . . . ΚΛΗΤΟΝ—and of which no entirely satisfactory reading has been yet suggested (see Madden, p. 137).

Agrippa I and **II.** Bronze; *obv.* Head of Agrippa I, *rev.* [ΒΑΣΙ]ΛΕΥC ΑΓΡ . . . . ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑ ΥΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩC, Agrippa II on horseback.

Herod, brother of Agrippa I, was king of Chalcis A.D. 41–48. Æ *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛ. ΗΡΩΔΗC ΦΙΛΟΚΛΑΥΔΙΟC (Imhoof, *Porträtköpfe*, Pl. VI. 20), *rev.* Name of Claudius.

Agrippa II, A.D. 48–100. Small bronze coin struck at Agrippias. *Inscr.*, [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑ ΑΓΡΙΠΠ[ΕΩΝ], Head of Agrippa II L. E. (year 5), *rev.* [ΒΑΣ ΑΓΡΙΠ]ΠΑ ΦΙΛΟΚΑΙΣΑ[ΡΟΣ](?), Two cornuacopiae crossed (*Z. f. N.*, xiii. Pl. IV. 17). Also bronze, without or with heads of

Emperors, Nero, Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian. *Inscr.*, ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC ΑΓΡΙΠΠΟΥ, etc., and various types, among which is Tyche holding cornucopiae and ears of corn; Nike holding wreath and palm, or inscribing shield, etc.

Aristobulus, son of Herod king of Chalcis and great-grandson of Herod the Great, was king of Chalcis and parts of Armenia, A.D. 70–92(?). Æ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΒΟΥΛΟΥ, with the name of Vespasian on reverse (*Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 145).

Aristobulus and **Salome,** A.D. 70–92(?). Æ ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC ΑΡΙCΤΟΒΟΥΛΟΥ. *rev.* ΒΑCΙΛΙCCΗC CΑΛΩΜΗC, with portraits. Imhoof (*Porträtköpfe*, Pl. VI. 21 and 22).

(γ) *Roman Procurators of Judaea*, A.D. 6–66.

On the occasion of the banishment of Herod Archelaus, A.D. 6, Judaea was added to the province of Syria, and the government administered by a Procurator subordinate to the Praefect of Syria. Of these Procurators (A.D. 6–66) there is a numerous class of small bronze coins resembling in style and fabric the contemporary small money of the Idumaean Princes, and dated according to the regnal years of the emperors. Augustus (years 33, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, under the Procurators Coponius, Ambivius, and Rufus); Tiberius (1 (?), 2–5, 11, 16–18, Procurators Valerius Gratus and Pontius Pilate, year 18 is that of the Crucifixion); Claudius (13, 14, Procurator Felix); and Nero (year 5, Procurator Felix). These coins bear, as a rule, the representation of a plant, the name of the reigning emperor, and the year of his reign in Greek characters (Madden, *Coins of the Jews*, pp. 173 sqq.).

(δ) *Coins of the First Revolt of the Jews*, A.D. 66–70.

Silver and bronze bearing the names of Eleazar, Simon, and Eleazar and Simon together, viz. אלעזר הכוהן, Eleazar Hakkohen; שמעון, Simeon; שמעון נשיא ישראל, Simeon Nasi Israel; and שמעון אלעזר הכוהן, Simeon, Eleazar, Hakkohen. *Types*—Vase or Palm-tree, *rev.* Grapes or vine-leaf; and Palm, *rev.* Lyre; and large silver shekels of the Phoenician standard with the name Jerusalem, *rev.* '*First year of the Redemption of Israel*,' שנת אחת לגאלת ישראל; *obv.* Temple, *rev.* Ethrog and Lulab. Also large bronze of Simon Nasi, *rev.* Vase; and bronze of the second and third years of the revolt. *Type*—Vase, *rev.* Vine-leaf.

(ε) *Coins struck in Palestine commemorating the Capture of Jerusalem*, A.D. 70.

After the successful termination of the Jewish war Vespasian and Titus caused coins to be struck in Judaea with the legend ΙΟΥΔΑΙΑC ΕΑΛΩΚΥΙΑC, and in Rome with the Latin legend IVDAEA CAPTA, IVDAEA DEVICTA, etc. Full descriptions are given in Madden (p. 207 sqq.).

(ζ) *Coins of the Second Revolt of the Jews under Simon Barcochab*, A. D. 132–135.

Fig. 360.

Silver of the Phoenician standard and bronze bearing in the old Hebrew character the name of Simon on the obverse שמעון, and לחרות ירושלם, *Lacheruth Jerushalem* (the Deliverance of Jerusalem), or, לחרות ישראל, *Lacheruth Israel* (the Deliverance of Israel) on the reverse. *Types*—Vase, Lyre, Grapes, Vine-leaf, Palm-tree, Palm-branch, Two Trumpets, Temple (Fig. 360), Ethrog and Lulab, etc.

The series of the coins of Jerusalem closes with those of the Roman colony, Aelia Capitolina described above (p. 679).

ARABIA.

The coinage of Arabia begins with the issues of the Nabathaean kings. These, about the time of Hadrian, are superseded by the Imperial coins of the principal towns of Arabia Petraea. The coinage of Arabia Felix forms a separate and distinct class.

I. KINGS OF NABATHAEA.

Very little is known concerning the kings of this district of Arabia; but see *Rev. Num.*, 1858, p. 292; 1868, p. 153; *Num. Zeit.*, iii. 445; *Annuaire de Num.*, 1873, 1; and 1881, p. 462. The following list of the kings of whom coins are known is from De Saulcy (*Ann. de Num.*, 1881, p. 31 sq.), whose paper contains a *résumé* of the present state of our knowledge of the coinage of this region.

Malchus I, circ. B. C. 145. Æ Didr. of the Ptolemaic standard, wt. 100·5 grs. Head of King with hair in ringlets, *rev.* Ptolemaic Eagle and Nabathaean *inscr.*, *Malku king, king of Nabatu.*

John Hyrcanus, circ. B. C. 134, Prince of the Jews, appears to have struck a few bronze coins in the cities which he had taken from the Nabathaeans (*Ann. de Num.*, 1873, 30).

Obodas I, circ. B. C. 97–85. Æ Didr. of the Ptolemaic standard, wt. 104 grs. Head of King with hair in ringlets, *rev.* Ptolemaic Eagle and Nabathaean *inscr.*, *Obodath king, king of Nabatu* (*Num. Zeit.*, 1873, 1).

Aretas III (*Philhellen*), circ. B. C. 85–62. Æ (in Damascus) with Greek *inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΕΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ. Head of King, *rev.* Nike. City seated on rock with River-god at her feet, etc., and Æ wt. 74–63 grs., with Nabathaean *inscr.*, *Haretath melek Nabatu*. Heads of King Aretas and Queen (De Saulcy, *op. cit.*, p. 13).

Obodas II, circ. B. C. 30(?)–7. Æ wt. 70 grs., with Nabathaean *inscr.*, *Obodath melek Nabatu*, and busts of King and Queen, also Æ (De Saulcy, *op. cit.*, p. 19).

Aretas IV (Philodemos), circ. B. C. 7–A. D. 39. Æ with Nabathaean *inscr.*, and Æ and Æ, with heads of Philodemos and Hulda, his first wife, or Seqaïlat his second; also Æ of Philodemos with his children Malchus III and Seqilath.

Malchus III, circ. A. D. 67. Æ and Æ, with Nabathaean *inscr.*, with his head on the obverse, and that of his sister Seqilath on the reverse.

Zabel. Date uncertain. Æ and Æ; Heads of Zabel and Queen Seqilath, *rev.* Double cornucopiae, and Æ of Zabel and Gemilath, with Nabathaean inscriptions.

II. CITIES OF ARABIA PETRAEA.

Adraa, about thirty miles north-west of Bostra. *Imperial*—M. Aurelius to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΑΔΡΑΗΝΩΝ or ΑΔΡΑΗΝΩΝ ΤΥΧΗ. *Types*—Astarte in temple; Agonistic table with urn, referring to games called ΔΟΥCΑΡΙΑ, in honour of Dusaris the Arabian Bacchus; Herakles seated on rock, etc. According to De Saulcy (*T. S.*, p. 374) the era of Adraa dated from B. C. 83.

Bostra, the capital of Roman Arabia, was situate in a fertile oasis about seventy miles south of Damascus. *Imperial*—Hadrian to Elagabalus. *Inscr.*, ΑΡΑΒΙΑ on coin of Hadrian, and subsequently ΤΥΧΗ ΝΕΑC ΤΡΑΙΑΝΗC ΒΟCΤΡΑC, or ΒΟCΤΡΩΝ, ΒΟCΤΡΗΝΩΝ, etc. Era commences A. D. 105–4 (Waddington, *Mélanges*, 1867, p. 158, and *Rev. Arch.*, 1865, i. 263). *Colonial*—Sev. Alexander to Treb. Gallus. *Inscr.*, COLONIA BOSTRA, COL. METROPOLIS BOSTRA or BOSTRENORVM. *Types*—Tyche of the city; Agonistic table referring to *games*, ΔΟΥCΑΡΙΑ, ΑΚΤΙΑ ΔΟΥCΑΡΙΑ or ACTIA DVSARIA. *Types*—Camel or Arab on Camel; Temples of various divinities, etc.

Eboda (Ptol. v. 17, 4), south of Gaza and south-west of the Dead Sea, now called *Abdeh*. *Imperial* of Nero. *Inscr.*, ΕΒΩΔΗΣ. *Type*—Nike Apteros (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 450).

Esbus, (Heshbon), some twenty miles north-east of the Dead Sea. *Imperial* of Elagabalus only. *Inscr.* ЄСΒΟΥС or ΑΥΡ. ЄСΒΟΥС. *Types*—Astarte; Mên (De Saulcy, *T. S.*, p. 393).

Moca. The coins attributed to this city are wrongly read (Muret, *Mélanges de Numismatique*, ii. 7).

Petra, the metropolis of the Nabathaeans, adopted the surname Adriana in consequence of favours conferred upon it by Hadrian. *Imperial*—Hadrian to Elagabalus. *Inscr.*, ΠЄΤΡΑ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙС, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΗ ΠЄΤΡΑ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙС, etc. *Types*—Tyche of city seated on rock; Figure sacrificing, etc. Era commences A. D. 105–4.

Philippopolis, founded by the Emperor Philip, a native of Bostra, from which place it was distant about twelve miles. It was constituted by him a Roman colony. *Imperial colonial* of Philip, Otacilia, and Philip Jun., and posthumous coins of Marinus, Philip's father, reading ΘЄΩ ΜΑΡΙΝΩ. *Inscr.*, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΚΟΛΩΝΙΑС. S. C. *Types*—Roma seated or standing, etc.

Rabbath-Moba (De Saulcy, *T. S.*, p. 354). *Imperial*—Antoninus Pius to Gordian. *Inscr.*, ΡΑΒΒΑΘΜΩΒΑ, ΡΑΒΒΑΘΜΩΒΗΝΩΝ, etc., usually of very barbarous work and blundered. Era dates from A. D. 90 or 91. *Types*—Ares, Astarte, Poseidon, etc. That of Ares confirms the statements of Stephanus and Eusebius that the later name of this city was Areopolis.

III. ARABIA FELIX.

The coins of South Arabia (Yemen) have only been identified within the last few years. See Mordtmann, *Num. Zeit.*, xii. 28; B. V. Head, *Num. Chron.*, 1878, 273, and 1880, 303; Schlumberger, *Trésor de San'â*, 1880; Prideaux, *Journ. As. Soc. Bengal*, 1881, p. 95; and Erman, *Zeit. f. Num.*, ix. 296.

The Sabaei and Homeritae (Himyarites) were from very early times down to the sixth century A. D. a powerful and prosperous people, governed by their own kings, and dwelling in the most fertile district of Arabia, which faces the Indian Ocean, and extends as far as the Persian Gulf. The highest point of their wealth and power was attained by the Himyarite dynasty, which ruled the land between the fourth century B. C. and circ. A. D. 120. Their earliest coins belong to the fourth and third centuries B. C., and consist of imitations of the older Athenian silver money, which probably found its way across the desert by the caravan

route from the prosperous seaport of Gaza, where, as we have already seen, the money of Athens was also imitated. Most of these coins which come to us from Southern Arabia bear, in addition to the Athenian types, Himyarite letters or inscriptions. In the second century B. C. the Athenian types appear to have been temporarily superseded by those of Alexander the Great, then predominant in all the markets of the ancient world, a tetradrachm having been recently discovered by me, which bears, in the Himyarite character, the name of a king called Abyatha (*Num. Chron.*, 1880, Pl. XV. 3).

In the second half of the first century B. C. the Athenian tetradrachms of the new style, with the Owl seated on an Amphora, served as models for the coinage of the Sabaean kings, as is proved by the important Find of San'â (B. V. Head. *Num. Chron.*, N.S. xviii. 273). Of this later gold and silver currency there are several series, the earlier bearing on the obverse the head of a native king whose hair is arranged in ringlets after the Nabathaean fashion (cf. the coins of King Malchus), while the later have a head of Augustus, and are doubtless copied from Roman coins, which must have become known in Southern Arabia at the time of the expedition of Aelius Gallus into that country in B. C. 24. The inscriptions on these coins consist of monograms in the Himyaritic character, and of a second legend in an unknown character. After the Christian era the Himyarite coinage loses much of its importance, and the execution becomes more and more barbarous.

Although the Southern Arabians seem to have been content to copy the well known money of the Greeks, it is remarkable that they did not adopt the Attic standard of weight. The Himyarite drachm, like the old Persian siglos, weighed 84 grs.

MESOPOTAMIA.

Anthemusia, between the Euphrates and Edessa. *Imperial*—Domitian, Caracalla and Maximinus. *Inscr.*, ΑΝΘΕΜΟΥCΙΩΝ or ΑΝΘΕΜΟΥCΙΑ. *Type*—Head of City turreted (Sestini, *Lettere di Continuazione*, i. 63).

Carrhae, south-east of Edessa, celebrated for its cultus of the Moon, both in male and female form. Autonomous and *Imperial* bronze—M. Aurelius to Tranquillina. *Inscr.*, ΑΥΡ. ΚΑΡΡΗΝΩΝ ΦΙΛΟΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ ΚΟΛΩΝΙΑ, variously arranged or abbreviated, also ΘΕΙΩΝ ΑΥΡΗΛ. ΚΑΡΡΗΝΩΝ; ΚΟΛ. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙC ΚΑΡΡΗΝΩΝ; ΚΑΡΡΑ ΚΟΛ. ΜΗΤ. ΜΕCCΟΠ., and rarely COL. CAR.; COL. AVR. METROPOL. ANTONINIANA CA.; COL. MET. ANTONINIANA AVR. ALEX. etc. *Types*—Crescent and Star; Tyche seated with River-god swimming at her feet, or Bust of Tyche surmounted by crescent, before which is the figure of a divinity standing on a column. The city was colonized by M. Aurelius.

Edessa, in Osrhoene, the chief city in Mesopotamia, was situate near the source of a mountain stream which flows from Mount Masius south-

wards towards the Euphrates. It was built probably by Seleucus, and named after the ancient Macedonian town Edessa or Aegae.

In the time of Antiochus IV it appears to have temporarily assumed the name of Antiochia ad Callirrhoen, and coins with his portrait struck there read ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΚΑΛΛΙΡΟΗΙ. After the break up of the Seleucid Empire Edessa was ruled by its own princes, who bore the names of Val, Mannus, and Abgarus. The earliest of these coins, those attributed by Lenormant (*Alphabet Phénicien*, ii. 6) to Mannus VII and VIII, contemporaries of Trajan and Hadrian, and to King Val, A. D. 138–139, bear inscriptions in the Estranghelo character. From the time of Hadrian downwards the head of the Roman emperor appears on one side of the coin, and that of the reigning Abgarus or Mannus, wearing a lofty tiara, on the other, with the legend ΑΒΓΑΡΟC or ΜΑΝΝΟC ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC, and with the addition sometimes of ΦΙΛΟΡΩΜΑΙΟC.

Under Aurelius and his family denarii were issued probably at Edessa, but without the name of the city. These read ΥΠΕΡ ΝΙΚΗC ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ, ΥΠΕΡ ΝΙΚΗC ΤΩΝ CΕΒΑC[ΤΩΝ], ΥΠΕΡ ΝΙΚΗC ΤΩΝ ΚΥΡΙΩΝ, etc. There are also *Imperial colonial* from Caracalla to Trajan Decius. *Inscr.*, ЄΔЄCCA; ΚΟΛ. ЄΔЄCCA; ΚΟΛ. ΜΗΤ. ΜЄ[CCOΠ] ЄΔЄCCA; ΜΗΤ. ΚΟΛ. ЄΔЄCCΗΝΩΝ, etc., often with addition of honorary titles, such as ΜΑΡ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤ. for Marcia Aurelia Antoniniana; Α. Ο. Μ. for Aurelia Opelliana Macriniana; ΜΑΚ. ΑΥΡ. for Marciniana Aurelia, etc. The usual types are the Tyche of the City seated with a River-god swimming at her feet; and the Bust of Tyche, before which is the figure of a divinity on a column.

Nicephorium, on the Euphrates, about sixty miles south of Carrhae. *Imperial* of Gordian and Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΙΩΝ. *Types*—Zeus Nikephoros enthroned; Concordia.

Nisibis, the chief town of the district called Mygdonia. Under Antiochus IV it received the name of Antioch, and struck coins with his portrait, reading ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΜΥΓΔΟΝΙΑΙ (B. M. Cat., *Seleuc.*, p. 42). *Imperial*—Elagabalus to Trajan Decius. *Inscr.*, ΚΟΛ. ΝЄCIBI., CЄΠ. ΚΟΛΩ. ΝЄCIBI ΜΗΤ., ΙΟΥ CЄΠ. ΚΟΛΩ. ΝЄCIBI, etc. The titles Septimia and Julia are respectively in honour of Sept. Severus, probably the founder of the colony, and of Philip senior. The title Metropolis seems to have been conferred upon the colony by Severus Alexander. *Types*—Head of Tyche surmounted by constellation Aries, or Tyche seated surmounted by Aries, with River-god swimming at her feet. On the coins of Philip this statue is rudely represented facing in a temple.

Rhesaena, a considerable town between Edessa and Nisibis. *Imperial*—Caracalla to Etruscus. *Inscr.*, PHCAINHCIωN or CЄΠ. ΚΟΛ. PHCAINHCIωN. *Types*—Constellation Sagittarius; Eagle sometimes in Temple, or as an adjunct combined with various types; Colonist ploughing; Figure sacrificing, etc. In the exergue is frequently a River-god swimming.

Seleucia ad Tigrim, founded by Seleucus I at the point where the royal canal connected the Euphrates with the Tigris. Subsequently the town rose to great commercial importance, even rivalling Alexandria

and Antioch. Under the rule of the Parthians, B.C. 250–A.D. 226, it seems to have been the chief place of mintage of that Empire, This explains the almost entire absence of autonomous money. Of the few specimens which exist, one bears the date 270 of the Seleucid era (=B.C. 42), and reads ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΙΓΡΕΙ. *Type*—Head of Tyche, *rev.* Tyche seated with River-god at her feet.

Singara, on the river Mygdonius, south-east of Nisibis. *Imperial*—Sev. Alexander to Philip. *Inscr.*, ΑΥΡ. CЄΠ. ΚΟΛ. CΙΝΓΑΡΑ (Aurelia Septimia Colonia Singara); ΜΗΤ. ΚΟ. ΑΥ. C. CЄ. CΙΝΓΑΡΑ (Metropolis Colonia Aurelia Septimia Severiana Singara); or under Philip, ΙΟΥ. CЄΠ. ΚΟΛΩΝ. CΙΝΓΑΡΑ (Julia Septimia Colonia Singara). *Types*—Head of Tyche surmounted by constellation Sagittarius, or Tyche seated with River-god swimming at her feet.

Zautha or **Zaitha,** on the Euphrates, a few miles below Carchemish. *Imperial*—Trajan and Severus. *Inscr.*, ΚΟΛΩΝΙΑC ZΑΥΘΗC or ZΑΥΘΗΑΤΩΝ. *Type*—Dionysos seated.

BABYLONIA.

For the coinage of Mazaeus of Babylon under Alexander the Great see under Tarsus (p. 615), and for that of the revolting Satraps Molon, B.C. 222–220, and Timarchus, B.C. 162, see the series of the Kings of Syria, (pp. 640, 642).

ASSYRIA.

Atusa, on the river Caprus, an affluent of the Tigris, which it joins about 100 miles south of Niniva. Small autonomous bronze coins of the Parthian period.

Head of Tyche. (Millingen, *Sylloge*, 82, Pl. II. 64.)	ΑΤΟΥΣΙΕΩΝ Τ. ΠΡΟΣ Τ. ΚΑΠΡΟΝ Palm and arrow . . . . Æ ·55
Head of Tyche. (Gardner, *Parthian Coins*, Pl. VII. 22.)	$\overline{\text{AT}}$ (in mon.) ΠΟΛΙΣ The city seated on a rock from which issues a swimming River-god, the Caprus, with long goat's horns . . . . Æ ·5

Demetrias ad Tigrim, near Arbela. Autonomous bronze.

