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A  
NUMISMATIC MANUAL;  
OR,  
GUIDE TO THE STUDY  
OF  
GREEK, ROMAN, AND ENGLISH  
COINS:

WITH PLATES FROM THE ORIGINALS.

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BY JOHN Y. AKERMAN.

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"A SERIES OF AN EMPEROR'S COINS, IS HIS LIFE DIGESTED  
INTO ANNALS."

Addison on the Usefulness of Ancient Medals.

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LONDON:  
EFFINGHAM WILSON, ROYAL EXCHANGE.

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## PREFACE.

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ALTHOUGH this little work is not intended for the use of the experienced medalist, the author presumes that it will not be found useless as a book of reference; it is, however, rather designed as a help to those who, being desirous of forming a collection of coins, have neither the opportunity to procure, nor the patience to peruse, the many voluminous works which have been written on the subject. Small as it is, it has yet cost the compiler considerable labour; to condense the information contained in the works of various authors, being much more difficult than to comment at length upon their several opinions, especially when experience has since proved many of them to be in error; in fact, more than one work on Numismatics have evidently been written by men who were but theoretically acquainted with the subject.

The study of ancient coins has been a subject of ridicule to some, who have considered it fit only for the mere antiquary; but this is by no means the case. To the historian, a knowledge of the coins of the ancients must be of infinite value; they

will present the admirer of classical literature with many illustrations which exist in no other shape, and the artist will discover in them much to instruct him in his historical compositions. Considered, however, only as a source of amusement, the coins of the ancients have been admired and prized by many illustrious individuals during the last three centuries. Petrarch, we are told, presented a fine collection to the Emperor Charles the Fourth. Alphonso, king of Arragon, Cosmo de Medici, Maximilian the First, of Germany, our Sir Robert Cotton, and the Earls of Arundel and Clarendon, may be reckoned among those who delighted in this interesting study, not to mention the many learned and ingenious men of the last century. Charles the First, and Cromwell, had cabinets of coins; and we find, by Vaillant, that Charles the Second was also possessed of a small collection.

The author considers that it would be uselessly swelling the bulk of this volume to enter into an account, and to give the degrees of rarity, of the various *medallions* and *medalets* which were struck by the Greeks and Romans, particularly as they so much resemble in style the finest specimens of money coined by those nations, to the larger descriptions of which the term medal is given by many writers. All such pieces are of considerable rarity, and consequently bring high prices. Neither

has he deemed it advisable to enter into a detail of the various descriptions of fraud which have been practised upon the ignorant by means of false coins, as it must be obvious to all, that nothing short of a minute inspection, upon every opportunity, of genuine specimens, will enable the collector to distinguish the false from the true. Many false coins of all those princes whose money is extremely scarce, and even of those which are common, are in existence; but a shrewd observer cannot be imposed upon. Books like the present may be found useful as a reference for an estimate of their comparative rarity, but the coins alone are the collector's study.

In arranging the account of Roman coins, recourse has been had to a most elaborate and excellent work, by M. Mionnet, one of the gentlemen entrusted with the care of the splendid medallic collection of the French king; but, in many instances, it has been found necessary to make slight alterations, some few Roman coins being more rare in France than in England: another degree has also been used, and the list, as it now stands, is a more perfect one than has ever been given in any English work whatever. It would have been a source of much satisfaction to the author, had he been able to render as complete an account of the Greek Civic and Regal coins,

which, from the scantiness of his materials, he has been unable to accomplish entirely to his wish; but it is humbly hoped that some little assistance will be found in the sections relating to those coins.

In those sections which relate to more recent money, a concise account is given of the various descriptions coined in this country, from the time of the Saxons up to a late period. To this is added, a brief notice of the coins of Scotland.

In this the prices are not given, as in previous works, it being next to impossible to name the value of a coin when so much depends upon its state of preservation: thus, a coin, which in the Roman series is *common*, may, if defaced by wear, be worth a shilling, but, if in fine preservation, three times that sum: on the other hand, a *rare* Roman coin, even though much injured, may bring three shillings, whilst one of the same type, well preserved, may bring from ten to thirty shillings. Under these circumstances it will be seen, that an estimate of the prices of ancient coins would mislead all but the experienced.

The author conceives that a work containing brief notices of the coins of the ancients, in a cheap and convenient form, has been long required, and he trusts that, although he may have fallen into error in minor particulars, the present volume will be found to contain much useful information. Per-

fection, in any science, is scarcely to be hoped or looked for, and he therefore confidently relies on the indulgence of his readers. Any errors which may have crept into this work, will, if the book should fortunately attain to a second edition, upon their being pointed out, in a letter, addressed to the care of the publisher, be corrected, and the favour suitably acknowledged.

In conclusion, those who are disposed to treat with levity the study to which this little work relates, may, perhaps, be inclined to alter their opinions, upon a perusal of the following passages from the celebrated author quoted in the title page.

“The first and most obvious use of ancient medals,” says Addison, “is the shewing us the faces of all the great persons of antiquity. A cabinet of medals is a collection of pictures in miniature. Juvenal calls them very humorously—

‘*Concisum argentum intitulos, faciesque minutas.*’

*Sat. 5.*

“You here see the Alexanders, Cæsars, Pompeys, Trajans, and the whole catalogue of heroes, who have many of them so distinguished themselves from the rest of mankind, that we almost look upon them as another species. It is an agreeable amusement to compare in our own thoughts the face of a great man with the character that authors have given us of him, and to try if we can find out in

his looks and features either the haughty, cruel, or merciful temper, that discovers itself in the history of his actions. We find, too, on medals, the representations of ladies that have given occasions to whole volumes, on the account only of a face. We have here the pleasure to examine their looks and dresses, and to survey at leisure those beauties that have sometimes been the happiness or misery of whole kingdoms: nor do you only meet the faces of such as are famous in history, but of several whose names are not to be found any where, except on medals. Some of the emperors, for example, have had wives, and some of them children, that no authors have mentioned; we are, therefore, obliged to the study of coins for having made new discoveries to the learned, and given them information of such persons as are to be met with on no other kind of records.

“ You have on medals a long list of heathen deities, distinguished from each other by their proper titles and ornaments. You see the copies of several statues that have had the politest nations of the world fall down before them. You have here, too, several persons of a more thin and shadowy nature, as Hope, Constancy, Fidelity, Abundance, Honour, Virtue, Eternity, Justice, Moderation, Happiness, and, in short, a whole creation of the like imaginary substances. To these you may add the Genies of nations, provinces, cities, highways,

and the like allegorical beings. In devices of this nature one sees a pretty poetical invention, and may often find as much thought on the reverse of a medal as in a canto of Spenser."

In dismissing this volume the author thinks it proper to mention a few books in addition to those referred to in the body of this work, on the subject of Greek and Roman Coins, in which much information will be found. One of the best is Vaillant's "*Nummi Antiqui Familiarum Romanarum*," printed at Amsterdam, 1703, in two volumes folio, with plates of the Roman Consular Coins.—In Vaillant's "*Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum*," will be found an account of the Imperial Coins. There is also a work in two volumes folio, by Banduri, entitled, "*Numisma Imp. Rom. a Trajano Decio usque ad Paleologus*," that is to say, to the termination of the Roman empire, printed in 1713. An account of Greek Coins will be found in a folio work by Goltzius, printed at Antwerp, 1644, and Gesner's "*Thesaurus Numismatum*," two volumes folio, 1738, although in the former work there are plates of Coins not known to any modern medalist.

The coins of modern Continental nations since the reign of Charlemagne, are, upon the whole, uninteresting to an Englishman: to give a perfect account of them would be a task of great difficulty.

## EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS.

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V. C., very common, and C., common.

S., scarce ; being placed against coins which are not so often met with as those denominated common, but which cannot be with propriety termed rare.

R 1, signifies the lowest degree of rarity ; R 2, the degree above it ; and so on, up to R 8, which denotes the highest degree ; excepting, of course, those coins at present supposed to be *unique*.

# CONTENTS.

---

## SECTION I.

	Page
Origin and progress of Coinage .....	1

## SECTION II.

Symbols and Legends on Greek and Roman Coins	5
--	---

## SECTION III.

Greek Civic Coins .....	11
List of Greek Civic Coins .....	16
List of Names which often occur on Greek Coins	33

## SECTION IV.

Greek Coins of Princes .....	34
Greek Numerals .....	36
List of Greek Regal Coins, and Coins of Princes using Greek Characters .....	37

## SECTION V.

Roman Coins .....	57
Abbreviations on Roman Coins .....	62
Abbreviations on the Exergue .....	71
List of Roman Colonies of which Coins remain ...	74

	Page
Abbreviations on Colonial Coins .....	76
An Estimate of the Rarity of Roman Consular Coins in Gold and Silver .....	88
An Estimate of the Rarity of Roman Imperial Coins in Gold, Silver, and Brass, from Pompey the Great to Romulus Augustulus .....	90

## SECTION VI.

English Coins .....	119
An Estimate of the comparative Rarity of Anglo- Saxon Coins .....	124
Ecclesiastic Money.....	128
English Silver Coins, from the Norman Conquest	129
Anglo-Gallic and Irish Coins .....	130
English Gold Coins .....	155
English Copper Coins .....	158
A Table of the Weights of English Silver Coins, from the period of the Norman Conquest to the reign of Elizabeth .....	160

## SECTION VII.

Scotch Money.....	161
Additions and Corrections .....	165
Explanation of the Plates .....	167

## SECTION I.

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### ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF COINAGE.

THE INVENTION OF COINAGE ATTRIBUTED TO THE GREEKS--  
COINS NOT MENTIONED BY HOMER—NO EGYPTIAN COINS  
WITH HIEROGLYPHICS—RUDE COINAGE OF THE JEWS—  
COINS OF THE ARSACIDÆ—OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT  
AND THE PTOLEMIES—ROMAN CONSULAR AND IMPERIAL  
COINS—DECLINE OF THE ARTS IN ROME—COINS OF THE  
BYZANTINE EMPERORS—COINS OF ENGLAND—THEIR DE-  
SIGN AND EXECUTION.

FROM all that can be gathered upon the subject of coinage, it would appear that the invention of it may be attributed to the Greeks. Some authors are, however, of opinion that the art had its rise in Lydia. Homer, who lived about thirty years before the first Greek coinage, makes mention of the use of *scales*, but there is nothing to be gleaned from his works which will furnish a proof that *money* was at that time known. No coins have yet been discovered of the Assyrians, the Medes, or the Phœnicians, until after the Greeks had fur-

nished them with an example. None of the Phœnician coins have been found with that indubitable mark of antiquity, the indented square. No coins with hieroglyphics are known, so that the first coinage of the Egyptians is of a period much later than that of the Greeks. It is evident from the Scriptures, that weight alone was the means of estimating the value of metals among the Jews; and that they had no pieces of current metal with images or characters impressed upon them, until the period to which the Apocrypha relates, their coins then being of the rudest description, with a sprig on one side and a vase on the other, and inferior in every respect to the earliest coins of the Greeks. Leaving, however, the merit of the invention of coinage to some other nation, it is certain that, under the Greeks, the art was carried to a perfection scarcely to be credited by those unacquainted with the extraordinary performances of their artists. Under the Arsacidæ or Parthian kings coins of great beauty were struck, but it is evident that they were the work of the most skilful artists in Greece, for which the Parthian monarchs entertained a particular regard, as may be inferred from the word ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ, "lover of the Greeks," which so often appears on their coins. During the reign of Alexander the Great, medals and coins of great beauty were struck, which sufficiently attest the progress of the arts

under that prince. Those of his successors, Lysimachus, and the Ptolemies, though inferior to Alexander's, are bold and masterly efforts.

The first silver coinage of Rome, upon which the most celebrated Greek artists were employed, is that of various families to which the appellation of *Consular* is generally given. There is not perhaps any series so rich and so interesting as this. The workmanship of some is exceedingly beautiful, and the reverses are various and interesting. Pinkerton states that the finest coins of the Romans are those from Augustus to Hadrian. He meant, of course, their *copper* coins, for the same remark cannot apply to the denarii; the silver consular coins being in many instances vastly superior to the imperial denarii. The first and second brass of the thirteen emperors after Augustus are extremely fine, and the reverses of some of them curious and of infinite variety, particularly those of Trajan. Indeed, some of the sestertii, or first brass of Trebonianus Gallus, though somewhat rude, are fine specimens of art. In the succeeding reigns the power of Rome declined, and with it the arts and sciences; the letters of the legends on her coins are rude, straggling, and hardly intelligible; though here and there a coin of good workmanship appears. During the reigns of Claudius Gothicus, Aurelian, Tacitus, and, indeed, down to Jovian, the heads on the obverse

are almost level with the field, and subsequently degenerate by degrees into tame, spiritless, Gothic figures, worthy of the age to which they belong. The rude money of the Byzantine Emperors closes the series of Roman coins; though few, it is presumed, will collect such monuments of a barbarous period, particularly as the merited neglect with which they were for a long time treated, has rendered many of them extremely scarce.

The next series of coins most interesting to an Englishman is that of his own country, although for a long period their design and execution are of the most barbarous description; yet, considering the state of the arts in England, and the little patronage which men of genius met with, her gold and silver coinage from the time of Edward the third to the reign of Henry the seventh is far from contemptible; indeed it was in every respect superior to that of all the Continental nations, and formed the model of many pieces struck by foreign princes. Some account of English coins will be found in another part of this work, but to give a description of all the particular marks which, to some collectors, make one coin so much more valuable than another, would require a volume of far greater magnitude; in fact, such distinctions are frivolous, and unworthy of any man of real taste.

## SECTION II.

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### SYMBOLS AND LEGENDS ON GREEK AND ROMAN COINS.

REPRESENTATIONS OF VARIOUS DEITIES AND DEMIGODS ON  
GREEK AND ROMAN COINS—SYMBOLS ON ROMAN COLONIAL  
COINS—MARKS OR BADGES OF CONSECRATION—PROUD  
TITLES OF THE GREEK PRINCES—TITLES OF PRINCES OF  
THE LOWER EMPIRE.

**BEFORE** entering upon a description of the Coins of the Greeks and Romans, it may be proper to notice the Symbols which are so often represented upon them. They are as understated :

**JUPITER.**—The King of the Gods may be recognized by the accompaniments of the eagle and thunderbolt. His bust occurs on many regal coins, and is known by the mild countenance, thick beard, and laurel crown. The bust of Jupiter Ammon is known by the ram's horn encircling the ear, and appears on the coins of Alexander the Great and those of one or two of his successors.

**NEPTUNE** appears with the trident and the dolphin, and is sometimes drawn by sea-horses.

**APOLLO**.—The head of this deity is very common on the coins of Greece, and more particularly on those of Olbiopolis. Sometimes he is represented with a bow and arrows, and frequently with a laurel branch and a tripod. The bust may be known by the beardless face and laureated head. When depicted as the **SUN**, his head is surrounded by rays.

**MARS** is found on many of the Greek civic coins, and is represented in armour, with a helmeted head and ferocious countenance.

**MERCURY**.—The manner in which the ancients portrayed this god is too well known to need a description.

**ÆSCULAPIUS** appears with a bushy beard, and leaning on a club, around which a serpent is entwined. Sometimes he occurs in company with his wife Hygea and their infant son Telesphorus, or Convalescence, between them.

**BACCHUS** may be known by the usual accompaniments of a tiger, satyrs, the crown of vine leaves, and the thyrsus.

**HERCULES**.—The manner in which this hero was depicted will scarcely require to be noticed. Sometimes he is represented with a smooth face, but most frequently with a short curly beard; his head

being covered with the lion's skin. The head of Hercules occurs on most of the coins of Alexander the Great, and has been mistaken by some for the portrait of that prince.

SERAPIS, one of the gods of the Egyptians, may be recognized by his bushy beard, and the measure upon his head.

APIS appears as a bull in company with the flower of the lotus, or water lily of the Nile.

HARPOCRATES, the God of Silence, appears with his finger on his mouth, and a cornucopia on his arm. On the Egyptian coins he bears the sistrum in his left hand.

CANOPUS frequently occurs on the coins of Egypt, and may be known by the curious symbol of a human head placed on a vase. This strange representation had its origin in a controversy between the Persians and the Egyptians, in which the latter, by an artifice, obtained the pre-eminence. The story may be found in Plutarch.

JUNO is known by the peacock: when represented as the Goddess of Marriage, she is veiled to the middle, and sometimes to her feet. Her bust is often crowned by a diadem.

MINERVA is depicted in armour, with spear and shield, and frequently in company with an owl.

DIANA.—This goddess is known by her usual attributes, the crescent on her brow, and her bow and

arrows; the Ephesian Diana, however, bears a pannier of fruit on her head, and is supported by two deer.

VENUS is often represented quite naked, and frequently with an apple in her hand.

CYBELE wears a turreted crown, and is sometimes drawn by lions.

CERES.—The wheaten crown declares this deity. She is often represented drawn by serpents, and frequently appears with a torch in each hand.

ISIS is known by the sistrum in her hand, and a flower upon her head.

ASTARTE usually appears in a two-wheeled chariot, drawn by two horses.

The other deities in the Mythology of the ancients are not so common on coins, and may be known by their usual attributes. Vulcan appears with his tongs; Anabis, of Egypt, with a dog's head; Atis in a Phrygian bonnet; Castor and Pollux with a star over each head; Dis with a shrivelled face, and straggling beard and hair; Flora wears a crown of flowers; Pan is horned like a satyr, and Nemesis has a wheel.

There are also many representations of animals and inanimate things, such as vases with sprigs of plants, which are supposed to be symbolical of solemn games. The small chest, out of which a serpent is leaping, is said to relate to the mystic

rites of Bacchus.\* Coins of Antioch bear the figure of an anchor. The bee is emblematical of Aristeus, the son of Apollo and Cyrene; the reed, of some river; ivy or grapes, or both, of Bacchus; the owl and olive, of Minerva; the dove, of Venus; the torch, of Diana, Ceres, or Proserpine; and the laurel, of Apollo. The other symbols of various cities and towns will be found in the list of Greek Civic Coins.

The Deities of the Romans are known by their names, which generally appear on their coins. On the early colonial coins, which have commonly the name of the colony either at full length or contracted, the representation of one ensign denotes that the colony was draughted from a single legion; and if there is more than one ensign, it shows that there were draughts on as many legions as there are ensigns. Pinkerton says, that no Roman emperor or soldier appears on their coins with a sword by his side, and that this weapon is never seen upon any pieces struck by the Romans; but his assertion is not correct.† There are other symbols which must

\* Cicero, in one of his Epistles, states that he is in possession of a large sum in coins, with this curious device.

† The author has in his possession a denarius of Pompey the Great—reverse, a figure armed, but bare-headed, and *with a sword by his side*, stepping from the prow of a vessel, and receiving a palm branch from the hands of Victory.

not be omitted; namely, the *thensa* or divine car, which is the mark of consecration of an empress, as is also the peacock. Sometimes the word **CONSECRATIO** occurs on coins with these symbols, but many are without it. The eagle marks the consecration of an emperor.

On Greek coins, their kings bear the title of **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ**, from Alexander the Great downwards; and this is generally found on the Egyptian and Syrian coins, after the reign of that prince. Some of the Greek kings took surnames, as "Saviour," "Just," &c.; but several exist with prouder titles, as **ΘΕΟΥ**, a God; **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ**, King of Kings, with many others equally vain. On the Greek imperial coins, or coins of Roman emperors, struck in Greek cities, the emperors have the title **ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ**. At a late period of the Lower empire, the titles of **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ**, or King, and **ΔΕΣΠΟΤΗΣ**, or Despot, frequently occur.

## SECTION III.

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### GREEK CIVIC COINS.

COINS OF ÆGINA—VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF GREEK SILVER COINS—COPPER COINS, WITH THEIR DIVISIONS—GOLD COINS OF SICILY, OF AN EARLY DATE—SMALL GOLD COINS OF CYRENE—GOLD COINS OF VARIOUS CITIES IN GREECE—LIST OF COINS OF CITIES USING GREEK CHARACTERS.

THE first coins possessing the least interest are those of Greece: the earliest of these have on one side an indented square, and on the other the rude representation of a tortoise, or turtle, for it is impossible to say for which of these two creatures it is intended. They are supposed to have been struck in the island of Egina, by Phidon, king of Argos, 820 years before the Christian era. This king, as we are informed by the Chronicles of the Marbles of Paros, first taught the Greeks the art of coining money, and there is every reason for supposing that the pieces alluded to were their first essay. The earliest coins of the Greeks are without

letters, and the most ancient are those with the indentations on one side. In progress of time letters were added, and then reverses; the latter, although in relief, being within an indented square. The early coins of Rhodes may be cited as an example. The silver coins of the Greeks were—the Tetradrachm, or piece of 4 drachms; the Tri-drachm, or piece of 3 drachms; the Di-drachm, or piece of 2 drachms; the Drachm, of which there were many divisions, as—the Tetrabolion, weighing about 44 grains; the Hemidrachm, or Triobolion, of 33 grains; the Diobolion, one third of the drachm, and weighing about 22 grains; the Obolus, of 11 grains; the Hemiobolion of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  grains; and the Tetartobolion, or quarter Obolus, a coin of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  grains! They had also a coin of half the size of the latter, but none of these have yet been discovered.

The coins of Athens and Corinth are the commonest, and it is somewhat singular that the former are inferior both in design and execution to those of other Greek cities.

The period when copper was first coined in Greece cannot be precisely ascertained, but it is supposed to have been about four hundred years before Christ. Athenæus says, that Dionysius the poet was called "the Brazen Orator," because he persuaded the Athenians to coin money of that

metal. The first and largest piece of brass was the *chalcos*, two of which were only equal in value to the *tetartobolion*. The Greeks appear to have held this money in contempt; and in those days, "not worth a *chalcos*" was a common expression. It is frequently used by Demosthenes and other writers. Subsequently, however, the *chalcos* was divided into parts, till at length it had eight divisions.

The latest coinage of Greece is that of gold, which appears to have been first used by Philip of Macedon. The coinage of gold in Sicily is, however, of a much earlier date, as there are pieces of Syracuse with the indented square, an infallible mark of antiquity. The gold pieces of Cyrene are exceedingly small. In conclusion, the only gold coins of Greek cities at present known, are of Tarentum and Brettium, in Magna Grecia, Panticapæa and Cosa in Thrace; Cyrene, Syracuse, Lampsacus in Mysia, Arcanania, Thebes, Carthage, and Athens; of which Carthage, Cyrene, and Syracuse, are common: the others are of great rarity.

To give a list of all the coins of Greek cities would be impossible, as almost every year brings to light numbers not before known; and, but a few weeks since, the compiler of this work was informed by a gentleman, that a friend of his had in his possession upwards of five hundred Greek civic coins, which

were hitherto unknown. The list which follows, will therefore, perhaps, be deemed unnecessary, but it is presumed that though incomplete, as any such list ever must be, enough is given to enable the beginner not only to distinguish Greek coins from those of other nations, but also to familiarise him to those upon which the names of cities are given in a contracted form, or which are known only by the badges of their respective states.

It should be remarked that many Greek coins without letters are attributed to particular cities in consequence of the figures represented on them ; but it must be obvious that in such cases much is left to conjecture. May we not infer that the symbols of a buckler, an owl, or a pegasus, though belonging to Thebes, to Athens, or to Corinth, might be used by cities of minor importance, or islands dependent on or acknowledging the laws of those cities? It is evident that in the arrangement of Greek civic coins, presumptive evidence alone can guide us. To those who require a more particular account of these pieces, a perusal of Dr. Combe's Catalogue of the Collection formerly in the possession of Dr. Hunter is recommended. There is also a work of a much more recent date, published in Paris, which contains notices of a great number of unpublished Greek coins, together with some admirable drawings.

The Greek civic coins are more common in copper than in silver, there being double the number in the first metal. This is supposed to be owing to the poverty of the states, but other reasons may be assigned, though it is singular that the coins of Greek princes in silver are commoner than their copper. A notice of the Greek coins of kings will be found in section iv.

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# A LIST OF GREEK CIVIC COINS.

OR COINS OF CITIES USING GREEK CHARACTERS.

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## EUROPE.

### BRUTIUM.

*Obverse.*—Laureated head of Jupiter to the left.

*Reverse.*—BPETTIQN, a naked warrior in an offensive posture, armed with a helmet, lance, and buckler,—at his feet an owl.—Æ.

### RHEGIUM.

Head of Diana to the right, a quiver on her shoulder.

*Rev.*—PHGINQN, a Lyre.—AR.

### CAMARINA.

A Lizard.

*Rev.*—An indented square with four compartments.—Æ.

### CATANA.

Head of Apollo to the left.

*Rev.*—KATANAIQN, a female in a long robe holding a flower.

There are some on which the female figure carries a bird.—Æ.

## CENTURIPE.

Bust of Ceres, behind the head an ear of corn.

*Rev.*—CENTYPINON, a plough, and a bird perched upon the share.—Æ.

## LEONTINI.

Laureated head of Apollo, to the right.

*Rev.*—ÆONTINON, a female with two ears of corn in her right hand, in her left a spear.—Æ.

## MAMERTINI.

Laureated head of Jupiter, to the right.

*Rev.*—MAMEPTINON, a naked warrior, to the right, armed with a lance and a buckler.—Æ.

## PANORMUS.

Head of Ceres, with a wheaten crown, to the left.

*Rev.*—A horse.—AI.

Many of the coins of Panormus have Phœnician characters. The horse frequently occurs on the reverses.

## SEGESTA.

Female head, to the right.

*Rev.*—A dog regardant, underneath, a globe.—Æ.

## SYRACUSE.

Helmeted head of Minerva, to the right.

*Rev.*—A winged sea-dog, to the left.—Æ.

Some have the head of Jupiter on obverse;—

*Rev.*—Victory in a car, and ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ.  
—Æ.

## CORINTH.

Helmeted head of Minerva, to the right, within an indented square.

*Rev.*—A pegasus, to the left.—AR.

## LOCRI.

Head of Pallas, to the left, behind which a crescent and the letters ΣΘ.

*Rev.*—A pegasus to the left, below the letter A.—AR.

## GAULOS INSULA.

Head of a female with a diadem, to the right.

*Rev.*—Three Egyptian figures, above them, Phœnician characters.—Æ.

A tripod is a common reverse.

## MELITA INSULA.

Head of a female with an Egyptian head-dress and the flower of the lotus, MEΛITAION.

*Rev.*—A male figure kneeling on one knee, with wings on his shoulders and at his hips. In his hands a whip.—Æ.

Some have a lyre on the reverse, and some a tripod.

## CÆNE INSULA.

A horse in full gallop, a star above.

*Rev.*—A griffin running, to the left, a grasshopper below.

On some the griffin is winged.

## SARDINIA INSULA.

A male head with shaggy hair, to the right.

*Rev.*—Three ears of corn on one stalk.—Æ.

## PANTICAPEUM.

Head of Pan.

*Rev.*—ΠΑΝΤΙ, a tripod.—Æ.

## OLBIA, OR OLBIOPOLIS.

Head of Apollo, to the right.

*Rev.*—An eagle with a fish in its talons.—Æ.

The types of the coins of Olbiopolis are very numerous; some have a dolphin on the reverse, some a club with a bow in a case, an axe, the fore quarters of two horses conjoined, an eagle and a bow and spear. Many of them are countermarked. A work was published by Didot in Paris, a few years since, containing descriptions of a number of the coins of this city, accompanied by beautiful engraved plates.

## ISTRUS.

Two male heads joined.

- *Rev.*—ΙΣΤΡΙΑ, an eagle with a dolphin in its talons.—AR.

## ABDERA (IN THRACE).

Head of Apollo, to the left.

*Rev.*—A lyre, with the letter A.—Æ.

Some have the bust of Bacchus with the panther's skin.

## BYZANTIUM.

Head of Diana, to the right; behind the head, a crescent, before it a bow.

*Rev.*—BYZANTIΩN, a crescent and star.\*—Æ.

## MARONEA.

The fore part of a horse, to the right; in the field a monogram.

