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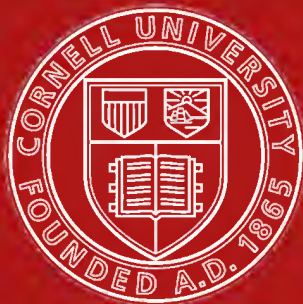
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RECORDS
OF
ROMAN HISTORY,

FROM
CNÆUS POMPEIUS TO TIBERIUS CONSTANTINUS,
AS
EXHIBITED ON THE ROMAN COINS

COLLECTED BY
FRANCIS HOBLER,
FORMERLY SECRETARY OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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RECORDS

OF

ROMAN HISTORY.

ANTONINUS PIUS.

TITUS AURELIUS FULVIUS BOIONIUS ARRIUS ANTONINUS, son of Titus Aurelius Fulvius and Arria Fadilla, was born at Lanuvium in Latium in A.D. 86. On the death of Ælius he was adopted by Hadrian and made Cæsar in March A.D. 138, and by the death of Hadrian became emperor in the month of June in the same year. He reigned a little more than twenty-three years, and died of fever at Lorium in Hetruria, now Castel Guido, in March, A.D. 161.

Antoninus took the consulate only four times; the first time in A.D. 121, with L. Catilius Severus; the second in A.D. 140, with Bruttius Præsens; the third in A.D. 141, and the fourth in A.D. 146, both in conjunction with Marcus Aurelius, who in A.D. 140 was married to the younger Faustina, the daughter of Antoninus and Faustina the elder.

The coins of Antoninus are very plentiful, but there are some types extremely difficult to obtain, especially in fine preservation; it is also very difficult to obtain in good or fine condition a series of what may be termed the common coins, (*i.e.* coins of the more usual types, and of which a larger quantity seem to have been issued from the mint,) so as to make a collection even and regular in the preservation of the coins composing it.

The coins of Antoninus are found in gold, silver, and brass.

The tribunician dates of the reign of Antoninus are in the following order. The emperor Hadrian died in June, A.D. 138, and was succeeded by Antoninus; the first year then commences

A.D. 138.	June to 31st December . . .	Tr. 1 — Cos. I.	A.D. 121
9.	January 1st to December 31st .	2 „ II.	„ 140
140.	„ „ .	3 „ III.	„ 141
1.	„ „ .	4 „ IV.	„ 146

A.D. 2.	January 1st to December 31st .	Tr. 5
3.	" "	6
4.	" "	7
5.	" "	8
6.	" "	9
7.	" "	10
8.	" "	11
9.	" "	12
150.	" "	13
1.	" "	14
2.	" "	15
3.	" "	16
4.	" "	17
5.	" "	18
6.	" "	19
7.	" "	20
8.	" "	21
9.	" "	22
160.	" "	23
161.	7th March	24 when he died.

835.

IMP . T . AELIVS . CAESAR . ANTONINVS. The unlaureate head of Antoninus to the right.

R. TRIB . POT . COS . in the exergum PIETAS, in the field S. C. Antoninus in sacerdotal attire standing to the right before a decorated altar, on which a fire is burning; his right-hand raised, in the left he holds an acerra or small incense casket.

Antoninus was remarkable for his piety and strictly religious observance of moral duties and good conduct towards all people. Historians have pronounced great encomiums on him for his excellent conduct.

From the head being unlaureate we may fairly conclude that this coin was struck very soon after the adoption of Antoninus by Hadrian; also by the use of the word CAESAR and omitting AVGVSTVS, shewing that the Emperor Hadrian was not then dead.

The acerra or small incense casket is thus noticed:

Dantque sacerdoti custodem thuris acerram.—OVID. MET.

A very good brown coin. Weight $454\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

836.

IMP . AELIVS . CAESAR . ANTONINVS. The unlaureate head of Antoninus to the right.

R. TRIB . POT . COS. In the exergum PIETAS., and S. C. in the field. A female

standing to the left, on each side of her is a young person, over whom she extends her hand.

Antoninus, following the examples of his predecessors, was particularly careful in providing for young children, for we have it recorded, on an inscription of the 13th year of his reign, thus :

AELI . HADRIANI . ANTONINI . AVG . PII . PONT . MAX . TRIB .
POT . XIII . P . P . PVERI . ET PVELLAE . ALIMENTARI.

And in another inscription :

DIVO . ANTONINO . AVG . PIO . ALIMENTARI.

Likewise, on the coin of his wife Faustina the elder, we have recorded her institution for the care and education of young females, who were designated

PVELLAE . FAVSTINIANAE.

The type is found on the denarii of Faustina, senior, and also in large brass, but they are both very rarely to be met with, but more especially the brass.

The present is a good black coin. Weight $385\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

837.

IMP . CAES . AELIVS . ANTONINVS . AVG. The laureate head of Antoninus to the right.

R. PONT . MAX . TR . POT . COS . DES . II. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, her right hand extended, on her left arm bearing a full cornucopiæ.

By the legend on the obverse ending AVG. i. e. AVGVSTVS, and the laurel wreath on the head, this coin may safely be inferred as having been struck soon after the death of Hadrian. Moreover the nomination of Antoninus for consul the second time brings its mintage to the latter part of the year A.D. 138, or early in 139, and he would enter on his duties as consul in January 140, thus within a short time after he had become emperor.

A good unpatinated coin from the Devonshire Cabinet. Weight $409\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

838.

IMP . T . AELIVS . CAES . HADR . ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS. The radiate head of Antoninus to the right.

R. P . M . TR . POT. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, having on her left arm a full cornucopiæ ; the right-hand, extended, is resting on a rudder, the bottom of which is placed on a large globe.

This coin is black in colour and in very good preservation ; it is singular from being a Second Brass head, the figure on the reverse being from a First Brass die ;

but the flan, although of good size, has not taken up the whole figure from the die, as there is a little defect of metal over the head of the female; it is in nice condition, and is singular from two such dies, of different sizes, having been used in its mintage, which was evidently a mistake of the workman.

839.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR . POT . COS . II . In the field S . C . A female standing to the left; her right-hand, extended, holds an olive-branch; on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ filled with fruits—a type of abundance, the effect of peace.

The present coin shews the head of Antoninus laureate, and a cessation of the title of CAESAR, and the name AELIVS—and all allusion to Hadrian. The Consulate II. is also now complete; the mintage therefore must have been in the second consulate, or A.D. 140, the third year of the reign of Antoninus, including the first or year of adoption. The full title appears again at a later period of the reign, but only a few coins bear it.

840.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR . POT . COS . II . In the exergum cos. and S . C . in the field. A female standing to the right with an olive branch and cornucopiæ, as on the last coin.

It is a coin in fine condition from the cabinet of the Rev. E. C. Brice. Weight $360\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

841.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . The head of the emperor to the right, wearing a radiate crown.

R. TR . POT . COS . II . In the exergum PAX . and S . C . in the field. A female standing to the left; her right-hand, extended, holds an olive branch, on her left arm she has a full cornucopiæ.

A Second Brass coin in good condition. Weight $171\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

842.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. AFRICA . In the exergum cos . II . , and S . C . in the field. A female standing to the left; on her head she wears the elephant head-dress; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ; with her right-hand she presents a casket.

The Emperor Antoninus was so much respected, that, on his accession to the sovereignty, the provinces of the empire and the different countries which were in alliance with the Roman people sent presents to the emperor of golden crowns, which for their safety in conveyance to Rome were inclosed in caskets.

Africa is here personified by the female who is offering a casket containing the golden crown presented to the emperor by that province.

This and the following nine coins exhibiting the presentation of the *corona aurea* by the different provinces are generally rare, some more than others, but all rare, especially in good condition. The present is a black coin in fine preservation from the cabinet of Capt. Faber. Weight $411\frac{3}{4}$ grains; and Vaillant says, "inter rariores scribendus."

843.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. ALEXANDRIA. In the exergum COS . II., and S. C. in the field. A female standing to the left, her right hand extended presents the casket with the *corona aurea*; under her left arm she carries a stork, and on her head she appears to have a lotus-flower. Vaillant calls this coin "*rarissimus*," and he says, the bird is an ibis; it is, however, very like a stork; but the ibis is strictly a good attribute of Alexandria.

A fine brown coin, from the Devonshire cabinet.

844.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. COS . II. In the exergum ASIA, and S. C. in the field. A female wearing a turret-crown standing to the left; with her right hand she is presenting a casket, her left hand rests on the ring of the stem of an anchor; at her right side is the head of a war-galley, the rostra outwards.

A good coin, without patina, from the Devonshire cabinet.

845.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. CAPPADOCIA. In the field S. C. A female standing full front, her head turned to the left, and wearing a turret-crown; in her left hand she holds a vexillum, her right hand extended presents the *corona aurea*, or casket containing it; on the ground at her right foot is a representation of Mount Argæus, with a flame on its summit.

Cappadocia, as we have seen in *Hadriano*, was a province in Asia Minor, originally under the dominion of Persia. On the death, at Rome, of Archelaus the last king of Cappadocia, A.D. 17, Tiberius, then being emperor, made Cappadocia a Roman province. It has its name from the river Cappadox, which

separates it from Galatia. Its inhabitants bore so detestable a character as to be recorded in the following epigram :

Viperis Cappadocem nocitura momordit,
At illa gustatâ periit sanguine Cappadocis.

The horses of Cappadocia were much esteemed, and, the inhabitants of the country being poor, they were accustomed to pay their tribute to the Kings of Persia in horses. Vaillant describes this coin, and says it is “inter rariores reponendus.”

A good black coin. Weight $459\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

846.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. DACIA. In the exergum COS . II. ; in the field S. C. A female standing full front, her head turned to the left ; she wears long trousers to the ancle, and a cloak suspended from her shoulders ; her right hand presents the *corona aurea*, or casket containing it ; in her left hand she holds a long staff, or spear, from which a narrow streamer is waving.

A coin unpatinated, but in good condition, from the cabinet of the Duke of Devonshire. Weight $434\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

847.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. MAVRETANIA. In the exergum COS . II., and S. C. in the field. A female, wearing a short dress to the knees, standing to the left ; her right hand presents a casket, in her left hand she holds a spear, the point on the ground.

A good black coin, from the cabinet St. Croix ; and, according to Vaillant, “inter rariores numerandus.”

848.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. PARTHIA. In the exergum COS . II., and S. C. in the field. A female, with a short dress to the knees, standing looking to the left ; her right hand presents the *corona aurea*, or casket containing it, her left hand rests on a bow and quiver of arrows.

Lucan gives the following description of the Parthians :

———— Parthoque sequente
Murus erit, quodcunque potest obstare sagittæ.
Pugna levis, bellumque fugax, turmæque vagantes,
Et melior cessisse loco quàm pellere miles.
Illita tela dolis, nec martem comminus unquam
Ausa pati virtus, sed longè tendere nervos,
Et quo ferre velint, permittere vulnera ventis. Lib. 8.

The Parthians, from their skill in the use of the bow, were also called “Sagittiferosque Parthos.”

An unpatinated coin, in good condition, from the cabinet of the Duke of Devonshire. Weight $419\frac{3}{4}$ grains; and classed by Vaillant, “inter rariores.”

849.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. PHOENICE. In the field S. C. A female standing full front; her head, decorated with a turret crown, is turned to the left; her right hand presents the *corona aurea*, or casket; her left hand holds a spear, the point upwards; at her left side is a palm-tree.

The Phœnicians were one of the most celebrated people of ancient times. Tyre and Sidon were two of their principal cities. They were subjugated by the Persians, afterwards by the Macedonians, under Alexander the Great, and ultimately they became tributary to the Romans.

The country was called Phœnicia from *φοινικες*, a palm-tree. Palm-trees abounded in Phœnicia and Syria, and a palm-tree is the emblem, usually given to those countries.

The present is a good black coin, from the Devonshire cabinet; it appears as if at one time it had been silvered. Weight $457\frac{3}{4}$ grains; and, according to Vaillant, “inter rariores ponendus est.”

850.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. SICILIA. In the exergum COS . II . and S. C. in the field. A female crowned with wheat-ears standing to the left; her right hand presents the *corona aurea*; with her left hand she seems to be fastening her dress on the left shoulder.

From its extreme fruitfulness, Sicilia was like Africa called the granary of Rome. It was originally possessed by the Phœnicians, Greeks, and Carthaginians, who were driven out by the Romans in the Punic wars.

The rights of Roman citizens were extended to the inhabitants by Marc Antony.

The fertility of Sicily as a grain-bearing country is thus alluded to by Lucan :

Utraque frugiferis est insula nobilis arvis,
Nec plus Hesperiam longinquis messibus ullæ,
Nec Romana magis complerunt horrea terræ.

Sardinia too, renown'd for yellow fields,
With Sicily her bounteous tribute yields;
No lands a glebe of richer tillage boast,
Nor waft more plenty to the Roman coast.

Ovid refers to the peculiar form of the island, as well as to its agricultural products :—

Terra tribus scopulis vastum procurrit in æquor
Trinacris, a positu nomen adepta loci,
Grata domus Cereri; multas ibi possides urbes,
In quibus est culto fertilis Enna solo.

Sicilia is likewise noted in ancient mythology as the residence of Ceres, whose daughter Proserpine was carried off whilst gathering flowers in the plains of Enna. A full account of the ancient state of the island and its various inhabitants may be seen in Dr. Smith's Dictionary of Ancient Geography.

This is a dark green coin from the Campana Cabinet. Weight 428 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains. It is almost the rarest of the Presentation coins; and Vaillant says, "rarissimus est."

851.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. . . S . II. In the exergum SYRIA . and S . C. in the field. A female standing to the left wearing a turret crown; her right hand extended presents the *corona aurea*, or casket containing it; on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ filled with fruits; at her feet is a figure in the attitude of swimming, considered to represent the river Orontes, now called Asi, which rises in Cælo-Syria, and after a rapid course falls into the Mediterranean Sea below Antioch, at the foot of Mount Pieria.

Syria was a large country of Asia, bounded on the east by the river Euphrates, on the north by Mount Taurus, on the west by the Mediterranean, and on the south by Arabia. It was conquered by Mithridates, King of Pontus. It was then held by Tigranes; but Tigranes and Mithridates being successively defeated by the Romans under Lucullus, and ultimately by Pompeius, B.C. 65, and losing their lives, the country became a Roman province, and so continued until it was overrun by the Saracens.

These coins, which represent provinces of the empire doing homage to the Roman people in the person of their emperor, and making presents of golden crowns, are rare; they are very interesting, both as records of the historic fact of such presentation, and testifying the great estimation in which Antoninus was held in Rome, and also in distant provinces of the empire.

Although the presentation of the *corona aurea* was the usual salutation from the provinces on the accession of an emperor, yet coins representing such presentation do not occur in the series of the coins of any other emperor.

A fine dark green coin from the Campana collection. Weight 410 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains; and Vaillant says, "inter rariores scribendus est."

852.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. FELICITATI . AVG . In the field S. C. A female standing full front looking to the left; in her right-hand she holds a caduceus, on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ filled with fruits.

The representation of moral virtues is very frequent on the coins of Antoninus, and although they are not much introduced in cabinets beyond two or three specimens, yet, truly considered, they are strictly historical, and when they have dates of the various years of the reign, they record the pleasing historic fact of the continued satisfaction of the senate and people of Rome with the just and upright conduct of the emperor.

Such representations of moralities are therefore highly interesting, and, although throughout the reign of Antoninus they are very frequent, yet being significant of the loyalty and good feelings of the Roman people towards him, they ought not to be omitted in a cabinet, whether as applicable to Antoninus or in the series of any other emperor. It will be sufficient to take one or two good specimens of each sort or type, and if any variation in the types in any way can be found, their introduction is an improvement and an additional beauty to the cabinet.

Antoninus had rendered himself so beloved, that neither the citizens or soldiers could for many years after his decease look upon any one as truly the emperor who did not bear the venerated name of Antoninus; hence it was that such atrocious villains as Caracalla and Elagabalus, assuming the respected name of Antoninus, were at all tolerated by the people.

853.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR . POT . COS . II . In the field S. C. A female standing to the left; her right hand, extended, holds some ears of corn; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ; at her right foot is a modius with ears of corn rising from the top; in the background to the left there is part of a galley.

The date of this coin being COS . II . without any tribunician date, shews its mintage was in A.D. 140, in the early part of the second consulate. The introduction of part of a galley signifies that the supply of corn was brought from the provinces beyond the seas.

A brown coin in good condition. Weight 398 grains.

854.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR . POT . COS . II . in the field S . C. A female standing to the right; with her left hand she is presenting a basket or punnet of fruits; in her right hand she has two ears of corn.

A fine brown coin taken in exchange from Mr. Gwilt's cabinet.

855.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. BONO . EVENTVI. In the exergum COS . II . and S . C. in the field. The genius, or deity, standing full front without any clothing; the right hand holds a patera, and is extended towards an altar, at the right side on which a fire is burning; in the left hand he holds some ears of corn.

Bonus Eventus was a Roman deity presiding over agricultural pursuits. The worship of this idol was first introduced by the peasants; he was represented as on this coin holding a patera in the right hand, ears of corn in the left. (1 Varro de Re Rustica.) Agostini, Dial. small 4to. ed. p. 75, relates from Pliny that the celebrated Praxiteles made two statues for the capitol at Rome; one of BONVS EVENTVS, and the other of BONA FORTVNA.

It is rather a scarce coin, and I never have yet seen it in First Brass. The present is a Second Brass coin of Cyprian copper, in good condition. Weight $141\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

856.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . F . COS. The unlaureate youthful head of Aurelius to the right, shoulders draped, S . C. under the bust.

It would seem that Antoninus took Marcus Aurelius as his colleague in the government of the empire very soon after his own elevation; he adopted him as his son, and in his second year he gave him his daughter, the younger Faustina, for his wife.

Antoninus was consul for the first time in A.D. 121; Hadrian died in June 138, and the first year of Antoninus would then commence (he having been previously the Cæsar), and terminate on the 31st December 138.

In A.D. 139 he was nominated COS . II. but did not enter upon the duties of the office until A.D. 140, when Bruttius Præsens was his colleague in the consulship.

This coin being marked COS . III. was struck in the year A.D. 141, when

Antoninus was consul for the third time, in which year Marcus Aurelius held the consulate jointly with Antoninus for the first time, as denoted on the reverse, the cos. terminating the legend having no number, thereby signifying it is the first.

A very good pale drab-coloured coin. Weight $384\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

857.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . F . COS. The head of Marcus Aurelius to the left, unlaureate, shoulders draped; S. C. under the bust.

Annius Verus, the prætor, father of Marcus Aurelius, died when he was very young, and he was brought up by the Emperor Hadrian, who bestowed the greatest care upon his education. Ælius Cæsar, who had been intended by Hadrian for his successor, having died, and Hadrian having thereupon adopted Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius was adopted by Antoninus at the request of Hadrian; hence it is that the portrait of Marcus Aurelius appears so early and so youthful on the coins of Antoninus.

The present is a dark green coin in good condition, of extra large flan. Weight $401\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

858.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. *No legend.* S. C. in the exergum. The emperor robed seated on a curule chair to the left; another person robed is also seated on a curule chair placed on the emperor's left side; both these seats are placed on a long square basement or tribunal. The emperor extends his right hand as if addressing some persons standing in front and around the tribunal; at either side of it is a lictor bearing the fasces; the one on the right extends his right hand as if to bid the bystanders to attend to the speech of the emperor.

This type represents the adoption of Marcus Aurelius, his being publicly acknowledged by the emperor, and the address made to the people on the occasion.

By the consulate this coin was struck in A.D. 141.

It is a black coin in good condition.

859.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. CONCORDIAE. In the exergum S. C. The emperor standing to the right on a low square base; the empress stands before him to the left, also on a low square base, which gives them both an appearance of unusual height; their right hands are joined; in his left hand the emperor holds a small figure, and the empress in her left hand holds a sceptre. In the background are two smaller figures standing opposite each other with right hands joined, and an altar is in the midst between them. These two are intended to represent Marcus Aurelius and Faustina junior.

This type is justly considered to refer to the marriage of Marcus Aurelius and the younger Faustina, represented by the two smaller figures, with right hands joined held over an altar. The marriage took place in A.D. 141, being the third consulate of the Emperor Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius being consul with him. The marriage of Marcus Aurelius with Faustina junior is noticed *post, in Aurelio*; it is also figured in Bartolo's *Admiranda*.

The present is a fine black coin. Weight $392\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

860.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. SECVRITAS . PVBLICA. In the field S. C. A female standing rather to the left; her right hand holds a *hasta pura*; at her left side is a short column, on which she rests her left arm.

This type represents the security which was felt by the citizens of Rome in the prudent course taken by Antoninus in the selection of Marcus Aurelius as his successor, and binding him to his interests by the ties of marriage, thus not only securing an active coadjutor in the cares of the government during his own life, but securing to the people a successor who would consult their honour and welfare, and the good of the state, as he himself had ever desired to do.

Horace, in his Ode to Fortune, seems to have alluded to the columnar support of Security, and the fear of the Barbarians he refers to lest fortune should overturn the column supporting their security:

Te Dacus asper, te profugi Scythæ,
 Urbesque gentesque et Latium ferox,
 Regumque matres barbarorum et
 Purpurei metuunt tyranni.
 Injurioso nè pede proruas
 Stantem columnam; neu populus frequens
 Ad arma cessantes, ad arma
 Concitet, imperiumque frangat. LIB. i. 35.

A fine bright brown coin. Weight $362\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

861.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. SECVRITAS . AVG. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, her right hand holds a *hasta pura*; at her left side is a short column, on which her left arm is resting, as on the preceding coin.

The present coin, although resembling the other, yet differs in the reverse legend, being more particularly directed personally to the emperor Antoninus, as a congratulation to him on the arrangements which had been made for a successor to the empire, and the marriage of his daughter to that successor, thus drawing to himself as complete a security for the prosperity of the Roman state and himself as human foresight and probability would admit of; and showing his wisdom in the choice of a young man for his son-in-law and successor, who was already noticed by the Roman people for his wise and excellent deportment as a Stoic philosopher.

A very fine black coin, from the cabinet of General Ramsay.

862.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. FELICITAS . AVG. In the field S. C. An elegant female figure standing full front, her head turned to the left; her right hand raised holds a caduceus; on her left arm she has an olive-branch.

Felicity is a type and signification aptly appropriate to the subjects we have remarked as intended to be commemorated by the reverses of the preceding coins, especially as the reverse legend is applicable to the emperor personally, and not referring to the public felicity, or felicity of the Roman people; it is, therefore, in the light of a congratulation to the emperor on his very judicious selection of a son-in-law and successor, as one being likely to confer happiness upon him as well as upon the empire.

There was at Rome a temple to Felicitas as a goddess: “Ædem ei anno ab urbe condita 680 L. Lucullus consul cum M. Cotta locavit.”

A very fine pale-green coin from the Campana Cabinet.

863.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. CONCORDIA . EXERCITVVM. In the field S. C. A female standing full front looking to the left ; her right hand holds a Victoriola, her left supports a military ensign fixed in the ground ; the ensign staff has several decorations and is surmounted by an eagle.

A fine bronze green-tinted coin from the Campana Cabinet. Weight $411\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

864.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. CONCORDIA . EXERCITVVM. In the field S. C. A female standing looking to the left with a Victoriola in her right hand, a military standard in the left. The standard terminates in a spear-head.

A fine light bronze coin. Weight 451 grains.

865.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. CONCORDIA . EXERCITVVM. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left with a Victoriola and standard as before ; the standard on the present coin is a vexillum.

The type and legends on these three coins record the goodwill of the armies, not so much among themselves as a united body of troops, but in their regard and attachment to the emperors ; Aurelius in particular being a military character.

866.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. IMPERATOR . II. No S. C. A Victory flying to the right bearing a trophy of arms, held transversely with both her hands.

A dark green coin. Weight 410 grains.

867.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. IMP . II . TR . POT . COS . III. In the field S. C. A Victory volant to the right bearing a trophy of arms with both hands, as on the preceding coin.

By the Victory on these two coins reference is made to a war; by the trophy, that it has been successful; by the trophy being held in an attitude of offence, is signified that the war is not yet ended.

A fine black Campana coin. Weight 303 grains.

868.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. VICTORIA . AVG . in the exergum, and S. C. underneath. A Victory in a chariot to the right, driving four horses, which she is urging on at full speed with a whip, and holding the reins tightly in her left hand.

These three coins are properly to be taken together. They relate to the victories that were gained in Britain. By the horses being at full speed is signified the rapidity with which the emperor's lieutenant Lollius Urbicus had achieved a conquest. Historians relate that for the victories in Britain Antoninus was saluted with the title of *Britannicus*, but we have as yet no numismatic record of that fact. I find the title, however, in an inscription quoted in the *Orthographiæ Ratio* of Aldus, published in Venice A.D. 1566: thus—

Capuæ in ponte Vulturni :

IMP . CAESAR . AVG . M . AVRE
LIVS . ANTONINVS . PIVS FE
LIX . AVG . PARTHICVS . MAX .
BRITTANICVS . MAX . P . M . P . P .
COS . III DES . IIII
VIAM . INVNDATIONE AQVAE
INTERRVPTAM . RESTITVIT .

In this inscription the M. and AVRELIVS. and PARTHICVS. MAX. I cannot well account for as applied to ANTONINVS PIVS. Aurelius was one of the names of Antoninus Pius, but not Marcus, which belongs to Marcus Aurelius; but PIVS belongs to Antoninus only.

Again, PARTHICVS. MAXIMUS is a title decreed to Aurelius, and his colleague Lucius Verus, for events which occurred after the decease of Antoninus. However this may be, it appears the inscription, if rightly transcribed by Aldus, does certainly include the title BRITTANICVS, and seems to point it to Antoninus Pius; but there is no coin of Antoninus with the title BRITANNICVS. in full or abbre-

viated, nor of Marcus Aurelius with it, for there were no wars and victories in Britain during the reign of Marcus Aurelius, as sole emperor, to give occasion for it. The title *PARTHICVS MAX.* occurs on the coins of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, but not on any coin of Antoninus Pius.

The victories recorded on this and the two preceding coins are those which were gained by Lollius Urbicus, who commanded the Roman forces in Britain in the time of Antoninus, and repressed the incursions of the more northern nations of Scotland, and afterwards built a wall between the Frith of Forth and the Clyde to keep the invaders in check for the future. It was called the Wall of Antoninus, and was constructed of turf, with foundations and facings of stone. This was the third wall which had been built by the Romans to repress the incursions of the northern nations; Lollius Urbicus having, after repeated engagements, recovered the country which had been formerly conquered by Agricola, who was recalled by the Emperor Domitian in A.D. 85. Agricola had built a chain of forts between the Frith of Forth and the Clyde, and Lollius Urbicus built his wall on the same track as Agricola.

From the great number of inscriptions to the honour of Antoninus, which have at various times been found in or near the ruins of the wall and ramparts, there can be no doubt of its having been erected in the time of Antoninus, and by his direction and command. According to an inscription on a fragment of a Roman column, which was in the college library at Edinburgh, the date of its building is fixed to the time of the third consulate, and thus it would be about the year A.D. 141, and about thirty years after the wall in Northumberland, which had been erected by the orders of the Emperor Hadrian, the wall or chain of forts erected by Agricola and Lollius Urbicus respectively being more in the north than the wall of Hadrian.

There is also full reason to believe that the wall of Hadrian, or more southern rampart, was repaired in the reign of Antoninus, for at Ryton Rectory, near Wylam, on the line of the third station of Hadrian's wall, called Condercum, now Benwell Hill, there is a fine altar, which was found at this station, with an inscription notifying that "Marcus Liburnius Fronto, a centurion of the Second legion, in performance of a vow set up this altar to Jupiter, the best, the greatest, the endurer for ages, and to the other divinities, for the health of the Emperor Cæsar Titus Ælius Hadrianus Antoninus Pius, and of the second legion, called Augusta;" and more especially at Jarrow, which is near the eastern termination of the Great Wall, or Wall of Hadrian; and located on the wall, or adjacent thereto, a stone was found bearing an inscription which refers to the extent to which the

building of the wall was carried. The Rev. Dr. Bruce, in his able work on the Roman Wall, p. 323, gives the inscription thus—

DIFFVSIIS PROVINCIIS IN BRITANNIA AD
VTRVMQVE OCEANVM EXERCITVS FECIT.

And the Wall of Hadrian being considered by the Romans so necessary for the protection of the inhabitants of the more southern borders from the incursions of the tribes from Scotland, leaves scarcely room to doubt but that L. Urbicus, erecting a more northern wall, on the site of the wall made by Agricola, would not omit repairing any dilapidations which might have appeared in the southern or Hadrian wall.

The Emperor Septimius Severus gave much of his attention to the walls while he was in Britain, as may be learned from the numerous inscribed stones in the Antiquarian Museum at Newcastle upon Tyne, on which mention is made of Severus and of his son Caracalla.

The Roman Walls in the North having been a subject referred to by many writers, both ancient and modern, from Herodianus, who wrote in the reign of Septimius Severus, to the work of Mr. Bruce, (which being the last written on the subject supplies us with the material parts of previous writers, and the advantage of recent modern discoveries,) the curious archæologist has a large fund of information before him wherein to make his inquiries. We need only mention for the information of the general reader that he will find considerable details in Camden, Gordon, Hutton, Horsley, and, more especially, Hodgson's History of Northumberland. Camden, in his *Britannia*, vol. ii. p. 1043, fol. Ed. gives a long dissertation on the subject of the Piets Wall, as the walls of Agricola, Hadrian, Antoninus, and Septimius Severus were usually called. There is also an article in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, tit. Antoninus Pius.

The present is a finely-preserved green coin, from the collection of the Earl of Pembroke. Weight 440 grains.

869.



ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. BRITANNIA. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the left on some rock, having a military standard in her right hand, a spear in the left; her left arm rests on her shield at her left side, the lower edge of it being placed on a helmet lying on the ground, an embossed rim encircles the shield, and a spike projects from the centre. On her head she wears a cap; from under the cap her back hair seems to be falling on her left shoulder.

A very fine coin indeed, of black patina, and very perfect; quite an unknown rarity, for the best coin in the British Museum is split through the head of Britannia on the reverse, occasioned in its mintage.

The most interesting and most rare Britannia is in the British Museum; it is a coin of Antoninus, representing Britannia on the reverse in complete profile, with her shield at her left side, spear in her left hand, in the right a standard, but the figure is seated on a globe, and the globe is on undulating water; thus proclaiming Britannia to be, even in the time of the Romans, the mistress of the seas.

870.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. BRITANNIA. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the left on some rock; in her right hand she holds a military standard projected forward; her left hand holds a spear, the point upwards; her left elbow rests on a circular shield, the edge whereof is embossed; the lower edge of the shield rests on a piece of the rock.

By the standard in the hand of Britannia is signified that the Romans held the island as a subjugated province, and that the inhabitants were of a warlike character is represented by the female being armed with a spear and shield.

From the cabinet of Mr. Thomas.

871.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. BRITANNIA. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the left on some rock, with a military standard in her right hand and a spear in the left; her left arm is supported by an oval shield, with a spike in the centre; the lower edge of it is resting on the ground.

872.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. . . . ERATOR . II. In the field S. C. Britannia seated on a rock to the left, holding a military standard in her right hand; in her left she has a spear, the point upwards; her left arm rests on the upper edge of a long oval shield with a spike in the middle.

A fine black coin, from the St. Croix Cabinet.

873.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. IMPERATOR . II. ——— ^sBRI ——— ^oTAN ——— across the field, with S. C. under each division of the word, between which a winged figure of Victory is standing on a globe to the left; her right-hand, extended, holds a wreath; in her left-hand she has a palm-branch.

This coin, by its type exclusively intended for Britain, is a compliment to the emperor on the successes obtained by his general in Britain, and the restoration of peace among the various tribes inhabiting the country, some of whom were in alliance with the Romans, while others had been compelled to submit themselves to their dominion. A type somewhat similar is seen No. 462 in *Domitiano*.

A fine black coin. Weight 420 grains.

874.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. ROMVLO . AVGVSTO. In the field S. C. The emperor, in military costume and bareheaded, marching at a quick pace to the right, bearing a trophy of arms over his left shoulder, and a spear in his right-hand held transversely, the point forwards.

The present type is complimentary to Antoninus, comparing him to Romulus bearing the spoils of Acron, whom he had slain in battle. It was occasioned by the victories gained by different commanders in the British and other provinces of the empire; for although Antoninus was reckoned a man of peace, yet he was obliged to repress by his legions the incursions of various nations into the provinces, or countries in alliance or amity with the Romans.

It is to be observed, that in all reverses where military figures are represented, if it is intended to represent the emperor, the figure is bareheaded; if it is Mars, he always wears a helmet, as the next coin will show.

A remarkably fine dark black-green coin.

875.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. MARTI . VLTORI. In the field S. C. Mars standing to the right in full military costume, wearing a helmet with a fine crest; in his right hand he holds a spear upright, his left hand rests on his shield.

In Rome Mars received very great honour; they were fond of paying homage to a deity who they deemed to be the father of the first of their kings. The most ancient Temple of Mars was in the Campus Martius, from which the field received its name.

The most celebrated and sumptuous temple to Mars at Rome was that erected to him by Augustus after the battle of Philippi. It was dedicated to him as Mars Ultor, the avenger of the death of Cæsar, and stood near, or, according to Ovid, in the Roman Forum, or Forum of Augustus.

Ultor ad ipse suos cælo descendit honores,
Templaque in Augusto conspicienda Foro.

FASTI, lib. v. 549.

We have already noticed in the series of Augustus this temple dedicated to Mars Ultor.

876.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. PAX . AVG. In the field S. C. Peace standing to the left; her right hand, extended, holds an olive branch; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ, an emblem of the benefits arising from peace.

The most magnificent Temple of Peace at Rome was erected by order of Vespasian. In this temple were deposited the greater part of the splendid articles brought from the temple at Jerusalem by Titus Vespasianus. Galenus, in his Discourses on Literature, speaking of this Temple of Peace, says, "In hoc templo omnium rationalium artium professores convenire ad disputandum consuevisse."

A fine coin. Weight 429 grains.

877.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. IMPERATOR . II. In the field S. C. A female standing to the right; her left hand, extended, presents a basket of fruits; in her right hand she has some ears of corn and poppies.

This is a representation of the abundance consequent upon peace, as we have before noticed.

A fine black coin, from the Devonshire Cabinet.

878.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. *No legend.* ITALIA in the exergum, and S. C. in the field. Italia, personified by a female wearing a turreted crown, seated to the left on a celestial globe, which shows stars and zones, bearing in her right hand a full cornucopiæ, in the left a sceptrum or wand of divinity.

By the cornucopiæ filled with fruits is signified the fertility of Italy; by her being seated on a globe, and holding a sceptre, is intended her dominion over the world; and the turreted crown represents the cities in her territories. Italia, or Italy, originally comprised a number of different peoples; they were all eventually subdued by the Romans, who made themselves masters of the whole of the peninsula. In the time of Augustus it was settled into about twenty different divisions under separate names, with many municipia amongst them, being cities to which Roman municipal rights and privileges were granted.

In subsequent ages, and in the dislocation of territory occasioned by the irruptions of the northern nations of Gaul and Germany, ultimately overthrowing the empire in Italy, the country was parcelled out, and the original divisions were altered. A large portion of the country became appropriated to the Church, as it was then called, and has continued to bear that name; by which is to be understood certain of the districts which were called the States of the Church, the headquarters being at Rome, from whence the civil and ecclesiastical powers of the states were regulated by the chief pontiff, termed the pope. This partitioning of the country has continued to the present day, but is now being broken up, and union of the different divisions once more being effected, by the present King of Sardinia, (whose territories were formerly that part of Gaul, Gallia Cisalpina, termed Liguria,)

with the aid of the Emperor of the French, who has the whole of ancient Gallia; but, although these two chiefs proclaim their mission to be to give liberty to Italy and the Italian states, they as yet confine their work to the north of Italy, leaving the south still under the domination of the Pope. This strange anomaly is thus commented on by the "Daily News" paper of the 24th June, 1859: "Whilst the allied armies are restoring northern Italy to life and light, the privileged inhabitants of the States of the Church are condemned, for the sake of a sinister expediency, to resign themselves to the darkness and degradation of the meanest, basest, and most blasphemous tyranny upon earth—the tyranny that takes the name of God in vain whenever it seeks a sanction for cruelty and fraud." This is what the present state of part of Italy is described to be under ecclesiastical rule, far indeed from the liberty and freedom those very states of *the Church*, as it calls itself, enjoyed when they were districts and divisions of the Roman empire, and were called the provinces of Italy. For further particulars of these divisions I must refer to Dr. Smith's Geographical Dictionary, *art.* Italia, where they are all specified.

A fine black coin, from the Duke of Devonshire's Cabinet.

879.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. . . . COS . III. In the exergum ITALIA . and S. C. in the field. Italia seated on a celestial globe, with zones and stars appearing, having a full cornucopiæ and sceptre, and wearing a turret crown, as on the preceding coin.

A beautiful mottled red-green coin, from the Campana Cabinet. Weight 375 grains.

880.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . The laureate head of the emperor to the left.

R. TR . PO . CO In the exergum ITALIA . and S. C. in the field. Italia, wearing a turreted crown, seated to the left on a celestial globe, appears floating through the air; her right hand supports a full cornucopiæ, her left hand holds a sceptre; from under the crown, towards the back of the head, a veil seems falling on to the left shoulder.

The domination of the world, as signified on these coins at the time they were struck, was applicable to the temporal power possessed by Rome in Italy. This power was some ages after turned into the spiritual power which Rome began to assume over the world when the principal priest, or Pontifex Maximus, of the

then called Christian Church, obtained the title of Pope, made himself superior to the Emperor, and called himself God's Vicar upon Earth, and, weak-minded people believing him, thus laid the groundwork for that claim of spiritual dominion over the souls and bodies of men which continued until a man of enlightened mind, with his Bible in hand, roused Christians from their spiritual lethargy, and protested against the enormity of the Pope's proceedings, and the idolatrous character of the so-called Christian Church, whence the term and denomination of Protestants came into use, to designate the Protesters or Dissenters from the worship of the Romish or Popish Church.

The title and power of Pontifex Maximus, held by Julius Cæsar, Augustus, and subsequent emperors, although very extensive, as we have already noticed, yet was never carried to the extent the Popes have done, who still use the title Pontifex Maximus, and have laid hold of body, soul, and property of those who bow down to them. The Roman emperors, although heathen, were more tolerant; they did not interfere with the religions of their provinces, nor send out missionaries; and it is a fact well-known in history, that some of the most tyrannic emperors were the most tolerant of the Christians. We need only instance the Emperor Commodus, who, though a very bad man as emperor, was most favourable to the Christians, whose numbers greatly increased during his reign. Thanks to the Divine Providence in giving us the printing-press, the multiplication and distribution of the Bible will eventually be the means of throwing real spiritual light on the minds of men, and will lead them from their errors into the ways of Divine truth, and Italia be once more free from spiritual domination.

A fine black coin. Weight 388 grains.

881.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, the bust in armour, which is very uncommon on his coins.

R. ROMAE AETERNAE. In the exergum S. C. A temple of ten columns (decastyle), approached by a range of steps extending the whole width of the front; the pediment forms a short upright triangle, each apex having figures on it; the tympanum much decorated in the mouldings and filled with sculptures.

When Rome had become powerful she was distinguished from other cities by the self-flattery and worship of the citizens and neighbours. A form of worship was established for the city as a divinity, and temples erected to Roma not only in the city but in the provinces also, as we have seen in the series of Augustus. The goddess Roma was always represented armed, and sitting on armour and

supported by shields, and other parts of armour about her to signify her conquests.

Subsequently when the seat of empire was transferred to Byzantium by Constantine, who named it *Constantino-polis* after himself, that city was treated as a goddess in the same style as Roma, and is so represented on coins.

Sometimes Roma is represented standing, wearing her helmet and holding her spear; always aggressive or ready to meet a foe.

A very fine black coin, from the Devonshire Cabinet. Weight 425 grains.

882.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. ROMAE . AETERNAE. In the exergum S. C. A temple of ten columns in front, the centre columns a little apart, between which, under the portico, is a seated figure representing the idol Roma. The pediment and tympanum are much decorated with sculptures.

A good black coin. Weight 394 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

883.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. ROMAE . AETERNAE. In the exergum S. C. A decastyle temple; the centre columns a little apart, but no idol; the pediment and tympanum ornamented with statues.

884.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. ROMAE . AETERNAE. A wide decastyle temple; the pediment and friezes above the capitals of the columns are much ornamented, and there are several statues in the tympanum, and also statues at each apex of the pediment.

885.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. ROMA . AETERNA. In the exergum S. C. Roma armed seated to the left; her right hand, extended, holds a little palladium; at her left side is her shield crossed with lines on its outer surface; her helmet is finely crested, and in her

left hand she holds her spear erect, the point upward ; her left foot rests on a stool.

A fine wide-spread dark green coin, giving a fine personification of Roma, from the Campana Cabinet. Weight $376\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

886.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . The unlaureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR . POT . COS . III. No S. C. Æneas bearing his old father Anchises on his left shoulder, and holding the boy Ascanius with his right hand to lead him on. Æneas is in armour except his helmet. Ascanius wears a Phrygian cap, and carries in his right hand a stick with a crook, being the *pedum*, or shepherd's crook.

The representation on this reverse is a copy of the similar device on a denarius of Julius Cæsar, to whom it was complimentary, he being alleged to be descended from the goddess Venus, whose son was Æneas. On the present occasion it is a traditionary subject of the Roman empire, kept before the mind of the people by being introduced on the coinage of the present reign ; but it does not occur again on the coins of any subsequent emperor.

Its particular application to Antoninus seems to have taken its rise from the circumstance that the Emperor Hadrian, it is said, was influenced in his choice of Antoninus as his successor from having one day after the death of Ælius accidentally seen Antoninus leading his old decrepid father-in-law to the senate-house. In compliment therefore to the emperor this coin was struck, as well to record the filial piety of the emperor as to preserve one of the traditions of Roman history.

A fine black coin, from the Pembroke Cabinet. Weight 415 grains.

887.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. *No legend.* S. C. in the exergum. A fine sow and eight young pigs under a tree to the right ; one of the little pigs is in front of its mother, looking at her.

This coin records the traditional story of the oracle delivered by Helenus to Æneas, related by Virgil, *Æneid*, lib. iii. ver. 500, &c. in these words :

Now mark the signs of future ease and rest,
And bear them safely treasured in thy breast;
When in the shady shelter of a wood,
And near the margin of a gentle flood,

Thou shalt behold a sow upon the ground
 With thirty sucking young encompassed around,
 The dam and offspring white as falling snow ;
 These on thy city shall their name bestow,
 And there shall end thy labour and thy woe.

In one respect the prophecy was not fulfilled, for although the sow and pigs were held in great veneration, yet they were not used as the armorial bearings of the great city, nor was the sow's name bestowed on it; the heraldic arms of Rome being the wolf and twins, and the name Roma being taken from that of Romulus. The city which it was said was built by Æneas was called Alba, or Alba Longa, of which Roma became the rival, and ultimately the mistress.

A very fine black coin, from the Cabinet of Captain Faber. Weight 369 grains.

888.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. IMPERATOR . II. In the exergum S. C. A fine sow, sitting on her haunches, to the right, under a wide-spreading tree, with several little pigs about her, two of them in front, running in sport; by the side of the sow, in front, as the foreground, is the representation of a flowing stream, answering to the preceding lines of the Æneid.

A fine black Second Brass coin. Weight 179 grains.

889.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR . POT . COS . III. In the field S. C. A female reposing on the ground to the left; in front of her, to the right, is a figure of Mars, in military attire, with helmet, spear, and shield, apparently about to descend from the air to the ground.

This also is a traditionary coin, having reference to the legendary tale of the supposed visit of the god Mars to the vestal Rhea Sylvia, who afterwards became the mother of Romulus and Remus.

Juvenal, Sat. xi. 106, alluding to the tradition, represents Mars pendent in the air descending on the earth, in the way described on this coin :

Et nuda effigies clypeo venientis et hastâ
 Pendentisque dei.

A fine light-green Second Brass coin. Weight 145 grains. I believe the coin is not to be found in any cabinet in Large Brass.

890.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. IMPERATOR . II. In the exergum ANCILIA; and S. C. in the field. Two shields, richly decorated, placed side by side.

This is another coin on which an ancient Roman tradition is recorded, it having reference to the *ancyle*, or sacred shield, which was said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa Pompilius, on the careful preservation whereof the fate of Rome depended. Numa deposited the shield in the temple of Vesta, and a number of priests, called *Salii*, were appointed to guard this treasure; and Numa ordered eleven more shields to be made to resemble it, and placed them also in the temple, to the intent that any robber might not know the real shield if he wished to steal it, forgetting that a robber might, with his companions, have carried away the whole twelve, and thus made sure of the particular shield.

A festival was held at Rome on the first of March in every year, at which the *Salii*, who were also instituted as the priests of Mars, carried the sacred shields in procession, with dances and songs, in honour of their God. This festival lasted three days, during which all public business was suspended.

This and the preceding type never occur in Large Brass, and not often fine, like these, in Second Brass. A black coin. Weight 131 grains.

891.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, the shoulders draped.

℞. TIBERIS. In the exergum S. C. A river-god, recumbent, to the left, and unclothed to the waist; his left arm rests on an urn from which a stream of water is flowing; in his left hand he holds a reed, or sedge; at his right side is part of a galley, on which he rests his right hand.

I look on this device as a mere legendary or mythic representation of the Genius of the river. By some numismatic antiquaries it is supposed this reverse is intended to record the embankments made to the Tiber by the order of Antoninus, in consequence of the river having overflowed its boundaries, and done much damage to that part of the city which lay within its reach; but I consider the opinion to be erroneous, for this reason: this coin is under date of the third consulate, which was in A.D. 141, when Antoninus was consul with Marcus Aurelius, and there are denarii also of this type in the third consulate, or date A.D. 141; whereas the inundations of the Tiber occurred in A.D. 155, and in the

sixteenth and seventeenth year of Antoninus, and after the expiration of his fourth consulate, but the date of this coin being in the third consulate, A.D. 141, thirteen to fourteen years before the inundations, it cannot, therefore, refer to them.

The present is a good black coin. Weight 343 grains.

892.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. *No legend.* S. C. in the exergum. A she-wolf standing to the right, with the two infants Romulus and Remus at her dugs; rising behind the wolf is a high tree, spreading its branches above her.

This device is a record, or illustration, of the popular tradition regarding the founder of Rome, who with his twin-brother was placed in a basket immediately after birth and thrown into the Tiber, but, the basket in which they were having drifted and settled on a dry place by the bank of the river, they were discovered by a she-wolf, and the animal, instead of killing and devouring them, nestled and suckled them, and so preserved their lives.

In subsequent ages, that part of the side of the river on which the wolf had fed the twins, and under the shade of a tree (said to have been a fig-tree) which grew upon the spot, was incorporated with the city of Rome, and the tree itself was also preserved. It is noticed by Tacitus, Book xiii. sect. 58, thus: "In this year, A.U.C. 811, the tree called Ruminallis, which stood in the place assigned for public elections, and 840 years before had given shelter to the infancy of Romulus and Remus, began to wither in all its branches—the sapless trunk seemed to threaten a total decay; this was considered a dreadful prognostic, until new buds expanding into leaf the tree recovered its former verdure."