Head of Tyche. (Millingen, *Sylloge*, 84, Pl. IV. 65.)	ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩΙ ΤΙΓΡΕΙ Tripod . . . . . Æ ·6

Niniva Claudiopolis. The Roman colony of Niniva, on the Tigris, was situated about fifty miles east of Singara. Its coins are of the Colonial class, with Latin legends—Trajan to Gordian. *Inscr.*, COLONIA IVL. AVG. FEL. NINIVA CLAVDIOPOLIS, variously abbreviated. *Types*—Divinity in Temple; Colonist driving oxen; Dionysos in biga drawn by panthers, etc. (*Num. Chron.*, xix. 1, and *Zeit. f. Num.*, vi. 12 and xi. 52).

PARTHIA.

Between the time of Alexander the Great and the revolt of Arsaces from Antiochus II, circ. B. C. 250, Parthia, though subject to the Seleucidae, appears to have been governed by two different semi-independent Satraps bearing the name of Andragoras. The first was made Satrap of the country by Alexander (Justin, xii. 4), the second was slain by Arsaces, circ. B. C. 250. To one or other of these rulers must be attributed the gold staters and the silver tetradrachms reading ΑΝΔΡΑΓΟΡΟΥ, recently published by Prof. Gardner (*Num. Chron.*, 1879, 1 and 1881, 8).

Fig. 361.

Attic Standard.

Head of Zeus. (Fig. 361.)

Head of City wearing turreted crown. (*Num. Chron.*, 1881, Pl. II. 1.)

ΑΝΔΡΑΓΟΡΟΥ Satrap in quadriga accompanied by Nike, who drives the horses . . . . . Ar 131·9 grs.

ΑΝΔΡΑΓΟΡΟΥ Pallas standing, holding owl and resting l. hand on shield adorned with Gorgon's head. Her spear leans against her left side . . Ar Attic tetradr. 255·8 grs.

PARTHIAN KINGS.

Although the coins of the Arsacidae can hardly be said to belong to the Greek series, they cannot be altogether passed over in a work which professes to deal with all branches of Greek numismatics, as both in their types, their weight (Attic debased), and in their use of the Greek language they betray their Hellenic origin.

The latest and most trustworthy work on the coins of the Arsacidae is Gardner's *Parthian Coinage*, London, 1877, from which the following system of classification is taken:—

'All the drachms,' says Professor Gardner (p. 18), 'issued by the Arsacidae, from first to last, as well as the earlier tetradrachms, bear a uniform type—Arsaces the Great, founder of the empire, seated to right, holding in his hand a strung bow. After the reign of Mithradates I the object on which he is seated is a throne with a back, such as Zeus occupies on the coins of Alexander the Great, but on the earlier drachms it is clearly the omphalos of Apollo, that conical stone at Delphi which was supposed by the Greeks to be the centre of the world. The introduction of this stone indicates at once whence the Parthians borrowed their type.

It is clearly taken from the coins of the Seleucid kings of Syria, on which Apollo usually appears seated on the omphalos, and holding out a strung bow, just as Arsaces himself does. The tetradrachms show more variety, or at least begin to do so, at the beginning of the Christian era, while the copper coins present to us a multitude of types.'

Among the other reverse types the following are of frequent occurrence: —Tyche standing with cornucopiae in her hand and offering a wreath to the seated monarch; Nike stephanephoros; A horse or horse's head, etc.

The chief points of interest offered by the coins of the Arsacidae are, first, the portraits which they bear, and secondly the dates. The era used by the Parthians in dating their money is that of the Seleucidae, commencing B.C. 312, and many of the tetradrachms bear not only the year of their issue but the month

The names of the Parthian months were as follows:—Dius (October), and the rest in the following order, Apellaeus, Audynaeus, Peritius, Dystrus, Xanthicus, Artemisius, Daesius, Panemus, Loïus, Gorpiaeus, Hyperberaetaeus, together with an intercalary month inserted occasionally, called Embolimus.

The earlier Parthian monarchs made use only of the dynastic name of Arsaces, the epithets and titles by which the later coins are distinguished are very numerous, and the royal style increases in length and grandiloquence as time goes on. The most interesting title is that of ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝ, adopted, as Professor Gardner has pointed out, for the purpose of conciliating the good opinion of the great Greek cities scattered through the Parthian empire.

The following is a list of the Parthian kings, with the titles which they adopt on their coins. For engravings of the types the student is referred to Professor Gardner's work already cited.

Arsaces I. B.C. 249–247.	ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ or ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ.
Tiridates I. B.C. 247–214.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ.
Artabanus I. B.C. 214–196.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ.
Phraapates or Priapatius. B.C. 196–181.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ. " " " ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ. " " " " " ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.

Fig. 362.

Phraates I.
B.C. 181–174.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ.
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ.
" " " ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ.

Mithradates I.
B.C. 174–136.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ.
" " " ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ.
" " " ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ (Fig. 362.)
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ.
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.

Phraates II.
B.C. 136–127.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ.
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.

Artabanus II.
B.C. 127–124.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ.

Himerus.
Coin dated B.C. 124.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ.

Mithradates II.
B.C. 124–76 (?).

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.

Sinatroces.
Circ. B.C. 76–69.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.

Phraates III.
Circ. B.C. 69–60 (?).

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.

Mithradates III.
B.C. 60–56 (?).

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΘΕΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.

Orodes I.
B.C. 56–37.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΚΤΙΣΤΟΥ.
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ.
" " " ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
" " " ΟΡΩΔΟΥ.

Orodes I and Pacorus.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΠΑΚΟΡΟΥ.

Pacorus I.
B.C. 51–38 (?).

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.

Phraates IV.
B.C. 37–B.C. 2.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩ (sic) ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.

Fig. 363.

Tiridates II.
Circ. B.C. 33.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.

Phraataces.
B.C. 3–A.D. 4.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.

Phraataces and Musa, his mother.

Rev. ΘΕΑΣ ΟΥΡΑΝΙΑΣ ΜΟΥΣΗΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ.

Orodes II.
A.D. 4–8.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.

Vonones I.
A.D. 8–11.

Obv. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΟΝΩΝΗΣ.
Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ, or ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΟΝΩΝΗΣ ΝΕΙΚΗΣΑΣ ΑΡΤΑΒΑΝΟΝ.

Artabanus III.
A. D. 10–40.
Coins dated A.D. 10, 11 & 22–26.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ.
" " ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ.
" " ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.

Vardanes I. A.D. 41–44.	Inscr. as last. Some of the bronze coins of this king have the word ΒΟΥΛΗ upon them, showing that they were issued by some Greek city, perhaps Seleucia.
Goterzes. Coins dated A.D. 40 and 44–50.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΓΩΤΑΡΖΟΥ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ. ΓΩΤΕΡΖΗΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΥΟΣ ΚΕΚΑΛΟΥΜΕΝΟΣ ΑΡΤΑΒΑΝΟΥ.
Vonones II. A.D. 50.	No coins.
Vologeses I. Coins dated A.D. 50–53.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
Vardanes II. Coins dated A.D. 55–57.	Same inscription.
Vologeses II. Coins dated A.D. 62–67.	Same inscription.
Pacorus II. Coins dated A.D. 77–83 & 92–95.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΠΑΚΟΡΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
Artabanus IV. Coin dated A.D. 80.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΑΡΤΑΒΑΝΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
Chosroes. Coins dated A.D. 106–127.	No inscr. except the dates.
Vologeses III. Coins dated A.D. 77–78 and 119–138.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΟΛΑΓΑΣΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
Sanabares of India striking with Parthian types. Circ. A.D. 80.	*Rev.* ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC ΜΕΓΑC CΑΝΑΒΑ (Gardner, Pl. IV. 29) or ΒΑCΙΛΕ CΑΝΑΒΑΡΗC.
Mithradates IV. Coin dated A.D. 112.	Pehlvi inscr.=*Matradat Malka.*
Vologeses IV. Coins dated A.D. 147–190.	Same inscr. as Vologeses III. Others with Pehlvi legend= *Volgasi Arsak Malkin Malka.*

Vologeses V. Coins dated A.D. 190–208.	Pehlvi inscr. = *Volgasi Malka*, and corrupt Greek legend.
Vologeses VI. Coins dated A.D. 208–227.	Pehlvi inscr. = *Volgasi Malka*, and corrupt Greek legend.
Artabanus V. Temp. Caracalla.	Pehlvi inscr. = *Hartabi Malka*, and corrupt Greek legend.
Artavasdes. Circ. A.D. 227.	Pehlvi inscr. = *Artabazu Malka*, and corrupt Greek legend.

PERSIS.

The province of Persis, with its ancient and famous capital Persepolis, seems to have enjoyed a partial independence from the time of the first break up of the Syro-Greek kingdom in the reign of Antiochus II, and to its rulers may be assigned a series of Attic tetradrachms, and even a few gold staters, the latter bearing on the *obverse* the head of a king in Persian tiara, and on the *reverse* the king in a quadriga and his name Phahaspes (?) Pad-i-pada (Lord of lords) in the Aramaic character (*Num. Chron.*, 1879, Pl. I. 2). Others, with a similar legend, resemble in type the gold staters of Alexander the Great (*Num. Chron.*, l. c. fig. 3).

Fig. 364.

The tetradrachms show a king's head on the *obverse*, and on the *reverse* a Fire-altar, beside which is the figure of a king in the act of worship (Fig. 364), or else a king enthroned, with a standard before him (*Num. Chron.*, 1866, p. 237 sq.), and a long inscription in the Pehlvi character, which has never been satisfactorily explained. This series of coins is usually called sub-Parthian, and there has been much difference of opinion as to the region to which they belong, Blau assigning them to Susiana or Elymaïs (*Num. Zeit.*, 1877), Mordtmann (*Ib.*, 1878) to Persis, and Thomas (*Num. Chron.*, 1867) to Armenia. The last hypothesis is, however, hardly admissible, as the coins come almost always from the neighbourhood of the Persian gulf.

SASSANIDAE.

About A.D. 226 the Persian princes revolted against their Parthian masters, and the long series of gold and silver coins begins, which extends down to the Arab conquest. The coins of the Sassanian monarchs are thin, flat, and neatly executed; on the *obverse* is the head of the king, and on the *reverse*, from first to last, the sacred Persian Fire Altar. As, however, both types and inscriptions are purely Oriental they need not further detain us in the present work.

The Sassanian dynasty lasted for four centuries and a quarter, down to A. D. 652, and comprised thirty reigns.

For references see Friedländer, *Repertorium*, p. 354.

CHARACENE, ETC.

Characene was a district of Susiana, extending along the banks of the Tigris. Its chief city was Charax Spasinu, near the head of the Persian gulf. Characene, from about the time of Antiochus IV of Syria, and of Mithradates I of Parthia (circ. B. C. 160), may have formed a kingdom independent of the rule of the Arsacidae.

At the head of the undoubted series of Characenian regal issues we may provisionally place the coins of one or more kings bearing the name of Kamnaskires:—

Attic Standard.

Head of king.
(*Zeit. f. Num.*, viii. 208.)

Head of king and queen. *Symbol:* Seleucid anchor.
(Gardner, *Parth. Coins*, Pl. VII. 25, 26.)

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΜΝΙΣΚΙΡΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ Apollo seated on omphalos . . . . . Æ Tetradr.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΜΝΑΣΚΙΡΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΑΝΖΑΖΗΣ Zeus Nikephoros seated. Date—231 = B.C. 82 . . Æ Tetradr. 242 grs.

There are also tetradrachms of Hyspaosines, B.C. 124 (*Zeit. f. N.*, iv. 6), Apodacus, B.C. 109, and Tiraeus, B.C. 50. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΡΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ, *Type*—Herakles seated on rock. These are followed by a plentiful series of base metal and copper coins of various kings named Attambelus, Abinerglus, and Theonneses, ranging in date down to about A. D. 120, or later. The types resemble those of Tiraeus described above. On the later specimens the legends are no longer Greek (Waddington, *Mél.*, ii. 77, *Numismatique et Chronologie des Rois de Characène*; A. von Sallet, *Zeit. f. Num.*, iii. 249, and viii. 212). Whether the bronze coin reading ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΧΑΡΑΣΠΟΥ, *obv.* Heads of the Dioskuri, *rev.* Eagle on fulmen (*Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 146) belongs to Characene or to some other region on the confines of the Seleucid empire is doubtful.

PERSIA.

It is generally supposed that the Persians, like the Medes and Babylonians, were unacquainted with the use of coined money, or at any rate that they possessed no coinage of their own before the age of Darius, the son of Hystaspes. M. G. Bertin, in the *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology* (1883–4, p. 87), has, however, read the word Dariku on a Babylonian contract tablet, dated in the twelfth year of Nabonidas, five years before the conquest of Babylon by Cyrus; but there is no evidence that the word there signifies a piece of coined money, though it seems to stand for a measure of some sort. The existence of a measure or weight called Dariku among the ancient Babylonians tells, however, against the accepted derivation of the Greek word Δαρεικός from the name Darius, for Dariku has no etymological affinity with the old Persian form of the name Darius, *Daryavush*[1]. Whether the Persians coined darics before Darius must, therefore, remain for the present a disputed point, but that Darius coined gold money of the finest quality we are told by Herodotus (iv. 166), Δαρεῖος μὲν γὰρ χρυσίον καθαρώτατον ἀπεψήσας ἐς τὸ δυνατώτατον νόμισμα ἐκόψατο. Vast numbers of these royal gold coins were circulating in the Persian dominions in Asia Minor as early as the time of the expedition of Xerxes, for Herodotus (vii. 28) asserts that the Lydian Pythius had in his own possession as many as 3,993,000 of them, a sum which Xerxes increased to 4,000,000. Darics are also mentioned by Thucydides (viii. 28); Xenophon (*Anab.*, i. 1. 9; i. 3. 21; i. 7. 18; v. 6. 18; vii. 6. 1; *Cyrop.*, v. 2. 7); Demosthenes (xxiv. 129); Aristophanes (*Eccl.*, 602); Arrian (*Anab.*, iv. 18. 7); Diodorus (xvii. 66); and by many others. Unfortunately the great uniformity of style and the absence of any inscription on the darics preclude the possibility of classifying them according to the reigns in which they must have been issued, viz. Cyrus (?) B.C. 558–529; Cambyses (?) B.C. 529–521; Darius I, B.C. 521–486; Xerxes, B. C. 486–465; Artaxerxes I (Longimanus), B. C. 465–425; Darius II (Nothus), B. C. 425–405; Artaxerxes II (Mnemon), B. C. 405–359; Artaxerxes III (Ochus), B. C. 359–338; Arses, B. C. 338–336; and Darius III (Codomannus), B. C. 336–331. The varieties of the gold daric may be thus described:—

Fig. 365.

[1] M. Oppert and M. Revillout (*Ann. de Num.*, 1884, 119) are also of opinion that the word δαρεικός is unconnected with Δαρεῖος. According to these authorities it comes from the Assyrian דרג מנה (*darag mana*), 'degree (i.e. $\frac{1}{60}$) of the mina,' an expression from which the Greek word δραχμή may also have been derived. But see Hultsch (Metrologie, p. 131), who inclines to the accepted derivation of δραχμή from δράσσομαι (cf. δράγμα and δράξ, a handful) assigned to it by Plutarch (*Lys.*, 17) and Pollux (ix. 77).

King of Persia bearded, crowned and clad in long robe, kneeling r. on one knee; at his back, quiver; in his r. long spear, and in his outstretched l. a bow.	Irregular oblong incuse. (Fig. 365.) *Æ* 130 grs.

Of this type there are two rare varieties. On one of them the king holds in his right hand a short arrow in place of the long spear; and on the other, instead of the bearded king, is a youthful Persian archer kneeling, clad in a long close-fitting spotted robe, with sleeves to the elbow, and trousers to the knee, of the same flecked material. He holds a long spear and bow. In the incuse, on the reverse, is a small naked seated figure, and beside it an incuse head of Pan (?) with stag's horns (Head, *Lyd. and Pers.*, Pl. I. 17).

The weight of the Persian daric is the sixtieth part of the light Babylonian or Assyrian mina of 7800 grs. The royal Persian silver coin is in every respect similar to the daric, and was even sometimes called by the same name (Plut., *Cim.*, x. 11, *φιάλας δύο, τὴν μὲν ἀργυρείων ἐμπλησάμενον Δαρεικῶν, τὴν δὲ χρυσῶν*, but the ordinary appellation appears to have been *σίγλος Μηδικός*, or simply *σίγλος*.

Xenophon (*Anab.*, i. 5. 6) gives the current value of the siglos in Attic money at 7½ obols. This gives us a weight of 84·37 English grains, which is the full average weight of the sigli that have come down to us. The normal weight may, however, be fixed at 86·45 grs., and it may be correctly designated as a drachm or half stater equivalent to the one hundreth part of the Persic silver mina of 8645 grs.

With regard to the respective values of the daric and the siglos we gather from another passage of Xenophon (*Anab.*, i. 7. 18) that 3000 gold darics were considered by Cyrus to be equivalent to 10 talents, or, in other words, to 60,000 silver sigli, hence 1 daric was worth 20 sigli.

The relative value of gold to silver in Asia must therefore have been, as in earlier times, 13.3 : 1, hence

300 *Æ* Darics of 130 grs. × 13·3 =	518700 grs. *Æ* =	1 Persic talent.
5 *Æ* Darics of 130 grs. × 13·3 =	8645 grs. *Æ* =	1 Persic mina.
1 *Æ* Daric of 130 grs. × 13·3 =	1729 grs. *Æ* =	10 Staters of 172·9 grs. 20 Sigli of 86·45 grs. 15 Phoenician didrachms of 115 grs. 30 Phoenician drachms of 57 grs.

There are several varieties of the siglos, on one of which the king holds a dagger instead of a spear; on another he is drawing his bow; and on a third he is represented as a half-length figure holding a bow in one hand, and two arrows in the other (B. V. Head, *Lydia and Persia*, Pl. I. 25–29).

In addition to the royal coinage in gold and silver as above described, the Persian satraps and subordinate kings were allowed to issue silver money in various parts of Asia Minor, according to their several necessities. These will be found duly described under the districts to which they belong, e.g. Cilicia, Phoenicia, etc. The capital punishment inflicted by Darius upon Aryandes, the Satrap of Egypt, must not be taken as evidence that the great king reserved for himself the sole prerogative of striking silver as well as gold, for Aryandes was punished with death

not for coining silver, but for coining it of finer quality than the money of the king himself, and even this offence was not considered sufficient to warrant his execution, for Darius brought another and far more serious charge against him, viz. that he was planning a rebellion (Herod., iv. 166). The silver money struck by Aryandes was still circulating in the time of Herodotus (*l.c.*), *καὶ νῦν ἐστὶ ἀργύριον καθαρώτατον τὸ Ἀρυανδικόν*, but no specimens are now known, or, at any rate, none have been identified.

After the Macedonian Conquest.

Double Darics. On the break up of the Persian empire after the battle of Arbela, B.C. 331, when Alexander found himself master of all Asia, it is probable that he permitted for a time the circulation of the Persian gold darics before introducing his own money, and that he even went so far as to cause to be struck a new denomination, the double-daric or gold tetradrachm. Of this, until lately, rare coin numerous specimens have recently been discovered, and it is worthy of remark that nearly all the specimens in the British Museum have come to us from the Panjâb. The following are the varieties with which I am acquainted:—

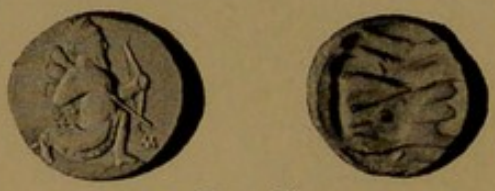

FIG. 366.

King kneeling, as on the darics, holding spear and bow.

1. Behind, club.
2. „ wreath.
3. „ wreath. In front, M. (Fig. 366.)
4. „ wreath. In front, X or X̄.
5. „ A̶.
6. „ ΛΥ.
7. „ ΦΙ.
8. „ O^{X}O.
9. „ X̶.
10. „ Φ̶.
11. „ „ and fulmen.
12 „ „ and wreath.
13. „ Φ beneath grapes.
14. „ :ΣΤΑ beneath ΜΝΑ. In front Φ̶.
15. „ Φ.
16. „ ⊞.

Irregular incuse, crossed by wavy lines in relief . . . . . AV 260 grs.

On some specimens the lines within the incuse assume the form of a conventional though meaningless pattern.

It is evident that the presence of Greek letters and symbols on all the double darics precludes the possibility of their having been issued before the Macedonian conquest. By far the most remarkable of the above inscription is :ΣΤΑ ΜΝΑ, which it is tempting to render by 2 staters=

1 mina, a valuation which, if the double daric could be called a stater (for which, however, there is no authority), would be approximately correct, for the weight of the coin is 262·7 grs., equivalent, at the rate of $12\frac{1}{2}:1$, to 3283·75 grs. of silver, which is very nearly half an Attic mina of 6750 grs.

The silver coins which seem to correspond to the double darics both in fabric and mint-letters are the Lion tetradrachms of Tarsian type and Attic weight first struck by the Satrap Mazaeus, probably while he was governor of Babylon, between B. C. 331 and 328 (p. 616), and continued anonymously with Greek letters, monograms, or symbols in the field, of which the wreath, Μ, Λ Υ, Α and ΜΡ occur also on the double darics. The Indian *provenance* of both these classes of coins is not inconsistent with their supposed Babylonian origin, which is rendered still more probable by the fact that Seleucus, presumably when he recovered his old satrapy of Babylon in B. C. 312, continued the issue of the Lion tetradrachms with the addition of his signet, the Anchor, and at the same time replaced the double darics by the following anonymous gold distaters :—

Head of Alexander in elephant's skin. (*Rev. Num.*, 1883, Pl. IV. 1.)	Nike standing, as on Alexander's gold staters. In field a *head of the horned horse*, and ΔΙ . . . *N* 256 grs.