*Rev.*—MA, a cluster of grapes in an indented square.—AR.

## MESEMBRIA.

Helmeted male head.

*Rev.*—A crescent, with the letters ME.—Æ.

## CARDIA.

Head of Ceres, with a wheaten crown.

*Rev.*—KAPΔΙΑ, a lion, to the left, and an ear of barley.—Æ.

There are coins of Cardia with the fore part of a lion on obverse.

*Rev.*—An indented square.

## THASSUS INSULA.

Head of Bacchus crowned with ivy.

*Rev.*—ΘΑ, a branch of the vine with a bunch of grapes.—Æ.

\* When Philip of Macedon approached by night with his troops to scale the walls of Byzantium, the moon shone out and discovered his design to the besieged, who vigorously repulsed him. The crescent was afterwards adopted as the favourite badge of the city. When the Turks took Byzantium they found the crescent in every public place, and, believing it to possess some magical power, they adopted it themselves.

## MACEDONIA.

Female head, crowned with a garland of ivy and vine leaves.

*Rev.*—The prow of a vessel, with the letter M.

Some have the Macedonian shield, and some a helmet.—AR.

## ACANTHUS.

The fore part of a bull, to the left.

*Rev.*—An indented square.—AR.

## AEGAL.

An ass sucking a chimera.

*Rev.*—An indented square.—AR.

## AMPHIPOLIS.

A trophy.

*Rev.*—ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ, Diana seated on a bull, to the right.—Æ.

## CHALCIS.

Laureated head of Apollo, to the left.

*Rev.*—ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ, a lyre.—AR.

## NEAPOLIS.

Head of a female, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΝΕΟΠ, The minotaur.—AR.

## THESSALONICA.

Head of Jupiter, to the right.

*Rev.*—Prow of a vessel, ΘΕΣΣ,•—Æ.

\* After the time of Domitian the Greek  $\Sigma$  was discontinued, and the Roman C or E was used. The Greek letter  $\Xi$  was also altered to  $\Xi$ ,—Π to  $\Pi$ —Γ to C, and Ω to ω, W, and U.

## PYLUS.

Male head, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΓΥΛ, a horse in full gallop, to the right.

—Æ.

## THESSALIA.

ΙΠΠΙΑΙ, helmeted head of Minerva, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΦΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ, a horse walking, to the right.

—Æ.

## LARISSA.

Full face of a female.

*Rev.*—ΛΑΡΙΣ, a horse, to the right.—AR.

Some have the indented square; obverse, a man overpowering a bull.—AR.

## APOLLONIA (ILLYRIA.)

ΞΕΝΟΚΛΕ, a cow giving suck to her calf!

*Rev.*—ΑΠΟΛ, ΧΑΙΡΗΝΟΣ, plan of the gardens of Alcinoüs.—AR.

## DYRACHIUM.

ΛΕΩΝΙΔΑΣ, a cow giving suck to her calf, and turning her head, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΔΤΡ.ΑΤΔΟΝΟΣ, plan of the gardens of Alcinoüs.

## AXIA (LOCRIE).

ΛΟΚΡΩΝ, laureated head of Jupiter, to the right.

*Rev.*—A thunderbolt.—Æ.

This coin is oval shaped.

## OPUNTII.

ΟΓΩΝ, a bunch of grapes and an ivy leaf.

*Rev.*—A star.—AR:

Some have the name at full length, and an armed warrior, with the figure of a serpent or a griffin on his shield.

**PHOCIS.**

Head of a bull, full faced, with ΦΟ.

*Rev.*—The fore part of a boar to the left.—AR.

Many of the coins of Phocis have the head of Apollo on their obverse.

**BÆOTIA.**

A Bæotian buckler.

*Rev.*—BOITON, a trident and a dolphin.—Æ.

**TANAGRA.**

A Bæotian buckler.

*Rev.*—TA, Fore part of a horse in an indented square.—AR.

**THEBÆ.**

A Bæotian buckler.

*Rev.*—ΘΕ, a club with an indented square.

Some have the head of Hercules in the lion's skin on their obverse.

**THESPIÆ.**

Veiled head of a female, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΘΕΣΠΙΕΩΝ, a lyre within a laurel garland.—Æ.

**ATHENE (ATTICA.)**

The head of Pallas most commonly occurs on the obverses of Athenian coins. The reverses are

generally an owl. Some have the full length figure of Pallas, and some that of Jupiter with the thunderbolt.

## ELEUSIS.

Ceres in a car drawn by winged dragons.

*Rev.*—ΕΛΕΥΣ, a sow walking, to the right.

## MEGARA.

Laureated head of Apollo, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΜΕΓΑΡΕΩΝ, a lyre.—Æ.

Or ΜΕΓ, between two dolphins.

## ÆGINA INSULA.

A tortoise, or turtle.

*Rev.*—An indented square, with eight compartments.—AR.

Later coins of Ægina have letters and a dolphin in one of the compartments of the square.

## ACHAIA.

Laureated head of Jupiter to the right.

*Rev.*—Monogram of Achaia withiu a laurel garland.—AR.

## CORINTH.

Most of the coins of Corinth have the head of Pallas on the obverse, reverse a pegasus. Some have a trident.

## SICYON.

ΣΙ, a chimera walking, to the left.

*Rev.*—A dove flying, to the left, in the field ΑΘ; the whole in a laurel garland.—AR.

## LACEDÆMON.

A bearded head to the right.

*Rev.*—ΛΑ.ΕΠΛ.ΕΤΡΥΚΑΕ.ΟΣ, a club, the whole within a laurel garland.

## ARGOS.

The forepart of a wolf, to the left.

*Rev.*—ΑΑ<sup>Ρ</sup>, in an indented square.—AR, or ΔΑΕ, underneath a bird perched on a club.—AR.

## EPIDAUROS.

Laureated head of Esculapius, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΑΣΚΑΗΠΙ ΣΟΤΗΡ Σ, a serpent entwined around a staff ;

Or head of a lion full faced.

*Rev.*—ΕΙ.—Æ.

## ARCADIA.

ΑΡΚΑΔΙΩΝ, head of a female, within an indented square.

*Rev.*—Jupiter turning to the left.—AR.

## GORTYNA (CRETA.)

A young female sitting on the trunk of a tree.

*Rev.*—ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΟΝ, a bull.—AR.

## CARYSTUS (EUBŒA.)

ΚΑ, ornamented head of a bull.

*Rev.*—Head of Hercules with the lion's skin.

## CHALCIS.

Head of a female, to the right.

*Rev.*—XAA, an eagle with a serpent in its claws, in the field a trophy.—AR.

Some have the addition of a crescent.

## ERETRIA.

Head of a female.

*Rev.*—EPEIPEΩN, a bull couchant.

Some have the counter-mark of the letter K on their obverse.

## HISTIAEA.

Head of a female crowned with ivy, to the right, with *earrings* and a collar of pearls.

*Rev.*—IΣTIAIEΩN, a female sitting on the prow of a vessel, holding with her left hand to the mast to which a sail is attached, filled by the wind.—AR.

Some have the forepart of a bull, and some a bunch of grapes.

## ANDRUS INSULA.

Head of Bacchus, to the right.

*Rev.*—AN, a vase with two handles, an ear of corn in the field.—AR.

## CEOS INSULA.

Male head with a diadem.

*Rev.*—Fore part of a dog, to the left.—Æ.

## CARTHEA.

Laureated male head, to the right.

*Rev.*—KAPΘ, forepart of a dog, to the left, surrounded by rays; below, a bee.—Æ.

Some have the head of Bacchus.

## CORESIA.

A male head to the right.

*Rev.*—A star.—Æ.

Or, head of Apollo laureated, to the right.

*Rev.*—KOPH, a bee.—Æ.

## IULIS.

Laureated head, to the right.

*Rev.*—IOYA, a bee.—Æ.

Sometimes the head of Bacchus.

## PAROS INSULA.

Head of Bacchus crowned with ivy.

*Rev.*—ΓΑΠΙ, a goat, a star before it.—Æ.

Some are counter-marked with a helmet.

## ASIA.

## PHANAGORIA.

Head of Pan, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΦΑ, a bow and an arrow.—Æ.

## AMISUS.

Laureated head of Jupiter, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΑΜΙΣΟΥ, an eagle on a thunderbolt with a monogram.

Some have the reverse of *Victory*, some a *quiver*.

## COMANA.

The shield of Minerva with the Gorgon's head.

*Rev.*—KOMANΩ, Victory carrying a palm branch on her left shoulder.

## AMASTRIS.

Shield of Minerva with the Gorgon's head.

*Rev.*—ΑΜΑΣΤΡΕΩ, Victory carrying a palm branch on her shoulder.

## SINOPE.

Head of Sinope, to the left.

*Rev.*—ΣΙΝ, an eagle with a fish in its talons in the field ΓΟ.—Æ.

Some have the figure of Victory on reverse.

## CHALCEDON.

Laureated head of Apollo, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΚΑ, a lyre, between two olive trees.

## ASSUS (IN MYSIA.)

Head of Pallas, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΑΣΣ, a griffin—underneath, a bunch of grapes.—Æ.

## PARIUM.

A full face with the tongue thrust out, and the head covered with serpents, probably the Gorgon's head.

*Rev.*—ΓΑΡΙΑ, a bull walking to the left.

Some have the reverse of a horse pacing.

## PERGAMUS.

Head of Pallas to the right.

*Rev.*—A figure of Victory, with a palm branch.

Some with this type have the name ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ.

## ABYDOS.

A mask, or full face.

*Rev.*—An indented square.—AR.

## ILIUM.

Helmeted head, of Hector to the left.

*Rev.*—ΙΑΙ, Minerva with a spear on her shoulder, in her left hand a distaff.—Æ.

## SIGEUM.

Laureated head of Jupiter, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΣΙΓΕ, an owl full faced; on others the owl is looking to the right.

## CYME.

ΚΥ.ΕΠΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ, forepart of a horse, to the right.

*Rev.*—A vase with one handle.

Some have a vine stalk, with a bunch of grapes on the reverse.

## TEMNUS.

ΤΗΜΝΟC, laureated head of a female.

*Rev.*—ΤΗΜΝΕΙΤΩΝ, Fortune, with her attributes.

## SIGEUM.

Full face of Minerva.

*Rev.*—An owl, to the right. ΣΙΓ.—Æ.

## MYTELENE.

Laureated head of Apollo, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΜΥΤΙ, a lyre in an indented square.—

AR.

## SIGEUM.

Head of Minerva, full faced.

*Rev.*—ΣΙΓ, an owl, to the right.—Æ.

## COLOPHON (IONIA.)

Laureated head of Apollo, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΚΟΛ, a horseman, in the field; a lyre, underneath ΝΕΩΓΤΟΣ.—Æ.

## EPHESUS.

ΕΦ, a bee.

*Rev.*—ΕΦΕΣΙ, a stag before a palm tree, or

ΕΦ, a fly within a laurel garland.

Some have a stag on reverse.

## ERYTHRÆ.

Head of the young Hercules with the lion's skin.

*Rev.*—ΑΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ, a bow, club, and quiver.

## MILENIS.

Laureated head of Apollo, to the left.

*Rev.*—ΘΕΟΔΟΤΗΣ, a lion regardant, to the left; in the field, a star and a monogram.

PRIENE.

Head of Pallas, to the right; below, a star.

*Rev.*—ΠΙΠΗΝΕΩΝ, a tripod.—Æ.

SMYRNA.

A youthful head laureated, within a garland of laurel.

*Rev.*—ΙΜΥΠΝΑΙΩΝ, figure of Homer seated.—Æ.

CHIOS INSULA.

A sphinx, to the left.

*Rev.*—An indented square.—AR.

Some have ΖΗΝΙΣ ΧΙΟΣ.

SAMOS INSULA.

The most common obverses are—a horseman, a female head, the head of a lion, and sometimes the head of Juno. Reverses—a bull, a peacock, and full-faced head of a lion. They generally bear the name ΣΑΜΙΩΝ on them.

CNIDUS (CARIA.)

KN, head of Venus, to the right.

*Rev.*—The forepart of a lion crouching, to the right.—AR.

HALICARNASSUS.

Head of Pallas, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΑΛΙ.ΟΙΑ, an owl, full-faced.

Many have a trident and the flower of the lotus.

MYNDUS.

Laureated head of Jupiter, to the right.

*Rev.*—**MTNΔI**, or **MTN**. an owl,  
Or a vine stalk, with a bunch of grapes.

## ORTHOSIA.

Crowned head of Bacchus, to the right.

*Rev.*—**ΩΔΕ**, a panther regardant, running to the right.

## COS INSULA.

Laureated head of Esculapius, to the right.

*Rev.*—**ΚΩΙΩΝ. ΝΙΚΩΜΗ**, a serpent entwined around a staff.

## RHODES.

Full-faced head of the sun.

*Rev.*—**ΡΟΔΙΩΝ**, a rose in an indented square.  
—**ΑΡ**.

Some have the lotus flower, many a bee, with monograms.

## ACRASSUS (LYDIA.)

Female head.

*Rev.*—The Ephesian Diana.

## CHALCIS.

Head of Janus.

*Rev.*—**ΧΑΑ**, in a laurel garland.

## GAZA (JUDEA.)

Male head, laureated, to the right.

*Rev.*—**ΓΑΖΑ.ΑΖΕ**, two figures in a temple; the one holding a spear, the other an ear of corn.

ABBREVIATIONS ON GREEK COINS OF  
CITIES AND PRINCES.

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The following List of Contractions is given on the authority of Pellerin, Freolich, and others. The very useful Catalogue of Dr. Hunter's Collection of Greek Coins of Cities has also been consulted. Since the foregoing sheet was printed, the author has been gratified by the perusal of a very excellent volume by Mr. Millingen, entitled, "Ancient Coins of Greek Cities and Kings;" of the information contained in which he has here availed himself. This book ought to be in the possession of every collector of Greek coins.

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*Note.*—The æra of Pontus and the Bosphorus commenced in the year of Rome 457, or 296 years before the Christian æra.

The Egyptian æra commenced with the reign of Ptolemy I.

The Seleucidæan æra commenced 312 years before Christ.

The Augustan æra commenced 31 years before Christ.

The Pompeian            ——— 63 years            ———

## A.

- A. Abassus, or Abdera, or Abydus.\*
- A. Athens, Argos, Assylum, or Aulus: also *Primi*, or *first*: thus Εφεσιων, A. Ασιας, signifies Ephesians, first people of Asia.
- AB. or ABY. Abydus.
- AΘ. or ΑΘΕ. Athens.
- AIG. or AI. Ægina.
- ΑΙΓΟΣΠΟ. Aigospotamos.
- ΑΙΑ. Ælius, or Ælia Capitolina.
- ΑΙΝ. Ænos.
- ΑΚ. or ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝ. Agrigentum.
- ΑΚΙ. Acilium.
- ΑΚΤ. Actium, or AK. in monograms.
- ΑΛΕ. Alexandria.
- ΑΜΒΡ. Ambracia.
- ΑΜ. Amyntas.
- ΑΜΦΙ. Amphilochia.
- ΑΝΘ. Ανθυπατον. Proconsul.
- ΑΝΤΙΣ. Antissa.
- ΑΝΑ. Anactoria.

\* The earliest Greek coins with characters have only the initial letter, or the first and second letter of the name; but, as the art advanced, the complete word was given, and, accordingly, we have coins of very many Greek cities with the name at full length. But the custom of placing the initial letter only was not discontinued until many centuries afterwards.

- ANTI. Antium.  
 AN. Ancyra.  
 ANT. Antoninus, or Antioch.  
 ΑΣ. Axus in Crete.  
 ΑΟΝ. Aonitæ.  
 ΑΟΥΕ. Avenio.  
 ΑΠ. Appius.  
 ΑΠΑ. Apamea.  
 ΑΠΟ. Appolonia.  
 ΑΠΤΑ. Aptara.  
 ΑΡ. Aradus, or Harma.  
 ΑΡΕΘΟ. Arethusa in Mygdonia. (*Millingen*).  
 ΑΡΓ. Argilus in Bisaltia. (*Ib.*).  
 ΑΡΓ. Argos.  
 ΑΡΓΕ. Argennos.  
 ΑΡΙ. Aricanda.  
 ΑΡΙΜ. Ariminum.  
 ΑΡΣΙ. Arsincæ.  
 ΑΡΥ. Aryea.  
 ΑΡΧ. Ἀρχιερεὺς, or Ἀρχον, Magistrate, or High Priest.  
 ΑΣΙΑΡΧ. Asiarchæ, presidents of the games of Asia.  
 Α. Σ. Πρωτοὶ Συρίας, the first of Syria.  
 ΑΣ. Assylum.  
 ΑΣΚ. Ascalon.  
 ΑΤ. Atabyrium.  
 ΑΤΑΡ. Atarnæ.  
 ΑΥΓ. Augustus.  
 ΑΥ. or, oftener ΑΥΤ. or ΑΥΤΚ. Αυτοκρατορ, Emperor.\*

\* On the Imperial Greek coins this title generally precedes the name, as IMP on the Latin.

ΑΥΤΟΝ. *Αυτονομαι*, living under their own laws.

ΑΦΙ. Aphita.

ΑΦΙ. Africanus.

ΑΧ. Achaii.

## B.

B. Berytus, Bythinia, or *Βουλης*, Council.

ΒΑΓΗΔΑΟ. Bagadaonia.

ΒΑΛ. Valerius.

ΒΗ. Berytus.

ΒΙΤΟΝ. Bitontum.

ΒΟΙ. Bœotia.

ΒΡΥΝ. or BRVN. Brundusium.

ΒΥ. Byzantium.

## Γ.

Γ. *Γωρημου*. Illustrious.

Γ. Gaius, or Caius.

Γ. ΓΡ. or ΓΡΑΜ. Grammaticus.

ΓΑ. Gallus, Galerius, or Gallienus.

ΓΕΛ. Gelas.

ΓΕΡ. Germanicus.

ΓΝ. Gneius.

ΓΟΡΤΥ. Gortyna.

ΓΡΑ. Gravisca.

## Δ.

- Δ. Decimus, or Dymæ.  
 ΔΑΚ. Dacicus.\*  
 ΔΑΜ. Damascus.  
 ΔΑΡ. Dardanum.  
 ΔΗ. Δημος, † the People; or Delos.  
 ΔΗΜΑΡΧ. ΕΞΟΥΣ, with Tribunician Power  
 ΔΕ. Decalia.  
 ΔΕΚ. Decius.  
 ΔΕΡ. Derbe.  
 ΔΙ. Diospolis.  
 ΔΡΕ. Drepanum.  
 ΔΥΡ. Dyrrachium.

## Ε.

- Ε. Eryce.  
 Ε. or ΕΡΕΣ. Eresus.  
 ΕΛΕΥ. Eleusis.  
 ΕΛΕΥΘ. Ελευθεροι. Free.  
 ΕΠΙ. Epidaurus.

\* This title was assumed by Trajan after his subjugation of the Daci, and is perpetually found on his Latin as well as his Greek coins. On the latter it is often used in the genitive case ΔΑΚΚΟΥ.

† This word is found on most of the coins of Chios Insula. On some Greek coins we have Ἱερος Δημος, "Holy People," and sometimes ἹΕΡΑ ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΣ, "Holy Senate."

EPX. Erchia.

EPI. Eriza in Caria.

EPY. Erythræ.

EPX. Erchomenus, or Orchomenus.\*

ET. or ETO. *Ετους*. Year.

ET. Etenna in Pamphylia.

EX. *Εχουσια*. Power.

EY. or EYBO. Eubœea.

EYΣ. *Ευστενης*. Pious.

EYT. *Ευτυχης*. Happy.

EΦ. or EΦE. Ephesus.

## Z.

ZA. Zacynthus.

ZANKA. Zancle in Sicilia, now Messina. †

## H.

H. Elium.

HΓ. *Ἠγεμνος*. President.

HPA. Heraclea.

## Θ.

ΘA. Thasus.

ΘE. Thespiæ.

\* In the Bœotian dialect EPX was used instead of OPX.

† Mr. Millingen supposes that the name of this city was changed to Messina, about the year 494, B. C.

ΘΕ. or ΘΗΒ. Thebæ.

ΘΕΣ. Thessalonica

I.

Ι. ΙΕΡ. *Ιερας*. Sacred.

ΙΕΡΑΠΥ. Hierapytha.

ΙΚΑΡ. Hiccara.

ΙΛΙ. Ilium.

ΙΟΥ. On coins of the city Julis, and sometimes for  
Julius.

ΙΟΥΑ Julia.

ΙΠΑ. Hippana.

ΙΡ. Irene Insula.

ΙΣ. Isus or Histizæa.

K.

K. Caius, or *Κουιντος*. (Quintus).

K. K. *Κοινον Κιλικιας*. The Community of Cilicia.

KAB. Cabalis in Lycia. (*Millingen*).

KAI. Cælia in Peucetia. (*Id.*).

KΑΙΛ. Cælius.

K. or KΑΙΣ. Cæsar.

KΑΛ. Chalcedon.

KΑΛΛΙ. Callipolis.

KΑΜΑ. Camara.

KΑΝ. Canata.

KΑΠ. Capua.

- ΚΑΙΙΙ. Cappadocia.  
 ΚΑΡ. Carrhæ.  
 ΚΑΡΤ. Carthago.  
 ΚΑΡΘ. Carthea.  
 ΚΑΥ. Caulonia.  
 ΚΕ. Ceos.  
 ΚΕΦ. Cephælædis.  
 ΚΙ. Cianus, or Cibæum.  
 ΚΙΑ. Cilbiani.  
 ΚΑ. Clæonæ, Claudius.  
 ΚΛΑ. Clazomene.  
 ΚΝΙ. Cnidus.  
 ΚΟ. Corinth.  
 ΚΟΙΝ. Κοινων. Community.  
 ΚΟΛ. Κολωνιας. Colony, or Colophon.  
 ΚΟΜ. Commodus.  
 ΚΟΡ. Corcyra, or Corinth.\*  
 ΚΟΡΟ. or ΚΟ. Coronea in Bœotia. (*Millingen*).  
 ΚΡ. Cragus in Lycia.  
 ΚΡΑ. Cranos.  
 ΚΡΗ. Crete.  
 ΚΡΕ. Crotona in Bruttii.  
 ΚΟΣ. Cosa in Lucania. (*Millingen*).†

\* There are coins with types imitated from those of Corinth, with Punic characters beneath the Pegasus, which unfortunately have not, at present, been satisfactorily explained.

† There were several towns of the name of Cosa, or Cossa, in Italy. Besides that in Lucania, there was one of this name in Etruria, and another in Campania, to which latter the coins bearing COZANO are ascribed.

- KTH. Ctemenæ.  
 KY. Cyon, Cuma, or Cydonium.  
 KYΘ. Cynthus.  
 KYΠ. Cyprus.  
 KYΞ. Cyrene.  
 KI. Cierium in Thessalia. (*Millingen*).

## Λ.

- Λ. or L. Λυκαῖοντος. Year.  
 Λ. Lucius.  
 ΛΑ. Lacedæmon.  
 ΛΑΜ. Lamea, or Lampsacus.  
 ΛΑΡ. Larissa.  
 ΛΑΡΙ. Larinum.  
 ΛΕ. ΛΕΥ. Leucas.  
 ΛΕΟΝ. Leontium.  
 ΛΗΜ. Lemnos.  
 ΛΙΠ. Lipara.  
 ΛΙΥΙ. Liviopolis.  
 Λ. ΛΟ. or ΛΩΚ.\* Locri.†

\* The Greek characters Ω and Η were not in use until the second year of the ninety-fourth Olympiad, about 401 years before the Christian æra. The coin attributed to Gelo, first king of Syracuse (p. 39), is, in consequence, assigned by some to Gelo, son of Hiero II. Its fabric certainly appears to belong to a later period.

† The coins of Locri and Leucas in Arcanania have types very similar to those of Corinth, of which they were colonies. They have also the initial letter Λ under the Pegasus on the reverse.

ΛΟΓ. Longone.

ΛΥΓ. or ΛΥΚ. Lyctus.

### M.

M. Marcus; Malea; Megalapolis; or Mazaka.

ΜΑ. Maronea; Massalia; or Macedonia.

ΜΑΔΥ. Madytus in Chersonneso. (*Millingen*).

ΜΑΓ. Magnesia.

ΜΑΚΡΟ. Macrocephali.

ΜΑΜ. Mamertini.

ΜΑΝ. Mantinea in Arcadia. (*Millingen*).

ΜΑΣΣ. Massilia.

ΜΑΖ. Mazara.

ΜΕ. Menelais, on coins of Syrian monarchs.

ΜΕΝΕΚ. Menecrates.

ΜΕ. or ΜΕΓ. Megara; Megalapolis, or Melita

ΜΕΓ. Μεγας. Great.

ΜΕΣ. Messana.

ΜΕΤΑ. Metapontium.

Μ. or ΜΗΤΡΟ. Metropolis.

ΜΙ. Miletus.

ΜΚ. Mazaka.

ΜΟΡ. Morgantia.

ΜΥ. Mycenæ.

ΜΥΡ. Myrlea.

ΜΥΤΙ. Mytilene.

## N.

N. Naupactos.

ΝΑΞ. Naxos.

ΝΑΥΑΡΧ. *Ναυαρχίδαι*. Having a sea-port.

ΝΕ. Nemea.

Ν. ΝΕΩΚ. Neocori.\*

ΝΕΟΠ. Neapolis.

ΝΕΡ. Nerva.

ΝΙΚ. Nicæum, or Nicomedia.

ΝΥΣ. Nysæi.

## O.

ΟΙ. Œthœi.

ΟΛ. ΟΑΒ. Olbipolis, or Olbia.

\* This title, which so often occurs on the coins of some Greek cities, was assumed by the inhabitants, in consequence of their supposing themselves to be the especial guardians of the shrine or temple of their favourite deity, of whom they were the chosen worshippers. The word has been derived by some from *ναος*, a temple, and *κερσιν*, to sweep, so that its original signification was *temple sweepers*. Sometimes public games, in honour of the favourite divinity, were celebrated with great solemnity, and the emperor presided at them, when the city was proclaimed, by his command, ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΙ, as a mark of peculiar favour and distinction; hence ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. ΤΟΤ. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ. which is often met with on Greek coins. Some cities had this honour repeated, and accordingly we find on their medals Β. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΝ.—Γ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ; ΔΙΣ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ and ΤΡΙΣ, ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ.

- ΟΝ. Οντος. Being.  
 ΟΠΕΛ. Opelius.  
 ΟΠ. Opus.  
 ΟΡΥ. Orycus.  
 ΟΡΧ. Orchomenus.  
 ΟΥΠ. or ΠΥ. Ουπατος, or Υπατος. Consul.  
 ΟΥΗ. or ΟΥΕΡ. Verus.  
 ΟΥΕΣΠ. Vespasianus.  
 ΟΥΙΤΕΛ. Vitellius.  
 ΟΦΡΥ. Ophrynum.

## Π.

- Π. Παρα or Περα. Upon.  
 Π. ΠΟΠΛ. Publius.  
 Π. ΠΑ. Paros; or Paphos.  
 ΠΑΙΣ. Pæstum.  
 ΠΑΛΕΙ. Palerios in Arcanania, *in a monogram*.  
 ΠΑΝ. Panormus.  
 ΠΑΡ. Paropinum.  
 ΠΑΡΙ. Parium in Mysia.  
 ΠΑΡΘ. Parthicus.  
 ΠΕ. Perinthus.  
 ΠΕΛ. Pella.  
 ΠΕΡ. Pergus.  
 ΠΕΡΤ. Pertinax.  
 ΠΕΣΚ. or ΠΕΣΚ. Pescennius.  
 Π.ΠΗ. Pelusium.