893.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TIBERIS. In the exergum S. C. The old river-god, wearing a round cap with a broad fillet, is seated in recumbent position to the left; his left arm rests on an urn, from which water is flowing; his right is placed on part of a galley, which appears at his right side.

In addition to the note on the preceding coin of TIBERIS. It may be said that the river was celebrated for being the river on whose bank the sow and pigs were found by Æneas, as well as for the exposure of Romulus and Remus.

A good light-brown coin, large size. Weight 505 grains.

894.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. *No legend.* S. C. in the exergum. The wolf and twins to the right.

Although the sow and pigs is the more ancient device, it having reference to the arrival and establishment of Æneas in Italy, yet the wolf with the two infants, representing Romulus and Remus, the former being the traditional founder of Rome, became the regular and authenticated heraldic device or armorial bearing of the city.

A fine mottled black and red coin. Weight 326 grains.

895.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. TIBERIS. In the exergum S. C. The river god reclining to the left, his left arm resting on an urn from which water is flowing; his head is crowned with a wreath of reeds and sedges; his right hand rests on a boat at his right side, and he holds a reed or sedge in his left hand.

Virgil describes the old river-god with his robe of blue and crown of reeds, in the following manner :—

Huic Deus ipse loci fluvio Tiberinus amœno
Populeas inter senior se attollere frondes
Visus;—eum tenuis glauco velabat amictu
Carbasus, et crines umbrosa tegebat arundo.

A brown coin, with greenish tinge, fine condition. Weight 380 grains.

896.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. *No legend.* S. C. in the exergum. The she-wolf standing to the left, suckling the twins.

A good black coin. Weight 423 grains.

897.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. TIBERIS. In the exergum S. C. The river-god reclining to the left, resting his left arm on an urn from which a stream of water is flowing; his right hand rests on a boat which is at his right side; he has no reed or sedge in his hand.

The boat which is introduced on these coins of Tiberis signifies that the river was navigable. The large galleys used to abide at the port of Ostia, about eighteen miles from the city, but the smaller vessels and barges went up the river to Rome.

A fine yellow coin.

898.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR . POT . COS . III. In the exergum COS . III. The she-wolf standing to the right, suckling the twins.

899.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR . POT . COS . III. In the exergum S. C. The she-wolf giving suck to Romulus and Remus, standing to the right under an arch to represent a grotto or cavern.

The type of the wolf and twins must be reckoned amongst the legendary coins which refer to the founder of Rome. The wolf and twins after a time became the symbol of the republic, and ultimately of the empire. Virgil, in mentioning the decorations of the shield which was manufactured by Vulcan for Æneas at the request of Venus, speaks of the wolf and twins exactly as they are represented on this and the next coin, thus—

Fecerat, et viridi fætam Mavortis in antro
Procubuisse lupam, geminos huic ubera circum
Ludere pendentes pueros, et lambere matrem
Impavidos—

A black coin, very fine indeed, from the Duke of Devonshire's Cabinet. Weight 367 grains.

900.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TIBERIS. In the exergum S. C. The river-god reclining to the left, his right hand resting on a boat; at his left side is an urn overflowing with water; in his left hand he has a reed or sedge.

A good coin. Weight 377 grains.

901.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. *No legend.* In the exergum S. C. The she-wolf standing to the left, under an arch, suckling the twins.

There is a variety of this type, representing the wolf and twins under an arch, to signify the entrance of a cave, and an eagle perched on the top of the arch, with its head bent down, as if looking into the cave. The present variety is very rare; but that with the eagle above the arch is extremely rare. I have never yet seen it at a sale; the only specimen I have ever seen is No. CCXIII. in Admiral Smyth's Cabinet.

A coin in good condition, brown. Weight 340 grains.

902.



ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. TIBERIS. In the exergum S. C. The old river-god reclining to the left; his right hand is placed on a boat at his right side; in his left hand he holds a reed or sedge; and he is resting himself against some rock-work, but there is no urn with water flowing from it; his head crowned with a wreath of reed or sedge.

This is a black or dark slate-coloured coin, from the Cabinet of General Ramsay; it is in remarkably fine condition, and is an unknown type.

903.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. REX . QVADIS . DATVS. In the exergum S. C. The emperor, or his legate, in his robes, standing to the left; his right hand, extended, clasps the right hand

of a person who stands before him with a cloak pendent from his shoulders, bare-headed, and having a long beard.

As the emperor Antoninus did not visit distant provinces, as the emperor Hadrian did, there is reason to suppose, whatever appointment was required to be made in a province, the duty was delegated to a person of consular dignity, with the title of legate ; but in the record by coins no mention would be made of such delegated authority, the legend simply stating that a king or governor was given to the people ; and, although the investiture might be made by a deputy or legate, still it would be considered and recorded as the act of the emperor.

This and the following coin are very rare ; Spanheim says the coin is “ nummus rarissimus.”

The present is a good dark coin, from the Devonshire Cabinet. Weight 401 grains.

904.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. REX . QVADIS . DATVS. In the exergum S. C. The emperor's legate robed and standing to the left ; his right hand clasps the right hand of a person before him, whose left hand is raised as if addressing the legate ; the stranger has a cloak pendent from his shoulders, his head is uncovered, and he wears a very long beard.

The Quadi were a people of Germany located to the south-east of the mountains of Bohemia, on the banks of the Danube, extending as far as the river Marus, running by Moravia, which country was occupied by them.

The Quadi were taken under the protection of the Romans as far back as the time of Tiberius, and we hear no more of them until the present record by coins. There is, however, no mention made in history of the circumstance recorded on these coins ; but there was an incursion into Italy of several of the German nations, and amongst them were very probably the Quadi, in the third consulate of Antoninus, between the years 140 and 145. This was repressed by the generals of the emperor ; and it is very likely the fact commemorated by these coins took place after the invasion was suppressed, and some other chief was installed king in lieu of the one under whom the Quadi had acted, and who might have been slain in one of the conflicts which suppressed the invasion.

In the reign of Marcus Aurelius the Quadi joined the Marcomanni, a German nation situate on the western boundaries of the Quadi, and with whom they were

always in alliance, and other German tribes, and kept up a long and bloody war against the Romans during the greater part of the reign of Aurelius.

Thus the present coins by their device supply the want of a notice of the fact alluded to in any history of the period. Spanheim says, p. 832, "*Sed Quadis etiam regem à pio datum de quo silent auctores docuit me rarissimus ejusdem Cæsaris nummus quem videre licuit in musæo Seguiniano.*"

A black coin with greenish tinge, from the Devonshire Cabinet. Weight 388 grains.

905.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. REX . ARMENIIS . DATVS. In the field S. C. The legate of the emperor in his robes standing to the left; with his right hand he is placing a diadem on the head of a person standing in front, with his back to the legate; the person raises his right hand to his head, assisting in placing the crown or diadem, emblem of sovereignty.

History is also quite silent regarding the circumstance here recorded. From Vaillant's *Historia Arsacidarum*, p. 325, it would seem that the king here represented as being crowned was the son, or rather one of the blood royal of Parthamasphates, who had been made king of Parthia by Trajan, as we have seen in *Traiano*, and was probably dead at the time of the event occurring which is here recorded.

A similar legend and inauguration occurs in the coins of L. Verus *post*, but the fact denoted on the coin of Verus took place above twenty years after this type was struck.

906.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. SALVS . PVBLICA. In the exergum S. C. Hygeia seated on a throne; to the left, in front of her, is an altar, from which a snake is rising, and she is presenting it with food from a patera she holds in her right hand.

An unpatinated good coin. Weight 439 grains.

907.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. SALVS . PVBLICA. In the field S. C. Hygeia standing to the left with a *hasta pura* in her left hand; in front of her is an altar, from which a snake rises, to which she is presenting some food.

A fine dark green Campana coin. Weight 461 grains.

908.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. SALVS . AVG. In the field S. C. Hygeia standing to the left, with the *hasta pura* in her left hand; before her is an altar, from which a snake rises, and she is presenting food to it.

A very fine dark green coin, from the Devonshire cabinet. Weight 447 grains.

909.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. SALVS . AVG. In the field S. C. Hygeia standing to the left; in her left hand she holds a rudder, the lower part whereof rests on a globe; in front is an altar, around which a snake is entwined, and it raises its head to partake of the food which she presents to it.

Hygeia, with the adjunct of a rudder, is not commonly met with on the coins of any emperor. As the coins are supplicatory, this may infer that the emperor having been unwell, was recommended by his physicians to visit the sea-side, or take a short journey by sea for change of air. The type is quite unique.

It is a beautiful black Campana coin. Weight 428 grains.

910.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. *No legend.* S. C. on either side of the field. Spes gradient to the left, holding up her clothes with her left hand; in her right hand she holds a flower.

A very fine large black coin. Weight 492 grains.

911.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. AETERNITAS . AVG. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, holding

up a bust in each hand ; that in the right hand has a radius around the head ; the one in the left hand has a crescent on the forehead.

This coin seems highly complimentary to the emperor ; it expresses the wishes of the senate and people of Rome for the long life of the emperor and his wife, according well with the mode of salutation amongst the ancient Medes and Persians, "O King, live for ever!"

This type is very seldom to be met with in the series of Antoninus ; it is a good coin without patina. Weight 367 grains.

912.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. PROVIDENTIA . DEORVM. In the field S. C. A large fulmen with six points on each end, and with four wings, two on each side, in the middle.

An attribute of sovereign power equal to that of their gods ; thus a compliment was paid to the emperor, whilst the legend reminded him it was the act of Divine Providence by which he had been raised to the highest rank in the state.

The fulmen is assigned to Jupiter, and is the most common symbol of that deity. The soldiers of the *Legio Fulminans* in the Roman army had on their shields the representation of a fulmen as depicted on this coin.

A very fine black coin with light-green tinge. Weight 431 grains.

913.

ANTONINUS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. OPI . AVG. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the left ; her right hand holds the *hasta pura* transversely ; her left arm rests on the back of the chair, on which she is sitting, and her left foot is supported on a stool.

In the heathen mythology Ops was the wife of Saturn and the mother of Jupiter. She was also known by the names of Cybele, Bona Dea, Magna Mater, Thea, Tellus, Proserpina, and even of Juno and Minerva, seemingly contradictions of each other. Tatius, the king of the Sabines, jointly with Romulus king of Rome, after the Sabine war, erected a temple to Ops at Rome, and festivals called *Opalia* were held annually to her honour.

A beautiful red coin with green tinge, from the Campana Cabinet. Weight 419 grains.

914.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. OPI . AVG. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the left on a throne, holding the *hasta pura*, as described on the preceding coin. The throne on which Ops is seated is different in its form to the throne on the other coin.

A golden-coloured coin of a large size and in beautiful state of preservation. Both these coins from the Campana Cabinet are as perfect as could be desired.

915.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. GENIO . SENATVS. In the field S. C. A tall and majestic figure in full robes, standing full front, looking to the left; in his right hand he holds an olive branch, in the left hand a long sceptre surmounted by a small globe.

This is a complimentary representation of the emperor himself as the good genius of the senate, the principal personage presiding over or giving life to their deliberations; an acknowledgment of the respect he always paid to that body; and of his having repealed the law of Caligula, by which a moiety of the estates of senators on their decease became the property of the emperor. In Patin, p. 213, we have an inscription still existing at Rome, in Viâ Ostiensi—

GENIO AC MAIESTATI .

IMP . ANTONINI . PII . FELIC . AVGVST .

M . AVRELIVS . AVRELIANVS . DEVOTISSIMVS .

NVMINI . EIVS.

A fine black coin. Weight 385 grains.

916.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR . POT . COS . III. In the exergum S. C. The various pontifical instruments for sacrificing, being an elegant vase or *præfericulum* in the centre, an *aspergillum*, with which to sprinkle the people with holy water, a *lituus*, or augury staff, (whence the form of the bishop's crozier is derived,) *secespita*, or knife for cutting up the sacrifice, and a *simpulum*, or cup with a long handle to contain liquid, or pour it on the fire of the altar. These instruments announce the assumption of the title of PONTIFEX . MAXIMVS .; but none of the Large Brass

or even the Second Brass coins of this emperor have the initial letters P. M. in their legends indicating the office of *Pontifex Maximus*. But these sacrificial instruments on the reverse of a coin invariably indicate the title and office being held by the person whose effigies is commemorated on the coin. It is a type that does not appear on the Large Brass coins of this emperor; but it is found in Second Brass as on the present, which is a fine black coin. Weight 136 grains.

917.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. APOLLINI . AVGVSTO. In the field S. C. A figure in the attire of a female standing full front, the head inclined to the left; the right hand extended holds a patera; the left hand supports a *cithara*, or lyre; the hair dressed with a fillet as a female.

Capitolinus relates that Antoninus was a great lover and patron of music, plays, &c., "*Histrionum artes amavit*," and his reign being very peaceable gave full opportunity for him to encourage the study of music and the drama. Consequently we may view this type as a complimentary allusion to the patronage and support afforded by the emperor to theatrical and musical entertainments.

A fine brown coin. Weight 354 grains.

918.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. APOLLINI . AVGVSTO. In the field S. C. A female standing full front, her head inclined to the left; in the right hand she holds a *patera*; her left arm supports a lyre.

The form of the lyre on this coin is different to the preceding. The figure on this coin is more appropriate as an Apollo Citharædus than the coin we have noticed in the series of Nero, and I should give the preference to it as representing the statue from its greater elegance of style, contour, and *tout-ensemble*, than what we see on the coin of Nero, which is really the figure of a mere harpist.

A good black coin. Weight 337 grains.

919.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right. The Modena silver eagle in the field, at the back of the head.

R. APOLLINI . AVGVSTO. In the field S. C. A female standing full front, looking to the left, her hair nicely dressed; in her right hand she holds a patera; her left arm supports a lyre with a very full body.

The lyre on this coin is larger and fuller in the body, which appears to be rounded in form, and capable of giving a deeper tone than either of the lyres depicted on the two preceding coins. We have thus three different forms or styles of manufacture of this instrument among the ancients; the lyre on the present coin being the most elegant in form, and, seemingly, the best constructed instrument.

A fine coin of rich creamy yellow-brown colour, from the cabinet of Sir George Musgrave.

920.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. ANNONA . AVG. In the field S. C. A female standing to the right; her right hand holds some ears of corn over a modius at her right side, from which wheat-ears project; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ; and in the background, at her left side, part of a merchant galley is seen.

It was one of the chief points in the state economy of Antoninus to keep up a good supply of corn for the city. By the galley, it appears that it arrived by sea, and the full cornucopiæ held by the female denotes that it was abundant.

A good coin; brown patina. Weight 355 grains.

921.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour with military cloak.

R. VENERI . FELICI. No S. C. A square temple of ten columns (decastyle), approached by a flight of two steps ranging the whole front. In the tympanum is a single figure standing with both hands extended; on the apex of the pediment is a chariot drawn by four horses to the right and left; at each corner of the pediment is a figure with a wreath.

A good dark-brown coin. Weight 330 grains.

922.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. VENERI . FELICI. In the exergum S. C. A decastyle temple, approached

by a flight of steps ranging the whole length in front; in the tympanum are several figures and animals; on the apex of the pediment are two figures, back to back, in a crouching position, supporting between them a large globe; at each of the corners of the pediment is a figure with a scarf floating around its head.

It would seem, from these two coins, that the emperor erected to the goddess Venus such a temple as is represented on these coins, but no such temple is mentioned in history. Venus had many names in the Greek and the Roman mythology, but I do not find any account of her as "Venus Felix," although she is represented on coins, as we shall see, *post*.

A good brown coin. Weight 400 grains.

923.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

Æ. S . P . Q . R . OPTIMO . PRINCIPI . S . C. inscribed in four lines within an oak-wreath, the type of civic honours.

The title OPTIMO . PRINCIPI was highly complimentary, and well deserved by Antoninus. We have seen the title was bestowed and constantly used on the coins of the Emperor Trajan, but the title was not given to any other emperors than Trajan and Antoninus. It does not occur in any Large Brass coin of Antoninus.

A very good green Second Brass coin. Weight 193 grains.

924.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

Æ. TR . POT . COS . III. In the field S . C. A figure of Janus Bifrons standing, full front, with the *hasta pura* in the left hand.

The representation of Janus as Bifrons, or two-faced, signified that he knew the past and foresaw the future.

We have already noticed Janus in his common character in the series of Nero, *ante*; but as Bifrons, here represented, he appears on the coins of Antoninus, and again in Commodus. Macrobius, Sat. i. 9, gives a long dissertation upon Janus, recapitulating all that had been said by the ancients on the subject of that deity; for the Saturnalia of Macrobius were devoted to antiquarian researches.

A very good black Second Brass coin.

925.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

Æ. IOVI . STATORI. In the field S. C. Jupiter standing full front, bearing in his right hand the *hasta pura*, in his left a *fulmen*.

The Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome was at first built and dedicated by Romulus in fulfilment of a vow he made in the battle with the Sabines; in consequence of which his troops, instead of flying from before their enemies, stood firm, and so gained the victory. This temple in the efflux of time fell into decay, but was afterwards rebuilt with great magnificence, and encompassed with 30 columns of most excellent workmanship. All that now remains of this fine edifice are three of the columns, which stand in front of the church dedicated to S. Maria Liberatrice.

A good pale-green coin. Weight 329 grains.

926.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The radiate head of the emperor to the right.

Æ. GENIVS . POP . ROMANI. In the field S. C. A semi-nude male figure standing full front, the head turned to the right; in the right hand he holds the *hasta pura*, on his left arm he bears a full cornucopiæ.

A representation of the guardian genius or deity of the Roman people. The ancients were of opinion that all the different nations, and cities, and towns, had their presiding guardian genius assigned to them, and also every individual; coinciding with the views of the Jews, and with the “ministering angels” we find spoken of in the Holy Scriptures. We have noticed this subject very fully *ante*, in *Nerone*.

A fine large black Second Brass coin (from the Cabinet of M. Rollin, Paris). Weight 255 grains.

927.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

Æ. IVNONI . SISPITAE. In the field S. C. A figure of Juno advancing to the right, having on her left arm a peculiarly formed oblong shield, being circular at each end, and compressed in the middle on each side; her right hand raised, in the act of throwing a dart, which she holds in a threatening attitude; her head-dress decorated with two horns; at her feet, in front, is a serpent erect, and moving before her in an undulating manner, its mouth being open.

Juno, the sister and wife of Jupiter, had for one of her names that of *sospita*, because she watched over the healthful state of the air, the intemperature of which was considered a cause of disease. She had three temples under this name,

one at Lanuvium, the others at Rome; she is also called *SISPITA*, as on this coin, a corruption of *SOSPITA*; she is described by Cicero, “Cum pelle caprinâ, cum hastâ, cum scutulo, cum calceolis repandis,” as here represented.

The temple of Juno Sospita at Rome stood on the Palatine Hill; her statue was covered with a goat's skin, and otherwise as described by Cicero; her most famous temple was at Lanuvium, the birthplace of Antoninus. Hence we may conclude the present coin to have been minted by order of the senate, as a compliment to the emperor.

With respect to the serpent here represented, we have noticed it already on the coins of Julius Cæsar. Juno Sispita is also well represented on a coin in the series of Commodus *post*.

A very good brown coin. Weight 398 grains.

928.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR . POT . COS . III. In the exergum S. C. Roma seated on a throne to the right, wearing her helmet, and resting her head on her right hand, her right arm being supported by the back of her throne; in her left hand she holds her spear, pointed transversely towards the ground.

A good green Second Brass coin, from the Cabinet of Sir George Musgrave. Weight 130 grains.

929.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . III. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. MONETA . AVG . In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, holding a balance in her right hand; on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ filled with fruits; her hair dressed with a coronet in front.

The title of *MONETA*, assigned to the goddess Juno as the tutelar goddess of money, is said by Suidas to have originated in the following manner: “Cùm Romani pecuniâ indigerent in bello contra Pyrrhum et Tarentinos, eos Junonem invocasse, quæ ipsos monuerit, si justitiâ armis uterentur, pecuniam eis non defuturam; cùmque id Romanis rectè contigisset, Monetam Junonem veneratos esse, ejusque rei signum fuisse quod nomisma, id est *MONETA*, inscripta ejus templo asservaretur.”

Moneta from thenceforth was used by the Romans to denote money. On the coins of Commodus and of Septimius Severus we shall presently have to notice, three female figures, each holding a pair of scales in the right hand, a cornucopiæ

on the left arm, and a small conical heap, to signify money piled up at the feet of each person. Some antiquaries consider these three figures as representing the goddesses or deities presiding over, or guardians of, the Gold, Silver, and Brass coinages respectively, which may very likely be the correct view of these three mythologic ladies.

A fine brown coin. Weight 434 grains.

930.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR . POT . COS . III . DES . IIII. In the exergum S. C. Hygeia seated to the left, feeding a snake, which rises from an altar before her.

Antoninus was consul, for the fourth time, in A.D. 146 ; this coin, signifying that he was designated or proposed for the 4th consulate, indicates that it was minted in the year before he was elected and sworn in as consul, which would give the date of the time of this coin being struck as A.D. 145.

A fine black coin. Weight 486 grains.

931.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. *No legend.* COS . IIII . in the exergum. The emperor in a quadriga moving gently to the right ; in his left hand he holds a sceptre, ornamented at the top with an eagle ; he is standing up in the chariot with his right hand extended, as if addressing and acknowledging the plaudits of the people.

The consuls were usually elected about the end of July or the beginning of August, but they did not enter upon the duties of their office until the first day of the month of January following. During this interval of time they were termed *consules designati*, or as we should say consuls elect. On the first day of January, a day dedicated to Janus, after whom the month was named, the senate and people waited on the consuls at their own houses, whence they were conducted with great pomp to the capitol. This was called the *processus consularis*. They then offered up their vows, and took the oaths of office, and sacrificed each of them an ox to Jupiter.

This and the following coin represent the consular procession of Antoninus on his taking the office of consul for the fourth time, his son-in-law, Marcus Aurelius, being his colleague in the consulate.

A good dark-green coin.

932.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. *No legend.* COS . IIII . in the exergum, S. C. underneath.

The emperor in a quadriga moving gently to the left, his right hand extended ; in his left hand he holds a sceptre surmounted by an eagle.

Although the Emperor Antoninus was by his generals very successful in his wars in Britain, and with the Quadi and other German nations, yet he never sought to have a triumph for any of those victories. The types on these coins cannot, therefore, have reference to any other procession than the consular procession before mentioned.

A very fine bronze coin.

933.

ANTONINUS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. COS . IIII. In the exergum LIBERALITAS . AVG . IIII. and S. C. in the field. The emperor or his deputy seated to the left on a curule chair placed on a long square base, his feet resting on a stool ; his right hand is extended towards a citizen, who stands in front with his robe raised to receive the donation ; at his right hand is a female figure holding up a tablet in her right hand ; on her left arm she has a cornucopiæ. On the left, behind the deputy, is a lictor with his fasces.

I think on this occasion the person seated on the curule chair making the donation is the emperor, for, although the portrait is very minute, yet it is a resemblance of the emperor ; also the curule chair seems to have a cloth cover with a deep fringe to it, only usual to persons of rank ; and again, we have a lictor in attendance, an adjunct not seen on any other coin of similar representation of this or any other emperor.

A fine black coin. Weight 378 grains.

934.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . IIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. [LIBERALITAS] AVG . V. In the exergum S. C. The emperor, or his legate, seated to the left on a curule chair, placed on a *suggestum* ; a female on his right, holding up a tablet in her right hand ; on her left arm she has a cornucopiæ. A person is standing in front, holding up his robe to receive a donation.

Argelati places this Liberality in A.D. 148, which would be in the early part of the reign of Antoninus, and after the year of the fourth consulate, for although the cos. IIII. continues to be marked on the coins of Antoninus after the expiration of the year of office, the same as with the cos. III. of Hadrian, yet consuls were regularly appointed after the emperor's year of consulate had expired; so that cos. IIII. only amounts to a complimentary title, and to recognise that he had been consul four times.

The coins of Antoninus, representing the different liberalities, or donations, that he made, are very scarce, and especially in good preservation, and they are extremely difficult to arrange chronologically. I find writers much divided in opinion, and the variation of the two years, we have several times noticed, increases the difficulty.

935.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P. P . TR . P . COS . IIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. LIBERALITAS . AVG . V. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left; in her right hand she holds up the frumentarian tablet, marked to denote the amount of the liberality; on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ filled with fruits.

Argelati places *Liberalitas V.* in the eleventh tribunician date, A.D. 148, but as there is no tribunician date marked on this or the preceding coin, I have placed them early in the consulate or reign of Antoninus.

The fourth Liberality is placed by Argelati in A.D. 145, in the eighth tribunician date, and he seems to consider the restoration of the temple of Augustus as the great event of that year; but the coin of the fourth Liberality has no tribunician date, and the coin of the restoration of the temple of Augustus, which we have to notice presently, will be seen to bear the tribunician date XXII. or A.D. 159, and he quotes a coin of the restoration of the temple from Oiselius, tab. 107, n. 4, with the cos. IIII. but no tribunician date; but in the tribunician date XXII. Argelati gives in Silver and Brass both the coins *TEMPLVM . DIVI . AVG . REST.* and *AED . DIVI . AVG . REST.*, thus showing that, although on one coin it is called *TEMPLVM* and on the other *AEDES*, yet they both refer to the same building, and the building represented on the coins is similar on each. Argelati, I consider, committed an error in putting the coin of the restoration of the temple of Augustus in the year A.D. 145 merely because it was marked cos. IIII. The repairs could not have been commenced in A.D. 145; they might have been completed, and the temple reopened for use, in A.D. 159, but then fourteen years had

elapsed. His appropriation of the fourth Liberality is not open to this objection ; but the actual date of its distribution is, according to these notitiæ, uncertain, excepting that it was in the fourth consulate, and before TR . P . XI. or A.D. 148, for from that period the tribunician date appears regularly and consecutively on the coins of Antoninus.

A very fine green coin, from General Ramsay's Cabinet. Weight $386\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

936.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . IIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. *No legend.* In the field S. C. Minerva Jaculatrix standing to the right, wearing her goat-skin dress with its tags at the side, and prepared to give or repel attacks ; on her head she has a crested helmet.

A type commendatory of the emperor's precaution and wisdom ; who, although not seeking war, was prepared to repel any attack that might be made. Some persons might suppose from the resemblance of this figure to that of Juno Sispita, which we have already noticed, that it was a Juno, or repetition of that type ; but observation of coins themselves in the distinctive characters of the figures will enable a young collector to correct himself. Minerva always wears her helmet, as on this coin, but Juno Sispita wears on her head the two goat's horns.

937.



ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . IIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. DEO HERCVLI . P . SALVT . IMP. No S. C. A fine nude figure of Hercules standing full front looking to the left ; his right hand extended rests on his club : on his head is the head-skin of the Nemean lion ; the rest of the lion's skin falls over the left shoulder, and is gathered in the middle on his left arm, from which it is pendent in a graceful manner.

This coin is in fine preservation. There is much elegance in the ease and

repose of the attitude which Hercules assumes. It is, I believe, unique, and unpublished. It is not to be found in Choul, Occo, Havercamp, Gevartius, Donati, Eckhel, Vaillant, Mionnet, Smyth, British Museum, Vienna, or French Cabinets, or in Argelati; nor is there any mention of such a title of Hercules which this coin bears to be found in Banier's Mythology, or in any of the books I have been able to consult.

A very fine black coin from the Devonshire Cabinet. Weight 439 grains.

938.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. HONORI . AVG . COS . III. In the field S. C. A robed male figure, having a thick band or fillet bound round the head, standing to the left; the right hand, extended, holds an olive-branch; on the left arm he bears a cornucopiæ, filled with fruits.

The Romans made a distinction between Honour and Glory. The latter, bearing a double signification, as true glory and false glory, is never found upon the coins of the emperors from Julius Cæsar to Postumus; but after that period the word GLORIA is introduced, and is found on the coins of Constantius and others of the latter emperors, as GLORIA ROMANORVM, the emperor on horseback spearing a foe, and similar devices.

Honour, on the other hand, implies nobility of mind and virtuous conduct and principles; it is therefore the superior morality, and tends to the performance of useful and virtuous actions amongst mankind that are of a high order; hence, on the coins of Galba we have Honour and Virtue conjoined in one type (GALBA, *ante*). We may thus conclude that this type is highly complimentary to the virtuous conduct of the emperor Antoninus.

A very fine bronze coin. Weight $444\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

939.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. HONORI . AVG . COS . II. In the field S. C. The emperor, with radiate crown, standing to the left, having an olive-branch in his right hand; on his left arm he carries a cornucopiæ filled with fruits, which may be considered to signify the benefits and abundance which attend virtuous, honourable conduct through life.

A fine black coin.

940.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . IIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. *No legend.* S. C. in the field. Roma armed seated on a curule seat to the left, her left foot on a stool; her right hand, extended, holds a Victoriola, presenting her a wreath; the left arm of Roma rests on the upper edge of a circular shield, the lower edge of it resting on the prow of a war galley, with the rostra turned inward; in her left hand she holds her spear transversely, the point upwards.

A coin from the Thames, of a golden colour, and in good condition. Weight $378\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

941.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . IIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. *No legend.* S. C. in the field. Roma armed, seated to the left on a curule chair, her left foot on a stool; her right hand holds a Victoriola, presenting a wreath; her left arm rests on the upper edge of her shield, which stands on the prow of a galley, the rostra turned outward.

A good coin, bronze green. Weight $411\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

942.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. COS. IIII. In the exergum S. C. Roma seated as on the two preceding coins, but her shield, which is small and circular, rests on the prow of a merchant galley turned outward; her spear in her left hand.

This type of Roma is in Gevartius, Croye, and Arschott Cabinet, pl. 41. The galley is there called the emblem of felicity; but I differ, for I consider it implies naval supremacy or security, or, I may say, a readiness to resent any maritime incursions. This I consider more likely; for Roma is the principal object in this picture, and she is armed and in readiness. The prow of the galley is an adjunct expressing her further means of resistance to convey her from place to place by water. I do not find any record of naval actions or victory gained at sea in the time of Antoninus, and I think Gevartius is in error in considering the mere rostrum of a galley to be a representation of FELICITAS, for we have seen by the coins of the Emperor Hadrian the galleys representing Felicity are of full size, and are either being rowed or are under sail.

A good water-gold coin. Weight $396\frac{4}{8}$ grains.

943.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . IIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. *No legend.* S. C. on either side of the field. Roma armed seated to the left; her right hand holds a Victoriola, presenting a wreath and holding a palm-branch in the left hand. In her left hand she has her spear; and her left arm rests on the upper edge of a circular shield, the lower part whereof rests on the prows of two galleys joined together, the beaks of one being outward, of the other inward.

It has been suggested to me by a numismatic friend that this is a type of Britannia, but I cannot agree with him; whatever may have been the estimation of Britannia among the Romans, she must have been regarded in the light of a conquered province, and not the conquering mistress which these types represent.

A fine black coin. Weight $345\frac{3}{8}$ grains.

944.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . IIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. *No legend.* S. C. in the field. Mars gradient to the right bearing a trophy of arms on his left shoulder; his right hand holds his spear obliquely across his breast, the point forwards.

A good brown coin. Weight $351\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

945.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. COS . IIII. Across the field $\begin{matrix} \text{PAX} & \text{AVG.} \\ \text{S.} & \text{C.} \end{matrix}$ (With S. C. under the words.) Peace standing to the left, holding a torch in her right hand, with which she is setting fire to a pile of arms before her; on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ filled with fruits, an emblem of the blessings of peace.

A fine light green coin. Weight 302 grains.

946.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . IIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. *No legend.* In the field S C. A female naked to the waist, seated on a throne to the left; her right hand extended holds a *hasta pura*, her left arm rests

on the back of the throne, her head supported on her left hand. This represents Ops, which we have already noticed. It was formerly in the Trattle Collection, was presented to me at Manchester, and is retained for its extraordinary thickness, being $511\frac{4}{5}$ grains, and a good hard dark-green patina.

947.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . IIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. FELICITAS . AVG. In the field S. C. A robed female standing to the left, holding a capricorn in her right hand; in her left she has a long caduceus.

A fine black coin. Weight $335\frac{3}{8}$ grains.

948.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. COS . IIII. In the exergum S. C. The emperor in military costume, with his cloak buckled over the upper part of his cuirass, and pendent from the shoulders, is standing full front, his face looking to the left; with his right hand he holds up an olive-branch, emblem of peace; in his left hand he has a javelin, having a point at each end; around his head is a nimbus with several rays, but he wears no helmet.

Admiral Smyth, in describing a coin, No. 218, in his Cabinet, of similar type to the present, calls the figure on the reverse an Apollo, in which I differ with him, because Apollo is never represented armed in any way; he is either entirely naked, or in long robes, with his hair bound up, resembling a female; on the contrary, Mars is always represented armed, and wearing his helmet.

On the present coin Mars is not intended; besides, did it represent Mars, he would have a helmet on his head. I consider it is intended to represent the emperor, and herein Gevartius agrees. (Croye and Arschott Cabinet, pl. 51.) “*Cernitur verò radiis ornato capite; ut Principes et Imperatores sæpe pingebantur. Vide si placet Hieron. Alexandrum in explicatione Tabulæ Heliacæ. Trebellius in Gallieno, radiatus sæpe processit. Ita et Persarum reges: Néve simus ut Persarum reges, qui subjectâ nunc pedibus suis sphærá, ut polum se calcare mentiantur, nunc radiato capite, ne sint homines, Solis resident in figurâ, &c.* (Petrus Chrysologus, Serm. 120.)” So that this nimbus must not be considered as betokening Apollo, or any other heathen deity, but an emblem of the divine or sacred majesty of the emperor’s person,—a title or epithet used even in modern times to kings and emperors.

949.



ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. *No legend.* No S. C. cos. IIII. in the exergum. Diana Venatrix to the right, in the act of running; in her left hand she holds her bow at full length, having just discharged an arrow; with her right hand she is drawing another arrow from the quiver slung at her back; at her left side is a dog of greyhound size springing off the ground at full speed in pursuit of the game; at the back is a tree.

This coin is unique. It is a small medallion of the most beautiful workmanship, and quite perfect in its state of preservation. It is no doubt the work of some eminent Greek artist who was in the Roman Mint, and worked on medallions only or the gold coinage, for its execution is so remarkably beautiful, as in my opinion to surpass any die-engraving on modern coins. The nearest approach to it is the fine head of Charles the Second on the Petition Crown of Thomas Simon. I have not seen any other modern coin that could be compared with it; and the depth of the dies on the obverse and reverse has thrown up the emperor's head and the figure of Diana so high from the field as much to exceed Simon's head of Charles, and give much greater beauty and effect.

The type of Diana Venatrix, as here represented, is to be found in the Christina Cabinet on a Second Brass Greek coin, but the workmanship, judging from the engraving, is of a very inferior description. Diana Venatrix is also to be found on the Greek Alexandrian coins of Gallienus, but of very inferior work.

950.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XI. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. PRIMI . DECENNALES . COS . IIII . SC . inscribed in five lines within an oak wreath.

A good Second Brass coin. Weight 179½ grains.

951.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . TR . P . XI. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. COS . IIII . In the exergum VOTA., in the field S. C. The emperor, robed and veiled, standing to the left; before him is a tripod, with a fire burning in a brasier on the top; the emperor is in the act of pouring a libation on the fire.

These two coins were struck in A.D. 148, when Antoninus had completed the first ten years of his reign, on which occasion he purported to lay down the Tribunician power; and then offering up prayers, and renewing the vows as first made on the assumption of office, he resumed the same authority for another ten years. This ceremonial he again performed when he had completed the second tenth year of his reign, as we shall see at TR . POT . XXII.

It is to be remarked that, from this date or period, the Tribunician number appears on the coins of Antoninus in regular progression up to the end of his reign, which greatly facilitates the arrangement of the events they record.

A good dark-green Second Brass coin. Weight $192\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

952.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . IIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. LIBERALIT . . . AVG In the exergum S. C. The emperor or his deputy seated to the left on a curule chair placed on a *suggestum*; at his right side a female is standing, holding up a tablet in her right-hand; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ; his right-hand is extended towards a person who is standing in front, holding up his robe to receive the donation.

Argelati in *Antonino* places a *Liberalitas* or donation to the people as having been made on the occasion of the renewal of the decennialian vow, and he marks it as the Fifth Liberality, which would therefore bring the mintage of this coin to A.D. 148, or the eleventh year of the reign; but, as the number of this coin is obliterated, it cannot be said for certain which *Liberalitas* it records; yet, as a gift was made on the renewal of the decennialian vow, I place it as an appropriate coin for the occasion. It is to be regretted the letters of the reverse legend have been double struck, for every letter has been much marred, especially the last few with the number; but as the *Liberalitas* coins are not frequent, and seldom in fine condition, it is well to preserve all one can in a cabinet, and so endeavour to continue the historic chain of events in a reign. *Liberalitas V.* however, was minted in the third consulate, as we have seen by the coins *ante*.

A good water-gold coin. Weight $361\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

953.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. cos . IIII. In the field S. C. Hygeia, with a coronet headdress, standing full front looking to the left ; her hand extended presents a *patera* to a snake, which raises itself from an altar placed before her ; her left hand holds a rudder, the bottom of it placed on a globe.

A very fine dark-green coin. Weight 381 grains.

954.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. cos . IIII. In the exergum S. C. Hygeia seated on a throne to the left ; with her right hand she is presenting food to a snake that rises from an altar at her right side ; her left arm rests on the head of a rudder at her left side.

These two coins seem supplicatory for the health of the emperor on his renewal of the decennialian vow, and, as the consulate admits of it, they are so placed.

The present is a very fine coin of the peculiar green-black and red-brown tinge, seen almost only on the coins in the Campana Cabinet, from which this coin was obtained. Weight $387\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

The Campana coins are all beautifully perfect, and had my agent been a little sharper I should very likely have obtained double the number I did get ; but he did very well nevertheless.

955.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . IIII. The unlaureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. *No legend*. S. C. in the field. A female standing full front looking to the left ; her right hand extended holds a *patera* ; on her left arm she carries a *cithara*, differing in form from those already noticed.

A good Second Brass dark-green coin.

956.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XI. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. ANNONA . AVG. In the exergum cos . IIII ., and S. C. in the field. A robed female standing to the left ; her right hand extended holds some ears of corn ; a corn *modius* with wheat ears and a poppy stands on the ground at her right side ; her left hand holds the staff apparently of a rake.

The Annona coins of Antoninus are very frequent, and run through nearly every year of his reign, thus recording his care for a regular supply of corn being obtained for the city, either by sea from the distant provinces, and then part of a galley appears on the reverse; or from inland agricultural districts, and then Annona holds a rake or some agricultural instrument; but until the eleventh year they bear no date, nor have they any number so as to be able to place them accurately in sequence.

957.

ANTONINUS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. TEMPORVM . FELICITAS. In the field S. C. in the exergum cos . IIII. Two cornucopiæ placed in saltier, each filled with fruits, and bearing thereon the head of a child regardant.

This type is considered as referring to a prospect of good times to the empire under the reign of the Emperor Antoninus and the succession of Marcus Aurelius, by the marriage of the latter with the emperor's daughter Faustina the Younger, which took place in A.D. 140. This coin was struck in A.D. 149, and the busts on the cornucopiæ are intended for the eldest sons of that marriage, being Commodus and Antoninus Geminus, who were twins; the latter of whom died when young, leaving his twin-brother, Commodus, who subsequently became emperor.

Some writers give a different opinion regarding the children intended by this type. It is, however, very probable, that the senate might introduce this type as a compliment or congratulation to the emperor and his son-in-law and grandchildren.

958.

ANTONINUS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. cos . IIII. In the field S. C. A female standing full front looking to the left; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ; in her right hand she holds a pair of scales.

A type of Equity, even-handed Justice. Antoninus was held in great estimation for the manner in which he used to exercise his office amongst the people; the type well applies to him.

A very good black coin. Weight $378\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

959.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. MVNIFICENTIA . AVG. In the exergum COS . IIII. with S. C. underneath. An elephant, covered with a net-work, walking to the right ; the size of the ears shew it to be an African elephant.

This coin was struck in A.D. 149, year of Rome 902, to commemorate the games and shows which were given by the emperor in celebration of the 9th century of the great city. Admiral Smyth, at No. 222 of his Cabinet, under the type INDVLGENTIA, states that this celebration took place in A.D. 146, which does not accord with the Tribunician date of his coin, which is TRP . XVII. or A.D. 154. Now, allowing the two years of chronologic variance, which has been already noticed, if Admiral Smyth is late by two years, his date should be 148 not 146 ; and, if I am too forward by two years in the other computation, my date would be 147, not 149, making it exactly the year of Rome 900 ; and the variance date either way makes it Y . R . 901, but Admiral Smyth's coin being TRP . XVII. brings its mintage to A.D. 154, which does not agree with the actual time of the celebration of the games ; I conclude, therefore, he is in error in the attribution of his coin.

A fine dark or black-green Second Brass coin, from the Cabinet of M. Rollin, Paris. Weight $159\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

960.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. MVNIFICENTIA . AVG. In the field S. C. A robed female standing looking to the left, having a sceptre in her left hand ; her right hand extended holds a *patera* ; a large male lion is at her right side, couchant, his head turned looking up at her.

A good dark-green coin in Second Brass.

961.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. [MVNIFI]CENTIA . AVG. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left having a sceptre in her left hand ; her right hand extended holds a *patera* ; at her right side is a dog, or hunting leopard (chetah), standing, looking up at her.

These two coins were struck upon the same occasion as the one bearing the elephant. All these types are rare, and are particularly interesting from the commemoration which occasioned their mintage. The animals represented are,

no doubt, intended for some of those which were brought out and exhibited at the games; on which occasion lions, tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, and other wild animals were exhibited in abundance, to the great delight of the assembled multitude.

I do not remember ever to have seen coins of these types in Large Brass, and they are rarely met with in Second Brass. The present coin is from the Campana Cabinet, and is of the peculiar Campana green colour, once seen ever to be remembered. All the coins in the Campana Cabinet were as fine as at the hour they were struck. From the lapse of time, and perhaps having been found enclosed in an amphora, they were of a peculiar bronze with green tinge, that would identify them immediately anywhere, to a person who was accustomed to see them.

962.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. ANNONA . AVG. In the field S. C. A female standing to the right with ears of corn in her right hand; at her left side is a *modius* with ears of corn coming out of it; her left hand holds an anchor by the cross-piece or stock.

A type recording the supply of corn brought to the city by sea, signified by the anchor, which is very seldom seen to be held by Annona.

A very good bronze-brown coin of the mintage A. D. 149.

963.

ANTONINUS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. COS . III. A figure of Equity standing full front looking to the left, holding in her right hand a pair of scales; on her left arm a cornucopiæ filled with fruits.

A finely preserved Aureus of the year A. D. 149, from the Cabinet of Mr. Edmonds, lot 49.

964.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. COS . IIII. A nude male figure as on the coin BONO . EVENTVI . *ante*, looking to the left, and holding two ears of corn in the left hand.

The date TR . P . XIII. is extremely rare, and not having seen it, or been able to procure it in a First or Second Brass coin, I have been obliged to substitute this very fine Denarius from the Cabinet of the late Mr. Percival.

965.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. LIBERALITAS . AVG. In the exergum COS . IIII., and S . C. in the field. A female standing to the left, holding in her left hand a military standard, the vexillum, on which the number VI. is inscribed; her right hand holds up a frumentarian tablet, to notify by the marks on it the quantity of donation to be received by each person.

By this type is recorded the distribution of the Sixth Liberality of Antoninus. Antiquaries usually consider it refers to a donative made to the military, from the circumstance of the number VI. being impressed on a vexillum. Whether it was confined to the military only, or was distributed to the people generally, is not easy to decide; but the Tribunician date shows it to have been minted in A.D. 151, the year when this donation was made.

This type of LIBERALITAS . VI. is not mentioned in Argelati. It was very likely unknown when he wrote and published his Lexicon, A.D. 1730; but it is a Liberalitas I have frequently seen at sale, and always in very poor condition.

The present is a very good dark-green coin. Weight 447 grains.

966.

IMP . CAES . T . AEL . HADR . ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR . POT . XIII. COS . IIII. S . C. in the field; in the exergum ROMA. Roma armed, seated to the left, her left foot resting on a stool; in her right hand she holds her spear upright; her left hand rests on the upper edge of her shield at her left side, the lower edge of the shield supported by the prow of a galley, the rostra being turned outward; her helmet has a very fine crest.

A rough green Campana coin, very fine. Weight 364 grains.

967.

IMP . CAES . T . AEL . HADR . ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR . POT . XIII. COS . IIII. S . C. in the field; in the exergum ROMA. Roma armed, seated to the left, with her spear and shield, precisely as on the last coin.

These two coins of the mintage A.D. 151, although perfectly different in colour (which proves they were found at different places), I have no doubt, after frequent and careful examination, are from the same dies. The present coin is of the rich

golden colour produced on the aurichalcum, of which it is made, by the action of water; the other is of dark apple-green. These effects have been produced by their having been buried in some places where there has been no mixture of corrosive salts. The Cyprian or red copper will not exhibit the various beautiful colours that are found on the coins of fine brass or the aurichalcum.

A very fine gold-coloured coin. Weight 385 grains.

968.

IMP . CAES . T . AEL . HADR . ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR . POT . XIII . COS . III . In the exergum ROMA; and S. C. in the field. Roma armed, seated to the left, as on the preceding coins, except that her shield rests on the ground instead of being on the fore part of a galley.

These three coins are very scarce, especially in such fine condition. They appear to me to signify a maritime dominion assumed by Roma, although no naval conflict took place in the reign of Antoninus.

A good brown coin. Weight $325\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

969.

IMP . CAES . T . AEL . HADR . ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR . POT . XIII . COS . III . In the exergum IVSTITIA; in the field S. C. A robed female seated to the left on a throne; her left foot rests on a square stool; her right hand, extended, holds a *patera*; in her left-hand she bears a *hasta pura*.

This coin seems to have been struck in compliment of the emperor for his strict integrity and justice in all his transactions, and his just judgments in all law cases brought before him for decision; he carried this exactness and integrity to so minute a degree as to be called "Cymini Sector," the divider of cummin, which is a very small seed.

This is a fine black Second Brass coin; it is scarce, and particularly so in Large Brass. Weight $176\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

970.

IMP . CAES . T . AEL . HADR . ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR . POT . XIII . COS . III . In the exergum MON . AVG .; and S. C. in the field. A female standing looking to the left; her right hand, extended, holds a pair of scales; on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ filled with fruits.

Moneta appears several times at different periods during the reign of Antoninus. It would seem as though the emperor had been accustomed to visit the mint, and give directions to the mint-masters regarding the proper adjustment of the coinage; and it may be observed that the coinage of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus, is very abundant, and, as a general rule, the dies were very well engraved, the coins well struck, of good size and thickness, the edges, at times, appearing to have passed through a collar; but in those instances the dies must have lapped over at the edges, so as to keep the metal confined while expanding under the blows of the malleator, for the collar is a modern invention. The coins, also, are pretty regular in their weights, so as to give the Large Brass coins their full size and appearance. All which points we find not well attended to in the time of Marcus Aurelius, and after his reign still worse, until the brass coinage is thoroughly degraded in every way, and the gold and silver quite debased in their respective qualities.

A very fine dark-green coin. Weight 395 grains.

971.