Of this type bronze coins are also known reading ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, which, like the rest, always come from the far East.

BACTRIA AND INDIA.

Among the successors of Alexander in the far East, the Graeco-Indian kings, who ruled over the countries between the Oxus and the Ganges, have left us a most remarkable and interesting series of coins, which supplies us with all that we are ever likely to know of the history of those regions, from the time when Alexander with his conquering hosts first introduced into Bactria and India the language, religion, and civilization of the Greeks, down to the irruption of the Scythian barbarians, and the final extinction of all traces of Greek influence in India, in the second century of our era.

In the present work I shall not attempt to trace the history of the Graeco-Indian coinages beyond the reign of Hermaeus (circ. B. C. 50), the last of the long series of kings bearing pure Greek names. Of these kings, beginning with Diodotus (circ. B. C. 250) and ending with Hermaeus, there are about thirty, and it would appear that some of them were contemporary with one another, ruling over different districts between the upper waters of the Oxus in the North, the Jumna in the East, and the mouths of the Indus in the South. For about a century (B. C. 250–150) the tetradrachms follow the Attic standard, and are purely Hellenic in character, the portraits of the kings are strikingly realistic, and the figures of the various Greek divinities which form the reverse types betray the skilful hand of the Greek artist, but in the reign of Heliocles, the son of Eucratides the Great, a change takes place. The Attic standard gives way to a native Indian standard, which may be

identical with the old Persic standard somewhat reduced. The stater from this time onwards weighs no more than about 152 grs., and the quarter-stater (or drachm (?)) about 38 grs. At the same time a Prakrit translation of the Greek inscription on the obverse is placed upon the reverse, and new and strange divinities begin to make their appearance from time to time as reverse types. From this time, too, we lose touch of the slender thread of historical data, which down to this point helps us to fix the order of the succession of the kings with approximate certainty. From Heliocles to Hermaeus the order is altogether hypothetical. The classification which I have adopted in the following pages is that in which from analogy of types, style, and epigraphy, the coins have been arranged in the British Museum Cabinets by Professor Gardner.

The student who would pursue the subject farther may be referred to Gen. Cunningham's articles in the *Numismatic Chronicle* on the Coins of Alexander's successors in the East, to von Sallet's *Nachfolger Alexanders d. Gr. in Bactrien und Indien* in the *Zeit. f. Num.*, and especially to the *Catalogue of the Coins of the Greek and Scythic kings of Bactria and India*, in the British Museum, by Prof. P. Gardner, 1886.

Alexander the Great, B. C. 327–323. Square bronze coins (*Zeit. f. Num.*, vi. Pl. IV. 1), *obv.*, Head of Herakles, *rev.*, Club and Bow.

Sophytes, after B. C. 306, vassal under Alexander and Seleucus in the Indus region. Æ Attic drachms. *Inscr.*, ΣΩΦΥΤΟΥ, *rev.* Cock (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXVIII. 17).

Antiochus II, of Syria, before B. C. 250. Æ Tetradr. and drachm, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. Zeus hurling fulmen, at his feet Eagle.

Diodotus appears to have revolted from Antiochus, or to have been acknowledged as king by him about B. C. 250.

Fig. 367.

Inscr., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ. Æ and Æ Zeus hurling fulmen, at his feet Eagle (Fig. 367); Æ Artemis running with torch, dog beside her (B. M. Cat., Pl. I. 9).

Euthydemus I, contemporary with Antiochus III of Syria (B. C. 222–187). Æ and Æ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ, Herakles naked seated on rocks; Heads of bearded Herakles and of Zeus, *rev.* Prancing horse (B. M. Cat., Pl. II. 7).

Demetrius, son of Euthydemus I, extended his dominions into India. Æ Tetradr., dr., and obol, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, Head of King diademed, *rev.* Pallas standing, and more frequently King's head in Elephant's skin, *rev.* Herakles standing crowning himself (Fig. 368).

Fig. 368.

Æ Head of Herakles, *rev.* Radiate Artemis standing; Shield, *rev.* Trident; Elephant's head, *rev.* Caduceus; also square Æ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, *rev.* Fulmen, and Indo-Bactrian *inscr.* (B. M. Cat., Pl. II. 9–12; III. 1, 2; XXX. 1, 3).

Euthydemus II, son of Demetrius. Æ Tetradr. and dr., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ, Boyish head of King, *rev.* Herakles facing (Fig. 369);

Fig. 369.

bronze and nickel. Head of Apollo, *rev.* Tripod; Bearded head of Herakles, *rev.* Horse (B. M. Cat., Pl. III. 3–7).

Pantaleon, contemporary with or successor of Euthydemus II. Æ Tetradr., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΑΝΤΑΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ, Zeus enthroned holding statuette of Hekate (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXX. 4); Æ square, Greek and Indian Pali *inscr.*, Dancing figure, *rev.* Lion (*op. cit.*, Pl. III. 9); Nickel and Æ round, Head of Dionysos, *rev.* Panther.

Agathocles, contemporary with or successor of Pantaleon. Æ Tetradr. in commemoration of his predecessors, (i) of *Alexander the Great,* ΑΛΕΞ-

Fig. 370.

ΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, Head of Alexander in lion's skin, *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ, Zeus aëtophoros enthroned (*Num. Chron.*, 1880, Pl. X. 1); (ii) of *Antiochus II*(?), ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, *rev.* same *inscr.* as last, Zeus l. wielding fulmen (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXX. 5); (iii) of *Diodotus*, ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, *rev.* as last (Fig. 370); (iv) of *Euthydemus*, ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ, *rev.* same *inscr.* as last, Herakles seated on rock (B. M. Cat., Pl. IV. 3). Also Æ Tetradr., dr., and ½ dr., with name of Agathocles only, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ, Zeus standing holding Hekate (*op. cit.*, Pl. IV. 4). Nickel and Æ (round), Bust of Dionysos, *rev.* Panther. Square Æ, with bilingual (Greek and Indian Pali) *inscrr.*, Dancing figure, *rev.* Lion, etc. (*op. cit.*, Pl. IV. 9); Æ Arian Pali *inscr.*, Buddhist tope, *rev.* Sacred tree (*op. cit.*, Pl. IV. 10).

Antimachus, contemporary with Agathocles. Æ Tetradr. in commemoration of his ancestor Diodotus, ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ, Zeus l. wielding fulmen (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXX. 6). Also Æ Tetradr., dr., ½ dr., and obol., Head of Anti-

Fig. 371.

machus in broad Macedonian kausia, *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΘΕΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Poseidon standing holding trident and palm (Fig. 371); Æ Elephant, *rev.* Nike on Prow (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXX. 7).

Eucratides, king of Bactria and India, circ. B. C. 200–150. Æ Medallion of 20 staters' weight, the largest ancient gold coin in existence, now in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, *obv.* Bust of king with helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear, *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ, The Dioskuri on horseback (*Rev. Num.*, 1867, p. 382. Also Æ staters with the same types. Æ Tetradr. and dr. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ, sometimes with addition of ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ, Bust diademed

Fig. 372.

or helmeted, *rev.* The Dioskuri on horseback (Fig. 372), or Apollo

standing. Æ Obols, Pilei of the Dioskuri. Of the coins of this king there are numerous barbarous imitations. There is also a ½ dr. with a bilingual (Greek and Arian) inscription, *type*—Dioskuri standing (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXX. 9); Æ Circular with Greek, and square with bilingual inscr., *obv.* Head of king or head of Apollo, *rev.* Horse; Horseman; The Dioskuri; The Pilei of the Dioskuri; Nike; Zeus seated (B. M. Cat., Pl. VI. 1–8; XXX. 10–12).

Eucratides with Heliocles and Laodice.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΗΣ Helmeted bust of Eucratides. (B. M. Cat., Pl. VI. 9, 10.)	ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΗΣ Busts of Heliocles bare and Laodice diademed . . Æ Tetradr. and dr.

In all probability the word *υἱός* is to be understood as the connecting link between the *obverse* and *reverse* legends of these coins, and that consequently Heliocles and Laodice were the father and mother of Eucratides. Von Sallet, however, conjectures that Eucratides caused these pieces to be struck on the occasion of a marriage of a son of his, by name Heliocles, with a princess named Laodice, who may have been a grand-daughter of Antiochus III of Syria.

Plato, contemporary with Eucratides. Unique dated tetradrachm in the British Museum. Bust of King with helmet resembling that of Eucratides, *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΠΛΑΤΩΝΟΣ, Helios in quadriga facing. Date, [Ρ]ΜΣ, 147 of the Seleucid era=B. C. 166 (B. M. Cat., Pl. VI. 11).

Heliocles, circ. B. C. 150–125, son and successor of Eucratides, probably the last Greek king who reigned over the country to the north of the Indian Caucasus.

Fig. 373.

Bust of Heliocles, diademed. (Fig. 273, and B. M. Cat., Pl. XXXI. 1.)	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ Zeus standing, holding fulmen and sceptre, or seated, holding Nike and sceptre . . Æ Tetradr. Æ Dr.

The bronze coins are usually barbarous. *Rev. types*—Zeus standing; Horse. In this king's reign, or in that of a second Heliocles, the Attic standard was superseded by a native silver standard, of which the stater weighs 150 grs. and the ¼ stater 38 grs.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ Bust of Heliocles.	Arian inscr., Zeus standing, as above. (B. M. Cat., Pl. VII. 5, 6.) . . . . Æ 146 and 34 grs.

The bronze coins are square with bilingual legends, *rev.* Elephant or Indian Bull (B. M. Cat., Pl. VII. 7, 8).

Antialcidas, circ. B. C. 150. Æ Attic tetradr. and Indian quarter staters, the latter bilingual.

Bust of king, diademed. (B. M. Cat., Pl. VII. 9.)	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΑΛΚΙΔΟΥ Zeus Nikephoros enthroned, with forepart of elephant raising his trunk to Nike Æ Tetradr.
Id. king sometimes helmeted or wearing kausia.	Id. but elephant in various positions . Æ Indian ¼ stater.

Round and square bilingual Æ; Bust of Zeus, *rev.* Pilei of the Dioskuri; or Bust of King, *rev.* Elephant (B. M. Cat., Pl. VIII. 1–4).

Antialcidas and **Lysias.** Bilingual square Æ, *obv.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΛΥΣΙΟΥ, Bust of bearded Herakles, *rev.* Arian inscr. containing name of Antialcidas. *Type*—Pilei of the Dioskuri (Bodleian Library).

Theophilus. Bilingual Æ ¼ staters of Indian wt., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΥ, Bust diademed, *rev.* Herakles crowning himself. Æ square—Bust of Herakles, *rev.* Cornucopiae (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXXI. 3, 4).

Lysias, circ. B. C. 150. Indian standard, ¼ stater, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΛΥΣΙΟΥ, Bust diademed or in Elephant's skin, *rev.* Arian *inscr.*, Herakles crowning himself.

Round and square Æ, Bust of bearded Herakles, *rev.* Elephant (B. M. Cat., Pl. VIII. 5–9).

Diomedes. Bilingual Æ quarter staters, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΔΙΟΜΗΔΟΥ, *rev.* The Dioskuri standing or riding. Æ The Dioskuri standing, *rev.* Humped bull (B. M. Cat., Pl. VIII. 10–14).

Archebius. Bilingual Æ staters and ¼ staters, Indian wt., Bust of king diademed or helmeted, *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΡΧΕΒΙΟΥ, Zeus facing holding sceptre and wielding fulmen. Æ (round), Nike, *rev.* Owl; (square), Elephant, *rev.* Owl; and Bust of Zeus, *rev.* Pilei of the Dioskuri (B. M. Cat., Pl. IX. 1–7 and XXXI. 5).

Apollodotus. There may have been two kings of this name. The coins are always bilingual and follow the Indian standard. Æ ¼ staters, round or square, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, Elephant, *rev.* Humped bull; and square Æ Apollo standing, *rev.* Tripod (B. M. Cat., Pl. IX. 8–13). Later style (perhaps Apollodotus II), Æ staters, ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, *rev.* Pallas fighting (Fig. 374). ¼ staters similar, but without the word ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ, others with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ. Æ

Fig. 374.

round and square, Apollo standing or seated, *rev.* Tripod; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ, similar (B. M. Cat., Pl. X. 1–9).

Strato I, a contemporary of Heliocles. Bilingual Æ staters and ¼ staters of Indian wt., and Æ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ (or ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ) ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ, Bust helmeted or diademed, *rev.* Pallas fighting (B. M. Cat., Pl. X. 10–13; XI. 1; XXXI. 6). Square Æ Bust of Herakles, *rev.* Nike; Apollo standing, *rev.* Tripod. Round Æ Bust of Apollo, *rev.* Quiver (B. M. Cat., Pl. XI. 2–5).

Agathocleia, wife (?) of Strato I. Square bilingual Æ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΘΕΟΤΡΟΠΟΥ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΑΣ, Helmeted bust, *rev.* Herakles seated on rocks (B. M. Cat., Pl. XI. 6).

Strato II, son of Strato I. Bilingual Æ ¼ staters of Indian weight, ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC CΩΤΗΡΟC CΤΡΑΤΩΝΟC ΥΙΟΥ CΤΡΑΤΩΝΟC, Diademed bust, *rev.* Fighting Pallas; others read ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXXI. 7).

Menander, mentioned by Strabo (xi. 11. 1) as having extended his sway as far east as the Isamus (a branch of the Ganges, perhaps beyond the Jumna). Bilingual Æ staters and ¼ staters of Indian weight, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ. *Usual types*—Bust diademed or helmeted, *rev.* Pallas fighting; *obv.* Head of Pallas, *rev.* Owl. Square Æ, *obv.* Bust of king, *rev.* Pallas fighting; *obv.* Bust of Pallas, *rev.* Prancing horse, Nike, Shield, Owl; *obv.* Bull's head, *rev.* Tripod; *obv.* Elephant's head, *rev.* Club; *obv.* Wheel, *rev.* Palm; *obv.* Young male head, Humped camel, Elephant, Boar's head, *rev.* Dolphin, Bull's head, Elephant goad, Palm branch. Also square Æ, with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ, *obv.* Pallas standing, *rev.* Lion (B. M. Cat., Pl. XI. 7–13; XII. 1–7; XXXI. 8–12).

Epander. Bilingual Æ ¼ staters of Indian weight, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΕΠΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Diademed bust, *rev.* Fighting Pallas. Square Æ, Nike Stephanephoros, *rev.* Humped bull (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXXI. 13 and XII. 8).

Dionysius. Bilingual Æ ¼ staters of Indian weight, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ, Bust of king diademed, *rev.* Fighting Pallas. Square Æ, Apollo standing, *rev.* Tripod; Royal diadem (B. M. Cat., Pl. XII. 9; XXXI. 14).

Zoilus. Bilingual Æ ¼ staters of Indian weight, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ (or ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ) ΖΩΙΛΟΥ, Bust of king diademed, *rev.* Herakles standing or Pallas fighting.

Round and square Æ, *obv.* Apollo standing, *rev.* Tripod; *obv.* Head of Herakles, *rev.* Bow and bow-case within ivy-wreath (B. M. Cat., Pl. XII. 10–13; XXXII. 1, 2).

Apollophanes. Bilingual Æ ¼ staters of Indian weight, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΦΑΝΟΥ (*sic*), Bust helmeted (?), *rev.* Pallas fighting (B. M. Cat., Pl. XIII. 1).

Artemidorus. Bilingual Æ staters and ¼ staters of Indian weight, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΥ, Bust diademed or helmeted, *rev.* Artemis shooting with bow (*type parlant*); Nike stephanephoros (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXXII. 3–5).

Square Æ, Artemis standing facing drawing arrow from quiver, *rev.* Humped bull (B. M. Cat., Pl. XIII. 2).

Antimachus II (Nikephoros). Bilingual Æ ¼ staters of Indian weight, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Nike stephanephoros, *rev.* King on horseback.

Square Æ, *obv.* Aegis, *rev.* Wreath and Palm (B. M. Cat., Pl. XIII. 3, 4).

Philoxenus. Bilingual Æ staters and square ¼ staters of Indian weight, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ, Bust diademed or helmeted, *rev.* King on horseback. Square Æ, *obv.* Tyche or City, standing with cornucopiae, *rev.* Humped bull; *obv.* Helios standing, *rev.* Nike stephanephoros (B. M. Cat., Pl. XIII. 5–10).

Nicias. Bilingual Æ ¼ staters of Indian weight, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΝΙΚΙΟΥ, Bust diademed, *rev.* Figure standing holding palm (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXXII. 6).

Square Æ, *obv.* Bust diademed, *rev.* King on horseback or Anchor with dolphin twined round it (B. M. Cat., Pl. XIII. 11, 12).

Hippostratus. Bilingual Æ staters and ¼ staters of Indian weight, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΙΠΠΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ, Bust diademed, *rev.* Tyche or City standing. Others often with additional title, ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ, *rev.* King on horseback (B. M. Cat., Pl. XIV. 1–5).

Square Æ, *obv.* Triton holding dolphin and rudder, *rev.* Turreted female figure holding palm; *obv.* Apollo standing, *rev.* Tripod; *obv.* Figure enthroned facing, *rev.* Horse (B. M. Cat. Pl. XIV. 6–8).

Amyntas. Bilingual Æ staters and ¼ staters of Indian weight, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ, Bust helmeted, diademed, wearing kausia, or bare, *rev.* Pallas fighting or Zeus Nikephoros enthroned facing (B. M. Cat., Pl. XIV. 9, 10).

Square Æ Bust of bearded deity radiate, wearing Phrygian cap or tiara, *rev.* Pallas standing (B. M. Cat. Pl. XIV. 11).

Telephus. Bilingual Æ ¼ staters of Indian weight, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΤΗΛΕΦΟΥ, Giant Skythes (?) serpent-footed, holding hammer in each hand, *rev.* Helios radiate and male figure wearing wreath or horned, standing facing (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXXII. 7).

Hermaeus. Bilingual Æ staters and ¼ staters of Indian weight, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ, Bust diademed or helmeted, or King on horseback, *rev.* Zeus enthroned facing (Fig. 375). Square and round

FIG. 375.

Æ resembling Æ, or *obv.* Head of bearded deity radiate or wearing Phrygian cap or tiara, *rev.* Horse or Zeus enthroned (B. M. Cat., Pl. XV. 1–7).

The coins of this king are imitated by the non-Greek king Kadphises, with the blundered legend ΣΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΥ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ for ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ. Some of these imitations have Nike on the reverse (B. M. Cat., Pl. XV. 8; XXXII. 8).

Hermaeus and Calliope. Bilingual Æ ¼ staters of Indian weight, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΛΛΙΟΠΗΣ, Busts of King and Queen diademed, *rev.* King on horseback (B. M. Cat., Pl. XV. 9, 10).

Epigraphy. The Indian inscriptions on the reverses of the above-described coins are of two kinds, (*a*) Indian Pali, which occurs only on the coins of Pantaleon and Agathocles, and (*β*) Arian Pali on those of all the other monarchs. The legend almost always begins with the word [Kharoshthi], *Maharajasa* = ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. This is followed by one or more high-sounding epithets, such as [Kharoshthi], *tradatasa* = ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ; [Kharoshthi], *dhramikasa* = ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ; [Kharoshthi], *jayadharasa* = ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ; [Kharoshthi], *apadihātasa* = ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ; [Kharoshthi], *mahatasa* = ΜΕΓΑΔΟΥ; [Kharoshthi], *pratichhasa* = ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ; [Kharoshthi], *palanakramasa* = ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ; [Kharoshthi], *rajadirajasa* = ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ. Other words are also occasionally met with which cannot be rendered by Greek equivalents. Last of all follows the king's name, transliterated as nearly as possible from the Greek, though sometimes hardly recognisable in its Indian form, *e.g.* [Kharoshthi], *Evukratidasa* = ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ; [Kharoshthi], *Stratasa* = ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ; [Kharoshthi], *Menadrasa* = ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ; [Kharoshthi], *Heramayasa* = ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ, etc. For a complete list of these Prakrit legends, with their Greek and English renderings, the student is referred to Prof. Gardner's Catalogue, already so frequently cited.

The series of kings bearing Greek names comes to an end with Hermaeus, who probably reigned in the course of the last half century before the Christian era. The Greek character continued, however, to be used on the coins of the conquering Scythian kings, Kadphises I (with types of Hermaeus), Kadaphes, Kadphises II, Kanerkes (A. D. 87–106[1]), Hooerkes (circ. A. D. 111–129), and Bazodeo, or Vasu Deva (A. D. 122–176), for more than a century after the Christian era. Among these the series with the names (in Greek letters) and the figures of a large number of divinities borrowed from various mythologies are of considerable interest.

Among these the following may be here mentioned:—ΗΛΙΟC, CΑΛΗΝΗ, NANAIA, NANA and NANA PAO, ΗΡΑΚΙΛΟ, PAO PHOPO, PIOM, CΑΡΑΠΟ, ωPON, which may be perhaps identified with Helios, Selene, Artemis (?), Herakles, Ares (?), Roma (?), Serapis, and Uranos (?).