ΠΙΝ. Pinamytæ.  
 ΠΛΑ. Plateæa.  
 ΠΟ. Pontus.  
 ΠΟΥ. Polyrrhenum.  
 ΠΟΣ. Posidonia.  
 ΠΡΑΣ. Prassus.  
 Π. ΠΡΥ. *πρυτανος*. Præfect.  
 ΠΡ. ΠΡΕΞ. *πρεσβυτος*. Legate.  
 ΠΡΟ. Proconnesus.  
 ΠΡΟΔΙ. *προδικος*. Curator.  
 Π. or ΠΡΩΤ. *πρωτος*. First.  
 ΠΤ. Ptolemais.  
 ΠΥ. Pylos.

P.

ΡΟ. Rhodes.  
 ΡΥ. Rubi in Peucetia.

Σ.

Σ. ΣΑ. Salamis; Syria; Samos; or Samosate.  
 ΣΑΛΛΑΠ. Salapia.  
 ΣΑ. Sala in Thracia. (*Millingen*).  
 ΣΑΡ. Sardis.  
 ΣΕ. Segeste or Seriphus.  
 ΣΕΒ. *σεβαστος*. Augustus.  
 ΣΕΛ. Selucia, or Selinus.

- ΣΕΠΤ.** Septimius.  
**ΣΙ.** Siphnos.  
**ΣΙΑ.** Side.  
**ΣΙΝΩ.** Sinope.  
**ΣΚΙΑΘΙ.** Sciathus Insula. (*Millingen*).  
**ΣΜΥ.** Smyrna.  
**ΣΤΡ.** or **ΣΤΡΑ.** *Στρατηγός.* Prætor.  
**ΣΥΒ.** Sybaris.  
**ΣΥ.** **ΣΥΡΑ.** Syracuse.  
**ΣΥΡ.** Syria.  
**ΣΩ.** Solæ.

## T.

- T.** Titus.  
**ΤΙ.** or **ΤΙΒ.** Tiberius.  
**ΤΑΒΑΑ.** Tabala.  
**ΤΑ.** **ΤΑΝΑ.** Tanagra.  
**ΤΑ.** **ΤΑΡ.\*** **ΤΑΡΑΣ.** Tarentum.  
**ΤΑΡ.** Tarsus.  
**ΤΑΥΡΟ.** Tauromenium.  
**ΤΕ.** Tementis.  
**ΤΕ.** Terone, or Torone, in Chalcidice. (*Millingen*).  
**ΤΕΡ.** Terina.  
**ΤΗ.** Tenus.

\* "The name of the city TARA is expressed according to the old Æolic and Doric form for ΤΑΡΑΣ."—*Millingen*. The letters ΣΑ. on the coins of Tarentum, probably allude to their alliance with their neighbours the Salentines.

TPA. Trallis.

TPI. Tripolis.

TPO. Troizene.

TYAN. Tyana.

TY. Tyndaris.

TYP. Tyre, generally in a Monogram.

### Υ.

ΥΕ. or ΥΕΛ. Velia.

ΥΠ. or ΥΠΑΤ. *Υπατος*, Consul.

### Φ.

Φ. Philuntium; or Phœstus.\*

ΦΑ. Phaselis.

ΦΑΡ. Pharsalus.

ΦΕ. Pheræ in Thessalia. (*Millingen*).

ΦΙ. Philippopolis; or Vibius.

ΦΙΝΕ. Phineium.

ΦΛ. Flavius.

ΦΟΚ. Phocœum.

ΦΟΥΑ. Fulvia.

ΦΥ. Phycus in Cyrene.

\* On some of the coins of Philip, the initial of the name only is found; thus Φ. ΒΑ. for Philip, Basileus. But the legends on Greek regal coins are seldom contracted.

**X.****X. Chios Insula.****XAA. Chalcis.****XEP. Chersonesus.****XI. Chytri.**

A LIST OF NAMES WHICH OFTEN OCCUR  
ON GREEK COINS.

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*[These Names are almost always in the Genitive Case.]*

- ΑΓΟΝΟΘΕΤΟΥ, President of the Games.  
ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΥ, Proconsul.  
ΑΝΤΙΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ, Proprætor.  
ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΩΣ, High Priest.  
ΑΡΧΟΝΤΟΣ, Prefect of the City.  
ΑΣΙΑΡΧΟΥ, President of the Games of Asia.  
ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΩΣ, Scribe, Keeper of the Records.  
ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΤΟΥ, Procurator of the Games, &c.  
ΕΠΙΣΤΑΤΟΥ, Inspector.  
ΕΦΟΡΟΥ, Tribune of the People.  
ΗΓΕΜΟΝΟΣ, President of a Province.  
ΘΕΟΛΟΓΟΥ, Interpreter of Sacred Rites.  
ΙΕΡΕΩΣ, Priest.  
ΠΑΝΗΓΥΡΙΣΤΟΥ, Sacred Orator.  
ΠΑΡΟΧΟΥ, Intendant of the Inns.  
ΠΟΛΙΤΑΡΧΟΥ, Prefect of the City.  
ΠΡΕΣΒΕΟΣ, or ΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΟΥ, Legate.  
ΠΡΥΤΑΝΕΩΣ, Primate of the City.  
ΣΟΦΙΣΤΟΥ, Counsellor.  
ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΦΟΡΟΥ, a crowned, or superior Priest.  
ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ, Prætor.  
ΤΑΜΙΟΥ, Questor.  
ΥΠΑΤΟΥ, or ΟΥΠΑΤΟΥ, Consul.

## SECTION IV.

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### GREEK COINS OF PRINCES.

COINS OF KINGS WITHOUT THE BUST—ALEXANDER THE FIRST OF MACEDON—GOLD COINS FIRST STRUCK BY PHILIP OF MACEDON—RARITY OF GOLD REGAL COINS—THE COINS OF THE PTOLEMIES—MANY CONSIDERED DUBIOUS—REVERSES ON THE COINS OF THE EGYPTIAN KINGS—GREEK NUMERALS—LIST OF GREEK COINS OF KINGS.

MANY Greek regal coins are without the head of the prince under whom they were struck, having in its stead the bust of some deity. This is the case with the money of several of the kings of Syracuse. Alexander the first, of Macedon, is the first king whose portrait appears on his coins. Those of Philip of Macedon are very beautiful. This king was the first monarch who coined gold. Having subdued Crenides, on the borders of Thrace, he enlarged and gave it the name of Philippi. In the neighbourhood of this city were gold mines,

which he caused to be worked, and which, according to Diodorus Siculus, proved highly productive. From the gold here procured, he caused coins to be struck with his portrait. These pieces were called Philippi, and continued in circulation in the Roman states many centuries afterwards; they were di-drachms, and had their half and quarter. There are pieces of the Greek monarchs of twice the size, namely, octo-drachms, all of which are rare, and one of them, though much worn, was sold at a public sale a short time since for twenty pounds.

The legends on some of the Greek regal coins are not a little curious; many of those of the Ptolemies have the addition of a surname, by which we are enabled to distinguish them from each other, though in some cases the surnames are omitted, in consequence of which many of the coins of the Ptolemies must be considered dubious. That of Ptolemy the first, one would think, might be known by the style of the workmanship, as the coin which it resembles, and which reads ΣΟΤΗΡΟΣ, is exceedingly unlike the others; but this is a subject which has puzzled the most experienced medalists. The common reverse on the coins of these princes is the eagle with the thunderbolt in his talons, there are, however, other reverses; some of Ptolemy the first have the reverse of Berenice his

queen, and the gold di-drachm has a chariot drawn by elephants, but the most common reverse is the eagle and thunderbolt. Any further remarks will scarcely be needed, as the lists which follow will comprise all, or nearly all, the Greek coins of princes at present known.

Before entering upon a description of the Greek Coins of Kings, it will be proper to give an explanation of the numerals which are so often found on them.

#### GREEK NUMERALS.

A. ... 1	I. ... 10	P. ... 100
B. ... 2	K. ... 20	Σ. or C. 200
Γ. ... 3	Λ. ... 30	T. ... 300
Δ. ... 4	M. ... 40	Υ. ... 400
E. ... 5	N. ... 50	Φ. ... 500
ς or Ϸ 6	Ξ. ... 60	X. ... 600
Z. ... 7	O. ... 70	Ψ. ... 700
H. ... 8	Π. ... 80	Ω. ... 800
Θ. ... 9	Q. ... 90	q. ... 900

On Greek Coins the letters are frequently in retrograde order, but this makes no difference, as each letter stands for its number; thus A is one, add Λ to A, and the two letters make 31.

# A LIST OF GREEK REGAL COINS,

AND COINS OF PRINCES USING GREEK CHARACTERS.

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## MACEDON.

- Alexander I. B. c. 501.—Large silver tetradrachm and drachm, R 8.
- Perdiccas II.—458.—Silver hemidrachm, ΠΕΡΔΙΚ, R 8.
- Archelaus I.—430.—*Rev.* a horse, silver tetradrachm of the ordinary size, R 6; drachm, R 4; brass, R 6.
- Orestes,—406.—There are no coins of this monarch.
- Archelaus II.—403.—Silver tetradrachm; *Rev.* Jupiter, ΑΡΧΕΛΑΙΥ, R 8.
- Pausanius,—389.—Silver tetradrachm, R 8.
- Amyntas II.—389.—Silver tetradrachm, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ, R 4; second brass R 4; third brass *without* his portrait, R 6.
- Alexander II.—370.—Silver tetradrachm with ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; *Rev.* a horse, R 6; third brass, R 4.
- Ptolemæus Alorites,—369.—ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΑΛΟ- ΠΙΤ, silver didrachm, R 6.
- Perdiccas II.—366.—ΠΕΡΔΙΚΚΟΥ, a horse, a club, or a lion, second brass, R 6.

Philip II. father of Alexander the Great, B. C. 360.—

BA.Φ, gold didrachm, C. hemidrachm, R 4; silver C; brass C.

Olympias.—ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ, R 8. Some have the reverse of a man on horseback.

Alexander the Great,—334.—Gold tetradrachm, R 4, the didrachm, C, hemidrachm, R 4; silver didrachm, R 6, the other silver C, *except that with his portrait*, R 8; brass, C.

Philip Aridæus, brother of Alexander,—322.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, exactly like the coins of Alexander; gold R 6; silver R 4; third brass, R 4.

Cassander,—315.—Second and third brass, R 1.

Antigonous,—296.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ, second brass, R 6.

Antipater,—296.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ, second and third brass, R 4.

Demetrius Poliorcetes,—292—ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, sometimes with ΣΟΤΗΡΟΣ; silver, R 4; third brass, without his portrait, R 6.

Lysimachus,—286.—Gold octodrachm, R 6, tetradrachm, R 4, didrachm, R 1; silver tetradrachm, C. drachm, C. hemidrachm, R 8. The latter has a *lion* on the reverse. Second and third brass, R 1. The portraits on the coins of this prince, with the ram's horn encircling the ear, are not his, but those of Jupiter Ammon.

- Ptolemy Ceraunus, B. C. 281.—ΚΙΡΡΑΥΝΟΥ, with the head of Alexander, silver, R 6.
- Meleagros,—280.—ΜΕΛΕΑΓΡΟΥ, gold, R 8; third brass, R 8.
- Antipater,—280.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ, gold, R 8.
- Sosthenes,—280.—ΣΟΣΘΕΝΟΥ, silver, with the bust of Alexander, R 8.
- Antigonus Gonatus,—278.—ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ ΓΟΝΑΤΟΥ, silver, R 4; third brass, R 4.
- Demetrius II.—242.—Silver tetradrachm, R 2; third brass, C.
- Antigonus III.—232.—ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ, with the head of Pan; gold didrachm, R 6; silver tetradrachm, R 6; third brass, R 2.
- Philip III.—219.—Silver, R 6; brass, R 4. The portrait on this coin resembles that of Mark Antony.
- Perseus,—177.—Silver tetradrachm, R 6; second brass, R 2; these are without his portrait. The coins in third brass with his portrait, R 2.

## SICILY.

- Gelo, first king of Syracuse, B. C. 491.—ΓΕΛΩΝ, gold R 6; silver, R 2; third brass, C.
- Thero, king of Agrigentum,—480.—ΘΕΡΟ, third brass, R 6. This has no portrait.
- Hiero I.—478.—Gold C, brass VC, without his portrait.

Dionysius I. B.C. 404.—ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ, gold, R 6; silver, R 1. These have no portrait. The brass has sometimes his portrait, but is often without it, R 6; tin, R 6.

Dionysius II.—368.—Silver and brass, R. 6.

Philistis, supposed wife of one of the Sicilian kings.

—Silver tetradrachm, R 1, drachm, R 8.

Mamercus.—A coin in third brass, with ΜΑΜΕΡ, is supposed to belong to this king, R 6.

Agathocles,—314.—Gold and silver, R 4; brass, VC; they are all without his portrait.

Phintias, tyrant of Agrigentum.—Brass, R 1.

Icetas, king of Syracuse,—280.—ΕΠΙ. ΙΚΕΤΑΣ, without the portrait; gold and silver, R 4.

Hiero II.—215.—Gold, C; silver drachm, R 4; brass, VC.

Hieronymus,—214.—A thunderbolt is the common reverse of the coins of this king. Gold drachm, R 6; silver drachm, R 6; brass, R 1.

#### CYPRUS.

Evagorus, about 400 B. C.—ΕΥΑΓΟΡΟΥ.ΚΥΠΡΙΩΝ, silver, R 8; eight years afterwards the kingdom was given up to Alexander the Great.

#### CARIA.

Hecatomnus,—391.—Silver didrachm, R 6; drachm, R 6; they have no portrait.

Mausolus,—381.—Silver didrachm, with the full face of Apollo on the obverse, R 6.

**Artemisia.**—No coins.

**Idrieus**, B. C. 355.—**ΙΔΡΙΕΟΣ**, silver and brass, R 6.

**Ada.**—No coins.

**Pexadorus**, about 340.—**ΠΕΞΟΔΑΡΟΥ**, silver didrachm and drachm, R 6. They have no portrait.

**Theontopatos**,—337.—Silver drachm, R 6.

#### PÆONIA.

**Audoleon**,—350.—Silver tetradrachm, R 6, drachm, R 8; third brass, R 8.

#### HERACLIA PONTICA.

**Timotheus Dionysius**,—356.—**ΤΙΜΟΘΕΟΥ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΕΟΥ**, silver hemidrachm, R 8.

**Amastris**,—340.—**ΑΜΑΣΤΡΙΟ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣ**, R 8.

#### EPIRUS.

**Alexander**, son of Neoptolemus,—366.—**ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΝΕΟΠΤΟΛΕΜΟΥ**, gold and silver, R 6; third brass, R 2.

**Pyrrhus**,—278.—Gold drachm, R 6; silver didrachm, R 4; third brass, R 2; without his portrait.

**Pthias**, the mother of Pyrrhus.—Second brass, S.

#### EGYPT.

As many of the coins of the Ptolemies closely resemble each other, they are of course confounded. That of Ptolemy the first is somewhat larger than the rest, and the fabric is also different, but the others will, it is feared, never be identified, ex-

cept those on which the *surnames* occur. The eagle is the most common reverse, but there are also several others.

Ptolemy I. (Soter.)—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ**, gold tetradrachm, R 6, didrachm, R 4, that with a chariot drawn by elephants, R 8, hemidrachm, R 4; silver tetradrachm, S. didrachm, R 1; brass, C.

Berenice, queen of Ptolemy I.—Brass, with *Rev.* of her husband, R 4; with her bust only, gold tetradrachm, R 6, gold hemidrachm, R 4; first and second brass, R 4, third brass, R 6.

Ptolemy II. (Philadelphus)—282.—**ΘΕΩΝ ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ**, gold tetradrachm, with the heads of his father and mother on one side, and those of Arsinoë, his queen, and himself on the other, R 4; gold didrachm, with the same heads, R 6; silver tetradrachm, R 2; third brass, R 2, with **ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ**, R 6. There is also a coin in second brass, with the heads of his father and his first wife, R 6.

Arsinoë.—**ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΑ**, gold tetradrachm, R 3.

Magas, brother of Ptolemy Philadelphus.—Third brass, R 8. There is a coin of Magas before he seized Cyrene, with the head of his brother, third brass, R 4.

Ptolemy III. (Evergetes).—Silver, R 8; third brass, R 6. This has **ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ**.

**Berenice (his queen).**—Third brass, R 6.

**Ptolemy IV. (Philopater)**—226.—Gold tetradrachm, R 6; silver didrachm, R 4; second brass, R 6.

The latter has ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΟΣ.

**Arsinoë (his queen).**—ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΟΣ, gold tetradrachm, R 6.

**Ptolemy V. (Epiphanes)**—204.—Silver tetradrachm, R 4. The coins attributed to this prince are generally marked ΠΑ or ΣΑ, supposed Paphos and Salamis, cities of Cyprus.

**Cleopatra (his queen).**—Third brass, R 6.

**Ptolemy VI. (Philometer)**—180.—ΘΕΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΜΗΤΟΡΟΣ, silver, R 8.

**Ptolemy VII. (Physcon)**—169.—Silver tetradrachm, R 6.

**Cleopatra II. (his queen).**—ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ, with the reverse of an eagle and cornucopia; third brass, R 6.

**Ptolemy VIII. (Lathyrus).**—The coins attributed to this king are dubious.

**Selene (his wife).**—ΣΗΛΗΝΗΣ, third brass, R 8.

**Ptolemy IX. (Alexander).**—109.—With ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΣ, dubious.

**Cleopatra IV. (widow of Ptolemy IX.).**—The portrait of Cleopatra, with the elephant's skin and proboscis over her head, third brass, R 4; in second brass, with a child at her bosom, R 6.

**Berenice.**—ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ, with a cornucopia and a

star on each side on reverse, and the letter E; third brass, R 8.

Ptolemy X. (Alexander II.) B. C. 77.—Silver tetradrachm, R 8. This coin is dubious. It has the head of Hercules in the lion's skin; reverse, an eagle. Third brass, also dubious, R 6.

Ptolemy XI. (Auletes).—72.—Gold tetradrachm and didrachm, R 8. The head of Neptune, with a trident on obverse. Third brass, R 6; very dubious.

Berenice III. (daughter of Auletes).—Her name on obverse; *Rev.* a cornucopia, and the name of her father; second brass, R 6; third brass, R 4.

Ptolemy XII. (Dionysius).—Gold tetradrachm, R 8; silver, with the head of Bacchus, R 6; third brass, R 4.

Ptolemy XIII.—Gold and silver, R 8, with the letters ME, supposed Memphis.

Cleopatra V. B. C. 42.—Greek third brass, with reverse of Antony, R 6. There are coins in first and second brass; reverse, an eagle, R 6. For the others, see List of Imperial Coins.

#### SYRIA.

Seleucis I. (Nicanor) B. C. 310—ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ, gold, R 8; silver tetradrachm, C; silver drachm, R 1; brass, C.

Antiochus I. (Soter)—281.—ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, gold di-

drachm, R 6; silver tetradrachm, R 2; silver drachm, R 6; brass, C, with the reverse of an elephant, R 4.

**Stratonice (his queen).**—Veiled head, with her husband's name; second brass, R 6.

**Antiochus II. B. C. 259.**—Gold tetradrachm, R 8; silver tetradrachm, C, reverse, a tripod; third brass, R 1.

**Seluecis II. (Callinicus).**—244.—Gold, R 8; silver tetradrachm, R 1; brass, reverse of Apollo, a pegasus, or a horse, R 1.

**Seluecis III. (Ceraunus).**—246.—Gold, silver, and brass, R 6, with Castor and Pollux.

**Antiochus (surnamed the Great).**—Gold tetradrachm, R 8; silver tetradrachm, R 6, silver drachm, R 6; second and third brass, R 1, with the title ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ, R 6.

**Achæus.**—Brass, R 8.

**Seluecis IV. (Philopator)**—187.—Silver, R 8; brass, with ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ, C; those with ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, R 6.

**Antiochus IV. (Ephiphanes).**—174.—Silver tetradrachm, with the letters, PO, R 4, drachm, R 6, hemidrachm, R 8; brass common. His coins have generally an eagle on reverse.

**Antiochus V. (Eupator).**—165.—ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, silver tetradrachm, and drachm, R 6; brass, R 8.

**Demetrius I. (Soter).**—162.—With ΔΟΤΗΡΟΣ or

ΤΥΠΕΩΝ, silver tetradrachm and drachm, C; brass, C.

Alexander I. (Bala).—150.—Silver tetradrachm and drachm, R 4, hemidrachm, R 6; brass, C. There is a coin of this prince in third brass, reverse, head of Jonathan of Judea, R 6, but no portrait of Alexander. The coins of Alexander have *numerals* which distinguish them from those of Alexander the Great, and sometimes *surnames*.

Cleopatra (queen of Alexander I.).—Reverse, an elephant and the name of her husband; third brass, R 6.

Demetrius II. (Nicator).—145.—With ΒΑ.ΔΗ.ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, and other titles; silver C, brass, C.

Antiochus VI.—144.—ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ, silver tetradrachm, R 6, drachm, C, hemidrachm, R 1; brass, C.

Tryphon,—144.—Silver tetradrachm and drachm, R 6; third brass, C.

Antiochus VII. (Sidetes)—140.—Silver tetradrachm, R 2; silver drachm, R 4; brass, C.

Cleopatra (his queen).—Third brass, R 6; a bull on reverse, with the letters, POE or POΔ.

Alexander II. (Zebenna)—Silver tetradrachm, R 4; drachm, R 4; hemidrachm, R 6; third brass, R 2; common reverse, a cornucopia, and *numerals*.

Seluecis V.—121.—No coins of this prince at present known.

- Antiochus VIII. (Gryphus),** B. C. 120.—ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ, gold, R 8; silver tetradrachm, with Cleopatra, his mother, R 6, hemidrachm, R 4; the other silver coins, C; third brass, with Cleopatra, R 6. Some of the third brass have the flower of the Balaustium on reverse.
- Tryphena (wife of Gryphus).**—Silver, R 8; reverse, a stag, with ΚΟΜΜΑΓΗΝΩΝ; third brass, R 8; reverse, an elephant's head.
- Antiochus IX. (Cyzicenicus).**—112.—With the surname "Philopater;" silver tetradrachm, R 2, drachm, R 6; brass, C.
- Silene (his queen).**—Reverse, an eagle, R 8.
- Sileucis VI.**—94.—With ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, silver tetradrachm, R 4; hemidrachm, R 6; third brass, R 2.
- Antiochus X. (Eusebes).**—93.—ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥ, silver drachm, R 6; third brass, R 4.
- Antiochus II.**—92.—ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ silver tetradrachm, R 6; third brass, R 6.
- Philip,**—91.—Same title as the former. Silver tetradrachm, R 4, with his brother Demetrius, and ΤΡΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. ΕΤ. ΚΕ; third brass, R 6; reverse, a thunderbolt, and ΔΙ.
- Demetrius III. (Euchares).**—90.—Silver tetradrachm, R 6; third brass, R 6. These coins have the surnames, ΦΙΛΟΜΗΤΟΡΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ or ΚΑΛΑΙΝΙΚΟΥ.

**Antiochus XII.**—Silver, R 1; brass, S, ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ.

**Tigranes, king of Armenia,**—81.—Silver tetradrachm, R 6; drachm, R 8; second brass, R 6; third brass, R 6.

**Tigranes, son of the above.**—Brass, R 8.

**Antiochus XIII. (Asiaticus).**—61.—ΚΑΛΛΙΝΙΚΟΥ, &c. third brass, R 2.

#### ASIA MINOR.

**Antigonus, B. C. 309.**—Second brass, R 6.

**Demetrius,**—298.—Silver tetradrachm, R 4; third brass, R 4. These coins have no portraits.

#### SPARTA.

**Areus,**—309.—Silver tetradrachm, R 8.

**Patreus.**—Silver, R 6.

#### PERGAMUS.

**Philetærus,**—280.—Silver tetradrachm, R 2; didrachm, R 8; third brass, R 4.

#### CASSANDRIA.

**Apollodorus, about 278.**—A horseman, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΡΟΥ, reverse; a lion, R 8.

#### PARTHIA.

Arsaces was the common name of the Parthian kings, and, in consequence, none of their coins can be identified, until about twenty-two years before the Christian era. A list of such as have the date is given below, but the coins of the

first fourteen monarchs cannot be distinguished from each other. Most of the coins of the Arsacidæ bear the high-sounding titles of ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ . ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ . ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ . ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ . ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΥ, &c.

Arsaces XV. or Phrahates IV.—Silver drachm, R 6.

Arsaces XVIII. or Vonones I.—Silver drachm, R 6.

Arsaces XIX. or Artabanes III.—Silver drachm, R 6.

Arsaces XX. or Gotarces.—Silver drachm, R 6.

Arsaces XXI. or Bardanus.—ΠΑΝΑΡΙΣΟΥ, Silver drachm, R 6.

Arsaces XXII. or Vonones II.—ΜΗΤΡΑΗΤΟΥ, silver drachm, R 6.

Arsaces XXIII. or Vologeses I. A. C. 52.—ΒΟΛΑΣΑΚΟΥ (but *without* ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ.) ΤΗ. year 308 of the Parthian era; silver tetradrachm, R 8.

Arsaces XXIV. or Pacorus, A. C. 99.—Date ΕΝΤ, silver drachm, R 6; third brass, R 6.

Arsaces XXV. or Chosroes, A. C. 118.—Date ΔΟΤ, third brass, R 8. This king was cotemporary with the Roman emperor Trajan.

Arsaces XXVI. or Moneses, A. C. 160.—ΜΟΝΝΗΣΟΥ, date, ΥΚΒ. R 8.

Arsaces XXVII. or Vologeses II. A. C. 167.—Date, ΓΚΤ.; silver drachm, R 6; second brass, R 8.

Arsaces XXVIII. or Vologeses III. A. C. 195.—ΒΟΛΑΣΑΚΟΥ, date, ΑΝΥ.; silver tetradrachm, R 6.

**Arsaces XXIX.** or **Artabanes IV.** A. C. 215.—Date  
ΑΟΥ and ΠΥ. ; third brass, R 6.

In the year 226, **Arsaces XXIX.** was defeated by  
**Artaxerxes**, king of Persia, and the reign of the  
**Arsacidæ** terminated.

There are coins of **ARTAXERXES** with the date ΑΟΥ.  
They are tetradrachms, and of the first rarity.  
There are also tetradrachms of **ΣΑΡΟΣ** (notorious  
for his cruelty to the Roman emperor **Valerian**,  
whom he treacherously seized and flayed alive)  
in base silver, equally rare. The coins of the  
rest of the Persian monarchs have characters  
which have hitherto baffled the learned, and will  
probably remain for ever unknown.

#### CAPPADOCIA.

**Ariorathes V.** B. C. 223.—With ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥ; gold,  
R 6; silver drachm, R 2.

**Ariorathes VI.**—130.—ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ, silver drachm,  
R 8.

**Ariorathes VIII.**—96.—ΦΙΛΟΜΗΤΟΡΟΣ, silver  
drachm, R 8.

**Ariorathes IX.**—93.—ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥ. ΚΑΙ. ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛ-  
ΦΟΥ, silver drachm, R 2.

**Ariobarzanes**,—63.—Silver drachm, R 1; head of  
**Ariobarzanes**, to the right. Reverse, **Pallas**, a  
figure of **Victory** in her right hand, on her left

arm a buckler, and in her hand a spear, ΒΑΣΙΛΕ · Σ ΑΡΙ · ΒΑΡΖΑ · ΦΙΛ · ΡΩΜΑΙ.

Archelaus,—33.—ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ; a club on reverse; silver drachm, R 4.

## PAPHLAGONIA.

Pylæmon was the name of all the kings of this state; their coins cannot in consequence be distinguished from each other.

There are coins in second brass, without portrait, bearing this title: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΠΥΛΑΙΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ, R 6.

## THRACE.

Ceraunus (Ptolemy Ceraunus of Macedon).—Second brass, without the portrait, R 2; with the portrait, R 6.

Seuthes IV. B. C. 200.—ΣΕΥΘΟΥ, second brass, R 4.

Cotys III.—57.—ΚΟΤΥΟΣ, an eagle; third brass, R 8.