IMP . CAES . T . AEL . HADR . ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR . POT . XV . COS . IIII. In the exergum ANNONA . AVG., and S. C. in the field. A female seated on a square seat, to the left, on the ground; in front of her is a *modius*, out of which are some ears of corn and a poppy; her right hand is extended towards the *modius* and holds some ears of wheat; her left arm supports a cornucopiæ filled with fruits.

A very fine black coin, from the Cabinet of Louis Napoleon, late King of Holland. Weight $369\frac{3}{8}$ grains.

972.

IMP . CAES . T . AEL . HADR . ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR . POT . XV . COS . III. In the field S. C. A female standing, looking to the left; her right hand holds some ears of corn, and she places her left hand on some ears of corn coming out of a *modius*, which is standing on part of a galley.

This is a very rare delineation of *Annona*. The two coins are of the mintage A.D. 152, and are very interesting, inasmuch as the first coin denotes a supply of corn received for the use of the city from the inland agricultural provinces, whilst the present coin, by the *modius* resting on part of a galley, indicates a supply

brought by sea; thus, in the year A.D. 152, the city was amply supplied with corn brought in both by sea and land.

A fine black coin, presented from the Cabinet of Professor Donaldson.

973.

IMP . CAES . T . AEL . HADR . ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. TR . POT . XV . COS . IIII. In the exergum S. C. The emperor seated on a curule chair to the left; his right hand, extended, holds a globe or mundus; a Victory is floating in the air behind him, and is in the act of placing a wreath on the emperor's head.

A coin of the mintage A.D. 152, and interesting by the device indicating the sovereignty of Rome over the other countries of the world, denoted by the orb held in the emperor's hand.

A fine black coin, from General Ramsay's Cabinet. Weight $430\frac{3}{8}$ grains.

974.

IMP . CAES . T . AEL . HADR . ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. TR . POT . XV . COS . IIII. In the exergum S. C. The emperor seated on a horse to the left, his right hand raised as if he were addressing bystanders; in the left he holds a short sceptre. The representations of equestrian statues erected to emperors are rarely to be found on coins. The only equestrian statues in this cabinet, besides the present, are the statues of Domitian and Trajan, which we have already noticed.

975.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XV. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. COS . IIII. In the field S. C. A female standing, looking to the right, having on her left arm a cornucopiæ filled with fruits; her right hand grasps the stem of a rudder, the blade of it rests on a globe.

A very fine dark green coin.

976.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XVI. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. COS . IIII. In the field S. C. An armed warrior standing to the right,

holding a spear erect in his right hand, his left hand resting on the upper edge of his shield at his left side. This is the same type as the coin of MARTI . VLTORI.

A fine black Campana coin. Weight $426\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

977.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XVI. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. ANNONA . AVG. In the field S.C. A female standing to the right, her right hand resting on a corn *modius* at her right side, and which is placed on a square stool or base; at her left side is a large vessel differently shaped, and something resembling the large earthen Italian oil jars in use at the present day; in her left hand she holds an olive branch.

This coin records the supply of corn for the year A.D. 153; it is a bright green Second Brass coin. Weight $157\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

978.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XVI. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. INDVLGENTIA . AVG . COS . IIII. In the exergum S.C. A female seated to the left, her left foot resting on a stool; in her left hand she holds the *hasta pura*; her right hand is extended and open.

This coin was minted in A.D. 153, and is supposed by some writers to have been struck to record the magnificent display of games, &c., besides the munificent donations which the emperor made to the people on celebrating the 900th year of Rome. I have already noticed this celebration under the coin MVNIFICENTIA . ante, and I treat such opinion as erroneous, for the 900th year of Rome occurred six years before the date of this coin, and Admiral Smyth's coin of this type, No. ccxxii. in his Cabinet, is a year older than the present coin, it being TR . P . XVII . or A.D. 154, and thus gives further confirmation of my opinion as to the appropriation of this type.

A brown-coloured coin, fine and sharply struck.

979.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XVII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. LIBERTAS . COS . IIII. In the field S.C. A female standing to the right, holding in her right hand a *pileus*; her left hand extended wide open.

A very good brown coin.

980.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XVII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. LIBERTAS . COS . IIII. In the field S. C. A female standing, looking to the left; in her left hand she holds the *rudis*, or wand of manumission; her right hand hold out a *pileus*.

These two coins seem congratulatory on the freedom and tranquillity which the Roman people enjoyed under the rule of Antoninus.

A very fine black coin. Weight $398\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

981.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XVII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. ANNONA . AVG . COS . IIII. In the field S. C. A female standing to the right, her right hand resting on a corn modius, standing at her right side on a square base; in her left hand she carries a long olive branch, and on the ground at her left side a basket is standing filled with fruits, not corn.

A coin of the mintage A. D. 154, and a very rare type, the adjuncts of Annona being unusual, and not such as are found on other Annona coins. It does not appear in First Brass that I have hitherto seen.

A fine dark-green Second Brass coin.

982.



ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XVIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. BRITANNIA . COS . IIII. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the left on some rockwork, her head resting on her right hand; her left hand put back, and resting on part of the rock; before her is a shield and a *vexillum*.

In this representation of Britannia she is deprived of her spear, and appears to be in an attitude of grief and dejection. One might imagine that some insurrection had been made by the Britons, which had been suppressed, and their arms taken from them; but we have no historic notice of such an occurrence in A. D. 155, the date of this coin.

I consider that this representation quite puts an end to the theory of Mr. Noel Humphreys before noticed (p. 327), that “the so-called Britannia on Roman coins is not Britannia but Roma;” for now she is in grief, a position in which no die-engraver or mint-master would have ventured to represent the proud mistress of the world. When Roma appears on the coins of the emperors, she is either sitting on spoils of war, or standing armed with a spear or sword, with a captive warrior at her feet, as on the coins of Trajan, often with a Victoriola in her right hand, or seated upon her Seven Hills, with the Wolf and Twins by her side, as on a rare coin of Vespasian described by Argelati. In most instances the word ROMA is inscribed, and it would be as reasonable to take the figures thus accompanied for Britannia, as to consider, with Mr. Humphreys, the figure on the BRITANNIA coins to be Roma. I have felt it necessary to occupy so much space in discussing this point, to denounce a numismatic heresy of recent origin, that ought to be discountenanced, and in defence both of Britannia and Roma, that their coins may be rightly attributed.

It is to be observed that this type of BRITANNIA is not particularly rare, except for condition; and it is always found in Second Brass.

A fine dark brown Second Brass coin. Weight $181\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

983.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XVIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. COS . IIII. In the field S. C. Hercules standing to the right, his left hand holds a bow and arrows, and the lion’s skin is thrown across his left arm; in his right hand he grasps his club, the thick end whereof rests on the ground.

A very nice Second Brass coin of Cyprian red copper, and rarely to be seen. From the Cabinet of M. Rollin at Paris. Weight $149\frac{3}{8}$ grains.

984.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XVIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. COS . IIII. In the field S. C. Roma advancing full front from the right, her head turned to the left; she wears her helmet, and carries her spear in her left-hand; her right-hand holds the upper rim of her shield, which is supported on the head of a captive sitting on the ground at her right side; on the shield, is inscribed ^{DA}_{CIA}.

This is a very rare device, and the circumstance which gave rise to its being

struck is unknown; no historian of the time has noticed any disturbances to have arisen in Dacia during the reign of Antoninus, and yet the type is highly significative of the repression of some irruption, or insurrection, in the province. The armed female is Roma, and resting her shield on the head of a captive is subjugation, and of what country is announced by the name on the shield. I wish the coin were in finer condition than it is; but it is so rare, I do not believe any dealer, or collector, has had a really good coin of this particular type in his cabinet. It is a black coin, in middling preservation.

985.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR . POT . XIX . COS . IIII. S. C. inscribed in four lines within a civic wreath.

This type seems to be the announcement of a new year, and was probably struck in the month of January, A.D. 156, being the nineteenth year of the reign of Antoninus.

It is a good black Second Brass coin. Weight $159\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

986.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . IMP . II. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR . POT . XIX . COS . IIII. In the field S. C. A female standing full front, her head turned to the left; in each hand she has a military standard, the staff of each being much decorated; the one in her left hand has a wreath on the top.

A fine black grey coin. Weight $353\frac{3}{8}$ grains.

987.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XIX. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. FIDES . EXERC . COS . IIII. In the field S. C. A female standing looking to the left, having in each hand a military ensign similar to the preceding standards; that in the left hand has a wreath on it.

These two coins indicate the continued fidelity of the army to the emperor. The present is a rich creamy yellow coin in very good condition. Weight $349\frac{3}{8}$ grains.

988.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . IMP . II. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR . POT . XIX . COS . IIII. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, bearing a cornucopiæ on her left arm; her right hand, extended, holds an olive-branch.

Although the word PAX does not appear on this reverse, yet it is a type of peace and its accompanying blessings.

A very fine emerald-green coin. Weight 347 grains.

989.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . IMP . II. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR . POT . XIX . COS . IIII. In the exergum S. C. Roma, armed, seated to the left on a cuirass, with other armour piled behind; her left foot is also placed on some armour; her right hand extended holds a globe; in her left hand she has her spear.

This and the three preceding coins bearing martial emblems would seem to denote some successes gained by the armies of the empire, which had been followed by a peace, but where, or over what hostile powers, there is no trace in history. The globe in the right hand of Roma indicates universal dominion. Roma holds the world in subjection—in her power.

At times the Roman soldiers were accustomed to give to a successful general a golden orb, symbolic of military sovereignty or supremacy.

A fine Campana green coin. Weight 384½ grains.

990.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . IMP . II. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR . POT . XX . COS . IIII. In the field S. C. A female standing to the right, holding the stem of a rudder in her right hand, the lower end of it being placed on a globe; her left foot rests on the prow of a galley, and in her left hand she holds a corn *modius*, with some ears of corn rising out of it.

The type denotes a supply of corn brought from beyond sea for the use of the city in A.D. 157.

A fine bronze coin.

991.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . IMP . II. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. TR. POT. XX. COS. IIII. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the left, on two cornucopiæ placed in saltier, and forming a sort of curule chair; in her right hand she holds a short staff; her left arm rests on the top of one of the cornucopiæ.

A fine bronze coin. Weight 437 $\frac{3}{8}$ grains.

992.

ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS. P. P. TR. P. XXI. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. PIETATI. AVG. COS. IIII. In the field S. C. A female standing looking to the left; her right hand stretched out holds a globe; on her left arm she carries a small child, and a child stands on the ground on each side of her, with its right hand held up to the female, as if supplicating aid.

This coin records the continued care and attention given by the emperor to the maintenance and bringing up of young children, which he commenced at the beginning of his reign, as we have already noticed. The globe represents the universality of his benevolence.

A beautiful Campana green coin. Weight 445 $\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

993.

ANTONINUS. AVG. PIVS. P. P. IMP. II. The laureate head of the emperor to the right; the bust full, and in armour.

℞. TR. POT. XXI. COS. IIII. In the field S. C. A female standing to the right; her right hand holds the stem of a rudder, the bottom of it resting on a globe placed on the ground; her left foot rests on the prow of a galley, the beaks outward; a corn *modius* rests on her left knee, supported by her left hand.

It is rare to find the bust of this emperor represented in armour.

The present is a good yellow-green coin. Weight 315 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

994.

ANTONINUS. AVG. PIVS. P. P. IMP. II. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. TR. POT. XXI. COS. IIII. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left; at her right side is a corn *modius*, with ears of corn rising from the top, and over it she holds in her right hand some ears of corn; her left hand holds the stem of a rudder, the bottom of it resting on the stern of a galley.

Both of these coins are of the mintage of A.D. 158, and refer to an importation of corn for the supply of the city from the provinces beyond sea.

A fine Campana green-bronze coin. Weight $383\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

995.

[ANTONIN]VS . AVG . [PIVS . P . P .] IMP . II. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR . POT . XXI . COS . I [III]. In the exergum S. C. Roma armed, seated on arms to the left; her right hand extended holds a Victoriola presenting a wreath; her left hand holds her sword at the hilt.

This type of Roma on the coins of any emperor, except Nero, is extremely rare, I may say, almost unique. I have never seen it before or since the Campana sale, where I obtained this coin, which is of the beautiful water-gold colour. Weight $407\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

A similar coin is noticed by Argelati in *Antonino* of the same date, legends, and attributes, as being "ex Ind. Polatio."

996.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . IMP . II. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR . POT . XXI . COS . IIII. Across the field LIB—^S—^CVIII on either side of a female who stands looking to the left, holding in her right hand the frumentarian tablet; on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ filled with fruits.

It is usually considered that this donation, LIBERALITAS . VIII. was made by Antoninus on the completion of the second ten years of the Tribunician power (Argelati in *Antonino*, p. 204); but that I look upon as an erroneous opinion, for, according to the coins, which cannot err, the second Decennales were in TR . POT . XXII. as we shall presently see, whereas this coin is TR . POT . XXI., and therefore struck the year before those vows were performed; and if we look at the first decennialian coins, *ante*, we shall find them in date TR . P . XI. the first ten years being complete, and in TR . POT . XXII. the second decennialian coin arrives on the completion of the second decennales.

I have not yet been able to see or obtain a coin of the viiith Liberality, with the number marked on it. I almost doubt its being yet discovered; yet by the numbers it was most certainly minted, and ought to be forthcoming somewhere.

A beautiful pale Campana green coin.

997.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XXII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. FORTVNA . OPSEQVENS. In the exergum COS . IIII., and S. C. in the field. A female standing to the left ; her right hand, extended, holds a patera, the hand resting on the head of a rudder, placed on the prow of a galley ; on her left arm she has a full cornucopiæ.

A thick dark-green coin.

998.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XXII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. TEMPL . DIVI . AVG . REST. In the exergum COS . IIII., and S. C. in the field. An octostyle temple much decorated ; the centre columns wide apart, between which are two sedent figures, supposed to represent Roma and Augustus.

The temple represented on this and the two following coins is the same which we have seen was began by Tiberius to the deified Augustus, and which was afterwards completed and dedicated by Caligula, but, having now become dilapidated, Antoninus caused it to be repaired. Hence the occasion of this coin, which was struck in A.D. 159, and no doubt at the time when the repairs which the temple had required were all completed, and it was again opened for religious purposes.

The two idols, I consider, represent Roma and Augustus, because, when it was proposed to dedicate a temple to Augustus in his lifetime, he was too crafty to permit that to be done until it was arranged that Roma should be associated with him, upon which he consented, and so we find on his coins the type, ROM . ET . AVG.

A fine pale-green coin, from the Devonshire Cabinet. Weight 381 grains.

999.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XXII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. TEMPLUM . DIVI . AVG . REST. In the exergum . COS . IIII., in the field S. C. An octostyle temple, much decorated with sculpture and other ornamental work ; the centre columns are wide apart, within which are two sedent figures or idols, as on the preceding coin. The figures in the tympanum of this coin are different and more numerous than what appear in the tympanum of the last coin.

A good brown coin. Weight 339½ grains.

1000.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XXII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. AED . DIVI . AVG . REST. In the exergum COS . IIII., and S. C. in the field. An octostyle temple with decorations different to the others, the centre columns closer, but the idols are seen within the columns, and under the portico.

Coins of Antoninus of this type, with the words on the reverse AED . or AEDES, &c. are very seldom to be met with, especially in fine preservation; the coins with TEMPLVM, &c. are the usual coins. I was many years watching for this coin; at last I obtained the present, which is in very fine condition and of a beautiful light-green colour.

1001.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XXII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. COS . IIII. In the exergum S. C. A robed figure standing on a square plinth under an ornamented arch; the right hand raised, apparently holding a branch, the left hand holds a long staff; the arch is supported by a column on each side, and on the capital of each column there is a figure standing with one arm stretched upward to the ornaments on the arch.

A very good brown coin.

1002.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XXII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. VOTA . SOL . DEC . II. In the exergum COS . IIII., and S. C. in the field. The emperor veiled and robed standing to the left; in front of the emperor on the right is a tripod brasier with a fire burning on the top, over which he is pouring a libation; at the foot of the altar an animal is lying down as for sacrifice.

This type records the performance of the ceremonial of the Decennialian vow for the third time, being the termination of the second ten years of Tribunician power, and the renewal or offering of the usual vows on the commencement of the third ten years.

A fine bronze-green coin from the Cabinet of Captain Faber. Weight $390\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1003.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . IMP . II. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. [SE]CVND | [DE] CEM | ANNALES | COS . IIII . | S. C. | inscribed in five lines within a wreath.

This is an interesting coin of the mintage A. D. 159, when Antoninus, having completed his second ten years of Tribunician dignity, made the usual offerings and resumed the authority for another ten years. We have already noticed the completion of the first ten years, and the ceremonial on assuming the authority for the second ten years.

Although it is usually termed the Decennalian vow or period, yet the spelling on this coin is *Decem annales*, introducing two letters more than usual.

A fine large dark-green Second Brass coin from the Cabinet of Captain Faber. Weight $277\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1004.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XXII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. VOTA . SVSCEPTA . DEC . III. In the exergum COS . IIII. ; and S. C. in the field. The emperor veiled and robed standing to the left ; before him on the right is a tripod brasier (different to the one before noticed) with a fire burning, on which he is pouring a libation from a patera he holds in his right hand.

This records a renewal of the Tribunician power for the third time with the usual vows and offerings. The coins now bear the date TR . POT . XXIII.

A beautiful Campana green coin. Weight $459\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1005.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XXIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. COS . IIII. In the exergum S. C. A robed figure on a circular plinth under an arch fleury, having some object, seemingly a bust, held up in the right hand ; in the left a *hasta pura*.

A fine unpatinated coin. Weight $415\frac{5}{8}$ grains, of the mintage of the year A.D. 160.

1006.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XXIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. PIETATI . AVG . COS . IIII. And S. C. in the field. A female standing, looking to the left, bearing a little child on her left arm ; her right hand, extended, holds a globe ; a little child is standing on each side of her on the ground.

This, and the next coin, shew the continued general care the emperor had for the proper bringing up of the young children of the state ; its universality is shewn by the orb held by the female.

A fine bronze Campana green coin. Weight $361\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1007.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . TR . P . XXIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. PIETATI COS . IIII. In the field S. C. A female standing, looking to the left, with a little child on each arm, while two elder children stand on each side of her on the ground.

A fine black coin. Weight $352\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1008.

ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . XXIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. CONG . AVG . VIIII . COS . IIII. In the field S. C. A female, standing, looking to the left, holding up the frumentary tablet in her right hand ; on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ, filled with fruits.

This coin is very rare, it is not to be found in Argelati ; he only records eight donations made by this emperor. It is mentioned by Eckhel in *Antonino*, but it is very rarely to be seen. The mintage is of the early part of A.D. 161, for Antoninus died in the month of March of that year.

A remarkably beautiful bronze Campana green coin. Weight $358\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1009.

DIVVS . ANTONINVS. The unlaureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. CONSECRATIO. In the field S. C. A magnificently decorated rogos, or funeral pile, with the quadriga of the emperor on the summit, the pile being four stories in height ; on the first stage is the door, within which the body of the emperor was deposited.

It is recorded that the senate unanimously decreed the consecration of Antoninus, and that every possible honour should be bestowed on the memory of a prince so remarkable for his wisdom, piety, and clemency, and who had never caused any of the citizens or patricians to be put to death.

A remarkably fine Campana green coin. Weight $374\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1010.

DIVVS . ANTONINVS. The unlaureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. CONSECRATIO. S. C. in the field. A magnificent rogos of four stages, but not so profusely decorated with figures as on the preceding coin.

A fine mottled-green coin, equal to the last.

1011.

DIVVS . ANTONINVS. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. CONSECRATIO. In the exergum S. C. A fine eagle standing on a celestial globe, its head turned to the right; the wings a little expanded.

A remarkably beautiful Campana green coin. Weight $390\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1012.

DIVVS . ANTONINVS. The unlaureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. DIVO . PIO. In the field S. C. The Antonine column, surmounted by a statue of the emperor holding a *hasta pura* in the left hand; the right hand, extended, holds what seems to be intended for an eagle, or possibly a globe.

This celebrated column was erected by Marcus Aurelius to the honour of his father-in-law Antoninus. The dimensions, as given by Publius Victor, are 175 feet in height, 206 steps in the interior, and 50 small windows in the side. Its exterior was covered with sculptures, detailing the wars of Marcus Aurelius with the Marcomanni and other German nations.

The column still exists *in situ*, although it has been greatly damaged by fire; and in the year 1842 it was struck by lightning, but not seriously injured.

In the year 1589 the column was found to be very dilapidated, and Pope Sixtus the Fifth had it repaired, when the statue of the good old emperor was taken down and replaced by that of St. Paul, but what became of the statue of Antoninus I do not learn.

A good black coin. Weight $368\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

1013.

DIVVS . ANTONINVS. The unlaureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. DIVO . PIO. In the field S. C. A square altar, much resembling that on the coin of AVGVSTVS, marked PROVIDENT., *ante*. It stands on a base of three steps, the whole width of the front, and appears to be panelled, and to have a grated door in the centre.

A very good bronze coin from the Cabinet of Baron Koller. Weight $409\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

The following coins are Greek Imperial; they have come to me at different times, and the devices are of too interesting a character to admit of their being rejected:—

1014.

..... ΑΔΡ. ΑΝΤΟΝ The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. *No legend.* Hercules standing to the right, having a strong hold by the horns of a bull, which is struggling with him.

This is a representation of the Seventh Labour of Hercules, which is stated to have been his bringing alive into the Peloponnesus a wild bull of enormous size, which had laid waste the island of Crete. The figures are executed in a masterly spirited style, and Hercules seems to have a tough job in hand.

A fine Campana green coin. Weight 354 grains.

1015.

..... The laureate head of the emperor to the left; bust in armour, with military cloak.

R. ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ.ΟΜΟΙ. in the exergum. The Ephesian idol Diana Mammafera; on its right side is a female, at whose feet is a wheel; at the left side is the figure of Esculapius, with his staff and serpent entwined around it.

At Ephesus was the most celebrated Temple of Diana, reckoned by the ancients one of the seven wonders of the world. She was there represented as a female swathed up in bands like an Ægyptian mummy and covered with breasts (mammæ), whence her name Mammafera, and other symbols which were more significant of the earth as the general parent of all natural productions.

The temple at Ephesus was about 425 feet in length and 200 feet broad. The roof was supported by 127 marble columns, 36 of which were carved in a beautiful manner, one of them being executed by the celebrated sculptor Scopas, who had assisted in building the mausoleum raised by Artemisia, the beautiful daughter of Hecatomnus, king of Caria, to her husband Mausolus, king of Caria. His tomb was called Mausoleum, and also reckoned one of the seven wonders. This temple of Diana it is said occupied 200 years in its construction before it was completed, and the riches it contained were of immense value; but it was burnt by fire on the night that Alexander the Great was born by one Erostratus, who did it for his name to descend to posterity; but soon after the fire it was rebuilt with greater splendour than before, which creates a doubt of the truth of the statement that it occupied 200 years in its construction originally.

The vestiges of Ephesus itself, temple and all, are now only a matter of conjecture; authors are in doubt about them and their locality—"Sic transit gloria mundi!"

A very fine black coin from the Devonshire Cabinet. Weight $362\frac{3}{8}$ grains.

1016.

..... The unlaureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. No legend. A galley, Grecian build, having on its deck a figure seated to the left, apparently Osiris. His hand is extended towards another figure, seemingly a female, having a little child in front between her and Osiris. In her right hand she holds a staff, around which a serpent is entwined. The letters **L B** are in the field above.

The serpent was sacred to Æsculapius, and its worship was introduced into Rome in the following manner:—The city of Rome being at one time infected with the plague, the authorities consulted their sacred books, and were informed they were to go in quest of Æsculapius at Epidaurus. Accordingly ambassadors were sent there, and the priests having given them a tame adder, they embarked with it and arrived at an island in the Tiber, where the snake made its escape and concealed itself amongst the reeds and sedges, upon which the Romans built a temple there, and cased the banks of the island with marble and stone in the form of a galley, and there they established the worship of Æsculapius, A.U.C. 462.

A medallion of Antoninus, in the French Cabinet, shows this tradition. Some portion of the ship-shaped island still remains in the Tiber.

A very good brown coin from the Cabinet of General Ramsay.

1017.

..... The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. No legend. A semi-nude old man, standing to the right, holding in his left hand a long reed or bulrush, bending over his left shoulder; his left foot seems placed on a lump of stone on the ground; behind him is the word **TIBERIS**; opposite to him, and joining right hands with him, is another half-naked bearded old man, having on his left arm what resembles a serpent, with its mouth open; but I consider it is intended either for a large lotus flower or a cornucopiæ, with fruits piled at the top; on the ground behind him, holding by his robe, is a little child; between the two figures is the year of mintage, **L²**. In the exergum **OMONOA**.

An interesting type, representing the meeting of the rivers Nilus and Tiberis, being significative of the benefits received by Rome from its intercourse with Egypt in commerce, as well as by the importation of grain from the fertilization of the land produced by the annual overflow of the Nile.

A fine brown coin, from the Cabinet of Mr. Samuel Rogers the poet.

FAUSTINA SENIOR.

ANNIA GALERIA FAUSTINA was the daughter of Annius Verus and Rupilia Faustina, and sister to Ælius Cæsar, and aunt to Marcus Aurelius ; she was born in A.D. 105, and married to Antoninus before his adoption by Hadrian.

Although she bore a very indifferent character for morality, yet her husband was very indulgent to her. She was honoured with the title of AVGVSTA, or empress, in the first year of the reign of Antoninus, but she enjoyed her dignity only a short time, as she died in A.D. 141, in the fourth year of the reign of Antoninus, and was buried with great honours, and a temple erected to her.

Her coins are numerous, but there are not many among them with rare reverses, and scarcely one that can be strictly called historic.

1018.

FAVSTINA . AVG . ANTONINI . AVG . PII . P . P . The head of the empress to the right, her hair very much braided, and apparently interwoven with strings of pearls, and brought into a circular band or braid at the top of the head ; a little drapery at the neck and shoulders.

R. VENERI . AVGVSTAE. In the field S. C. Venus standing to the right, in a graceful attitude ; her right hand is raised, drawing aside her veil from the back of her head ; her robe falls in graceful folds at her back, leaving the front of the figure entirely uncovered ; her left hand, raised, presents an apple.

A very fine black coin, medallion size. Weight $467\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1019.

FAVSTINA . AVG . ANTONINI . AVG . PII . P . P . The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed in the same style as on the preceding coin.

R. VENERI . AVGVSTAE. In the field S. C. Venus standing to the right, presenting an apple, as represented on the last coin.

This type was intended as a compliment to the empress, who was remarkable for her beauty and her imprudent conduct. There is so much grace and repose in the arrangement of the drapery, and the entire character and style of the Venus, that render it highly probable the die-engraver made his drawing from some beautiful statue now lost or destroyed, and so complimented the empress on her beauty.

A fine dark-brown coin, of large size. Weight $433\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

1020.

FAVSTINA . AVG . ANTONINI . AVG . PII . P . P. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed as at first.

R. IVNONI . REGINAE. No S. C. A peacock, with its tail spread, standing on a cushion in front of a bed of state, across which a *hasta pura* is placed.

This is a very rare device, and it was many years before I could obtain it. The present is a very good black coin, from the Cabinet of Captain Faber. Weight $333\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1021.

FAVSTINA . AVG . ANTONINI . AVG . PII . P . P. The head of the empress to the right, the hair in its usual braids, shoulders draped.

R. CONCORDIA . AVG. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left; her right hand extended holds a patera; her left arm rests on a short column at her side, and she bears on her left arm two cornucopiæ filled with fruits.

An emblem of the good understanding or concord which existed between the emperor and empress, and the benefits which arose from it.

Admiral Smyth, No. 228 of his Cabinet, says that the coins with the reverses CONCORDIA and VENERI . AVGVSTAE are the only coins he had ever seen that were struck before the death and apotheosis of Faustina. I presume to differ with him; for I consider the apotheosis coins struck after the death of Faustina are to be distinguished by the word CONSECRATIO . likewise some of those that are marked AETERNITAS .; but those with CERES . AVGVSTA . IVNO or PIETAS are types which I think were struck in her life-time, although the legend on the obverse reads DIVA ., and so also the coins representing Cybele and her lions. I look upon the word DIVA in the character of a compliment or adulation not signifying always apotheosis; the same as we have in the coins of Augustus DIVVS . AVGVSTVS . PATER.

A good brown coin. Weight $408\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1022.

DIVA . AVGVSTA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the left, the hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

R. MATRI . DEVM . SALVTARI. In the exergum S. C. Cybele seated to the right, a lion sitting on each side of her; in her left hand she holds a tympanum or tabor drum resting on her lap; on her head she wears a turreted crown. The lion was sacred to Cybele.

A very fine black coin from the Cabinet of the Rev. Herbert Marsh. Weight $454\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1023.



DIVA . FAVSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided as usual, shoulders draped.

R. MATRI . DEVM . SALVTARI. In the exergum S. C. Cybele seated to the right, a lion sitting on each side of her; in the left hand she holds the tabor in her lap; on her head she wears what is intended for the turret crown, but it more resembles the modius of Serapis; her throne is different and more handsome than the throne on the other coin.

It is a beautifully perfect black coin of medallion size, from the Cabinet of Mr. Stevenson by Mr. Gwilt.

1024.

DIVA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right; her hair braided and shoulders draped, as on the preceding coins.

R. AVGVSTA. In the field S. C. A veiled female standing to the left; a small altar is before her on which a fire is burning; her right hand is raised as if offering a prayer; on her left arm she holds an *acerra*, or incense casket.

The obverse of this coin is interesting, for it has a full radius spreading all around it from the head in the centre, thus shewing distinctly the mode of mintage, the metal being heated and expanding under the blows of the malleator, shewn by the rays emanating from the centre.

A fine yellow-green coin from the Devonshire Cabinet. Weight $416\frac{3}{8}$ grains.

1025.

DIVA . FAUSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided as before and veiled; shoulders draped.

R. CERES. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left; in her right hand she holds some ears of wheat; in her left hand she has a long torch with fire at the top, which is very peculiar, its construction being like the old English cresset or fire-basket at the end of a long pole.

Ceres, called Demeter by the Greeks, in ancient mythology was the goddess of

agriculture. She was said to be the daughter of Saturn and Rhea ; she had a daughter by Jupiter, whom she called Pherephata or fruit-bearing, and afterwards Proserpine. This daughter was carried away by Pluto while she was gathering flowers in the plains near Enna in Sicily. Ceres went in search of her throughout Sicily, which was her place of residence, and at night-time she lighted two torches by the flames of Mount Ætna to enable her to continue her search. The Romans paid her great adoration ; her festivals were celebrated yearly by the Roman matrons during eight days in April. The matrons previously abstained for many days from the use of wine and other carnal enjoyments ; they always bore lighted torches at the ceremonies in commemoration of the goddess, and whoever joined in the ceremonies without having been previously initiated was put to death. The Greeks also had a grand ceremonial every year called Thermophoria, in honour of Ceres. Her festivals at Rome were called Cerealia.

The solution of this myth is given at much length in Banier, vol. iii. p. 46, &c. It there appears that Ceres was a queen of Sicily ; she was famed for the care she took in teaching her people the art of agriculture ; she also established several laws concerning the property in lands, &c., that every one might reap what he sowed without molestation ; hence this queen came to be looked upon as the goddess of corn and the earth. Doubtless agriculture had been long before known in Sicily, and she improved upon the works of her predecessors. Her ordinary residence was in a delightful part of Sicily called Enna ; her daughter was carried off and married by Pluto, king of Lusitania. So much for the fabulous history and religion of ancient Greeks and Romans.

A fine black coin. Weight $433\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1026.

DIVA . FAUSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped as before.

R. CERES. In the field S. C. Ceres standing to the left, holding some ears of corn in her right hand ; in her left she has a long torch on which a fire is burning.

A pale yellow-green coin in fine order, from the Cabinet of General Ramsay.

1027.

DIVA . FAUSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped as before.

R. *No legend.* S. C. in the field. A veiled female standing to the left ; on

her left arm she bears a little palladium; in her right hand she holds a long torch, and on the top of it a fire is burning.

A fine black coin. Weight $422\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

1028.

DIVA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped as on the preceding coins.

R. IVNO. In the field S. C. A veiled female standing to the left; her right hand extended holds a patera; in her left hand she has the *hasta pura*.

A fine Campana bronze-green coin. Weight $390\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1029.

DIVA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped as before.

R. IVNO. In the field S. C. A veiled female, the same as on the last coin.

A fine water-gold-coloured coin from the Campana Cabinet. Its weight is $379\frac{3}{8}$ grains.

1030.

DIVA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped as before.

R. IVNO. In the field S. C. A peacock with its tail expanded, standing on a short column.

This is one of the few very rare devices of Faustina; it is a good black coin from the cabinet of M. Rollin at Paris. Weight $381\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1031.

DIVA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped as before.

R. AVGVSTA. In the field S. C. A veiled female standing to the left, her right hand extended holds a little Minerva Jaculatrix; in her left she bears a *hasta pura*.

A good bronze coin from the Cabinet of Captain Faber.

1032.

DIVA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped as before.

R. AVGVSTA. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, with a long

staff in her left hand, having on the top a bunch of wheat ears twisted; her right hand extended holds some ears of corn.

A fine pale-green coin from the cabinet of Mr. Heintz. Weight $316\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1033.

DIVA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped as on the first coin.

℞. AVGVSTA. In the field S. C. A female standing looking to the left; in her right hand she holds up a short torch burning; in her left hand she has some ears of corn.

A good black coin. Weight $402\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1034.

DIVA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped as before.

℞. AVGVSTA. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, having an *acerra*, or incense casket, on her left arm; at her right side is a small circular altar, with a fire on it; her right hand is held up as in prayer and supplication.

A beautiful pale-green Campana coin, a little worn, but it is ancient wear, and the colour undisturbed. Weight $347\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1035.

DIVA . AVGVSTA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the left, with a coronet over her forehead; her hair is braided as before, but veiled at the back part of the head, and the veil falling on to the shoulders by the back of the neck; bosom draped.

℞. PIET . AVG. In the field S. C. A female with veiled head standing to the left; at her right side there is a sort of brasier altar with a fire on the top, over which she extends her right hand as if scattering incense; on her left arm she bears the *acerra*, or incense casket.

Coins of Faustina, Senior or Junior, with the portrait to the left, are very rare indeed. The present is a very good dark brown coin. Weight $411\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1036.

DIVA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped as before.

℞. AVGVSTA. In the field S. C. A veiled female standing, looking to the left;

in her right hand she has some ears of corn; in her left hand a long torch with fire on the top.

A good black coin.

1037.

DIVA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped as before.

R. AVGVSTA. In the field S. C. A veiled female standing, looking to the left, holding up in each hand a short lighted torch.

A black coin, in good condition.

1038.

DIVA . AVGVSTA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped as before.

R. PIETAS . AVGVSTI. In the exergum S. C. An hexastyle temple, approached by steps the whole width of the front, the capitals of the columns Corinthian; each apex of the pediment is decorated with sculptures, and in the tympanum are several figures, the centre one representing a person in the act of bestowing a benediction on two others standing on either side, and who receive it in reverential attitudes; there is no image or idol seen in the adytum, but there are two small dots.

A very good black coin from the Cabinet of the Duke of Devonshire. Weight $429\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1039.

DIVA . AVGVSTA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped as before.

R. PIETAS . [AV]G[VSTI]. In the exergum S. C. An hexastyle temple, approached by steps extending the whole length of the front. The capitals of the columns are Corinthian; each apex of the pediment is decorated with statues, and three small statues are in the tympanum. There is no idol seen in the adytum, but a small dot.

A good brown coin, from the Cabinet of Mr. Benson. Weight $309\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1040.

DIVA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped as before.

R. DEDICATIO . AEDIS. A temple of six columns, approached by steps extending the whole front of the building; a broad frieze is above the capitals of the columns; the pediment on each of its sides is decorated, and on each apex of the pediment there are sculptures.

The legend on this reverse is unknown in Large Brass, but these three temple coins record the building of the temple dedicated by the good emperor to the memory and deification of his late unworthy wife, for we may now consider her to have died. The temple still exists in Rome, and is one of the most graceful and best preserved structures in the city; it has been a model for architects in the erection of churches in modern times: of which one instance is the fine portico of the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, by Charing Cross.

The inscription first put up in front was

DIVAE . FAVSTINAE . EX . S . C .

Subsequently, on the death of the emperor himself, the senate decreed the dedication or consecration of the temple to him also; and thus in some measure to cast a veil over the memory of the unworthy person to whom it was first dedicated; accordingly, as the entablature admitted of it, the following words were placed over the first inscription:—

DIVO . ANTONINO . ET .

DIVAE . FAVSTINAE . EX . S . C .

and this inscription is still to be seen in its place.

The coin with a temple on the reverse and the legend AETERNITAS is usually considered to be a representation of the Antonine temple; but I think that an error, for the temple on that coin has the centre columns rather wider apart, and an idol like a seated Roma is placed in the *adytum*, which is not the case with the temple here represented. Besides this, the words PIETAS . AVGVSTI . more appropriately represent the regard of Antoninus for the empress than the word AETERNITAS. It is possible I may also be in error, and the two temples on the coins marked AETERNITAS may be intended to represent the Faustina temple; yet the use of the word AVGVSTI . and the idols seen in each of the latter temples, are almost decisive in favour of my opinion as to which is the temple so dedicated in the end to Antoninus and Faustina.

The present coin is a denarius in fine condition; it is a rare coin.

1041.

DIVA . AVGVSTA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped, as before.

R. PIET . AVG. In the exergum S. C. An altar, or decorated square stone, having in front a door, which gives the work more the appearance of the lower part of a building than of an altar.

In the Cabinet of the Duke of Croye and Arschot are two coins with the representations of altars very similar to the present, and they are thus described : “*Duæ aræ quibus pietas Augusti Pii designatur qui mortuam uxorem consecravit.*”

A good black coin.

1042.

DIVA . AVGVSTA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped, as before.

R. PIETAS . AVG. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left ; before her is a brasier with fire burning on it, supported by a single carved stem ; over the fire she is scattering incense taken from an *acerra*, or small casket, held on her left arm.

A good green coin. Weight $380\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1043.

DIVA . AVGVSTA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped as before.

R. PIETAS . AVG. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left sacrificing at an altar, as on the last coin.

The altar in this instance is very peculiar, it being in form like an hour-glass.

A very good bronze coin from the Devonshire Cabinet.

1044.

DIVA . FAVSTINA. The veiled head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped, as before.

R. AETERNITAS . in the exergum, S. C. on the sides of the field. An hexastyle temple. The two centre columns are wide apart ; within them an idol is seated, having the *hasta pura* in the left hand, some object in the right. In the tympanum are several figures, and sculptures of other figures are placed on the apex and at the corners of the pediment. The temple is approached by a flight of steps, running the whole width of the front, and which appear inclosed within an iron railing, extending the whole front, and turning towards the outside column at each end.

This is the type noticed by Admiral Smyth, No. 235 of his Cabinet, as a representation of the temple erected to Faustina, and afterwards dedicated to Antoninus and Faustina, but I think the temple on the other coins is the temple, for the reasons before given.

A very good black coin.

1045.

DIVA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped, as before.

℞. AETERNITAS . in the exergum, and S. C. in the field. An hexastyle temple; in front of the two outside columns are two square bases, as if for supporting statues; the centre columns stand apart, showing a seated idol. In the tympanum and on the apex and sides of the pediment are various sculptures; the steps approaching the temple extend the whole front of the building, and are apparently inclosed by an iron railing, having an entrance gate in the centre.

A fine brown Second Brass coin. Weight $207\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1046.

DIVA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right; her hair braided and shoulders draped, as before.

℞. AETERNITAS. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, supporting her dress with her left hand; while on her right hand extended she holds a phoenix, having a nimbus around its head.

The phoenix, according to the ancients, was an emblem of immortality; for by the fable, when the phoenix arrived at a certain age, it was accustomed to collect a quantity of cinnamon (for it was an Arabian bird, and no doubt it was an Arabian Nights' tale), and form with it a funeral pile, which being kindled into a flame by the rays of the sun, the bird sat on it until both the pile and itself were consumed, when from the ashes a young phoenix would arise; it thus became an emblem of immortality. Ovid thus describes the phoenix in his book of Metamorphoses—

Solis avi specimen———
 Una est quæ reparet seque ipsa reseminet ales;
 Assyrii Phœnica vocant; non fruge neque herbis,
 Sed thuris lacrymis, et succo vivit amomi.
 Hæc ubi quinque suæ complevit secula vitæ,
 Illicis in ramis, tremulæve cacumine palmæ,
 Unguibus et duro sibi nidum construit ore:
 Quo simul accasias, ac nardi lenis aristas,
 Quassaque cum fulvâ substravit cinnama myrrhâ,
 Se super imponit, finitque in odoribus ævum.
 Inde ferunt totidem qui vivere debeat annos
 Corpore de patrio parvum phœnica renasci.
 Cum dedit huic ætas vires, onerique ferendo est,
 Ponderibus nidi ramos levat arboris altæ,

Fertque pius cunasque suas, patriumque sepulchrum,
 Perque leves auras Hyperionis urbe potitus,
 Ante fores sacras Hyperionis æde reponit
 ————— Titanius ales.

1047.

DIVA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped, as before.

R. AETERNITAS. In the field S. C. A veiled female seated to the left, having a *hasta pura* in her left hand; her right hand, extended, holds a globe, on which is a phoenix, with a nimbus around its head.

A remarkably fine black coin from the Devonshire Cabinet. Weight $357\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1048.

DIVA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped, as before.

R. AETERNITAS. In the field S. C. A veiled female standing looking to the left, with her right hand raised, as if speaking to some person; in her left hand she has a *hasta pura*.

A fine Campana bronze-green coin. Weight 468 grains.

1049.

DIVA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped, as before.

R. AETERNITAS. In the field S. C. A female veiled standing with her head turned to the left, holding in her left hand a long-jointed torch with fire on it; her right hand supports her dress from the right shoulder.

A fine dark-brown coin. Weight $458\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

1050.

DIVA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped as before.

R. AETERNITAS. In the field S. C. A female standing with her head turned to the left; her right hand extended holds a globe; her left hand supports a veil, which floats around her head; on the veil are some stars.

This type of Faustina Senior is very scarce; it was many years before I could obtain it. The coin is in very fine condition, a sort of slate or earthy black brown colour. Weight $496\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1051.

DIVA . AVGVSTA . FAVSTINA. The veiled head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped, as before.

℞. AETERNITAS. In the field S. C. A female standing looking to the left; in her right hand she holds a globe, in the left a *hasta pura*.

A fine brown coin.

1052.

DIVA . FAVSTINA. The veiled head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped, as before.

℞. AETERNITAS. In the field S. C. A veiled female standing, her head turned to the left; in her right hand she holds a globe; in her left hand she holds the stem of a large rudder.

A good black coin.

1053.



DIVA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped, as before.

℞. AETERNITAS. In the exergum S. C. Cybele seated on a two-wheeled car, drawn by two lions to the left; on her lap she holds the mystic tabor or tympanum. Lucian de Dea Syria lets us know that Europa, the mother of Minos, was worshipped by the name of *Rhea*, in the form of a woman sitting in a chariot drawn by lions, with a drum in her hand and a *corona turrita* on her head, like Astarte and Isis, and the Cretans anciently showed the house wherein this Rhea lived.

It is very interesting to observe the number of modes in which PIETAS . AETERNITAS . and our next coins of CONSECRATIO are represented, not only on the coins of the elder Faustina, but also the greater variety on the coins of Faustina junior, as well as of other empresses.

The present coin is one of the very scarce coins of this empress; it is from the Cabinet of Capt. Faber. Weight $365\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1054.

DIVA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped, as before.

R. CONSECRATIO. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left; before her to the right is an altar with fire on it, over which she holds a patera in her right hand; in her left hand she holds a long torch with fire burning on the top.

A nice light yellow-green coin.

1055.

DIVA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped, as before.

R. CONSECRATIO. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left with the altar and torch as on the last coin.

A dark-green coin.

1056.

DIVA AVGVSTA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped, as before

R. *No legend and no S. C.* A crescent moon and seven stars; on each point of the crescent is a star, one is between the points, and two are on the outside of each limb of the crescent.

The same type occurs in the coins of Faustina Junior, but it was not struck to any other empress. It is a type not found in Large Brass.

The present is a black Second Brass coin in nice condition. Weight 146½ grains.

1057.

DIVA . AVGVSTA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped, as before.

R. EX . S . C. in the exergum. A *carpentum* decorated with figures at the side, drawn by two mules to the right.

A good brown coin.

1058.

DIVA . AVGVSTA . FAVSTINA. The veiled head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped, as before.

R. EX . S . C. in the exergum. A car decorated with palm branches and scroll work, drawn to the right by two elephants, each having its guide. On the car is placed a throne whereon a statue of the empress is seated, having a small sceptre or *hasta pura* in the left hand.

A good bronze coin from the Devonshire Cabinet. Weight 332½ grains.

1059.

DIVA . AVGVSTA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped as before.

R. EX . S . C . in the exergum. A *carpentum* decorated with figures at the side, drawn by two mules to the right.

The present is an Aureus, in very good condition, from the Cabinet of the late Mr. Gwilt.

1060.

DIVA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped, as before.

R. AETERNITAS. In the exergum S. C. A decorated car drawn by two elephants to the left, each having its guide; on the car is placed a throne with a square canopy, under which is a statue of the empress seated on the throne, her right hand extended.

A good bronze coin from the Devonshire Cabinet. Weight 358 grains.

1061.

DIVA . AVGVSTA . FAVSTINA. The veiled head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped, as before.

R. CONSECRATIO. In the exergum S. C. The empress seated on the back of an eagle flying to the right, around her head a veil is floating.

An empress is usually represented being carried to Olympus on the back of a peacock, the attendant bird of Juno. The eagle is the bird of Jupiter, and whenever an emperor is borne aloft it is on the back of an eagle, but on the present occasion the empress is mounted on an eagle.

This is a rare device. A good dark-brown coin.

1062.



DIVA . AVGVSTA . FAVSTINA. The veiled head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped, as before.

R. CONSECRA . TIO . S . C . in three lines on the lower part of the left of the field

in very small letters, which leaves the whole of the field clear for the display of the figures.

A winged female flying to the right bearing on her shoulders a veiled figure of the empress, whose head is turned to the right; in the right hand she holds a *hasta pura*.

The flying lady, Victory, or angel, holds with both her hands a torch with fire on it, projected forwards.

This is a very rare coin, almost unique, and is in remarkably fine condition, quite black, from the Duke of Devonshire's Cabinet.

1063.

DIVA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped, as before.

R. CONSECRATIO. A fine peacock gradient to the right; its tail is unspread. An Aureus in beautiful condition, from the Edmonds Cabinet.

1064.

DIVA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped as before.

R. AETERNITAS. In the field S. C. The empress veiled seated to the left on a globe floating through the air, having in her left hand a *hasta pura*, her right hand extended forwards.

1065.

DIVA . AVGVSTA . FAVSTINA. The veiled head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped, as before.

R. CONSECRATIO. In the exergum S. C. A rogos or funeral pyre of very peculiar construction, more resembling the style of building usually termed a mausoleum; it is rather decorated, and on the top is an object intended for a car, drawn by horses, to the right.

A very fine yellowish-brown coin, from the Cabinet of General Ramsay. Weight $427\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1066.

DIVA . FAVSTINA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped, as before.