Many other names of divinities occur which appear to be of Persian and Indian origin. Of these the following may be noted, ΑΘΡΟ, ΑΡΑΕΙΧΡΟ, ΛΡΟΟΑCΠΟ, ΜΑΝΑΟΒΑΓΟ, ΜΑΟ, ΜΕΙΡΟ, ΟΑΝΙΝΔΑ, ΟΑΔΟ, ΟΡΛΑΓΝΟ, ΦΑΡΡΟ (Persian), and ΑΡΔΟΧΡΟ, ΜΑΑCΗΝΟ, ΟΚΡΟ, CΚΑΝΔΟ ΚΟΜΑΡΟ, ΒΙΖΑΓΟ, ΒΟΔΔΟ, ΒΟΥΔΔΟ and ΟΔΥΟ ΒΟΥ CΑΚΑΜΑ (Indian), concerning all which, students who are inclined to pursue the subject further will find full information in the British Museum Catalogue, Introduction, p. lxii. sqq.

Meanwhile, in the neighbouring non-Greek kingdom, in the region of the Panjâb, and east of the Indus, the coinage commencing with Ranjabala and Maues, probably soon after B. C. 100, runs parallel with that of the Greek kings from the time of Menander to that of Hermaeus, and is continued considerably later. The principal kings of this Saka dynasty are Maues (circ. B. C. 100), Azes, Azilises, Vonones, Spalirises, Spalahores, Spalyris, etc. Another contemporary dynasty (B. C. 50–A. D. 50) furnishes the names of Gondophares, Abdagases, Orthagnes, Arsaces, Pacores, Zeionises, etc., and Sanabares. Their silver and copper money bears a close resemblance, both in inscription, types, and standard of weight, to that of the later Greek kings, while at the same time it exhibits certain affinities to the coinage of the Arsacidae. Cf. the formula ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ, the names Arsaces and Pacores, and above all the Parthian coin-types of Sanabares (see p. 695), leading us to infer that one of these dynasties was an offshoot from the Parthian.

[1] The Saka era, starting from A.D. 78, probably commences from the date of the establishment of the Saka empire in India by Kanerkes.

EGYPT.

It is a remarkable fact that throughout the period of the Persian rule no coins whatever appear to have been struck in Egypt. It is true that Aryandes, the Satrap of Egypt under Darius, the son of Hystaspes, is said by Herodotus (iv. 166) to have issued silver coins which rivalled in purity those of the king of Persia, but none of these coins have been handed down to us, or, at any rate, numismatists have failed to identify them. The coinage of Egypt may therefore be said to begin in the time of Alexander, who undoubtedly established mints in Egypt. His Egyptian coins are gold staters and silver tetradrachms, which are only to be distinguished from those struck in other parts of his empire by the occurrence upon them of Egyptian symbols or monograms, found also on the subsequent coins of Ptolemy I. The long series of the coins of the Ptolemies is generally acknowledged to be the most difficult to classify in the whole range of Greek numismatics, so much so indeed that Mr. E. H. Bunbury, in Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography*, remarks that 'most of them can only be assigned to the several monarchs by conjecture, very few of them bearing any title but those of ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, hence they are of little or no historical value.'

Much, however, has been done since this was written towards clearing up the difficulties which beset the numismatist in his endeavours to arrive at an exact classification of the coinage of the Ptolemaic kings of Egypt, notably by Mr. R. S. Poole and M. F. Feuardent, who have devoted much minute study to the Ptolemaic series, and have embodied the results at which they have arrived in two works, to which we must refer those who have time or inclination to pursue the subject further. These are B. M. Cat., *The Ptolemies Kings of Egypt*, 1883, by R. S. Poole, and *Numismatique—Égypte ancienne*, 1re *partie. Monnaies des rois*, by F. Feuardent. M. J. P. Six's articles in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1877 and 1886, must also be consulted.

Ptolemy I (Soter), governor for Philip Aridaeus and young Alexander IV, B. C. 323–311; Independent, B. C. 311–305; King, B. C. 305–284. At first Ptolemy strikes coins in the name either of Philip III or of Alexander, with the usual types of Alexander the Great. These, perhaps on the death of Philip, B. C. 316, were replaced by tetradrachms (still of Attic weight), with the usual *reverse*, Zeus enthroned, but with a head of Alexander on the *obverse*, covered with an *Elephant's skin*.

Fig. 376.

(Fig. 376.) Shortly after this innovation the reverse type was also changed, Zeus being superseded by an archaistic figure of the Macedonian *Athena Alkis hurling a thunderbolt*, and armed with a shield; the badge of Ptolemy, an eagle standing on a fulmen, being added in the field as a permanent symbol. Next follows a change of standard, the Attic giving place to the Rhodian (Tetradr. 240 grs.). (Fig. 377.) All these

Fig. 377.

changes in the coinage took place before Ptolemy assumed the title of king, the *inscriptions* on all the varieties being ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, with a single exception of Attic weight, which reads ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΟΝ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ (*Zeit. f. Num.*, xiii. Pl. III. 5), which may be translated 'Coin of Alexander struck by Ptolemy.'

When Ptolemy became king, in B.C. 305, a final reform in the currency was effected, the Phoenician standard (Tetradr. 224 grs.) being now adopted in place of the Rhodian, and the following types being chosen:—

Fig. 378.

Head of Ptolemy diademed, with aegis about his neck.	ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Eagle on fulmen. (Fig. 378.) Æ 224 grs.

These types, the head of Soter and the Eagle, were generally adhered to by the Lagidae down to the age of the Roman occupation of Egypt, and the tetradrachms of the successive reigns can only be attributed by a careful study of the dates, which are usually reckoned from the year of accession of the various kings. The coins thus fall into numerous consecutive series, some of which may be positively assigned, while others are of doubtful date. Ptolemy I struck money, not only in Egypt, but in Cyprus and Cyrenaïca, and coins of all three metals are known. The gold money of the Cyrenaïca has on the *reverse* ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, and a quadriga drawn by Elephants and driven by Alexander in the guise of the son of Ammon (B. M. Cat., Pl. II. 10). The usual *types* of the Ptolemaic bronze coins which correspond in size with the tetradrachms are—

Head of Zeus, laureate. (B. M. Cat., Pl. III. 3.)	ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Eagle with wings open, standing on fulmen Æ 1·05

On the smaller bronze coins is the head of Alexander wearing the elephant's skin, or a head of the youthful Zeus Ammon (B. M. Cat., Pl. III. 7).

Ptolemy II (Philadelphus), B. C. 285–247. The earlier coinage of this king resembles that of Ptolemy I, but octadrachms in silver also occur. In the twenty-fifth year of his reign, B. C. 261–260, the worship of the first Ptolemy under the title of Soter was instituted, and the alternative coin legend, ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, was henceforth usually employed on coins minted in Phoenicia, not only by Philadelphus, but also by his successors. To the reign of Philadelphus must likewise be assigned the first issue of two series of coins of a medallic character. The first of these shows on the *reverse* the deified heads of Ptolemy I and his Queen Berenice.

Fig. 379.

ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ Heads of Philadelphus and Queen Arsinoë II.	ΘΕΩΝ Heads of Soter and Berenice I. (Fig. 379.) . . . . . Æ Octadr. and tetradr. and Æ hemidr.

The second series may be thus described:—

Head of Arsinoë II, wife of Philadelphus. (B. M. Cat., Pl. VIII.)	ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae . . . Æ Octadr. and tetradr., and Æ Decadr.

In the reign of Philadelphus there begins also, both in Egypt and in Phoenicia, a series of very large and heavy bronze coins, of which the highest denominations are about equal in weight to an Egyptian pound (uten, wt. 1400 grs.). These are continued by subsequent kings down to Ptolemy VIII[1]:—

Head of Zeus Ammon. (B. M. Cat., Pl. V. 7; VI. 4.)	ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Two eagles on fulmen, or Eagle with open wings on fulmen . . . . Æ 1·8 Wt. circ. 1400 grs.

[1] M. Revillout's recent researches among the Demotic Papyri have led to the discovery that down to the reign of Philopator bronze was only money of account in Egypt, that Philopator was the first 'king who permitted bronze to be used in large payments at the rate of 120 : 1 as compared with silver, and that finally Epiphanes substituted a bronze standard for the old silver standard, retaining, however, the same proportion between the two metals, and striking coins of the same weight in both, '*monnaies isonomes*.' Thus 1 silver coin would be equivalent to 120 bronze pieces of the same weight.

Some of the smaller bronze coins struck in the Cyrenaïca have a head either of Ptolemy Soter or of Magas, king or governor of Cyrene on the *obverse*, and, on the *reverse*, a head of Libya with her hair arranged according to the African fashion in formal curls (B. M. Cat., Pl. VI. 8), the *inscription* on the coins of Magas being ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΑΓΑ.

The silver coins of Ptolemy II, struck at the Phoenician cities Sidon, Tyre, Ptolemaïs, Joppa, and Gaza (B.C. 266–247), regularly bear the regnal years of the king, B.C. 20–39, in the field of the *reverse*.

Ptolemy III (Euergetes), B.C. 247–222. The *types* of the coins of this king resemble for the most part those of his predecessor. He struck money in Cyprus, Phoenicia, Egypt, and Cyrenaïca. Some of his coins bear his own portrait, of which the following gold pieces of Egyptian fabric are the most important:—

Fig. 380.

Radiate bust of Euergetes wearing aegis, and with trident-sceptre over his shoulder.	ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Radiate cornucopiae. (Fig. 380.) . . . . *AV* Octadr. 430 grs. *AV* Tetradr. 215 grs.

The Phoenician silver coins struck in the reign of Euergetes at Tyre bear the dates Γ, Δ, Ε, Η, and Κ, the years of his reign down to B.C. 228, from which time onwards they are dated according to the Tyrian era, B.C. 275–274, viz. ΜΗ, 48=B.C. 228, and Ν, 50=B.C. 226.

Berenice II, daughter of Magas of Cyrene, Queen regnant of Cyrenaïca, and Queen Consort of Egypt. *AV*, *AR*, and *Æ* of various denominations. *Types*—Head of Berenice, usually veiled, *rev.* ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ

Fig. 381.

ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ; Cornucopiae (Fig. 381); Club; Oar-blade, etc. *Mints*—Ephesus (*symbol*, Bee); Cyrene, Euesperides, etc. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XIII).

Ptolemy IV (Philopator), B. C. 222–204. Coins of the ordinary Ptolemaic types and legends, struck in Cyprus, Egypt, and Phoenicia. Others, with his own head diademed, sometimes with the legend ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, Ⱥ (Fig. 382) and Æ. This king was also the

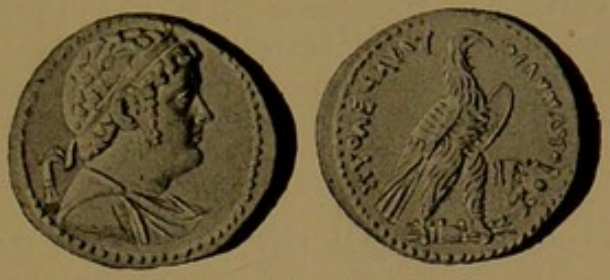

Fig. 382.

originator of a series of silver coins of Cyprian fabric and Dionysiac types, which was continued by Ptolemies VI, VIII, and IX:—

Bust of king as Dionysos, wearing diadem entwined with ivy-wreath, and with the thyrsos at his shoulder.	ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Eagle on fulmen, wings open. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XIV. 6.) . . Æ Didr. and dr.

Arsinoë III, wife and sister of Philopator.

Fig. 383.

Bust of Arsinoë, wearing stephane.	ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ Cornucopiae surmounted by star. (Fig. 383.) Ⱥ Octadrachm.

Also small Æ, with similar *types*, but with her husband's name, ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ (B. M. Cat., Pl. XV. 7).

Ptolemy V (Epiphanes), B. C. 204–181. This king's reign is memorable for the disastrous loss of Phoenicia, B. C. 198, in consequence of which his issues after that date were limited[1] to Egypt, Cyrenaïca, and Cyprus, in

[1] Although Epiphanes lost Phoenicia in B. C. 198, there can be little doubt that the Ptolemaic currency was continued in Phoenicia, the coins being dated according to the Tyrian era B. C. 275–4. A long series of such coins exists, bearing the dates 71–90 of the era of Tyre, with the legend ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, and 99 ?–117 with the legend ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. In this last year, 117 of Tyre corresponding with 154 of the Seleucid era, the Ptolemaic coinage in Phoenicia is superseded by that of Syrian kings, as the bronze coinage of Demetrius I struck at Tyre begins with the date ΔΝΡ, 154. (See J. P. Six, *Num. Chron.*, 1886.)

which island there now begins a series of dated tetradrachms marked with the symbol L, standing for *Year* (see p. 718). These are continued with little interruption down to the time of Ptolemy Lathyrus. They are of the usual type, but bear the mint-marks of Paphus, Salamis, and Citium, ΠΑ, ΣΑ, and ΚΙ or Κ. Specimens are also known with Epiphanes' own portrait on the *obverse* (B. M. Cat., Pl. XVI. 1), a variety which also occurs occasionally both in Phoenicia and Egypt. The most remarkable coins of Epiphanes are, however, the splendid gold octadrachms also bearing his own portrait, and a silver tetradrachm with the title ἐπιφανής.

Bust of Epiphanes radiate, with spear at his shoulder. (B. M. Cat., Pl. XVII. 1.)	ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Radiate cornucopiae between stars . . . . *Æ* Octadr.

Fig. 384.

Bust of Epiphanes diademed.	ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Eagle on fulmen. (Fig. 384.) *Æ* Octadr.
Bust of Epiphanes diademed. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XXXII. 7.)	ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ Winged fulmen between two stars . . . *Æ* Tetradr.

Ptolemy VI (Philometor), B.C. 181–146. The coinage of this king is very much involved with that of his brother, Ptolemy VIII (Euergetes), surnamed Physcon, whose reign was in part contemporary (B.C. 170–117).

The reign of Philometor is divided by Mr. Poole into the following periods: (i) Regency of his mother Cleopatra, B.C. 181–174. Æ, with her head. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ, *rev.* ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, and *Æ* Tetradr., with jugate busts of Zeus Serapis and Cleopatra as Isis. (ii) Regency of Eulaeus and Lenaeus, B.C. 174–171. *Æ* and Æ. *Types*, ordinary. (iii) Usurpation of Antiochus IV of Syria (Æ of Egyptian types, with name of Antiochus), and succession of Ptolemy VIII during his brother's imprisonment. (iv) Joint reign of Ptolemies VI and VIII (B.C. 168–164); Æ only. (v) Sole reign of Ptolemy VI (B.C. 164–146), dated *Æ* of Cyprus. (vi) Joint reign of Ptolemy VI and his son **Ptolemy VII** (Eupator), B.C. 146. *Æ* dated L. ΛϚ. ΚΑΙ. Α.= year 36 of Philometor and 1 of Eupator (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXXII. 9).

Ptolemy Philometor also struck silver coins in Phoenicia B.C. 148–146, with his portrait and *inscr.*, ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΟΜΗΤΟΡΟΣ ΘΕΟΥ (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXXII. 8).

Ptolemy VIII (Euergetes), surnamed Physcon, B. C. 170–117. Besides the coins which this king struck in Cyprus, Egypt, and Cyrenaïca, jointly with his brother Philometor, he also issued money as king in Cyrenaïca (B. C. 164–146), and after his brother's death as sole king of Egypt down to B. C. 127, and from B. C. 127 to 117. Æ and Æ, the latter often with the heads of his successive wives, Cleopatra II, his brother's widow, and her daughter Cleopatra III, covered with elephant's skin. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ. Some of his large Æ coins bear the *inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ.

Ptolemy IX (Neos) (Philopator II), was co-regent with his father, B. C. 121–117. Æ of the usual types.

Ptolemy X (Soter II), surnamed Lathyrus, B. C. 117–81.

Ptolemy XI (Alexander I), and

Ptolemy (Apion), king of Cyrene.

These three, sons of Physcon, struck money in various parts of the empire of the ordinary types, sometimes in conjunction with their mother, Cleopatra III (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXVI. 7).

Ptolemy XII (Alexander II) reigned only 19 days, B.C. 81.

Ptolemy XIII (Neos Dionysos), surnamed Auletes, B. C. 81–58 and 55–52. The coinage of this king is not difficult of attribution. It is characterized by the base quality of the metal, and it falls into two dated

Fig. 385.

series with a break of four years between them, corresponding with the period of his exile, B. C. 58–55. Fig. 385 belongs to the second series, the date ΚΣ corresponding with B. C. 55–54.

Ptolemy, king of Cyprus, B. C. 81–58, younger brother of Auletes. To this king M. Feuardent has attributed a series of dated coins of Cyprian fabric, running parallel with the Egyptian coins of his brother down to B. C. 58.

Cleopatra VII (Philopator), B. C. 52–30. Of this illustrious princess there are Egyptian silver drachms and Cyprian and Egyptian bronze coins with her portrait and the reverse *inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXX. 7). Sometimes she is in the character of Aphrodite bearing the infant Ptolemy XVI (Caesar) as Eros in her arms (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXX. 6).

Ptolemy XV and **Arsinoë IV.** (?), B.C. 47. Æ of Cyprus (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXX. 4).

Ptolemy XVI (Caesar), B.C. 45–30, son of Cleopatra and Julius Caesar. To this king a single bronze coin has been ascribed reading ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΜΗΤ (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXX. 9), and here the long and for the most part uninteresting series of the coins of the Ptolemies closes.

GREEK CITIES OF EGYPT.

Naucratis. The recent excavations conducted under the auspices of the Egypt Exploration Fund, by Mr. Flinders Petrie, have not only led to the final identification of the site of this famous Greek emporium, but have resulted in the discovery of the only known coin bearing its name. It dates probably from the time when Ptolemy Soter was ruling Egypt in the name of Alexander IV, between the death of Alexander the Great, B.C. 323, and the assumption by Ptolemy of the title of 'king,' B.C. 305.

Female head r., with short flying hair; beneath, ΑΛΕ.	Head of Aphrodite r., wearing earring and necklace; beneath, ΝΑΥ. Æ ·6 (*Num. Chron.*, 1886, Pl. I. 9.)

Alexandria. The money of this illustrious city, after its submission to the Romans, consists of a very long and highly interesting series of dated coins ranging from the time of Augustus down to that of Domitius Domitianus, A.D. 296, including certain rare coins of Aurelian with Vaballathus the son of Zenobia, of Vaballathus alone under the name of Athenodorus, and of Zenobia herself, A.D. 270–271.

During the reign of Augustus bronze money only was struck at Alexandria, but from the time of Tiberius to that of M. Aurelius tetradrachms of base silver were issued in large quantities side by side with the bronze money. These tetradrachms were tariffed by the Romans as only equivalent to the denarius. From the reign of Commodus downwards the alloy of which the tetradrachms were composed is of very base quality, called *potin* by numismatists.

The Alexandrian coins have on the obverse the head of the Emperor, and on the reverse his regnal year, preceded by the symbol L, an Egyptian sign which in papyrus inscriptions stands before numerals[1], thus, LA, LB, LΓ, etc., or L ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΥ, L ΤΡΙΤΟΥ, etc. Occasionally, however, the L is replaced by the word ΕΤΟΥΣ, and LI, very rarely, by ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΔΕΚΑΤΗ, etc., or ΔΕΚΑΕΤΗΡΙΣ ΚΥΡΙΟΥ, on the occasion, probably, of the *Vota decennalia*.

The types of the Alexandrian coins offer a vast number of subjects borrowed from the Greek, Graeco-Egyptian, Egyptian, and Roman mythologies. In the present work space permits us only to mention the more important types and inscriptions.

[1] It was formerly thought that L on Alexandrian coins stood for the rare word Ἀνκαβάς, meaning year, but there is no doubt that this is a mistaken explanation. See *Berl. Blätt.*, iv. 145.

(*a*) *Greek Types.*

Kronos holding sickle.

Zeus. Bust or full length figure enthroned or recumbent on the back of a flying eagle, with inscription (on coins of Nero), ΔΙΟΣ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟΥ, ΖΕΥΣ ΝΕΜΕΙΟΣ or ΖΕΥΣ ΚΑΠΙΤΩΛΙΟΣ.

Zeus Ammon. Bust, or figure in biga drawn by rams.

Hera. Veiled bust or figure. *Inscr.* on coins of Nero, ΗΡΑ ΑΡΓΕΙΑ.

Poseidon. Bust or figure drawn in biga by sea-horses, or standing, holding dolphin. *Inscr.* on coins of Nero, ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝ ΙΣΘΜΙΟΣ.

Apollo. Bust. *Inscr.*, ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ ΑΚΤΙΟΣ or ΠΥΘΙΟΣ on coins of Nero. Apollo Didymeus holding stag in his hand and bow, sometimes between two Nemeses. Apollo and Artemis. Apollo and Marsyas, etc.

Artemis as huntress, alone or with Apollo.

Athena, standing holding Nike, owl, or ears of corn; sometimes before an altar. *Inscr.* sometimes ΑΘΗΝΑ or ΑΘΗΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤ[ΟΥ]. Athena and Ares, etc.

Ares. Usually advancing or standing with Athena.

Demeter, alone or standing between the Dioskuri. *Inscr.* on coins of Nero, ΔΗΜΗΤΕΡ (sic).