Adalus,—48.—ΑΔΑΛΟΥ; third brass, R 8.

Cotys IV.—Created king by Augustus; third brass, R 6.

Rhæmetalces I.—16.—Head of Augustus on reverse, third brass, R 6.

Cotys V. and Rhescuporis II.—ΚΟΤΥΣ; reverse Victory and ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΡΑΣΚΟΥΠΟΡΙΔΟΣ; third brass, R 6.

Rhæmetalces II. A. C. 19.—Reverse, head of Caligula or Claudius; third brass, R 6.

## PONTUS AND THE BOSPHORUS.

Pharnaces, B. C. 183.—Silver tetradrachm, R 6; third brass, without the portrait, R 6.

Mithradates V.—154.—Silver tetradrachm, R 6; ΕΤΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ-ΓΟΡ, third brass, R 6; sometimes, ΦΙΛΟΡΟΜΑΙΟΥ, or lover of the Romans, whom he assisted in the Punic wars.

Mithradates VI.—124.—Silver tetradrachm, R 6; didrachm, R 8; brass, R 4.

Pærisades III.—115.—Gold didrachm, R 8.

Pharnaces II.—63.—Gold, R 8; silver, R 8; third brass, R 6.

Asander.—48.—Gold drachm, R 8; silver drachm, R 8.

Polemo.—13.—A didrachm, with reverse of Mark Antony, R 6; third brass, R 6.

## BOSPHORUS ALONE.

Pythodoris.—No bust, reverse that of Augustus. Silver, R 8.

Sauromates I.—Reverse of Tiberius; silver, and brass, R 6.

Cotys, reverse of Nero, R 6.

Rhescuporis II. ————— Domitian, R 6.

Sauromates II. ————— Trajan and Hadrian, R 2.

Eupator ————— Antoninus Pius, R 6.

Sauromates III. ————— Commodus, R 6.

Rhescuporis III. ————— Caracalla, R 6.

Ininthymævus,	Reverse of Alex. Severus,	R 6.
Rhescuporis IV.	———— Maximinus,	R 6.
Rhescuporis V.	———— Valerian,	R 6.
Teiranes	———— Probus,	R 6.
Thothorses	———— Diocletian,	R 6.
Sauromates V.	———— Constantine the Great,	R 6.
Rhescuporis VI.	———— Licinius,	R 6.
Sauromates VI.	———— No coins at present known.	

## BACTRIA.

Only one coin of Bactria is known.—Pinkerton, who quotes from Boyer, thus describes it:—"Obverse, a helmed head; reverse, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ. HP, or year 108; two horsemen, with Bactrian tiaras, palms, and long spears."—It is supposed to belong to Eucratides the fifth, 181 years before Christ.

## BYTHINIA.

The following are the only coins of this kingdom at present known:—

- Prusias II. B. C. 178.—Gold drachm, R 8; silver tetradrachm, R 6, didrachm, R 8; brass, S.
- Nicomedes II. 150.—Silver tetradrachm, with ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΣ, R 4.
- Nicomedes III.—120.—Silver tetradrachm, R 4; Mousa (queen), second brass, R 6.
- Orodætes, the daughter of Lycomedes.—Brass, R 8.
- The two latter are *dubious*.

## ILLYRICUM.

Gentius, B. C. 168.—Third brass, R 8.

Monunius, with ΔΥΡΡΑΧ.—Silver drachm, without the bust, R 8.

Mostides.—Second brass, R 6. This is *dubious*.

## ARMENIA.

Xerxes, B. C. 165.—Third brass, R 8.

Tigranes.—(See Syria).

## ARABIA.

Aretas, about 120 B. C.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ. ΑΡΕΤΟΥ.

ΦΙΛΕΛΛΙΝΟΣ.—Third brass, R 6.

Bacchius Judæus.—R 2.

Mannus—Reverse of Arelius, or other Roman Emperors; third brass, R 6, with reverse of Abgarus, R 8.

## MAURETANIA.

Juba, B. C. 70.—Silver drachm, R 2.

Juba, his Son, — 44.—Silver drachm, with his head covered with the lion's skin, R 8; silver drachm, with his head, R 4; with his wife Cleopatra, R 6; brass, R 6.

Cleopatra.—Reverse of Juba the younger; silver drachm, R 6.

Ptolemy, A. C. 2.—Cotemporary with Caligula; silver drachm, R 6; brass, R 4.

## GALATIA, OR GALLOGRÆCIA.

- Balanus, B. C. 109.—BAAANOTY, third brass, R 6.  
 Ballæus. ————— BAAΛAIOTY, third brass, R 6.  
 Bitucus. ————— BITOYKOCY, third brass, R 6.  
 Dubnosus. ————— ΔΥΒΝΟΣΟΥ, silver, R 6.  
 Psamitus. ————— R 6.  
 Cæantolus. ————— R 6.

A coin in the third brass, with B.AMIMTOY, is also attributed to Amyntas, a king of Galatia.

## GAUL.

There are coins of Litovicus, Orgetorix, and Vergausilaunus, which are all of the first rarity. There are also gold coins of Eppius, and of Comius, his son, but they are not so rare as those of the three former princes.

## CILICIA.

- Philopator, B. C. 40.—Third brass, R 6.  
 Tarcondimotus, B. C. 21—Third brass, R 8.

## JUDEA.

- Herod I. B. C. 37.—Without the bust; brass, R 4.  
 Zenodorus, with the reverse of Augustus; third brass, R 4.  
 Philip, without the bust, reverse, head of Augustus; third brass, R 6.  
 Herod II. A. C. 3.—Third brass, R 4.

Herod III. A. C. 40.—Third brass, R 4.

Agrippa, A. C. 50.—With his bust, and reverse of  
Vespasian, Titus, or Domitian; third brass, R 2.

GETÆ.

Comoricus, cotemporary with Tiberius; brass, R 8.

COMMAGENE.

Antiochus, cotemporary with Titus; brass, R 6;  
reverse of his queen, Iotape, R 6.

Iotape.—Second brass, R 6.

EDESSA.

Coins of the Kings of Edessa occur in second and  
third brass, with the portraits of several of the  
Roman emperors on the reverse, particularly  
Hadrian, Commodus, Severus, and Gordian.—  
None of them are rare.

PALMYRA.

See Estimate of Roman Imperial Coins.

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## SECTION V.

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### ROMAN COINS.

FIRST COINAGE OF THE ROMANS—THE AS OR ÆS, COINED BY SERVIUS TULLUS—PARTS OF THE AS—SESTERTII AND DUPONDII—DENARII ÆREI—THE ASSARIA, OR THIRD BRASS—THE FOLLIS, STRUCK BY DIOCLETIAN—COINAGE OF SILVER—EARLY DENARII—THEIR DECLINE IN WEIGHT AND DEBASEMENT BY SEVERUS—COINAGE OF GOLD—THE AUREI AND QUINARII UNDER THE ROMAN EMPERORS—LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS ON ROMAN COINS—ESTIMATE OF THE RARITY OF ROMAN COINS IN GOLD, SILVER, AND BRASS.

PLINY informs us that money was first coined by the Romans in the reign of Servius Tullus, nearly seven centuries before the Christian era. It consisted of copper only, and was of one size, to which the name of As or Æs was given. Some authors are of opinion that the huge pieces of the Etruscans furnished the Romans with models, and the opinion is supported by the fact, that the early Ases bear a great resemblance to those of the Etruscans, which were all cast in moulds. The As of the

Romans at first bore the rude impression of the head of Janus on one side and the prow of a vessel on the other, this symbol being sacred to the deity, who, it is said, arrived in Italy by sea; some, however, contend that the figures of animals were the first objects represented on the Ases cast during the reign of Tullus. The As was soon after divided into parts, which were thus named;—the semis or half of the As, the triens or third, the quadrans or fourth, the quincunx or fifth, the sextans or sixth, and the uncia or smallest part of the As, originally of one ounce. Their proportions were, however, not very correctly adjusted. The size of the As soon diminished, but pieces of four times its size were cast, and some have been found of the weight of ten Ases. They are certainly clumsy and uninteresting pieces, and as works of ancient art possess no merit whatever. At a late period of the Roman Commonwealth, dupondii, or pieces of two Ases, were coined, together with sestertii of brass, which supplied the place of the quadrans or piece of four Ases. These pieces, during the reigns of the Roman Emperors, from Augustus to Gallienus (the coins of J. Cæsar with his head being of very inferior workmanship) are commonly termed by collectors first and second brass, and form a very beautiful series, although a complete set of the first size will be scarcely attainable at any price.

From the reign of Alexander Severus, the sestertius gradually diminishes in size and weight, and, after Gallienus, entirely disappears. During the reign of the latter emperor a new coin was issued; namely, the *denarius æreus*, a copper coin of the size of the silver denarius, plated with silver. The *assaria*, which, though for the most part coined of copper, are termed third brass, now appear of a different style, and, save that they are not plated, bear a great resemblance to the *denarii ærei*. Under Diocletian, the *follis*, a coin as large in circumference as the *dupondii* of the Cæsars, but much thinner, was issued as a substitute for the sestertius, when the coinage of the Romans became confused; the *follis*, the *denarius æreus*, and the *follis* plated with silver, being in circulation at the same time; indeed copper coins of almost every size are found, and sufficiently attest the state of the arts at that period. To follow the progress of this coinage any farther would be unnecessary: Pinkerton, who, though not always infallible, has entered upon the task with spirit, has left much undetermined, and so the facts must remain until some one, blessed with more patience and industry than belongs to most mortals, may take up the subject.

The coinage of SILVER by the Romans commenced about two centuries after the coinage of copper. Some authors have stated it to have been

at a much earlier period, but the silver in circulation before that time must have been the money of Greek states. The oldest Roman denarii are, it is supposed, those with the head of Janus on the obverse; reverse, Jupiter in a chariot, with Victory holding the reins. These pieces have the word ROMA upon them; the letters not being in relief, as upon other coins, but *indented*. From the pieces still existing, it would appear that they were originally of a hundred grains, but afterwards declined in weight, till at length they had only sixty grains. During the reign of Septimus Severus, who first debased the silver money, denarii of two sizes were coined; the heaviest being worth six sestertii, the others only four, but the latter were discontinued after the reign of Gordian. It should have been mentioned, that quinarii, or pieces of half the denarius, appeared, and continued in circulation as long as the denarius, which gradually declined in weight, and in the reign of Julian the second, was of thirty grains: in the reign of Heraclius, with whom they ended, they are of ten grains only, the quinarus then weighing but five grains.

A few words will suffice for a notice of the gold coinage of the Romans, which, as we are informed by Pliny, occurred sixty-two years after the coinage of silver. Like the As and the early denarius, the gold coins of the Romans gradually

diminished in size and weight. The oldest have the head of Mars on the obverse; reverse, an eagle, with the numerals XX, denoting its value; namely, twenty sesterces. Pieces of double this value were struck, and may be known by the four numerals, thus—XXXX: there was also a coin of triple the value of the first denomination, marked ΨX, the first character being the ancient Roman numeral for fifty. Under the Roman emperors, the aurei, which in the reign of Claudius passed for twenty-five denarii, and the quinarii, are exceedingly beautiful, those of the Cæsars being of very fine gold; a series of Roman gold coins would, however, as the following list will show, be attended with immense expense. On this account Roman gold coins are collected but by few. It may here be mentioned that all Imperial Latin coins are struck, and that many which are cast, although antique, are the work of Roman forgers, whose moulds have frequently been discovered in England. Most of the ancient cast coins belong to the reigns of Severus, Caracalla and his brother Geta, and Elagabalus.

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## ABBREVIATIONS ON ROMAN COINS.

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- A. AULUS:** in the exergue it implies the first mint,  
as **ANT. A.** coined at Antioch in the first mint.
- A. A. A. F. F.** Auro, Argento, Aere, Flando, Feriundo.
- A. OF AN.** Annus.
- A. A.** Apollo Augusti.
- A. F. A. N.** Auli filius, Auli nepos.
- ABN.** Abnepos.
- ACT.** Actiacus, or Actium.
- AD FRV. EMV.** Ad fruges emundas.
- ADIAB.** Adiabenicus.
- ADOP.** Adoptatus.
- ADQ.** Adquisita.
- ADV.** Adventus.
- AED.** *Ædes.*
- AED. P.** *Ædilitia potestate.*
- AED. S.** *Ædes sacræ.*
- AED. CVR.** *Ædilis Curulis.*
- AED. PL.** *Ædilis Plebis.*
- AEL.** *Ælius.*
- AEM. OF AIMIL.** *Æmilius.*
- AET.** *Æternitas.*
- AFR.** Africa, or Africanus.

**ALBIN.** Albinus.

**ALIM. ITAL.** Alimenta Italiae.

**ANN. AVG.** Annona Augusti.

**A. N. F. F.** Annum Novum Faustum Felicem.

**ANIC.** Anicius.

**ANN. DCCCLXIII.** NAT. VRB. P. CIR. CON. Anno 864

Natali Urbis Populo Circenses constituti.

**ANT. AVG.** Antonius Augur.

**ANT.** Antonius, or Antoninus.

**AP.** Appius.

**A. P. F.** Argento Publico Feriundo.

**A POP. FRVG. AC.** A Populo Fruges Acceptæ.

**AQ. OR AQL.** Aquilius.

**AQVA MAR.** Aqua Martia.

**ARAB. ADQ.** Arabia Adquisita.

**ARR.** Arrius.

**AVG.** Augur, Augustus, Augusta.

**AVG. D. F.** Augustus Divi Filius.

**AVGG.** Two Augusti.

**AVGGG.** Three Augusti.

**AVR. OR AVREL.** Aurelius.

**B.** the mark of the second mint in any city.

**BON. EVENT.** Bonus Eventus.

**B. R. P. NAT.** Bono Reipublicæ Nato.

**BRIT.** Britannicus.

**BRVT.** Brutus.

**c.** Caius, Colonia.

**c. A.** Cæsarea Augusta.

- C. CAE. OR CAES. **Cæsar.**  
CAESS. **Cæsares.**  
CARTH. **Carthage.**  
CEN. **Censor.**  
CENS. P. **Censor Perpetuus.**  
CEST. **Cestius, or Cestianus.**  
CIR. CON. **Circum Condidit, or Circenses Concessit.**  
CIVIB. ET. SIGN. MILIT. A. PARTH. RECVP. **Civibus et  
Signis Militaribus a Parthis Recuperatis.**  
CN. **Cneius.**  
COEL. **Cælius.**  
CON. OB. **Constantinopoli Obsignata, or Constantino-  
poli Officina secunda, or Conflata obryzo.**  
COL. **Colonia.**  
CONS. SVO. **Conservatori suo.**  
CONCORD. **Concordia.**  
CL. V. **Clypeus Votivus.**  
COMM. **Commodus.**  
CLOD. **Clodius.**  
CL. OR CLAVD. **Claudius.**  
COS. **Consul.**  
COSS. **Consules.**  
CORN. **Cornelius.**  
CVR. X. F. **Curavit Denarium Faciendum.**  
D. **Decimus, Divus, Designatus.**  
DAC. **Dacicus.**  
D. F. **Dacia felix.**  
D. M. **Diis Manibus.**

- DES. OR DESIG. Designatus.  
 DICT. Dictator.  
 DOMIT. Domitianus.  
 D. N. Dominus noster.  
 DID. Didius.  
 D. P. Dii Penates.  
 DIV. Divus.  
 EID. MAR. Idus Martiæ.  
 EX. CONS. D. Ex Consensu Decuriorum.  
 EX. S. C. Ex Senatus Consulto.  
 EQ. ORDIN. Equestris Ordinis.  
 EX. A. PV. Ex Argento, or Auctoritate Publica.  
 EXER. Exercitus.  
 ETR. Etruscus.  
 F. Filius, or Filia, or Felix, or Faciundum, or Fecit.  
 FEL. Felix.  
 FELIC. Felicitas.  
 FL. Flavius.  
 FLAM. Flamen.  
 FORT. RED. Fortunæ Reduci.  
 FOVRI. Fourius, for Furius.  
 FONT. Fonteius.  
 FRVGIF. Frugiferæ (Cereri.)  
 FVL. Fulvius.  
 FVLO. Fulgerator.  
 G. Gneius, Genius, Gaudium.  
 GA. Gaditanus.  
 G. D. Germanicus Dacicus.

- GEN.** Genius.  
**GERM.** Germanicus.  
**GL. E. R.** Gloria Exercitus Romani.  
**GL. P. R.** Gloria Populi Romani.  
**GOTH.** Gothicus.  
**G. P. R.** Genio Populi Romani.  
**G. T. A.** Genius Tutelar<sup>is</sup> Ægypti, or Africa.  
**HEL.** Helvius.  
**HEL.** Heliopolis.  
**HER.** Herennius, or Herennia.  
**HO.** Honos.  
**HS.** Sestertius.  
**I.** Imperator, Jovi, Julius.  
**IAN. CLV.** Janum clusit, for clausit.  
**IMP.** Imperator.  
**IMPP.** Imperatores.  
**I. S. M. R.** Juno Sospita, Mater, or Magna, Regina.  
**IT.** Italia, Iterum.  
**ITE.** Iterum.  
**IVL.** Julius, or Julia.  
**IVST.** Justus.  
**I-I. S.** Sestertius.  
**I. O. M. SACR.** Jovi Optimo, Maximo, Sacrum.  
**II. VIR.** Duumvir.  
**III. VIR. R. P. C.** Triumvir Reipublicæ Constituendæ.  
**IIII. VIR. A. P. F.** Quatuorvir, or Quatuorviri, Auro,  
 or Argento, or Ære, Publico Feriundo.  
**IVN.** Junior.

- L. Lucius.  
LAT. Latinus.  
LEG. PROPR. Legatus Proprætoris.  
LEG. I. &c. Legio Prima, &c.  
LEP. Lepidus.  
LENT. CVR. X. F. Lentulus Curavit Denarium Faciendum.  
LIBERO P. Libero Patri.  
LIB. PVB. Libertas Publica.  
LIC. Licinius.  
L. S. DEN. Lucius Sicinius, Dentatus.  
LVC. Lucifera.  
LVD. CIR. Ludi Circenses.  
LVD. EQ. Ludi Equestres.  
LVD. SAEC. F. Ludos Sæculares Fecit.  
M. Marcus, or Marius.  
MAR. CL. Marcellus Clodius.  
M. F. Marci Filius.  
M. OTACIL. Marcia Otacilia.  
MAG. OR MAGN. Magnus.  
MAC. Macellum.  
MAX. Maximus.  
MAR. Martia (aqua).  
MAR. VLT. Marti Ultori.  
MES. Messius.  
METAL. Metallum.  
MINAT. Minatius.  
MINER. Minerva.

- M. M. I. V.** Municipes Municipii Julii Uticensis.  
**MON. OR MONET.** Moneta.  
**N.** Nepos, or Noster.  
**N. C.** Nobilissimus Cæsar.  
**NAT. VRB.** Natalis Urbis.  
**NEP.** Nepos.  
**NEP. RED.** Neptuno Reduci.  
**O.** Optimo.  
**OB. C. S.** Ob Cives Servatos.  
**OF.** Officina.  
**OPEL.** Opelius.  
**ORB. TERR.** Orbis Terrarum.  
**P. OR POT.** Potestate.  
**PAC. ORB. TER.** Pacatori Orbis Terrarum.  
**PAPI.** Papius or Papirius.  
**PARTH.** Parthicus.  
**PERP.** Perpetuus.  
**PERT. OR PERTIN.** Pertinax.  
**PESC.** Pescennius.  
**P. F.** Pius Felix.  
**PLAET.** Plætonius.  
**P. L. N.** Pecunia Londini Notata.  
**P. LON. S.** Pecunia Londini Signata.  
**P. M. OR PONT. MAX.** Pontifex Maximus.  
**POMP.** Pompeius.  
**P. P.** Pater Patriæ.  
**PR.** Prætor.  
**P. R.** Populus Romanus.

- PRAEF. CLAS. ET. OR. MARIT.** Præfectus Classis et  
Oræ Maritimæ.
- PRINC. IVVENT.** Princeps Juventutis.
- PRIV.** Privernum.
- PROC.** Proconsul.
- PRON.** Pronepos.
- PROP.** Proprætor.
- PROQ.** Proquæstor.
- PROV. DEOR.** Providentia Deorum.
- PVPIEN.** Pupienus.
- Q.** Quintus, or Quæstor.
- Q. C. M. P. I.** Quintus Cæcilius Metellus Pius Imperator.
- Q. DESIG.** Quæstor Designatus.
- Q. P.** Quæstor Pætorius.
- Q. PR.** Quæstor Provincialis.
- R.** Roma or Restituit.
- RECEP.** Receptis or Receptus.
- REST.** Restituit.
- ROM. ET. AVG.** Romæ et Augusto.
- R. P.** Respublica.
- SAEC. AVR.** Sæculum Aureum.
- SAEC. FEL.** Sæculi Felicitas.
- SAL.** Salus.
- SALL.** Sallustia.
- SARM.** Sarmaticus.
- S. C.** Senatus Consulto.
- SCIP. ASIA.** Scipio Asiaticus.

- SEC. ORB.** Securitas Orbis.  
**SEC. PERP.** Securitas Perpetua.  
**SEC. TEMP.** Securitas Temporum.  
**SEN.** Senior.  
**SEPT.** Septimius.  
**SER.** Servius.  
**SEV.** Severus.  
**SEX.** Sextus.  
**SIC V. SIC X.** Sicut Quinquennalia, sic Decennalia.  
**SIG.** Signis.  
**S. M.** Signata Moneta.  
**L. P. Q. R.** Senatus Populusque Romanus.  
**STABIL.** Stabilita (terra).  
**SVL.** Sulla.  
**T.** Titus, Tribunus.  
**TER.** Terentius, or Tertium.  
**TEMP.** Temporum.  
**TI.** Tiberius.  
**TR. OF TREV.** Treveris.  
**TREB.** Trebonianus.  
**TR. MIL.** Tribunes Militaris.  
**TR. P. OF TRIB. POT.** Tribunicia Potestate.  
**V** Quintum  
**V. C.** Vir Clarissimus.  
**VESP.** Vespasianus  
**VIB.** Vibius.  
**VICT.** Victoria.  
**VII. VIR. EPVL.** Septemvir Epulonum.

VIL. PVB. Villa Publica.

VIRT. Virtus.

VN. MR. Venerandæ Memorïæ.

VOT. X. MVL. XX. Votis Decennialibus Multiplicatis  
Vicennialibus.

X. Decem, Denarius.

XV. VIR. SACR. FAC. Quindecim Vir Sacris Faci-  
undis.

#### ABBREVIATIONS ON THE EXERGUE.\*

A. OFFICINA Prima.

ALE. Alexandria.

AMB. Antiochensis Moneta Secundæ Officinæ.

AN. ANT. ANTI. Antiochia.

ANB. Antiochiæ Secunda Officina; or ANH. Antio-  
chæ Octava Officina.

AP. L. (In Officina) Prima percussa Lugduni.

AQ. AQU. Aquileiæ.

AQ. O. B. F. Aquileiæ Officinæ Secundæ Fabrica.

AQ. P. S. Aquileiæ Pecunia Signata.

AQ. S. Aquileiæ Signata.

A. AR. ARL. Arelate.

A. SISC. Prima (in Officina) Sisciæ.

B. SIRM. Secunda Sirmii.

\* The exergue of a coin is that part which is divided from the field by a line upon which the figures of the reverse stand.

- B. S. L. C. Secunda Signata Lugduni.  
 C Θ. Constantinopoli Nona.  
 COMOB. Conflata Moneta Obryzo. Only on gold,  
 or silver from a gold dye.  
 CON. Constantinopoli.  
 CONOB. Conflata Obryzo. Only on gold.  
 CONS. Constantinopoli.  
 KART. Carthago.  
 K. O. Carthaginensis Officina.  
 L. LC. LVC. LVG. Lucduni, Lugduni.  
 L. LON. Londini.  
 L. P. Lugdunensis vel Londinensis Pecunia.  
 LVG. P. S. Lugduni Pecunia Signata.  
 MDPS. Mediolani Pecunia Signata.  
 M. K. V. T. Moneta Kartaginensis Urbis (in officina)  
 Tertia.  
 M. L. Moneta Lugdunensis vel Londinensis.  
 MOSTT. Moneta Officinæ Secundæ Treverorum.  
 MSTR. Moneta Signata Treveris.  
 O. Officina.  
 OFF. III. CONST. Officina Tertia Constantinopoli.  
 PARL. Percussa, or Pecunia Arelate  
 PLON.\* Pecunia Londinensis.  
 PLVG. Pecunia Lugdunensis.  
 P. R. Pecunia Romana, or Percussa Romæ.

\* These letters frequently occur on the exergue of the coins of Constantine the Great. But a recent numismatic author asserts, in direct contradiction to the venerable Camden, that the coins of that Emperor have not such letters.

- P. T. Pecunia Treverensis.  
Q. AR. Quincta Arelatensis (officina).  
R. RO. ROM. Romæ.  
RA. Ravennæ.  
ROPS. Romæ Pecunia Signata.  
S. AR. Signata Arelate.  
S. CONST. Signata Constantinopoli.  
SIS. Sisciæ.  
SS. P. Sisciensis Pecunia.  
SISC. V. Siscia Urbis.  
SMA. Signata Moneta Antiochiæ.  
S. M. HER. Signata Moneta Heracleæ.  
S. M. N. Signata Moneta Nicomediæ.  
S. M. R. Signata Moneta Romæ.  
S. T. Signata Treveris.  
TESOB. Tessalonicæ Officina Secunda.  
THEOPO. Theopoli.  
TR. Treveris.  
TROB. Treveris Officina Secunda.
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A LIST OF ROMAN COLONIES OF WHICH  
COINS REMAIN.

ABDERA in Spain	Carrhæ in Mesopotamia
Acci in Spain	Carteia in Spain
Achulla in Africa	Carthago in Africa
Ælia Capitolina in Judæa	Carthago Nova in Spain
Agrippina in Germany	Cascantum in Spain
Antiochia in Pisidia	Cassandria in Macedon
———— in Syria	Celsa in Spain
Apamea in Bithynia	Clunia in Spain
Arna in Thessaly	Coillu in Numidia
Astigi in Spain	Comana in Cappadocia
Babba in Mauritania	Corinthus in Greece
Tingitana	Cremna in Pisidia
Berytus in Phœnicia	Culla in Thrace
Bilbilis in Spain	Damascus in Celesyria
Bostra in Arabia	Dertosa in Spain
Bracara Augusta in Spain	Deulton in Thrace
Buthrotum in Epirus	Dium in Macedon
Cabellio in Gaul	Ebora in Spain
Cæsar-Augusta in Spain	Edessa in Mesopotamia
Cæsarea in Palestine	Emerita in Spain
Calagurris in Spain	Emesa in Phœnicia
Calpe in Spain	Ergavica in Spain
Camudolanum in Britain	Germe in Galatia
	Graccuris in Spain
	Hadrumetum in Africa

Heliopolis in Celesyria	Philippi in Macedon
Hippo Regius in Africa	Philippopolis in Arabia
Iconium in Lycaonia	Ptolemais in Phœnicia
Ilerda in Spain	Ruscino in Gaul
Illergavonia in Spain	Romula (Hispalis) in Spain
Illeci in Spain	Rhesæna in Mesopota- mia
Iol in Mauritania	Sabaria in Hungary
Italica in Spain	Saguntum in Spain
Laelia in Spain	Sebaste in Palestine
Laodicea in Syria	Segobriga in Spain
Leptis in Africa	Sidon in Phœnicia
Lugdunum in Gaul	Singara in Mesopotamia
Neapolis in Palestine	Sinope in Pontus
Nemausus in Gaul	Stobi in Macedon
Nesibis in Mesopotamia	Tarraco in Spain
Norba Cæsarea in Mauri- tanica	Thessalonica in Mace- don
Obulco in Spain	Traducta (Julia) in Spain
Oea in Africa	Troas in Phrygia
Olba in Pamphylia	Turiaso in Spain
Osca in Spain	Tyana in Cappadocia
Oscardia in Spain	Tyrus in Phœnicia
Panormus in Sicily	Valentia in Spain
Parium in Mysia	Vienna in Gaul
Parlais in Lycaonia	Viminacium in Mœsia
Patricia (Corduba) in Spain	Utica in Africa.
Pella in Macedon	

## ABBREVIATIONS ON COLONIAL COINS.

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- ACCI.** Accitana Colonia, Guadix in Spain.
- ADI.** Adjutrix legio.
- AEL. MVN. COEL.** Ælium Municipium Cœla, near Sestos on the Hellespont.
- AST.** Astigitana, Eceja in Andalusia.
- B. A.** Braccara Augusti, Brague in Portugal.
- C. A.** Cæsarea Antiochiæ.
- C. A. A. P. OR PATR.** Colonia Augusta Aroe Patrensis.
- CAB.** Cabellio.
- C. A. BVT.** Colonia Augusti Buthrotum, in Epirus.
- C. A. C.** Colonia Augusta Cæsarea.
- C. A. I.** Colonia Augusta Julia, Cadix.
- C. A. E.** Colonia Aug. Emerita, Merida.
- CAL.** Calagurris, Calahorra in Spain.
- C. A. O. A. F.** Colonia Antoniana Oea Aug. Felix, Tripoli in Africa.
- C. A. PI. MET. SID.** Colonia Amelia Pia Metropolis Sidon.
- C. A. R.** Colonia Augusta Rauracorum, or Colonia Asta Regia : Augst in Switzerland, or Ast near Xeres de la Frontera in Spain.