R. CONSECRATIO. In the exergum S. C. A rogos, which in its build resembles the one on the preceding coin, but its ornamental work is different; the door within which the body of the deceased empress was deposited appears on the

first stage, on the summit two horses are drawing to the right a car, in which a figure, to represent the empress, is standing with a veil floating around the head.

The coins of Faustina with representations of this *rogus* are very rarely to be met with in good condition, even much less so fine as these two are.

A very fine black coin, from the Cabinet of Mr. Stevenson.

In Gruter we have the following inscription quoted, the original of which is said to be still in existence at Rome—

MEMORIAE
DIVAE . FAVSTINAE . AVG.
PIAEQ . CHARISSIMAEQ.
RELICTA . MATRE . INFELICISSIMA
VIXIT . ANN . XXXVI . MENS . III . DIEB . XI.

GALERIUS ANTONINUS.

MARCUS GALERIUS ANTONINUS was a son of Antoninus Pius and the elder Faustina. It would appear that he died in his infancy, and, from his not being called CAESAR, it was before the adoption of his father by the Emperor Hadrian. There are no Latin coins of him known. Those that exist are Greek, are very rare indeed, high in price, and are seldom in good preservation even. A fine and perfect coin is, I think, hardly to be found; the size is always Second Brass. The present coin, from the Earl of Pembroke's Cabinet, is about the best I have met with; it far exceeded those in the Thomas and Campana Cabinets.

The dates of the birth and death of this child are unknown.

1067.

Μ . ΓΑΛΕΡΙΟC . ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC . ΝΟC . ΑΥΤ An infantine head of the young Antoninus, with curly hair, to the right, shoulders draped.

Β . ΘΕΑ . ΦΑΥCΤΕΙΝΑ The veiled head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and shoulders draped, as before described.

This coin is a dark black-brown in colour. Weight $163\frac{1}{2}$ grains. It is figured in the plates of the Pembroke Catalogue, pl. 3 and 52; and in Mionnet, vol. vi. p. 703.

MARCUS AURELIUS.

I find Aurelius was Consul for the first time in A.D. 140, the year following his adoption by Antoninus Pius; and again consul in A.D. 145. In A.D. 147, Aurelius Cæsar cos. II. 5th Kalends of March, Trib. Pot. accipit ab Antonino Pio. Now, trying this by figures, the dates appear thus, taking from Kalends of March to December 31 of A.D. 147 to be the first year :

147.	Trib. Pot. 1 to 31 December . . .	1	4.	Mense Martii Mort. Ant. Pius, TR. P. . .	18
8.	1 January to 31 December, TR. P. . .	2	5.	" " " . . .	19
9.	" " " . . .	3	6.	" " " . . .	20
150.	" " " . . .	4	7.	" " " . . .	21
1.	" " " . . .	5	8.	" " " . . .	22
2.	" " " . . .	6	9.	" " " . . .	23
3.	" " " . . .	7	170.	" " " . . .	24
4.	" " " . . .	8	171.	Primi Decennales, TR. P. . .	25
5.	" " " . . .	9	172.	" " " . . .	26
6.	" " " . . .	10	3.	" " " . . .	27
7.	" " " . . .	11	4.	" " " . . .	28
8.	" " " . . .	12	5.	" " " . . .	29
9.	" " " . . .	13	6.	" " " . . .	30
160.	" " " . . .	14	7.	" " " . . .	31
1.	Mense Martii Mort. Ant. Pius, TR. P. . .	15	8.	" " " . . .	32
2.	" " " . . .	16	9.	" " " . . .	33
3.	" " " . . .	17	180.	Ends 1st April, Mort. Aurelius . . .	34

Thus, taking from 1st January, A.D. 147, to 1st April, 180, the day on which M. Aurelius died, the thirty-fourth tribuician date of his reign is completed, according to the Roman computation.

Marcus Annii Verus Catilius Severus was the son of Annii Verus, the prætor, and Domitia Calvilla, born at Rome A.D. 121. (Capitolinus says that Marcus Aurelius was born and educated in the house of his godfather Verus on the Cælian Mount, and close to the palace of Lateranus.)

His father died when he was very young, and he was brought up by the Emperor Hadrian. During the first eighteen years of his life his education was most carefully attended to by the best masters which Rome at that day could produce. At an early age he assumed the habit and practised all the austerities of the Stoic philosophers, to which class he had attached himself. At the request of the Emperor Hadrian he was adopted by Antoninus Pius, and on Hadrian's decease, in A.D. 138, Antoninus associated him in the government.

In the year A.D. 140 he married the younger Faustina, the daughter of

Antoninus and Faustina the elder, a woman as beautiful as her mother, and charged with being as dissolute. On this event he became consul, and the intimate friend of Antoninus. This mutual confidence and friendship continued without interruption until the death of Antoninus in March A.D. 161, on which occasion Aurelius succeeded to the government, and took as his associate Lucius Verus.

Marcus Aurelius, on his adoption by Antoninus, assumed the title of Cæsar, and the appellation of Marcus Ælius Aurelius Verus, but on his coins the name of Aurelius only is known.

After a prosperous reign of thirty-three years, including the fourteen years of his association with Antoninus, he died at Vienna in April A.D. 180, being poisoned, as asserted by Dio, at the instigation of his son Commodus.

At no period did the Roman empire, in all its internal relations, enjoy so long continued a period of peace as during the reigns of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. There were no other wars undertaken than what were actually necessary for repressing the incursions of the barbarian nations on the frontiers and provinces of the empire, and in these affairs the Roman armies were invariably successful. The most important wars were with the Marcomanni, and some other German nations, which, after a severe and protracted struggle, were entirely subdued. But after the decease of Aurelius the barbarians recommenced those incursions which, though generally repressed, were the foundation of the irruptions at a later period, when the energy of the Roman character was decayed, and ultimately produced the downfall of the empire.

The coins of Marcus Aurelius are abundant, but difficult to obtain in a fine state of preservation; some reverses also are very scarce. Many of his coins betray a commencement of decay in the artistic powers and execution of the die engravers, and this defective execution of their work becomes more evident in the reign of Commodus.

1068.

AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . F . COS. The youthful unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right; very curly hair and a beardless face.

R. PIETAS . AVG. In the exergum S.C. The various pontifical instruments for sacrificing, consisting in the centre of a vase containing the sacred liquid; on the right side of it is the *aspergillum* for sprinkling the altar with holy water; it consists of a long tuft of horsehair fixed on a carved handle; close to it is the *secespita*, or knife for cutting up the victim, the blade is in form of an isosceles triangle. On the left side of the vase is a *lituus*, or augural staff, with curled end,

from which the bishop's crozier or pastoral staff took its rise; and by it is the *simpulum*, a small cup with a long upright handle, for holding a libation to be poured on the victim.

This coin was no doubt struck when Aurelius entered the sacerdotal college to be instructed in the mysteries of their religion. It is said he was made one of the priests of Mars at eight years of age, and whilst still a boy became the president of the college, and performed all the ceremonies and duties of the office without any assistance; but the portrait on this coin makes him appear a person about eighteen or twenty years of age, and not as a mere boy of ten or twelve.

Eckhel does not mention any coin of Antoninus Pius bearing the pontifical instruments on the reverse; but in *Marco Aurelio* (vol. vii. p. 46) he speaks of this reverse *Pietas Aug.*, and says, “*Hæc aversa (instrumenta pontificalia) nunc primum in nummis Aurelii Cæsaris, at frequenter deinceps in nummis Cæsarium nondum Augustorum, typum facit.*” So that he had not met with the type on the coin of any emperor preceding M. Aurelius, although we have noticed it in Antoninus, *ante*.

A black coin in good condition. Weight $365\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1069.

AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . F . COS. The youthful unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right.

R. IVVENTAS. In the field S.C. Aurelius in military costume standing to the left; his right hand extended holds an olive branch, the left hand rests on a military trophy of arms, at the foot of which rests a shield having crosses on it like the St. George's double cross of the English flag.

Gevartius, speaking of a coin of this type in the Cabinet of the Duke of Croye and Arschoot, says, it is Aurelius in the attire of the *Princeps Juventutis*, which is most probably the case.

A fine black coin. Weight $349\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1070.

AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . F . COS. The unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right.

R. IVVENTAS. In the field S.C. A female standing looking to the left, her right hand extended over a brasier which stands at her right side, in her left hand she holds a *patera*.

The goddess *Juventas* of the Romans was equivalent to *Hebe* with the Greeks.

(Cic. de Nat. Deorum, lib. i. c. 40.) Augustus built a temple to her; a temple to her was likewise erected near to the Circus Maximus, in performance of vows made by M. Livius the day he vanquished Asdrubal the Carthaginian general. (Rossi, 172.)

A good coin, no patina. Weight $386\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1071.

AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . F . COS. The unlaureate head of Aurelius to the left, the bust in armour.

R. IVVENTAS. In the field S. C. A female standing looking to the left, a brasier by her right side; both hands extended to the left, holding a *patera*.

In the temple which was erected to Juventas under the first kings of Rome, Servius Tullus directed that all the young men should deposit a piece of money when they assumed the *toga virilis*. By these means he was enabled to calculate the number of Roman youths who had arrived at their full age, and become fit for military service.

A good brown coin. Weight $332\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1072.

. CAESAR . AVG . PII . F . COS. The unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right.

R. IV . VEN . TVS . S. C. inscribed in four lines, within an oak-wreath.

On this coin it will be observed that the last syllable of the word is spelt with *v* instead of *a*, as in the preceding coins.

A dark-green Second Brass coin, in good condition.

1073.

AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . F . COS. The unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right.

R. VOTA . PVBLICA. In the exergum S. C. Aurelius, standing to the left, clasps the right hand of Faustina Junior, who is veiled, and stands before him to the right; between them is a female standing, whose head is turned towards Aurelius, as if speaking to him, and her hands are placed one on the shoulder of each party, as in the act of bestowing a benediction.

This coin and type refer to the marriage of Marcus Aurelius with the younger Faustina. I have observed that all numismatic writers, in describing this type, speak of the intermediate female figure in the group as being the goddess

Concordia, to signify the happy agreement and kind feeling which should exist between the wedded pair: but they are quite mistaken; the goddess Concordia was not recognised by the ancients at nuptial ceremonies, although Concordia is a very necessary and appropriate attendant in such matters. By marbles and frescoes it is quite clear that Juno Pronuba is here intended. This may be seen in Bartolo's *Admiranda Romæ*, 1693, plates 55, 56, and 57. One of the sculptures there engraved is considered to refer to the marriage of Aurelius and Faustina, here commemorated; and Juno Pronuba is represented with a hand placed on each of their shoulders. The same subject is continued in Montfaucon's *Antiquities*, vol. iii. p. 140.

In Admiral Smyth's Cabinet, No. 217, the marriage of Aurelius and Faustina is said to have taken place A.D. 140, and in No. 240, describing the type now under notice, he says the marriage took place in A.D. 145, which must surely be a typographical error.

A fine black coin. Weight 328 grains. From the Devonshire Cabinet.

1074.

AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . F . COS. The unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right.

R. HILARITAS. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, with a palm-branch in her right hand, the stem resting on the ground; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ.

This type seems likely to have been struck on the marriage of Aurelius, in testimony of the joy expressed by the people of Rome at an event which seemed to promise so well for the prosperity of the empire.

A green-bronze coin. Weight $460\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1075.

AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . F . COS . II. The youthful unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right.

R. *No legend.* S. C. in the exergum. Aurelius in a quadriga moving at a gentle pace to the right, his right hand extended as addressing the spectators.

This records the consular procession on the election of Aurelius to the consulate for the second time.

A dark-brown coin. Weight $340\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1076.

AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . F. The unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right.

℞. TR . POT . COS . II. In the field S. C. Minerva armed, standing to the right; her right hand holds her spear, the point downwards; her left hand rests on her shield at her left side.

A fine black coin from the Cabinet of General Ramsay. Weight $395\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1077.

AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . FIL. The youthful unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right.

℞. TR . POT . COS . II. In the field S. C. Minerva armed standing to the left; her right hand extended holds a Victoriola; her left hand is on the rim of her shield at her left side; her spear, point upwards, rests across her left arm.

A good black coin. Weight $385\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

1078.

AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . F . COS . II. The youthful unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right.

℞. *No legend.* In the field S. C. Minerva Jaculatrix, standing to the right, wearing her goat-skin dress with three tags at the side; in her right hand she holds her spear in threatening attitude.

A pale-green coin from the Cabinet of Mr. Thomas. Weight $363\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1079.

AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . F . COS . II. The youthful unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right.

℞. *No legend.* In the field S. C. Minerva Jaculatrix standing to the right, as on the preceding coin.

A very thick black coin in good condition, è don. Peter Whelan. Weight 512 grains.

1080.

AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . F. The youthful unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right.

℞. TR . POT . II . COS . II. In the field S. C. A female standing to the right; with her left hand she is presenting a basket of fruits; her right hand holds some ears of corn.

A very fine coin unpatinated, from the Ramsay Cabinet. Weight $381\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1081.

AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . F. The youthful unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right.

R. TR . POT . III . COS . II. In the exergum PIETAS, and S. C. in the field. A female figure standing to the left; in her left hand she holds a *hasta pura*; her right hand is pointing downwards to a small figure standing at her right side.

A very good brown coin. Weight $420\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1082.

M . AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . F. The unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right, shoulders draped.

R. TR . POT . III . COS . II. In the field S. C., and in the exergum CLEM. A robed female standing looking to the left; in her right hand she holds out a *patera*; her left hand holds up the back part of her dress.

A remarkably fine olive-brown coin from the Gwilt Cabinet.

1083.



AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . F. The unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right, bust in armour.

R. *No legend, and no S. C.*, being a medallion; but the design, which is most admirably executed, is an illustration of the commencement of the third book of Virgil's *Æneid*. A person, apparently of advanced age, and likely to be a representation of Anchises, is seated to the right on a square block, busily employed, with hammer in hand, on the prow of a galley. Minerva, helmeted, her left hand on her shield, resting the lower edge on the ground, is standing to the left, with her right hand extended towards him, as if directing his labours; in the background are the walls of Troy, and a gateway; there are no letters, or words, or device, on the shield.

When ruin'd Troy became the Grecian's prey,
 And Ilium's lofty towers in ashes lay ;
 Warn'd by celestial omens, we retreat,
 To seek in foreign isles a happier seat.
 Near old Antandros, and at Ida's foot,
 The timber of the sacred groves we cut,
 And build our fleet.
 When old Anchises summon'd all to sea,
 The crew, my father and the Fates obey ;
 My sire, my son, our less and greater gods,
 All sail at once, and cleave the briny floods.

This medallion, I believe, is unique ; it is in the highest state of preservation, inedited, and unknown. Weight $706\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

I obtained it from the collection of Mr. Thomas, for whom it was bought out of the Poniatowski Collection by M. Curt.

The coin which is the nearest resemblance to it is a brass coin mentioned in Argelati, *tit. M. Aurelius*, A.D. 140.

AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . F . COS. "Pallas stans dextram imponens proræ navis ad quam assidet quidam in eâ laborans ; sinistrâ scutum tenens in quo VIC . AVG . S . C." A similar coin is mentioned by Vaillant, ed. 1692, p. 207, the rev. *sine epigraphe* ; "Vulcanus sedet juxta portam urbis ; adstat Pallas dextram apponens cymbæ, lævâ innixa clypeo, super quem scriptum est VIC . AVG."

It is evident from the foregoing descriptions that the type in First or Second Brass mentioned by Argelati and the medallion of Vaillant are alike, but each is unlike the present ; inasmuch as the shield of Pallas is represented in each of them with the inscription VIC . AVG., but there is no mention in history, nor any record that I have been able to discover, relating to any naval victory gained by Aurelius at this or any other period of his reign to which the letters on the shield of Pallas would refer, but that the types in Argelati and Vaillant have reference to a naval subject is quite clear from the representation of a person busily engaged in the construction or repair of a galley, and VIC . AVG. being on the shield.

I therefore come to the conclusion, that the device is a record of the tradition preserved in the verses of Virgil, as some I have already noticed in the coins of Antoninus Pius, and the solution is contained in the lines I have quoted. The tradition renders VIC . AVG. unnecessary on the shield, and leads me to conclude the coins quoted by Argelati and Vaillant are not genuine ; they were, no doubt, fabricated from a medallion like the present, and the face of the shield being

corroded, the artist concluded that, being a shield, it must of necessity have had an inscription, and not knowing the tradition, he supplied an inscription by VIC . AVG. I possess one or two such forgeries.

In a French work, the History of Art (*Histoire de l'Art*) the vignette at the head of the second chapter seems to have been copied from an ancient sculpture which represents a man busily employed in cutting at the fore part of a galley; behind him is another, who is holding up some drapery to represent a sail, which Pallas, who is seated before them, is showing him how to suspend on a long staff, to represent the yard of a ship, or galley; behind Pallas is a column on which an owl is perched, and against which her shield is leaning, but her shield is without inscription or device; in the background are the walls of a city, and a tree by the side of a gate in the wall.

Cardinal Albani, the eminent virtuoso (whose collection of drawings and engravings, consisting of three hundred volumes, was purchased by George III.) had among his terra-cottas one representing a subject very similar to the reverse of this medallion; v. Wincklemann, also Bianchini, *Istoria Universale Roma*, 1697. The latter mentions the subject as Danaus finishing the prow of the ship *Argo*, under the superintendence of Minerva. See a woodcut of this last-mentioned design in Dr. Smith's Classical Dictionary, quoting Zoega, Bassi Rilievi, tav. 45.

1084.

AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . F. The youthful unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right.

R. TR . POT . III . COS . II. Across the field HO—NOS, with S—C under each syllable. A robed figure standing full front, his head turned to the right; in the right hand he holds the *hasta pura*, while on the left arm he bears a cornucopiae filled with fruits.

We have already noticed the compliment intended by the word HONOS on the coins of Antoninus, *ante*, and the same is intended by this coin.

A fine black Campana coin. Weight 405½ grains.

1085.

AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . FIL. The unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right, with short beard, shoulders draped.

R. TR . POT . VI . COS . II. In the field S. C. A female figure, standing to the left, pouring a libation from a *patera* on to the fire burning on an altar at her

right side; in her left hand she carries a military standard, which has an eagle on the top; her clothes reach to her knees only.

A remarkably fine gold-coloured Campana coin. Weight 456 grains. It is so perfect it can easily be mistaken for actual gold.

1086.

AVRELIVS . CAESAR . ANTONINI . AVG . PII . FIL. The unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right.

R. TR . POT . VI . COS . II. In the field S. C. A type exactly similar to the preceding coin.

A fine black coin. Weight $371\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1087.



AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . F. The unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right.

R. *No legend, no S. C.* Aurelius on horseback galloping to the right; in his right hand he carries upright a military standard surmounted by a legionary eagle.

This is a small medallion unknown and unique; it is of red Cyprian copper, from the Cabinet of Sir George Musgrave.

1088.

AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . F. The unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right, with short beard.

R. VIRTVS . COS . II. In the field S. C. An armed female standing to the right; her right hand holds a spear, the point resting on the ground; on her left arm she carries her *parazonium*; her left foot supported by a helmet placed on the ground.

A very fine Campana bronze-green coin. Weight $401\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1089.

AVRELIVS . CAESAR . ANTONINI . AVG . PII . FIL. The unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right.

R. TR . POT . VI . COS . II. Across the field VIR—TVS—S. C. beneath the syllables. An armed female standing to the left; her right foot resting on a helmet lying on the ground; her left hand holds her spear; with the right hand she presents a sword, the hilt forward.

A good black coin. Weight $400\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1090.



AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVGVSTI . PII . F. The unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right, with short beard, shoulders draped.

R. *Sine epigraphe*, no S. C. A medallion. The emperor on a horse galloping to the right in full chace of a wild boar which runs at a swift pace in front; the emperor leans forward to dart a javelin, the head of which is of a peculiar form, being a long pointed square blade with a cross-bar.

This medallion is unknown and unpublished; it is in fine condition; there is no copy in the British Museum or anywhere else.

Aurelius, like many other Roman patricians, was partial to field sports, and I find, Capit. in *Marco*, cap. iv. Dio, p. 816, notice of his having had an encounter with a wild boar, which I consider is the cause for the device on the present coin.

A very dark-green coin. Weight $765\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1091.

AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . FIL. The unlaureate head of Aurelius, with short beard, to the right.

R. TR . POT . VII . COS . II. In the exergum S. C. Roma armed, seated to the

right, her spear in her right hand, her shield at her right side, her right foot resting on a stool, her left hand extended.

A fine black coin from the Thomas Cabinet. Weight $341\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1092.

AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . FIL. The unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right, with short beard, shoulders draped.

R. TR . POT . VII . COS . II. In the exergum S. C. Roma armed, seated to the right, as on the preceding coin.

A very fine black Campana coin. Weight $402\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1093.

AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . FIL. The unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right, short beard, shoulders draped.

R. TR . POT . VIII . COS . II. In the exergum S. C. Roma armed, seated to the right on a square seat, holding a spear in her right hand; her left hand rests on her shield at her left side.

A Campana green coin in fine condition.

TR . POT . IX caret.

1094.

AVRELIVS . CAESAR . ANTONINI . AVG . PII . FIL. The unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right, with a short beard.

R. TR . POT . X . COS . II. In the field S. C. Minerva, fully armed, standing to the left; in her left hand she holds her spear; her shield stands at her left side; her right hand, extended, holds an owl, the emblem of Pallas.

A very good coin, no patina. Weight $362\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

TR . POT . XI & TR . POT . XII carent.

1095.

AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . F. The unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right; an older countenance; short, but full beard; bust in armour, with military cloak.

R. TR . POT . XIII . COS . II. In the field S. C. An armed female standing to the right; her left foot rests on a helmet lying on the ground; in her left hand she holds a *parazonium*, and in her right hand a spear.

The portrait of Marcus Aurelius now appearing on the obverse of the coins has an older appearance, and may be observed to progress regularly in age, until he becomes the old man.

A fine pale yellow-green Campana coin. Weight 348 grains.

1096.

AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . F. The unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right.

R. . . . XIII . COS . II. In the field S. C. A female warrior standing to the right, as on the preceding coin.

This coin is in fine preservation. It is retained for its peculiarity; the reverse is blundered; the female seems to have a double head; the head looking to the left is that of Spes, and the right arm may be seen as of Spes holding up the lotus flower, whilst the first part of the legend has the word VIRTVS, plainly visible, and the rest of the figure is of an armed female, as described.

It is curious I have not yet met with the type of Spes on the coins of Marcus Aurelius, but it is evident there was a die of such a type, as is seen by the head and arm of Spes with the lotus flower on this reverse. On the obverse there is no deviation in the die, for the portrait and legend are perfect, and in very fine condition, the colour being the pale-green bronze peculiar to nearly all the brass coins of the Campana Cabinet, and by which they may be known instantly. Weight 335 grains.

1097.

AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . F. The unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right, with short beard, shoulders draped.

R. TR . POT . XIII . COS . II. In the field S. C. Mars armed gradient to the right, bearing a trophy of arms on his left shoulder; in his right hand he holds a spear transverse, the point forwards.

A very fine Campana coin. Weight $391\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1098.

AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . F. The unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right, with short beard, bust in armour.

R. TR . POT . XV. In the exergum COS . III. In the field S. C. Aurelius in a decorated quadriga moving gently to the left, his right hand extended as bowing to the spectators; in his left he holds the *sceptrum eburneum*.

A fine mottled-green and black coin. Weight $412\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1099.

AVRELIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PII . F. The unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right, with short beard.

R. TR . POT . XV. In the exergum COS . III. In the field S. C. Aurelius in a decorated quadriga as on the preceding coin.

This type represents the procession on the occasion of his election for consul the third time. The TRIB . POT . XV . commenced 1st January, A.D. 161, and in March that year Antoninus Pius died, and these coins must have been struck before the month of March in A.D. 161, for after that month the titles of Aurelius are changed, and his head is laureate.

A fine black coin from the Ramsay Cabinet.

1100.

IMP . CAES . M . AVREL . ANTONINVS . AVG . P . M. The unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right, with full beard.

R. LIB . AVGVSTOR . TR . P . XV . COS . III. In the exergum S. C. The emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus seated to the left on curule chairs placed on a *suggestum*. At the right hand, in front of Aurelius, is a lictor or other officer holding the fasces or a long staff on his left shoulder; in his right hand he holds up a tablet. In front of the *suggestum* is a citizen holding up his robe to receive the donation.

On this coin it will be observed that the titles Imperator, Augustus, and Pontifex Maximus are introduced; this was occasioned by the death of Antoninus Pius in March A.D. 161, in the fifteenth tribunician year of Marcus Aurelius, as the associate of Antoninus in the sovereignty. On the accession of Aurelius as imperator, on the decease of Antoninus, he took for his associate in the government Lucius Verus, from which circumstance the word AVGVSTOR[VM] . is used to signify that the liberality here recorded was the donation of the two emperors, and no doubt is the first which was made on their accession after the death of Antoninus. There were very few liberalities or donations made during the whole reign of Aurelius.

Capitolinus, in *Aurelio*, alludes to the event recorded on this coin in the following manner:—"Mox pariter castra prætoria petiverunt et vicena millia nummum singulis ob participatum imperium militibus promiserunt, ceteris pro rata. Dio, lib. lxxiii. § 8. Quid collatum fuerit in cives non proditur."

A good green bronze coin from the Thomas Cabinet. Weight 409½ grains.

1101.

IMP . CAES . M . AVREL . ANTONINVS . AVG . P . M. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, with full beard.

R. CONCORD . AVGVSTOR . TR . P . XVI. In the exergum . . . S . III. In the field S. C. The emperor and Lucius Verus stand opposite each other, their right hands joined in token of friendship.

This device denotes the good understanding which existed between Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. The date of the mintage of this coin is A.D. 162, being the sixteenth tribunician date of Aurelius and the second of Verus.

A very fine pale grass-green coin from the Gwilt Cabinet.

1102.

IMP. CAES. M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. AVG. P. M. The laureate head of Aurelius to the right, with full beard, bust in armour.

R. CONCORD. AVGVSTOR. TR. P. XVI. In the exergum COS. III. In the field S. C. The emperor and Lucius Verus stand opposite each other, their right hands joined, in token of friendship.

This coin is of the same mintage as the preceding coin, A.D. 162. The joining of right hands, as a token of friendship between two individuals, is shown in the Second Book of Kings, ch. x. ver. 15. So also in Seneca's *Hercules Furens*—

Sociemus animos, pignus hoc fidei cape
Continge dextram. Act. ii.

Argelati, in Marcus Aurelius, mentions this type under TR. POT. XV. which date is A.D. 161, in the first year of Aurelius and Verus, and the following coin to the present is also there mentioned under the date of A.D. 161, which proves that both these types of Concordia and Salus were struck to the honour of the emperors very soon after their accession in March, A.D. 161; and by having the types in the TR. POT. XV. XVI. and XVII. it is evident their popularity was great, and their prosperity as rulers was strongly regarded by the people of Rome.

A very fine Campana coin. Weight 438 grains.

1103.

IMP. CAES. M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. AVG. P. M. The laureate head of Aurelius to the right.

R. SALVTI. AVGVSTOR. TR. P. XVII. In the exergum COS. III, and S. C. in the field. Hygeia, standing to the left, feeding a snake, which rises from an altar placed in front; in her left hand she holds the *hasta pura*.

A supplicatory coin for the health of the emperors.

In first-rate condition, from the Campana Cabinet. Weight 466½ grains.

1104.

M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. AVG. ARMENIACVS. P. M. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, wearing scale armour on the shoulders and bust.

℞. VICT . AVG . TR . P . XVIII . IMP . II . COS . III. In the field S. C. A winged Victory standing to the right, with a trophy of arms held in both hands transversely; at the feet of Victory is a captive seated on the ground in mournful attitude, in Oriental attire, with peaked cap.

A black coin, in a remarkably fine state of preservation, from the Cabinet of the Rev. E. C. Brice. Weight $399\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1105.



M . AVREL . ANTONINVS . AVG . ARMENIACVS . P . M. The laureate head of Aurelius to the right, shoulders in scale armour.

℞. VICT . AVG . TR . P . XVIII . IMP . II . COS . III. In the field S. C. A winged Victory advancing to the right, with a trophy of arms held transversely in both hands, and a captive at her feet, as described on the preceding coin; and, in addition, there is a small camp colour fixed in the ground at the left side of the captive, an object which does not exist on any other coin of this type.

In the sixteenth year of Aurelius, A.D. 162, Vologeses, the King of Parthia, having destroyed many of the Roman forces, laid waste Syria, and took possession of Armenia. It became necessary to stop this invasion, and accordingly the Emperor Verus proceeded to Syria, but the conduct and management of the war was left to his generals, who invaded Armenia, and took the city of Artaxata the following year. Avidius Cassius, also a commander in Syria, encountered Vologeses, and defeated him, and ultimately, in A.D. 164, the date of this coin, the Parthians were driven beyond the Euphrates. For those successes both Aurelius and Verus were saluted with the title of ARMENIACVS, and Aurelius was named Imperator for the second time. Verus, however, did not trust himself to do battle with the Parthians, being content to remain at Antioch in luxurious enjoyments, while Cassius and other commanders conducted the war to a successful termination, which ending is symbolized by the Victory and captive on both of these coins. That the war was not over when these coins were struck is indicated by the Victory holding the trophy in an aggressive or forward attitude.

This coin, from the Campana Cabinet, is as fine as the preceding. Weight $381\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1106.

M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. AVG. P. M. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR. P. XVIII. IMP. II. COS. III. In the field S. C. Mars, gradient to the right, bearing a trophy of arms on his left shoulder; in his right hand he holds his spear transversely, the point forward.

A type reflecting upon the victories recorded on the preceding coins.

A very fine Campana green coin.

1107.

M. ANTONINVS. AVG. P. M. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR. P. XVIII. IMP. II. In the field S. C. Mars Victor striding hastily to the left; he is fully armed, and carries in his right hand a victoriola; in his left he bears a small trophy of arms, and holds his sword by the hilt.

A scarce coin, pale green colour, in Second Brass. Weight $158\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1108.

M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. AVG. P. M. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR. P. XVIII. IMP. II. COS. III. In the field S. C. A winged Victory gradient to the left; her right hand holds up a wreath; in her left hand she carries a palm-branch.

These three coins refer to the victories recorded on the two preceding coins.

A pale brown coin in very good condition. Weight 380 grains.

1109.

M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. AVG. ARMENIACVS. P. M. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR. POT. XVIII. IMP. II. COS. III. In the field S. C. A Roman soldier in full military costume standing looking to the right; his left hand rests on the upper edge of his shield at his left side; his spear in his right hand, the point resting on the ground; his whole appearance is that of repose, yet perfectly ready for action if necessary.

A very fine yellow-brown coin from the Cabinet of Rev. Herbert Marsh. Weight $460\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1110.

M . AVREL . ANTONINVS . AVG . P . M. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. TR . P . XVIII . IMP . II . COS . III. In the field S C. Minerva standing to the left, holding an olive-branch in her right hand; her left hand rests on her shield, and her spear leans against her arm, the point being upwards.

A remarkably fine Campana green coin. Weight $409\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1111.

M . AVREL . ANTONINVS . AVG . P . M. The unlaureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. TR . P . XVIII . IMP . II . COS . III. In the field S. C. Minerva armed standing to the left, with olive-branch, spear, and shield, as on the preceding coin.

This and the reverse on the preceding coin represent Minerva Pacifera.

A very fine dark green Campana coin.

1112.

M . AVREL ANTONINVS . AVG . P . M. The laureate head of Aurelius to the right, shoulders in scale armour.

℞. TR . P . XVIII . IMP . II . COS . III. In the field S. C. A male figure unclothed standing full front looking to the left; at his right side is an altar on which a fire is burning, and he is pouring a libation on the fire from a patera he has in his right hand; in his left hand he has some ears of corn.

This is the type of Bonus Eventus, the Roman agricultural deity we have already noticed in the coins of Antoninus Pius, *ante*.

A fine black coin. Weight $345\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1113.

M . AVREL . ANTONINVS . AVG . ARMENIACVS . P . M. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. TR . P . XIX . IMP . II . COS . III. In the exergum S. C. The emperor, in military costume, standing to the left; in his left hand he holds a long staff with a ball at each end; his right hand is raised towards two military standards placed before him; the one nearest to his right hand bears an eagle, the other by the side of it has a wreath. At his left side are also two military standards; the one nearest to him is surmounted by a Victoriola with palm-branch and laurel-wreath in its hands, the other has a wreath.

This coin and the next relate to the victories gained by Cassius and others over Vologeses, the King of Parthia, as we have before noticed.

A very fine Campana green coin. Weight $407\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

1114.

M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. AVG. ARMENIACVS. P. M. The laureate head of Aurelius to the right, bust in armour.

R. TR. POT. XIX. IMP. II. COS. III. In the exergum S. C. A similar device in every respect as the preceding, save that the four standards are different.

A fine light green Campana coin. Weight $395\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1115.

M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. AVG. ARMENIACVS. P. M. The laureate head of Aurelius to the right, bust in armour.

R. TR. P. XIX. IMP. II. COS. III. In the field S. C. A female standing, looking to the left, holding a caduceus in her right hand, her right foot resting on a globe; on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ filled with fruits.

A fine Campana green coin. Weight $365\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

1116.

M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. AVG. ARMENIACVS. P. M. The laureate head of Aurelius to the right.

R. TR. P. XIX. IMP. III. COS. III. In the field S. C. A female standing, looking to the left; in her right hand she holds a short staff, pointing it downwards; at her right foot is a globe; in her left hand she holds a *hasta pura*.

A fine black coin. Weight $419\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1117.

M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. AVG. ARMENIACVS. P. M. The head of Aurelius to the right, with radiate crown.

R. TR. POT. XX. IMP. III. COS. III. In the field S. C. Roma, armed, seated to the left, with a Victoriola in her right hand; in her left hand a spear; by her left side is a circular shield.

A fine Second Brass black coin. Weight $214\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1118.

M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. AVG. ARMENIACVS. P. M. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. CONG . AVG . III . TR . POT . XX . IMP . III . COS . III. In the exergum S. C. The two emperors Aurelius and Verus, or their deputies, are seated to the left on curule chairs placed on a square base; on the right hand of Aurelius, the further figure, a person is standing with a tablet held up in the right hand; in front is a citizen holding up his robe to receive a donation; behind Verus a person is standing, crossed-legged, looking on.

Eckhel, *in Aurelio*, p. 51, on this type, says, “Hujus quoque congiarii non meminere veteres, sed præbitum haud dubiè est occasione Veri incolumis reversi et belli Parthici feliciter confecti. In nummis Veri ejusdem anni est LIB . AVG . III.”

A fine Campana green coin. Weight $354\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1119.

M . AVREL . ANTONINVS . AVG . ARMENIACVS . P . M. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. TR . POT . XX . IMP . III . COS . III. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, with *hasta pura* in the left hand; in her right hand she holds a short staff pointing downwards; at her right foot is a globe.

A very fine Campana green coin. Weight $420\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1120.

M . AVREL . ANTONINVS . AVG . ARMENIACVS . P . M. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. VICT . AVG . TR . P . XX . IMP . III . COS . III. In the field S. C. A Victory wearing a turret crown flying to the left, holding with both her hands the ends of a long wreath.

This type refers to the next following coin. A fine coin from H. O. Cureton. Weight $356\frac{7}{8}$.

1121.

.... EL . ANTONINVS . AVG . ARM . PARTH The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. TR . POT . XX . IMP . III . COS . III. In the field S. C. A Victory, naked to the waist, standing full front; in her right hand she holds a palm-branch; her left arm rests on a shield fixed on the trunk of a palm-tree, some of its leaves falling beneath the shield, on which is inscribed in two lines, VIC . PAR.

This coin was struck on occasion of the repeated victories of the Roman generals over the Parthians, ultimately ending in their complete submission, for

all which both Aurelius and Verus were saluted Imperator, with the title Parthicus Maximus, and subsequently Medicus.

Capitolinus *in Aurelio* and *in Vero* gives the reason for the three titles thus : “Gestæ sunt res in Armeniâ prosperè per Statium Priscum, Artaxatis captis, delatumque Armeniacum nomen utrique principum, quod Marcus per verecundiam primo recusavit, postea tamen recepit. [Plenius idem in Vero, cap. vii.] Parthicum bellum Statius Priscus et Avidius Cassius et Martius Verus per quadriennium confecerunt, ita ut Babylonem et Mediam pervenirent, et Armeniam vindicarent, partumque est ipsi nomen Armeniaci, Parthici, Medici, quod etiam Marco Romæ agenti delatum est.”

The title *Medicus* is not admitted on the coinage, it being ambiguous or equivocal, applicable either to a physician, or, as here, it would be properly used for *Medicus*, a title awarded for the conquest of Mediâ; but it is to be observed the Roman Senate, who had the control of the brass coinage, never allowed a doubtful or equivocal word to be used, nor any device of an indelicate tendency.

A very fine Campana green coin. Weight 381½ grains.

1122.

M. ANTONINVS. AVG. ARM. PARTH. MAX. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR. P. XXI. IMP. IIII. COS. III. In the field S. C. Three trophies of arms—types of the victories which had been gained by the armies of the empire, and for which Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus also had been saluted with additional titles.

See a similar type in the series of Verus, *post*.

A fine black coin.

1123.

M. ANTONINVS. AVG. ARM. PARTH. MAX. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. CONG. AVG. IIII. TR. P. XXI. IMP. IIII. COS. III. In the exergum S. C. The two emperors, or their deputies, seated to the left on curule chairs placed on a long square base; at the right hand of the further one a female stands with a cornucopiæ on her left arm, a tablet in her right hand; in front is a citizen, who is holding up his robe to receive a donation.

It is very difficult to form a series of the liberalities bestowed by Aurelius on the poor citizens. They are not often seen; very seldom are the legends perfect,

so as to be able to say which donation is intended, or when it was made, and it is uncertain how many were made.

A fine yellow-brown coin, from the Rev. H. Marsh. Weight $380\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1124.

M. ANTONINVS. AVG. ARM. PARTH. MAX. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR. POT. XXI. IMP. IIII. COS. III. In the field S. C. A winged Victory gradient to the left, holding a palm-branch in her left hand; her right hand presents a wreath.

A slate-coloured coin in very good condition. Weight $370\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1125.

M. ANTONINVS. AVG. ARM. PARTH. MAX. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR. POT. XXII. IMP. V. COS. III. In the field S. C. A female seated to the left, having a balance in her right hand; in the left a cornucopiæ.

A fine Campana green coin. Weight $463\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1126.

M. ANTONINVS. AVG. ARM. PARTH. MAX. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR. POT. XXII. IMP. V. COS. III. In the field S. C.; and in the exergum FORT. RED. A female seated to the left, having a cornucopiæ on her left arm; her right hand holding the tiller of a rudder.

A fine Campana green coin. Weight $453\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1127.

M. ANTONINVS. AVG. TR. P. XXIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. SALVTI. AVG. COS. III. In the field S. C. Hygeia standing to the left, with the *hasta pura* in her left hand; in front is an altar, from which a snake rises, to which she presents some food in a patera.

A fine black slate-coloured coin. Weight $411\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1128.

M. ANTONINVS. AVG. TR. P. XXIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. SALVTI . AVG . COS . III. In the field S. C. Hygeia feeding a snake, as on the preceding coin.

It will be observed that the legend on the obverse no longer has the titles of Armeniacus or Parthicus Maximus, for Lucius Verus, the associate of Aurelius in the sovereignty, and whose generals had gained the victories giving rise to those titles, died in the month of December in A.D. 169 (Argelati puts his death in A.D. 170), and on his decease Aurelius dropped his titles. He was subsequently saluted with fresh titles for the victories he himself gained over the Germans and Sarmatians, as will be seen when we progress a little further.

The death of Verus was in December A.D. 169, being the twenty-third year of the reign of Aurelius; these coins therefore bear a type which may be considered as supplicatory for the health of Aurelius, the surviving emperor. Although there is no date on either coin, yet the omission of titles is a proof of the absence of Verus.

A very good brown coin. I bought it when a boy, at my first beginning in 1813, from an old dealer named Hancock, living in Leather Lane, Holborn.

1129.

M. ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. COS . III. above the emperor. In the exergum PROPECTIO . AVG . with S. C. underneath. The emperor in military costume, bareheaded and on horseback, to the right, a spear in his right hand; in front of the horse is an armed foot-soldier, with his spear and shield; behind the horse are two other armed foot-soldiers carrying standards.

This coin was struck A.D. 169, on the commencement of the war with the Marcomanni, a German nation, who had joined with the Quadi, Sarmatians, and others, and invaded the Roman frontier.

The type represents the emperor setting out for the campaign, which is said to have been the beginning of one of the most severe struggles the empire ever endured, as there seemed a full determination on the part of the Germans to emancipate and avenge themselves upon the Romans, which catastrophe was only prevented by the great skill and coolness of Aurelius, seconded by the valour of his troops and the skilful conduct of his generals.

A fine red-brown coin from the cabinet of the Rev. H. Marsh. Weight $365\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1130.

M . ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders in armour.

R. ADLOCVT . AVG . in the exergum, with S. C. underneath; on the right side cos. The emperor and a military attendant standing to the left, on a low dais; the emperor holds a spear in his left hand; his right hand raised, in the act of addressing three Aquiliferi, who stand before him bearing standards.

This coin was struck A.D. 170, on the commencement of the war referred to by the preceding coin. In proper order it should precede the Profectio, which we may properly consider as the result of the address of the emperor to his troops before he departed on his campaign, but there is a year difference in their dates, and that is the reason for its present position in the series, and its application is corrected by the next coin.

A good brown coin. Weight $420\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1131.

M . ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. PROPECTIO . AVG . in the exergum, with S. C. underneath. The emperor in military costume, bareheaded, and on horseback, to the right, holding a spear in his right hand; he is preceded by an armed soldier, with spear and shield, and followed by three others bearing standards.

This is also a coin of A.D. 170, representing the emperor and his troops started on their campaign against the Germans. This Profectio follows in its proper order after the preceding Allocutio.

A very good brown coin. Weight $416\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1132.

IMP . M . ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXV. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. PRIMI . DECENNALES . COS . III . S . C. inscribed in four lines within an oak-wreath. This wreath is very badly engraved; several such wreaths, which have appeared on coins of recent period, are very shabby compared with the wreaths on the coins of Claudius or Caligula, all of which are very finely expressed, but the wreaths now are very bad specimens.

This coin is of the mintage A.D. 171, on the discharge of the decennialian vow,

it being then a period of ten years since the commencement of the reign of Aurelius himself after the decease of Antoninus.

A good brown coin. Weight $386\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1133.

IMP . M . ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXV. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. VOTA . SOL . DECENN. In the exergum COS . III., and S. C. in the field. The emperor, veiled and robed, is standing to the left; before him is a tripod altar, on the top or brasier of which a fire is burning, whereon the emperor is pouring a libation.

This is a companion coin to the preceding, and struck therefore at the same time, and on the same occasion, as its legend indicates.

A rough earthy-green coin. Weight 368 grains.

1134.

M . ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXV. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. COS . III. In the field S. C. Mars gradient to the right, bearing a trophy of arms over his left shoulder; in his right hand he carries his spear, the point of it forward.

A very fine Campana green coin. Weight $370\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1135.

M . ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXV. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. EXERCITVVM. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left; her right hand extended holding a little idol Victory; in her left hand she holds a military standard, the staff of it resting on the ground.

A good dark-green coin. Weight $341\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1136.

M . ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXVI. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. IMP . VI . COS . III. In the exergum PROVIDENTIA . AVG., and S. C. in the field. The emperor standing to the left on a low *suggestum*, with a spear in his left hand; his right hand raised, addressing those who are standing in front; at his left side

is a military officer, also holding a spear; an armed soldier is standing in front of the *suggestum*, his back to the emperor; he is holding up a standard; in front, facing the emperor, are several other armed soldiers, and amongst them a horse, and seemingly a soldier by the side of the horse; one or two standards also appear among them.

This is an Allocutio type, and should take place with the Allocutio type just before noticed; but the tribunician date is different, and that must be our guide in arranging the series correctly. I do not find the word PROVIDENTIA introduced on an Allocutio coin of any other emperor; it seems inappropriate to the subject matter of the group of soldiers as an audience of the emperor's address to the troops. I have not as yet been able satisfactorily to find what it refers to. It is very much to be regretted that the coin generally, but especially the reverse, is in so very indifferent a state, for it is made by the word PROVIDENTIA a most conspicuous and interesting matter for inquiry, which would be greatly facilitated if the coin was in a perfect state. This coin is figured in the Christina Cabinet, but no sufficient explanation is attempted to be given why the word PROVIDENTIA should be used instead of ADLOCVTIO.

An unpatinated coin. Weight $382\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

1137.

M. ANTONINVS. AVG. TR. P. XXVI. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. IMP. VI. COS. III. In the field S. C. Roma armed, seated on a cuirass and shield to the left, holding a spear in her right hand; her left arm rests on a circular shield placed on the top of the other shields.

A fine Campana green coin. Weight $361\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1138.

M. ANTONINVS. AVG. TR. P. XXVI. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. IMP. VI. COS. III. In the field S. C. Roma armed, seated to the left on a square seat; her right hand, extended, holds a Victoriola; her left hand holds her spear upright, and at her left side is a circular shield with a boss in the middle and three raised marks.

These coins are of the mintage of A.D. 170, and relate to the success of the Roman armies in Germany.

A fine Campana green coin. Weight $351\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1139.

M. ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXVI. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. IMP . VI . COS . III. In the field S. C. A winged Victory, naked to the waist, standing to the right, her left hand supporting a circular shield placed on the trunk of a tree; on the shield is inscribed, in two lines, VIC . GER. At the foot of the tree is a helmet, whereon Victory rests her left foot.

This coin is scarce: it was struck in A.D. 172, to record the success of the Romans under Aurelius over the German nations, who were subdued only after repeated and severe conflicts and defeats; the war lasted from four to five years, and ended in the complete success of the Romans, to the great joy of the senate and people of Rome, who had expected nothing less than the overthrow of the Roman state by the irruption of the German nations at this period, the chief of them being the Marcomanni, the Quadi, and the Jazyges, powerful German peoples located about the Hercynian forest, the Sarmatian mountains, and the Danube.

In Argelati, *in Aurelio* TR . P . XXV. there is notice of a silver coin of this type, which I mention for the singular way in which it is described. The shield, which is inscribed VIC . GER., is said to be affixed to a fir tree: VIC . GER. *Abies arbor cui adstat Victoria cum clypeo*. The fir is a tree indigenous to Germany and the north of Europe, and is noticed by Pliny; it is therefore a very fit representative of the country.

A very good brown coin.

1140.

M. ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXVI. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders in scale-armour.

R. GERMANIA . SVBACTA . IMP . VI In the field S. C. A trophy of arms; in the front a captive seated on the ground to the left, her head and arms bowed down as in attitude of grief; some arms in front of her.

A black coin, in good condition.

1141.

M. ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXVI. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders in armour.

R. CLEMENTIA . AVG . IMP . VI . COS . III. In the exergum S. C. The emperor, bare-headed and in military costume, standing to the left, his right hand across his breast; in his left hand he holds a spear; he appears to be addressing a half-naked female with dishevelled hair hanging down her back, who kneels before him,

and presents him a long German shield in token of submission, and yielding up her arms.