Persephone carried off by **Hades.**

Helios and Selene. Heads, separate or combined. Helios on horseback. *Inscr.*, sometimes ΗΛΙΟΣ ΣΑΡΑΠΙΣ. See Serapis.

Kybele enthroned between lions.

Dionysos in car drawn by panthers.

Triptolemos in car drawn by serpents.

Asklepios and Hygieia with their usual attributes.

Hermes with caduceus.

Dioskuri on horseback or standing.

Eos. *Inscr.*, ΗΩ (L. Verus), holding prancing horse by the reins.

Nike, frequently and variously represented. *Inscr.*, rarely, ΝΕΙΚΗ ΣΕΒΑΣΤ[ΟΥ].

Tyche with cornucopiae and rudder, standing, seated, or recumbent on couch. *Inscr.* rarely, ΤΥΧΗ ΣΕΒΑΣΤ[ΟΥ].

Herakles on bronze of Antoninus Pius. Various exploits—Nemean lion; Lernean hydra; Keryneian stag; Erymanthian boar; Stables of Augeas; Stymphalian birds; Cretan bull; Mares of the Thracian Diomedes; Oxen of Geryon; Gardens of the Hesperides; Kerberos; Antaeos; Herakles playing lyre before Centaur Pholos or Cheiron; The slaying of the Amazon Hippolyte, the monster Echidna, etc.

Perseus and Andromeda.

Orpheus playing lyre, surrounded by animals.

Paris, Judgment of.

Okeanos represented as a river-god. *Inscr.*, ΩΚΕΑΝΟΣ.

(β) *Egyptian and Graeco-Egyptian Types.*

Zeus-Serapis. Bust wearing modius. *Inscr.* sometimes, ΖΕΥΣ ΣΑΡΑΠΙΣ.

Hades-Serapis enthroned with Kerberos beside him.

Helios-Serapis wearing modius, and radiate. *Inscr.* sometimes, ΗΛΙΟΣ ΣΑΡΑΠΙΣ.

Serapis. Pantheistic, combining attributes of Serapis, Zeus Ammon, Poseidon, Helios, and Asklepios.

Serapis and Isis, busts or figures of.

Isis. Bust wearing usual head-dress. Figure sometimes in temple or suckling infant Horus.

Isis Pharia holding inflated sail before the Pharos lighthouse.

Isis Sothis riding on dog.

Harpokrates, infant or youth, standing or seated on flower, with his finger raised to his mouth. *Inscr.* on a coin of M. Aurelius, ΑΡΠΩΚΡΑΤΗΣ (Zoega, p. 216).

Hermes-Anubis (?) standing holding palm and caduceus, jackal at his feet; or bust of,—wearing modius, with caduceus at his shoulder and palm in front. This type is thought by some to be meant for Antinous, and by others for Bonus Eventus.

Apis, the bull.

Nilus. Bust crowned with reeds. *Inscr.* ΝΙΛΟΣ (on Æ of Titus), or figure with cornucopiae and reed, recumbent or seated, accompanied by crocodile or hippopotamus, or associated with nymph Euthenia (Abundantia).

Fig. 386.

Alexandria, Head of, covered with elephant's skin (Fig. 386), or figure of, sometimes saluting emperor. *Inscr.* sometimes, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΑ.

'Canopic' vases with heads of Isis, Serapis, etc., sometimes enshrined in temple or in a vessel mounted on wheels.

Serpent coiled and erect. *Inscr.*, sometimes, ΝΕΟ ΑΓΑΘΟΔΑΙΜ[ΩΝ].

Uraeus, coiled serpent with large body.

Animals and Birds. Elephant, crocodile, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, ibis, eagle, hawk of Horus, griffin with wheel (symbol of Nemesis), sphinx often with three heads.

Various objects. The light-house Pharos; Imperial galley, *Inscr.* ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΦΟΡΟΣ; Temples; Altars; Buildings, one inscribed ΒΑΛΙΝΗΟΥ; and other sacred objects; e.g. Modius in car drawn by serpents, or on pillar guarded by winged dragon.

(γ) *Astronomical Types.*

Phoenix, with *Inscr.* ΑΙΩΝ, referring to the commencement of the Sothiac cycle, A.D. 139. Year 2 of Antoninus Pius.

Zodiac, the twelve signs of the,—in circle.

Jupiter in Aries. Head of Zeus over a Ram.

Venus in Taurus. Head of Aphrodite over a Bull.

(?) **in Gemini** (?). Turreted head over Apollo and Herakles.

Moon in Cancer. Head of Selene over a Crab.

Sol in Leo. Head of Helios over a Lion.

Mercury in Virgo. Head of Mercury over goddess holding torch and ears of corn.

Venus in Libra. Head of Aphrodite over Scales.

Mars in Scorpio. Head of Ares over Scorpion.

Jupiter in Sagittarius. Head of Zeus over Centaur with bow and arrow.

Saturn in Capricorn. Head of Kronos over a Goat.

Saturn in Aquarius. Head of Kronos over flying figure holding a vase reversed.

Jupiter in Pisces. Head of Zeus over two Fishes.

The Zodiacal types were all struck in the eighth year of Antoninus Pius.

(δ) *Graeco-Roman Types.*

ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤ[ΩΡ]. Various types.

ΡΩΜΗ. Variously represented.

Egypt or **Africa** recumbent, holding ears of corn and resting on sphinx.

ΔΗΜΟΣ ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ. Populus Romanus.

ΑΡΜΕΝΙΑ. Trophy between captives.

Wolf and twins.

ΠΑΤΗΡ ΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣ. Two hands joined.

ΑΝΤΙΝΟΟΥ ΗΡΩΟΣ. Bust of Antinous with Egyptian head-dress.

ΤΙΒΕΡΙΣ—ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. Rivers Tiber and Nile with hands joined.

(ε) *Personifications of abstract conceptions.*

ΑΦΙΕΡΩΣΙΣ. Consecratio.

ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣΥΝΗ. Aequitas holding scales.

ΔΥΝΑΜΙΣ. Dominion holding helmet and shield.

ΕΙΡΗΝΗ. Pax holding caduceus and patera or ears of corn.

ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΕΙΑ. Libertas holding wreath and resting on column.

ΕΛΠΙΣ. Spes holding flower and raising her dress.

ΕΥΓΑΜΙΑ. Bonae Nuptiae.

ΕΥΘΗΝΙΑ. Abundantia holding cornucopiae and ears of corn, usually associated with Nike.

[ΕΥΣΕΒΕΙΑ]. Pietas seated, holding patera and sceptre.

[ΕΥΤΥΧΕΙΑ]. Felicitas holding caduceus and ears of corn.

ΚΡΑΤΗΣΙΣ. Potestas or Virtus holding Nike and spear. (Eckhel, iv. p. 55.)

ΜΟΝΗΤΑ. Moneta holding balance and sceptre.

ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. Concordia standing holding patera and cornucopiae, or seated holding olive-branch or patera, or simply two hands joined.

ΠΡΟΝΟΙΑ. Providentia standing with r. hand raised and holding sceptre or holding Ibis and sceptre.

ΣΗΜΑΣΙΑ. Sign of victory. Female figure on galloping horse brandishing sword.

The Nomes of Egypt. See De Rougé (*Rev. Num.*, 1874, p. 1, and *Ann. de Num.*, 1882, p. 145), also Feuardent (*Égypte ancienne*, ii.). The series of bronze coins which bear on their reverses the names of the various nomes or territorial divisions of ancient Egypt, together with representations of the Egyptian gods (or their symbols) worshipped in each locality, appear to have been all struck at Alexandria within a period of fifty-four years; not consecutively, however, even within the limits of the period in question. The years in which these issues took place were the eleventh of Domitian, the twelfth to the sixteenth of Trajan, the eleventh of Hadrian, and the eighth of Antoninus Pius. The coins are of considerable rarity and interest for the light they shed upon the various local cults of Egypt under the Roman Empire.

The following is a list of the Nomes of which coins are known, arranged in geographical order, proceeding along the banks of the Nile from south to north. The predominant coin-types are added in each case after the name of the Nome.

Upper Egypt.

ΟΜΒΙΤΗC. Armed divinity Haroëris or Horus the Elder. Crocodile.

ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΗC. Har-Hut, the Horus of Hut or Apollinopolis Magna, standing holding sceptre and hawk.

ΛΑΤΟΠΟΛ[ΙΤΗC]. Num Ra holding spear and fish (latus). (Cf. Strabo, xvii.) Fish by itself.

ΕΡΜΩΝΘ[ΙΤΗC]. The god Mentu (Μώνθ) holding sceptre and butting bull. Butting bull by itself.

ΔΙΟΠΟΛΕΙ[ΤΗC] ΜΕ[ΓΑC] (Thebes). Amen-ra holding sceptre and ram.

ΚΟΠΤ[ΙΤΗC]. Horus-Khem (ithyphallic Pan) as a veiled figure, holding antelope and harpa. Antelope by itself.

ΤΕΝΤΥΡ[ΙΤΗC]. Goddess Hathor standing holding the Hawk of Horus and sceptre. Hawk by itself.

ΔΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΗC Μ[ΙΚΡΟC]. Solar god on horseback holding coiled serpent, or feeding serpent coiled round a tree, a symbol of the goddess Nephthys.

ΘΙΝΙ[ΤΗC]. Onuris or Anher holding figure of Elpis (Spes), or Elpis by herself.

ΠΑΝΟ[ΠΟΛΙΤΗC]. Figure holding ichneumon and statuette of Horus-Khem (ithyphallic Pan). Ichneumon by itself.

ΑΝΤΑΙΟΠΟΛΙΤΗC. Isis (?) holding sceptre and Nike. Isis (?) holding crocodile. Crocodile by itself.

ΥΨΗΛΙ[ΤΗC]. Isis or Hathor holding sceptre or sistrum, and ram.

ΛΥΚΟ[ΠΟΛΙΤΗC]. Half-draped divinity standing holding jackal of Anubis.

ΑΦΡΟΔΙ[ΤΟΠΟΛΙΤΗC]. Temple of Hathor (?). Hathor holding flower and figure of Elpis (?). Elpis (?) by herself.

ΚΥΝΟΠ[ΟΛΙΤΗC]. Anubis half-draped holding jackal. Jackal seated.

ΕΡΜΟΠΟΛΙΤΗ[C]. Hermes (Thoth) in temple holding caduceus and purse or caduceus and cynocephalic ape. Bearded head and ibis. Cynocephalus seated.

ΟΞΥΡΥΝΧΕΙΤΗC ΝΟΜΟC. Goddess Tefnet as Pallas holding Nike and bipennis. Nike. Bipennis.

ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΗC. Herakles in temple; Harpokrates-Herakles holding club surmounted by hawk; Herakles holding club and griffin. Griffin alone.

ΑΡCΙΝΟΙΤΗC. God Sebek-ra holding bust of Arsinoë. Bust of Arsinoë. Crocodile.

Lower Egypt.

ΜΕΜΦΙ[ΤΗC] or ΝΟΜΟC ΜΕΜΦΕΙΤΗC. Isis holding serpent; beside her, the bull Apis. Head of Isis. Bull Apis.

ΗΛΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤ[ΗC]. Sun-god Ra holding the bull Mnevis in his hand.

ΦΑΡΒΑΙ[ΤΙΤΗC]. Figure holding sceptre and bull.

ΑΡΑΒΙΑ. Female figure, Supt-Sekhet, standing.

ΕΠΤΑΚωΜ. Horus Supt-akhom holding spear and hawk. Hawk by itself. This legend is perhaps not the name of a Nome but the Greek form of Supt-akhom, the chief divinity of the Arabian nome.

ΠΗΛΟΥ. Head of Isis (?); Pomegranate. The coins with this legend belong to Pelusium, an important city at the eastern angle of the Delta, which does not appear however to have been the chief town of any Nome.

CΕΘΡΟΕΙΤΗC or CΕΘΡωΙΤΗC ΝΟΜΟC. Hawk-headed Horus holding sceptre or sceptre and hawk. Hawk by itself.

ΤΑΝΙΤΗC. Types resembling those of the neighbouring Sethroite nome.

ΝΕCΥΤ[ΗC]. Apparently the Greek form of the Nome Neut. Female figure holding ibis and ram.

ΜΕΝΔ[ΗCΙΟC]. God Mendes holding sceptre and goat or ram. Bearded head of Mendes. Goat. Ram.

ΛΕΟΝΤ[ΟΠΟΛΙΤΗC]. Horus holding sceptre and lion. Lion by itself.

ΒΟΥΒΑC[ΤΙΤΗC]. Goddess Beset holding cat. Cat by itself.

ΑΘΡΙΒΙΤΗC. Hathor holding hawk of Horus and sceptre. Hawk of Horus.

ΠΡΟCω[ΠΙΤΗC]. Bust or figure of Harpokrates with finger raised to his mouth. Harpokrates-Herakles with club surmounted by hawk.

ΦΘΕΜΦΟΕΥ ΝΟΜΟΣ. Hathor holding lotus-flower, from which issues infant Harpokrates. Harpokrates-Herakles on lotus-flower.

ΞΟΙΤ[ΗC]. Divinity holding quadruped; at his feet Cynocephalus. Divinity holding staff and uncertain object, between two rams (?) on bases. Female figure holding ram and club. Ram by itself.

ΒΟΥCΙ[ΡΙΤΗC]. Osiris holding goat and serpent. Goat by itself.

CΕΒΕ[ΝΝΥΤΗC] or ΝΟΜΟC CΕΒΕΝΝΥΤΗC (Superior). Horus holding sword and spear. Goat.

CΕΒΕ[ΝΝΥΤΗC] Κ[ΑΤω ΤΟΠωΝ] (Inferior). Divinity holding grapes and spear. Bunch of grapes.

ΔΙΟΠ[ΟΛΙΤΗC] Κ[ΑΤω ΤΟΠωΝ]. Amen-ra holding spear and ram. Ram by itself.

ΟΝΟΥΦΙ[ΤΗC]. Isis (?) holding crocodile. Crocodile, symbol of Sebek-ra.

ΦΘΕΝΕΟΥ[ΤΗC]. Horus naked holding hawk and ram. Two hawks face to face. Harpokrates (infant Horus) issuing from lotus-flower.

CΑΕΙΤΗC. Athena holding owl and shield. Cow, symbol of goddess Neith.

ΝΑΥΚΡΑΤ[ΙΤΗC]. Serpent-headed divinity holding hawk and sceptre. Female figure holding serpent. Serpent coiled and crowned with the Pskhent.

ΚΑΒΑCΙ[ΤΗC]. Horus half-draped holding spear and hawk. Hawk of Horus.

ΜΕΤΗ[ΛΙΤΗC]. Isis holding sistrum and hawk. Hawk by itself.

ΛΗΤΟΠ[ΟΛΙΤΗC]. Horus standing holding ichneumon, the symbol of the goddess Beset (Leto). Ichneumon by itself.

ΓΥΝΑΙΚ[ΟΠΟΛΙΤΗC]. Isis holding ram, symbol of Amen. Ram by itself.

ΜΕΝΕΛΑΕΙΤΗC. Nilus standing holding reed and infant Horus-Harpokrates, the lower part of whose body ends in a crocodile's tail. Infant Horus-Harpokrates with crocodile's tail before an altar.

ΑΛΕΞ[ΑΝΔΡΕωΝ] Χ[ωΡΑC ΝΟΜΟC]. Military figure, Horus (?), holding hippopotamus. Hippopotamus by itself.

ΜΑΡΕ[ωΤΟΥ ΝΟΜΟC] or ΜΑΡΕ[ωΤΗC]. Chnuphis (?) holding ram and fish (?) or ram and sceptre. Ram by itself.

ΛΙΒΥΗ[C ΝΟΜΟC]. Chnuphis (?) with ram's head (?) holding uncertain object and ram. Ram by itself.

ETHIOPIA.

Axum. On the coinage of the Axumite dynasty see Prideaux (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, p. 205), and E. Drouin (*Rev. Arch.*, 1882, p. 206).

The scanty numismatic relics of eastern Ethiopia (the modern Abyssinia) consist of small gold pieces weighing about 24 grs. and small bronze coins. They bear inscriptions at first in Greek, or rather Graeco-Coptic, and later in the Ethiopic character. The Greek inscriptions were exe-

cuted by engravers more or less ignorant of the Greek language, and are frequently misspelt and blundered. The gold coins exhibit on the obverse the bust of a king crowned and encircled by two ears of barley, and on the reverse another bust, diademed, also encircled by two ears of barley. Types, style, fabric, and the presence of the cross at the commencement of the inscription, show that the coins of Axum are subsequent to the Christian era, but so little is known of the history of the country that it is impossible to arrange the coins in strict chronological order. We do know, however, that in A. D. 356 the Emperor Constantius II addressed a letter, which is still extant, to a king named Aizana or Ezana, whose coins we also possess, and this gives us approximately the epoch to which the whole series seems to belong. The use of the Greek language in Ethiopia is doubtless due to commercial relations between Ethiopia and Egypt.

Among the more legible coins bearing Greek inscriptions the following may be mentioned:—

Aphilas. *Æ.* ΑΦΙΛΑC ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC, *rev.* ΑΞωΜΙΤωΝ ΒΙCΙΔΙΜΗΛΗ, a word of unknown signification.

Ochsas. *Æ.* ✠ ΟΧCΑC ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC, *rev.* ΘΕΟΥ ΕΥΧΑΡΙCΤΙΑ. (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. X. 1.)

Bachasa. *Æ.* ✠ ΒΑC ✠ CΙΝ ✠ ΒΑΧ ✠ ΑCΑ, *rev.* ✠ ΙΑΝ ✠ ΑΑΦ ✠ ΕωΝ ✠ ΒΙC. (*Num Chron.*, 1884, Pl. X. 3.)

Aizana or Ezana. *Æ.* ✠ CΝΙ ✠ ΒΑΧ ✠ ΑCΑ ✠ ΒΑC, *rev.* ✠ ΗΕΖΑΝΑ ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC. (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. X. 10.)

Aieb. *Æ.* ✠ ✠ ✠ ΑΙΗΒ ΒΑCΙΛΕΥ, *rev.* Blundered legend. (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. X. 12.)

Ulzebas. *Æ* ✠ ΟΥΑΖΗΒΑC ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC, *rev.* ΤΟΥΤΟ ΑΡΕCΗ ΤΗ ΧωΡΑ. (*Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. X. 18.)

CYRENAÏCA.

[See Müller, *Monnaies de l'ancienne Afrique*, R. S. Poole, *Cat. of the Coins of the Ptolemies*, passim, and Bompois, *Médailles grecques autonomes frappées dans la Cyrénaïque.*]

Cyrene was founded by Dorians from the island of Thera, under the leadership of one Battus, the ancestor of the dynasty called after him the Battiadae, who ruled the country of the Cyrenaïca from B.C. 631 to about B.C. 450. Situate in a land of unexampled fertility, on the northern slope of the high table-land of Libya, where it breaks into spacious terraces descending step by step to the sea, and sheltered by the high land in the rear from the parching winds of the desert, Cyrene rapidly rose to wealth and splendour, the enterprising Hellenes becoming the intermediaries between the native Libyan population of the interior and the outer world.

Of all the varied products of this beautiful country the far-famed Silphium plant (now extinct) was the most important, and was highly prized throughout the whole ancient world, both for its medicinal virtues and for the perfumes extracted from its flowers.

The Silphium as a Cyrenean coin-type, like the Bee on the coins of Ceos, was symbolical of the worship of Aristaeos, the protector of the corn-field and the vine and of all growing crops and bees and flocks and shepherds, and the averter of the scorching blasts of the Sahara. This beneficent god was the son of Apollo and of the nymph Kyrene, and his cultus in the Cyrenaïca appears to have been closely allied to that of the Libyan Ammon, who was also a pastoral god.

The bearded head with the ram's horn on the coins of Cyrene is that of Zeus Ammon, while the youthful head, also with the ram's horn, is probably intended for Aristaeos. The female head, of rarer occurrence, is the nymph Kyrene.

Circ. B.C. 631–530.

The earliest money of Cyrene consists of extremely archaic electrum and silver coins of the Euboic standard. This seems to point to commercial relations between Euboea and the Libyan coast at a time when the Euboean cities, Chalcis and Eretria, exercised a predominant influence in the eastern basin of the Mediterranean Sea.

The very rare electrum coins which Müller (*op. cit.*) has attributed to Cyrene may be thus described :—

Double floral pattern.	Two oblong incuse depressions . . . El. 269 grs.
Id. (Müller, *Suppl.*, Pl. I. 1.)	One square and one oblong incuse . . El. 133·1 grs.
Triple flower. (Whittall, 1575.)	Incuse square . . . . El. 27·5 grs.

M. Babelon (*Rev. Num.*, 1885, p. 390 sq.) disputes the attribution of these electrum coins to Cyrene, and would assign them to Asia Minor. He also publishes a coin of pure gold, which seems to be undoubtedly of Cyrenean origin. It is of the Phoenician standard.

Four silphium flowers in the angles of a cruciform pattern.	Rough incuse square . . Æ 110 grs. (*Rev. Num.*, 1885, Pl. XV. 1.)

The prevailing types of the earliest silver coins are—

(i) The fruit or seed-vessel of the silphium, resembling a heart in shape, repeated on the larger denominations twice or four times.