- c. c. A. Colonia Cæsarea Augusta, Saragossa in Spain.
- c. c. COL. LUG. Claudia Copia Colonia Lugdunensis.
- c. c. I. C. Colonia Campestris Julia Babba, in Mauritania.
- c. c. I. B. D. D. Colonia Campestris Julia Babba, Decreto Decurionum.
- c. c. I. H. P. A. Colonia Concordia Julia, Hadrumetina, Pia Augusta.
- c. CIV. D. D. P. Corona Civica data Decreto Publico.
- c. c. N. A. Colonia Carthago Nova Augusta.
- c. c. N. C. D. D. Colonia Concordia, Norba Cæsareana, Decreto Decurionum.
- c. COR. Colonia Corinthus.
- CC. T. Ducentesima Remissa.
- c. c. S. Colonia Claudia Sabaria, in Hungary.
- c. F. P. D. Colonia Flavia Pacensis Develtum, Develtum in Thrace.
- c. G. I. H. P. A. Colonia Gemella Julia Hadriana, Pariana, Augusta.
- c. I. C. A. Colonia Julia Concordia, Apamea.
- c. I. A. D. Colonia Julia Augusta Dertona, Tortona near Milan.
- c. I. AV. Colonia Julia Aug. Cadix.
- c. I. AVG. F. SIN. Colonia Julia Augusta Felix Sinope.
- c. I. B. Colonia Julia Balba, in Mauritania.
- c. I. C. A. P. A. Colonia Julia Carthago Augusta Pia Antiqua, or Corinth, or Carthago Nova.

- C. I. CAL. Colonia Julia Calpe, Gibraltar.
- C. I. F. Colonia Julia Felix, Cadix.
- C. I. G. A. Colonia Julia Gemella\* Augusta.
- C. I. I. A. Colonia Immunis Illice Augusta, Elche in Spain.
- C. I. N. C. Colonia Julia Norba Cæsareana, or Alcantara; sometimes it means Col. Julia Nova Carthago.
- C. I. V. Colonia Julia Valentia, Valencia in Spain.
- C. V. T. Colonia Victrix Tarraco.
- C. L. I. COR. Colonia Laus Julia Corinthus.
- C. L. I. N. AVG. Colonia Julia Nova Augusta, Laus or Lodi in Lucania.
- C. M. L. Colonia Metropolis Laodicea, in Cœlesyria.
- CO. DAM. METRO. Colonia Damascus Metropolis.
- COH. PRET. VII. P. VI. F. Cohortes Prætorianæ Septimum Piæ, Sextum Felices.
- COH. I. CR. Cohors prima Cretensis.
- COH. PRET. PHIL. Cohors Prætoriana Philippensium.
- COL. AEL. A. H. MET. Colonia Ælia Augusta Hadrumetina Metropolis, in Africa.
- COL. AEL. CAP. COMM. P. F. Colonia Ælia Capitolina Commodiana Pia Felix.
- COL. ALEX. TROAS. Colonia Alexandriana Troas.
- COL. PATR. Colonia Patrensis or Patricia, Patras in Greece, or Cordova in Spain.

\* Gemella signifies a colony draughted from two others.

- COL. AMAS. OR AMS. Colonia Amastriana, in Paphlagonia.
- COL. ANT. Antioch in Pisidia.
- COL. ARELAT. SEXTAN. Colonia Arelate Sextanorum, Arles.
- COL. AST. AVG. Colonia Astigitana Augusta, Eceja in Spain.
- COL. AVG. FEL. BER. Colonia Augusta Felix Berytus.
- COL. AVG. FIR. Colonia Aug. firma, in Eceja.
- COL. AVG. IVL. PHILIP. Colonia Augusta Julia Philippensis.
- COL. AVG. PAT. TREVIR. Colonia Augusta Paterna Trevirorum, Treves in Germany, sent from Paternum in Italy.
- COL. AVR. KAR. COMM. P. F. Colonia Aurelia Karrhæ Commodiana Pia Felix, or Carneatum Commagene, or Carrhæ in Asia.
- COL. B. A. Colonia Braccara Augusta, Brague.
- COL. BERYT. L. V. Colonia Berytus Legio Quinta.
- COL. CABE. Colonia Cabellio.
- COL. CAES. AVG. Colonia Cæsarea Augusta, in Palestine.
- COL. CAMALODVN. Colonia Camalodunum, in England.
- COL. CASILIN. Colonia Casilinum, Castellazo in Italy.
- COL. CL. PTOL. Colonia Claudia Ptolemais, Acre in Phœnicia.
- COL. DAMAS. METRO. Colonia Damascus Metropolis.

- COL. F. I. A. P. BARCIN. Colonia Flavia Julia Augusta Pia, Barcino or Barcelona.
- COL. FL. PAC. DEVLT. Colonia Flavia Pacensis Deultum, Develtum in Thrace.
- COL. HA. ME. T. Colonia Hadriana Mercurialis Thænitana, Mercuriali, Fermo in Italy, and Thenes in Africa.
- COL. H. (OF HEL.) LEG. H. Colonia Heliopolis Legio Heliopolitana.
- COL. HEL. I. O. M. H. Colonia Heliopolis Jovi Optimo Maximo Heliopolitano.
- COL. IVL. AVG. C. I. F. COMAN. Colonia Julia Augusta Concordia Invicta Felix Comanorum, drawn from Concordia in Italy, and sent to Camana in Cappadocia.
- COL. IVL. AVG. FEL. CREMNA. Colonia Julia Augusta Felix Cremna, in Pamphylia.
- COL. IVL. CER. SAC. AVG. FEL. CAP. OECVM. ISE. HEL. Colonia Julia Certamen Sacrum Augustum Felix Capitolinum Oecumenicum Iselasticum Heliopolitanum.
- COL. IVL. CONC. APAM. AVG. D. D. Colonia Julia Concordia Apamea Augusta Decreto Decurionum.
- COL. IVL. PATER. NAR. Colonia Julia Paterna Narbonensis.
- COL. NEM. Colonia Nemausus.
- COL. NICEPH. COND. Colonia Nicephorium Condita, in Mesopotamia.

- COL. P. F. AVG. F. CAES. MET. Colonia Prima Flavia Aug. Felix Cæsarea Metropolis, in Palestine.
- COL. P. FL. AVG. CAES. METROP. P. S. P. same as above; P. S. P. signifies Provinciæ Syriæ Palestinæ.
- COL. PR. F. A. CAESAR. Colonia Prima Flavia Augusta Cæsarea, in Palestine.
- COL. R. F. AVG. FL. C. METROP. Colonia Romana Felix Aug. Flavia Cæsarea Metropolis. The same.
- COL. ROM. Colonia Romulea, or Seville.
- COL. ROM. LVG. Colonia Romana Lugdunum.
- COL. RVS. LEG. VI. Colonia Ruscino Legio Sexta, at Roussillon in France.
- COL. SABAR. Colonia Sabariæ.
- COL. SEBAS. Sebaste in Palestine.
- COL. SER. G. NEAPOL. Colonia Servii Galbæ Neapolis, in Palestine.
- COL. V. I. CELSA., OF COL. VIC. IVL. CELSA. Colonia Victrix Julia Celsa, at Kelsa in Spain.
- COL. VIC. IVL. LEP. Colonia Victrix Julia Leptis, in Africa.
- COL. VIM. AN. I., OF II., &c. Colonia Viminacium Anno primo, at Widin in Servia.
- COL. VLP. TRA. Colonia Ulpia Trajana: Kellen, or Warhal in Transylvania.
- CO. P. F. COE. METRO. Colonia Prima Flavia Cæsarea Metropolis.
- CO. P. I. A. Colonia Pacensis Julia Augusta, or Col. Octaviana.

- C. R. I. F. S. Colonia Romana Julia Felix Sinope.
- C. T. T. Colonia Togata Tarraco.
- C. V. IL. Colonia Victrix Illice, at Elche in Spain.
- D. Decuriones.
- D. C. A. Divus Cæs. Aug.
- DETR. Dertosa.
- GEN. COL. NER. PATR. Genio Colonix Neronianæ Patrensis.
- G. L. S. Genio Locri Sacrum.
- M. H. ILLERGAVONIA DETR. Municipium Hibera Illergavonia Dertosa, at Tortosa in Catalonia.
- M. M. I. V. Municipes Municipii Julii Uticensis.
- M. R. Municipium Ravennatum.
- MVN. CAL. IVL. Municipium Calagurris Julia, in Spain.
- MVN. CLVN. Municipium Clunia, Crunna in Spain.
- MVN. FANE. ÆL. Municipium Fanestre Aelium. at Fano.
- MVN. STOB. Municipium Stobense, at Stobi in Macedonia.
- MV. TV. Municipium Turiaso, in Spain.
- N. TR. ALEXANDRIANÆ COL. BOSTR. Nervix Trajanæ Alexandrianæ Colonix Bostræ, in Palestine.
- SEP. COL. LAVD. Septima Colonia Laudicea, or Laodicea.
- SEP. TYR. MET. Septimia Tyrus Metropolis.
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AN ESTIMATE OF THE RARITY OF  
 ROMAN CONSULAR COINS IN GOLD AND  
 SILVER.

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Names of Families.	Gold.	Silver.
Aburia - - 5 Varieties	- -	C
Acolea - - 1 Coin	- -	C
Acilia - - 18 Varieties	- -	C
Aelia and Allia - 24 Varieties	- -	C
Aemilia - - 43 Varieties	R 8	C
Restored by Trajan	-	R 6
Afrania - - 8 Varieties	- -	R 1
Alliena - - 1 Coin	- -	R 4
Annia - - 28 Varieties	- -	C
Antestia or Antistia 12 Varieties	R 8	C
Antia - - 3 Varieties	- -	R 2
Antonia - - 130 Varieties	R 8	C
Aquillia - - 12 Varieties	- -	R 1
Arria - - 7 Varieties	R 6	R 2
Atia - - 1 Coin	- -	R 6
Atilia - - 8 Varieties	- -	C
Aufidia - - 2 Varieties	- -	R 1
Aurelia - - 17 Varieties	- -	C
Autronia - - 1 Coin	- -	R 1
Axia - - 8 Varieties	- -	C

Names of Families.			Gold.	Silver.
Baebia	- -	8 Varieties	- -	R 2
Caecilia	-	Many Varieties	R 6	C
		Restored by Trajan	-	R 6
Caesia	- -	1 Coin	- -	R 2
Calidia	- -	1 Coin	- -	R 1
Calpurnia	- -	150 Varieties	- -	C
Caninia	- -	8 Varieties	- -	R 1
Carisia	- -	23 Varieties	- -	C
		Restored by Trajan	-	R 6
Carvilia	- -	23 Varieties	- -	C
Cassia	- -	37 Varieties	- -	C
		Restored by Trajan	-	R 6
Cestia	- -	6 Varieties	R 1	
Cipia	- -	2 Varieties	- -	R 1
Claudia	- -	43 Varieties	R 4	C
		Restored by Trajan	-	R 6
Cloulia	- -	6 Varieties	- -	C
Cocceia	- -	1 Coin	- -	R 4
Coelia	- -	21 Varieties	R 8	C
Considia	- -	18 Varieties	- -	C
Coponia	- -	3 Varieties	- -	R 2
Cordia	- -	5 Varieties	- -	C
Cornelia	- -	121 Varieties	R 4	C
Cornuficia	- -	5 Varieties	R 8	R 4
		Restored by Trajan	-	R 7
Cosconia	- -	1 Coin	- -	C
Cossutia	- -	11 Varieties	- -	C

Names of Families.			Gold.	Silver.
Crepereia	-	6 Varieties	-	R 2
Crepusia	-	33 Varieties	-	C
Critonia	-	1 Coin	-	R 1
Cupiennia	-	3 Varieties	-	C
Curiatia	-	5 Varieties	-	R 1
Curtia	-	4 Varieties	-	R 1
Didia	-	3 Varieties	-	R 1
Domitia	-	19 Varieties	R 6	C
Durmia	-	9 Varieties	R 4	C
Egnatia	-	10 Varieties	-	C
Egnatuleia	-	1 Coin ( <i>a quinarius</i> )		C
Eppia	-	2 Varieties	-	R 1
Fabia	-	38 Varieties	-	C
Fannia	-	2 Varieties	-	C
Farsuleia	-	11 Varieties	-	C
Flaminia	-	4 Varieties	-	R 1
Flavia	-	3 Varieties	-	C
Fonteia	-	30 Varieties	-	C
Fufia	-	2 Varieties	-	R 1
Fulvia	-	11 Varieties	-	C
Fundania	-	5 Varieties	-	C
Furia	-	10 Varieties	R 8	C
Gellia	-	3 Varieties	-	R 1
Herennia	-	15 Varieties	-	C
Hirtia	-	1 Coin	C	
Horatia	-	4 Varieties	-	R 8
Hosidia	-	2 Varieties	-	R 1

Names of Families.				Gold.	Silver.
Hostilia	-	-	5 Varieties	-	C
Itia	-	-	1 Coin	-	R 3
Julia	-	-	122 Varieties	R 4	C
Junia	-	-	75 Varieties	-	C
			Restored by Trajan		R 7
Lidinia	-	-	31 Varieties	-	R 1
Livineia	-	-	13 Varieties	R 7	R 1
Lollia	-	-	12 Varieties	-	R 3
Lucilia	-		1 Coin	-	C
Lucretia	-	-	11 Varieties	-	C
Lutatia	-	-	3 Varieties	-	C
Maenia	-	-	4 Varieties	-	C
Maiana	-	-	3 Varieties	-	C
Mamilia	-	-	18 Varieties	-	C
Manlia	-	-	8 Varieties	R 8	C
Marcia	-	-	42 Varieties	-	C
			Restored by Trajan	-	R 6
Maria	-	-	46 Varieties	R 8	C
Memmia	-	-	15 Varieties	-	C
			Restored by Trajan	-	R 6
Mescinia	-	-	6 Varieties	R 6	R 2
Mettia	-	-	8 Varieties	R 5	R 2
Minatia	-	-	3 Varieties	-	R 6
Minutia	-	-	10 Varieties	R 4	C
			Restored by Trajan	-	R 7
Mucia	-	-	2 Varieties	-	R 1
Munatia	-	-	3 Varieties	R 1	R 1

Names of Families.				Gold.	Silver.
Mussidia	-	-	20 Varieties	R 2	C
Naevia	-	-	27 Varieties	-	C
Nasidia	-	-	3 Varieties	-	R 2
Neria	-	-	1 Coin	-	C
Nonia	-	-	3 Varieties	-	R 1
Norbana	-	-	26 Varieties	R 6	C
			Restored by Trajan	-	R 6
Numitoria	-	-	5 Varieties	R 8	R 2
Numonia	-	-	2 Varieties	R 8	R 2
			Restored by Trajan	-	R 8
Ogulnia	-	-	5 Varieties	-	C
Opeimia	-	-	7 Varieties	-	R 1
Papia	-	-	63 Varieties	-	C
Papiria	-	-	16 Varieties	-	C
Pedania	-	-	2 Varieties	-	R 2
Petillia	-	-	2 Varieties	-	R 1
Petronia	-	-	19 Varieties	R 2	R 3
Pinaria	-	-	10 Varieties	-	C
Plaetoria	-	-	57 Varieties	-	C
Plancia	-	-	8 Varieties	-	C
Plantia. Plutia	-	-	9 Varieties	-	C
Poblicia	-	-	15 Varieties	-	C
Pompeia	-	-	33 Varieties	R 8	C
Pomponia	-	-	33 Varieties	-	C
Porcia	-	-	26 Varieties	-	C
Postumia	-	-	12 Varieties	-	C
Procilia	-	-	2 Varieties	-	C

Names of Families.			Gold.	Silver.
Quinctia	- -	12 Varieties	R 8	R 1
Renia	- -	1 Coin	- -	C
Roscia	- -	43 Varieties	- -	C
Rubria	- -	10 Varieties	- -	C
Restored by Trajan.				R 6
Rustia	- -	2 Varieties	- -	R 1
Rutilia	- -	1 Coin	- -	C
Salvia	- -	4 Varieties	- -	R 1
Sanquinia	- -	4 Varieties	- -	R 1
Satriena	- -	22 Varieties	- -	C
Saufeia	- -	5 Varieties	- -	C
Scribonia	- -	6 Varieties	R 8	C
Restored by Trajan.				R 6
Sempronia	- -	22 Varieties	R 5	C
Sentia	- -	31 Varieties	- -	C
Sepullia	- -	6 Varieties	- -	R 2
Sergia	- -	1 Coin	- -	R 1
Servilia	- -	25 Varieties	R 4	C
Sestia	- -	4 Varieties	- -	R 2
Sicinia	- -	3 Varieties	- -	R 1
Silia	- -	4 Varieties	R 7	C
Spurilia	- -	1 Coin	- -	R 1
Statia	- -	2 Varieties	- -	R 4
Sulpicia	- -	32 Varieties	R 8	C
Tarquitia	- -	2 Varieties	- -	C
Terentia	- -	14 Varieties	- -	C
Thoria	- -	2 Varieties	- -	C

Names of Families.				Gold.	Silver.
Titia	-	-	6 Varieties	-	C
			Restored by Trajan.		R 6
Titinia	-	-	2 Varieties	-	C
Tituria	-	-	33 Varieties	-	C
Trebania	-	-	4 Varieties	-	C
Tullia	-	-	3 Varieties	-	C
			Restored by Trajan.		R 6
Valeria	-	-	34 Varieties	R 8	C
			Restored by Trajan.		R 6
Vargunteia	-	-	3 Varieties	-	C
Ventidia	-	-	3 Varieties	-	R 6
Vettia	-	-	1 Coin	-	R 3
Veturia	-	-	3 Varieties	R 6	R 2
Vibia	-	-	70 Varieties	R 7	C
Vinicia	-	-	4 Varieties	-	R 2
Voconia	-	-	3 Varieties	R 4	R 2
Volteia	-	-	34 Varieties	-	C

AN ESTIMATE OF THE RARITY OF  
ROMAN IMPERIAL COINS IN GOLD, SILVER,  
AND BRASS,

FROM POMPEY THE GREAT TO ROMULUS AUGUSTULUS.

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POMPEY THE GREAT.

Gold, without his head, R 6 ; silver, with his head, R 2 ; restored by Trajan, R 8 ; Consular, without the head, R 1 ; first brass, R 1 ; second brass, R 1.

CAIUS JULIUS CÆSAR.

Gold, without his head, R 1 ; with his head, R 6 ; with head of M. Antony on reverse, R 7 ; restored by Trajan, R 6 ; silver, with his head, R 2 ; without the head, C ; first brass, reverse, head of Augustus, R 1 ; with his head only, R 2.

CNEUS POMPEY.

Silver, with his head, R 6 ; without his head, R 1.

SEXTUS POMPEY.

Gold, with heads of his father and brother, R 6 ; silver, with his head only, without his name, R 2 ; with his head and name, R 4 ; without his head, R 1.

**MARCUS BRUTUS.**

Gold, R 8 ; silver, with his head, R 6 ; with head of Liberty, R 4 ; restored by Trajan, R 7.

**CASSIUS.**

Gold, with head of Liberty, R 4 ; silver, R 1 ; with a tripod on obverse, C.

**LEPIDUS.**

Gold, R 8 ; silver, reverse of Octavius, R 4 ; without the head of Octavius, R 5 ; reverse of Mark Antony, R 5.

**MARK ANTONY.**

Gold, without the head, R 3 ; with the head, R 4 ; with the reverse of his son or Cleopatra, R 8 ; silver, reverse of Cleopatra, R 5 ; without head of Antony, C ; with head, S ; second brass, with head of Augustus, on reverse, R 1 ; with his head and that of Cleopatra, R 4.

**MARK ANTONY, (his Son).**

Gold, R 8 ; silver, R 4 ; with head of Antony the Younger on obverse ; reverse, head of M. Antony his father.

**CLEOPATRA.**

Gold, R 8 ; silver, R 4 ; with head of Antony on reverse, R 5 ; first and second brass, R 4.

## CAIUS ANTONIUS.

Silver, R 6.

## LUCIUS ANTONIUS.

Silver, R 4 ; reverse of Mark Antony.

## AUGUSTUS.

Gold, C ; silver C ; restored by Trajan, R 6 ; first brass, R 2 ; second brass, VC. ; third brass, C.

## LIVIA, OR JULIA, (Wife of Augustus).

First brass, with figure of Justice, R 4 ; second brass, C ; restored by Titus, R 2.

## MARCUS AGRIPPA.

Gold, R 8 ; silver, R 6 ; restored by Trajan, R 7 ; second brass, C ; restored by Titus and Domitian, R 2 ; third brass, R 4.

## JULIA, (Daughter of Augustus).

First brass, with Phœnecian characters, R 5 ; second brass, R 1.

## CAIUS CÆSAR.

Second brass, reverse of Augustus, R 6 ; third brass, R 4.

## LUCIUS CÆSAR.

Second brass, reverse of Augustus, R 6 ; with his head, and that of Caius, reverse of Augustus, third brass, R 4.

## TIBERIUS.

Gold, C; restored by Trajan, R 6; *quinarii*, R 4; silver, C; first brass, without the head, R 1; with head, R 3; second brass, C; restored by Titus and Domitian, R 2; *Spintriæ*, of which there are upwards of sixty varieties, R 2. These latter must be considered as medals: the subjects are chiefly of the most revolting-description.

## DRUSUS CÆSAR, (Son of Tiberius).

Silver, R 6; first brass, reverse of Tiberius, R 6; without his head, but with those of his children, each on a cornucopia, R 1; second brass, C; restored by Titus, R 2; by Domitian, R 3.

## NERO CLAUDIUS DRUSUS.

Gold, R 4; silver, R 4; first brass, struck under Claudius, R 2; restored by Titus, R 6; by Domitian, R 7; with title of Cæsar, R 4.

## ANTONIA.

Gold, R 4; silver, R 4; second brass, C.

## GERMANICUS, (Son of Drusus, senior).

Gold, reverse of Caligula and Augustus, R 4; reverse of Agrippina, R 6; silver, reverse of Caligula, R 4; reverse of Augustus, R 6; first brass,

R 8; second and third brass, C; second brass, restored by Titus and Domitian, R 2.

AGRIPPINA, (Senior).

Gold, reverse of Caligula, R 4; reverse of Germanicus, R 6; quinarii, R 8; silver, reverse of Caligula, R 4; first brass, R 2; restored by Titus, R 6.

NERO AND DRUSUS, (Cæsars).

Second brass, C; Nero and Drusus on horseback.

CALIGULA.

Gold, R 4; quinarii, R 5; silver, R 4; first brass, R 2; second brass, S. Most of the silver and gold coins of Caligula have the deified head of Augustus on the reverse.

CLAUDIUS.

Gold, C; restored by Trajan, R 6; quinarii, R 5; silver, R 2; first brass, C; restored by Titus, R 2; second and third brass, C; second brass, restored by Titus, R 1.

AGRIPPINA, (Junior).

Gold, R 2; silver, R 1; first brass, R 8.

BRITANNICUS, (Cæsar).

First brass, unique; third brass, R 8.

## NERO.

Gold, C; silver, C; first, and second, brass, C; third brass, S.

## POPPAEA, (Wife of Nero).

There are no Latin coins. Greek, silver, R 8; obverse, head of Poppaea, to the right; reverse, laureated head of Nero, to the right.

## CLAUDIA, (Daughter of Nero).

Third brass, R 8; it is without a bust.

## CLODIUS MACER.

Silver, without the head, R 6; with head, R 8.

## GALBA.

Gold, R 1, without the head; with head, R 2; restored by Trajan, R 4; silver, with head, C; without the head, R 1; quinarii, R 4; first brass, S; restored by Titus, R 6; second brass, S; restored by Titus, R 2.

## OTHO.

Gold, R 2; silver, R 1; first brass, R 8; second brass R 6. The two latter are colonial of Antioch. There are no Latin coins in brass.

## VITELLIUS.

Gold, with his head, R 4; silver, with head, C; without head, R 2; first brass, R 3; second brass, R 2.

**VITELLIUS, (Father of the Emperor).**

Gold, reverse of his Son, the Emperor, R 6; silver, same reverse, R 4.

**VESPASIAN.**

Gold, C; restored by Trajan, R 4; silver, C; first brass, C; second brass, VC; third brass, without head, C; with head R 1.

**DOMITILLA.**

Gold, R 8; silver, R 6; first brass, R 2; without head.

**TITUS.**

Gold, C; silver, C; first and second brass, S; third brass, R 1.

**JULIA, (Daughter of Titus).**

Gold, R 8; silver, R 4; first brass, without the head, R 2; second brass, with the head, R 2.

**DOMITIAN.**

Gold, C; quinarii, R 3; silver, C; quinarii, R 1; first and second brass, C; third brass, without the head, C; with head, R 1.

**DOMITIA, (Wife of Domitian).**

Gold, R 6; silver, R 4; first brass, R 8; second brass, R 6.

## NERVA.

Gold, R 2; restored by Trajan, R 6; silver, C;  
brass, S.

## TRAJAN.

Gold, C; quinarii, R 4; silver, VC; brass, C.  
The reverses of the coins of Trajan are infinite.

## PLOTINA, (Wife of Trajan).

Gold, R 4; quinarii, R 6; silver, R 6; first brass,  
R 6.

## MARCIANA, (Sister of Trajan).

Gold, R 6; silver, R 6; first brass, R 6.

## MATIDIA, (Daughter of Marciana).

Gold, R 6; silver, R 6; first brass, R 8.

## HADRIAN.

Gold, C; quinarii, R 2; silver, VC; brass, VC.

## SABINA, (Wife of Hadrian).

Gold, R 3; silver, S; brass, S.

## LUCIUS ÆLIUS, (Cæsar, adopted Son of Hadrian).

Gold, R 4; quinarii, R 5; silver, R 2; brass, S.

## ANTONINUS PIUS.

Gold, C; quinarii, R 3; silver, VC; first and  
second brass, VC; third brass, R 3. Coins of this

emperor in brass, with the figure of Britannia on the reverse, bring a high price. There are coins of Claudius, Hadrian, Commodus, Sept. Severus, and Caracalla, with reverses of Britannia, all of which are rare.

**FAUSTINA, (Wife of Antoninus, Senior).**

Gold, C; quinarii, R 4; silver, C; first and second brass, C.