This type is precisely similar to that on the coin of Domitian, *ante*, No. 418. It records the subjugation of the German nations, represented by the female delivering up a shield. It is a very rare type in the series of Aurelius, and I have never seen any other but the present coin.

A good brown coin. Weight $400\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1142.

M. ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXVI. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. VIRTVS . AVG . in the exergum, VI . COS . III . at the side. The emperor, with a spear in his hand, followed by a number of soldiers with spears and standards, is crossing a bridge, which appears constructed on some boats in the river the bridge passes over. This is one of the rare coins of this emperor. Vaillant says, “ Hic nummus primæ formæ singularis et perelegans est.”

It is a very good black coin from the Gwilt Cabinet.

1143.

M. ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXVII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. VICT . GERM . IMP . VI . COS . III. S. C. inscribed in five lines within a laurel-wreath.

This coin, of A.D. 173, was struck on occasion of the victories over the Germans.

A good Campana bronze coin. Weight $311\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1144.

M. ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXVII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. GERMANIA . SVBACTA . IMP . VI . COS . III. In the field S. C. A trophy of arms, and on the ground at the foot of the trophy a female captive is seated to the left.

A very good green Campana coin. Weight $388\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

1145.

M. ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXVII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders in scale-armour.

R. GERMANICO . AVG . IMP . VI . COS . III. In the field S. C. A trophy of arms,

on the left side of which a captive German is standing with his hands tied behind his back ; on the ground, at the right side of the trophy, a female is seated on a shield propped against the trunk of the trophy ; other shields also rest against the trophy.

A good brown coin from the Cabinet of Rev. E. C. Brice. Weight 399 grains.

1146.

M . ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXVII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. GERMANICO . AVG . IMP . VI . COS . III. In the field S. C. A trophy of arms, with captives, as on the preceding coin ; but the arms are varied from the others, as if belonging to another tribe of German warriors.

A good brown coin from the Devonshire Cabinet. Weight $321\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1147.

M . ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXVII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. GERMANIA . SVBACTA . IMP . VI . COS . III. In the exergum S. C. A captive female seated on the ground to the left, with her head reclining on her right hand ; various arms are strewn around.

This and the preceding coins, representing Germany captive, were struck in A.D. 173, and all refer to the victories obtained in Germany. For these continued successes Aurelius received the title of *Germanicus*, which was introduced in the legend on his coins, as we see on the two coins preceding the present one.

A good black Second Brass coin. Weight $141\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1148.

M . ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXVII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. RESTITVTORI . ITALIAE . IMP . VI . COS . III. In the field S. C. The emperor in military costume, and bareheaded, is standing to the left ; in his left hand he holds a spear, the point upwards ; his right hand is extended towards a female, who is kneeling before him on her right knee ; in her left hand she holds a globe ; on her head she wears a turreted crown.

This coin also was struck in A.D. 173, not only as a record of the cause of its mintage, but also as a just tribute of commendation from the Senate and people of Rome to the emperor for his prudence and valour in having saved the Roman

States of Italy from being overrun and devastated by the incursions of the German nations. The danger had been so great that the emperor was justly called by the Senate the *restorer* or *saviour of Italy*.

A dark-green coin, from the Gwilt Cabinet. Weight $432\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1149.

M. ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXVII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. IMP . VI . COS . III. In the exergum RELIG . AVG .; S. C. at the sides. A temple of four columns in front, their capitals being *termini*, or the head, shoulders, and busts of human figures, with the arms crossed on the breast, which are also sometimes called *hermetes*. These support a frieze with a tympanum above, inclosed by an arch, which is edged with scrollwork (but not in this copy). In the tympanum are sculptured a goat, a cock, a caduceus, and other objects, intended for a tortoise, a fly, and the crumena. The temple is approached by a flight of four steps extending the whole width of the front; between the two centre columns is a square pediment, on which is placed a statue of Mercury.

By some numismatic antiquaries who have noticed this type a ram is supposed to be represented amongst the sculptures in the tympanum, and on some coins the figure may more resemble a ram than a goat, but by either of those animals Mercury would be signified as the God of shepherds, the goat and the ram being equally agricultural subjects; but the ram is not to be looked upon as the only agricultural attribute of that deity. In Egypt the ox was consecrated to him, and also the stork. At Tanagra, in Bœotia, the ram used to be sacrificed, the inhabitants having been directed by Mercury to carry a ram upon their shoulders round the walls of their city, in order to deliver them from a pestilence.

There are few pagan divinities of whom there are so great a number of figures remaining as Mercury, many of which are represented in Montfaucon's *Antiquities*. He was reckoned the God of merchants and of thieves (rather a satirical reflection upon commercial men). He was the messenger of Jupiter, and the grand negotiator of gods and men, in which character he bears the caduceus, the symbol of peace.

The legend RELIGIO . AVGVSTI . is very peculiar, and only occurs on these coins of Aurelius, who, being remarkable for his piety, the present device was struck in his commemoration, for Mercury was also worshipped as the inventor of letters and the author of religious worship. Diodorus Siculus, lib. 1, *de Mercurio*, says,

“ Literas invenit ; Deorum cultus et sacrificia ordinavit : ” hence the compliment to Aurelius, renowned for his piety. Aurelius also erected a temple dedicated to Mercury, and it becomes a query whether the temple depicted on this coin is not a representation of that temple : the words RELIG . AVG. in that case would be equivalent to PIETAS . AVG.

A fine pale-green coin. Weight $354\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1150.

M. ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXVII. The radiate head of the emperor to the right.

R. RELIG . AVG . IMP . VI . COS . III. In the field S. C. Mercury standing full front looking to the left, having the petasus, or winged cap, on his head, and the talaria at his ancles ; his right hand, extended, holds a patera, in the left hand he has a caduceus.

This is by no means a common coin of Marcus Aurelius ; there is a representation of a similar coin in the Cabinet of the Duke of Croye and Arschof. Gevartius, pl. 45.

The present is a pale-green Second Brass coin, from the Cabinet of M. Rollin at Paris. Weight 180 grains.

1151.

M. ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXVII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. IMP . VI . COS . III. At the sides S. C. and RELIG . AVG. in the exergum. A temple similar to that represented on the preceding coin, with sculptures in the tympanum, a statue of Mercury between the centre columns. The sistrum is substituted for the caduceus in the tympanum, and the arch from its ornaments may be termed an arch fleury.

The Roman Mercury was the Thoth or Thaut of the Ægyptians, which will account for the sistrum being introduced on this coin. The worship of Mercury was long well established in Ægypt, Greece, and Italy. In Ægypt the statues of Mercury represented him with a dog's head ; whence he was frequently confounded with their god Anubis, and received the sacrifice of a stork.

A fine green coin.

1152.

M. ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XX. . . . The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. SECVRITAS . PVBLICA . IMP . VI . COS . III. In the field S. C. A female

standing to the right, holding a palm branch in her left hand, the bottom of its stem resting on the ground, her right hand raised to her head.

By Argelati, *in Aurelio*, this type is placed in three several tribunician dates, XXVII. XXVIII. and XXIX. I have therefore reckoned this in the first TR. P. XXVII. as being consistent with the words of the device, and as following the coins of victories by which the public safety appeared to be insured.

A good Second Brass coin. Weight $152\frac{3}{8}$ grains.

1153.

M. ANTONINVS. AVG. TR. P. XXVIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. IMP. VI. COS. III. In the exergum S. C. Jupiter seated to the left, having in his right hand a Victoriola, in his left hand the *hasta pura*.

This type bears the same signification of public security or safety in the person of Jupiter Victor as the type preceding imports.

A pale drab-coloured coin. Weight $384\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1154.

M. ANTONINVS. AVG. TR. P. XXVIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR. P. XXIII. in the upper part of the field over the emperor, PROPECTIO. AVG. in the exergum. The emperor in military costume on horseback to the right, holding a long spear in his right hand, the point forward; an armed warrior with spear and shield walks in front of the horse behind, and at the background are three other armed soldiers.

I cannot find any explanation why this coin should bear two different tribunician dates, but the opinion I form for the double date is this, that Aurelius did not return from his campaigns in Germany until the war was completely at an end, for, after the first victories already noticed under the types of *Germania Subacta*, he had found himself obliged to penetrate yet further into the country against the Sarmatians, who inhabited that part of the east of Germany now Poland and Hungary. Having completed this affair also, this type was struck with the tribunician date of the return of Aurelius on the obverse, and the type of Aurelius setting forth on the campaign four years before was repeated with the date on the reverse; thus the date of the *profectio*, together with the device being repeated, it brought back to the recollection of people the commencement

of the campaign, and the time of the emperor's return when he had accomplished his object.

A good brown coin.

1155.

M. ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXVIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. MARTI . VICTORI . IMP . VI . COS . III. Mars gradient to the right, wearing his helmet, and carrying his spear in his left hand; his cloak is wrapped round him, and falls loose at his waist; with his right hand he holds a shield, on which S. C. is inscribed.

A good bronze Second Brass coin. Weight $159\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1156.

M. ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXVIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour with military cloak.

R. IMP . VI . COS . III. In the exergum S. C. Jupiter seated to the left; his right hand, extended, holds a Victoriola; in his left hand he has the *hasta pura*.

A very good coin in Cyprian red copper. Weight $407\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1157.

M. ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXVIII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. IMP . VII . COS . III. In the field S. C. Roma armed standing to the left; her right hand, extended, holds a little Victory; in her left hand she has her spear.

A good brown coin. Weight 408 grains.

1158.

M. ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXIX. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. IMP . VII . COS . III. In the field S. C. Mars in full armour, striding forward eagerly to the left, holding a Victoriola in his right hand; in his left hand he has a small trophy of arms supported against his left shoulder.

This and the three preceding coins record the victory gained over the Quadi and others in A.D. 174, for which Aurelius was saluted IMPERATOR . VII.

A brown coin. Weight 392 grains.

1159.

M . ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXIX. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. IMP . VII . COS . III. At the sides S. C. A recumbent figure of an old man, representing the Tiber, reclining to the left; in his left hand he holds a reed or sedge, and rests his left arm on an urn, from the mouth of which water is flowing; his right hand is holding on the side of a galley.

Capitolinus, speaking of the inundations of the Tiber, to which Gevartius considers this type to refer, says, “Interpellavit felicitatem securitatemque Imperatoris Tiberis inundatio, quæ sub illo gravissima fuit; quæ res et multa urbis ædificia vexavit et plurimum animalium interemit et famem gravissimam peperit. Quæ omnia mala Marcus et Verus suâ curâ et presentîâ temperârunt.” (Gevartius, tab. xlvii.) I do not think the attribution of this coin by Gevartius to the inundations of the Tiber can be correct. Capitolinus speaks of Aurelius and Verus, but Verus was dead six years before this coin was struck and the inundation occurred. See the inscription quoted in Antoninus, *ante*, No. 868.

A good pale-green Second Brass Campana coin. Weight $192\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1160.

M . ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXIX. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders in scale armour.

℞. IMP . VII . COS . III. In the field S. C. A female standing full front, looking to the left; in her right hand she has a caduceus; with her left hand she supports a military standard.

A very fine black coin.

1161.

M . ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXIX. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. IMP . VII . COS . III. In the field S. C. Two right hands joined; between them is a trophy of arms.

Although the word CONCORDIA, or CONCORDIA . EXERCITVVM, does not appear on either of these coins, yet it is evident they indicate the concord of the army, and their satisfaction with the good generalship of the emperor, and the successful issue of his enterprise and valour. Moreover, this is borne out by the army having saluted him IMPERATOR . VII . and afterwards they added IMPERATOR . VIII . for the continued success of the troops.

A good Second Brass coin. Weight $184\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1162.

M . ANTONINVS . AVG . GERM . TR . P . XXIX. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. IMP . VII . COS . II. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, holding in her right hand some ears of wheat over a corn *modius* at her right side; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ.

This and the next coin are of the mintage of A.D. 175; they are Annona types, which are very rare in Aurelius.

A very good black coin, from the Gwilt Cabinet.

1163.

M . ANTONINVS . AVG . GERM . SARMATICVS. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR . P . XXIX . IMP . VIII . COS . III. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left holding in her right hand some ears of corn; at her right side is a corn *modius* with ears of corn rising from the top, on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ filled with fruits.

A good brown coin. Weight $390\frac{2}{3}$ grains.

1164.

M . ANTONINVS . AVG . GERM . SARM. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR . P . XXX . IMP . VIII . COS . . . In the field S. C. Two right hands joined, between them a caduceus and two ears of bearded wheat.

A type of peace by the right hands clasping each other and the caduceus between them, and of plenty or abundance, signified by the ears of wheat as the result of peace. The title GERMANICVS. was bestowed on Marcus Aurelius in A.D. 173, TR . P . XXVII. and SARMATICVS. was added in TR . P . XXIX. or A.D. 175, and they were retained by Aurelius to the end of his reign.

A very nice green Campana coin, Second Brass. Weight $111\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1165.

M . ANTONINVS . AVG . GERM . SARMATICVS. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. CLEMENTIA . AVG . TR . P . XXX . IMP . VIII. In the exergum COS . IIII. and S. C. in the field. A female standing full front looking to the left; her right hand extended holds a *patera*, in the left she has a *hasta pura*.

This coin was struck A.D. 176, on the return of the emperor from his German wars, on which occasion he gave large sums of money to the people and exhibited magnificent shows. He had been absent altogether about six years, and for his victories the Senate bestowed on him the titles of GERMANICVS . and SARMATICVS . and having (different to Lucius Verus) been engaged in earning them for himself with the aid of his generals, he retained them for the rest of his days.

The Sarmatians were the last with whom he had any encounter ; they were a warlike people inhabiting that part of ancient Germany which is now called Hungary and Poland.

A rough black coin. Weight 458½ grains.

1166.

M . ANTONINVS . AVG . GERM . SARMATICVS The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. CLEMENTIA . AVG . TR . P . XXX . IMP . VIII. In the exergum COS . III . and S . C . in the field. A female standing with a *patera* and *hasta pura* as on the preceding coin.

This coin is a very fine specimen of the pure yellow brass, and is one of my earliest coins.

1167.

M . ANTONINVS . AVG . GERM . SARMATICVS. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR . P . XXX . IMP . VIII . COS . III. In the field S . C . A female standing to the left, holding out a balance with her right hand, and bearing on her left arm a full cornucopiæ.

A good brassy bronze coin, from the St. Croix Cabinet.

1168.

M . ANTONINVS . AVG . GERM . SARM . TR . P XXXI. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. PROPVGNATOR . IMP . VIII . COS . III . P . P . In the field S . C . An unclothed figure of Jupiter, in profile to the right ; he is in a violent attitude of offence, the left foot advanced, the left arm stretched straight out, the right arm upraised, holding a fulmen ; on the ground, at his feet, a person lying on his back with his knees bent, as if just knocked down by a violent blow,— a very effective demonstration of power.

This type represents, in a striking manner, the very efficient way in which

Aurelius knocked down the German nations, and terminated a very hazardous war, which the Romans had been compelled to undertake by the incursions of the various German tribes, and it was only by their getting a thorough dressing that peace was obtained. It is a very rare type.

A good dark-brown coin. Weight $378\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1169.

M . ANTONINVS . AVG . GERM . SARM . TR . P . XXX . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. IMP . VIII . COS . III . PAX . AETERNA . AVG. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, having a full cornucopiæ on her left arm; in her right hand she holds a torch, with which she is setting fire to a parcel of arms of various sorts, piled at her right side.

This device appears to have been struck at the conclusion of the wars in Germany, when peace was at last obtained. By the addition of the word AETERNA I consider a hope was expressed by the senate that the peace would be of long duration, and the empire not be again disturbed by war for many years.

A good black coin.

1170.

M . ANTONINVS . AVG . GERM . SARM . TR . P . XXXI. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. IMP . VIII COS . III. S. C. in the field, and DE . GERMANIS in the exergum. A pile of arms, a cuirass of quilted body-armour in front, with ornamented shields, spears, banners, trumpets, and other arms piled up behind and at each side.

A good black bronze coin.

1171.

M . ANTONINVS . AVG . GERM . SARM . TR . P . XXXI. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. IMP . VIII . COS In the exergum DE . SARMATIS. and S. C. in the field. A pile of arms with cuirass in front, spears, shields, trumpets, banners, and other arms piled around, but differently arranged to the preceding.

A light green Campana coin.

1172.

M . ANTONINVS . AVG . GERM . SARM . TR . P . XXXI. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. COS . III . P . P. In the exergum DE . SARMATIS. and in the field S. C.

A pile of arms with a cuirass in front, with spears, shields, banners, trumpets, and other arms piled around, some different to the preceding trophies.

A dark-green coin. Weight $403\frac{3}{8}$ grains.

1173.

M. ANTONINVS . AVG . GERM . SARM . TR . P . XXXI. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. IMP . VIII In the exergum DE . SARMATIS., and in the field S. C. A pile of arms with cuirass in front, a quantity of shields, spears, and other weapons arranged behind, but differently to the other groups, and having some different arms.

These groups of arms are interesting and curious, as they make one acquainted with the sorts of weapons used by the different nations who were opposed to the Romans; the cuirass is quite different to the Roman, but some standards are like the Roman. On the whole, although the Romans called all people barbarians but themselves, these groups show progress in manufacture of warlike implements scarcely inferior to their own.

A very good black coin.

1174.

M. ANTONINVS . AVG . GERM . SARM . TR . P . XXXI. The radiated head of the emperor to the right.

R. IMP . VIII . COS . III . P . P. In the exergum DE . GERM . and S. C. in the field. A handsome trophy of arms, with a captive seated on each side on the ground; the one on the right is a male person with his hands bound behind him; the one on the left is a female in the attitude of grief.

This and the preceding few coins were struck in A.D. 177, and commemorate the victories gained by the emperor in the wars in Germany, and the complete overthrow of those nations.

A very fine bronze Second Brass coin, *e dono* T. Burgon.

1175.

M. ANTONINVS . AVG . GERM . SARM . TR . P . XXXI. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. LIBERALITAS . AVG . VII . IMP . VIII . COS . III . P . P. and S. C. in the field. A female standing to the left, holding up a tablet in her right hand; on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ filled with fruits.

Liberalitas VII. is placed by Argelati in TR . P . XXIX . A.D. 175, and in

A.D. 176, 177, and 178, thus rendering the real time and intent of the Liberality uncertain; he states in A.D. 175 the *toga virilis* was given to Commodus, "Togam virilem induit; congiarium ob togam Commodo datum distributum P. R."

Eckhel, in *Aurelio*, VII. p. 64, says of this Liberalitas VII., the type being similar to that of the next coin, "Dubium non est congiarium istud præbitum occasione matrimonii Commodum inter et Crispinam initi, ut ad nummum Commodi synchronum ex Capitolino docebo;" but Commodus was only fourteen when this Liberalitas was given, and I consider it is the liberality bestowed on his assuming the *toga virilis*, which was given to him when he was fourteen years of age.

A very good dark-green coin. Weight 404 grains.

1176.

M . ANTONINVS . AVG . GERM . SARM . TR . P . XXXI. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. *Legend obliterated*. In the exergum LIBERALITAS . AVG . VII. S. C. at the sides of the field. Marcus Aurelius and his son Commodus seated to the left on curule chairs, placed on a square base or *suggestum*; on the left hand of Commodus (the smaller seated figure) is a person standing cross-legged; at the right, in front of Aurelius, Liberalitas is standing holding up her tablet, and having a cornucopiæ on her left arm; a citizen is ascending the steps in front, holding up his robe to receive the donation.

At the time of the wars in Germany, after the death of Verus in A.D. 175, Avidius Cassius, who we have seen was one of the generals of Verus, rose in revolt. Aurelius was at this time in Pannonia. He directly sent for his son Commodus, afterwards emperor, and who was then at Rome. When he arrived Aurelius bestowed on him the *toga virilis*, although he was only fourteen years of age, and he thus designated him as likely to be his successor in the sovereignty, and the event was celebrated by a Liberality being distributed to the people. Argelati states that the LIBERALITAS . VII. was distributed to the military in Germany as a donative on the occasion: "Liberalitas hæc VII. est donativum datum militibus in Germaniâ, nam congiarium VII. datum P. R. fuit anno sequenti Roman reverso Imp. ut ex nummo eodem anno signato quod Reverendiss. Noris indicavit." It may have been so, and yet a donation have been also made to the people, for the recipient on this device is a civilian.

The assumption of the *toga virilis* was similar to the coming of age of a young prince or noble at the present day, an event we can hardly suppose a

benevolent and politic emperor would pass over without some acknowledgment to the people at large, as well as to the military.

1177.

M . ANTONINVS . AVG . GERM . SARM . TR . P . XXXI. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. PIETAS . AVG . IMP . VIIII . COS . III . P . P. In the field S. C. A female standing looking to the left, having a *patera* in her right hand, the *hasta pura* in the left.

A coin in fine condition, and very rare, from the Ramsay Cabinet, of pale green. Weight 380 grains.

1178.

M . ANTONINVS . AVG . GERM . SARM . TR . P . XXXI. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞ FELICITATI . AVG . P . P. in three lines, above a galley rowed to the right; at the stern is a sort of double sentry-box, with a person standing in front, his hand raised as giving direction to the rowers; in the exergum COS . III., and S. C. at the sides.

A good brown Second Brass coin. Weight $169\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1179.

M . AVREL . ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXXII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. IMP . VIIII . COS . III . P . P. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, holding a pair of scales in her right hand; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ.

1180.

M . AV . . ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXXII. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. FELICITAS . AVG . IMP . VIIII . COS . III . P . P. In the field S. C. A female standing looking to the left having in her right hand a caduceus, in her left a *hasta pura*.

A beautiful pale-green coin.

1181.

M . AVREL . ANTONINVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. TR . P . XXXII . IMP . VIIII . COS . III . P . P . A female standing to the left, holding in her right hand some ears of wheat over a corn *modius* at her right side with ears of wheat out of the top; on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ filled with fruit, at her left side is a small object representing the stern of a galley.

This is an Annona type of corn for the supply of the city brought by sea. The Annona type we have seen was a constant type on the coins of Antoninus Pius.

The present is a gold coin, and was purchased at the sale of M. Trattle's coins by my friend Charles Roach Smith, from whom I had it. The coin was stolen from friend Smith, and was pawned at a pawnbroker's at Ipswich. I happened to be at Ipswich soon after, and traced out the coin and got it back. It is very fine and uninjured, and as good as the day it was struck in A.D. 178.

1182.

M . AVREL . ANTONINVS . AVG . The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR . P . XXXIIII . IMP . X . COS . III . P . P . In the exergum S.C. The wolf and twins under an arch to the right.

This coin, although of Second Brass, is seldom to be seen or met with. It is a very good green coin. Weight $197\frac{3}{8}$ grains.

1183.

M . AVREL . ANTONINVS . AVG . TR . P . XXXIIII . The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. VIRTVS . AVG . . . COS . III . P . P . In the field S.C. An armed female seated on a square seat to the right, holding a spear in her right hand, in the left a *parazonium*.

The date of this coin is A.D. 180, the last year of the life and reign of Aurelius, who died on the first day of April in that year, universally regretted.

A very fine black-brown coin. Weight $339\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1184.

DIVVS . M . ANTONINVS . PIVS . The unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right.

R. CONSECRATIO . In the field S. C. A rogos or funeral pile of four stories, decorated with statues, and on the top is a *quadriga*; two long staffs stand upright on the third range, and rather apart from it; on the first range or story is the door within which the body of the deceased emperor was introduced.

The death of Marcus Aurelius, according to some authors, took place on the 17th March, A.D. 180, and others say on the kalends of April, 180, at Sirmium in

Pannonia. Admiral Smyth, No. 253, says it occurred at Vindobona, now Vienna, in Austria.

A very good bronze coin from the Gwilt Cabinet.

1185.

DIVVS . M . ANTONINVS . PIVS. The unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right.

R. CONSECRATIO. In the field S. C. An eagle is standing on a small square casket decorated with a wreath in front ; its head is turned, looking to the right, and its wings are expanded as if about to spring into the air.

A very light-green coin from the Ramsay Cabinet. Weight $411\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1186.

DIVVS . M . ANTONINVS . PIVS. The unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right.

R. CONSECRATIO. In the field S. C. An eagle standing on a square decorated casket, its head turning to the left, and wings expanded ready for flight.

A very fine black-green coin.

1187.

DIVVS . M . ANTONINVS . PIVS. The unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right.

R. CONSECRATIO. In the field S. C. An eagle with its wings open, but not extended from end to end, standing full front on a globe, its head turned to the left.

A fine gold-coloured coin from General Ramsay's Cabinet. Weight $387\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1188.

DIVVS . M . ANTONINVS . PIVS. The unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right.

R. CONSECRATIO. In the field S. C. Aurelius seated on the back of an eagle sailing away to the right, holding a *fulmen* in its claws. Aurelius is looking to the left, and raises his right hand ; in the left he bears the *hasta pura*, or wand of divinity.

A pale-green coin. Weight $321\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1189.

DIVVS . M . ANTONINVS . PIVS. The unlaureate head of Aurelius to the right.

R. CONSECRATIO. In the exergum S. C. A decorated car, drawn by four elephants, moving gently to the right, each elephant having its driver. On the car is a figure, representing the deceased emperor seated under a canopy.

These Consecration coins record the funeral honours bestowed on Aurelius,

showing the adoration paid to him by the Roman people, and the great estimation in which he was held; this was carried to so great an extent that he was worshipped with divine honours by very many people; and even, as Capitolinus relates, at the distance of a century after his decease, he had divine honours paid to him in many private families.

A fine bronze coin. Weight $332\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

FAUSTINA JUNIOR.

ANNIA FAUSTINA, the daughter of Antoninus Pius and Galeria Faustina, was betrothed by the Emperor Hadrian to Lucius Verus, but on the death of Hadrian she was given in marriage to Marcus Aurelius, an event which took place in A.D. 140. Of this marriage there were eight children. Having accompanied her husband on one of his expeditions into the East, she died suddenly at Halala, a village at the foot of Mount Taurus, A.D. 176.

At the time of the revolt of Avidius Cassius, one of the generals in the East under Verus, Faustina was not with her husband, but hearing of the progress of Cassius, she wrote a letter to Aurelius, in which she “begs of him to pursue the rebels with the utmost severity, and desired that his piety might first begin at home, and to consider the weak condition of his own family; and she had sent him a messenger who could inform him of the reproachful things said of him by the wife and children of Cassius.”

Cassius was slain in about three months after, and Aurelius, writing to his wife Faustina, says: “You do well to show so great a concern for me and for our children. I read your letter when I was at Formiæ, wherein you desire me to punish the accomplices of Cassius; but I am resolved to pardon his children, his son-in-law, and his wife, and I intend to write to the senate that their proscriptions may not be too heavy or their punishments too severe. Nothing recommends a Roman emperor so much to his people as clemency.”

I introduce these two letters out of several others which passed between Faustina and her husband at this critical period, to show the cordiality and good feeling which subsisted between them, for it is usual with historians to treat the conjugal life of Aurelius and Faustina as being one of domestic unhappiness, but that he with stoic firmness would not let her imputed misconduct disturb him. The imputations against Faustina do not receive countenance or support from these letters, but rather the reverse: besides this, we have the expression of Aurelius

himself after his wife's death: "He thanked the gods for giving him such a wife, so obedient, so kind, and so ingenuous." Now, Aurelius was so truthful and pious a man, he would not have spoken in such terms of his wife if she had been the dissolute, debauched character she is usually represented to have been, and I think on the whole that some foolish girlish flirtations gave rise to silly remarks by young patrician puppies, which getting abroad among the people were magnified, and thus gave rise to slanders upon the character of Faustina as a wife and a mother.

Aurelius also, in memory of his wife, founded an institution for young girls, who were called *Faustinianæ*. This was following the example of Antoninus Pius, which we have already noticed. The village of Halala was made into a colony and called Faustinopolis, and a temple was erected there to her memory.

The coins of Faustina Junior present two different legends, which I do not find accounted for in any numismatic writer, but which I consider useful as giving a means of determining the time of their being struck.

The first legend describes her as being the daughter of Antoninus Pius *FAVSTINA . AVG . ANTONINI . AVG . PII . FIL .*; and in the other legend she is simply named *FAVSTINA . AVGVSTA*. The first legend I consider belongs to coins which were struck to her after her marriage, and during the time of Aurelius being associated with her father Antoninus in the empire; hence she is called *AVG . PII . FILIA*. Afterwards, on the occasion of Aurelius receiving the Tribunician power in A.D. 147, and becoming sole emperor by the death of Antoninus Pius, the legend was altered, and the title of *AVGVSTA* only was used, as she then became the sole empress.

Eckhel, in Vol. vii. p. 77, in *Faustina Junior*, mentions as an uncommon circumstance a Second Brass coin in the Vienna Cabinet, bearing the legend *FAVSTINA AVGVSTA*, and he states that it was struck in A.D. 147, upon the occasion of Marcus Aurelius receiving the tribunician power from Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius still having the title of *CÆSAR* only. It will not, however, appear so very peculiar on referring back to the coins of Marcus Aurelius already noticed in this cabinet, when it will be seen that he retained the title of *CÆSAR* up to the fifteenth and sixteenth tribunician dates, or A.D. 163. The legend in the fifteenth tribunician date being *AVRELIVS . CÆSAR . AVG . PII . F*.

But Eckhel does not notice the reason why he considers the coin of Faustina with the title *AVGVSTA* should be so uncommon. In this cabinet there are many such; and, for the reason I have given, I class them nearly all as having been struck on or after A.D. 147.

The coins of Faustina Junior are very common, except when in fine condition. There are a few with rare and others with very rare reverses, but which are only to be found described in the books of Vaillant, Argelati, and other old writers. A few of such rarities are in this cabinet, but the state of preservation is the most difficult thing to attain.

1190.

FAVSTINA . AVG . ANTONINI . AVG . PII . FIL. The head of Faustina to the right, shoulders draped; her hair dressed in waved tresses, around the face, and turned up behind in long braids formed into a knot at the back of the head.

R. VENVS. In the field S. C. Venus robed, standing to the left; her right hand extended holds an apple; in her left hand she bears a *hasta pura*.

The apple was a fruit sacred to Venus, and it is here representative of the apple adjudicated to her by Paris at the disputation on Mount Ida with Juno and Minerva, when the award was in favour of Venus, to whom Paris delivered the apple.

There were several Venuses amongst the ancients. Cicero relates four, Plato speaks of two, and Pausanias enumerates three, one celestial, one terrestrial, and one apostrophia, or averting Venus, as banishing irregular desires from the human heart; but generally there are only two recognised, the celestial and terrestrial, or chaste and unchaste. According to the ancients, Venus had many names and offices assigned her, for which Lempriere or Smith may be consulted.

The ancient Gauls reckoned her an infernal deity, and she must sometimes be viewed in the same light by the modern Gauls.

A very fine black coin, from young Edwards. Weight $385\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1191.

FAVSTINA . AVG . PII . AVG . FIL. The head of Faustina to the right, shoulders draped; her hair dressed as on the preceding coin.

R. VENVS. In the field S. C. Venus robed, standing to the left, holding an apple in her right hand, the *hasta pura* in her left hand.

A fine dark-brown coin. Weight $385\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1192.

FAVSTINAE . AVG . PII . AVG . FIL. The head of Faustina to the right, shoulders draped and hair dressed, as before.

R. VENVS. In the field S. C. Venus robed, standing to the left, her right hand extended holding an apple; her left hand rests on the broad end of a

rudder, around the stem of which a dolphin is entwined. The dolphin was sacred to Venus, and, like the apple, was one of her emblems, or attributes.

A very fine black coin, from the Cabinet of Rev. E. C. Brice. Weight $374\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1193.

FAVSTINA . AVG . PII . AVG . FIL. The head of Faustina to the right, shoulders draped, hair dressed as before.

R. PIETAS. In the field S. C. A female standing full front looking to the left, holding up in her right hand a lotus flower; on her left arm she has a cornucopiæ filled with fruits; at her right side is a small female figure holding up in its right hand what seems to be a lotus flower.

A fine black coin. Weight $318\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1194.

FAVSTINAE . AVG . PII . AVG . FIL. The head of Faustina to the right, shoulders draped, hair dressed as before.

R. LAETITIAE . PVBLICAE. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, having a wreath in her right hand, in the left a *hasta pura*.

From the legends on this coin it seems to have been struck on the occasion of the marriage of Faustina with Marcus Aurelius, to record the joy of the people on so auspicious an event, and the hope that such marriage would tend to the public good.

In times of rejoicing persons were crowned with flowers, as was usual at feasts among the patricians and others. Athenæus, lib. xv., Hyginus, in *Astronomico*, "Homines in maximâ lætitiâ victoriisque coronas habere constituerunt." D. Ambrosius, Epist. lib. iv. "coronatur civitas tota, fit lætitia militantibus atque privatis."

A good black coin. Weight $358\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1195.

FAVSTINA . AVG . PII . AVG . FIL. The head of Faustina to the right, shoulders draped, hair dressed as before.

R. CONCORDIA. In the field S. C. A female standing looking to the right; with her right hand she holds up her robe; on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ filled with fruits.

The cornucopiæ is an emblem of the benefits to be derived from concord.

This is not meant for *concordia publica*, but concord between Faustina and Marcus Aurelius.

A fine green coin. Weight $361\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1196.

FAVSTINA . AVG . PII . AVG . FIL. The head of Faustina to the left, shoulders draped, and hair dressed as before.

R. CONCORDIA. A dove standing to the right.

The dove is on this coin an emblem of conjugal love. The dove was sacred to Venus, but conjoined with the legend CONCORDIA it becomes a symbol of conjugal affection between Aurelius and Faustina; it is also an emblem of chastity, or chaste love.

An aureus in very fine preservation.

1197.

FAVSTINA . AVG The head of Faustina to the right, her hair dressed in plain bands and tied in a round knot behind.

R. AVGVSTI . PII . FIL. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left holding a *patra* in her right hand; on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ

A good bronze-brown coin.

1198.

FAVSTINA . AVG . PII . AVG . FIL. The head of Faustina to the right, shoulders draped, hair dressed as before.

R. CONCORDIA. In the field S. C. A female seated to the left, holding in her right hand a *patra*; her left arm rests on the top of a cornucopiæ, the small end whereof is placed on a globe, which is on the ground between the legs of the chair she is sitting on.

A good brown coin. Weight $388\frac{2}{3}$ grains.

1199.

FAVSTINAE . AVG . PII . AVG . FIL. The head of Faustina to the right, shoulders draped; the hair is dressed in tresses and confined with a ribbon, which passes all round the head.

R. PVDICITIA. In the field S. C. A female standing full front, her head turned to the left; she is holding up a portion of her dress with each hand.

A good mottled-green Campana coin. Weight $362\frac{1}{3}$ grains.

1200.

FAVSTINAE . AVG . PII . AVG . FIL. The head of Faustina to the right, shoulders draped, her hair dressed in tresses and confined with a ribbon, as on the preceding coin.

R. PVDICITIA. In the field S. C. A female seated to the left; her right hand, raised to her head, holds a part of her veil.

A good mottled green and red Campana coin. Weight $359\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1201.

FAVSTINA . AVG . PII . AVG . FIL. The head of Faustina to the right, shoulders draped, hair dressed as on the first coin.

R. *No legend.* S. C. in the field. A female standing full front, her head turned to the left; her right hand presents an arrow; she holds a bow in the left hand, unstrung, one end of it resting on the ground.

A fine dark-green coin. Weight $370\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

1202.

FAVSTINA . AVG . PII . AVG . FIL. The head of Faustina to the left, her hair in broad waved bands drawn down the side of the face, and tied in a braided knot behind, shoulders draped.

R. *No legend.* S. C. in the field. A female standing to the left, with a bow in her left hand, one end resting on the ground; with her right hand she presents an arrow.

The figure on the reverse of these two coins may be intended for Diana, but, excepting the bow and arrow, there is nothing to symbolise that goddess.

Coins of Faustina Junior, with the head to the left, must be extremely rare; for, amongst all the Faustina coins that I have seen, good, bad, and indifferent, I never met with one in Large Brass but the present. The same remark I have made in coins of Faustina Senior.

A good coin, mottled red and green. Weight 331 grains.

1203.

FAVSTINAE . AVG . PII . AVG . FIL. The head of Faustina to the right, wearing a coronet in the front of her head; the ends of it are drawn behind the ears, and the hair coming from under the coronet is arranged in tresses round the forehead and sides of the face, and tied up in a braided knot behind.

R. VENERI . GENETRICI. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left; her

right hand, extended, holds an apple; on her left arm she carries an infant swathed up in long clothes so as to be scarcely discernible.

A fine water-gold-coloured Campana coin. Weight $388\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1204.

FAVSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of Faustina to the right, her hair in plain waved bands at the side of the face, and tied in a braided knot behind, shoulders draped.

R. AVGVSTI . PII . FIL. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, her right hand held out with a little Cupid standing on it; her left hand rests on a shield at her left side, in the centre of which is a dot only; the lower edge of the shield rests on an object seemingly intended for a helmet.

A fine black coin. Weight $400\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1205.

FAVSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of Faustina to the right, her hair dressed as on the last coin, shoulders draped.

R. AVGVSTI . PII . FIL. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left holding up a lotus flower in her right hand; with her left hand she supports her robes.

This type is nearly that of Spes, and it is in my opinion intended for a Spes, and to convey the same signification as Spes represents.

A good coin. Weight $310\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1206.



FAVSTINA . AVG . ANTONINI . AVG . PII . FIL. The head of Faustina to the right; her hair braided and knotted in the style of the preceding two coins, shoulders draped.

R. VESTAE. In the exergum S. C. The temple of Vesta. Under the porch in front is an idol; on the ground before the temple is a circular altar with a fire

burning on it; the female standing on the left side of the altar is intended for Faustina; she holds a *patera* in her left hand, and is pouring out a libation, or throwing something on to the fire; by her left side is a child, and behind her are two other females. On the opposite side of the altar three other females are standing, the foremost of whom is facing Faustina, and also making an offering.

This coin is of medallion size, and in two metals, the outer circle being of red Cyprian copper, the inner flan of brass, the weight being $484\frac{1}{4}$ grains. The type and grouping of the present device was first used on the coin of Faustina Junior, and, being of very elegant and artistic design, it was copied on the coin of Lucilla, and has been a frequent subject of forgery, which has given rise to the remark of Eckhel, in *Faustina*, vol. vii. p. 80, “Non exstare Faustinae nummum genuinum cum hoc typo:” but that observation does not make the present coin a forgery, for if there had not been a true coin or coins of this type the forgeries would not have existed, therefore, doubtless, there are several genuine coins of this type. I am further confirmed in this opinion from a comparison of the present medallion and that of Lucilla, noticed hereafter. They seem to be each the work of the same artist in the arrangement of the elegant, picturesque groups. Chronologically the time of the execution of each medallion will admit of this construction, for the legend describes Faustina as the daughter of Antoninus, who was still living. Antoninus died A.D. 161, and Verus was then associated with Aurelius; Verus died in A.D. 169, thus eight years after Antoninus, during which eight years the medallion of Lucilla was struck; and so, chronologically, the two dies may have been engraved by the same artist. No one disputes the beautiful design of Lucilla’s medallion, and there is only assertion to bring against the medallion of Faustina; the design does not appear again after Lucilla.

In fabric and in metal this coin is all right, for I have never yet seen a forgery made of true aurichalcum, but more particularly none made of true aurichalcum and ancient *red Cyprian* copper combined, as the present coin; besides, it would have puzzled a modern artist to have designed so elegant a group at sacrifice, and he would have been very likely to have added a descriptive legend, which was never done by a Roman or Grecian artist; I have, therefore, no hesitation in pronouncing this and the following coin of the same type to be two genuine coins from the Roman mint, notwithstanding M. Eckhel’s remark and caution about the type being forged. It is a very easy way of getting over a difficulty about a coin to boldly denounce it as a forgery, as Mr. Doubleday was known to do at sales when he found the price of a fine, and perhaps to him an unknown, coin was running against him, and so he would depreciate the value of a

fine and rare coin ; but, although great names have done mischief, the cry raised by a great individual is not always to be relied upon. This type and group will be found again in this Cabinet on a medallion in the series of Lucilla, the wife of Lucius Verus.

A medallion of this type was sold at Dr. Mead's sale in 1755, Lot 28. The then Duke of Devonshire bought largely at this sale against the Earl of Pembroke. The original Devonshire Cabinet was, I believe, arranged by Thomas Snelling, and is the one which was sold by Christie and Manson, from which I obtained this and so many other coins.

1207.

FAVSTINA . AVG . ANTONINI . . . The head of Faustina to the right, hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

R. *Legend obliterated.* The temple of Vesta, with the group of female figures and child in front, and an altar amidst the group, as described on the preceding coin.

From this time it will be observed the coins of Faustina omit in the legends all mention of her being the daughter of Antoninus Pius, simply designating her AVGVSTA, or empress.

1208.

FAVSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right ; her hair in waved band and tresses at the side of the face, and tied behind in a knot, which seems braided with strings of pearl ; the hair is bound with a ribbon of pearls, which passes round the head and joins the knot behind ; shoulders draped.

R. IVNO. In the field S. C. Juno standing looking to the left, holding a *patera* in her right hand, the *hasta pura* in her left hand ; at her right side is a peacock.

A fine gold-coloured Campana coin. Weight $399\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1209.

FAVSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of Faustina to the right, her hair in numerous bands of waved tresses tied behind in a round braided knot of small braids, in front the hair is confined by a coronet, shoulders draped.

R. SALVTI . AVGVSTAE. In the exergum S. C. Hygeia seated to the left, feeding a snake that rises from an altar before her at her right side.

A beautiful Campana green coin. Weight $446\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1210.

FAUSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of Faustina to the right, her hair in waved tresses brought into a knot at the back of the head, shoulders draped.

℞. SALVTI . AVGVSTAE. Hygeia seated to the left feeding a snake, that rises from an altar at her right side; her left arm rests carelessly on the back of her chair.

A very fine Aureus, from Edmond's sale.

1211.

FAUSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed as before and seemingly wreathed with laurel.

℞. SALVTI . AVGVSTAE. In the field S. C. Hygeia seated to the left, feeding a snake, as on the preceding coins.

The empress's father being now deceased, these coins, all struck on the same occasion, seem to be supplicatory for the health of the empress.

A beautiful red-bronze Campana coin. Weight $369\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1212.

FAUSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed simply in a roll of tresses at the side of the head and tied in a knot behind, shoulders draped.

℞. IVNONI . REGINAE. In the field S. C. Juno standing to the left with the *hasta pura* in her left hand; the right hand extended holds a *patera*; at her right side is a peacock.

Juno, in ancient mythology, was the daughter of Saturn and Rhæa and sister to Jupiter, to whom she was married, according to Diodorus Siculus, in the territory of the Gnossians. At Rome she was worshipped as the Queen of Heaven.

A very beautiful Campana green-bronze coin. Weight $410\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1213.

FAUSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of Faustina to the right, her hair dressed as on the preceding coin, with a handsome coronet in front of the head; the knot of hair behind is composed of three braids seemingly dotted with pearls.

℞. IVNONI . REGINAE. In the field S. C. Juno standing to the left, with the *hasta pura* in her left hand, a *patera* in her right hand, a peacock at her right side.

Although these two coins are of the same type, yet I retain them not for their beauty only but the variety they present in the head-dress of Faustina.

This likewise is a very beautiful Campana green-bronze coin. Weight $313\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

1214.

FAVSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair in waved tresses by the side of the face, and tied in a knot at the back of the head, shoulders draped.

R. VENVS . VICTRIX. In the field S. C. Venus standing to the left ; her right hand extended holds a Victoriola that presents a wreath to her ; her left hand is placed on the edge of a shield at her left side, the lower edge resting on the ground. Julius Cæsar, claiming descent from Venus, built a temple at Rome to Venus Victrix.

A good dark-green coin. Weight $366\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1215.

FAVSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair arranged as on the preceding coin, shoulders draped.

R. VENVS . VICTRIX. In the field S. C. Venus standing to the left with a Victoriola and shield, as on the last coin.

A good mottled red and green coin from the Ramsay Cabinet. Weight $398\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1216.

FAVSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed and shoulders draped as on the preceding coin.

R. VENERI . VICTRICI. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left with a Victoriola and shield, as on the last two coins ; the lower edge of the shield rests on two large stones.

A very good black coin. Weight 400 grains.

1217.

FAVSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair done in a sort of netted braid, or covered with a network ornament, and tied in a knot behind.

R. VENERI . VICTRICI. In the field S. C. Mars armed is proceeding to the right, his shield on his left arm ; Venus, semi-nude, is at his right side trying to restrain him ; her left arm rests on his right shoulder, and her right hand holds

him by the right arm ; on her head she wears a sort of round cap with a thick band around the head. Mars apud Statium, lib. iii. Thebaidos, ad Venerem—

————— Soli cui tanta potestas.
Divorumque hominumque, meis occurrere telis
Impune, et mediâ quamvis de cæde madentes
Hos assistere equos, hunc ensem avellere dextrâ.

A very good black Second Brass coin. Weight $167\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1218.

FAUSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right ; her hair in tresses at the side of the face, and confined by a pearled ribbon, the hair put into a braided Grecian knot behind, shoulders draped.

℞. FECVNDITAS. In the field S. C. A female standing to the right, having the *hasta pura* in her right hand ; in her left hand she holds out an infant, which extends its hands to her entreatingly.

This coin seems to have been struck on the birth of one of the empress's children.

It is a red coin in very good condition. Weight $364\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1219.

FAUSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided in waves, at the side of the face, with a coronet in front, and twisted into a knot behind.

℞. SÆCVLI . FELICIT. In the field S. C. The front of a high bed of state with ornamented top ; on the bed are two children sitting opposite each other, and over each of their heads is a dot, intended to represent a star.

This coin was struck to commemorate the birth of the twins named Commodus and Antoninus, which took place at Lanuvium in A.D. 161, year of Rome 914. Antoninus died when about three years of age, but Commodus lived and succeeded his father. It is related, that Faustina dreamed that she brought forth two serpents, one being more venomous than the other. The death of Antoninus at so early an age could leave no developement of character, but Commodus, by his conduct when he became emperor, verified his mother's dream to the very letter, for he became a very cruel monster.

The coins with stars over the children are not very common.

It is a dark-green coin. Weight 392 grains.

1220.

FAVSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, with a coronet in front; the hair braided all over the head in a very peculiar manner, and tied in a knot behind; shoulders draped.

R. SAECVLI . FELICIT. In the field S. C. The front of a bed of state, on which two children are sitting opposite to each other; no stars over them.

A beautiful coin of very pale green colour. Weight $290\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1221.

FAVSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right; the hair in waved bands at the side of the face, twisted into a knot at the back of the head, and confined by a fillet or double ribbon around the head; the shoulders draped.

R. HILARITAS. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, holding a cornucopiæ on her left arm; in her right hand she has a palm-branch, the stem of it resting on the ground.

A fine gold-coloured Campana coin. Weight 390 grains.

1222.

FAVSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed precisely as on the last coin.

R. HILARITAS. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, with a cornucopiæ and palm-branch, as on the last coin.

Hilaritas is a type sufficiently appropriate to succeed the type commemorating the birth of the imperial children, and would signify public rejoicings at Rome for the event, which promised successors in the house of Aurelius.

A beautiful grass-green Campana coin. Weight $390\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1223.

FAVSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, the hair braided in small bands resembling network, and turned in a broad band or knot at the back of the head.