(ii) The sprouting bud or shoot of the silphium often repeated, and arranged in a conventional floral pattern. (Bompois, *op. cit.*, Pl. I. 1.)

(iii) The leaf of the silphium.

(iv) The entire plant of the silphium, represented with a thick tall stem, having at the top a round clustered head or blossom.

To these types are sometimes added accessories in the field, such as a lion, a lion's head, or a boar (*Rev. Num.*, 1885, Pl. XV. 2), etc. The re-

verses are in this period always incuse without any ornament. The square is sometimes divided diagonally, as on the primitive coins of Euboea, sometimes it is quartered and sometimes divided by a broad band into two oblong parts.

Circ. B.C. 530–480.

Soon after his accession in B.C. 530, Arcesilaus III, having been expelled from his kingdom, took refuge in Samos, then ruled by Polycrates, whence he shortly afterwards returned to Cyrene with a contingent of Samian and Ionian auxiliaries, and by their aid regained possession of his ancestral throne. The types of the following coin, indicating an alliance about this time between Cyrene, Samos, and Ialysus in Rhodes, designate it as having been struck by Arcesilaus III for the payment of his Samian and Rhodian allies.

Euboic Standard.

FIG. 387.

Silphium plant; in field, fruit of the silphium and lion's head. (*Type of Samos or Lindus.*)

Incuse square, within which eagle's head with serpent in his beak. (*Type of Ialysus.*) (Fig. 387.) . Æ Tetradr.

The other coins which may be assigned to this period are—

Silphium plant.

Id.

Id. (Müller, No. 23.)

Nymph Kyrene seated l. with silphium plant before her and silphium seed behind her. (*Num. Chron.*, 1886, Pl. I. 6.)

Same type, r. (*Rev. Num.*, 1885, Pl. XV. 5.)

Four silphium sprouts in floral pattern, with bearded head above. (Bompois, *Cyr.*, i. 6.)

K Gazelle, silphium plant, and fruit, all in incuse square Æ Tetradrachm.

Silphium fruit between two dolphins, all in incuse square Æ Tetradrachm (Müller, i. p. 11, No. 23.)

Incuse square. Herakles and nymph standing on either side of the tree of the garden of the Hesperides . . . Æ Tetradrachm.

Forepart of Pegasos l. in dotted square. Æ Tetradr.

Head of Zeus Ammon r. in incuse square . . . . . Æ Tetradr.

Incuse square, containing floral star . Æ Didrachm.

Similar, but with horse's head in place of bearded head.
Archaic bearded head with four or two fruits of the silphium in the field.

Silphium plant. (Baron de Hirsch.)
Lion's head facing and silphium fruit.

Fruit of silphium.

Id.

Three sprouts of silphium and forepart of horse arranged in circle. (Müller, Fig. 19.)
Silphium plant.

Incuse square, containing floral star. (Bompois, *Cyr.*, Pl. I. 7.) Æ Didrachm.
Incuse square, containing floral star in incuse circle or square . . . . . Æ Didr. and dr.
Incuse square, containing dolphin and hoof of fawn . . . . Æ Drachm.
Incuse square, containing griffin's head r. . . . . Æ Drachm.
Incuse square, containing archaic bearded head or female head . . . Æ ½ Drachm.
Incuse square, containing winged female figure . . . . . Æ ½ Drachm.
Incuse square, containing floral star. Æ Diobol.

Incuse square, containing dolphin (?) or star of four rays . . . Æ Obol.

In this period coins of Phoenician weight (drachms of 52 and half drachms of 26 grs.) were introduced at Cyrene, and issued side by side with the coins of the Euboic standard.

Phoenician Standard.

Two silphium fruits placed in opposite directions.
Id.

Silphium plant.

Bee (symbol of Aristaeos).
Silphium plant.

Incuse square, containing silphium fruit . . . . . Æ Dr. 52 grs.
Incuse square, containing lion's head, facing . . . . . Æ Dr. 49 grs.
Incuse square, containing floral star. Æ Dr. 52 grs.
Id. . . . . Æ ½ Dr. 26·3 grs.
Incuse square, containing silphium fruit . . . . Æ ½ Dr. 25·4 grs.

Circ. B. C. 480–431.

Euboic and Phoenician Standards.

Fig. 388.

Silphium.	Incuse circle. KYPA Head of Zeus Ammon of early transitional style, in dotted circle. (Fig. 388.) . . . . Æ Euboic tetradr. 265 grs.
Id.	Incuse square. K—Y—P—A, Id. . . Æ Phoenician dr. 52 grs.
Id.	Id. . . . Æ „ ½ dr. 25 grs.
Id.	Incuse square. K—Y—P—A, Archaic head of nymph Kyrene with hair turned up under her diadem . . . Æ 52 grs.
Head of nymph Kyrene, three-quarter face.	Three silphium plants radiating from one centre . . . . . Æ Euboic trihemiobol 14·5 grs.

Circ. B. C. 431–321.

In B.C. 431 the rule of the Battiadae was replaced by a republican form of government, under which Cyrene attained the highest point of her prosperity, as is sufficiently evident from the plentiful issue of fine gold pieces, as well as of silver tetradrachms in large numbers. The Euboic standard was now almost entirely abandoned in the case of the silver money for coins of the Phoenician weight of the Samian variety. Tetradr. 210–200 grs.

The gold coins, from the stater down to the half drachm, follow the Euboic or Attic weight, but the smallest denomination is a piece of 13·5 grs., equivalent to one-tenth of the stater, a fraction which is foreign to the Attic system.

Fig. 389.

KYPANAION Victorious quadriga driven by Nike, Kyrene, or male charioteer, surmounted sometimes by star.	Zeus Ammon standing or enthroned, variously represented holding Nike and sceptre, sacrificing before thymiaterion (Fig. 389) or with ram, eagle, owl, or silphium beside him; magistrate's name . . Æ Staters.
K—Y—P—A—N Horseman. Head of Athena.	Silphium . . . . . Æ Dr.
	Three silphium plants radiating from one centre . . . . . Æ ½ Dr.
Beardless male head with ram's horn, Aristaeos (?) or bearded head of Zeus Ammon.	Female head (Kyrene); Head of Libya with formal curls; or Ram's head . Æ $\frac{1}{10}$ stater 13·5 grs.

The magistrates' names, which occur either in full or in abbreviated form in the nominative or genitive case, are APIΣTIOΣ, APIΣTAΓOPA,

ΔΑΜΩΝΑΚΤΟΣ, ΘΕΥΦΙΔΕΥΣ, ΙΑΣΩΝ, ΙΑΣΟΝΟΣ, ΙΑΣΙΟΝΙΟΣ, ΚΥΔΙΟΣ, ΚΥΘ., ΠΟΛΙΑΝΘΕΥΣ, ΧΑΙΡΕΦΩΝ., ΧΑΙΡΙΟΣ.

The silver coinage of Cyrene in this period consists in the main of tetradrachms of 210–200 grs.

Head of Zeus Ammon, l. or r., and magistrate's name.	K—Y—P—A, etc., or no inscr. Silphium. (Müller, i. p. 45, No. 140.) Æ Tetradr.

Fig. 390.

Head of Zeus Ammon facing, all in laurel wreath. KYPANA Head of Zeus Ammon facing. (*Z. f. Num.*, vii. Pl. I. 17.)	K—Y—P—A—N—A Silphium (Fig. 390.) . . . . . Æ Tetradr. Silphium, beside which, a gazelle on its hind legs, nibbling the topmost leaf. Magistrate, APIΣTOMHΔEOΣ . . Æ Tetradr.

The smaller denominations are drachms, ½ drachms, trihemiobols, and obols of the same standard. *Types*—Head of Zeus Ammon, or youthful head with Ram's horn, *rev.* Silphium, or, on the trihemiobol, a triple silphium.

The magistrates' names on the silver coins are APIΣTIOΣ, APIΣTOMHΔEOΣ, ΘEYΦI[ΔEYΣ], KYΔIOΣ, ΛIBYΣTPATO[Σ], and NIKIOΣ, variously abbreviated. The following didrachms of Attic weight must also be classed to the latter part of this period.

ΘEYΦIΔEYΣ Head of young Dionysos; behind, thyrsos. [ΠΟΛΙΑ]NΘEYΣ Young head with ram's horn. ΠΟΛΙΑNΘEYΣ Id.	KYPA Silphium . . . Æ 130 grs. (Müller, No. 176.) „ Id. . . . . Æ 132 grs. (Müller, No. 142.) Hermes standing; behind, ΔAMΩ-KYPAΣ . . . . . Æ Attic didr.

The bronze coins of the same time exhibit, among others, the following types. *Inscr.*, KYPA (or none at all):—

Head of Zeus Ammon.	Silphium . . . . . Æ ·85
Head of nymph Kyrene.	Triple silphium . . . . . Æ ·85
Head of Artemis, *inscr.* ΔAMΩ-KYPANA.	Nike . . . . . Æ ·75
Young head with ram's horn.	Single or triple silphium . . Æ ·6
Gazelle.	Silphium . . . . . Æ ·75
Head of Libya with formal curls.	Gazelle . . . . . Æ ·55–·35

Head of Zeus Ammon.	Wheel . . . . . Æ ·9–·8
Horseman or free horse.	Wheel . . . . . Æ ·8–·5

Circ. B.C. 321–308.

In this period, while the Cyrenaïca was subject to Ptolemy Soter, autonomous gold, silver, and bronze money was issued at Cyrene. The gold coins are of the Attic weight, but the silver, like the money of Ptolemy before he assumed the royal title (B.C. 305), follows the Rhodian standard (Didr. 120 grs.)

GOLD.

Head of Pallas, as on staters of Alexander.
(B. M. Cat., *Ptol.*, Pl. XXXII. 1.)
Head of Pallas.

Id.

Horseman; behind, star.
(B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXV. 39.)
Head of Zeus Ammon.
Id.

ΚΥΡΑΝΑΙΟΙ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΩ. Nike standing, as on staters of Alexander. Ⱥ 133 grs.
[ΠΤΟ]ΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Nike. Magistrate, ΕΥΦΡΙΟΣ . . . . . Ⱥ 67 grs.
[ΠΤΟ]ΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Nike. *Symbol*, Wheel . . . . . Ⱥ 65 grs.
ΚΥΡΑ Silphium . . . . Ⱥ 43·8 grs.

Fulmen between two stars Ⱥ 11·2 grs.
Head of nymph Kyrene . Ⱥ 11 grs.

SILVER.

FIG. 391.

Young head with ram's horn. (Fig. 391.)

Head of Apollo, laureate.
(B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXV. 41.)

ΚΥΡΑ Silphium. Various symbols and monograms in field . . . . . Ⱥ Rhodian didr. 120 grs.
ΚΥΡΑ Similar . . . Ⱥ 105 grs.

BRONZE.

Head of Zeus Ammon.

Head of Apollo.
Id.

ΚΥΡΑ Palm-tree. Various symbols and letters . . . . . Æ ·65
ΚΥΡΑ Lyre . . . . . Æ ·65
„ Prancing horse. Various symbols . . . . . Æ ·65

Circ. B.C. 308–247.

In B.C. 308 Magas, the son-in-law of Ptolemy Soter, was made governor of the Cyrenaïca, and struck gold money there in the name of Ptolemy, with the *inscr.*, ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ (B. M. Cat., *Ptol.* Introd.). About B.C. 280 Magas himself assumed the title of king, and struck bronze coins

with his own portrait on the *obverse*, and the head of Libya on the *reverse*. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΑΓΑ. The subsequent coins struck by his daughter Berenice in the Cyrenaïca have been already mentioned in the series of the coins of the Ptolemies (p. 714).

Circ. B. C. 247–222.

In B.C. 247 Ptolemy III (Euergetes) succeeded to the throne of Egypt, and by his marriage with Berenice, the daughter of Magas, who was queen in her own right of Cyrenaïca, united the diadems of Egypt and that country.

The evidence of the coins goes to prove that throughout the reign of Euergetes the Cyrenaeans enjoyed an interval of autonomy, which was not withdrawn until after his death. It was during this period that they sent to Megalopolis in Arcadia to obtain the aid of the philosophers Demophanes and Ecdemus, who had assisted Aratus in the liberation of Sicyon from her tyrants.

These statesmen were entrusted with the government of the Cyrenaïca, which they appear to have reconstituted on the lines of the Achaean League. So much, at least, we may infer from the language of Polybius (x. 25) and Plutarch (Philop., i. 1), and from the Federal coins in silver and bronze, bearing the *inscr.*, KOINON, which are probably to be attributed to this time.

Fig. 392.

Head of Zeus Ammon.

KOINON Silphium. (Fig. 392.)
Æ Didr. 118 grs.
Æ ·9–·7.

Circ. B. C. 222–96.

From the accession of Ptolemy IV (Philopator) down to the death of Ptolemy Apion, B. C. 96, the coinage of Cyrenaïca is regal of the Ptolemaic type. It is discussed fully in the B. M. Cat. of the coins of the Ptolemies.

Cyrenaïca under the Romans, after B. C. 96.

Ptolemy Apion, on his death (B.C. 96), left Cyrenaïca by his will to the Romans, who at first granted the various cities their freedom; but the disorders which arose compelled them soon afterwards to reduce that

country to the condition of a Roman province (B. C. 74). Henceforth bronze coins only were issued in Cyrenaïca, and these bore the names of the Roman governors under Augustus, L. Lollius, A. Pupius Rufus, L. Fabricius Patellius, Scato, Palicanus, and Capito, with various titles in Greek or Latin characters, such as ΤΑΜΙΑCΑΝΤΙCΤΡΑ[ΤΗΓΟC], PROCOS, or Q [VAESTOR].

Among the *types* may be mentioned the heads of Ammon, Apollo, Artemis, or the Emperor, a curule chair, camel, stag, ram, caduceus, wreath, serpent, etc.

There are also later *Imperial* coins of Titus, Trajan, Faustina Senior, M. Aurelius, and Severus Alexander, attributed conjecturally to Cyrenaïca (Müller, i. p. 171), but these may have been struck at Alexandria.

Barce was founded from Cyrene about the middle of the sixth century. Its coinage down to the age of the Ptolemies falls into the same periods as that of Cyrene. In the archaic period it is generally impossible to distinguish the issues of Barce from those of Cyrene, as they are, as a rule, uninscribed. In the fifth century (B. C. 480–431) while Barce, like Cyrene, was governed by kings, its coinage consists of Euboic tetradrachms (270 grs.), and of Phoenician drachms and $\frac{1}{2}$ drachms (52 and 26 grs.) *Inscr.*, BAP, BAPKA, BAPKAION; *obv.* Silphium or Silphium fruits, *rev.* Head of Zeus Ammon, or Head of ram in incuse square. In the Republican period, B.C. 432–321, Barce, like Cyrene, abandoned the Euboic tetradrachm for the Phoenician of about 200 grs.

GOLD. *Circ.* B. C. 431–321.

Silphium.	Head of Zeus Ammon . . *Ⱥ* 26·4 grs.

This gold coin is attributed to Barce simply on account of the style of the head of Ammon, which closely resembles that of some of the inscribed tetradrachms of the town.

SILVER. *Inscr.* BAPKAI *or* BAPKAION *on one or other side.*

Head of Zeus Ammon in profile.	Silphium, sometimes accompanied by two jerboas (Müller, 318) or by a gazelle recumbent (M., 322), or an owl (M., 324) *Ⱥ* Tetradr. 200 grs.
Head of Zeus Ammon facing.	Single or triple silphium, the latter accompanied by accessory *symbols*, chameleon, owl, and jerboa, in field . *Ⱥ* Tetradr. 198·3 grs.
Young head with ram's horn. (Fox, *Gr. C.*, Pt. II. Pl. VIII. 167.)	Silphium . . . . . *Ⱥ* 160 grs.
Id.	Id. . . . . *Ⱥ* 49·5 grs.
Id.	Id. . . . . *Ⱥ* 24·4 grs.

Magistrates' names on the coins of Barce, ΑΚΕΣΙΟΣ (Doric genitive of Ἀκεσίας), ΦΑΙΝ, ΚΑΙΝΙΩ, ΚΥΨΕΛΩ ΤΩ ΦΙΑΩΝ (=ΚΥΨΕΛΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΦΙΑΩΝ[ΟΣ]).

Bronze.

The bronze coins resemble those of Cyrene; *obv.* Horseman, *rev.* Wheel; *symbol*, silphium (Müller, i. p. 82).

Under the rule of the Ptolemies Barce was eclipsed by its port, which received the name of Ptolemaïs.

Euesperides, said to have been founded from Cyrene circ. B. C. 460, was the farthest to the west of the five cities of Cyrenaïca. It stood at the mouth of a river called Lathon or Lethon.

Circ. B.C. 460–431. *Phoenician Standard.*

ΕΞ Silphium.	ΕΥ Dolphin in incuse square . . . Æ 48·6 grs.

The *inscription* on this coin begins on the *reverse* and is continued on the *obverse.*

Silphium.	ΕΥ (?) Incuse square, within which dolphin and crab's claw Æ ½ Drachm.
Silphium.	ΕΥΕΞ Incuse square, within which head of Zeus Ammon in circle of dots Æ Dr. 52 grs. Æ ½ Dr. 27 grs.

Circ. B. C. 431–321. *Phoenician Standard.*

The only tetradrachm of Euesperides as yet known is in the library at Turin.

Head of Zeus Ammon r. surrounded by a triple circle.	ΕΥΕΞΠΕΡΙΤΑΝ Silphium Æ 193 grs.

To the end of the Republican period, shortly before the conquest of the country by Ptolemy Soter, may be ascribed the following Attic didrachm in the De Luynes Collection. The bronze coins, with the head of the same River-god seem to be somewhat earlier.

Attic Standard.

ΕΞΠΕΡΙ . . . Young horned head of river Lathon.	ΤΙΜΑΓΩΡΑ (sic) Deer before silphium . . . . Æ Didr. 130 grs.
ΛΗΘΩΝ or ΛΗΤΩΝ Head of river-god.	ΕΥ Silphium . . . . . Æ ·7
Head of Zeus Ammon.	ΕΥ Trident . . . . . Æ ·8

Under the Ptolemies the name of Euesperides was changed to Berenice.

Teuchira, between Ptolemaïs and Euesperides, received under the Ptolemies the name of Arsinoë.

Circ. B.C. 480–431.

∃ T Silphium. (Bompois, *op. cit.*, Pl. I. 10.)	Head of Zeus Ammon in incuse circle . Æ Dr. 52 grs.

LIBYA.

Macae (?). The Macae were a Libyan tribe inhabiting the coast between Cyrenaïca and Syrtica. It is, however, very doubtful whether the following coins are correctly attributed to them by Müller (i. 132):—

After circ. B.C. 200.

Head of young Herakles.	ΛIBYΩN Lion walking; in field Μ or מ in the Phoenician character . . Æ 117 grs.
Id.	Lion above club . . . Æ 31 grs.

There are also bronze coins with the same head of Herakles, or else a head of Zeus or Pallas on the *obv.*, and either a Lion or a Bull on the *rev.*, also reading ΛIBYΩN. Many of these appear to be restruck on coins of Carthage.

SYRTICA.

Syrtica, also called Tripolitana, and now Tripoli, from the three chief cities, Leptis Magna, Oea, and Sabrata, was the line of coast extending from Cyrenaïca on the east to Byzacene on the west.

Gergis, near the frontiers of Byzacene. *Imperial* bronze of Augustus only, with Latin legend, *rev.* PERM. L. VOLVSI. PROCOS. GERG Head of Pallas, struck by L. Volusius Saturninus, Proconsul of Africa B.C. 6–A.D. 2 (Müller, ii. p. 35).

Leptis Magna, a colony of Sidon, and one of the three chief cities of Syrtica, was an emporium of considerable importance (Müller, ii. p. 3). It struck autonomous silver and bronze of the first century B.C., with the Punic legend לפקי (Lephki = Leptis), and *types* relating to the worship of Herakles and Dionysos. Also *Imperial* of Augustus, Tiberius, and Livia.

Macaraea and **Bilan** (?). Bronze of Augustus (Müller, ii. p. 26). *Inscr.*, מעקר and בילן, *rev.* Head of Apollo. This is a doubtful attribution.

Oea, about midway between Leptis Magna and Sabrata. Autonomous bronze and *Imperial* of Tiberius, with Punic *inscr.*, ויעת (Müller, ii. p. 15).

The *predominant types* are the heads and the attributes of Apollo and Pallas:—Tripod, Lyre, Bow and Quiver, Shields and Spears, etc., and bust of Livia as Juno or Ceres, with Peacock and ear of corn in field.

For coins of Oea, with Zitha and Zuchis, and with Macaraea and Bilan (?), see Müller, ii. p. 20 sq.

Sabrata, the farthest to the west of the three chief cities of Syrtica. Autonomous bronze and *Imperial* of Augustus, with Punic *inscr.*, צברתען (Müller, ii. 26), and *types* referring to the worship of Phoenician gods corresponding with Herakles, Dionysos, and Hermes; *rev.* Tetrastyle temple, Capricorn, etc.

BYZACENE.

This region was the southern portion of the Roman province of Africa, and bordered on the north upon Zeugitana. Coins exist of the following towns:—

Achulla, a colony founded from the island of Melita. Bronze coins, with heads of Octavian, Divus Julius (Caesar), or the Roman Proconsuls, P. Quinctilius Varus and L. Volusius Saturninus. Latin *inscr.*, ACHVLLA, etc. (Müller, ii., p. 43).