**GALERIUS ANTONINUS, (Son of Antoninus).**

First brass (Greek), reverse, the head of Faustina, his mother, R 6; second brass, same reverse, R 6.

**MARCUS AURELIUS.**

Gold, C; quinarii, R 4; silver, VC.; brass, common.

**FAUSTINA, JUN. (Wife of M. Aurelius).**

Gold, C; quinarii, R 4; silver, C; brass, C.

**ANNIUS VERUS, (Fifth Son of M. Aurelius).**

First brass, R 8; second brass, R 6.

**LUCIUS VERUS.**

Gold, C; quinarii, R 4; silver, C; quinarii, R 6; brass, S.

## LUCILLA, (Wife of L. Verus).

Gold, R 1; silver, C; first and second brass, S;  
third brass, R 4.

## COMMODUS.

Gold, R 6; quinarii, R 6; silver, C; quinarii, R 2;  
first and second brass, C; third brass, R 1.

## CRISPINA, (Wife of Commodus).

Gold, R 6; quinarii, R 7; silver, S; brass, S.

## PERTINAX.

Gold, R 6; silver, R 6; first brass, R 6; second  
brass, R 5.

## TITIANA, (Wife of Pertinax).

There are only Egyptian coins in brass of this em-  
press, R 5.

## DIDIUS JULIANUS.

Gold, R 6; silver, R 6; first brass, R 2; second  
brass, R 6.

## MANLIA SCANTILLA, (Wife of Julianus).

Gold, R 6; silver, R 6; first brass, R 4; second  
brass, R 6.

## DIDIA CLARA, (Daughter of Julianus).

Gold, R 6; silver, R 6; first brass, R 4.

## PESCENNIUS NIGER.

Gold, *unique* ; silver, R 6 ; brass, Greek, R 8.

## CLODIUS ALBINUS.

Gold, R 8 ; silver, R 2 ; with title of emperor, R 4 ;  
first and second brass, R 2.

## SEPTIMUS SEVERUS.

Gold, R 2 ; quinarii, R 4 ; silver, C ; quinarii, R 2 ;  
first and second brass, S ; third brass, R 2.

## JULIA DOMNA, (Wife of Severus).

Gold, R 2 ; quinarii, R 7 ; silver, S ; quinarii, R 2 ;  
first and second brass, S ; third brass, R 2.

## CARACALLA.

Gold, R 1 ; silver, C ; first and second brass, S ;  
third brass, R 1.

The coins of Elagabalus and Caracalla both read ANTONINUS. The title IMP. precedes the name on those of the former, which may be also known by the star or sun, which is always behind, or before the figures on the reverse. Caracalla is generally stiled *BRITANICUS* or *GERMANICUS*, which titles are never found on the coins of Elagabalus.

## PLAUTILLA, (Wife of Caracalla).

Gold, R 6 ; silver, C ; first brass, R 8 ; second brass, R 2 ; third brass, R 3.

## GETA, (Brother of Caracalla).

Gold, R 6 ; silver, C ; first brass, R 8 ; second brass, S ; third brass, R 2.

## MACRINUS.

Gold, R 6 ; quinarii, R 8 ; silver, R 1 ; first brass, R 2 ; second brass, R 1.

## DIADUMENIAN, (Son of Macrinus).

Gold, R 8 ; quinarii, R 8 ; silver, R 4 ; first brass, R 4 ; second brass, R 2.

## ELAGABALUS, OF HELIOGABALUS.

Gold, R 2 ; silver, C ; quinarii, R 4 ; first brass, R 2 ; second brass, S ; small brass, R 1.

## JULIA PAULA, (first Wife of Elagabalus).

Gold, R 8 ; silver, R 1 ; first brass, R 4 ; second brass, R 3.

## JULIA AQUILA SEVERA, (second Wife of Elagabalus).

Gold, R 8 ; silver, R 4 ; first brass, R 4 ; second brass, R 2.

## ANNIA FAUSTINA, (third Wife of Elagabalus).

Gold, R 8 ; silver, R 8 ; first brass, R 8.

**JULIA SOÆMIUS** (Mother of Elagabalus).

Gold, R 6; silver, C; quinarii, R 4; first brass, R 2; second brass, S.

**JULIA MÆSA** (Grandmother of Elagabalus).

Gold, R 6; silver, S; first and second brass, S; third brass, R 1.

**SEVERUS ALEXANDER.**

Gold, C; quinarii, R 8; silver, C; quinarii, R 3; first and second brass, C; third brass, R 1.

**BARBIA ORBIANA** (last Wife of Severus Alexander).

Gold, R 8; silver, R 2; quinarii, R 8; first brass, R 2; second brass, R 1.

**JULIA MAMÆA** (Mother of Sev. Alexander).

Gold, R 6; silver, C; quinarii, R 4; first and second brass, S; third brass, R 1.

**URANIUS ANTONINUS** (in Germany).

Gold, *unique*.

L . IOL . AUR . SULP . URA . ANTONINUS. Laureated head of Antoninus, to the right, with the paludamentum.

Rev.—FECUNDITAS . AUG. Fortune, with her attributes.

## MAXIMINUS.

Gold, R 6; quinarii, R 8; silver, C; quinarii, R 4;  
first and second brass, S; third brass, R 1.

PAULINA, (Wife of Maximinus).

Silver, R 4; first brass, R 2.

MAXIMUS (Cæsar).

Gold, R 8; silver, R 4; first and second brass, R 1.

GORDIANUS AFRICANUS (the Elder).

Silver, R 6; first brass, R 4; third brass, R 6.

GORDIANUS AFRICANUS (the Son).

Silver, R 6; first brass, R 4.

BALBINUS.

Gold, R 8; silver, R 2; first brass, R 2; second  
brass, R 6.

PUPIENUS.

Gold, R 8; silver, R 2; first brass, R 2; (with title  
of Maximus, R 4); second brass, R 6.

GORDIAN III.

Gold, R 1; quinarii, R 8; silver, C; quinarii, R 2;  
brass, VC.

TRANQUILLINA.

Silver, R 8: quinarii, R 8; first brass, R 8; second  
brass, R 6.

## PHILIP.

Gold, R 6; quinarii, R 8; silver, C; first and second brass, VC.

## OTACILIA SEVERA (Wife of Philip).

Gold, R 5; silver, C; first and second brass, VC.

## PHILIP (Son of Philip).

Gold, R 5; silver, R 4; quinarii, R 4; first and second brass, S.

## MARINUS.

First brass, (Greek, struck at Philippopolis) R 8; second brass, R 5.

## PACATIANUS (in Gaul).

Silver, R 8. The coins of this usurper are mostly found in Champagne.

## TRAJAN DECIUS.

Gold, R 5; silver, C; quinarii, R 4; first and second brass, C; third brass, R 1.

## ETRUSCILLA (Wife of Trajan Decius).

Gold, R 6; silver, S; first brass, R 1; second brass, S.

## HERENNIUS ETRUSCUS.

Gold, R 8; silver, S; quinarii, R 6; first brass, R 2, with title of emperor, R 4; second brass, R 2.

## HOSTILIAN.

Gold, R 8 ; silver, R 1, with title of Cæsar, or emperor, R 2 ; first brass, R 2, with the title of emperor, R 4 ; second brass, R 4 ; third brass, R 6.

## TREBONIANUS GALLUS.

Gold, R 6 ; silver, C, with the name of Gallus only, R 6 ; first and second brass, S.

## VOLUSIAN.

Gold, R 8 ; silver, S ; first and second brass, S.

## ÆMILIANUS.

Gold, R 8 ; base silver, R 1 ; first brass, R 6 ; second and third brass, R 6.

## CORNELIA (Supera).

Silver, R 8 ; third brass, R 8.

## VALERIAN (Senior).

Gold, R 6 ; quinarii, R 7 ; silver, C ; quinarii, R 3 ; first brass, R 1 ; second brass, S ; third brass, C.

## MARINIANA (second Wife of Valerian).

Base silver, R 1 ; quinarii, R 3 ; first brass, R 4 ; second brass, R 2 ; third brass, R 2.

## GALLIENUS.

Gold, R 2, with GALLIENAE AVGVSTAE, R 6; quinarii, R 3; base silver, C; quinarii, R 1; first brass, R 1; second brass, S; third brass, C.

## SALONINA.

Gold, R 6, base silver, S; quinarii, R 2; first brass, R 2; second brass, R 1; third brass, S.

## SALONINUS.

The coins of this prince marked with a *star* have heretofore been attributed to Valerian, junior.

Gold, R 6; quinarii, R 8; base silver, S, with title of Augustus, R 4; quinarii, R 1; first brass, R 6; second brass, R 2; third brass, S.

## VALERIAN (Junior).

The coins attributed to this prince belong to Saloninus.

## POSTUMUS (Senior).

Gold, R 4; quinarii, R 6; base silver, C, with the attributes of Hercules, R 1; first brass, S; second brass, S; third brass, C.

## POSTUMUS (Junior).

Base silver, R 8.

## LAELIANUS.

Gold, R 8; base silver and third brass, R 2.

## VICTORINUS (Senior).

Gold, R 6; quinarii, R 8; base silver, R 1; third brass, C.

The coins attributed to Victorinus, junior, in all probability belong to the father.

## VICTORINA.

Third brass, R 8; dubious.

## MARIUS.

Gold, R 8; base silver, R 3; third brass, R 1.

## TETRICUS (Senior).

Gold, R 6; quinarii, R 8; third brass, C.

## TETRICUS (Junior).

Gold, R 6; base silver, R 4; third brass, C.

## REGALIANUS.

Silver, R 8.

## AUREOLUS.

Gold, R 8; third brass, R 8.

## SULPICIUS ANTONINUS.

In bell-metal, R 8; second brass, R 8. Both these were struck in Syria.

**MACRIANUS (Junior).**

Base silver, R 4.

**QUIETAS.**

Gold, *unique*; base silver, R 4; third brass, R 8.

**CLAUDIUS, (Gothicus).**

Gold, R 8; quinarii, R 8; first brass, R 4; second brass, R 2; third brass, C.

**QUINTILLUS.**

Gold, R 8; third brass, S.

**AURELIAN.**

Gold, R 4; second brass, S; third brass, C.  
There are no silver coins known of Aurelian. There are *denarii aerei*, which are common.

**SEVERINA, (Wife of Aurelian).**

Gold, R 6; base silver, S; second brass, S; third brass, S.

**VABALATHUS, (in Palmyra).**

Base silver, or small brass, without the head of Aurelian, R 6; with reverse of Aurelian, R 2.  
Aurelian gave to Vabalathus a petty province in Armenia, of which he made him king.

**ATHENODORUS, (in Palmyra).**

In bell-metal, R 7.

**ZENOBIA, (Queen of Palmyra).**

In bell-metal, R 6.

**TACITUS.**

Gold, R 4; Second brass, R 6; third brass, C.

**FLORIAN.**

Gold, R 6; second brass, R 2; third brass, S.

**PROBUS.**

Gold, R 4; silver, R 8; second brass, R 4; third brass, C.

There are upwards of 2,500 various types in third brass of this emperor.

**CARUS.**

Gold, R 6; second brass, R 4; third brass, C.

**NUMERIANUS.**

Gold, R 6; second brass, R 4; third brass, C.

**CARINUS.**

Gold, R 6; second brass, R 4; third brass, C.

**MAGNIA URBICA, (Wife of Carinus).**

Gold, R 8; second brass, R 4; third brass, R 2.

## NIGRINIANUS.

Gold, R 8 ; third brass, R 4.

## JULIANUS, (in Pannonia).

Gold, R 8 ; third brass, R 8.

## DIOCLETIAN.

Gold, R 4 ; silver, R 1 ; second brass, C ; third brass, C.

## MAXIMIANUS, (Hercules).

Gold, R 4 ; silver, R 1 ; second brass, C ; third brass, C.

## CONSTANTIUS, (Chlorus).

Gold, R 6 ; silver, R 2 ; second and third brass, C.

## HELENA, (Wife of Constantius Chlorus).

Third brass, S.

## THEODORA, (second Wife of Constantius Chlorus).

Silver, R 6 ; quinarii, R 6 ; third brass, S.

## MAXIMIANUS, (Galerius Valerius).

Gold, R 6 ; silver, R 2 ; quinarii, R 3 ; second and third brass, C.

## VALERIA, (Wife of Maximian).

Gold, R 6 ; silver, R 6 ; second brass, R 1 ; third brass, R 1.

## DOMITIUS DOMITIANUS.

Second brass, R 4.

## CARAUSIUS.

Gold, R 8; silver, R 6; second brass, R 3; third brass, R 1.

## ALLECTUS.

Gold, R 8; silver, R 6; third brass, R 2.

## SEVERUS, (Cæsar).

Gold, R 6; second brass, S; third brass, R 3.

## MAXIMINUS, (Daza).

Gold, R 6; silver, R 8; quinarii, R 8; second and third brass, C.

## MAXENTIUS.

Gold, R 6; silver, R 8; second and third brass, S.

## ROMULUS, (Son of Maxentius).

Silver quinarii, R 8; second and third brass, R 4.

## ALEXANDER, (in Africa).

Silver, R 8; second brass, R 8; third brass, R 6.

## LICINIUS, (Senior).

Gold, R 6; base silver, R 2; fine silver, R 7; brass, VC.

## LICINIUS, (Junior).

Gold, R 6; quinarii, R 6; silver, R 3; third brass, VC.

**MARTINIANUS, (in Bythinia).**

Small brass, R 6.

**CONSTANTINE THE GREAT.**

Gold, R 1 ; quinarii, R 1 ; silver, R 3 ; quinarii, R 1 ;  
third brass, VC.

**FAUSTA.**

Gold, R 8 ; silver, R 4 ; third brass, S.

**CRISPUS.**

Gold, R 6 ; quinarii, R 8 ; third brass, VC.

**HELENA.**

Third brass, R 6 ;

**DELMATIUS.**

Gold, R 8 ; silver, R 6 ; third brass, R 1.

**HANNIBALIANUS, (Nephew of Constantine I.).**

Third brass, R 6.

**CONSTANTINE II.**

Gold, R 6 ; quinarii, R 6 ; silver, R 5 ; third brass,  
VC.

**CONSTANS I.**

Gold, C ; silver, R 1 ; second and third brass, C.

**CONSTANTIUS II.**

Gold, C ; silver, R 2 ; quinarii, R 1 ; second and  
third brass, C.

## FAUSTA.

Third brass, R 6.

## NEPOTIANUS.

Second brass, R 6.

## VETRANIO.

Gold, R 8 ; silver, R 8 ; second brass, R 4 ; third brass, R 6.

## MAGNENTIUS.

Gold, R 2 ; quinarii, R 6 ; silver, R 4 ; second and third brass, C.

## DECENTIUS.

Gold, R 4 ; quinarii, R 6 ; silver, R 6 ; second brass, C, with title of Augustus, R 1 ; third brass, C.

## CONSTANTIUS, (Gallus).

Gold, R 6 ; quinarii, R 6 ; silver, R 4 ; second and third brass, C.

## JULIAN II.

Gold, R 2 ; quinarii, R 4 ; silver, S ; quinarii, R 4 ; second brass, S ; third brass, C.

## HELENA, (Wife of Julian).

Gold, R 8 ; third brass, S.

## JOVIAN.

Gold, R 6 ; quinarii, R 6 ; silver, R 2 ; quinarii, R 2 ; second brass, S ; third brass, R 1.

## VALENTINIAN, (Senior).

Gold, C; quinarii, R 2; silver, C; quinarii, R 1;  
second brass, C; third brass, C.

## VALENS.

Gold, C; silver, C; second and third brass, C.

## PROCOPIUS.

Gold, R 8; silver, R 6; second brass, R 8; third  
brass, R 6.

## GRATIAN.

Gold, C; silver, C; quinarii, R 4; brass, C.

## VALENTINIAN II. (Junior).

Gold, C; silver, C; second brass, R 6; third brass,  
R 2.

## THEODOSTUS I.

Gold, C; quinarii, R 1; silver, C; brass, C.

## FLACILIA.

Gold, R 6; silver, R 6; brass, R 1.

## MAGNUS MAXIMUS.

Gold, R 1; quinarii, R 1; silver, C; \* brass, C.

\* The silver coins of Magnus Maximus are given as rare in M. Mionnet's estimate, but the denarii are certainly *common* in England.

VICTOR.

Gold, R 6; silver, R 2; third brass, R 2.

EUGENIUS.

Gold, R 4; silver, R 2; third brass, R 7.

ARCADIUS.

Gold, C; quinarii, R 1; silver, R 1; quinarii, R 2;  
brass, C.

HONORIUS.

Gold, C; quinarii, R 1; silver, C; quinarii, R 1;  
brass, C,

CONSTANTIUS III. (Patricius).

Gold, R 6; quinarii, R 7; quinarii of silver, R 8.

GALLA FLACIDIA.

Gold, R 6; silver, R 6; quinarii, R 4; second brass,  
R 8; third brass, R 8.

CONSTANTINE III.

Gold, R 4; silver, R 2; third brass, R 6.

CONSTANS II.

Silver, R 6. They are quinarii, and resemble those  
of Constantine the Second.

**MAXIMUS.**

Silver, R 6.

**JOVINUS.**

Gold, R 6 ; silver, R 2 ; third brass, R 8.

**SEBASTIANUS.**

Silver, R 7.

**PRISCUS ATTALUS.**

Gold, R 8 ; silver, R 6 ; third brass, R 6.

**THEODOSIUS II.**

Gold, C ; quinarii, R 2 ; silver, R 8 ; third brass,  
R 6.

**EUDOXIA, OR EUDOCIA.**

Gold, R 6 ; silver, R 6 ; third brass, R 4.

**JOHN.**

Gold, R 4 ; quinarii, R 6 ; silver, R 6 ; third brass,  
R 8.

**VALENTINIAN III. (Placidius).**

Gold, C ; quinarii, R 2 ; silver, R 4 ; quinarii, R 3 ;  
third brass, R 3.

**LICINIA EUDOXIA.**

Gold, R 6.

**JUSTA GRATA HONORIA.**

Gold, R 8 ; silver, R 8.

## ATEULA, OR ATTILA.

Gold quinarii, S ; silver, S ; third brass, R 4.

## PETRONIUS MAXIMUS.

Gold, R 6 ; silver, R 6 ; third brass, R 8.

## MARCIANUS.

Gold, R 4 ; silver, R 6 ; third brass, R 6.

## PULCHERIA, (Wife of Marcian).

Gold, R 6 ; silver, R 6 ; third brass, R 6.

## AVITUS.

Gold, R 6 ; quinarii, R 6 ; silver, R 6 ; third brass,  
R. 6.

## LEO I.

Gold, C ; third brass, R 4.

## VERINA, (Wife of Leo).

Gold, R 6.

## MAJORIAN.

Gold, R 2 ; quinarii, R 4 ; silver, R 4 ; third brass,  
R 4.

## LIBIUS SEVERUS, (Severus III.).

Gold, R 2 ; silver, R 4 ; third brass, R 8.

## ANTHEMIUS.

Gold, R 2 ; silver, R 8 ;

## EUPHEMIA.

Gold, R 8.

## OLYBRIUS.

Gold, R 6; quinarii, R 8; silver, R 8; *lead*, R 8.

## GLYCERIUS.

Gold, R 8; quinarii, R 8; silver (quinarii) R 8.

## LEO II.

Gold, R 6.

## ZENO.

Gold, C; silver, R 4; second brass, R 2; third brass, R 1.

## LEONTIUS.

Gold, R 4.

## JULIUS NEPOS.

Gold, R 4; quinarii R 2; silver, R 6; third brass, R 8.

## ROMULUS AUGUSTULUS.

Gold, R 6; third brass, R 8.

With Romulus Augustulus the Roman empire terminated in the West. The coins of the emperors of the East are entirely destitute of interest, and this added to the *scarcity* and consequent high price of some will exclude them from all but the largest cabinets.

## SECTION VI.

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### ENGLISH COINS.

EARLY BRITISH COINS: OF GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER—  
COINS OF CUNOBELINE—LETTERS ON THEM—HISTORY OF  
SAXON COINAGE MUCH OBSCURED—STYCA AND SKETTA  
—ERRONEOUS CONCLUSION OF RUDING RESPECTING THE  
SAXON COINAGE—REVERSES ON SKETTA AND PENNIES  
OF THE SAXONS—PORTRAITS ON THEIR OBERSE RE-  
SEMBLING THOSE OF THE PRINCES OF THE LOWER  
EMPIRE—LIST OF COINS FROM ETHELBERT TO HAROLD,  
THE LAST SAXON—ECCLESIASTIC COINS—NOTICE OF SILVER  
COINS FROM WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR TO CHARLES II.—  
GOLD COINS FROM HENRY III. TO CROMWELL—COPPER  
COINS OF ENGLAND—ANGLO-GALLIC AND IRISH COINS.

THE only early British coins which can be identi-  
fied are those of Cunobeline, who lived in the time  
of Augustus. There are gold, silver, and copper  
coins of British princes of various types, and some  
of them have been attributed to Cassibelanus, Boad-  
dicea, and others, but without any authority what-  
ever. Many British coins are convex and concave,  
like those of the Greeks, and generally bear the

rude figure of a horse with the limbs disjointed : sometimes they have a head, and an ear of corn, or a sprig, on the reverse, with two or three letters, which serve only to puzzle the antiquary. Those, however, of Cunobeline are pretty well ascertained to belong to him, some of them having the name at full length, but generally contracted, CVNO. The word TASCIO, or TASCIA, which so often occurs on the coins of this prince, and which some have absurdly supposed to imply *tribute*, (money coined by the British princes for the especial purpose of paying their tribute to the Romans!) will probably be a subject for conjecture and discussion until the end of time.

The history of the coinage of the SAXONS is involved in impenetrable obscurity, and those theoretical antiquaries who have attempted to elucidate the subject, have ended where they began, and left us still in the dark. The first coinage of the Saxons in England is supposed to have taken place in the sixth century, during the heptarchy. It consisted of two descriptions ; silver *skeattæ* or pennies, and *stycæ* of copper, eight of which were only equal in value to the former. The *stycæ* was coined only in Northumbria. Most of the *skeattæ* appear to belong to Pagan times, as they generally bear rude symbols not used by any people at that period professing the Christian religion. Mr. Ruding, in his

voluminous work, entitled "Annals of the Coinage of Britain, &c." says that "the Anglo-Saxon money bears not, either in form, type, or weight, the least resemblance" to the money of the Romans or Britons, "neither of which," he adds, "could have been the prototype of the Saxon." And he ascribes their continuing their own method of coinage in preference to that of the Romans, to "a rooted detestation of that people."

What a strange idea is this! as if a conquered people studying the arts and sciences of their conquerors were a thing unknown in history. That the Saxons admired the Roman coinage, is as certain as that they were unequal to the production of such coins. They were evidently ignorant of the Roman method of stamping money from globular pieces of metal, which enabled them to give so fine a relief to the impressions, and were therefore necessitated to cut the metal into thin circular pieces, and afterwards stamp it. As to the *types*, which Mr. Ruding tells us are so different, it is quite true that many Saxon pennies are very dissimilar to the Roman money, but this does not prove that they strove to render them as unlike as possible; on the contrary, there are pennies of two Saxon kings, upon the reverse of each of which is a palpable attempt at imitation of the reverse of a well-known Roman coin; namely, Romulus and Remus suckled by the

wolf. The rude execution of the figures on these pennies sufficiently attests the barbarous art of the Saxon moneyers, and their utter incapacity to imitate the coins of the Romans. I shall mention only one thing more to show the fallacy of this author's argument. On many of the sceattæ, but particularly on the pennies of the sole monarchs, and especially those of Edgar, Edward II., and Ethelred, the portrait is given in profile with the *vitta*, or diadem, encircling the head, and tied in a floating knot behind, precisely in the same manner as in the portraits on the coins of the Romans, from Constantine to Arcadius and Honorius, and indeed to a later period. Yet, with the coins of the Saxons and Romans before him, Mr. Ruding asserts that the money of the former bears not the least resemblance to that of the Romans.

Those who are desirous of a more lengthened notice of English coins subsequent to the Norman Conquest, will find much information in Snelling's "*View of the Silver Coin and Coinage of England*," 4to., 1762; and "*A Table of English Silver Coins*," by Martin Folkes, 1745, printed by the Society of Antiquaries; also in Sections xviii. and xix. of an "*Essay on Medals*," &c. by John Pinkerton, 2 vols. 8vo., 1789; a work, notwithstanding its faults, of very great merit, whatever may be alleged to the contrary by cavilling critics, who are indebted to

this author for all the knowledge they possess on the subject, and now attempt to pollute the stream at which they have drank. The volume of *plates* to Mr. Ruding's work is of great service, particularly those of the Saxon coins. It should be observed, that in the following brief notice of English coins, a particular account of every rare type is not given, but it must be obvious to all, that a coin of a rare type is more valuable than those on which the same type frequently occurs.

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AN ESTIMATE OF THE COMPARATIVE RARITY OF  
ANGLO-SAXON COINS.

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KENT.

[*No coins of the South Saxons and the East Saxons are at present known*].

Ethelbert I., A. D. 560.—*Skeattæ*, R 2.

Egbert,—664.—Ditto, with his name, R 4.

With a dragon, R 2.

Ethelbert II.,—\*Pennies, R 8.

Edbert, II.,—794.—They have no head, R 8.

Cuthred,—798.—With his portrait, R 4.

Baldred,—806.—With his portrait, R 6.

Without it, R 6.

EAST ANGLES.

Beorna,† A. D. 749.—*Skeattæ*, no portrait, R 8.

Eadmund,—857.—No portrait, R 2.

Ethelstan,—878.—No portrait, R 2.

\* Those not marked as *skeattæ* or *stycæ*, are pennies.

+ Only two were known a short time since, and they were in the Hunterian collection; but I am informed by Mr. Till of Great Russell-Street, that a very fine one, found at Ipswich, has lately passed through his hands.

## MERCIA.

Eadwald, A. D. 719.—No portrait, R 6.

Offa,—757.—With his portrait, R 4.

Without it, R 4.

Cuindreth, queen of Offa,—With her portrait, R 8.

Egcbert, son of Offa,—786.—No portrait, R 6.

Coenwulf,—794.—With his portrait, R 4.

Without it, R 4.

Ciolwulf,—794.—With his portrait, R 6.

Without it, R 6.

Biornwulf,—820.—With his portrait, R 6.

Ludica,—823.—With his portrait, R 6.

Berhtulf,—840.—With his portrait, R 4.

Bugfred,—853.—With the portrait, R.

Ciolwulf II.—874.—With the portrait, R 6.

Wiglaf,—825.—With the portrait, R 8.

## WEST SAXONS.

Ethelweard, A. D. 726.—Without his portrait, R 6.

Cuthred,—741. Ditto, R 6.

Beorhtric,—784. Ditto, R 8.

Egbert, (see Chief Monarchs).

## NORTHUMBRIA.

(The *Stycæ* have no portraits).

Eanred, A. D. 810.—(*Stycæ*), C. .

Ethelred,—836. Ditto, C.

Redulf,—840. Ditto, R 4.

- Osbrecht,—845. (*Styca*), R 4.  
 Ella,—857. Ditto, R 6.  
 Eardwulf,—910. Ditto, R 4.  
 Sihtric,—915.—Pennies, R 6.  
 Regnald,—918.—Ditto, without the portrait, R 8.  
 Anlaf,—927.—Ditto, with an eagle or raven, R 4.  
 Eric, (last king),—946.—Ditto, with a rude representation of a sword on obverse, R 6.

WEST MONARCHS.

- Egbert, A. D. 832.—Pennies, with his portrait, R 6.  
 Without it, R 6.  
 Ethelwulf,—830.—Ditto, with his portrait, R 4.  
 Without it, R 4.  
 Ethelbald.—No coins are known of this king.  
 Ethelbert,—860.—With his portrait, R 4.  
 Ethelred I.—866.—With his portrait, R 4.  
 Alfred,—827.—With his portrait, R 4.  
 Without it, R 6.  
 Edward the Elder,—900.—Pennies, with his portrait, R 5.  
 Without it, R 2.  
 Half-pennies of this king, R 8.  
 Athelstan,—925.—With his portrait, C.  
 Without it, C.  
 With the title, *REG TET. ORIT*, C.  
 Edmund I.—941.—With his head, R 2.  
 Without it, S.