R. VENVS . FELIX. In the field S. C. A female seated to the left, her right hand extended with a Cupid standing on it; in her left hand the *hasta pura*.

This type compares the beautiful young empress to the goddess Venus, and her happiness in being the mother of a child or children signified by the little Cupid Venus holds in her hand.

A fine black coin. Weight $338\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1224.

FAVSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair in waved bands at the side of the face, and brought behind through a broad ornamented circlet or band, likely to be of gold, and finished in a round knot out of the circlet, shoulders draped.

℞. IVNONI . LVCINAE. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, holding out her right hand ; a little child is standing at her right side, an elder child is on her left side, and on her left arm she supports an infant.

A fine bronze-green Campana coin. Weight $427\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1225.

FAVSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed as on the preceding coin, and the knot of hair behind seems entirely woven with strings of pearls ; shoulders draped.

℞. IVNONI . LVCINAE. In the field S. C. An elegant figure of the empress, with her hair braided and tied in a knot behind, is standing to the left, her right hand extended over the head of a little child standing at her right side ; at her left side is another child, taller than the first, and on her left arm she bears an infant.

This coin is interesting, for the female figure on the reverse is evidently intended as a portraiture of the empress.

A fine Campana coin, glossy black mottled with green.

1226.

FAVSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right ; her hair in waved bands at the side of the face, and drawn behind into a knot ornamented with strings of pearl, as on the two preceding coins, shoulders draped.

℞. FECVND . AVGVSTAE. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, holding an infant on each arm ; and a young child stands on the ground on each side of her.

A good black coin. Weight $390\frac{3}{8}$ grains.

1227.

FAVSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair in braids and tresses round the face, confined by a coronet on the forehead, and tied in a knot behind, shoulders draped.

℞. TEMPOR . FELIC. In the field S. C. A female standing looking to the left,

supporting an infant on each arm, and on the ground two children of different ages on each side of her, being six in all.

There is no doubt that this and the preceding coins represent the empress and her offspring, and they progress regularly from one up to the six children on the present coin.

This is, without any undue praise or exaggeration, one of the most beautiful and perfect Faustina coins that can be seen ; it is a perfect gem ; and I have been told it was originally one of the gems of the Vienna Cabinet, before M. Herpin of Paris had it, from whose cabinet I obtained it.

It is of a raw sienna or drab colour.

1228.

FAVSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right ; her hair dressed in network braids, and tied in a knot behind, shoulders draped. A beautiful head.

R. MATRI . MAGNAE. In the exergum S. C. Cybele wearing a turret-crown, seated on a throne to the right, and holding in her lap a tympanum, or tabor. A lion is sitting on the ground on each side of her.

In the treatise of Arrianus De Phasianâ Deâ, Cybele, or Rhea, is thus described : “ Atque ea quidem videtur Rhea esse ex schemati ; cymbalum enim manu tenet, et leones sub throno habet, et sedet eo habitu quo ea quæ Athenis est in Templo Matris Deûm à Phidia facta.” Phasiana was a country of Asia, near the river Phasis. The inhabitants, called Phasiani, were of Ægyptian origin, and mythologic subjects must have been familiar to them ; hence the term applied to Rhea, or Cybele, of *Phasiana Dea*.

A very fine black coin. Weight 364½ grains.

1229.

FAVSTINAE . AVGVSTAE. The head of the empress to the right, her hair in network braid, as before described, shoulders draped.

R. MATRI . CASTRORVM. In the exergum S. C. A veiled female standing to the left ; on her left arm she has an *acerra*, or incense-box, open ; with her right hand she is dropping incense on to a fire burning on a decorated circular altar standing before her ; in front of her are three military standards, one of them surmounted by a little figure of Victory, the other two having wreaths.

The legend on this reverse is a compliment to the empress, designating her the *Mother of Armies*. It was bestowed on her after the victories obtained by Marcus Aurelius over the Quadi, Marcomanni, and other German nations.

This reverse is interesting in another point of view, as representing a custom among the Romans to offer sacrifice to their military ensigns as the deities of the camp. They were kept in a part of the camp specially appropriated to them, and were guarded and treated with great respect and veneration; in fact, they were held sacred. In all Roman garrisons, or encampments, even if formed for a night only, the standards of the army, or legion, or detachment on march, were placed in one particular spot, chosen opposite the part they called the Prætorian Gate, near which also the tents of the general or commanding officer, and other superior officers, were pitched. Vegetius (lib. 1, s. xxiii.) says, the form of a camp must be determined by the site of the country; the Prætorian Gate should either front the east or the enemy; within this gate the tents of the first cohorts, or centuries, are pitched, and the dragons and other ensigns planted. In lib. 3, s. viii. he says, the first thing to be done, after entrenching the camp, is to plant the ensigns, held by the soldiers in the highest veneration and respect, in their proper places. After this the Prætorium is prepared for the general and his lieutenants. There is another singular circumstance regarding the Roman standards mentioned by Vegetius, lib. 2, s. xx. He says, "The institution of the ancients, which obliged the soldiers to deposit half of every donative they received, at the standards, was wise and judicious; the intent was, to preserve it for their use, that they might not squander it in extravagance, or idle expense; for most men, particularly the poorer sort, soon spend whatever they can get. A reserve of this kind, therefore, is evidently of the greatest service to the soldiers themselves; as they are maintained at the public expence, their military stock by this method is constantly increasing. The soldier who knows all his fortune is deposited at his colours, entertains no thought of desertion, conceives a greater affection for them, and fights with greater intrepidity in their defence; he is also prompted thereto by interest, the most prevailing consideration among men. This money was contained in ten bags, one for each cohort; there was an eleventh bag, also, for a small contribution from the whole legion, as a common fund, to defray the expense of the sepulture of any of their deceased comrades. These collections were kept in baskets in the custody of the standard-bearers (*signiferi*), chosen for their integrity and capacity, who were answerable for the trust, and obliged to account with every man for his proportion." *

A very fine green coin, from the Cabinet of Mr. Thomas. Weight $353\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

* Suetonius says of Domitian, "Germinari Legionum castra prohibuit, nec plus quam mille nummos à quoquam ad signa deponi." Domit. 7.

1230.

DIVAE . FAVSTINAE . PIAE. The veiled head of the empress, with network braid to the right, shoulders draped.

R. MATRI . CASTRORVM. In the field S. C. A female seated to the left, having a bird (a phoenix, or eagle) on her right hand, the *hasta pura* in her left; in front of her are three military standards, fixed on a square base; the standards are differently decorated to those on the preceding coin.

A very good unpatinated coin, from the Cabinet of Mr. Thomas. Weight $452\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1231.

DIVAE . FAVSTINAE . PIAE. The veiled head of the empress with network braid, to the right, shoulders draped.

R. MATRI . CASTRORVM. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the left, bearing a phoenix on her right hand, in her left she holds the *hasta pura*; in front of her are two military standards fixed on a small square base; one of the standards bears a wreath.

Although from their legends on the obverse, and the head of the empress being veiled, these two coins might be considered Apotheosis coins, yet the reverse legends show that they apply to transactions in her lifetime, while on an expedition encamped with her husband, and so cannot be placed with the Consecratio or Æternitas coins, which, from their legends and types, are strictly Apotheosis coins.

A mottled dark-green Campana coin. Weight $371\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1232.

FAVSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed in a waved band at the side of the face with a few small tresses, the whole confined by a ribbon and tied behind in a knot braided with pearls, shoulders draped.

R. LAETITIA. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, holding a wreath in her right hand, the left hand resting on the top of a *hasta pura*.

A beautiful pale dove-colour Campana coin. Weight $351\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

1233.

FAVSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed as on the preceding coin, shoulders draped.

R. LAETITIA. In the field S. C. A female standing with a wreath and *hasta pura*, as on the last coin.

From the legend on the reverse these coins are perhaps more appropriately to be placed after the coins *Sæculi Felicitas*, as betokening the joy or rejoicing of the people of Rome on the occasion of the births of the children of the empress.

A very fine Campana bronze-green coin. Weight 380 grains.

1234.

FAUSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair in waved braid, and tied in a knot behind braided with pearls, shoulders draped.

R. DIANA . LVCIF. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, holding transversely with both her hands a long jointed torch.

A very fine grass-green coin. Weight $263\frac{1}{2}$ grains. A present from Dr. Lee of Hartwell.

1235.

FAUSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair in plain band at the side of the face, and tied behind in a knot, shoulders draped.

R. CERES. In the field S. C. Ceres seated on a basket to the left, holding in her left hand transversely a burning torch; her right hand, extended, holds some ears of corn.

A good dark-green coin. Weight 387 grains.

1236.

FAUSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair in network braid, shoulders draped.

R. CERES. In the field S. C. Ceres seated on a basket to the left, with a long torch which she holds upright in her left hand, in her right hand she has some ears of corn.

A good Campana green coin. Weight $302\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1237.

FAUSTINA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair in waved braid and bound with an ornamented ribbon and tied in a braided knot behind, shoulders draped.

R. CERES. In the field S. C. Ceres seated on a basket to the left, with some wheatears in her right hand; in her left hand she holds a sickle, which is well curved and bends inside of the arm, the handle being held in her hand; it is clearly distinguishable from any folds in her garments.

A purple coin with green Campana tinge. Weight $391\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1238.

DIVA . FAVSTINA . AVG . MATR . CASTROR. The veiled head of the empress to the right, shoulders draped.

R. CONSECRATIO. In the field S. C. A rogos or funeral pile of four stories ornamented with festoons and statues and surmounted by figures.

The death of Faustina occurred at the village of Halala, at the foot of Mount Taurus, she having accompanied Marcus Aurelius on a military expedition, whence the title on the obverse. On her decease Aurelius “petiit a Senatu ut honores Faustinae ædemque decernerent;” hence the various consecration coins and other honours to the deceased empress.

A reddish or pale orange colour, a good coin and scarce. Weight $405\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1239.

DIVA . FAVSTINA . PIA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair in network braid, shoulders draped.

R. AETERNITAS. In the field S. C. A female standing full front, looking to the left; her left arm rests on a short column at her left side, her right hand extended holds a globe on which is a phoenix.

The fabulous account of the phoenix, the wonderful bird of Arabia, was believed generally by the ancients and the Romans, who adopted it for an emblem of Eternity.

A very fine black coin from the Thomas Cabinet. Weight $452\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1240.

DIVA . FAVSTINA . PIA. The head of the empress to the right; her hair in network braid; shoulders draped.

R. AETERNITAS. In the field S. C. A female seated to the left, her right hand, extended, holds a globe with a phoenix on it; her left hand bears a *hasta pura*.

A very beautiful grass-green coin, from the Thomas Cabinet. Weight 303 grains.

1241.

DIVA . FAVSTINA . PIA. The head of the empress to the right; her hair in rolled band at the side of the face, at the back drawn in a netted braid, and tied in a knot behind; shoulders draped.

R. *No legend*. A crescent, moon, and seven stars arranged about it; S. C. under the outer bend of the crescent.

This type, similar to the type on the coin of Faustina Senior, is in Second Brass; it is not known to occur in Large Brass. The moon, or crescent, may be intended to represent the empress, and, being surrounded by the stars, to indicate that she had been received into heaven.

It is a rather dark green coin. Weight $147\frac{3}{8}$ grains.

1242.

DIVA . FAVSTINA . PIA. The head of the empress to the right; her hair in network braid, and veiled towards the back part, and falling on to the shoulders.

R. AETERNITAS. In the field S. C. A female standing to the right; her left hand holds a torch, in a slanting position; her right hand is drawing a veil from her face.

A fine reddish-brown coin. Weight 327 grains.

1243.

DIVA . FAVSTINA . PIA. The head of the empress to the right; her hair in network braid, covered at the back part with a veil, which falls on to the shoulders.

R. AETERNITAS. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, with a torch in her left hand; her right hand is drawing a veil from her face.

A very fine hard white patina, with a pale-green tint; a very rare patina. Weight 292 grains.

1244.

DIVA . FAVSTINA . PIA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair in network braid, with a veil toward the back part, as on the two preceding coins; shoulders draped.

R. AETERNITAS. In the field S. C. A female standing full front, looking to the left, having a torch in her left hand; a veil floats entirely around her head, and she supports it with her right hand; the head of this little female seems to be a beautiful miniature profile portrait of the empress; the hair dressed like hers in Grecian style.

A fine black coin from the Cabinet of that well-known Saxon numismatist the late John Dodsley Cuff

1245.

DIVA . FAVSTINA . PIA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair in network braid, shoulders draped.

R. CONSECRATIO. In the field S. C. A square altar, which is divided in the front as if it were a doorway.

Dio (apud Xiphilinum) states that after the death of Faustina "Senatus Marco et Faustinae decrevit statuas argenteas Romae in Templo Veneris collocari, aramque extrui in qua virgines omnes quae nuberent in urbe sacrificarent." The altar represented on this coin may be the altar so erected to Faustina, at which these offerings or sacrifices were made.

A very fine emerald-green coin, from the St. Croix Cabinet. Weight $469\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1246.

DIVA . FAVSTINA . PIA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair in network braid as before, shoulders draped.

R. CONSECRATIO. In the exergum S. C. A bed of state; on the ground in front is a peacock with its tail expanded; above is the *hasta pura*, or wand of divinity, lying crosswise on the bed.

A good dark brown coin. Weight $448\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

1247.

DIVA . FAVSTINA . PIA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair in network braid as before, shoulders draped.

R. CONSECRATIO. In the field S. C. A noble-looking peacock, with its tail expanded, gradient to the left.

The peacock being dedicated to Juno was the representation of the apotheosis of an empress, as the eagle dedicated to Jupiter was appropriated to an emperor.

A fine bronze-green Campana coin. Weight $397\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1248.

DIVA . FAVSTINA . PIA. The veiled head of the empress to the right, shoulders draped.

R. AETERNITAS. A canopied car drawn to the left by two elephants, having each a rider; under the canopy is a seated figure of the empress.

A brown coin, but in middling condition. Weight $422\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1249.

FAVSTINA . AVG . PII . AVG . FIL. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed as on her first coin, shoulders draped.

R. S . P . Q . R. in the exergum. A *carpentum* drawn by two mules to the right.

This type is extremely rare, but it is mentioned in Argelati. It is strictly an apotheosis coin, although the legend and portrait on the obverse resemble the first three or four of the coins of Faustina.

A rough-surface black coin, not very thick, from the Benson Cabinet. Weight $269\frac{3}{8}$ grains.

1250.

DIVA . FAVSTINA . PIA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed in network braid, shoulders draped.

R. CONSECRATIO. In the field S. C. A peacock flying to the right, bearing the empress on its back; she has a veil floating round her head, in her right hand the *hasta pura*.

A dark-brown coin. Weight $319\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1251.

DIVA . FAVSTINA . PIA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair in network braid as before, shoulders draped.

R. SIDERIBVS . RECEPTA. S. C. at the side. The empress standing up in a car drawn by two horses at full speed to the right, she holds a veil floating around her head.

This is one of the very rarest Consecratio types.

A mottled red-green coin. Weight $360\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1252.



DIVA . FAVSTINA . PIA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair in network braid as before, shoulders draped.

R. *No legend, no S. C.* The empress seated on a throne is gliding through the air to the left, holding a sceptre in her right hand; a veil is floating around her head; on each side of the throne is a female having her face turned to the empress as if conversing with her; each of the females holds a veil round her head.

This is also one of the very rarest of the Consecratio coins of Faustina Junior.

I have never seen the type on a coin of any other empress. It has a very elegant style as a group of flying ladies.

A Campana coin of green tinge in very good condition. Weight $295\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

1253.

DIVA . FAVSTINA . PIA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair in network braid as before, shoulders draped.

R. SIDERIBVS . RECEPTA. In the field S. C. Diana Lucifera with crescent on her shoulders standing to the right, holding with both hands a long torch transversely.

A mottled red-green coin. Weight $330\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1254.

DIVA . FAVSTINA . PIA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair in network braid as before, shoulders draped.

R. SIDERIBVS . RECEPTA. In the field S. C. Diana Lucifera with crescent on her shoulders standing to the left, holding a long torch transversely with both hands.

A pale-green Campana coin. Weight $376\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

The whole of the preceding coins of Faustina Junior are in fine condition, most of them being from the Campana Cabinet. The portraits on some of them are engraved with great care, and fully justify the opinion of the contemporaries of Faustina Junior as to her great beauty. The *Consecratio* types, I believe, are all, or very nearly all, that were struck to her. It has been a considerable effort to collect such a varied number of her coins, and in such fine condition on the whole.

LUCIUS VERUS.

The Tribunician dates on the coins of Verus are to be reckoned as follows :—

From 5th April to 31st December.	A.D. 161.	Trib. Pot. 1
From 1st January to 31st December	„ 162	„ 2
„ „	„ 163	„ 3
„ „	„ 164	„ 4
„ „	„ 165	„ 5
„ „	„ 166	„ 6
„ „	„ 167	„ 7
„ „	„ 168	„ 8
Middle of December	„ 169	obiit 9

Lucius Ceionius Commodus, the son of Lucius Ælius Verus and Domitia Lucilla, was born at Rome in the year of the city 833, and A.D. 130.

After the adoption of his father by Hadrian, A.D. 135, he was called Lucius Ceionius Ælius Aurelius Commodus, and was subsequently adopted by Antoninus Pius at the same time with Marcus Aurelius, A.D. 138, but was not then invested with the title of Cæsar. After the death of Antoninus Pius, in A.D. 161, Marcus Aurelius associated Verus with him in the empire, and he at once assumed the titles of Cæsar and Augustus, and from that time is called Lucius Ælius Aurelius Verus.

In A.D. 164 he was married to Lucilla, a daughter of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina Junior. He died in A.D. 169, at Altinum, of apoplexy, or, according to some historians, by poison.

With some exceptions his coins in Large Brass are not scarce; it is their state of preservation that enhances their value and rarity.

1255.

IMP. CAES. L. AVREL. VERVS. AVG. The unlaureate head of Verus to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. PROV. DEOR. TR. P. COS. II. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left; her right hand, extended, holds a globe; her left arm supports a cornucopiæ.

On this, and all the following coins of Verus, he is represented with a bushy, curly head of hair, like an African, and he wears a goodly beard to match.

A good brown coin. Weight 408 grains.

1256.

IMP. CAES. L. AVREL. VERVS. AVG. The unlaureate head of Verus to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. CONCORD. AVGVSTOR. TR. P. In the exergum COS. II, and in the field S. C. Verus and Aurelius stand opposite to each other, with right hands joined, as on the coin of Marcus Aurelius of similar type.

This coin I consider of the mintage of A.D. 161, being the first year of Verus, when he was associated with Aurelius on the death of Antoninus Pius. I keep it in the Cabinet because it is one of my earliest coins, and it is in very good condition; a wide spread flan, and varies somewhat from the others.

A very good brown coin. Weight 365½ grains.

1257.

IMP . CAES . L . AVREL . VERVS . AVG. The unlaureate head of Verus to the right.

℞. CONCORD . AVGVSTOR . TR . P . II. In the field S. C.; in the exergum COS . II. A similar type to the preceding coin.

A very good black coin.

1258.

IMP . CAES . L . AVREL . VERVS . AVG. The unlaureate head of Verus to the right, bust in armour.

℞. CONCORD . AVGVSTOR . TR . P . II. In the field S. C. The emperors Aurelius and Verus joining hands as before.

The type represents the good understanding which existed between the partners in the sovereignty.

This reverse presents one of the finest illustrations of the remark of Juvenal on the construction of coins one need wish for—

Concisum argumentum, titulos faciesque minutas :

for the portraits of the emperors are most excellent, and are very accurate miniatures although not larger than pins' heads.

The coin of this type in the series of Marcus Aurelius is of his TR . P . XVI . which is date A.D. 162, corresponding with TR . P . II . of Verus, A.D. 162, thus proving each other.

A fine green coin, from the Cabinet of Rev. E. C. Brice. Weight $341\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

1259.

IMP . CAES . L . AVREL . VERVS . AVG. The unlaureate head of Verus to the right.

℞. TR . P . II . COS . II. In the exergum PROPECTIO . AVG.; in the field S. C. Verus on horseback to the right with a spear in his right hand held transversely, the point forwards; before him is a soldier completely armed, with spear and shield, and whose head is turned back to look at the emperor. Behind the horse are three other soldiers in complete armour, one of them bearing a military standard.

This type is very rare. It records the departure of Verus, A.D. 162, to join the army which was intended for the Syrian war; but Verus himself only went as far as Antioch, at which city he continued whilst the generals prosecuted the war in Syria, Armenia, and Parthia.

A very good coin, from the Thomas Cabinet. Weight $336\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1260.

IMP. CAES. L. AVREL. VERVS. AVG. The unlaureate head of Verus to the right.

R. PROPECTIO. AVG. TR. P. III. In the exergum COS. II., and in the field S. C. The emperor on horseback to the right, holding a spear in his right hand; there are no soldiers attending him.

This coin was struck upon the same occasion as the preceding coin, although having the TR. P. III.; it is equally rare as the other.

A good green Second Brass coin. Weight $135\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1261.

IMP. CAES. L. AVREL. VERVS. AVG. The unlaureate head of Verus to the right.

R. FELIC. AVG. TR. P. III. In the exergum COS. II., and S. C. in the field. A galley with five rowers proceeding to the left; at the prow is a small sail hoisted on a short bowsprit, at the stern are two military standards; the pilot sits under the *aplustre*, apparently steering the vessel, and giving directions with his right hand to the men who are rowing.

This coin appears to have been struck A.D. 163, for the safe voyage of Verus on his expedition to Syria, but, instead of proceeding, when he landed, to join the army, he settled himself at Antioch, spending his time in debaucheries, whilst his generals and their troops endured all the fatigues and hardships of the campaigns.

A good black coin. Weight $425\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1262.

IMP. CAES. L. AVREL. VERVS. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TR. POT. III. COS. II. In the exergum FORT. RED.; in the field S. C. Fortune seated to the left; her right hand, extended, holds the tiller of a rudder; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ.

The mintage of this coin is A.D. 163; it was struck to express the wishes of the Roman people for the safe return of Verus from the Syrian expedition.

Verus took good care not to endanger his life by personal contact with the enemy: he committed that duty to the generals. During the four years the war lasted he passed his time in the winter season at Laodicea, the summer at Daphne, and the rest of the year at Antioch and other places, as his fancy led him.

A very fine Campana green coin. Weight $387\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1263.

L. AVREL. VERVS. AVG. ARMENIACVS. The laureate head of Verus to the right, bust in armour.

R. TR. P. IIII. IMP. II. COS. II. In the field S. C. A Roman soldier in full military costume standing to the right, his spear in the right hand, the point on the ground, his shield at his left side, his left hand resting on its upper edge.

A very fine Campana bronze coin. Weight $404\frac{2}{3}$ grains.

1264.

L. AVREL. VERVS. AVG. ARMENIACVS. The laureate head of Verus to the right.

R. TR. P. IIII. IMP. II. COS. II. In the exergum S. C. Verus on horseback galloping to the right, with his right hand throwing a javelin at a person under the horse in Oriental costume, with pointed cap, just as the coin of Trajan, *ante*.

This is a very rare coin, and refers to the victories gained in Armenia.

It is of a brown colour, from the Cabinet of M. Herpin, Paris.

1265.

L. AVREL. VERVS. AVG. ARMENIACVS. The laureate head of Verus to the right.

R. TR. P. IIII. IMP. II. COS. II. In the field S. C. A Roman soldier fully armed standing to the right, with his spear and shield as on the last coin.

A very fine Campana bronze-green coin. Weight $414\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1266.

L. AVREL. VERVS. AVG. ARMENIACVS. The laureate head of Verus to the right.

R. TR. P. IIII. IMP. II. COS. II. In the field S. C. Mars gradient to the right, with a trophy of arms on the left shoulder; in his right hand he holds his spear, the point forwards.

A very fine Campana bronze-green coin. Weight $390\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1267.

L. AVREL. VERVS. AVG. ARMENIACVS. The unlaureate head of Verus to the right, bust in armour.

R. VICT. AVG. TR. P. IIII. IMP. II. COS. II. In the field S. C. A winged Victory, standing to the right, holding a trophy of arms with both hands transversely in an attitude of offence; at her feet a captive is sitting.

These five coins are of the date A.D. 164, when Verus, after the victories gained in Syria and Armenia, was saluted Imperator for the second time, and

honoured with the title of Armeniacus; and the same title was given to Aurelius, as we have seen on his coins.

A good brown coin, from the Devonshire Cabinet. Weight $368\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1268.

L. AVREL. VERVS. AVG. ARMENIACVS. The laureate head of Verus to the right.

R. TR. P. IIII. IMP. II. COS. II. In the field S. C. A winged Victory, undraped to the waist, standing full front, looking to the right, supporting with her left hand a shield placed on the trunk of a palm-tree, and inscribed VIC. AVG.; in her right hand she holds a *stylus*, with which she has written on the shield.

A very fine Campana bronze-green coin. Weight $371\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1269.

L. AVREL. VERVS. AVG. ARMENIACVS. The laureate head of Verus to the right, shoulders in scale armour.

R. REX. ARMENIIS. DATVS. IMP. II. TR. P. IIII. COS. II. In the exergum S. C. The emperor seated to the left on a camp-stool placed on a square base; at his right hand is a person, who seems to be a lictor, with a staff over his left shoulder; another person on the left side of Verus, and another just behind Verus; in front, on the ground, a person is standing with his back to Verus, his right hand raised to his head, and Verus, who holds his sword in his left hand, is pointing to this person with his right hand.

This coin was struck to record the restoration of Sohemus to the throne of Armenia, from which he had been driven by Vologeses, and had taken refuge at Rome in A.D. 162, where he had resided, and had been made a senator, and was nominated for a consulship.

A good black coin. Weight 368 grains.

1270.

L. AVREL. VERVS. AVG. ARMENIACVS. The laureate head of Verus to the right.

R. TR. P. IIII. IMP. II. COS. II. In the field S. C. and in the exergum REX. ARMEN. DAT. Verus bareheaded and in military costume, seated to the left on a camp-stool placed on a square base; his left hand is on the hilt of his sword; at his right hand is a person, apparently a lictor, with a staff over his left shoulder; another person, seemingly a friend of Verus or officer of rank, is standing on the left side of the emperor, holding a short staff or sword in his left hand; and a third person stands exactly behind Verus, as if in conversation with the one on the left, and who turns his face towards him. In front a person is standing with his back

to the emperor, as if bystanders were arranged before them all; his right hand is raised to his head, and Verus places his right hand on the head of this individual.

This coin was struck on the same occasion as the preceding coin, and with the last two coins is of the date A.D. 164. The portrait of Verus, and the faces of the other individuals, are quite distinguishable: that of Verus is an excellent miniature. The whole of this device, if I may judge from the portrait of Verus, was engraved by the same artist who engraved the reverse of *Concordia Augustorum*, which I have already noticed for its excellent miniatures.

A very fine black coin. Weight $428\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1271.

L. AVREL. VERVS. AVG. ARMENIACVS. The laureate head of Verus to the right.

R. TR. POT. V. IMP. II. COS. II. In the field S. C. Mars gradient to the right, bearing a trophy of arms over his left shoulder; in his right hand he holds a spear transversely, the point forwards.

A coin of the mintage of A.D. 165. By the way in which Mars holds the trophy and his spear is represented victory gained, but the warfare still in progress.

A good green coin. Weight $369\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1272.

..... VERVS. AVG. ARMENIACVS. The laureate head of Verus to the right, bust in armour.

R. IMP. II. C. In the field S. C. Roma armed standing to the left *in profile* and *cross-legged*; in her left hand she holds a trophy of arms upright against her left shoulder, her right hand extended with a Victoriola.

The tribunician date on this coin is obliterated by wear, but considering the title ARMENIACVS and IMP. II. I have placed it in the year 165, correspondent with the preceding coin, for it equally represents a victory gained.

It is a very singular coin; I recollect no other instance of Roma standing with a trophy in the attitude here represented.

This coin is poor in condition. Weight $367\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1273.

L. AVREL. VERVS. AVG. ARMENIACVS. The laureate head of Verus to the right, bust in armour.

R. TR. POT. V. IMP. II. COS. II. In the exergum S. C. Verus, bareheaded

and in military costume, is standing to the left, two military standards on each side of him, to those on the right he extends his right hand; one of them is surmounted by a wreath, the other by a hand. Of those on his left side, the one nearest to Verus bears a small figure of Victory and the other an eagle. The emperor holds a spear in his left hand, and his cloak hangs behind from his shoulders.

This coin is complimentary to the armies of the East on the victories which had been gained in Syria and Armenia, the honours of which justly belonged to the generals in command of the troops, and not to Verus. By the (armorial) bearings on the standards is represented a combination of the armies, the standards extending from the legionary eagle to the *manipulus* of the cohorts.

A very fine Campana green bronze. Weight 378 grains.

1274.

L. VERVS . AVG . ARMENIACVS. The unlaureate head of Verus to the right.

℞. LIBERAL . AVG . TR . P . V . IMP . II . COS . II. In the field S. C. Liberality standing to the left, holding up her tablet in her right hand; on the left arm she bears a cornucopiæ filled with fruits.

Argelati places this Liberality as the second given by Verus, and states for a reason that it was on occasion of the victories in Parthia. This, I think, is a mistake. The word PARTHICVS. does not appear on this coin, for the Parthian victories were gained subsequently to the Armenian, and the word PARTHICVS. was added to ARMENIACVS. I consider Argelati overlooked the legend, and am more of opinion that this Liberality was for the Armenian victories than subsequent to the Parthian, for in the following coins, in which Verus is styled PARTHICVS. the IMP. is III. and not II. as on the present coin.

A very good green Second Brass coin.

1275.

L. VERVS . AVG . ARM . PARTH . MAX. The laureate head of Verus to the right, bust in armour.

℞. TR . POT . V . IMP . III . COS . II. In the field S. C. A trophy of arms on the right; at the foot is a captive female representing Parthia seated on the ground to the right, and bending forward in an attitude of grief. On her head she wears a Phrygian cap. Behind her is a shield, and in front at her feet is a broken bow and a quiver of arrows.

This and the following coins of TR . POT . VI. were struck in A.D. 165—166, to

commemorate the victories gained in the East over the Parthians and Armenians, for which Aurelius and Verus were respectively saluted with the titles ARME-
NIACVS . PARTHICVS . MAXIMVS . and even MEDICVS ., but which last title I have not yet seen on a coin. The title MEDICVS . was given for the reduction of Media, but it was discontinued from it being an equivocal word, for it might be said the reason why Verus should have been styled *Medicus* was because in its being a compliment it was also a satire in contempt for being the means of importing the plague into Rome by his troops, who returning from the East and having the plague amongst them spread disease and desolation in all the cities they passed through on their route to Rome, where the disease carried off several thousands of the poorer citizens and their families as well as many of the nobles and better classes of society, and caused more terror in the city than a hostile army could have done.

In the coins of Marcus Aurelius I have noted the reason given by Capitolinus for the title of *Medicus* being bestowed on Aurelius and Verus. I need not therefore weary by repetition.

A fine brown coin, from the Devonshire Cabinet. Weight $409\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1276.

L . VERVS . AVG . ARM . PARTH . MAX. The laureate head of Verus to the right.

R. TR . POT . V . IMP . III . COS . II. In the field S. C. A trophy of arms with a captive seated at the foot to the right with his hands tied behind, at his feet a bow, quiver, and shield, and wearing the Phrygian cap.

A good black coin.

1277.

L . VERVS . AVG . ARM . PARTH . MAX. The laureate head of Verus to the right.

R. TR . POT . V . IMP . III . COS . II. In the field S. C. A trophy of arms on the right, a female with Phrygian cap seated on some shields to the left, resting her head on her right hand in grief.

A very fine Campana green bronze. Weight $441\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1278.

L . VERVS . AVG . ARM . PARTH . MAX. The laureate head of Verus to the right.

R. TR . POT . V . IMP . III . COS . II. In the field S. C. A trophy of arms on the right, with a female wearing a Phrygian cap seated to the left on some shields in attitude of grief, with bow and quiver of arrows at her feet.

A very fine Campana green bronze. Weight 366 grains.

1279.

L. VERVS . AVG . ARM . PARTH . MAX. The laureate head of Verus to the right.

R. TR . POT . VI . IMP . III . COS . II. In the field S. C. A trophy of arms on the right, with a captive wearing a Phrygian cap, and hands bound behind, sitting on the ground at the foot of the trophy ; in front of the captive are some arms, a bow and quiver.

A very fine Campana green bronze. Weight 438 grains.

1280.

L. VERVS . AVG . ARM . PARTH . MAX. The laureate head of Verus to the right.

R. TR . POT . VI . IMP . III . COS . II. In the field S. C. A trophy of arms on the right, with a female captive, wearing a Phrygian cap, seated on the ground in front, having her hands bound behind her to the trunk of the tree on which the trophy is fixed ; at her back are some shields and arms.

Although these types, all of which represent the victories in Parthia, seem duplicates of each other, yet they are retained, because there is a difference amongst them, and they are extremely fine, and I should never get them again in so perfect a state ; they were mixed with different lots bought at the Campana sale.

A remarkably fine Campana green bronze. Weight 437 grains.

1281.

L. VERVS . AVG . ARM . PARTH . MAX. The laureate head of Verus to the right.

R. TR . POT . VI . IMP . III . COS . II. In the field S. C. A winged Victory, nearly unclothed, standing full front, looking to the right, holding a palm-branch in her right hand ; her left hand rests on the upper edge of a circular shield, which is fixed to the trunk of a palm-tree ; on the shield are inscribed the words VIC . PAR.

A fine dark-green coin, from the Devonshire Cabinet. Weight 440 grains.

1282.

L. VERVS . AVG . ARM . PARTH . MAX. The laureate head of Verus to the right.

R. TR . P . VI . IMP . III . COS . II. In the field S. C. A winged Victory standing full front on the left, holding a palm-branch in her left hand ; her right hand is extended towards a trophy of arms on the right of the field ; on the ground is a shield resting against the trunk of the tree bearing the trophy.

This coin is also found in Large Brass, but is very rare.

A very good dark-green Second Brass coin. Weight 197 grains.

1283.

L. VERVS . AVG . ARM . PARTH . MAX. The laureate head of Verus to the right.

R. VICT . AVG . TR . POT . VI . IMP . III . COS . II. In the field S. C. A Victory, wearing a turreted crown, flying to the left, holding in each hand the end of a laurel-wreath, such as that bound round the heads of emperors.

This and the preceding seven coins all refer to the successes gained in Parthia, and are of the mintage A.D. 166. By the Victory wearing a turreted crown is signified that cities were conquered and surrendered to the generals of Verus during the campaigns in the East.

A good green-tinged brown coin. Weight 400 grains.

1284.

.... VERVS . AVG . PARTH The laureate head of Verus to the right.

R. TR . P . VII . IMP . IIII . COS . III. In the field S. C. Roma armed, seated on a cuirass to the left, holding a spear in her left hand; in front is Verus, whom Roma holds by the right hand as a welcome on his return from Syria, when a triumph was decreed to him and Aurelius for the victories in Armenia and Parthia; but I have not yet seen the coin on which the triumph is recorded.

This coin, although middling in condition, is very rare; it is in Second Brass, brown colour. Weight 143 grains.

1285.

L. V ARM . PARTH . MAX. The laureate head of Verus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. IIII In the field S. C. Minerva, armed, standing to the right, her spear in her right hand, her left hand resting on her shield at her left side.

This poorly conditioned coin is very rare. It is intended as a compliment to the emperor for the wisdom and skill shown in the conduct of the campaigns in Syria, Armenia, and Parthia, by which they were brought to a successful termination. The war in Armenia and Parthia was the principal event in which Verus was engaged, during the time he was emperor with Aurelius; his coins hardly relate to any thing else, which gives them a great character of repetition.

Weight $370\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

1286.

L. VERVS . AVG . ARM . PARTH . MAX. The laureate head of Verus to the right.

R. TR . POT . VII . IMP . IIII . COS . III. In the field S. C. A winged Victory gradient to the left; her right hand raised holds a laurel-wreath; in her left hand she holds a palm-branch.

A coin of the mintage A.D. 167, on the same occasion as the preceding coins.

Of an orange-red colour, and in fine condition, from the Cabinet of the Rev. C. Marsh. Weight 395 grains.

1287.

L. VERVS . AVG . ARM . PARTH . MAX. The laureate head of Verus to the right.

R. TR . POT . VII . IMP . IIII . COS . III. In the field S. C. Three trophies of arms.

This coin is of the date A.D. 167, after Verus had returned to Rome; the trophies signify the conquests made in Syria, Armenia, and Parthia.

We have noticed a similar device, and struck for the same reasons, in the coins of Marcus Aurelius, *ante*. They are so closely alike in every respect that, in my opinion, the dies were engraved by the same artist for both the coins.

A fine brown Second Brass coin. Weight $143\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1288.

L. VERVS . AVG . ARM . PARTH . MAX. The laureate head of Verus to the right.

R. TR . POT . VIII . IMP . V . COS . III. In the field S. C. A winged Victory gradient to the left, holding up a wreath in her right hand; in her left she bears a palm-branch.

This coin was struck A.D. 168, and has reference to the victories which had been gained in the East, as we have already noticed.

A good green coin. Weight 313 grains.

1289.

L. VERVS . AVG . ARM . PARTH . MAX. The laureate head of Verus to the right, shoulders in armour.

R. TR . POT . VIII . IMP . V . COS . III. In the field S. C. A female seated to the left, holding a balance in her right hand; on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ.

A good green Campana coin. Weight $325\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1290.

DIVVS . VERVS. The unlaureate head of Verus to the right.

R. CONSECRATIO. In the field S. C. A rogos of four stories, ornamented with festoons and statues; on the summit is a figure in a quadriga.

Verus died in the middle of winter, in his ninth tribunician year, and in the twenty-third tribunician year of Marcus Aurelius, at Altinum, or, according to others, at Venetia, a town situate between Concordia and Altinum: "Obiit in

Venetîâ cum a Concordiâ civitate Altinum proficisceretur, et cum fratre in vehiculo sederet, subito sanguine ictus, casu morbi quem Græci apoplexin vocant." Eutropius, vii. 10. Clinton, Fasti Romani, i. 162.

Coins of Verus in Large Brass, TR . POT . VIII. are very rare ; there is only one brass coin quoted in Occo, p. 307 (but not the size), on which TR . P . VIII. appears, the reverse being Roma seated on spoils of war, with two other figures adjoining her.

The body of Verus was brought to Rome and deposited in the mausoleum of Hadrian.

A fine black coin, from the Devonshire Cabinet. Weight 420 grains.

1291.

DIVVS . VERVS. The unlaureate head of Verus to the right.

R. CONSECRATIO. In the exergum S. C. A car bearing an image of Verus under a canopy, and drawn to the left by four elephants, each having its driver.

A fine black coin, from the Devonshire Cabinet. Weight 360 grains.

1292.

DIVVS . VERVS. The unlaureate head of Verus to the right.

R. CONSECRATIO. An eagle standing on a celestial globe, its head turned looking to the left. S. C. on either side of the globe.

The coins of Verus do not form a very long series, nor very many types or novelty of type, which seems to me to imply that he was not much of a favourite with the senate and people of Rome ; and his military exploits were confined to the campaigns of the troops under his generals in Armenia and Parthia, for, although he is sometimes represented on the coins in armour, yet, prepared as he thus is for battle, he took care to keep out of the fight.

A fine brown coin, from the Devonshire Cabinet. Weight 387 grains.

LUCILLA.

ANNIA LUCILLA, the daughter of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina Junior, was born A.D. 147. At the age of 17 she went to Syria, in company with her father, to be married to Verus, who came to Ephesus to meet the father and daughter, lest Marcus Aurelius, bringing her to Syria, should become acquainted with the disgraceful manner in which he was conducting himself. Verus dying in A.D. 169,

she was married in A.D. 170 to Claudius Pompeianus, a Roman knight of great integrity and merit. In A.D. 183 a conspiracy was formed by Lucilla, and some of her friends, against her brother Commodus, then being emperor, which being discovered, some of the parties were put to death, and others were exiled, amongst the latter was Lucilla, who was sent to the island of Capræa, where she was soon after put to death by the orders of Commodus.

Her coins are well known, and are frequently met with ; they form but a short series. There are a few rare devices amongst them, but they are seldom to be seen.

1293.

LVCILLAE . AVG . ANTONINI . AVG . F. The head of Lucilla to the right, her hair banded in tresses at the side of the face and over the head, and tied in a knot behind ; the shoulders and bosom draped in elegant folds.

℞. PIETAS. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, holding on her left arm an incense-box ; her right hand raised holds a *patera* ; at her right side is an altar, on which a fire is burning.

A fine black coin. Weight 366 grains.

1294.

LVCILLAE . AVG . ANTONINI . AVG . F. The head of Lucilla to the right ; her hair dressed as before, but the knot behind seems braided with strings of pearls, shoulders draped.

℞. HILARITAS. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left ; in her right hand she holds a palm-branch, the stem of which rests on the ground ; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ.

A very fine bronze-green coin. Weight $467\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1295.

LVCILLAE . AVG . ANTONINI . AVG . F. The head of Lucilla to the right, her hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

℞. HILARITAS. In the field S. C. A female standing with palm-branch and cornucopiæ, as on the preceding coin.

This is a singular and unique coin, being struck in lead ; it was procured from the Cabinet of the Earl of Pembroke, where it was in a lot of poor things unheeded by any of the buyers, and I obtained it after the sale out of the lot. By some who have seen the coin it is considered to be of base silver, which possibly may be true. The weight is $330\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1296.



LVCILLAE . AVG . ANTONINI . AVG . F. The head of Lucilla to the right, her hair dressed in bands and turned up in a knot behind, shoulders draped.

R. *No legend.* The Temple of Vesta, with an idol in a niche under the porch, of which four columns with Corinthian capitals appear in front. Before the temple is a circular altar and two females in front: the one standing to the left is making an offering from a *patera* she holds in her right hand; behind her is another female, and the head of a third appears between the two. On the right side is another female standing opposite the first, and also making an offering. Behind her is another female, and the head of a third appears between the two: thus forming two groups of three persons each on either side of the altar in front of the temple and opposite to the idol, exactly as we have already described the groups at the Temple of Vesta, *ante*, in Faustina Junior, No. 1206.

This medallion is very rare; I had it from the Cabinet of Mr. Eastwood. It is quoted by Vaillant in his “*Numismata Selectiora*,” p 41, and an engraving given of it. In colour it is a sort of red-bronze, with a green tinge on the obverse.

1297.

LVCILLAE . AVG . ANTONINI . AVG . F. The head of Lucilla to the right, her hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

R. VESTA. In the field S. C. A female standing full front looking to the left; on her left arm she carries a little *palladium*; at her right side is an altar with fire burning, over which she holds a *simpulum*.

A good brown coin. Weight $473\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1298.

LVCILLAE . AVG . ANTONINI . AVG . F. The head of Lucilla to the right, her hair in plain waved bands, and tied behind in a knot with braids of pearl, shoulders draped.

R. VENVS. In the field S. C. Venus half-clothed standing looking to the left,

in her right hand she holds an apple, with her left hand she raises a veil from her shoulders.

A good dark brown coin. Weight $399\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1299.

LVCILLAE . AVG . ANTONINI . AVG . F. The head of Lucilla to the right, her hair dressed in the same way as on the first coin, shoulders draped in the same way also.

℞. VENVS. In the field S. C. Venus standing looking to the left, holding a *hasta pura* in the left hand ; in her right hand she has an apple.

A very fine Campana green bronze. Weight $451\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1300.

LVCILLAE . AVG . ANTONINI . AVG . F. The head of Lucilla to the right, her hair dressed in waved bands and turned up in a knot behind, shoulders draped.

℞. VENVS. In the field S. C. Venus seated to the left, with the *hasta pura* in her left hand ; her right hand extended holds a figure like a little winged Cupid.

Very good dark-green coin. Weight $357\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

1301.

LVCILLAE . AVG . ANTONINI . AVG . F. The head of Lucilla to the right, her hair dressed as on the last coin, shoulders draped.

℞. IVNONI . LVCINAE. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the left ; her right hand extended holds a lotus-flower, the emblem of Hope ; while on her left arm an infant reposes swathed in its clothes.

I consider this coin to have been struck on the birth of the first of the children of Lucilla.

A very good bronze. Weight $312\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1302.

LVCILLA . AVGVSTA. The head of Lucilla to the right, her hair dressed in rows of braids crossing the head, shoulders draped.

℞. IVNO . REGINA. In the field S. C. Juno standing looking to the left ; in her right hand she has a *patera*, in the left a *hasta pura* ; at her right side is a peacock, its head turned looking up at her.

Hitherto Lucilla has been styled *the daughter of Antoninus*. Verus her

husband being now entirely associated with her father in the sovereignty, she has the title of *AVGVSTA* only.

A beautiful pale-green Campana coin. Weight $325\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1303.



LVCILLA . AVGVSTA. The head of Lucilla to the right, her hair dressed in waved bands like as on some others, shoulders draped.

R. *VENVS . GENETRIX*. In the field S. C. Venus seated to the left, her left arm resting on the back of her throne, having the *hasta pura* in her left hand ; at her feet a little winged Cupid is standing, his hands raised towards an apple which she holds in her right hand.

This beautiful device is copied from the famous statue of Venus, by Praxiteles, at Cnidus. It is a very rare coin, scarcely ever seen, and not in the Cabinet of the British Museum.

It is in fine preservation, of a yellowish cream-colour, and hard patina. Weight $372\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1304.

LVCILLA . AVGVSTA. The head of Lucilla to the right, her hair dressed as on the last coin, shoulders draped.

R. *FECVNDITAS*. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the right on a square seat, having an infant on her lap ; a young child is standing in front of her, and another is leaning on the back part of the seat.

I consider this type to represent Lucilla, and to indicate that she had three children during the life of Verus. The type and legend *FECVNDITAS* was first introduced on the coins of Faustina Junior, and was subsequently adopted on the coins of other empresses when they had children.

A very good brown coin. Weight $402\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1305.

LVCILLA . AVGVSTA. The head of Lucilla to the right, her hair in rows of braid crossing the head, shoulders draped.

℞. FECVNDITAS. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the left on a chair, which seems to have an arm to it; her left arm rests on the back of the chair; an infant is on her lap; a young child is standing in front, raising its hand to her; another child is standing at the back of the chair.

There is no mention in history of the names of these children, or what became of them; but it is evident, from the manner of representation on these coins, that they are intended for the children of Lucilla and Verus.

A good green coin. Weight $339\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1306.

LVCILLA . AVGVSTA. The head of Lucilla to the right, her hair dressed as on the last coin, shoulders draped.

℞. *No legend*. In the field S. C. A female seated to the right on a sort of basket, holding upright a long torch in her left hand; in her right hand she has some ears of corn, evidently a type of Ceres.

A fine Campana bronze coin. Weight $357\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1307.

LVCILLA . AVGVSTA. The head of Lucilla to the right, her hair in arched braid down the head, shoulders draped.

℞. IVNO. In the field S. C. A female seated to the left, having in her left hand the *hasta pura*, a *patera* in the right.

A fine drab-coloured coin. Weight $363\frac{3}{8}$ grains.

 COMMODUS.