Alipota. Bronze of late time. Head of Astarte, *reverse* Punic legend עלפתא and Caduceus (Müller, ii. p. 42).

Hadrumetum, a Phoenician settlement near the southern boundary of Zeugitana. Under the Romans a *libera civitas*, and from Trajan's time a colony, and the capital of Byzacene.

Bronze of the time of Augustus. *Inscr.*, HADR, HADRVM, etc., sometimes with heads and names of the Roman Proconsuls, etc., or of Poseidon, Helios, Astarte, and Serapis (?) (Müller, ii. p. 51).

Leptis Minor, between Achulla and Hadrumetum, was declared free by the Romans after the destruction of Carthage, but it does not appear to have struck coins before Imperial times. There are bronze coins with heads of Divus Julius, Augustus, Tiberius, and Agrippina Germanici. *Inscr.*, ΛΕΠΤΙϹ, Bust of Hermes or turreted head (Müller, ii. p. 49).

Thaena, a town of Phoenician origin, struck bronze coins shortly before and during the reign of Augustus, with Punic *inscr.*, תעינת. *Types*—Heads of Serapis or Astarte; Tetrastyle temple, etc. (Müller, ii. p. 40).

Thapsus, memorable for Caesar's victory over Pompey, B. C. 46. *Imperial* of Tiberius. *Reverse*, THAPSVM, and head or seated figure of Livia, with legend IVN[ONI] AVG[VSTAE] (Müller, ii. p. 47).

Thysdrus, between Hadrumetum and Thaena. Bronze of the age of Augustus, with Punic *inscr.*, שטפשר (=Sthpsr). *Types*—Head of Astarte diademed and veiled, *rev.* Lyre; Head of Poseidon, *rev.* Capricorn (Müller, ii. p. 58).

ZEUGITANA.

Carthago (Müller, ii. p. 66 sqq.). It is noteworthy that this wealthy commercial state, with its population of some 700,000 inhabitants, made no use whatever of coined money until the great invasion of Sicily, B.C. 410, brought her armies for the second time into contact with the Greeks of Sicily. Then and not till then does it appear that the necessity arose for striking coins, and it may be assumed that the payment of the troops employed in the devastation of the flourishing Hellenic settlements in that island was the immediate occasion of the coinage. That the use of coined money and the art of coining was borrowed by the Carthaginians from their Greek enemies is obvious from the adoption of the Sicilian type of the head of Persephone, and from the unmistakably Greek style of the earliest Carthaginian coins.

The Punic inscription is the only indication that these series of coins are not purely Greek, and there is every reason to think that they were struck in Sicily and not in Africa, and that Greek artists were employed to engrave the coin-dies. In several instances the names of Carthaginian towns in Sicily occur upon the coins, such as רש מלקרת, Resh Melkarth=Heracleia Minoa, המטוא=Motya, ציץ=Panormus (?), ארך=Eryx, כפרא Kfra (Kaphara, Village)=Solus. These have been already described under the cities whose names they bear (pp. 121, 124, 138, 141, and 149). There are, however, several other series bearing the inscriptions קרתחדשת, Kart Chadasat (=New city of Carthage); מחנת, Machanat (=the Camp); עם מחנת, עם המחנת, or שעם מחנת, Am Machanat, Am he Machanat, or Shâm Machanat (People of the Camp); מחשבם, Mechasbim (the Quaestors), etc., which cannot be distinctly classed to any particular locality in Sicily. Such coins may therefore be appropriately described as Siculo-Punic, that is to say, as coins struck in Sicily for the payment of the Carthaginian armies. The following are the principal varieties:—

Siculo-Punic Coins. Circ. B.C. 410–310.

GOLD. *Phoenician Standard.*

Head of Persephone of fine early style. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXVI. 37.)	Prancing horse; above ♁ (symbol of Baal) . . . . . *AV* 118 grs.
Id.	Id. . . . . *AV* 23·8 grs.
Date-palm tree (*φοίνιξ*).	Horse's head . . . . . *AV* 15·3 grs.
Head of Persephone.	Date-palm tree . . . . *AV* 36 grs.

SILVER. *Attic Standard.*

קרת חדשת Forepart of horse, sometimes crowned by Nike.	מחנת Date-palm tree . *AR* Attic tetradr.

Fig. 393.

קרת חדשת Free horse, crowned by Nike.
„ Horse's head.
„ or no inscr. Head of Persephone, with or without dolphins around.

Date-palm tree (Fig. 393.) Æ Tetradr.
Top of date-palm tree . Æ Obol.
Free horse before palm tree Æ Tetradr. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXVI. 39 and Pl. XXXV. 37, 38.)

Fig. 394.

Deified head of Dido, wearing tiara of Oriental form.

שעם מחנת Lion and palm tree. (Fig. 394.) . . . . . Æ Tetradr.

Fig. 395.

Head of Persephone surrounded by dolphins.
Head of the Tyrian Herakles, Melkarth, in lion's skin.

עם מחנת or מ Horse's head and palm tree. (Fig. 395.) . . Æ Tetradr.
עם ה מחנת / שעם מחנת / or / מחשבם Horse's head and palm tree . . Æ Tetradr. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXV. 36.)

The resemblance of the head of Herakles on the coins of this series to that on the earliest tetradrachms of Alexander the Great is a valuable indication of date.

The Siculo-Punic bronze coins of this period are not numerous.

Date-palm tree.	Pegasos . . . . . Æ ·65
Id.	Horse's head . . . . . Æ ·8
Head of Persephone.	Horse's head . . . . . Æ ·9

During the reign of Agathocles of Syracuse it would seem that the issue of Carthaginian money in Sicily came to an end.

Coins struck at Carthage, circ. B.C. 340–242.

The money struck at Carthage itself consists wholly of gold, electrum, and bronze, down to the time of the acquisition of the rich silver mines of Spain, and the foundation of Carthago Nova in that country by Hasdrubal, the son-in-law of Hamilcar Barca, B.C. 242, when large silver coins, both Carthaginian and Hispano-Carthaginian, appear to have been first issued.

The gold and electrum money here referred to, which falls into the interval between the age of Timoleon and the end of the first Punic war, is as follows:—

Fig. 396.

Head of Persephone, wearing necklace with pendants.	Horse standing. (Fig. 396) *A* 145 grs.
Id.	Horse and palm tree. . . *A* 73 grs.
Id.	Horse standing. . . . El. 118 grs. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLVII. 41.)
Head of Persephone.	Horse and palm tree . . El. 58 grs.
Id.	Horse standing, looking back El. 27 grs.

These coins follow the Phoenician standard (drachm 59 grs.; 1½ dr. 88 grs.; didrachm 118 grs.; 2½ dr. 147 grs.). The bronze coins resemble the electrum drachms in size and types.

Circ. B.C. 241–218.

The interval between the first and second Punic wars is characterized by the great influx of gold and silver from the newly-acquired Spanish mines, and by the issue of large gold and silver coins.

GOLD.

Head of Persephone. (Müller, ii. fig. 76.)
Id. (*Ibid.*, fig. 66.)
Id. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LIX. 33.)
Id. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LIX. 34.)
Id.

בארצת Prancing horse and palm tree . N 350 grs.
Horse standing, looking back . . . . N 193 grs.
Horse standing; above, radiate disk flanked by two uraei . N 175 grs.
Horse standing . . . . N 118 grs.
Horse and palm tree . . N 36 grs.

SILVER.

FIG. 397.

Head of Persephone.

Prancing horse. (Fig. 397.) . . . . (Dodekadrachm) Æ 704 grs.

FIG. 398.

Id. (Fig. 398.)
Id. (Müller, ii. fig. 99.)
Id. (*Ibid.*, fig. 129.)
Id. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LIX. 36.)
Id. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLVII. 43; LIX. 37.)

בארצת Pegasos . . . . . (Dekadrachm) Æ 574 grs.
Horse standing; above, radiate disk, flanked by two uraei . . . . . Æ 364 grs. (6 Dr.)
Horse's head . . Æ 341 grs.
Horse; above, star Æ 228 grs. (4 Dr.)
Horse and palm tree; Horse looking back; Horse standing or trotting . Æ various smaller denominations.

The standard of the above-described coins is the Phoenician, the denominations being 12, 10, 6, 4, 3, 2½, 2, 1½, 1¼, and 1 drachm, together with certain smaller divisions. The metal is not always of the purest quality. The inscription בארצת is supposed to stand for Byrsa, the citadel of Carthage. Some of the bronze coins, which for the most part resemble the silver in type and style, are of very large size, exceeding in weight the heaviest bronze coins of the Ptolemies and equivalent to about two of the contemporary Roman asses of the so-called *Sextantal reduction*. (See p. 16 note.)

Circ. B.C. 218–146.

From the beginning of the second Punic war the Carthaginian money becomes rapidly debased, both in quality of metal and in style of art. The loss of Carthago Nova (B.C. 210), with its prolific mines, probably accounts for the poverty of the metal henceforth employed. The types are mere varieties of those of the previous period (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LIX. 38, 39).

ELECTRUM AND POTIN.

Head of Persephone of flat poor style.	Horse . . . . . EL. 46 grs.
Id.	Id. . . . . Æ 29 grs.
Id.	Horse and palm tree . POT. 170 grs.
Id.	Horse and star . . . POT. 44 grs.

With these last electrum coins of Carthage we may compare the contemporary electrum coins of Capua struck during the revolt of that city from Rome in the Hannibalic war (B.C. 216–211). See p. 28.

The similarity of the Capuan coins to those of Carthage, both in weight (46 grs.), style, and the base quality of the alloy of which they are composed, renders it highly probable that Capua, while the army of Hannibal was wintering there, B.C. 216–215 (Livy, xxiii. 18; Strabo, v. 4. 13), assimilated her coinage to that which was current among the Carthaginian troops.

The greater part of the money of Carthage in this period consists, however, not of electrum or potin, but of bronze coins of very bad style and execution.

Carthaginian Coinage of Spain. In addition to the coins struck at Carthage itself there are a number of others which, from their resemblance in style to the undoubted Carthaginian issues, and from the fact of their frequent occurrence in Spanish Finds, have been assigned by M. Zobel to the Carthaginian possessions in Spain (see p. 4). Others in gold, silver, and bronze are conjecturally attributed by Müller (ii. 147) to Sardinia, after it ceased to form part of the Carthaginian dominions.

Head of Persephone.	Bull standing; above, star; beneath, crescent enclosing disk Æ 46·5 grs.
Young male head diademed.	Bull standing; *symbol*, ear of corn . . Æ 113 grs.

Young male head diademed.	Bull standing; *symbol*, uraeus Æ 54 grs.
Head of Persephone.	Three ears of corn, surmounted by crescent containing disk . Æ 1·05
Id.	Bull standing; above, star . Æ ·75

Head of Pallas in crested helmet.	Horse standing (probably Spanish) . . Æ 1·05
Head of Apollo laureate.	Horse and radiate disk, flanked by two uraei . . . . . Æ 1·05
Head of young Ares (?).	Palm tree (probably Spanish) Æ ·8

Carthage under the Romans.

Carthage was rebuilt by Julius Caesar, B. C. 44, and in B. C. 29 it was recolonized by Augustus. As a Roman colony it struck bronze coins down to the reign of Tiberius. *Inscr.*, KAR VENERIS, Temple of Venus. Abbreviated names of the SVF[ETES] or Duumviri, also C. I. C. D. D. P. P. = Colonia Julia Carthago, decreto decurionum, pater patriae (?), etc., (Müller, ii. p. 149).

Clypea, founded by Agathocles, B. C. 310, under the name of Aspis from the resemblance of the promontory on which it stood to a shield. In Pliny's time it was a free town, 'liberum Clypea in promontorio Mercurii' (Plin., *H. N.*, v. 3). Under Augustus and Tiberius bronze coins were struck at Clypea by the permission of the Proconsul, PERMISSV PROCOS. *Inscr.*, C. I. P. (Clypea Julia Pia, pulchra or pacensis (?).) *Types*—Heads of Augustus, Tiberius or Drusus Junior, *rev.* Hermes seated on rock; Bust of Hermes; Demeter or Livia veiled, seated, holding ears of corn and sceptre.

Hippo, surnamed **Diarrhytus,** from its position at the narrow outlet of Lake Hipponitis, was an ancient Sidonian colony dependent upon Carthage.

Under the Romans it was a free town, and as such struck bronze coins in the reign of Tiberius, and again in that of Clodius Albinus. *Inscr.*, HIPPONE LIBERA.

Head of goddess Astarte veiled and wearing stephane.	Phoenician goddess facing, holding caduceus and ears of corn . Æ ·85
Head of Tiberius.	IVL. AVG Julia (Livia) seated Æ 1·3

Utica, a Tyrian colony of great antiquity, received its freedom at the hands of the Romans after the fall of Carthage. The coins of Utica belong to the reign of Tiberius. *Inscr.*, M. M., or M. MVN. IVL. VTIC. D. D. P. P., 'Municipium' or 'Municipes Municipii Julii Uticensis decreto decurionum pater patriae (?)' abbreviated, usually with addition of the names of the Roman Proconsuls, etc. Concerning the various interpretations of the legends M. MVN. and D. D. P. P see Müller, ii. 164 sqq. *Types*—Veiled female bust (Livia?) or Head of Tiberius, *rev.* Livia enthroned and holding patera. The title Municipium was given to Utica when Augustus conferred the right of Roman citizenship upon its inhabitants.

ISLANDS BETWEEN AFRICA AND SICILY.

Cossura, midway between Sicily and Africa, was inhabited by a people of Phoenician race. The island was taken from the Carthaginians by the Romans in the first Punic war, but was recovered by them soon after. Its coins are all of bronze and fall into two classes.

Second century B. C.

Female head with Egyptian head-dress.	איבנם (= insula filiorum sc. Sadyci) within a wreath of laurel . . Æ ·8
Id. crowned by Nike.	Id. . . . . Æ ·8

First century B. C.

Similar head, with or without Nike.	COSSVRA within a wreath of laurel . Æ 1·0–·8

Gaulos, a small island separated from Melita by a narrow strait. It contains the remains of a Phoenician temple, and its coin-types refer to the worship of Phoenician divinities.

Second and First centuries B.C.

Veiled female head.	אנן Three divinities of Egyptian appearance, the central one resembling Osiris . . . . . Æ 1·1
Id.	Ram's head . . . . . Æ ·6
Id.	אנן—אנן Tripod . . . . . Æ ·6
Bearded head; in front, caduceus.	אנן Sacrificial cap (galerus) in a wreath Æ ·8
Female head with crescent.	ΓΑΥΛΙΤΩΝ Warrior; in field, star . Æ ·7

Melita, now Malta. Bronze of the second or first century B. C.

Head of Apollo.	ΜΕΛΙΤΑΙΩΝ Lyre . . . . Æ ·6
Veiled female head.	„ Id. . . . . Æ ·6
Id.	„ Tripod . . . Æ ·8
Head of Demeter.	„ Horse . . . Æ ·8
ΜΕΛΙΤΑΙΩΝ Head of Isis.	Four-winged Egyptian figure in crouching attitude, holding flail and sceptre Æ 1·05
ΜΕΛΙΤΑΙΩΝ. Veiled female head. (Eckhel, i. 268.)	Curule chair with name of Roman Propraetor . . . . . Æ ·8

NUMIDIA.

KINGS.

The series of silver coins which Müller (iii. p. 13 sqq.) has attributed to the kings of Numidia, **Masinissa,** B. C. 202–148; *obv.* Young male head, *rev.* Horse and Palm-tree (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LIX. 30); **Micipsa** and his brothers, B.C. 148–118; *obv.* Head of Herakles, *rev.* Elephant; and to **Jugurtha,** B.C. 118–106; *obv.* Head of Herakles, *rev.* Elephant (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LIX. 31), have all been restored by Señor Zobel to Spain (see p. 3).

The series ascribed by Müller to **Hiempsal II** (B. C. 106–60), to whom a portion of Numidia was assigned after the fall of Jugurtha, *obv.* Male head bound with corn, *rev.* Prancing horse and Punic letter (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LXX. 37) must be considered as of doubtful attribution. The only coins which on the grounds of style I should be inclined to accept as correctly attributed by Müller to Numidian kings before Juba I, are those described on pp. 17 and 18, Nos. 19–35, and on p. 32, Nos. 37–42, of his work.

Male head laureate, with pointed beard.

Similar head, diademed.

Horse standing with caduceus, or galloping. Various symbols and Punic letters in the field . . Æ 1·25–·7

Horse with star or palm and Punic letters . . . . . Æ ·9

Juba I, B. C. 60–46. The coinage of this king consists of denarii and quinarii of the Roman standard and of bronze coins (Müller, iii. p. 42).

Fig. 399.

REX IVBA Bust of Juba bearded, with hair elaborately arranged in formal curls, and with sceptre at his shoulder.

REX IVBA Bust of victory.

Bust of Juba.

Head of Africa in elephant's skin.

יובעי המלכת (=Jubae regnum or Juba rex.) in Neo-Punic characters. *Type*, Temple. (Fig. 399.) . Æ 66–45 grs.

Same inscr., galloping horse Æ 30 grs.

Galloping horse . . . . Æ 28 grs.

Lion . . . . . Æ 13 grs.

The bronze coins bear the same Neo-Punic inscription, but are without the Latin one; *obv.* Head of Ammon or of Africa in Elephant's skin, *rev.* Elephant, Temple, or Lion.

The coins are chiefly remarkable for the characteristic portrait of the king, whom Cicero (*De Lege agra.*, ii. 22) calls 'adolescens bene capillatus.' Cf. also Suetonius (*J. Caesar*, c. 71), who relates how Caesar on one occasion pulled Juba by the beard.

TOWNS.

After the victory of Caesar at Thapsus, B. C. 46, and the death of Juba, Numidia was divided between Rome and her African allies. It is probable that some of the towns continued to strike bronze money down to the time of Augustus.

Bulla Regia (Müller, iii. 57). Bronze, *obv.* Eagle, *rev.* Crescent containing disk. *Inscr.*, בבעל.

Cirta, the capital of Numidia, and the chief royal residence. Bronze with Punic legends, בדמלקרת כרטן or אלבת (Müller, iii. p. 60).

Turreted female head.	Horse . . . . . Æ 1·0
Id.	Two upright ears of corn . . Æ ·7

Gazauphala, some fifty miles east of Cirta. Müller (iii. 65) attributes to this town bronze coins resembling those of Cirta, but reading עא.

Hippo Regius and **Tipasa.** Hippo Regius was a maritime city near the mouth of the river Ubus. Tipasa was about forty miles south of Hippo, and connected with it by a road. The two places appear to have struck money in common. *Inscr.*, אפון and טפעתן = Thpatn. *Types*—Head of Baal laur. and surmounted by Star, behind, Sceptre, *rev.* Head of Astarte veiled and surmounted by disk in crescent; Head of Melkarth surmounted by star and with club behind, *rev.* Head of Chusor-Phtah, Hephaestos, surmounted by star and with axe behind.; Youthful head, *rev.* Panther leaping to right.

Macomada, an inland town of Phoenician origin. Bronze of late autonomous times. *Inscr.*, מקמא (= Mkma). *Types*—Head of Chusor-Phtah, the Phoenician Hephaestos, in close-fitting cap with two floating ribands at the top, *rev.* Hog; Horse galloping, *rev.* Disk in crescent.

Salviana, an inland town of Numidia, south-west of Cirta. Bronze of autonomous times. *Inscr.*, אשלבן (= Aslbn). *Type*—Veiled bust of Phoenician goddess with caduceus, *rev.* Horse, above, crescent and disk (Müller, iii. p. 68).

Sarai, in the south-west of Numidia. Bronze of autonomous times. *Inscr.*, סראע (= Sra'a). *Type*—Head of Astarte (?) crowned with myrtle, *rev.* Cornucopiae in myrtle-wreath.

Suthul, between Cirta and Hippo Regius. Bronze of late autonomous time. *Inscr.*, סת (= St). *Types*—Head of Serapis wearing modius, or of Hermes in petasos, *rev.* Wreath (Müller, iii. 59).

Tabraca and **Tuniza,** two maritime towns to the east of Hippo Regius. Late autonomous bronze in alliance. *Inscr.*, תברכען (= Tbrcan), and תננצן (=Tnnzn). *Type*—Veiled head of Astarte, *rev.* Beardless head with ringlets behind, ⚲, symbol of Baal.

Tagura, an inland town. Late autonomous bronze. *Inscr.*, תגרן (=Tgrn). *Types*—Bearded head, *rev.* Prancing horse, above, star (Müller, iv. 67.)

Tipasa. See Hippo Regius.

Tucca (?). Late autonomous bronze. *Inscr.*, אתג. Heads of the Dioskuri or Kabiri laur., each surmounted by star, *rev.* Horses of the Dioskuri.

These coins have also been attributed to Utica (Müller, ii. 164).

MAURETANIA.

KINGS.

The bronze coins and the silver tetradrachms of the Phoenician standard attributed by Müller (iv. 69), the former to **Syphax,** circ. B.C. 213–202, and the latter to his son **Vermina,** circ. B.C. 200, *Types*—Head of king diademed, *rev.* Galloping horse, on the bronze with and on the silver without a rider, and apparently reading ספק הממלכת and ורמנד הממלכת, are believed by Señor Zobel to be of Hispano-Carthaginian origin (see p. 4).