- Edred, A. D. 948.—With his head, S.  
Without it, S.
- Edwy or Edwig,—955.—With his head, R 8.  
Without it, R 4.

## KINGS OF ALL ENGLAND.

- Edgar,—959.—With his head, R 2.  
Without it, R 1.
- Edward II. (Edward the Martyr),—975.—With  
his head, R 2.
- Ethelred II.—979.—With his head, C.  
With a helmet, R 2.
- Edmund II.—1016.—There are no coins at present  
known.
- Canute, or Cnut,—1017.—With crowned head, C.
- Harold I.—1036.—With portrait, R 4.
- Hardaknute,—1039.—With his portrait, R 6.
- Edward the Confessor, 1041.—The pennies of this  
king are common, except those with PAX on  
their reverse: the types are various. The half-  
pennies, are S.
- Harold II.—1065.—Many of the coins of this king  
have PAX on their reverse, R 1.
-

## ECCLESIASTIC MONEY.

THE money coined by prelates prior to the Norman Conquest may be noticed here. Of these there are pennies of Jaenbearht, archbishop of Canterbury, with the reverse of Offa, king of Mercia, Aethileard, Wulfred, Ceolnoth, Plegmund, and Ethered. They are all extremely rare, excepting those of Ceolnoth, which are not so rare as the others. Besides these there are pennies of St. Martin, coined at Lincoln, and St. Peter's pennies, struck at York, which are supposed to be as old as the time of the Heptarchy. Those of St. Edmund, coined at Bury, are prior to the Norman Conquest. The pennies of St. Paul are, it would seem, by the cross and pellets on the reverse, not older than the reign of Henry III.

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## ENGLISH SILVER COINS, FROM THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

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WILLIAM I., A. D. 1066, AND WILLIAM II., A. D. 1087.

*Obverse.*—The coins of these two kings are not in all cases to be distinguished from each other, but those with the two sceptres, and with the sword in the right hand, are generally assigned to the Conqueror. Those with the stars on each side of the head, or with a single star, are attributed to Rufus, as they are always on his great seal. The portraits on the coins of these kings are generally full faced, but there are some of each with the head in profile. The legends round the head are **PILLEMVS . REX** **A . PILLEM . PILLEMV, &c. &c.**; some have also **ANGLOR . ANG. &c.**

*Reverse.*—The reverses are various, and consist, for the most part, of ornamented crosses. The legends are the names of the moneyers, a practice which continued until the beginning of the reign of the first Edward: thus, **GOD**

PINE ON LIN, on the reverse, signifies that the piece was coined by Godfrey of Lincoln, the *on* being then generally used for the preposition *of*. The names of towns and moneyers are very numerous on the coins of the two Williams.

*Rarity.*—The coins of William I. and William Rufus are scarce, and some with rare types, bring, of course, a higher price than the others. The coins of the first William which have a kind of canopy over the head, are very rare. These kings coined pennies only.

#### HENRY I., A. D. 1100.

*Obverse.*—The coins of Henry I. are not known from those of Henry II. The types of the pennies ascribed to Henry I. are various. Some have the head full-faced, others in profile, and several have stars on the left side of the bust. The legends are generally HENRI REX. HENRIC. HENRICUS. with the style R. RE. A. AN. &c. &c.

*Reverse.*—There are many reverses of the coins of Henry I.; but, with a few exceptions, they consist of ornamented crosses; some have quartfoils, with pellets or bezants within them; some have the word PAX, and others a Gothic ornament, with an annulet in the centre of the

crosses. The legends, like those of the preceding monarchs, consist of the names of the moneyers, and the towns in which the pieces were struck. Of these there are upwards of forty. Only pennies are known of this king, although the chronicles tell us of the coinage of half-pence and farthings.

*Rarity.*—The coins attributed to Henry I. are all rare, and three or four types particularly so.

STEPHEN, A. D. 1135.

*Obverse.*—The portraits on the coins of this king are generally in profile, with a sceptre, a mace, or a lance, in the right hand. The name is always oddly spelt STEFVN, STEFNE, STIEN. &c.; sometimes with the addition of R, and RE, but mostly without the style.

*Reverse.*—The names of the moneyers, and crosses of various kinds. A coin is engraved in Snelling, which has no legend on the reverse, but in its place flowers and various emblems.

*Rarity.*—All Stephen's money is very scarce, and one or two types are exceedingly rare. At a sale in London, in 1827, the penny of Stephen with the horseman's mace, brought thirteen pounds. His coins are generally very rude and illegible. This king coined pennies only.

There are pennies, on the obverse of which Stephen and Henry are shaking hands. Legend STIEFNE. R.; reverse, an ornamented cross, with ornaments in the place of the moneyer's name. They are very rare.

There are, besides, pennies of Eustace, Stephen's son; obverse, a lion or leopard rampant, with the legend EUSTACIVS; reverse a cross of eight points fleurie, without the moneyer's name: also, of Robert Earl of Gloucester; obverse, a rude figure on horseback, with a conical helmet and a sword in the right hand; reverse, an ornamented cross, without the name of the moneyer, but with various emblems, like some of Stephen's pennies.

To these may be added, the penny engraved by Snelling, and supposed by him to be a blundered coin of Stephen, but with more propriety attributed by Folkes to Henry, Bishop of Winchester, Stephen's bastard brother. The bust on the obverse has a crozier, but the head is crowned. The legend runs thus:—HEN—VS. EPC.; reverse, a cross, somewhat similar to that on the pennies of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, but with the king's name, STEPHANVS, in the place usually appropriated to the moneyer's name.

## HENRY II., A. D. 1154.

*Obverse.*—The coins ascribed to this king have portraits full-faced, and in profile, with a sceptre, which on some is leaned on the shoulder. The legends are generally HENRI R. A. and sometimes REX ANG.

*Reverse.*—The names of the moneyers, and the towns in which they were coined, but generally illegible. A cross patee, with four others, one in each quarter.

*Rarity.*—The coins, supposed of Henry II., are all scarce. They are of very inferior workmanship.

## RICHARD I., A. D. 1189.

There are no English coins of this king in any collection. The pennies engraved by Snelling were forged by a celebrated collector of the name of White. The only pennies yet known of Richard I. were coined in Poitou and Aquitaine.

*Obverse.*—A plain cross; legend, the name and style, RICARDVS REX.

*Reverse.*—PICTAVIENSIS in the field of the coin.

The Aquitaine pennies resemble those of Poitou, excepting, of course, the name of Aquitaine. There are, however, other types of this money, all of which are very rare.

## JOHN, A. D. 1199.

Although there were many mints of this king in England, none of his English coins have been discovered. There is a half-penny of John:—

*Obverse.*—His face, represented like a full-moon, with the legend, JOHANNES DOM. But most of his coins have his head within a triangle.

*Reverse.*—A cross voided between four annulets or rings, with the moneyer's name, NORMAN ON DIW.

*Obverse.*—The obverse of the Irish penny has the head of John within a triangle, and a rose on the left side, the right hand holding a sceptre, with the legend JOHANNES REX. The half-penny has a star on each side of the head, which is also in a triangle, and the legend JOHAN REX. The farthing has the same obverse as the half-penny, but the moneyer's name WILLEM ON. instead of the king's.

*Reverse.*—The reverse of the half-penny has a triangle, within which is a crescent, and a cross above it. On each side of the crescent is a small star: the legend WILLEM ON WA, or William of Waterford. On the farthing, is a star within a triangle, and the name of the king, JOHANNES, and the addition of DW., which belongs to the legend on the obverse, and is

meant for Dublin. The penny has a crescent, and a star above it, both within a triangle, with the moneyer's name, WILEM ON LIME. There is a star at each point of the triangle, and one on each side of it, near the edge of the coin.

*Rarity.*—The pennies and half-pennies of John are rare, and the farthing still more rare.

HENRY III., A. D. 1216.

*Obverse.*—The pennies of Henry III. have only the head, without the neck and shoulders, as in the coins of all other English kings. It is crowned, but the crown is of a curious shape, and, as they differ on the pennies of this king, as well as on those of his predecessors, it is likely that they existed only in the imagination of the moneyers, and were not copied from the crowns then worn by our English princes. On the pennies of Henry's first coinage, the style is HENRICVS REX, and HENRICVS REX III.; but on those coined after his 32d year, there is the addition of TERCII and ANG. These latter coins have also a star, or a crescent and star, over the head.

*Reverse.*—The reverses on his first coinage are the names of moneyers, and a voided cross within the inner circle, in each quarter of which are four pellets conjoined; but in the pennies coined

after his 32d year, an alteration took place, which is described by Mathew Paris, who lived in the reign of this king. The double, or voided cross, terminating with pellets, was then carried to the edge of the coins, and in each quarter were three pellets instead of four, not conjoined.

*Rarity.*—The pennies of this king are very common, except those with **TERCI** and **REX ANG.**, which are very rare. He coined halfpence and farthings, but no collection can boast of either.

EDWARD I., 1272; EDWARD II., 1307.

*Obverse.*—The coins of these two kings, which consisted of groats, pennies, halfpence, and farthings, are confounded, and the supposition that those pennies with **EDW.** are the father's, and those with **EDWAR.** and **EDWARD** belong to the son, is a distinction as nice as it is absurd. The heads on the obverse are crowned with an open crown, and the hair flows on each side of the face; the shoulders are just shown, but the bust is entirely within the inner circle, and the dye is altogether more even and perfect. A new coinage,\* formerly attributed to Edward I.,

\* Some are of opinion that the heavy groats here mentioned were struck by Edward the Third, which is by no means unlikely.

now appears, and is supposed to have been intended for groats.

Folkes states that he weighed several of these pieces, and found them to vary from eighty to a hundred and thirty-eight grains, so that it would appear that they were only trial pieces. They have the king's bust and a star on each side, within a sort of quartfoil, formed by a double dotted line, with four roses in the angles between it and the inner circle. The legend is, EDWARDVS. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL. The obverse of the pennies, halfpence, and farthings, has the king's head, as before stated, within the inner circle. The legend of the two former is EDWAR. OR EDW. R. ANG. DNS. HYB. The farthing, has E. R. ANGLIE.

*Reverse.*—The reverse of the groats, pennies, half-pennies, and farthings, is a plain cross extending to the edge of the coin, and having, within the inner circle, three pellets in each quarter. The legend of the groat in the outer circle (for this piece has two lettered circles) is the continuation of the style from the obverse; namely, DNS. HIBNE. DVX. AQVT. In the inner circle is CIVI. LONDONIA. The other coins have merely the names of the cities in which they were struck, though some few of Edward I. are found with ROBERT DE MAD-

LEIGH, and ROBERTVS DE HADL., the last moneyer whose name appears on English coins.

*Rarity.*—The groat is of the first rarity.\* The pennies of Hadleigh, Chester, and Kingston, are scarce; the other pennies are extremely common, and scarcely a year passes without a discovery of new hoards. The half-pennies and farthings are somewhat scarce. From this time to the reign of Henry VII., the English coins bear a great resemblance to each other.

EDWARD III., 1326.

*Obverse.*—The groat and half-groat of this king have the head within a space formed by nine arches, having their angles fleury, that is, a sort of fleur-de-lis where the ends conjoin, pointing inwards. The head resembles that of his father and grandfather; indeed the English money, from the time of Edward I. to the reign of Henry VII. cannot be distinguished by the *portraits*, if they may be so called.† The

\* The groat of Edward I. sold for five and a half guineas, at a public sale in London, in March, 1827.

† It is quite evident that the effigies of the English monarchs on their coins are not *likenesses*, until the time of Henry VIII. whatever the ingenious may say to the contrary. Some have supposed that the rude figures on the Saxon coins are likenesses, but the idea is ridiculous. Folkes, in his "Table of English Silver Coins," remarks that the kings of England are represented *bearded* on their great seals, but always *smooth-faced* on their coins.

legends on the farthings and half-pence are generally EDWARDVS REX. Some have the addition of A and ANG. The penny has EDWARDVS REX ANGLIE OR ANGLI. Some have also DI. GRA. and the title DNS. HYB. The half-groat, mostly, EDWARDVS, REX ANGLI DNS. HYB, Z FRANCI. The groat has EDWARD. DEI. G. REX. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Z. AQT. OR Z. FRANCIE. Leake says, that the groat and half-groat, with the titles of Lord of Ireland and Duke of Aquitaine, were struck before the year 1360, or subsequent to 1369, and that such as have FRANCIE were coined between those periods.

*Reverse.*—Very similar to those of the first and second Edward, except the legend POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEVM, in the outer circle of the groat, and half-groat, which was continued until the reign of James the first.

*Rarity.*—The groat and half-groat of Calais (VILLA CALESIE, in the inner circle), are very rare. All the rest are common, except the half-pence and farthings, which are rather scarce.

#### RICHARD II., 1377.

*Obverse.*—The coins of Richard the second are only to be distinguished by their legend and their weight. The groat has the style REX ANGLIE.

**Z FRANCIE.** The legend of the half-groat has, besides the name, **DI GRA REX ANGLIE.** The half-penny has the name, with **REX ANG.** and **ANGLIE,** but the farthing only **REX ANG.** after the name.

*Reverse.*—The reverses are precisely the same as on the coins of the two former kings.

*Rarity.*—All the coins of Richard II. are very rare, except the penny and halfpenny; the two latter, though not rare, are scarce.

**HENRY IV., 1399; HENRY V., 1413; AND HENRY VI., 1425.**

*Obverse.*—The money coined by Henry the fourth before the thirteenth year of his reign, and that struck by Henry the sixth, after the forty-ninth year of his reign, may be ascertained by their weight. The groat of Henry the fourth, before his thirteenth year, weighs seventy-two grains troy, and the other pieces in proportion. Before the forty-ninth of Henry the sixth the groat weighs but sixty troy grains; after that period it was reduced to forty-eight grains. The other coins of these three kings cannot be distinguished from each other. Some assign those groats with the annulets on each side of the neck of the bust to Henry V.; those with the plain cross preceding the title, to

Henry IV. ; and those with the cross crosslet, to Henry VI. This is, however, mere conjecture. On the reverse of the first, the pellets in two of the quarters of the cross are conjoined by an annulet. The coins of these kings differ but very little from those of their predecessors, from the time of Edward II.

*Rarity.*—The light groat of Henry VI. and the heavy groat of Henry IV. are rare ; the latter particularly so. The half-groats are common ; the pennies, halfpence, and farthings, rather scarce.

EDWARD IV., A. D. 1460.

*Obverse.*—The coins of this king, though much like those of his predecessors, may be distinguished by the rose on each side of the neck of the bust : some have four pellets, others an annulet and a rose, on the breast. Those of the country mints, have on the breast of the bust the initial of the name of the town in which they were struck. The *weight*, however, is the best criterion.

*Reverse.*—The same as those of the coins of former kings, from Edward II.

*Rarity.*—The groats common, except those of Norwich and Coventry, spelled “Norwic” and “Covetre.” The half-groat and halfpenny scarce, the penny and farthing rare. The Bristol penny is extremely rare.

## RICHARD III., 1483.

*Obverse.*—The coins of this king resemble those of his brother, and the legend alone distinguishes them.

*Reverse.*—The reverse is the same as the foregoing, but generally with a boar's head for a mint mark, the well known badge of Richard. There are some with the mint marks of a rose and a plain cross.

*Rarity.*—All this king's coins are very rare, except the groat, which is less rare than the others, some groats having lately been discovered. The Canterbury-penny of Richard III. CIVITAS CANTOR, supposed *unique*, sold at a public sale a short time since, for seven pounds ten shillings. The Durham penny of the same king brought four guineas.

## HENRY VII., 1485. \*

*Obverse, (first coinage).*—The money of this king's *first* coinage is only to be distinguished by the

\* Folkes, in his "Table of English Silver Coins," after describing the various pieces coined by Henry VII., says, "We may further in this place take notice of a very uncommon and singular coin, charged with the royal arms, but without a name. The arms are surmounted with an arched crown, and placed between a *fleur-de-lis* and a rose, legend DOMINE-SALVVM. FAC. REGEM; on the other side is a *fleur-de-lis* and a lion of England, and an arched crown between them above, and a rose below, with this inscription, MANI.TECKEL.PHARES. 1494. An English lion

weight from that coined by Henry VI. ; some of the half-groats and pennies have a key on each side of the bust.

*Reverse.*—The reverse is still like those on the coins of the preceding kings, though on some, the cross branches out from a hollowed lozenge, or *mascle*, in the centre.

*Rarity.*—None of the first coinage are rare, except the penny, which is of the first rarity ; the halfpennies are somewhat scarce.

(*Last Coinage*).

*Obverse.*—This king issued a new coinage in the eighteenth year of his reign, with a type very different from that of his first coinage. The head was exhibited in profile, and crowned with an *arched* crown on his half-groats, groats, and SHILLINGS, the latter of which appeared for the first time. The penny had a full-length figure of the king, sitting in a chair of state, with the sceptre in his right hand and the globe in his left ; the other coins had full-faced portraits.

*Reverse.*—The reverse also underwent a change. also for a mint mark. It is, by the make and size, a French gross, and is supposed to have been coined by the Duchess of Burgundy, for Perkin Warbeck, when he set out to invade England." There are also half-groats of this coinage, with the same date, one of which brought *twenty guineas* at a sale in London in 1827.

The three pellets, which must weary the eye of the collector, were discarded, as was also the inner circle of the larger coins, and the arms of England and France quarterly, on a shield, were substituted.

*Rarity.*—At a sale in London, in 1827, the shilling, of Henry VII., with numerals, brought three pounds, eleven shillings. The groat, with HENRIC SEPTIM, ten pounds, fifteen shillings. The penny with the arched crown, six pounds, eight shillings, and sixpence. The other coins are more or less common.

HENRY VIII., 1509.

(*First Coinage*).

The money of Henry VIII., previous to the eighteenth year of his reign, resembles his father's in every respect, with the exception of an additional I. to the VII. after the name; but the statute of the fourteenth and fifteenth of his reign enacts, that the farthing shall have a portcullis (portcluse) on one side, and a cross with a rose on the other, as the farthings of Henry VIII. and Henry VII., then current, could not be distinguished from each other. None of these farthings is at present known.

*Rarity.*—The Tournay groats, coined when Henry was in Flanders, are very rare. Some have

the head, and some are without it; the latter are much rarer than the others. They may be known by the legend on the reverse, CIVITAS TORNACI OR TORNACENCIS, which usually occupies the place of POSVI, &c. The full-faced penny is of the first rarity. The half-groats are less common than the groats; but the half-groats of Cardinal Wolsey, marked T. W., and of Archbishop Bainbridge, X. B., are rare.

(*Coinage of his 34th year*).

*Obverse*.—The money of this coinage was debased nearly ten per cent. The head is almost full-faced, but a little inclined to the left, and is, to all appearance, a *likeness*.

*Reverse*.—There is no difference in the reverses, except an annulet at each end of the cross; but the testoon or shilling has a full-blown rose, and above it an arched crown. On each side of the rose are the letters H. R. both crowned. On these pieces he is styled king of Ireland.

*Rarity*.—The base shilling is rare, as are also the shillings of the country mints, and the half-penny. The rest are common.

(*Coinage of his 36th and 37th years*).

*Obverse*.—The money was again debased in his

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thirty-sixth year, and consisted of *one half silver and the other half alloy*. In his thirty-seventh year it was debased to one part fine and two of alloy. These coins have the appearance of brass, and are generally much defaced. The testoon, penny, and halfpenny, have the portrait full-faced.

*Reverse*.—The reverses are the same as on the pieces of the preceding coinage. Snelling mentions a testoon of this coinage with the legend REDDE CVI QVE QVOD SVVM EST.

*Rarity*.—The same as that of the coins of his thirty-fourth year. Folkes mentions a piece weighing 464 grains, which he supposes is a quadruple testoon, but which some are inclined to think is a *medal*.

EDWARD VI., 1547.

(*First Coinage*).

*Obverse*.—The money of the first coinage of this king is of the same baseness as that of the last coinage of his father. The head is in profile, looking to the left. The testoon has the legend TIMOR DOMINI FONS VITE. MDXLIX., the first time that a date appears on an English coin. This legend appears both on the reverse and obverse of the testoons; some have

INIMICOS EIVS INDVAM CONFVSIONE., without the date, and the name and style on the reverse. The penny has a rose, and the legend E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. The half-penny has also a rose, but the farthing a portcullis.

*Reverse.*—The reverse of the testoon has the arms of England in an oval shield, the letters E. R. on either side, with the legend before mentioned; but some have POSVI, &c. The penny has the cross and shield.

*Rarity.*—The base penny, the half-groat, and groat, are very rare, as are also the testoons of his first year, and those with the countermarks of a greyhound and a portcullis, or harrow.

(*Last Coinage*).

*Obverse.*—The crown and half-crown have the king on horseback, armed and crowned, with a sword in his right hand. The shilling, and half and quarter shilling, have a bust of the king, full-faced and crowned, a rose on the left side of the head, and the value, in numerals, on the right. The penny has the king sitting in a chair of state. These are all of good silver. The half-penny and farthing, although mentioned in the indentures, have never been found.

*Reverse.*—The arms of England on the cross, as before, and POSVI, &c., or names of towns.

*Rarity.*—All the fine or good money of this king is common, except the penny, which is very rare.

MARY, 1553.

*Obverse.*—The obverse of the coins of this queen, before her marriage, have her head crowned and in profile, to the right. The base penny has a rose. The half-shilling and shilling, after her marriage, have the busts of Mary and Philip facing each other, with a crown above. The half-crown has the head of Philip on one side, and that of Mary on the other, each with a crown above it. Some of the coins, after their marriage, have the date above the heads, some underneath, but many are without any date.

*Reverse.*—The royal arms and cross in the same manner as on the last coinage of her brother, except the shilling and its half, which have the arms of England and Spain impaled in an oval shield, crowned, with the numerals XII. and VI. over it.

*Rarity.*—The base penny with the rose is very rare; the half-crown of the first rarity; the half-groat and penny are extremely rare. The groat common; those of the shillings and half-shillings which have the date under the head are the rarest; those without date or value are very scarce; the other shillings are scarce, in good preservation.

ELIZABETH, 1558.

*(Hammered Money).*

The money of Elizabeth must be so well known that a description of it will be scarcely necessary, although a notice of the various denominations coined during her reign may be required. The type of her shillings, half-shillings, groats, and half-groats, must be familiar to every one. On her crown and half-crown she appears with the sceptre in her right hand, and the globe in her left. The half-shilling, three-penny, three-halfpenny, and three-farthing pieces, may be known by the rose behind the head, which distinguishes them from the shilling, groat, half-groat, and penny. The halfpenny has a portcullis, reverse, a cross and pellets. All the above are exceedingly common, except the three-farthing piece, which is scarce, and the half-shillings of the years 1563, 1597, and 1599. The half-crown of her last year is rare. Coins with rare mint marks bear a high price.

*(Milled Money).*

The artist first employed on the milled money of England was a Frenchman, named Philip Mestrelle, who was executed at Tyburn, on the 27th of January, 1569, having been found guilty of making counterfeit money. The milled coins of Elizabeth differ

but slightly from the other. The types are nearly the same, but of much neater execution: the coins are also rounder; the edges are grained, and the inner circle on the obverse is omitted. The three-farthing piece of this coinage is very scarce, and the half-crown is extremely rare.

JAMES I., 1603.

*Obverse.*—On his crown and half-crown, this king appears on horseback, with a drawn sword in his right hand. The other coins have his bust, except the half-penny, which has a portcullis like that of Elizabeth, from which it is only distinguished by the *M . M* over it. The half-penny of his second coinage has a rose, without any legend; the penny the same, but with a legend, and the half-groat has the rose crowned. The other coins have his bust, with the numerals *VI.* and *XII.*, six-pence and twelve-pence.

*Reverse.*—The reverse of all the coins of James I. is the arms of England in a shield, except the half-groat, penny, and half-penny, of his second coinage, the first of which has a thistle crowned; the second, a thistle and the legend *TVEATVR . VNITA . DEVS.* The half-penny has only the thistle. On the reverse of the half-penny of his first coinage, are the cross and pellets.

*Rarity.*—All the coins of this king are common, except the half-crown with the legend EXVRGAT. DEVS, &c. which is very rare. Those coins with the feathers over the shield are not so common as the others.

CHARLES I., 1625.

The coins of this king are very numerous, and a full description of the whole, and the circumstances under which many of them were coined, would, alone occupy a larger volume than this. Many of them are very common, and may be distinguished by the legend, except the half-penny, which is without it, but may be known by the rose on each side. The pieces which are rare are the Oxford crown, with a view of the city under the horse, and the Oxford penny, the twenty-shilling piece, the Oxford coins with marks of the donors, and the pattern pieces of Briot, also the Aberistwith half-crown and half-penny; but of these the first three are by far the rarest.\* Pieces with the mint marks of a negro's head, a castle, an anchor, rose, heart, and crown, are rare.

The obsidional, or *siege pieces*, struck by the partizans of this monarch during the civil wars, are extremely interesting, and, with the exception of those coined at Newark, are all rare. They may be known by their shape from every other English

\* The twenty-shilling piece of Charles I. brought *seventeen guineas and a half*, at a sale in London in 1827.

coin, as well as by their legends. Those of Newark are of a diamond or lozenge form, some are octangular, and others of a shape that would puzzle a geometrician. Some have the rude representation of a castle; others, a crown; and many have the initials, C. R., and the legend DVM . SPIRO . SPERO. The siege pieces of Newark bear the dates 1645 and 1646, but most of the others, 1645.

THE COMMONWEALTH, 1649.

Of this money were coined crowns, half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, half-groats, pennies, and half-pennies. The first four have on the obverse a Norman shield charged with the cross of St. George, the whole encircled with two laurel branches. Legend, THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND. The reverse has two shields conjoined; one with the same cross, the other charged with a harp for Ireland, and the value above in numerals. The legend GOD WITH US. The others have no legends, but may be known by the numerals, VI. II. I., except the halfpenny, which has none. All these pieces are common, save those with the dates 1658. 1660.

OLIVER CROMWELL, 1656.

The coins of Oliver were the production of the inimitable Simon, whose works are to this day admired and prized. Some have doubted whether they ever were in circulation, but it is now pretty generally allowed that they were. The denominations are the crown, half-crown, shilling, and

sixpence. They are all very rare, especially the latter. Their obverse and reverse are all similar; namely, the head of the Protector laureated, with his name and style; reverse, the arms of England surcharged with his paternal coat, a regal crown above, and round the whole the legend, *PAX. QVÆRITVR. BELLO.*, with the date.

CHARLES II., 1660. (*Hammered Money*).

Of this, the second coinage, with the value, and without the inner circle next the legend, are the scarcest. The half-crowns of this description are very rare. Some have the numerals xxx. behind the head. The other pieces are common.

(*Milled Money*).

The milled money of this king is of a very different style, and has the head laureated. All the pieces of this coinage are common.

To the eternal disgrace of Charles, he encouraged an artist whom he had brought over from Antwerp, and gave the preference to his works before those of Simon, who produced in the year 1663, a pattern crown of most extraordinary workmanship, *on the edge of which* was the following petition, in two lines:

“THOMAS SIMON *most humbly prays your MAJESTY to compare this his tryal-piece with the Dutch, and if more truly drawn and embossed, more gracefully ordered, and more accurately engraven, to relieve him.*”

To any one but the heartless profligate whose portrait occupied the obverse of the medal, this appeal would have been irresistible, but it does not appear that the unfortunate artist was relieved. He probably died of grief and disappointment at the unjust preference shewn to his rival.

After this, the silver coins of England do not require a description.