The tribunician dates of Commodus are as follow, reckoning by Roman computation, January 1st to December 31st:—

Marcus Aurelius	TR. P.	29	A.D.	. .	175
"	"	30	"	. .	176
"	"	31	"	. .	177
"	"	32	"	. .	178
"	"	33	"	. .	179
"	"	died 34	"	April	180

Commodus associated in the Tribunicia Potestas—

A.D.	175	to	176	TR. P.	1	.	14	years of age	A.D.	.	175
"	176	"	177	"	2	.	15	"	"	.	176
"	177	"	178	"	3	.	16	"	"	.	177
"	178	"	179	"	4	.	17	"	"	.	178
"	179	"	180	"	5	.	18	"	"	.	179
Emperor	180	April	181	"	6	.	19	April	"	.	180
"	181	"	182	"	7	.	20	"	"	.	181
"	182	"	183	"	8	.	21	"	"	.	182
"	183	"	184	"	9	.	22	"	"	.	183
"	184	"	185	"	10	.	23	"	"	.	184
"	185	"	186	"	11	.	24	"	"	.	185
"	186	"	187	"	12	.	25	"	"	.	186
"	187	"	188	"	13	.	26	"	"	.	187
"	188	"	189	"	14	.	27	"	"	.	188
"	189	"	190	"	15	.	28	"	"	.	189
"	190	"	191	"	16	.	29	"	"	.	190
"	191	"	192	"	17	.	30	"	"	.	191
A.D.	192.	Januarii Kalendis occisus est.									

Clinton, in his *Fasti Romani*, says that Commodus was killed on 31st December, 191; but I do not think I am incorrect in my calculation by tribunician dates.

Lucius, or Marcus *Ælius Aurelius Commodus Antoninus*, the son of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina Junior, was born at Lanuvium, a town of Latium, about sixteen miles from Rome, A.D. 161, and year of Rome 914. He was declared Cæsar at the same time with his brother, Annius Verus, A.D. 166, and styled *Princeps Juventutis*, and received the *toga virilis* A.D. 175. After the death of Lucius Verus he was associated in the empire with his father Marcus Aurelius, and received the title of Imperator (but without that of Augustus), and the tribunician power A.D. 176.

In the year A.D. 177 he was invested with the title of Augustus, and three years after, in April A.D. 180, he succeeded his father. In A.D. 192 he was poisoned and strangled by Marcia, one of his concubines, whom he had marked out for death, but she discovered it in time to get rid of him.

In religious matters Commodus was a tolerant ruler, and during his reign the Christian religion flourished at Rome and in the provinces.

The coins of Commodus in ordinary types are very abundant, but they are almost generally very inferior in size and workmanship to the coins of his uncle Verus, and his father and grandfather, and the legends are very often in an

imperfect state owing to the flan of metal not being of sufficient size to fill up the die; but his medallions are generally fine.

Altogether it is very difficult to get a consecutive series of finely-sized and well-struck coins of this emperor.

1308.

L. AVREL. COMMODO. CAES. AVG. F. GERM. SARM. The unlaureate youthful head of Commodus to the right, the shoulders in scale-armour.

℞. PRINCIPI. IVVENT. In the field S. C. Commodus in military attire standing to the left; his right hand, extended, holds an olive-branch; in his left hand he has a spear, and at his left side is a trophy of arms, the bottom of the stem on which they are fixed being placed on a globe.

This is one of the first coins struck to Commodus on his being associated with his father Marcus Aurelius in A.D. 175, after the death of Lucius Verus. It appears from the legend on the obverse of this coin that he had the titles GERMANICVS and SARMATICVS bestowed on him at the same time, and on the same occasion, as his father received them, and the rank and title of PRINCEPS. IVVENTVTIS was also bestowed on him in A.D. 175.

A fine black coin, from the Gwilt Cabinet, by exchange with my own.

1309.

..... COMMODO. CAES. AVG. FIL. GERM. SARM. The youthful unlaureate head of Commodus to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. EQVESTER. ORDO. PRINCIPI. IVVENT. S. C. inscribed in five lines within a laurel-wreath.

This coin records the bestowal of the title of Princeps Juventutis, noticed on the preceding coin.

A very good Second Brass black coin. Weight 209½ grains.

1310.

..... *Legend obliterated.* The head of Commodus to the right, unlaureate and boylike, shoulders draped.

℞. PIETAS. In the exergum S. C. The *præfericulum* and other sacrificial instruments appertaining to the office of Pontifex.

These sacrificial instruments are usually the type of the Cæsar, or intended successor of the Emperor, because it was customary to appoint him to the office of a Pontifex. The office and title of chief pontiff, or Pontifex Maximus, P. M. on

the coins, was properly the designation of the Emperor himself. The name or title is still used by the Popes of Rome to designate their rank and office.

This is also one of the coins struck to Commodus in A.D. 175, and is a scarce coin, colour black. Weight $449\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1311.

L. AVREL. COMMODVS. AVG. FIL. GERM. SARM. The youthful unlaureate head of Commodus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. SPES. PVBLICA. In the field S. C. Hope gradient to the left, holding a lotus-flower in her right hand; with her left hand she holds up her clothes.

This coin was struck like the former coins in the lifetime of Marcus Aurelius, and by its type expresses the hopes of the Roman people for the son becoming as good and wise a governor of the empire as his father then was.

A good brown coin. Weight 346 grains.

1312.

IMP. CAES. L. AVREL. COMMODVS. GERM. SARM. The youthful laureate head of Commodus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. DE. GERM. in the exergum, and S. C. in the field. A trophy of arms at the foot, whereof on the ground on either side is a captive; the one to the right a female, leaning her head upon her hands in grief; on the other side a man, with his hands bound behind him.

A black coin. Weight $407\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1313.

IMP. CAES. L. AVREL. COMMODVS. GERM. SARM. The youthful laureate head of Commodus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. TR. POT. II. COS. In the exergum DE. GERM., and S. C. in the field. A trophy of arms with two captives on the ground; the one on the right side is a man, whose hands seem tied behind him to the stem, supported by a shield under him which leans against the stem; the one on the left is a female, her left hand raised to her head in grief; she is also seated on a shield leaning against the stem; the arms on the trunk or stem are arranged differently to the preceding trophy.

A coin of the mintage A. D. 176.

1314.

IMP . L . AVREL . COMMODVS . AVG . GERM . SARM. The youthful laureate head of Commodus to the right.

℞. TR . P . II . COS . P . P . In the exergum DE . GERMANIS ., and S. C. in the field. A pile of arms consisting of cuirass of scale-armour in the front, around which are heaped ornamented shields of different forms, with bow, spears, trumpets, a *vexillum*, and other weapons. A fine group, in fine condition.

It will be observed on this coin of the mintage A. D. 176, that the title PATER . PATRIAE . is introduced and applied to a boy of sixteen years of age.

A fine black coin, from the Cabinet of Sir George Musgrave.

1315.

IMP . L . AVREL . COMMODVS . AVG . GERM . SARM. The young laureate head of Commodus to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. TR . P . II . COS . P . P . In the exergum DE . SARM., and S. C. in the field. A trophy of arms; at the foot are two captives; the one on the right with hands tied behind him to the stem of the trophy, the other a female in grief.

This and the preceding coin are the first of the series on which the title AVGVSTVS appears. It is known from history that after the return of Marcus Aurelius and Commodus from the campaigns in Germany and Sarmatia, in commemoration of the victories, Commodus was saluted with the title of IMPERATOR, and greeted as AVGVSTVS, and, moreover, partook of the triumph which was decreed them on their return to Rome.

A brown coin in middling condition. Weight $308\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1316.

L . AVREL . COMMODVS . AVG . GERM . SARM. The young laureate head of Commodus to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. IVNONI . SISPITAE . TR . P . II . IMP . II . COS . P . P . In the field S. C. Juno walking to the right, a snake in undulating posture going before her; she wears the peculiar goat-skin dress with horns on her head; her left arm bears an oblong shield having a cross on its front, her right hand, raised, holds a truncheon by the middle.

We have already noticed Juno Sispita in the series of Antoninus Pius, *ante*. This type may possibly have been introduced by the mint-master as a compliment to Commodus and his father Marcus Aurelius, from the former being the grandson of their dearly-loved Antoninus Pius.

A fine black bronze coin, from the Devonshire Cabinet. Weight $379\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1317.

IMP . CAES . L . AVREL . COMMODVS . GERM . SARM. The youthful laureate head of Commodus to the right.

℞ TR . P . II . COS. In the exergum LIBERALITAS . AVG . and S . C. in the field. Two persons, one of whom appears to be bigger (or older) than the other, are seated to the left on curule chairs placed on a square base; a person stands behind one of the sitters, and a female with tablet in her right hand, a cornucopiæ on her left arm, stands on the right side of the further sitter; in front a citizen is ascending the steps to receive the donation.

The act recorded on this coin is the donation mentioned by Eckhel, *in Aurelio*, p. 64, as made to the poor citizens of Rome in A.D. 177, on occasion of the marriage of Commodus with Crispina, the daughter of Bruttius Præsens, a Roman senator. The persons who are seated represent Marcus Aurelius and Commodus, or, it may be, their deputies on the occasion.

The Liberality types of Commodus are not unfrequent; the fourth is the most common, but they are very difficult to obtain in series, because they are not all marked for which liberality the coin is intended as a record. I place this as the first because it has the earliest of his titles, next because it has the early tribunician date, and the sole title of the liberality merely indicating it. *Liberalitas Aug.* implies it being the first that was made.

A black coin in good condition. Weight $406\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1318.

L . AVREL . COMMODVS . AVG . TR . P . III. The youthful laureate head of Commodus to the right.

℞ [VOTA] PVBLICA . IMP . II . COS . P . P. In the exergum S . C. Commodus in pontifical costume, holding a long staff in his left hand, is standing to the left; his right hand raised holds a *patera*, from which he is pouring a libation on a fire that is burning on a tripod altar before him; on the other side of the altar is an ox, which a *Victimarius* with uplifted axe is in the act of slaying.

The legend on this reverse is no doubt VOTA . PVBLICA, but the smallness of the flan would not take up all the letters of the die. The date of its mintage is A. D. 177, in which year the marriage of Commodus took place, and it may have given rise to this coin with this particular reverse.

A bronze-green coin. Weight $334\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1319.

L . AVREL . COMMODVS . AVG . TR . P . III. The youthful laureate head of Commodus to the right.

℞. LIBERTAS . . . COS . P . P. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, with the *hasta pura* in her left hand, the *pileus* or cap of liberty in the right.

A coin in poor condition. Weight 305 grains.

1320.

L . AVREL . COMMODVS . AVG . TR . P . IIII. The youthful laureate head of Commodus to the right.

℞. IMP . III . COS . II . . In the field S. C. Minerva armed, standing to the left, raises her right hand over a short spiral column as an altar in front at her right side ; on the top of the altar a fire is burning ; her spear is at the left side, and her left hand rests on the rim of her shield.

A good black coin. Weight $381\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1321.

L . AVREL . COMMODVS . AVG . TR . P . V. The young laureate head of Commodus to the right, bust in scale-armour

℞. IOVI . VICTORI . IMP . III . COS . II . P . P. In the field S. C. Jupiter unclothed to the waist seated on a throne to the left ; in his left hand he holds the *hasta pura* ; his right hand extended bears a Victoriola.

This coin, of the mintage of A. D. 179, was one of those which were struck after the victories gained over the Marcomanni and other German tribes, which we have already noticed in Marcus Aurelius, *ante*. There can be no other to which it properly relates, for at the period of its mintage up to the termination of those campaigns there had been no war.

A fine brown coin, from the Gwilt Cabinet.

1322.

L . AVREL . COMMODVS . AVG . TR . P . V. The young laureate head of Commodus to the right, bust in scale-armour.

℞. VIRTVS . AVG . IMP . III . COS . II . P . P. In the field S. C. Roma, armed, seated to the right, holding a spear in her right hand ; her left hand, extended, holds a *parazonium*.

An earthy slate-coloured coin, in middling condition. Weight $366\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1323.

M . COMMODVS . ANTONINVS . AVG. The young laureate head of Commodus to the right.

R. TR . P . V . IMP . III . COS . II . . . Commodus on a horse galloping to the right, raising a spear with his right hand, as if to strike an enemy. Under the horse is a person trying to escape from the pursuit.

This and the two preceding coins seem to refer to some successes gained in Germany in the fifth Tribune of Commodus. The name Antoninus is now beginning to be used in the obverse legends, for Marcus Aurelius died in A.D. 180, after which event Commodus assumed the name out of respect for his father.

This is a rather poor coin, but very scarce, the colour green. Weight $288\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

1324.

L . AVREL . COMMODVS . AVG . TR . P . V. The youthful laureate head of Commodus to the right, bust in armour.

R. NTVS . AVG . IMP . IIII . COS In the exergum S. C. The emperor on horseback, proceeding at a gentle pace to the right, his right hand raised as if addressing the spectators at his approach.

This coin is intended to commemorate the arrival of Commodus at Rome from Germany, after the death of Marcus Aurelius at Vindobona, *i. e.* Vienna, A.D. 180. On which occasion he was received with great joy by the Roman people. For a short time he conducted himself in a very becoming manner, but he afterwards dismissed the excellent men who were his counsellors, and betook himself to the most abominable courses of vice, accompanied by murders of every description, to the great loss of the empire in some of its most worthy men amongst the patrician and equestrian families.

The legend on the reverse is deficient in a few of the letters of the word ADVENTVS . signifying the arrival.

The coin in Admiral Smyth's Cabinet of this type reads ATVENTVS. Coins of this type are very scarce. The present is a black-green coin. Weight $328\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1325.

M . COMMODVS . ANTONINVS . AVG. The youthful head of Commodus laureate, looking to the right.

R. PROV . DEOR . TR . P . V . IMP . IIII . COS . III . P . P. In the field S. C. A female standing looking to the left, having a *hasta pura* in her left hand ; her

right hand, extended, holds a short staff pointing downward; at her right side, on the ground, is a globe.

A fine mottled-green coin, from the Gwilt Cabinet.

1326.

M. COMMODVS. ANTONINVS. AVG. The youthful laureate head of Commodus to the right, with a small beard.

R. IOVI. CONSERVATORI. TR. P. VI. IMP. IIII. . . . COS. III. in the exergum, and in the field S. C. Jupiter unclothed standing full front looking to the left, holding the *hasta pura* in his left hand; his right hand extended holds a *fulmen*; a light drapery at his back extended from each arm; at his right foot is a small togated figure representing the emperor, having a *hasta pura* in the left hand, an olive-branch in the right—thus appearing to be entirely under the care and protection of Jupiter.

This and the next coin express the satisfaction of the Roman people on the return of Commodus from Germany after the death of his father, and their thanks to the gods for having preserved their emperor during the war.

This is a scarce coin, and very scarce in so fine a state. It is black in colour. Weight $343\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1327.

M. COMMODVS. ANTONINVS. AVG. The youthful laureate head of Commodus as on the preceding coin.

R. PROV. DEOR. TR. P. VI. IMP. IIII. COS. III. P. P. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, a *hasta pura* in her left hand; her right hand extended holds a short staff pointing downward; at her right side, on the ground, is a globe.

This coin is scarce, especially in so fine a condition. A fine black coin. Weight 401 grains.

1328.

M. COMMODVS. ANTONINVS. AVG. The laureate head of Commodus to the right.

R. LIBERTAS. AVG. TR. P. VI. IMP. IIII. COS. III. P. P. S. C. in the field. A female standing looking to the left, holding the *hasta pura* in her left hand; in her right she holds the *pileus*.

A black coin. Weight $361\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1329.

M. COMMODVS . ANTONINVS . AVG. The laureate head of Commodus to the right, small beard, bust in scale armour.

R. TR . P . VI . IMP . IIII . COS . III . P . P. In the exergum LIB . AVG . IIII., and S. C. at the sides. The emperor or his deputy seated to the left on a curule chair placed on a square base; a person is standing behind on the left cross-legged; another is standing on the right side of the emperor holding up a tablet with the right hand, having a cornucopiæ on the left arm; in front a person is ascending the steps to receive a donation.

This type is of the date A.D. 180, and, with the two following coins, presents a curious circumstance. On this coin the Liberality No. 4 purports to be given in the TR . POT . VI.; on the others, the same Liberality No. 4 purports to be given in the TR . POT . VII. Now either the next coins should have been Liberality V. or it is an ostentation of liberality by repeating in a subsequent year the number of a liberality already given. This repetition was needless, and it is a matter (the repetition) not found on the liberality coins of any other emperor. It must be taken as a truth that a coin was struck when the act was done; but, excepting these coins, I know of no instance of a repetition in another year of an act of bounty conferred in a preceding year.

A good black coin, from the Gwilt Cabinet.

1330.

M. COMMODVS . ANTONINVS . AVG. The laureate head of Commodus to the right, with short beard, bust in scale armour.

R. LIB . AVG . IIII . TR . P . VII . IMP . IIII . COS . III . . . In the field S. C. A female standing looking to the left; in her right hand she holds up a tablet, on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ.

A very good black coin. Weight $386\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1331.

M. COMMODVS . ANTONINVS . AVG. The laureate head of Commodus to the right, bust in scale armour.

R. TR . P . VII . IMP . IIII . COS . III . P . P. In the exergum LIB . AVG . IIII., and S. C. in the field. The emperor, or his deputy, seated on a curule chair placed to the left on a square base; a person is standing behind him to the left cross-legged; a female is standing on the right side holding a tablet in the right hand, on the left arm a cornucopiæ. In front a person is ascending the steps to receive a donation.

There must be some misapprehension as to the dates on these and similar coins of the fourth Liberality, for Argelati, in Commodus, places the fourth Liberality in the TR . P . VI. Clinton, Fasti, A.D. 181, in quoting Eckhel, v. vii. p. 109, mentions a similar coin to the present, M . COMMODVS . ANTONINVS . AVG. R. LIB AVG . IIII. TR . P . VI . IMP . IIII . COS . III . P . P., and the Liberalitas V. he places in TR . P . VII. Neither Clinton, Argelati, or Eckhel, quote a coin of LIB . AVG . IIII. in TR . P . VII. ; now both this and the preceding coin place the fourth Liberality in TR . P . VII. which, with the before mentioned coin of this type, renders it a difficult matter to solve, unless, what is not impossible, the corrosion of time may have given appearances of figures, and thus altered the original legend ; but there is no corrosion on these coins, so there can be no mistake with them.

A very good coin, reddish-bronze colour. Weight $435\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1332.

. . . ANTONINVS . COMMODVS . AVG. The laureate head of Commodus to the right.

R. TR . P . VII . IMP . . . In the field S. C. Mars gradient to the right, with a trophy of arms on his left shoulder and a spear in his right hand held transversely, the point forward.

A black coin, in middling condition. Weight $297\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1333.

M . COMMODVS . ANTONINVS . AVG. The laureate head of Commodus to the right.

R. TR . P . VII . IMP . IIII . COS . III . P . P. In the exergum S. C. A female standing looking to the left with a cornucopiæ on her left arm ; her right hand extended holds a small figure ; at her right side is a basket from which some ears of wheat project ; at her left side is the figure of part of a galley.

This is the usual type of Annona, signifying a supply of corn brought to the city by sea.

It is a mottled red and green coin. Weight $409\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1334.

M . ANTONINVS . COMMODVS . AVG. The laureate head of Commodus to the right.

R. FEL . AVG . TR . P . VII . IMP . IIII . COS . III . P . P. In the field S. C. A female standing looking to the left, having the *hasta pura* in her left hand, in her right hand she holds a caduceus.

A good dark-brown coin, from the Devonshire Cabinet. Weight 371 grains.

1335.

M. COMMODVS . ANT VS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour with military cloak.

R. TR . P . VII . COS . III In the exergum VOTA . PVBLICA. The emperor robed and veiled standing to the left in front of a temple; before the emperor is a tripod altar with fire burning, upon which he is pouring a libation from a *patera* held in his right hand. Behind the emperor is a person in long robes; at his right hand another is standing; before the emperor on the right side is a person playing the double flute, and a boy stands in the foreground in front of the altar facing the emperor; behind the flute-player another person is standing, holding a long staff over his right shoulder; at the extreme right is a *victimarius* with uplifted axe about to strike an ox, which is at his left side with its head bent towards the ground.

This medallion was fastened by a swivel in a small square block of marble with five or six First Brass coins of common types. An equestrian statue stood on the marble. They were brought from Rome by Mr. Brett, originator of the electric telegraph, and an accident having befallen the equestrian figure, the marble was abandoned, and Mr. Brett gave me this coin out of it. (See this coin figured in Vaillant's *Selectiora Numismata*, p. 43.)

It is of dark brown colour, and weighs 615 grains.

1336.

M. COMMODVS . ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, with full beard.

R. TR . P . VIII . IMP . VI . COS In the field S. C. Hercules entirely nude standing to the right, his right hand resting upon his club; in his left hand he holds out his bow, and the lion's skin is pendant from the left arm.

Among the coins of Commodus are several representing Hercules in various ways; all of them are adulations of the emperor, who was so besotted with the idea of personifying Hercules, that he very often appeared in the amphitheatre dressed up to represent that deity, when men clothed in the skins of wild beasts were turned into the arena for the emperor to knock their brains out with a club, as if they had really been the animals whose skins they wore.

A fine large spread black-green coin, from the Gwilt Cabinet.

1337.

M. COMMODVS . ANTONINVS . AVG. The laureate head of Commodus to the right.

℞. TR . P . VIII . IMP . VI . COS . III . P . P . In the field S. C. Jupiter standing, looking to the left ; his right hand extended holds a globe on which is a Victoriola ; in the left hand he has the *hasta pura* ; on the ground at his right foot is an eagle, its head turned looking up at him.

A black coin. Weight $324\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1338.

M . COMMODVS . ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS. The laureate head of Commodus to the right.

℞. TR . P . VIII . IMP . VI . COS . IIII . P . P . In the field S. C. Minerva, armed and wearing her goat-skin dress with long tags at the side, standing to the right, having a circular shield on her left arm, her right hand raised in threatening attitude.

A pale earthy-green yellowish-tinge colour. Weight $302\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

1339.

M . COMMODVS . ANTO The laureate head of Commodus to the right.

℞. TR . P . VIII . IMP In the exergum TEMPORVM . FELICITAS . in the field S. C. Four children, who represent the four seasons of the year ; the first on the right is Spring, having a wreath, held over its head with both hands ; the second, Summer, holds up a sickle in his right hand and is advancing towards the third, or Autumn, who stands to the left and holds up a hare or fawn by its hind legs with his right hand, in his left hand he holds up a dish ; the fourth, Winter, is clothed, and is striding to the left towards the others.

This is a very rare coin, but in poor condition. Weight 464 grains.

1340.

M . COMMODVS . ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS. The laureate head of Commodus to the right.

℞. SALVS . AVG . TR . P . VIII . IMP . VI . COS . IIII . P . P . In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, with a *hasta pura* in the left hand ; in her right hand she holds a *patera*, and is feeding a snake, which rises from an altar in front of her.

A brown coin, from the Gwilt Cabinet. Weight $324\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

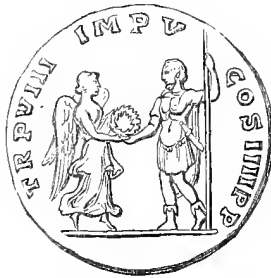
1341.

M . COMMODVS . ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS. The laureate head of Commodus to the right, with full beard.

℞. TR . P . VIII . IMP . VI . COS . IIII . P . P . In the exergum S. C. The emperor in a *quadriga* moving gently to the left, his right hand extended open as if addressing the people and bestowing gifts, his left hand holding a sceptre surmounted by an eagle. The chariot is decorated with sculpture; the little figure in it, representing Commodus, is a very good miniature, and there is no mistaking whose head it is intended to represent.

A black coin, very fine indeed, from the Gwilt Cabinet.

1342.



M . AVREL . COMMODVS . ANTONINVS . AVG. The laureate head of Commodus to the right, with full beard, the bust in scale armour.

℞. TR . P . VIII . IMP . V . COS . IIII . P . P . The emperor bareheaded, and in full military costume, standing to the left; in his left hand he holds a spear upright; his sword is on his left side, and his military cloak is pendent behind from his shoulders; before him on the right is a winged Victory, who is presenting him with a wreath, and Commodus extends his right hand to receive it from her.

This coin is figured in Vaillant's work "*Selectiora Numismata*, being Medallions in the Cabinet of the most illustrious D. D. Francisci de Camps. Paris, 1694," *tit.* Commodus, and it is thus described: "*Victoria lauream Commodo stanti paludato porrigit, ob victoriam in Sarmatia, per legatos relata; de qua Dio, lib. 72, p. 820, 'Fuere Commodo etiam bella quædam cum barbaris qui ultra Daciam incolunt, ex quibus Albinus et Niger qui postea bellum gesserunt cum Severo imperatore magnam gloriam consequuti sunt.' Ex illâ victoriâ Commodus appellatus est Imperator V. ut arguit hic titulus in nummo conjunctus cum ejus Tribunicîâ potestate VIII. et Consulato IV. quem iniit cum M. Aufidio Victorino II. A. V. C. 916, A. D. 182.*"

The present is a medallion, of black grey, or rather slate colour, in remarkably fine condition.

1343.

M . COMMODVS . ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. ANN . AVG . TR . P . VIII . IMP . VI . COS . III . P . P. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, bearing a very full cornucopiæ on her left arm; her right hand extended holds a small figure or idol with its *hasta pura*; at her right side is a corn *modius*, with some ears of corn rising from the top; in the back ground, on the left, there appears part of a galley with three persons in it.

This is intended to record the *annona*, or annual supply of corn brought by sea, for the year A.D. 182.

It is a very fine mottled-red coin.

1344.

M . COMMODUS . ANTON . AVG . PIVS. The laureate head of Commodus to the right.

℞. TR . P . VIII . IMP . VI . COS S. C. in the field. A figure of Hercules standing full front unclothed; his right hand holds out a club; in his left hand he holds a bow, and a lion's skin is pendent over the left arm.

The TR . P . VIII . of Commodus is A.D. 183, in which year, according to Herodian, Lampridius, and Clinton (*Fasti Romani*), the conspiracy of his sister Lucilla, the widow of Lucius Verus, was formed, but afterwards discovered, and she was banished to the island of Capræa, and subsequently put to death by the orders of her brother.

A black coin. Weight $158\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1345.

M . COMMODVS . ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS. The laureate head of Commodus to the right.

℞. ANN . AVG . P . M . TR . P . VIII . IMP . VI . COS No S. C. A female standing to the left, bearing a full cornucopiæ on her left arm; her right hand extended holds a small figure; at her right side is a corn *modius* with some ears of corn rising from the top. In the back, at the left, part of a galley appears.

This is the *annona* for the year A.D. 183. The title P . M . or *Pontifex Maximus*, now begins to appear in the legend. Although Commodus may have held the office before, yet until now it is not noticed on the coins. In Clinton, *Fasti*, vol. i. p. 183, coins are quoted of TR . P . VIII . with P . M . but no notice is taken of the

actual time of the assumption of the title. The mint master, however, did not allow it to appear on the coins without full authority from the senate.

A black-green coin.

1346.

M. COMMODVS. ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS. The laureate head of Commodus to the right.

℞. P. M. TR. P. VIII. COS. III. P. P. In the field S. C. A female standing full front with flowing robes, her head turned to the left; her right hand extended holds a *patera*; her left arm supports a *cithara*.

The lyre on this coin is different in its form to those that appear on the coins of Antoninus Pius, *ante*.

A mottled brown and green coin Weight 422 grains.

1347.

M. COMMODVS. ANTON. AVG. PIVS. BRIT. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. P. M. TR. P. VIII. IMP. VII. COS. III. P. P. ITALIA in the exergum, and S. C. in the field. A female representing Italia wearing a turret crown and seated to the left on a globe; in her left hand she holds a spear transversely; her right hand supports a very full cornucopiæ.

This type is very similar to the type of Italia on the coins of Antoninus Pius, except that on the globe the zones and stars do not appear so plainly as on those coins.

The title BRITANNICVS is now used in the obverse legends in consequence of the successes obtained in Britain over some of the native tribes, who had been induced to revolt, but were suppressed by Ulpus Marcellus; for which Commodus was saluted IMPERATOR the viith time, and received from the senate the title of *Britannicus*, A.D. 184.

A very fine black coin, from the Devonshire Cabinet.

1348.

Legend obliterated. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. *Legend obliterated.* In the field S. C. The Farnese Hercules, in the well-known attitude of resting supported by his club under the left arm, his right hand concealed behind his back.

There are two First Brass coins of this device in the French Cabinet, and when I was in Paris, in August 1847, I had the opportunity of obtaining the legends, as follow:

Obv. M . COMMODVS . ANTON . AVG . PIVS . BRIT .

Rev. P . M . TR . P . VIII . IMP . VI . COS . IIII . P . P .

But the coins in the French Cabinet are in very poor condition ; their exceeding great rarity keeps them there, as it keeps mine. There is no coin of this type in the British Museum.

Weight $252\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1349.

. ANTON . AVG . PIVS . BRIT. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. PRIMI . DECENN . P . M . TR . P . X . IMP . VII . COS . IIII . P . P . S. C. inscribed in five lines within a thickly-clustered laurel-wreath.

This and the three following coins refer to the performance of the Decennalian Vows for the first time in the reign of Commodus. There can be no error, for the reverse legend notes the date as TR . P . X. and it is beautifully perfect in preservation.

It is a very good bright-green coin. Weight $174\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1350.

M . COMMODVS . ANTON . AVG . PIVS . BRIT. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. VOTA . SVSCEPTA . DECENN . P . M . TR . P . X . IMP . VII. in the exergum COS . IIII . P . P ., in the field S. C. The emperor veiled and robed as pontifex standing to the left with a tripod altar before him, on which there is a fire burning ; with his right hand he holds out a *patera*, from which he is pouring a libation on to the fire.

A very good black coin. Weight $373\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1351.

. COMMODVS . ANT . P . FELIX . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. COS . V . P . P . In the field S. C. A winged Victory standing to the right, supporting a circular shield against the trunk of a palm-tree. She appears to have just inscribed VO . DE . on the shield.

A pale-green coin.

1352.

L . AEL . AVREL . COMM The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. VOTA . S In the exergum S. C. The emperor robed and veiled

standing to the right, holding a scroll or other object in his left hand ; in his right hand he has a *patera*. In front of the emperor is a tripod altar on which a fire is burning. On the other side of the altar and opposite the emperor is a Victimarius with uplifted axe about to strike a bullock, whose head is held down by another person who is kneeling and holds the animal by the horns ; in the background, by the right side of the Victimarius, a boy is standing playing on the double flute.

A good brown coin. Weight 289 grains.

1353.

M. COMMODVS . ANT. FELIX . AVG . BRIT. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. P. M. TR. P. . . . IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. . . . In the exergum PROVID. AVG., and S. C. in the field. A galley with mast and square sail moving to the left ; no rowers. A person is sitting in the stern. The mast is supported by ropes drawn from the top and made fast on each side of the vessel. The yard-arms are also supported by ropes from the top of the mast, while the sail, distended by the wind, is held by a rope from each lower corner drawn down to the stern.

The present coin (black in colour), from the Cabinet of the Earl of Pembroke, is quoted and figured in Cooke's *Medallie History of Rome*, vol. ii. p. 210, pl. 39. The type is there said to be considered to refer to the institution of the African fleet for the importation of supplies of corn for the city, in case the Alexandrian fleet should fail in obtaining the requisite supply, as noted by Lampridius, *in Commodo*. The coin is very rare.

The word FELIX. is now frequently introduced in the legend on the obverse. Clinton, in vol. i. p. 182, quotes from Lampridius, who says, "Quum occidisset Perennem Appellatus est FELIX ;" and thus accounts for the title. Perennis was a favourite with Commodus, and described by some authors as a virtuous and impartial magistrate ; others represent him as a cruel and oppressive tyrant, who committed the greatest barbarities to enrich himself. He was put to death for aspiring to the empire ; hence Commodus became Felix in having got rid of him.

1354.

M. COMMODVS . ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . BRIT. The laureate head of Commodus to the right, bust in armour, with a military cloak buckled on the right shoulder.

R. BRITANNIA* . P. M. TR. P. X. IMP. VII. COS. IIII. P. P. Britannia armed sitting on a rock to the left ; her right hand holds a military standard projected

* *Sic.*

forward; on her left arm a spear rests and passes over her left shoulder, the point of the spear being upward; her left arm rests on the upper edge of a circular shield which is at her left side, supported from the ground by a helmet; the edge of the shield is studded with bosses, and a spike is in the centre.

This is a fac-simile, from the Gwilt Cabinet, of the celebrated medallion Britannia, brought to England by Mr. Millingen, who sold it to the well-known collector Mr. Thomas for £100, and at the sale of his coins it was bought by the British Museum for £75; now it would be £175. As I can never obtain that coin, I think myself fortunate in having so fine a duplicate. The original is perfectly black, and in first-rate condition, as this copy denotes. I was offered one many years ago by Mr. Cureton, received from Mr. Millingen, but its condition was not such as to warrant the price asked, or I should have purchased it.

A Britannia medallion of Commodus, similar to this, was sold at Dr. Mead's sale 14th February, 1755, price one guinea. The then Duke of Devonshire and Earl Pembroke purchased largely at this sale. The weight of the medallion was 755 grains. Lot 31.

Vaillant, in *Selectiora Numismata*, p. 48, describes the Britannia medallion in De Camps' Cabinet (a counterpart of the present medallion), as referring to the repression of the revolt of the Britons we have mentioned *ante*, No. 1347. Vaillant places it to the same events, thus "In memoriam rebellis Britanniae per Ulpium Marcellum Commodi Legatum redactae signatus est nummus: eam exhibet patrio vestitu ornatam, et rupibus insidentem ut denotet plurimas colles in ipsâ reperiri, ut innuit Strabo, lib. iv. p. 197, '*Maxima Insula pars campestris est, et sylvis obsita, multos etiam terrestres habet colles.*' Dextrâ Romanum militare signum tenet, ut se Romano imperio subjectam denotet. Hasta quam levâ gerit, clypeus quo brachio innititur, et galea in imo clypei, arma Britanni sunt quibus utuntur. De victoriâ illâ Britannicâ ita loquitur Dio, lib. lxxii, p. 821, '*Igitur Marcellus tali ingenio peditus, maximis damnis in Britannia barbaros affecit.*' Percussus est nummus, cum princeps gereret Trib. Potestatem X. quam suscepit Augusto mense A. V. C. 937. unde Commodo in hujus victoriæ monumentum titulus Imperatoris VII." This description of a Britannia still puts to flight Mr. N. Humphrey's idea of it being a Roma, which we have already noticed.

1355.

M. COMMODVS. ANTON. AVG. PIVS. BRIT. The laureate head of Commodus to the right.

R. . . M. TR. P. XI. IMP. . . COS. IIII. P. P. In the exergum VICT. BRIT., and

S. C. in the field. A winged Victory seated on a heap of shields to the right, holding a shield on her knee with her left hand; in her right hand she holds a palm-branch, the emblem of Victory.

This coin was struck in commemoration of the victories gained in Britain by Ulpus Marcellus, which we have already noticed.

The date of this coin is A. D. 185. It is green in colour, weight $367\frac{7}{8}$ grains, and in as good a state as the British Museum First Brass coin, and as we are accustomed to obtain them. The only fine coin of this type, dark-purple in colour, was sold at General Ramsay's sale in 1855, at Christie's; my agent went to £50, but wealth prevailed and I lost it. I regret its loss, and the loss of three other coins at the same sale from the same cause, because they were coins as perfect as at the moment they were struck; and such coins, when I can get them, enable me to correct the errors of numismatic writers, which are sometimes to be found arising from their having had to deal with coins either imperfectly struck or imperfect from corrosion and lapse of time, according to the axiom, "Tempus edax rerum."

1356.

M. COMMODVS. ANTON. AVG. PIVS. BRIT. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. COS. IIII. P. P. At the sides S. C. A female sitting to the left, feeding a snake, which is entwined around a short column in front; a small statue is placed on the top of the column. The female rests her left elbow on the arm of the chair in which she is seated, the chair being supported on the left side by a figure of a sphynx.

This coin is in poor condition. It is seldom to be seen, for it is very rare. The colour black, and weight $366\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1357.

M. COMMODVS. ANT. P. FELIX. AVG. BRIT. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP. VII. COS. . . . P. . . . In the exergum LIBERAL. AVG. VI., in the field S. C. The emperor or his deputy seated to the left on a curule chair, placed on a square base; a person stands behind him; at the right side there is a person holding up a tablet in the right hand, and bearing a full cornucopiæ on the left arm. A person is ascending the steps in front to receive a donation.

A coin of the mintage A.D. 185, of good green colour, and weighing $330\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1358.

M . COMMODVS . ANT . P . FELIX . AVG . BRIT. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. P . M . TR . P . XI . IMP . VII . COS . V . P . P. In the exergum CONC . MIL., in the field S . C. A female standing full front, holding in each hand a military standard; that in her right hand has a bird standing on the top, but not an eagle.

A rough black coin in good condition. Weight $323\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1359.

M . COMMODVS . AVG . P . FELIX . AVG . BRIT. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. P . M . TR . P IMP . VII . COS . V . P . P. In the exergum FID . EXERC., in the field S . C. The emperor standing to the left, on a low square base, holding a spear in his left hand, his right hand raised, addressing three soldiers, who stand before him armed; among them are three military standards, borne apparently by other soldiers.

This type is, in fact, an *Allocutio*.

It is a fine coin, of peculiar yellow-green tinge, from the Cabinet of Mr. Thomas, who had several coins of this particular colour. Weight $410\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1360.

M . COMMODVS . ANT BRIT. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. VICTO . I A winged Victory with turret crown flying to the left, holding before her two shields suspended by a wreath, the ends of which she holds with both hands; a square tablet seems attached to the lower edge of the shields, on one of which is an S., and C. on the other; on the tablet is inscribed COS . V . P . P.

It is evident this and four of the preceding coins relate to some battles gained in Britain. The *allocutio* to the soldiers, the Victoria Britannica, and the medalion personifying Britannia as a province, all betoken some engagements having taken place between the Britons and the Roman troops; and that success attended the Romans more than once may I consider be well inferred from the type of the present coin, a Victory flying denoting expedition, the two shields with the wreath indicating a repetition of success, portrayed by the wreath, the victor's reward.

It is the only instance I find of two shields in the hands of Victory, the die-engravers being usually content with one; but by the additional shield the

engraver wished to indicate that there had been repeated success. The same type occurs again later in the reign of Commodus, as we shall see in TR . P . XIII., but I do not find it a type used by any other emperor.

A very good mottled-green coin. Weight $346\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1361.

M . COMMODVS . ANT . P . FELIX . AVG . BRIT. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R . P . M . TR . P . XI . IMP . VII . COS . V . P . P. In the field S . C. The emperor seated to the left, on a curule chair; in his right hand he holds a globe; a Victory floating in the air above him is placing a wreath on his head.

This coin, of the mintage A.D. 185, has reference to the preceding subject. The device is copied from a similar type in Antoninus Pius, *ante*.

A good black coin. Weight $316\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1362.

M . COMMODVS . ANT . P . FELIX . AVG . BRIT. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R . P . M . TR . P . . . IMP . . . In the exergum COS . V . P . P., in the field S . C. Janus Bifrons standing on a low plinth under an arch or baldaschino, having in the right hand a *hasta pura*.

A very good black coin. Weight 458 grains.

1363.

M . COMMODVS . ANT . P . FELIX . AVG . BRIT. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R . FORTVNAE . MANENT. In the exergum COS . V . P . P., S . C. underneath. Fortune seated to the left, with a full cornucopiæ on her left arm; her right hand is held out to a horse passing on her right side, and turning its head to look at her.

Fortuna Manens is thus mentioned by Horace, in lib. iii. ode xxix. ad Mæcenatem—

Laudo Manentem; si celeres quatit

Pennas, resigno quæ dedit;

which is thus rendered by Francis—

The Fortune Remanent I praise;

But if she shake her raised wings,

I can resign with careless ease

The gifts her worthless favour brings.

The rudder of Fortune is placed behind her chair to signify she is stationary and remains, and thus justifying the use of the word *MANENTI*. *Fortuna Manens* agrees well with the *NIKH ANTEPOΣ* or Wingless Victory of the Greeks—being deprived of her wings, she must remain with the Greeks. The introduction of the horse would lead one to consider this *Fortuna* to be the *Fortuna Equestris* that is remanent.

A very fine brown coin, from the Devonshire Cabinet.

1364.

M . COMMODVS . ANT . P . FELIX . AVG . BRIT . The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. TI . AVG . P . M . TR . P . XI . IMP . VIII . COS . V . P . P . In the field S. C. A female warrior standing to the left, with spear and shield at her left side, her right hand extended holds a little image of Victory presenting a wreath.

A very good black coin. Weight 319 grains.

1365.

M . COMMODVS . ANT . P . FELIX . AVG . BRIT . The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. IOVI . EXSVPER . P . M . TR . P . XI . IMP . . . In the exergum COS . V . P . P ., in the field S. C. Jupiter unclothed to the waist seated to the left, holding a laurel-branch in his right hand, in the left a *hasta pura*.

A good dark-brown coin. Weight 361½ grains.

1366.

M . COMMODVS . ANT . P . FELIX . AVG . BRIT . The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. NOBILITAS . AVG . P . M . TR . P . XI . IMP . VIII . COS . V . P . P . In the field S. C. A female standing to the right with a *hasta pura* in her right hand; her left hand extended holds a small figure, also having a *hasta pura* in its left hand.

Commodus was the first emperor to whom the senate struck the type of *NOBILITAS*, and to which he seemed well entitled, being descended on the father's and mother's side in the direct imperial line. To be nobly descended was a matter of great pride with the Romans of patrician family.

This type and legend were not struck again until Philip Senior, whose nobility consisted in being the descendant of an Arab robber, possibly of ancient family,

and who perhaps in his way possessed as many traits of noble conduct, as any patrician family of Rome could boast of.

A fine coin, from the Cabinet of Mr. Thomas, of his peculiar colour. Weight $350\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1367.

M. COMMODVS. ANT. P. FELIX. AVG. BRIT. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP. VII. In the exergum COS. V. P. P. No S. C. The emperor in a *quadriga* passing gently to the right, his right hand extended holding a staff, on the end whereof an object is fixed which seems like a small trophy of arms.

A good light-brown coin. Weight $416\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1368.

M. COMMODVS. ANT. P. FELIX. AVG. BRIT. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. PIETATI. SENATVS. In the exergum COS. V. P. P., and S. C. in the field. Two figures in senatorial robes take each other by the right hand.

This coin and the two that follow appear to have been struck to compliment Commodus, and to pacify him for the supposed conspiracy of the senate, of which notice was taken by him; for when a conspiracy was formed to assassinate Commodus, the person who was to do it, instead of striking the blow, held up his dagger and exclaimed, "*The senate send you this!*" The man was seized by the guards of Commodus, whose suspicions against the senate were by these words aroused, and he threatened them all with death and destruction. Looking at the legend on this coin and the two following coins, one would consider from their adulation that they were struck by the cringing senate for the purpose of conciliating the brutal emperor by titles of which he was very unworthy.

A good black coin. Weight $360\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

1369.

M. COMMODVS. ANT. P. FELIX. AVG. BRIT. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. PATER. SENATVS. P. M. TR. P. XII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. In the field S. C. A figure to represent the emperor standing to the left, holding an olive-branch in his right hand, in the left a *hasta pura*.

A very scarce coin, in a very poor state, brown colour. Weight $392\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1370.

M. COMMODVS. ANT. P. FELIX. AVG. BRIT. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. AVCTOR. PIETAT. P. M. TR. P. XII. IMP. VIII. COS. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, holding a small casket on her left arm, being the *acerra* or incense-box; at her right side is an altar with fire burning, on which she seems to be scattering some incense—thus performing sacrifice.

It is a scarce coin, obtained from the Cabinet of General Ramsay. Weight $357\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1371.

M. COMMODVS. ANT. P. FELIX. AVG. BRIT. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. HILARIT. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. And S. C. in the field. A female standing to the left with an olive-branch in her right hand; the left hand holds a palm-branch, the stem whereof rests on the ground.

A good brown coin. Weight 446 grains.

1372.

M. COMMODVS. ANT. P. FELIX. AVG. BRIT. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. P. M. TR. P. XII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. In the exergum FOR. RED., in the field S. C. A female seated to the left, holding a rudder in the right hand, the bottom whereof rests on a globe; on her left arm she has a cornucopiæ filled with fruits.

A light slate-coloured Campana coin. Weight $388\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1373.

M. COMMODVS. ANT. P. FELIX. AVG. BRIT. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. P. M. TR. P. XII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. In the exergum MON. AVG., and S. C. underneath. The three Monetæ, or Deæ Pecuniæ, standing, the head of each turned to the left, each bearing a full cornucopiæ on her left arm, and each holding a pair of scales in the right hand.

A fine dark-green coin. Weight $434\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1374.

M . COMMODVS . ANT . P . FELIX . AVG . BRIT . The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. P . M . TR . P . XIII . IMP . VIII . COS . V . P . P . In the field S. C. Hygeia seated to the left, feeding a snake, which rises from an altar in front.

A very fine large dark-green coin, from the Devonshire Cabinet. Weight 495 grains.

1375.

M . COMMODVS . ANT . P . FELIX . AVG . BRIT . The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. IOVI . IVVENI . P . M . TR . P . XIII . IMP . VIII . COS . V . P . P . In the field S. C. Jupiter standing full front looking to the left, with a *fulmen* in his right hand, the *hasta pura* in his left; at his right foot is an eagle.

Ovid represents the youthful Jupiter as bearing no thunderbolt in his hand,

Jupiter est Juvenis, juveniles adspice vultus ;

Adspice deinde manu fulmina nulla gerit.

Ov. Fast. lib. iii.

but the present reverse does not coincide with that idea.

A good coin, black colour. Weight $293\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1376.

M . COMMODVS . ANT . P . FELIX . AVG . BRIT . The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. MINER . VICT . P . M . TR . P . XIII . IMP . VIII . COS . V . P . P . In the field S. C. Minerva armed, standing to the left, holding a Victoriola in her right hand, her spear in the left; at her left side is a trophy of arms, with shields on the ground resting against the stem that bears the trophy.

A good dark coin. Weight 410 grains.

1377.

M . COMMOD . ANT . P . FELIX . AVG . BRIT . P . P . The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. MARTI . PACAT . P . M . TR . P . XIII . IMP . VIII . COS . V . DES . VI . In the field S. C. Mars unclothed, but wearing his helmet, and some drapery is suspended from his left arm; his left hand holds his spear, the point resting on the ground; he is looking to the left, and holds out an olive-branch with his right hand.

A very fine black coin, from the Devonshire Cabinet. Weight $443\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1378.

M . COMMODVS . ANT . P . FELIX . AVG . BRIT . P . P . The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. SECVRIT . ORB . P . M . TR . P . XIII . IMP . VIII . COS . V . DES . VI. In the field S. C. A female seated to the left ; her right hand extended holds a *mundus*, or globe.

A very good gold-coloured Brass coin. Weight $376\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1379.

M . COMMODVS . ANT . P . FELIX . AVG . BRIT. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. S . P . Q . R . LAETITIAE . C . V . inscribed in three lines, within a laurel-wreath.

The interpretation of these letters is given by Havercamp, Christina Cabinet, p. 441 : “ Ut significit lætitiā suā ex quinto consulatu quem eo anno inibat Commodus.”

A coin of red Cyprian copper. Weight $260\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1380.