To the Carthaginian empire in Spain he has also attributed the following tetradrachms and didrachms of good silver and Phoenician weight, dating to all appearance from the end of the third century B.C.

Head of king, of good style, diademed. (Müller, iv. 71.)	Prow of war galley roofed in and with oval shield affixed to upper part; beneath, dolphin Æ 229 and 113 grs.

The beginning of the series of the regal coins of Mauretania must therefore be brought down to the time of **Bogud II,** king of western Mauretania from about B.C. 50–38.

Griffin devouring stag. (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LXX. 40.)	REX BOCVT Griffin standing, above which, the *mihir* . . . . . Æ Denarius 64 grs.
Bearded head.	„ Prow . . . Æ ·95

Bocchus III, king of eastern Mauretania, circ. B.C. 50–38, and of eastern and western Mauretania B.C. 38–33. Bronze. *Inscr.*, בקש or פקש, *rev.* שיגען (= Sigan), indicating that they were struck at the town of Siga. Also בקש הממלכת and שמש = 'Kingdom of Bocchus' or 'Bocchus the king,' struck at Semes. *Types*—Male head with pointed beard, *rev.* Bacchus holding a small bull by one horn; Star and grapes (Müller, iii. 98).

Interregnum, B.C. 33–25. Bronze. Bust of Africa in Elephant's skin, *rev.* Head of Janus or of Augustus. See Müller's remarks (iv. p. 73) on the Punic legend, which appears to contain the name of Bocchus.

Juba II, B.C. 25–A.D. 23. This king was the son of Juba I, who lost his kingdom at the battle of Thapsus. He was made king of Mauretania by Augustus, and married Cleopatra Selene, daughter of M. Antonius and the famous Cleopatra. The silver coins of this king, denarii of light weight, are very plentiful. They read REX IVBA or REX IVBA REGIS IVBAI F, and in the latter part of his reign the regnal year is added on the reverse (e.g. R. XXXI, etc). They bear as a rule the head of Juba on the obverse and various types on the reverse: Head of Africa; Elephant; Lion; Club, and other symbols of Herakles; Cornucopiae; Star and Crescent; Altar, on which Uraeus; Capricorn; Temple of Augustus; Nike, etc.; and sometimes a wreath, within which is the name of the capital of Mauretania, Caesarea, the ancient Iol. The bronze coins are less numerous. On some of these the inscription is in Greek ΒΑCΙΛΕΩ ΙΟΒΑ (Müller, p. 107).

The city of Carthago Nova conferred upon Juba the honorary title of Duumvir quinquennalis. Cf. Müller, iii. 111.

Juba II and **Cleopatra,** or **Cleopatra** alone. Denarii and bronze with portraits of Juba and of Cleopatra. *Inscr.*, REX IVBA on the *obverse*, and ΒΑCΙΛΙCCA ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑ on the *reverse* (Fig. 400), or with REX IVBA,

Fig. 400.

rev. ΒΑCΙΛΙCCA ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑ, and types referring to the worship of Isis and other Egyptian divinities. Others bear the head and name, always in Greek, of Cleopatra alone.

Ptolemy, A.D. 23–40, the son of Juba and Cleopatra, was co-regent with his father before the death of the latter, as is evident from denarii bearing the joint names and portraits REX IVBA, *rev.* REX PTOΛEMAEVS

The denarii of this king are all of very light weight and inferior in execution to those of his father. *Inscr.*, REX PTOLEMAEVS, and date R(egis) A(nno) I, II, etc. *Types* mostly conventional and of no special interest.

The bronze coins read REX PTOLEMAEVS REGIS IVBAE F. or REG. REGE PTOLEMAEO.

The *inscr.* REX PTOL in the centre of certain bronze coins of Carthago Nova proves that that city paid the king of Mauretania the compliment of electing him as one of the municipal Duumviri quinquennales. Ptolemaeus was invited to Rome by Caligula A.D. 40, and there assassinated, after which Mauretania was constituted a Roman province.

TOWNS.

Babba, a Roman colony founded by Augustus, under the title Colonia Campestris Julia Babba, abbreviated on coins C. C. I. B. Other inscriptions are D. D. PVBL. (Decreto Decurionum publico), and EX CONSENSV D(ecurionum). Bronze of Claudius, Nero, and Galba.

Camarata, a maritime town not far from Siga. Bronze of barbarous work. *Inscr.*, כמא, *obv.* Rude head, *rev.* Grapes and ear of corn (Müller, iii. 143).

Iol, a town of Phoenician origin, was the residence of Juba II, by whom its name was changed to Caesarea. The *inscr.* CAESAREA occurs on denarii and bronze of Juba II, and on autonomous bronze of about the same time (Müller, iii. p. 138).

Lix, the most important town on the western or Atlantic coast of Mauretania. The coins are of the late autonomous period, with the Neo-Punic *inscr.* לכש and מבעל לכש (=Lks and Mbal Lks, the people of Lix), also LIXS and LIX. *Types*—Head of divinity, Kabiros (?) in conical hat with cord hanging from the top, *rev.* Two bunches of grapes; Two fishes; Altar, etc. (Müller, iii. 155).

Rusadir (Müller, iv. 78). Late autonomous bronze. *Inscr.*, רשאדר, Bearded head, *rev.* Bee.

Sala, on the Atlantic coast, bordering upon the desert. Late autonomous bronze coins with Neo-Punic *inscr.* שעלת (Sal(ă)t, Bearded head, *rev.* Grapes; Ear of corn, and disk within crescent (Müller, iii. 163).

Semes. Site unknown. Bronze with name of Bocchus III and autonomous, probably of the time of Juba II. *Inscr.*, מקם שמש (Makom Sms, City of the Sun), usually with bearded head of the Sun-god facing, *rev.* Star; Grapes and corn.

Siga, on the Mediterranean coast, near the mouth of a little river of the same name, between Caesarea and Tingis. Regal bronze of Bocchus III. *Inscr.*, בקש and שיגען (Bocchus and Sigan), (Müller, iii. 97).

Tamusida or **Tamusia,** on the Atlantic coast, about thirty miles north of Sala, probably identical with the Thymiateria of Scylax. Late autonomous bronze with Neo-Punic *inscr.* תמדעת (Tmdat?), Head of bearded divinity, *rev.* Two ears of corn (Müller, iii. 162).

Timici, an inland town in the western part of Mauretania Caesariensis. Late autonomous bronze. *Inscr.* תמכי (Tmci), Bearded head, *rev.* Grapes between two laurel branches (Müller, iii. 143).

Tingis, now Tangiers, on the straits of Gibraltar, the chief town of Mauretania Tingitana. Late autonomous bronze with Neo-Punic legends, בעלת תיננא or מבעל תיננא, etc. (city or citizens of Tingis), (Müller, iii. 144), Bearded head of Baal without neck, or of Demeter, etc., *rev.* Upright ears or ear of corn. Also *Imperial*—Augustus and Agrippa, with Neo-Punic and Latin legend, IVL TIN, *rev.* Bearded head of Baal facing.

Zilis, about twenty miles south of Tingis. Late autonomous bronze, with Neo-Punic *inscr.*, אשלית, Head of Hermes with caduceus, *rev.* Two upright ears of corn (Müller, iii. p. 153).

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(See *Introduction*, § 13.)

(*a*) Greek.

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(β) Latin.

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(*a*) Greek.

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WEIGHTS.

The weights of gold and silver coins are stated in English grains Troy. The following Table for converting grains into metric grammes will be useful to Students for comparing English with Foreign weighings :—

TABLE OF THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES.

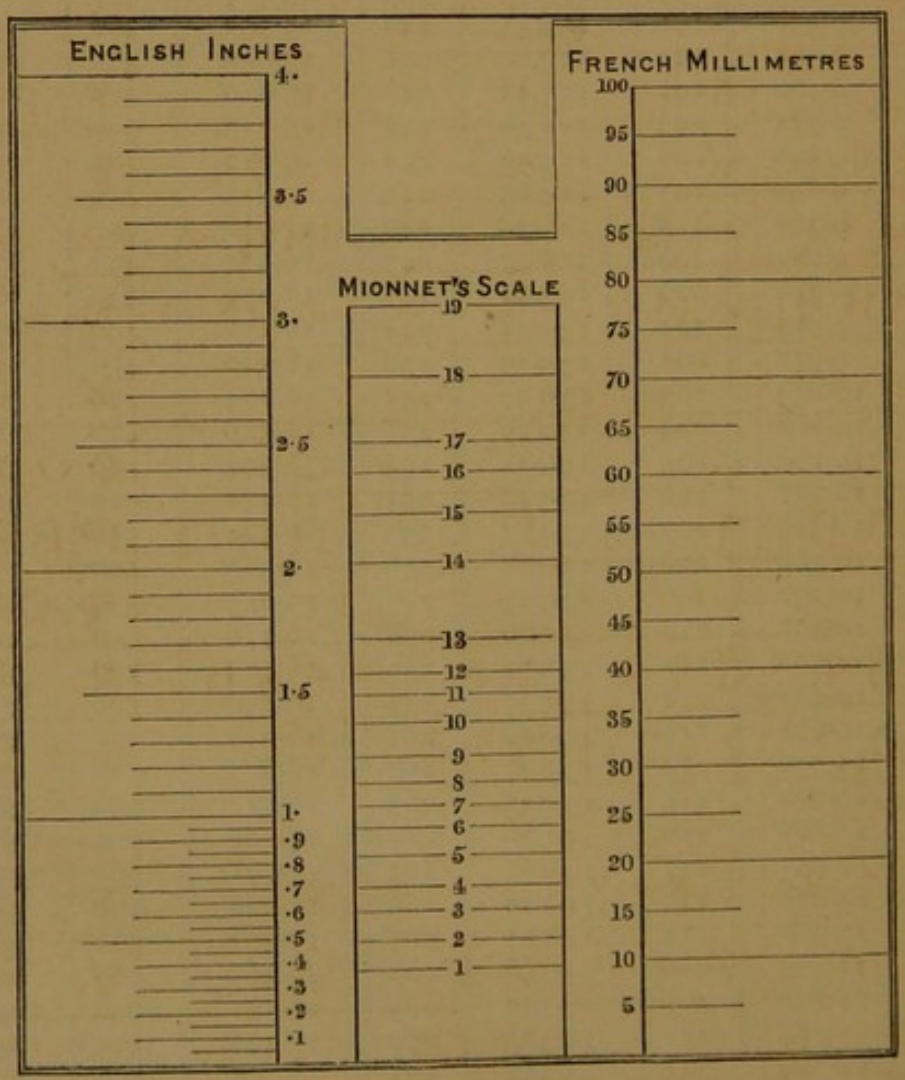
Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	·064	33	2·138	65	4·211	97	6·285
2	·129	34	2·202	66	4·276	98	6·350
3	·194	35	2·267	67	4·341	99	6·415
4	·259	36	2·332	68	4·406	100	6·480
5	·324	37	2·397	69	4·471	101	6·544
6	·388	38	2·462	70	4·536	102	6·609
7	·453	39	2·527	71	4·600	103	6·674
8	·518	40	2·592	72	4·665	104	6·739
9	·583	41	2·656	73	4·729	105	6·804
10	·648	42	2·720	74	4·794	106	6·868
11	·712	43	2·785	75	4·859	107	6·933
12	·777	44	2·850	76	4·924	108	6·998
13	·842	45	2·915	77	4·989	109	7·063
14	·907	46	2·980	78	5·054	110	7·128
15	·972	47	3·045	79	5·119	111	7·192
16	1·036	48	3·110	80	5·184	112	7·257
17	1·101	49	3·175	81	5·248	113	7·322
18	1·166	50	3·240	82	5·312	114	7·387
19	1·231	51	3·304	83	5·378	115	7·452
20	1·296	52	3·368	84	5·442	116	7·516
21	1·360	53	3·434	85	5·508	117	7·581
22	1·425	54	3·498	86	5·572	118	7·646
23	1·490	55	3·564	87	5·637	119	7·711
24	1·555	56	3·628	88	5·702	120	7·776
25	1·620	57	3·693	89	5·767	121	7·840
26	1·684	58	3·758	90	5·832	122	7·905
27	1·749	59	3·823	91	5·896	123	7·970
28	1·814	60	3·888	92	5·961	124	8·035
29	1·879	61	3·952	93	6·026	125	8·100
30	1·944	62	4·017	94	6·091	126	8·164
31	2·008	63	4·082	95	6·156	127	8·229
32	2·073	64	4·146	96	6·220	128	8·294

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
129	8·359	177	11·469	225	14·580	273	17·689
130	8·424	178	11·534	226	14·644	274	17·754
131	8·488	179	11·599	227	14·709	275	17·819
132	8·553	180	11·664	228	14·774	276	17·884
133	8·618	181	11·728	229	14·839	277	17·949
134	8·682	182	11·792	230	14·904	278	18·014
135	8·747	183	11·858	231	14·968	279	18·079
136	8·812	184	11·922	232	15·033	280	18·144
137	8·877	185	11·988	233	15·098	290	18·79
138	8·942	186	12·052	234	15·162	300	19·44
139	9·007	187	12·117	235	15·227	310	20·08
140	9·072	188	12·182	236	15·292	320	20·73
141	9·136	189	12·247	237	15·357	330	21·38
142	9·200	190	12·312	238	15·422	340	22·02
143	9·265	191	12·376	239	15·487	350	22·67
144	9·330	192	12·441	240	15·552	360	23·32
145	9·395	193	12·506	241	15·616	370	23·97
146	9·460	194	12·571	242	15·680	380	24·62
147	9·525	195	12·636	243	15·745	390	25·27
148	9·590	196	12·700	244	15·810	400	25·92
149	9·655	197	12·765	245	15·875	410	26·56
150	9·720	198	12·830	246	15·940	420	27·20
151	9·784	199	12·895	247	16·005	430	27·85
152	9·848	200	13·960	248	16·070	440	28·50
153	9·914	201	13·024	249	16·135	450	29·15
154	9·978	202	13·089	250	16·200	460	29·80
155	10·044	203	13·154	251	16·264	470	30·45
156	10·108	204	13·219	252	16·328	480	31·10
157	10·173	205	13·284	253	16·394	490	31·75
158	10·238	206	13·348	254	16·458	500	32·40
159	10·303	207	13·413	255	16·524	510	33·04
160	10·368	208	13·478	256	16·588	520	33·68
161	10·432	209	13·543	257	16·653	530	34·34
162	10·497	210	13·608	258	16·718	540	34·98
163	10·562	211	13·672	259	16·783	550	35·64
164	10·626	212	13·737	260	16·848	560	36·28
165	10·691	213	13·802	261	16·912	570	36·93
166	10·756	214	13·867	262	16·977	580	37·58
167	10·821	215	13·932	263	17·042	590	38·23
168	10·886	216	13·996	264	17·106	600	38·88
169	10·951	217	14·061	265	17·171	700	45·36
170	11·016	218	14·126	266	17·236	800	51·84
171	11·080	219	14·191	267	17·301	900	58·32
172	11·145	220	14·256	268	17·366	1000	64·80
173	11·209	221	14·320	269	17·431	2000	129·60
174	11·274	222	14·385	270	17·496	3000	194·40
175	11·339	223	14·450	271	17·560	4000	259·20
176	11·404	224	14·515	272	17·625	5000	324·00

MEASUREMENTS.

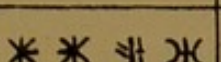
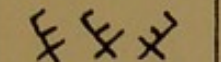
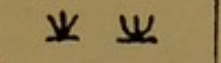
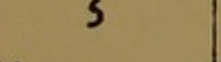
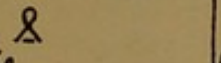
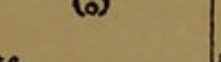
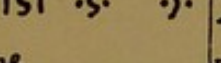
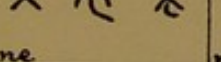
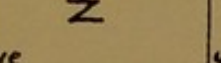
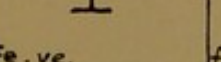
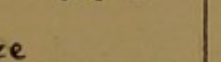
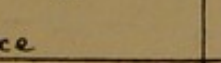
The sizes of bronze coins are stated in English inches and tenths, thus Æ ·5 stands for $\frac{5}{10}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch: but as foreign Numismatists make use either of French milimètres or of the arbitrary measures of Mionnet's scale, the following Table is appended:—

TABLE FOR CONVERTING ENGLISH INCHES INTO MILLIMÈTRES AND THE MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE.



	Etruscan.	Umbrian.	Sabellian.	Oscan.	Latin etc.
a					
b					
c.g					
d					
e					
w.f					
z					
h					
th					
i					
k					
l					
m					
n					
x					
o					
p					
q					
r					
s					
san					
t					
u.v.					
ph					
ch					
f					

	Greek earlier.	Greek later.	Lycian.
α	A ⍋ ⍋ ⍋ A	A A	AR = a. X = ā(m)
β	ꓭ ꓭ ᚲ ᚲ ᛋ ᛋ ᛊ ᛊ ᛊ	B ꓭ	Bb = b, v.
γ	ᚲ ᚲ ᚲ ᚴ ᚴ	Γ	ᚲ = c, g.
δ	ᐅ D Δ	Δ	Δ = d.
ε	ᛈ ᛈ ᛈ ᛈ ᛈ ᛈ E	E Є	E = ĕ, i.
F	ᚴ ᚴ ᚴ F		F = b, v.
ζ	ᚼ ᛁ	I Z	I = z.
η, h	ᚺ ᚺ ᚺ ᚺ ᚺ H ᚻ	H	ᛏ = ē + = h.
θ	⊞ ⊠ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊗ ⊡ ⊙ ⊙	⊙ ⊖ ⊕ ⊟	X = th.
ι	ᛊ ᛊ ᛋ ᛊ S I	I	I = ī ᛝ = i(n)
κ	K	K	K = k.
λ	ᚳ ᚴ ᚴ ᚴ	ᚴ	ᚴ = l.
μ	ᛖ ᛖ ᛖ M	M M	M ᛗ M = m.
ν	ᚿ ᚿ ᚿ ᚿ N	N	N N N = n.
ξ	+ X ᛗ ᛝ ᛝ ᛝ ᛝ KM ᛊ X ᛊ	ᛝ ᛝ ᛝ ᛝ	
o	□ ◇ ⊙ O ᚩ C	O	O = ŏ, ŭ.
π	ᚴ ᚹ C	ᚴ ᚴ ᛠ	ᚴ ᚴ ᚴ = p.
ϙ	ᛩ ᛩ ᛩ ᛉ		
ρ	ᚱ R ᚹ D P P	P	P = r.
σ	ᛊ S ᛊ ᛊ ᛊ	Σ ᚳ C	ᛊ ᛊ S = s.
san	M ᛠ		
τ	ᛏ T	T	T = t.
υ	ᚠ V Y	Y	ᛯ ᛯ ᛯ = w, v, ŏ.
			ᛉ ᛉ ᛉ ᛉ ᛉ ᛉ ᛉ ᛉ = ū, ā
φ	⊟ ⊞ ⊘ ⊘ Φ ᚴ ⊟	Φ ⍋ +	
χ	ᛉ ᛉ ᛉ ᛉ X Φ ⊟ K ⊟	X	ᛉ = ch, g.
ψ	ᛉ ᛉ ᛘ Φ ᛊ ᚴ ᛊ ᚴ M	ᛘ	
ω	⊙ O Ω	Ω Ω ω W	BB = ō, ū.

	A	E	I	O	U
	a	 e	i	o	u
K	ka	 ke	ki	ko	ku
T	ta	 te	ti	to	tu
P	pa	 pe	pi	po	pu
L	la	 le	li	lo	lu
R	ra	 re	ri	ro	ru
N	na	 ne	ni	no	nu
M	ma	 me	mi	mo	mu
Y	ya	 ye	yi	yo	
F	fa, va	 fe, ve.	fi, vi.	fo, vo.	
S	sa	se	si	so	su
Z	za	 ze		zo	
X	xa	 xe			
	A	E	I	O	U

CYPRIOTE.

Hebrew Square	Phoenician earlier.	Phoenician later.	Punic earlier.	Punic later.	Israelite earlier.	Israelite later.	Aramaic Satrap Coins.
א							
ב							
ג							
ד							
ה							
ו							
ז							
ח							
ט							
י							
כך							
ל							
מם							
נן							
ס							
ע							
פף							
צץ							
ק							
ר							
ש							
ת							

a	ga	ta	pra	yu	ṣi
aṃ	go	ti	pai	ye	ṣva
ā (medial) ṃ	gha	te	pha	ra	sha
i	cha	tra	phi	raṃ	shka
iṃ	chha	ṭsa	phre	ri	shni
u	ja	tsa	phsa	ru	sa
e	ji	tha	ba	rkhe	saṃ
o	ju	da	bi	rte	si
ka	jña	di	bu	rma	su
ki	jha	du	bra	rva	so
ku	jhaṃ	de	bha	rṣa	sta
ke	jho	do	bhra	la	sti
kra	ña	dra	ma	li	stra
kri	ṭa	dha	mā	lu	spa
kre	ṭha	dhra	maṃ	lo	ha
kha	ṭhi	na	mi	va	hi
khu	ṭhu	ni	me	vi	hu
khsa	ṭhe	pa	mo	vu	he
ga	ḍa	pi	ya	vri	ho
gaṃ	ḍha	pu	yi	ṣa	

ARIAN PALI BACTRIAN COINS