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All **ANGLO-GALLIC COINS**, or coins of English princes struck in France, are very rare, excepting the gold salute and the billon coins of Henry VI., called blanks. There are gold, silver, and copper coins of Edward the Black Prince. The coins of English kings, struck in Ireland, may generally be distinguished by the name of the town (Dublin is the most common) on the reverse. Many have a rose in the centre of the cross: those of Edward IV. have three crowns, one above the other, on their obverse. The Irish coins of Henry VIII. and his successors, have a harp in the place of the portrait.

The base money struck by James the Second, in Ireland, in 1689 and 1690, is common, except the crown of white metal, with the figure of James on horseback. Some of his half-crowns and shillings were struck of metal, the produce of old cannon, which were melted down for the purpose, and are in consequence termed "gun money."

## ENGLISH GOLD COINS.

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### HENRY III.

THIS king was the first English monarch who coined gold. The only denomination is the penny, on the obverse of which the king is represented in a chair of state, with the globe and sceptre. The reverse is a double cross, like that on the silver pennies after his thirty-second year, but with a rose in each quarter between the three pellets; legend, the moneyer's name. They are of the very first rarity.

### EDWARD III.

Edward III. coined florins, half-florins, and quarter-florins, in his eighteenth year. The first bore two leopards on the obverse; the second, one leopard, and the last a helmet. The two former have never been discovered, this first coinage having been almost immediately recalled. The quarter-florin is the rarest English gold coin at present known, excepting the gold penny of Henry III. In

the same year Edward coined nobles, halves, and quarters, the former weighing about 136 grains, and the others in proportion. In the twentieth year of his reign another coinage of nobles was issued, the noble being reduced to 128 grains. In his twenty-seventh year a further coinage took place, when the noble suffered a reduction of eight grains, and weighed only 120. These last are common, but the nobles of the first two coinages and their parts are very rare. They may be distinguished from the latter by the word *Æqv.*, which does not occur on the gold coins of Edward III. until after the twenty-sixth year of his reign. The nobles have on their obverse, the king in a ship, crowned, and in armour, with a sword and shield, the latter bearing the arms of England and France quarterly.

#### RICHARD II.

The noble, half-noble, and quarter, weigh the same as the last of Edward III. They are all rare, but especially the half-noble.

#### HENRY IV.

The pieces of the first coinage of this king, which consisted of the noble (weighing 108 grains), and its parts, are exceedingly rare. The others, which cannot be distinguished from those of Henry V. and Henry VI., are common.

## HENRY VI.

The angel of this king is scarce, and the half-angel is extremely rare. The angel bears the figure of St. Michael trampling on the dragon.

## EDWARD IV.

The only rare gold coin of Edward IV. is the angelet, or half-angel. The angel should weigh eighty grains.

## RICHARD III.

The angel of this king is rare, and the half-angel particularly so.

## HENRY VII.

The ryal is very rare, as is also the double sovereign. The sovereign is rare, but the angel and half-angel are common.

## HENRY VIII.

The only rare coins of this monarch are the George noble, (seventy-one grains), having the figure of St. George on horseback, and the ryal. The latter is of the first rarity.

## EDWARD VI.

The common gold coins of this king are the half

sovereign of his first coinage, the sovereign of his second coinage, and the half-sovereign with the head crowned. The others are rare.

MARY.

The sovereign common: the angel scarce: the half-angel and the ryal very rare.

ELIZABETH.

All the gold coins of Elizabeth are common, except the ryal, which is very scarce.

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The gold coins of the succeeding monarchs are mostly common, excepting the half-angel of James I., the angel of Charles I., by Briot, the fifty-shilling piece, and the ten-shilling piece (when edged) of Oliver, all of which are rare. Proof, and pattern-pieces, of course, bring high prices.

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ENGLISH COPPER COINS.

THE pattern tokens of Elizabeth, consisting of pennies and half-pennies, are rare. The first has on the obverse a full-faced portrait of the queen, with THE PLEDGE OF, round the edge; on the reverse the monogram of her name, with a crown above and A PENNY, with the date, 1601. They

are met with in silver as well as copper, and appear never to have been in circulation.

The farthing tokens of James I. and Charles I. are very common, and their types must be well known.

The pattern farthings of Oliver are very rare. They resemble his silver money. The farthings of the Commonwealth are rare, as are those of Charles II., particularly those with the reverse of a ship in full sail and the legend *QVATVOR MARIA VINDICO*. The patterns in silver of the half-penny and farthing of this king are also rare.

The common current farthing of Anne is scarce, but scarcer with the broad rim. The patterns of 1713 and 1714 are rare, but those with the reverse of Britannia under a kind of arch, or with Peace in a car drawn by two horses, and the legend *PAX MISSA PER ORBEM* are the scarcest of all.

The other copper coinage needs no description. The tradesmen's tokens, although curious, are of inferior execution, and certainly not worth the trouble of collecting.

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*4 Table of the Weights of English Silver Coins in Troy Grains, from the period of the Norman Conquest to the reign of Elizabeth.*

	Farthing	Half-penny.	Penny.	Half-graot.	Graot.	Quarter-Shilling.	Half-Shilling.	Shilling.	Half-Crown.	Crown.
William I., A. D.	—	—	22½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28th of Edward I.,	5½	11	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18th Edward III.,	5	10	20½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20th ———	5	10	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27th ———	4½	9	18	36	72	—	—	—	—	—
13th Henry IV.,	3¾	7½	15	30	60	—	—	—	—	—
4th Edward IV.,	3	6	12	24	48	—	—	—	—	—
18th Henry VII.,	3	6	12	24	48	—	—	—	—	—
18th Henry VIII.,	2½	5	10½	21½	42½	—	—	144	—	—
34th ———	2½	5	10	20	40	—	—	120	—	—
36th ———	2½	5	10	20	40	—	—	120	—	—
1st Edward VI.,	2½	5	10	20	40	—	—	120	—	—
3rd ———	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	—
5th ———	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	—
6th ———	5½	11	8	—	—	24	48	96	240	480
1st Mary,	6	12	8	16	32	24	48	96	240	480
2nd Elizabeth,	—	—	8	16	32	24	48	96	—	—
43rd ———	—	3¾	7¾	15½	31	22½	46½	92¾	232½	464½

\* \* \* The weight of Elizabeth's *three-farthing piece* is 6 grains. Her *three-halfpenny piece* weighs 12 grains. The ten-shilling piece of Charles I. should weigh 92½ grains, or 1 oz. 18 dwts. 17 grains. His *twenty-shilling piece*, 1838 grains, or 3 oz. 17 dwts. 10 grains.

## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

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SINCE the foregoing sheets were sent to press, the author has been informed that the shilling of Henry VII., mentioned at p. 144 as sold for 3*l.* 11*s.*, was not in good preservation. The shilling of this king would, *if well preserved*, bring upwards of ten pounds.

The pennies attributed to William the Second are much scarcer than those assigned to the Conqueror.

The half-pennies of John are more rare than his pennies.

The half-groat of Richard II. is, by far, the rarest of that king's coins.

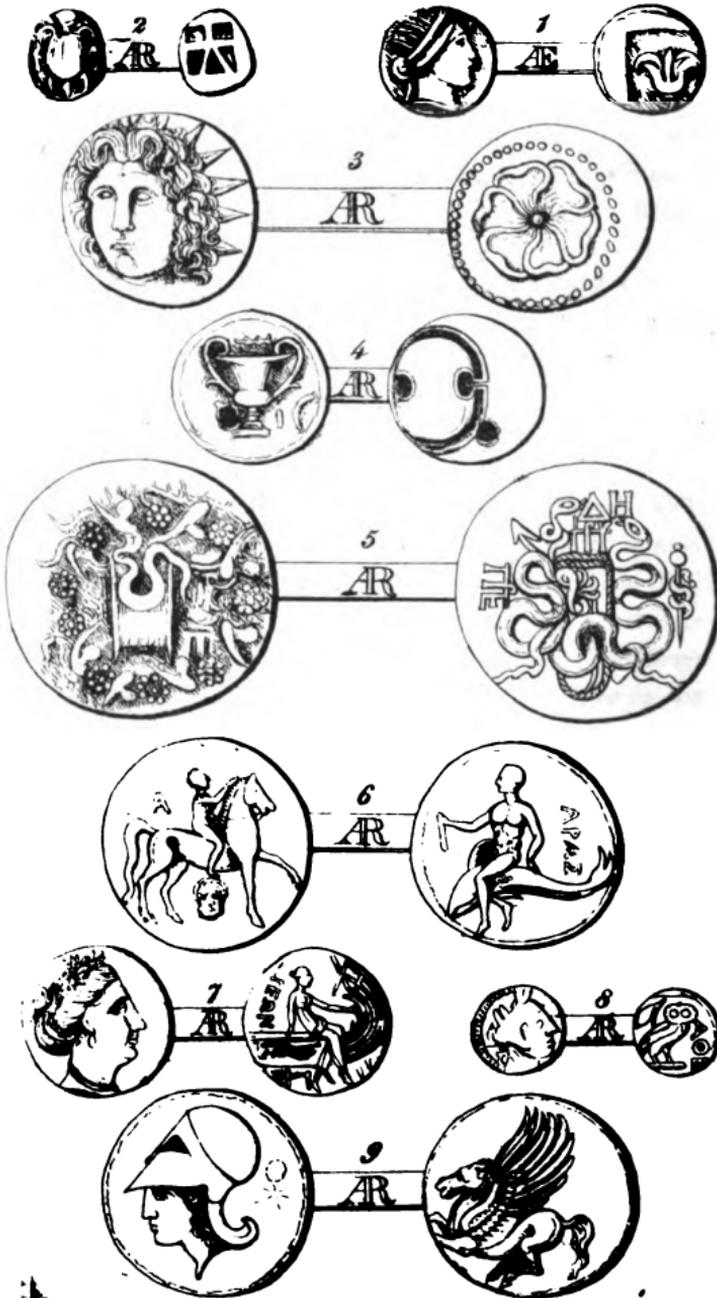
The pennies of Stephen and Henry, and of Eustace, son of Stephen (p. 132), are extremely rare.

At a public sale of the coins of the late Mr. Dimsdale, the banker, the Oxford crown with the city under the horse, was knocked down at sixty-nine pounds. At the same time the rial of Mary brought sixty-three pounds, and the rial of Elizabeth twenty-one pounds ten shillings.

A friend of the author is of opinion, that the coins of Henry VII., with the head *in profile*, are the first English money bearing a likeness of the sovereign.

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## EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

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THE Vignette is engraved from a very beautiful gold coin of Hiero II. of Syracuse, in the possession of Mr. Till, of Great Russell Street, Covent Garden, an extensive dealer in coins and medals, to whom I am indebted for some valuable hints respecting the coins of this country, as well as for the loan of several beautiful specimens.

### PLATE I.

#### GREEK CIVIC COINS.

No. 1. Silver of Ægina. These coins are found of many sizes.—No. 2. Brass of Rhodes. The reverse of this coin exhibits the improvement in the early Greek coinage, and No. 3 shews the further progress of the art.—No. 4. Silver of Thebes.—No. 5. One of the Cistophori of Pergamus mentioned by Cicero, and referred to in Section 2 of this work.—Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9. Silver of Tarentum, Histiaea, Athens, and Corinth, or, as some suppose, Carthage.

## PLATE II.

## GREEK CIVIC COINS.

No. 1. Silver of Velia, from an exquisite specimen in the possession of Mr. Till.—No. 2. Silver of Neapolis. Nos. 3, 4, and 5. Silver of Aradus, Macedon, and Syracuse. No. 4 was struck after Macedon became a Roman province, when it was divided into four parts; hence **ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΠΡΟΤΗΣ** on the reverse.

## PLATE III.

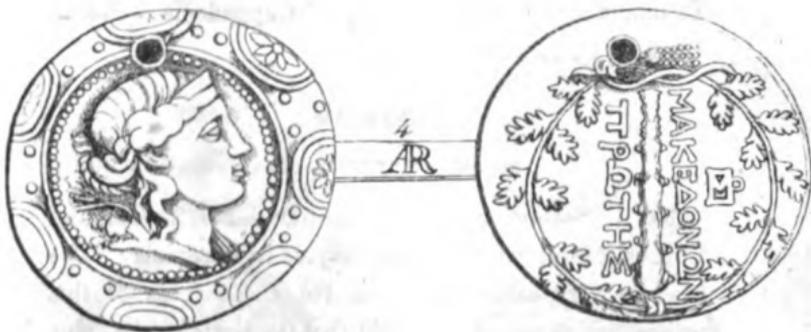
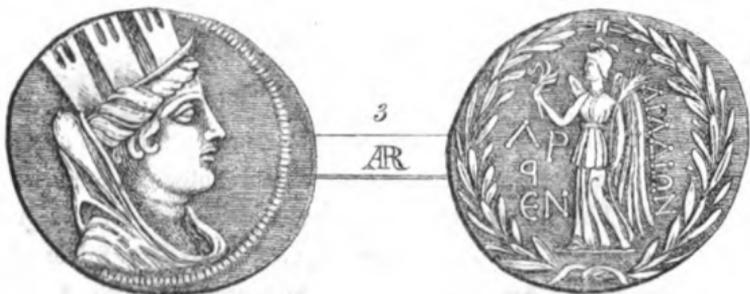
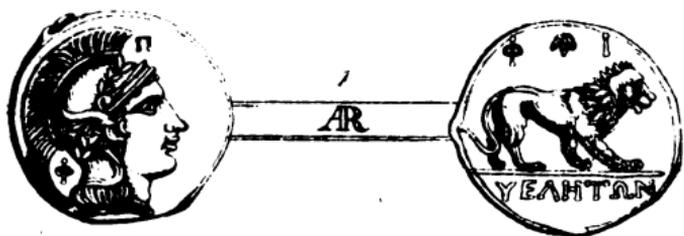
## GREEK REGAL COINS.

It will be scarcely necessary to mention that the coins in this plate are not placed in chronological order.—No. 1. A Tetradrachm of Ptolemy Soter.—No. 2. A Tetradrachm of Alexander the Great.—No. 3. Silver of one of the Arsacidæ, or Parthian monarchs.—No. 4. A Drachma of Ariobarzanes King of Cappadocia.—No. 5. Brass of Hiero I. of Syracuse.

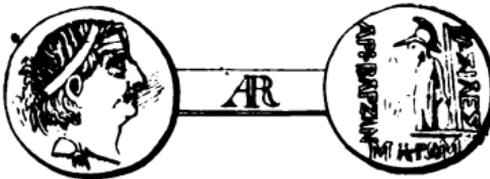
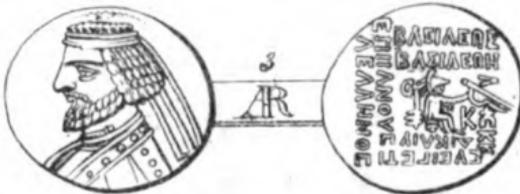
## PLATE IV.

## ROMAN IMPERIAL COINS.

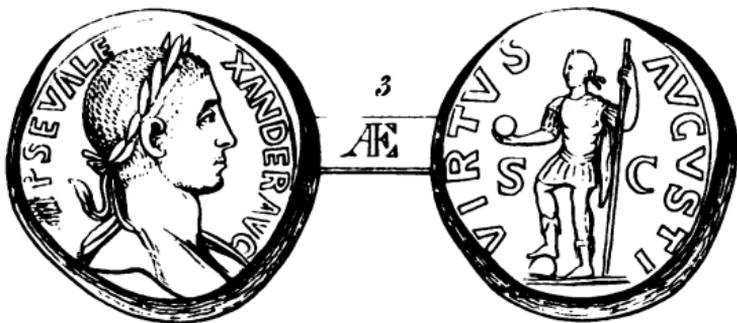
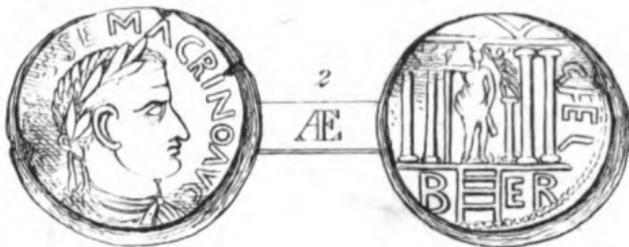
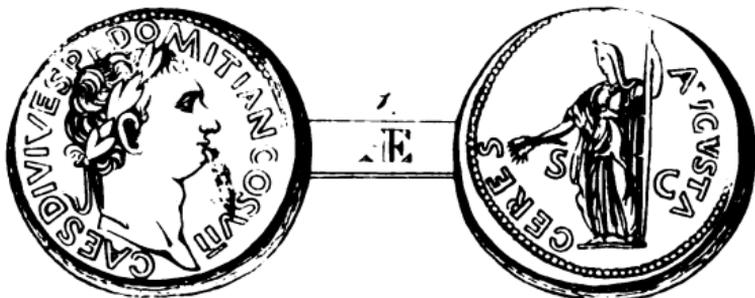
No. 1. Second Brass of Domitian.—No. 2. Colonial Coin of Macrinus, struck at Berytus in Phœnicia. The head is very unlike those on the *Latin* coins of this prince, and it is pretty evident that the busts on the coins of the Roman Emperors struck in their colonies were not authentic portraits; witness those of Probus, which are totally different from the heads on his coins struck at



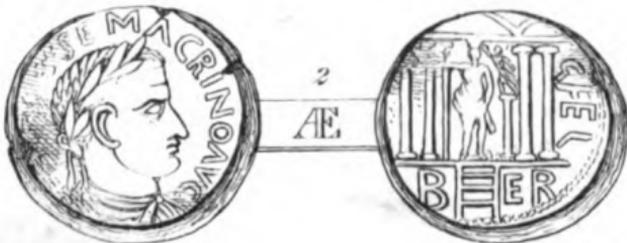
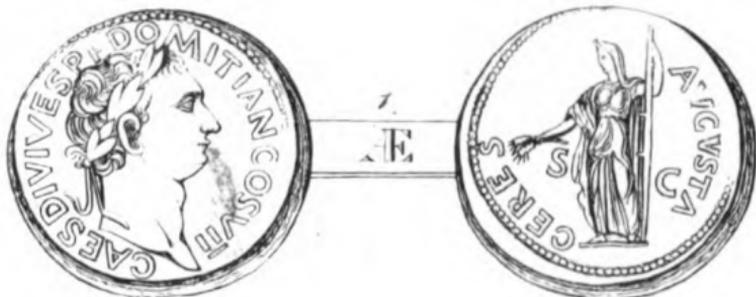
















1  
AE



2  
AE



3  
AE



4  
AE





1 AR



2 AR



3

AR



4

AE



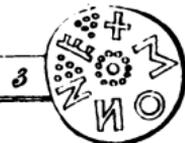
5 AE



6 AE







Rome.—No. 3. First Brass of Severus Alexander. This coin, which, as well as all the others, is the size of the original, shews the diminution of the Sestertius.—No. 4, exhibits the follis of Diocletian. The same reverse frequently occurs on the coins of his successors.

## PLATE V.

## ROMAN IMPERIAL COINS.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Denarii of Domitian, Septimus, Severus, and Trajan Decius.—No. 4. Small Brass of Marius. Some of the coins of Marius have "PACATOR ORBIS;" a fact scarcely to be accounted for, as he enjoyed his honours but three days.—No. 5. Small Brass of Allectus, Emperor of Britain in the time of Diocletian.—No. 6. Small Brass of Arcadius. A glance at this coin, and those of the Saxon princes in plate 6, will shew at once the prototype of the Saxon money.

## PLATE VI.

## COINS OF ENGLAND.

No. 1. An ancient British Coin of mixed metal.—No. 2. A Saxon Skeatta.—No. 3. A Styca of Ethelred of Northumbria.—No. 4. A Penny of Alfred the Great.—Nos. 5 and 6. Pennies of William I. and II.—Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10. Pennies of Henry I., Stephen, Henry III., (after his 32d year), and Edward I.

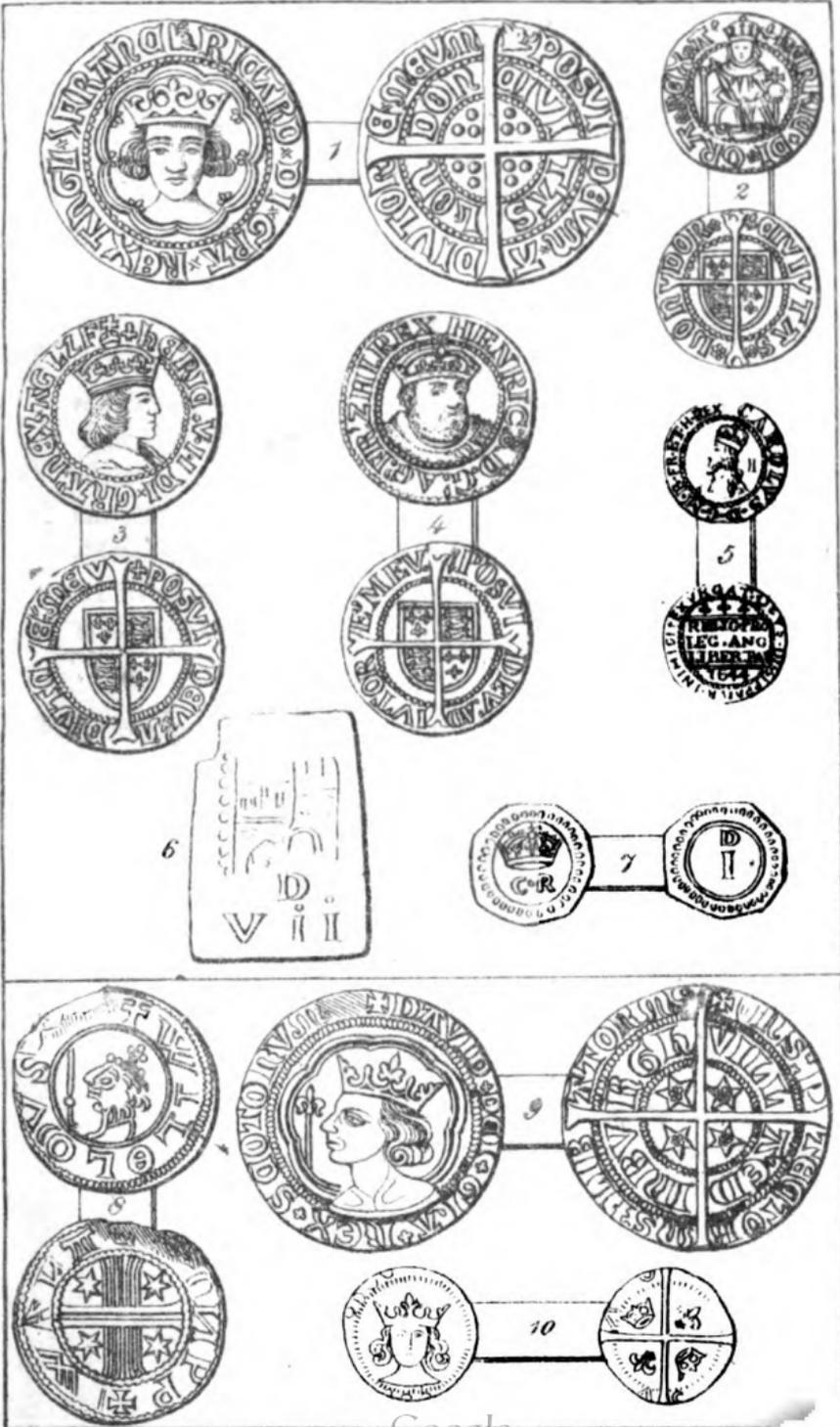
## PLATE VII.

## COINS OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

No. 1. A Groat of Richard III.—No. 2. Penny of Henry VII.—No. 3. Side-faced Half-groat of Henry VII.—No. 4. Base Half-groat of Henry VIII.—No. 5. The Oxford Penny of Charles I.—Nos. 6 and 7. Siege Pieces of the time of Charles I.—No. 8. A Penny of William I. of Scotland. The coin from which the drawing is made was found in Pembrokeshire in the summer of 1829, and differs in type from the specimens of this monarch's money hitherto engraved.—No. 9. A Groat of David II. of Scotland.—No. 10. A Billon Farthing of James V. of Scotland.

*The specimens above described are, with a few exceptions, in the author's collection.*

THE END.





## ERRORS.

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The following typographical errors, of considerable importance, the Reader is requested to be kind enough to correct with his pen.

Page 18, line 8, insert a comma after the word "below."

- 21, for "ÆGAL" read "ÆGÆE."
- 23, line 19, for "with" read "within."
- 26, for "EPEIPEΩN" read "EPETPIEΩN."
- 33, — "ΑΣΙΑΡΧΟΥ" read "ΑΣΙΑΡΧΟΥ."
- 70, — "L. P. Q. R." read "S. P. Q. R."
- 80, line 14, for "Camana" read "Comana."
- 58, — 3, — "the deity" read "*that* deity."
- 125, — 14, — "R." read "R 1."
- 144, for "portcluse" read "portclose."
- 135, — "but on those" read "but on some of those."
- 20, — "Thassus" read "Thasus."

**Manning and Smithson, Printers, 4, London House Yard, St. Paul's.**

## SECTION VII.

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### SCOTCH MONEY.

THE coins hitherto ascribed to Alexander I. and David I. are considered by many very dubious; and Cardonnel, in his *Numismata Scotiæ*, says that "no silver coins have been found, which can, with the least degree of certainty, be ascribed to any prince prior to William the Lion."—The types of the pennies of this king are very numerous, as are also the legends. The reverses are, generally, a voided cross, but some of them only extend to the inner circle, while others reach to the edge of the coin. Most of them have a star in each quarter of the cross, but there are many with a crescent.\* All the coins of this king are very inferior in execution to the pennies of William the Conqueror, to whom they were at one time, but without foundation,

\* On some the stars are pierced in the centre; Cardonnel calls them "spur-revels."

attributed. The silver coins of Scotland from this period to Robert II. have the stars in each quarter of the cross. The silver of Robert III. has three pellets instead of stars, but some have pellets and a fleur-de-lis alternately. The following is an estimate of the comparative rarity of Scottish coins.

William I. (surnamed the Lion) A. D.—Pennies, R 4.

Alexander II.—1214.—Penny, R 2.

Alexander III.—1249.—Penny, VC.; half-penny, R 4.

John Baliol.—1293.—Penny, R 4; half-penny, R 6.

Robert I.—1306.—Penny, S.; half-penny, R 2; farthing, R 4.

David II.—1330.—Groat, C; half-groat, R 3; penny, S; half-penny, R 1.

Edward Baliol.—None known.

Robert II.—1371.—Gold penny, R 6; silver groat, half-groat, and penny, S.

Robert III.—1390.—Gold lion, and half-lion, R 4; silver groat, C; half-groat, R 4; penny, R 6.

James II.—1437.—Gold lion, R 4; half-lion, R 6; groat, and half-groat, C; penny, R 6.

James III.—1460.—Gold unicorn, and half-unicorn, R 4; silver groat, and half-groat, R 1; penny, R 4; billon farthing, R 4.

James IV.—1488.—His gold coins, R 4; silver

coins, R 6; billon penny, half-penny, and farthing, R 1.

James V.—1513.—Gold bonnet-piece and its half, R 4; quarter bonnet-piece, R 6; silver groat, C; half-groat, R 4; billon penny, R 4; billon half-penny, and farthing, R 2.

Mary.—1542.—The gold lion, with her cipher, and the date 1553, R 2; the ryal, with her head, and the date 1555, R 4; the half-ryal, R 6; testoons of silver, R 4; half-shillings, R 6. Her shillings and half-shillings, with her cipher, or with FM, S; if *countermarked*, R 1; the silver crown, with her cipher and a palm-tree on reverse, R 2; the half-crown, R 4; her fine billon penny, R 6; the bad billon penny, R 1. The two latter have her portrait full-faced. Her other small money with ciphers, &c. is common.

The succeeding coins of Scotland are all common.