M . COMMODVS . ANT . P . FELIX . AVG . BRIT. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. FORT . FEL . P . M . TR . P . XIII . IMP . VIII . COS . V . P . P . , In the field S. C. Fortune standing to the left, her right foot on the prow of a galley, holding up a caduceus in her right hand ; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ.

A very fine light slate-coloured coin, from the Gwilt Cabinet.

1381.

M . COMMODVS . ANT . P . FELIX . AVG . BRIT. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. VICT . FELI . P . M . TR . P . XIII . IMP . VIII A Victory volant wearing a turret crown, holding two shields suspended by a wreath, the ends whereof she holds with both hands ; on one shield an S. on the other a C.

This device is similar to the one we have already noticed, *ante*, No. 1360 ; it alludes to the victories gained in the fifth consulate over the Moors and Dacians.

It is a green coin. Weight 362 grains.

1382.

M . COMMODVS . ANT . P . FELIX . AVG . BRIT . P . P . The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. MINER . AVG . P . M . TR . P . XV . COS . VI. In the field S. C. Minerva, armed, bearing her shield on her left arm, and grasping her spear with her left hand, is striding hastily to the right ; she is looking to the left, and at the same time extends her right hand at full length, holding out an olive-branch.

A very good dark-brown coin, from the Devonshire Cabinet. Weight $352\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1383.

L . AEL . AVREL . COMM . AVG . P . FEL. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. MATRI . DEVM . CONSERV . AVG. In the exergum COS . VI . P . P., and S. C. underneath. Cybele seated full front on a lion passing swiftly to the right ; in her right hand she holds a tympanum, and rests its lower edge on the back of the lion ; in her left hand is the *hasta pura*.

A good coin, with little patina. Weight $428\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

1384.

M . COMMOD . ANT . P BRIT . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. APOL . MONETAE . P . M . TR . P On the field COS . VI., and S. C. beneath the COS . VI. Apollo standing unclothed and full front, looking to the right, with the ^{s.} legs ^{c.} crossed ; his right hand is raised to his head, and the left arm rests on the top of a short column at his left side.

Lucian, in *Anacharsi*, describes the figure from which there is no doubt this device was taken, as the Lycian Apollo. “Locus ille Anacharsi a nobis vocatur Gymnasium, et est Lycii Apollonis templum, cujus vides simulachrum eum qui est super columna reclinatus, qui quidem manu sinistrâ arcum tenet, cujus vero dextra super caput reflexa. Deum tanquam a longo labore quiescentem ostendit.”

There is, however, no bow in the left hand of the figure on this device ; and it is to be regretted that this invocation to Apollo, styling him MONETA., had not the desired effect of inspiring the persons engaged in the mint to produce better coins for this emperor, for the coinage of his reign is numerous but very badly executed. It is therefore very difficult to get good Cabinet coins with the legends perfect. The flans are most generally too small for the dies ; a few grains more of metal in their size would have made all the difference, for the engraving is generally good. Some, however, in this series are really fine.

This is a very scarce coin. Weight $317\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

1385.

M . COMMODVS . ANT . P . FELIX . AVG . BRIT . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. TEMPOR . FELIC . P . M . TR . P . . . IMP . VIII . COS . VI. In the field S. C. Two cornucopiæ filled with fruits placed in saltier with a caduceus between them.

This coin has been cleaned but not injured, nor anything particular beyond dirt taken from it, as the weight proves.

A black coin, from the Devonshire Cabinet. Weight 396 grains.

1386.

M . COMMOD . ANT . P . FELIX . AVG . BRIT . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. GEN . AVG . FELIC . P . M . TR . P . XV . IMP . VIII . COS . VI. In the field S. C. A male figure, naked to the waist, standing full front to the left, holding a *patera* in the right hand, from which he appears to be pouring a libation on a fire that is burning on an altar standing at his right side; on the left arm he bears a cornucopiæ filled with fruits.

The import of the term Genius, or *Genio Augusti*, we have already fully noticed in the coin *Genio Augusti* of Nero.

The present is a good black coin. Weight $369\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1387.

M . COMMODVS . ANT . P . FELIX . AVG . BRIT . P . P. The laureate head of Commodus to the right.

℞. ROM . FEL . P . M . TR . P . XVI . COS . VI In the field S. C. Roma armed, seated to the left, holding her spear upright in her left hand, her shield at her left side; her right hand, extended, holds a Victoriola.

A coin of light-green bronze, from the Thomas Cabinet. Weight $309\frac{3}{8}$ grains.

1388.

M . COMMOD . ANT . P . FELIX . AVG . BRIT . P . P. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. APOL . PALAT . P . M . TR . P . XVI . COS . VI. In the field S. C. Apollo in female attire standing full front, his head turned to the left; in the right hand he holds a *plectrum*; the left hand rests on a *cithara*, which is supported by a short column.

The *plectrum* was a piece of ivory of a peculiar form, used by the ancients when playing on the *cithara*; it seems to have been used to save the fingers of

the player from getting corns, as the fingers of violin and harp players get corns at the present day.

This coin is very scarce; the reverse is fine, but it is of a very brittle *patina*, and should be touched with great care, being of a pale earthy drab colour. Originally in the St. Croix Cabinet. Weight 297 grains.

1389.

L. AEL AVREL. COMM. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. VOTA. SOLV. PRO. . . . P. R. . . . In the exergum COS. VI. P. P., S. C. in the field. The emperor robed, standing to the left, is pouring a libation on a fire burning upon a tripod altar; before him in front is a child, behind whom an ox is standing, with its head inclined to the ground; at its side is a Victinnarius, with his axe raised ready to slay the animal; in the background are two boys, one of whom is playing on the flute.

A black coin of much rarity, but in poor condition. Weight $358\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1390.

L. AEL. AVREL. COMM. AVG. P. FEL. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. P. M. TR. P. XVII. IMP. VIII. In the field S. C., and a star over the S. A winged Victory gradient to the left, holding up a wreath in her right hand; in her left she bears a palm-branch.

A good black coin. Weight $367\frac{3}{8}$ grains.

1391.

L. AEL. AVREL. COMM. AVG. P. FEL. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. P. M. TR. P. XVII. IMP. VIII. COS. VII. P. P. In the field S. C. A female standing to the right is taking from its pedestal a small winged Victory standing on a globe; the little Victory presents a wreath with its right hand, holding a palm-branch in the left; in the middle of the field is a star.

A very good black coin, from the Devonshire Cabinet. Weight $381\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1392.

L. AEL. AVREL. COMM. AVG. P. FEL. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. PROVIDENTIAE . AVG. In the exergum S. C. A female representing Africa, with elephant head-dress, and holding a *sistrum* in her left hand; a lion couchant at her left side is looking to the right; with her right hand she presents a bunch of corn to a naked figure standing before her, laureate and bearded, representing the emperor, who puts out his right hand to receive the corn; in his left hand he has a Hercules club, the thick end whereof rests on a rock at his left side, his right foot placed on the fore part of a galley.

This coin is very rare. Its device is intended to represent the care bestowed by the emperor in providing the city with supplies of corn from Africa. The lion, the elephant head-dress, and the *sistrum* are all emblematic of Africa.

A very good yellow-green coin, from the Campana Cabinet. Weight $362\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1393.

L . AEL . AVREL . COMM . AVG . P . FEL. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. P . M . TR . P . XVII . IMP . VIII. In the exergum S. C. The emperor, robed, standing to the left; behind him is a Victory, who is placing a wreath upon his head; a female, representing Ægypt (or Africa), is standing to the right, opposite to him, their right hands joined in token of friendship; with her left hand Africa holds up a *sistrum*. Between them is a small circular decorated altar on which a fire is burning.

This and the preceding coin, both of which are very rare indeed, relate to the benefits derived, or to be derived, from the establishment of a fleet to convey corn from Alexandria to Rome for the supply of the city. The joining of right hands would seem to imply that the communication of Rome with Ægypt was an agreed matter completed. The altar for sacrifice would intend a sacrifice to be offered to consolidate the engagement, and invoke a blessing upon the work, for Commodus seemed, like most despots, always very desirous of conciliating the favour of his gods by continual offerings and sacrifices to them.

A coin of Cyprian brass. Weight 417 grains.

1394.

L . AEL . AVREL . COMM . AVG . P . FEL. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. P . M . TR . P . XVII . IMP . VIII . COS . VII . P . P. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left with a *hasta pura* in the left hand, her right hand clasped in the right hand of an armed warrior, who stands opposite to her on the right,

having a spear in his left, the point on the ground; between them, in the field, there is a star.

This type is intended as an imitation of the device of *Honos et Virtus*, which we have noticed in the coins of Galba.

It is a good dark-green coin. Weight $378\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1395.

L. AEL. AVREL. COMM. AVG. P. FEL. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. P. M. TR. P. XVII. IMP. VIII. COS. VII. P. P. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the left with a *hasta pura* in her left hand; before her a child is standing with its hands raised towards her, and she holds her right hand towards the child; behind the throne or chair on which she is sitting there is a star.

A very good brown coin, from the Devonshire Cabinet. Weight $296\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1396.

L. AEL. AVREL. COMM. AVG. P. FEL. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. P. M. TR. P. XVII. IMP. VIII. COS. VII. P. P. In the exergum S. C. The emperor or his deputy seated on a *curule* chair placed on a *suggestum* to the left; a person in military costume is standing cross-legged at his left side, and holding a spear or long staff; at the right hand is Liberalitas, with her tablet and cornucopiæ; a person is ascending the steps in front of the *suggestum* to receive a donation; in front of the *suggestum* is a star.

Clinton marks this Liberality given in TR. P. XVII. as being LIB. AVG. VIII. being by Tribunician date the last Liberality that Commodus bestowed upon the citizens.

A very good black coin.

1397.

L. AEL. AVREL. COMM. AVG. P. FEL. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. LIB. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XVII. COS. VII. P. P. In the field S. C., a star under the S. A female (representing Liberty) standing to the left with a long staff or *rudis* in her left hand; in her right hand she holds a *pileus*, or cap of liberty.

A black coin. Weight $383\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1398.

L. AEL. COMM. ANT. AVG. P. FEL. The head of Commodus to the right, with the skin of a lion's head drawn over as a coif or covering.

R. HER—ROM—AVG. S. On one side of the club CVL—AN—GV—C; on the other side the legend being HERCVL. ROMAN. AVGV. S. C. a large club, dividing the words, which are encircled by a wreath of laurel.

This is a very curious unique small medallion, from the Cabinet of the Duke of Devonshire. The obverse is finely engraved and delineated, the reverse slovenly. It is struck in two metals: the obverse and reverse as to the interior within the legends are a fine bronze; the outer rim, with portions of the legends, is of yellow brass. It is of Second Brass size, and weighs $154\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1399.

L. AEL. AVREL. COMM. AVG. P. FEL. The head of Commodus to the right, covered with the lion's skin.

R. HER—CVL—ROM—ANO—AV—GV—S. C. A large club dividing the words encircled by a laurel-wreath.

A very good black coin. Weight $308\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1400.

L. AEL. AVREL. COMM. AVG. P. FEL. The head of Commodus to the right, covered with the lion's skin.

R. HERCVLI. ROMANO. AVGV. S. C. in the exergum. On the right side of the field is a bow, strung but not bent; on the left side is a quiver ornamented at the side, and a belt attached to it, four arrows appear to be in it; in the middle is a large club, studded in places with knobs or large nails.

These three coins seems to have been struck by the servile senate to compliment Commodus as the Roman Hercules, a character in which he was very fond of displaying himself in the amphitheatre, and in which he was represented in his statues.

A very fine black coin, from the Gwilt Cabinet.

1401.

L. AEL. AVREL. COMM. AVG. . . . P. FEL. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. HERCVLI. ROMANO. AVGV. In the field S. C. Commodus as Hercules, entirely naked, standing to the left, having a club on his left arm, and a lion's

skin pendent from the arm; his right hand is resting on a trophy of arms, which stands at the right of the field.

A fine black coin. Weight $427\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1402.

Legend obliterated. The laureate head of Commodus to the right.

R. *Legend obliterated.* Commodus, half naked, is standing to the left with a cornucopiæ on his left arm; his right hand, extended, holds a *patera*, from which he is pouring on to a fire burning on a square altar close to the ground in front. On the right is a tree, with its branches extended towards the emperor; from the trunk of the tree a lion's skin is pendent, with the head turned, looking towards Commodus. S. C. appears over the altar.

From the lion's skin, an attribute of Hercules, being suspended from the tree, the head of it being displayed over the altar, I consider that this device represents the emperor offering a sacrifice to Hercules.

The insanity of Commodus in desiring to be considered a god was very great, and caused many satires to be written; Lampridius, in cap. ix. gives one as follows:—

Commodus Herculeum nomen habere cupit;
Antoninorum non putat esse bonum,
Expers humani juris et imperii.
Sperans quin etiam clarius esse deum,
Quam si sit princeps nominis egregii
Non erit iste Deus, nec tamen ullus homo.

A dark-green coin.

1403.

L. AEL. AVREL. COMM. AVG. P. FEL. The head of Commodus to the right, the hair dressed to imitate the lion's mane, and given an appearance of wearing the lion's head.

R. HERC. ROM. COND. In the exergum COS. VII. P. P., no S. C. The emperor, as Hercules, naked, having a club and a lion's skin on his left arm, is guiding the tail of a plough drawn by two oxen to the left.

A black coin. Weight $353\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

1404.

IMP. COMM. ANT. P. FELIX. AVG. BRIT. P. P. The laureate head of Commodus to the right.

R. COL. ANT. COMMODIANO. In the exergum COS. VIII. P. P., and S. C. beneath. A man driving two oxen with a plough to the right.

In these two coins we have a further specimen of the servile weakness of the senate in allowing the city of Rome to be called a colony of Commodus, and to give him the title of *conditor*, or founder, as if he had founded a new city, and taking the ceremony which was usual on such occasions for an inauguration of Rome itself as a colony only newly founded.

The circuit of the spot intended for a city was made by driving a plough around it, a bull and a cow being yoked together to the plough.

A black Second Brass coin. Weight $170\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1405.

• L. AELIVS . AVRELIVS . [COMM]ODVS . AVG . PIVS . FELIX. The head of Commodus to the right, wearing the lion's head scalp.

℞. [HERCVLI . ROMA]NO . AVG . P . M . TR . P . XVIII . CO . . . P . P. A figure of Hercules unclothed, standing nearly full front, looking to the right; his right hand is held behind him; he is leaning rather forward, his left arm resting on a club, the lower end of which is supported by a piece of rock-work, and on the top of this rock-work the head of a lion is resting, as if it belonged to a skin pendent from the left shoulder; above the lion's head is a bow.

This is a medallion, the obverse giving a very fine portrait; the reverse is rather dilapidated from time. It is a further proof of the foolish emperor's assumption of the title and appearance of Hercules—calling himself the Roman Hercules. As an archer he is said to have been very eminent and unerring. He would, to display his skill, let a man be attacked in the circus by a wild beast, and when he was at the point of being struck down by the infuriated animal, Commodus would shoot an arrow into some vital part of the beast which might then present itself, and thus the life of the man was saved when it had been despaired of by the spectators.

The death of Commodus was in A.D. 192, just before the 1st of January, A.D. 193, when he had designed to treat the people with a show of gladiators, and exhibit himself amongst them. His friends had entreated him not to do so; but his fondness for a public exhibition, and assuming the character of Hercules, would not allow him to listen to their advice. He was therefore poisoned and strangled, and thus the degradation of such an exhibition by a Roman emperor was saved, and the honour of Rome vindicated.

When his death was known to the senate a decree was passed, which has been preserved for us by Lampridius, *in Commodo*, caps. 18, 19, and it is as degrading in its way as the wretched monster to whose dead body it applies. It is a

singular production—nervous and agitated in its manner and diction, and very unworthy of so august an assembly as the Roman senate. But examples of emperors are infectious. As a curiosity I will give it as recorded by Lampridius from the journals of the senate: “Let the honours of the enemy of his country be reversed. Let this enemy of his country, this parricide, this gladiator be torn in pieces in the room where they strip gladiators. This enemy of the gods, this executioner of the senate, let him be lain in the room where they strip gladiators. Let him be dragged with hooks that killed the senate. Let him be dragged with hooks that would have killed thee, for thou wast in danger, thou wast in dread, as well as we. O! greatest and best Jupiter, save Pertinax for our sakes, that we may be safe; let us congratulate the felicity of the guards and armies of Rome; let us wish well to the piety of the senate. Hear, O Cæsar! the informer to the lions, the gladiator to the lions. Take down the statues of that enemy, of that gladiator, of that parricide—wherever they are, let them be taken down. Whilst you are well we are safe, we are secure, we are truly, truly safe. Now, just now, we are truly, and worthily, and freely safe. Now we are secure let the informers be sent to the lions. Hear, O Cæsar! let him be dragged with hooks who was more cruel than Domitian, and more impure than Nero. As he did, so let him suffer. Pray restore the memory of the innocent—pray restore the honour of the innocent. Inquire, ask; ’tis all our opinions that the carcass of this gladiator, of this parricide, should be dragged with hooks. He that destroyed persons of all ranks, all ages, and all sexes—he that spared not his own blood—he that robbed temples and voided wills—he that robbed the living, and set a price upon blood and then broke his word—he that sold the senate and then disinherited their children—we desire that he may be dragged with hooks. Remove informers and tale-bearers out of the senate—remove suborners out of the senate. Thou knowest all these things—thou knowest who are good men and who are bad amongst us. Redress all these things. We were afraid for thee; now we are happy since you are our emperor”—meaning Helvius Pertinax, the successor of Commodus.

Here is an instance put on record of the abhorrence of the senate of the memory of Commodus; but if they felt all that they have expressed in their journals why did they let Commodus go on in the way he did? This record is a sample of the moral degradation to which an assembly of presumed noble and enlightened men—men of great estate and high standing in their country—can be reduced by the pernicious example and determined self-will of their ruler calling himself Emperor. This document is not at all in keeping with the bold, manly conduct of the senate to be found at times during the Republic.

CRISPINA.

BRUTTIA CRISPINA, the daughter of Bruttius Præsens, a Roman senator, was at the instance of Marcus Aurelius married to Commodus in A.D. 177. In about six years afterwards she was banished to the Island of Capræa, and put to death by the orders of her husband.

Her coins are not numerous, and are of very ordinary devices applicable to empresses, and are seldom to be had in very good or fine condition.

1406.

CRISPINA . AVG . IMP . COMMODI . AVG . The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided and drawn to the back of the head and tied in a knot of braids behind, the shoulders and bosom draped.

R. SALVS . In the exergum S. C. Hygeia seated to the left feeding a snake as usual.

Coins with legends similar to this obverse legend are very unusual. The present is a green coin. Weight $348\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1407.

CRISPINA . AVGVSTA . The head of the empress to the right, her hair braided as before, shoulders draped.

R. SALVS . In the field S. C. Hygeia seated to the left, feeding a snake.

The legend on the obverse of this coin is the legend most generally found on the coins of this empress.

A very fine brown coin, from the Cabinet of the Rev. E. C. Brice. Weight $305\frac{2}{3}$ grains.

1408.

CRISPINA . AVGVSTA . The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

R. CONCORDIA . In the field S. C. A female seated to the left having a full cornucopiæ on her left arm, her right hand extended holding a *patera*.

A device implying the harmony which existed between Commodus and his wife.

A dark-brown coin, from the Gwilt Cabinet.

1409.

CRISPINA . AVGVSTA . The head of Crispina to the right, her hair in network braid, shoulders draped.

R. HILARITAS . In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, with a palm-branch in her right hand, the stem resting on the ground, a cornucopiæ full of fruits on her left arm.

A good coin, from the hoard found at Malta. Weight $375\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1410.

CRISPINA . AVGVSTA . The head of Crispina to the right, her hair dressed as on the first coin, shoulders draped.

R. LAETITIA . In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, holding a garland in her right hand; her left hand holds the stem of a rudder, the blade of it being supported by a globe, with a cross on it.

These two coins by their reverse legends seem to signify the satisfaction of the people of Rome with the wife that Marcus Aurelius had chosen for his son.

A very fine coin, of greenish tinge. Weight $350\frac{1}{8}$ grains.

1411.

CRISPINA . AVGVSTA . The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed as on the preceding coins, shoulders draped.

R. PVDICITIA . In the field S. C. A female seated on a seat without back to the left.

A very good brown coin. Weight $363\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1412.

CRISPINA . AVGVSTA . The head of the empress to the right, her hair waved and tied in a large knot behind, shoulders draped.

R. VENVS . FELIX . In the field S. C. A female seated to the left, with the *hasta pura* in her left hand; her right hand extended holds a small figure meant for a child.

A black coin. Weight $402\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

PERTINAX.

PUBLIUS HELVIUS PERTINAX, the son of Helvius Successus, was born in A.D. 126, at Liguria, a province in Italy, now embracing Genoa and several adjacent parts. He entered the Roman army, and served under Marcus Aurelius and Commodus in Germany, Britain, Spain, and other places.

On the death of Commodus he was elected emperor; but owing to his desire of restoring a strict discipline amongst his troops, as in the olden time, beginning with the Prætorian guards, a mutiny ensued, and some of the conspirators entering the palace killed Pertinax, who came forward to remonstrate with them on their conduct, after a reign of only eighty-seven days, being then in his sixty-seventh year.

His coins are very rare, especially in a fine condition, when they may be justly termed most rare. They always bring a large price.

1413.

IMP. CAES. P. HELV. PERTINAX. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, with large bushy beard.

R. LAETITIA. TEMPORVM. COS. II. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, holding a garland in her right hand, a *hasta pura* in the left.

Upon the death of Commodus, and Pertinax being raised to the empire, the citizens of Rome were in great joy, for, as they knew the character of Pertinax to be the opposite of that of Commodus, it appeared to indicate the probability of a happy and prosperous reign, which there is no doubt would have been the case but for the mutiny created by his desire to curb the licentious conduct of the Prætorians.

A black coin. Weight $397\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1414.

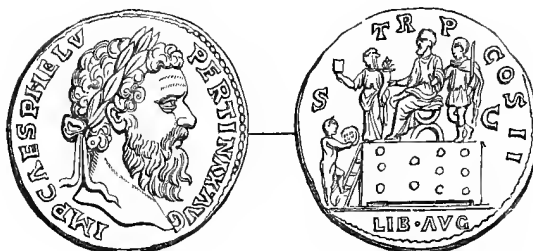
IMP. CAES. P. HELV. PERTINAX. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, with large beard.

R. PROVIDENTIAE. DEORVM. COS. II. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, her right hand is raised as in attitude of prayer or supplication towards a large star, an emblem of divinity, which is between the letters I and A in the legend.

It seems by the type to be a supplication to heaven that Pertinax might be under the care and protection of the Divine Providence during his reign.

A very fine mottled red-brown colour, from the Ramsay Collection.

1415.



IMP. CAES. P. HELV. PERTINAX. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, with large beard.

R. TR. P. COS. II. In the exergum LIB. AVG; S. C. at sides of the field. The emperor seated on a curule chair standing on a square base to the left; a person in military costume stands behind him on the left hand cross-legged; at his right hand in front a female is standing, holding up a tablet in her right hand, on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ; a person is ascending the steps in front of the emperor, with his robe extended to receive a donation.

This coin records the donation made to the citizens soon after the accession of Pertinax. Capitolinus, cap. vii. says, "Donativa et congiaria quæ Commodus promiserat, solvisse Pertinacem." It is a coin of rare type for Pertinax, and its state of preservation is so remarkably fine, that I may safely call it the finest coin of the type in England. It is of a dark brown colour, and came from Mr. Hofman, Paris. Weight 405½ grains.

1416.

IMP. CAES. P. HELV. PERTINAX. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, with large beard.

R. AEQVITAS. AVG. TR. P. COS. . . . In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, with a pair of scales in her right hand; on her left arm she has a cornucopiæ filled with fruits.

A fine black coin. Weight 484 grains, one of my earliest when a youngster.

1417.

IMP. CAES. P. HELV. PERTINAX. . . . The laureate head of the emperor to the right, with large beard.

R. [OP. DIVIN.] TR. P. COS. II. In the field S. C. A female seated to the left, holding some ears of corn in her right hand.

The type of Ops. On a coin of this type in the Vienna Cabinet, Eckhel (vii. 113) thus writes: "Vidimus in Antonino ad annum u.c. 893, nummum in

quo epigraphe OPI . AVG. et typus : *mulier sedens, d. hastam, s. capiti admota.* Opis sensus duplex. Potest primum intelligi Ops, nota Saturni Conjux, cujus Romæ fuisse templum in regione VIII. testatur Victor : ‘*Ædis Opis et Saturni in vico Jugario,*’ cujus sæpe meminit Cicero quoque, cum direptum ab Antonio ex eâ æde septies millies HS. conqueritur, quod ibi a Jul. Cæsare in usus cogitati belli Parthici sepositum fuit,* ejus meminit quoque marmor Gruteri.† LOCVS . ADSIGNATVS . AEDI . OPIS . ET . SATVRNI. Potest deinde Opis nomine intelligi omnium rerum copia, quæ beatam, securam, et commodam vitam efficit, quâ certe non fruitur qui INOPS est. Atque in hoc quoque sensu Opem Romæ habuisse templum testatur Cicero,‡ ejusque ipsius videtur fuisse ara, quam in regione item VIII. positam sic describit Victor : ‘*Opis et Cereris cum signo Vortumni,*’ quoniam copulatur cum Cerere, cujus proventus veras hominis opes constituunt. Quanquam si Macrobius audimus, § Ops in posteriore sensu accepta nonnisi prioris est effectus; nam ait ‘*Saturnum et Opem tam frugum, quam fructuum repertoires esse creditos, et terram dictam Opem, cujus ope humanæ vitæ alimenta quærentur, vel ab opere, per quod fructus frugesque nascuntur.*’ Alibi Ops Macrobio *Consivia* dicitur, nempe a *conserendo*.|| Plauto Ops Opulenti Jovis Mater est.¶ His jam observatis facile explicantur typi in nummis tam Antonini, quam Pertinacis, inscriptis OPI; in prioribus mulier sedens manum capiti applicat, notâ Securitatis imagine, quam opes pariunt; in alteris mulier spicas tenet, nimirum *Opis* proventus vere divinos, quorum peculiarem curam habuisse Pertinacem, continuo videre licebit. Cum hoc nummo apte jungimus inscriptionem quam vulgavit Gruterus, pag. xxvi. 4.

OPI . DIVINAE . ET . FORTVNAE .

PRIMIGENIAE . SACR .

IMP . CAESAR . HELVII .

PERTINACIS . AVGVSTI .

V . D . D .

Addenda et altera ex Kalendario Marmoreo Amertinino, in quo sic legitur ad iv. idus Aug. : FERIAE . QVOD . EO . DIE . ARAE . CERERI . MATRI . ET . OPI . AVGVSTAE . EX . VOTO . SVSCEPTO . CONSTITVTAE . SVNT . CRETICO . ET . LONG . COS . ; quæ est nota anni U.C. 760, atque ad eundem diem Kalendarium Capranicorum, FERIAE . ARAE . OPIS . ET . CERERIS . IN . VICO . IVGARIO . CONSTITVTAE . SVNT.’’

A brown coin, in middling order. Weight 488½ grains.

* Ad Attic. L. xiv. ep. 14; L. xvi. ep. 14; et in Philipicis passim.

† Pag. xxvi. 3.

§ Saturn. L. i. c. 10.

|| Ibidem, L. iii. c. 9.

‡ De Nat. Deor. L. ii. 23.

¶ Cistell. Act. II. sc. i. v. 39.

TITIANA.

FLAVIA TITIANA, the daughter of Flavius Sulpicianus, præfect of the city, the wife of Pertinax. She is scarcely noticed in history, although elevated to the supreme rank with her husband; yet for her misconduct he would not allow her to receive the title of Augusta, although the senate made a decree that she should bear the title. This may account for their being no Latin coins of this empress. The few that are met with are Greek, but they are extremely rare.

After the murder of the emperor she retired into private life, and so continued until her death.

1418.



TITIANH . CEBACTH. The head of Titiana to the right, her hair dressed somewhat in the Faustina style and tied in a knot behind, shoulders draped.

Β. Μ . . . ΗΝ . . . An equestrian figure moving gently to the right, probably intended for the emperor, his right hand raised.

The present coin is fine, and of large spread; it is the only one known in this country, and from a mark just above the front of the head there seems to have been the mark, or silver eagle, of the Modena Cabinet, cut out. I obtained it from the Pembroke Collection, and, although it has been customary with some numismatic antiquaries to slur many of the coins in that renowned Cabinet, yet there were more of them real than was granted, and I much regret my agent did not obey my directions and buy all those that were termed doubtful.

In Froelich, p. 230, there is a notice of this coin, which he describes as being ‘*eximiae raritatis*,’ and refers to it in Haym’s *Thesaurus Britannicus*; and he gives an engraving of the coin quoted from Haym precisely similar to the present coin, excepting on the obverse the legend is reversed, being SEBASTE . TITIANE . instead of the more proper form, of the name first and title afterwards.

He quotes the coin as being one of Mitylene, and the legend on the reverse only shows H . N . A . the other letters being wanting. On this coin the letter Μ .

appears, and marks of others as well as the H. N., thus showing it also a coin of Mitylene. He speaks only of one other coin of Titiana noticed by Scipio Maffei, and said to be *Cimelio Regis Christianissimi*, that is, the French Cabinet; but I did not see it there when I was at the Royal Cabinet in Paris.

I do not find the coin of Titiana quoted by Occo, or any other numismatic writer, except the following:—

Nicolas Haym, in his *Thesaurus*, vol. i. p. 259, gives the coin of Titiana. He says there are but three in England: one belongs to “My lord Conti di Pembrok,” another to “My lord Conti di Winchelsea,” and the third “nella celeberrima Università d’Oxford.” The engraving at the head of his notes on Titiana is taken from the coin in the cabinet of the Earl of Winchilsea. So that the present coin is the identical coin seen by Haym, and noted by him in his book as being that of My lord Conti di Pembrok. His work was published by Jacob Tonson, in London, A. D. 1719. Of the other two coins in England noted by Haym I can learn nothing.

In Eckhel, vol. vii. p. 147, the coin quoted in Haym’s *Thesaurus* is referred to; but there does not appear to be a coin in the Vienna Cabinet, for the reference of Eckhel is put in very ambiguously; he quotes a coin of Titiana, obverse and reverse, Æ. I. showing it is a First Brass (Haym, T. i. p. 264, edit. Vindob. Mus. Cæs.), so that the book only appears to be in the Vienna library, and not the coin.

A very fine black coin. Weight $272\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

DIDIUS JULIANUS.

MARCUS DIDIUS SEVERUS JULIANUS, the son of Petronius Didius Severus, and grandson of Salvius Julianus, the celebrated civilian, was born at Milan in A. D. 133, and was brought up by Domitia Lucilla, the mother of Marcus Aurelius. He passed through various offices in the government, and escaped uninjured during the reign of Commodus.

On the death of Pertinax the Prætorian soldiers offered the imperial dignity for sale, which was knocked down to Julianus at the price of 6250 denarii per man, or about £190 each. Septimius Severus, who was the general commanding the Roman army in Illyria, upon hearing of the murder of Pertinax by the Prætorian guards, immediately set out for Rome, where he soon arrived with his troops. Upon this tumults ensued in the city, and Julianus was slain, after a reign of sixty-six days, in the sixty-first year of his age.

The coins of Julianus are not common, but they are generally in very poor condition, and do not show any types of particular historic interest; the whole of the coins enumerated by Occo, in gold, silver, and brass, only amount to seven different reverses, three of which are in this Cabinet.

1419.

IMP. CAES. M. DID. SEV. IVLIAN. AVG. The laureate head of Julian to the right, with large beard.

℞. CONCORD. MI. . . . In the field S. C. A female standing, holding in each hand a standard; on the top of each is a bird like a goose; and, notwithstanding the legend may represent the agreement of the soldiers to the election of Julian, yet, if the bird is intended for a goose, it seems a satire on the election.

A yellow or ochreous green coin. Weight $232\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1420.

IMP. CAES. M. DID. SEVER. IVLIAN. AVG. The laureate head of Julian to the right, with large beard.

℞. RECTOR. ORBIS. In the field S. C. Julian robed, standing to the left, holding a globe in his right hand.

A mottled brown coin, in fine preservation, from Mr. Cureton. Weight $322\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1421.

IMP. CAES. M. DID. SEVER. IVLIAN. AVG. The laureate head of Julian to the right, bust in armour, with military cloak.

℞. P. M. TR. P. COS. in the field S. C. Fortune standing, looking to the left, holding in her right hand the tiller of a rudder, the bottom of which rests on a globe; on her left arm she bears a large cornucopiæ, filled up with fruits.

A rough green black mottled coin, in fine condition, from Mr. Cureton. Weight $383\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

MANLIA SCANTILLA.

MANLIA SCANTILLA was the wife of Didius Julianus, by which circumstance alone it is that she is known in history. According to her coins she had the title of Augusta. Upon the death of her husband she was permitted to retire into private life with her daughter Didia Clara, from which time she becomes unknown.

Her coins are rare, especially when in fine condition, and they only bear one type, whether in gold, silver or brass. Occo mentions a coin in the Cabinet of Ph. Ed. Fugger, where Manlia Scantilla is represented with the wig headdress, like as with most of the coins of Julia Domna.

1422.

MANLIA . SCANTILLA . AVG. The head of the empress to the right, her hair in waved band down the side of the face and turned up in a large flattish knot behind; the shoulders and bosom draped.

℞. IVNO . REGINA. In the field S. C. Juno standing looking to the left; in her left hand she has the *hasta pura*, in her right hand a *patera*; a peacock stands at her right side.

A very fine black-brown coin, from the collection of the Vicomte Jessaint, Paris. Weight 304 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1423.

MANL . SCANTILLA . AVG. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

℞. . . NO . REG . . . In the field S. C. Juno with the *patera* and *hasta pura*, and the peacock at her right side, as represented on the preceding coin.

A dark-green coin, in fine condition, from the Gwilt Cabinet.

DIDIA CLARA.

DIDIA CLARA was the daughter of Didius Julianus and Manlia Scantilla. On the elevation of her father to the sovereign power she was honoured with the title of Augusta, and on the death of her father she retired with her mother into private life again. Beyond these few facts nothing is known of her in history.

Her coins are rare, and bear but two types, viz. Hilaritas and Venus Victrix; they are seldom to be seen in good condition.

1424.

DIDIA . CLARA . AVG. The head of Clara to the right, her hair dressed in waved band like her mother, shoulders draped.

℞. HILAR . TEMPOR. In the field S. C. A female standing looking to the left, having a palm-branch in her right hand, the stem resting on the ground; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ.

The size of the coins now gets very much curtailed. With Pertinax the brass are of pretty good size; but with Julianus and his wife and daughter, although they are thick, they are not more spread than Second Brass coins of the earlier emperors. The present is a brown coin, in good condition. Weight $280\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

The only other type on the coins of Clara is the Venus Victrix, which occurs in brass, but no other metal; it is mentioned by Argelati as being Musæi Paparotti, but not by Occo.

PESCENNIUS NIGER.

CAIUS PESCENNIUS NIGER, the son of Annius Fuscus and Lampridias, was born at Aquinum about A.D. 136. He served in the army under Marcus Aurelius. Afterwards he was governor of Syria and general of the armies of Asia under Commodus and Pertinax. On the death of Pertinax, Niger was proclaimed emperor by his troops, but instead of hastening to Rome he remained at Antioch. Septimius Severus, who had also been proclaimed emperor by the troops under his command, in the mean time got the advantage over him by posting off to Rome, where he procured the senate to acknowledge him as emperor, and to declare Niger to be an enemy to the state. Severus, quitting Rome, marched against Niger, and after two or three severe battles he defeated and slew him, A.D. 195; after which his head was sent to Rome, where it was paraded through the streets on the point of a spear; and thus Severus obtained the empire.

1425.



ΑΥΤ. Κ. Γ. ΠΕΣΚ. ΝΙΡΟΣ. ΔΙΚΑΙΟΤ. ΤΕΡ. The laureate head of Niger to the right, with a full beard.

Ρ. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Hercules seated to the left on a piece of rock; his right hand extended holds some object; his left hand rests on his club, the lion's skin is spread under him, the head and claws hanging behind him.

Coins of Pescennius Niger are extremely rare, almost unique. The present coin was unnoticed in an odd lot in the Brockett Collection; it was brought to me, and I bought it; afterwards I had it very carefully examined by Mr. Cureton, (one of our best judges of forgeries,) and after a very strict scrutiny he pronounced it genuine, and confirmed my opinion. There are some fragments of the ancient brown patina still to be seen on it.

Admiral Smyth, in noticing Pescennius Niger, No. 320 of his own Cabinet, quoting the legend on the obverse of his coin as containing the word *IVSTVS*, states it to be the opinion of Eckhel that the introduction of this word condemns the coin as spurious.

Eckhel, in *Pescennio*, vol. vii. p. 156, says, "Qui usque nunc probæ fidei comperti sunt in antica cum Græci sunt, inscriptum habent ΔΙΚΑΙΟC non ΙΟΥCΤΟC ac jure istud." And at page 157 he quotes two genuine coins (*numi genuini*), one having in the obverse legend the letter Δ., abbreviation for ΔΙΚΑΙΟC., and the other ΔΙΚ., being the same word abbreviated. He then quotes five other coins as *Numi suspecti*, each of them having in the obverse legend the word ΙΟΥCΤΟC., on which Eckhel says, "Nolim tamen plane affirmare non posse occurrere genuinos Pescennii numos cum scriptura ΙΟΥCΤΟC."

The present coin has not the word ΙΟΥCΤΟC in the obverse legend, but the second genuine coin cited by Eckhel has in the obverse legend the exact words in the obverse legend of the present coin, being ΑΤΤ.Κ.Γ.ΠΕCΚ.ΝΙΡΡΟC.ΔΙΚ. *caput laureatum*; the only difference being that ΔΙΚΑΙΟC on the present coin is abbreviated by ΔΙΚ. in the coin of Eckhel; so that I feel confirmed by the judgment of Mr. Cureton, as well as my own opinion, that the present coin is perfectly genuine.

I have said so much as to the antiquity and genuineness of this coin, because of late years it has been the custom with some would-be clever numismatic antiquaries to pronounce all rare coins they have never before met with to be false.

The reverse describes it as a coin of Amphipolis, a city of Macedonia; and Niger, on assuming the imperial authority, sojourned with his troops a longer time than was prudent in Syria and the Eastern provinces, which would account for it being struck at Amphipolis, a city built on the river Strymon, between Macedonia and Thracia.

A good brown coin, of well-spread Second Brass size. Weight $217\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

ALBINUS.

DECIMUS CLODIUS SEPTIMIUS ALBINUS, son of Cejonius Postumus and Aurelia Messalina, was born at Adrumetum, in Africa, his family being one of the most illustrious in Rome. When young he entered the army, where he gradually advanced until he obtained the command of the legions in Bithynia, A. D. 175. He continued employed under Marcus Aurelius and Commodus, and by the latter was appointed to command in Gaul, and from thence he was removed to Britain. Upon the death of Julianus he was urged to aspire to the sovereignty, and he crossed from Britain to Gaul with his troops, proclaiming himself emperor. Severus hastened from Rome to oppose him, for he was the most formidable and warlike of all the aspirants to Imperial power. The two armies met at Tinurtium, near to Lyons, where a most sanguinary battle was fought, in which victory declared for Severus, whereupon Albinus killed himself, or, as some say, he was overtaken and slain.

The coins of Albinus are not common, especially in fine condition. The portraits on good coins represent him with rather an African style of hair and countenance. His character in history is that of a brave and good man.

1426.

D. CLOD. SEPT. ALBIN. CAES. The unlaureate head of Albinus to the right.

R. CONCORDIA. In the field S. C. A female seated to the left; her right hand extended holds a *patera*; on the left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ.

This device would imply the good understanding which at the outset existed between Albinus and Severus, who, in order to pacify Albinus while he was perfecting his plans to obtain the entire sovereignty, agreed that Albinus should have the title of CAESAR, and be left in command of the troops in Britain. This arrangement lasted for a time; but ambition seizing Albinus, he formed the plan of proceeding to Rome with his army, who were devoted to him, and he crossed the channel to Gaul, where he was encountered by Severus.

A fine brown coin. Weight $348\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

1427.

D. CLOD. SEPT. ALBIN. CAES. The unlaureate head of Albinus to the right.

R. FELICITAS. COS. II. In the field S. C. A female standing looking to the left, holding a *caduceus* in her right hand, in the left a *hasta pura*.

A good dark-brown coin. Weight $293\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1428.

D. CLOD. SEPT. ALBIN. CAES. The unlaureate head of Albinus to the right.

R. In the field S. C. A figure, apparently a Genius, standing

looking to the left, holding in the right hand some ears of corn, and a long *caduceus* or staff in the left hand.

A black coin, in poor condition. Weight 359 grains.

1429.

D. CL. . . SEPT. ALBIN. CAES. The unlaureate head of Albinus to the right.

R. FORT. REDVCI. COS. II. In the exergum S. C. Fortune seated to the left, holding the tiller of a rudder in her right hand, the bottom of the rudder resting on a globe; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ; a wheel is placed between the legs of the chair on which she is seated.

This type appears to record the wishes of the senate and people, with whom he was a favourite, for the return of Albinus to Rome. That all the coins of Albinus were struck at Rome, and must therefore have been known to Severus, is undoubted and evident on inspection, from all the brass coins bearing the S. C. or mark of senatorial authority, for his death did not occur until A.D. 197, in the fifth year of Severus. It is most likely Albinus was urged to take the step he did, and which ended so fatally, in consequence of communications with friends in the senate proffering their aid to carry out his claim to the empire.

A good coin. Weight $392\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

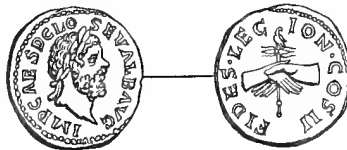
1430.

D. CLOD. SEPT. ALBIN. CAES. The unlaureate head of Albinus to the right.

R. MINER. PACIF. COS. II. In the field S. C. Minerva, armed, standing to the left, with an olive-branch held up in her right hand, her spear in the left hand, point upwards, and her shield resting at her left side; it is decorated, and has a boss in the centre.

A very fine yellow-green coin, from the Devonshire Cabinet. Weight $394\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1431.



IMP. CAES. D. CLO. SEP. ALB. AVG. The laureate head of Albinus to the right.

R. FIDES. LEGION. COS. II. Two right hands joined, having a military standard between them, an eagle standing on a fulmen.

This is a denarius, and a most interesting coin, as it records the fidelity of the Roman legions who were quartered in Britain.

On Albinus departing from Britain for the purpose of proceeding to Rome as emperor, the legions, with whom he was a favourite, followed him to Gaul. Septimius Severus, in order to pacify Albinus, had allowed him to be styled *Cæsar*, as we see on the brass coins struck in the Roman mint; but after a lapse of five years the evil genius of Albinus prompted him to aspire to the title of emperor—Augustus; hence his passage to Gaul, *en route* for Rome, accompanied by the British Roman legions, as well as a large force of British auxiliaries, who were excellent troops, armed and disciplined in the Roman style. The armies of Albinus and Severus met near Lyons, and, after a very severe conflict, Severus was the victor, and shewed his cruelty by the death of Albinus, his wife, children, and all of his influential friends and adherents that he could get hold of.

The present coin is one of a few that were found several years ago at Amboise, in France. On the obverse we have Albinus styled *Imperator*, and *Augustus*, with the head laureate. It is of very good workmanship as a provincial work, for I am of opinion these denarii were struck by the request of the legions accompanying Albinus at one of the government provincial mints then existing in Gaul. It is not of the same style, character, and quality as denarii issued from the imperial mint at Rome. It is, however, in very excellent condition, and very rare. The weight of this coin, which is of small size, is $40\frac{3}{8}$ grains.

The title *AVGVSTVS* with *laureate* head is not found on any brass coins of Albinus that are at present known.

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.

LUCIUS SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, son of Marcus Septimius Geta and Fulvia Pia, was born at Leptis Magna, in Africa, A.D. 146. He was appointed by Marcus Aurelius to be governor of Sardinia, and afterwards named consul, A.D. 171. On the death of Pertinax, Severus was proclaimed emperor by the troops under his command, A.D. 193, and, after he had successively defeated his rivals, Pescennius Niger and Clodius Albinus, he remained sole master of the empire, A.D. 197.

In A.D. 208 he published a decree which caused great persecution of the Christians, to whom before then he had been considered favourably disposed. In the year 208 the Picts, and other northern tribes of Britain, revolted against the

Roman power, and made many incursions into Northumberland, Cumberland, and Yorkshire. On this Severus quitted Rome for Britain, accompanied by his two sons, Caracalla and Geta, where, after his arrival, he collected his forces, and after frequent conflicts was enabled to drive the hostile tribes back into their northern fastnesses, which being done he built a wall across the north of Britain, to keep them out in future, but I doubt whether he did more than repair the dilapidated walls of Hadrian and Antoninus. It was thence called the Picts wall.

In A.D. 211 Severus fell ill at York, and soon after died of grief at the dreadful misconduct of his sons, but most especially of Caracalla.

The coins of Severus are in gold, silver, and brass, but the coinage is debased, and neither silver or gold are so good in quality, or the brass in size, as in the earlier period of the empire. His coins are abundant; some of the most interesting are those relating to Britain, and which have become more noticed of late years in consequence of the publication of the learned and interesting work of Dr. Bruce on the Roman Wall in Northumberland and Cumberland; but, notwithstanding this wall was commenced by the Emperor Hadrian, yet I believe more inscribed stones and other antiquarian remains are found in its course (an extent of eighty miles) which refer to the Emperor Septimius Severus and his sons, than either to Hadrian, its founder, or Antoninus Pius, who repaired it.

1432.

IMP. CAES. L. SEP. SEVERVS. AVG. The laureate head of Severus to the right.

R. GEM. M. V. In the field S. C., and in the exergum P. P. COS. . . . Three military standards, the one in the middle bearing an eagle; the standards on each side of the eagle are surmounted by wreaths, and each has at the lower part of the staff the bust of a horse projecting from it.

This coin I find, although the legend is not so perfect as I could wish, commemorates the XIIIth legion as that which had greatly distinguished itself under the command of Severus.

A good dark-green coin. Weight $281\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1433.

IMP. CAES. L. SEPT. SEV. PERT. AVG. The laureate head of Severus to the right.

R. FIDEI. LEG. TR. P. COS. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left; her right hand extended holds a Victoriola, in her left hand she has the *hasta pura* surmounted by a globe or wreath.

This type is intended as a compliment to the fidelity of such of the legions as composed the army of Severus, and had remained faithful to him in the struggle for the sovereignty. It is observable that on the obverse Severus now adds the name of Pertinax, thus claiming the succession from Pertinax, as if he had been adopted by that emperor as his successor.

Eckhel, in vol. vii. p. 166 to 170, enumerates coins of the following legions, each having on the obverse a similar legend to the present coin, and including this coin with them.

LEG .	I .	ADIVT .	TR .	P .	COS.
LEG .	I .	ITAL .	TR .	P .	COS.
LEG .	I .	MIN .	TR .	P .	COS.
LEG .	II .	ADIVT .	TR .	P .	COS.
LEG .	III .	ITAL .	TR .	P .	COS.
LEG .	IIII .	FL .	TR .	P .	COS.
LEG .	V .	MAC .	TR .	P .	COS.
LEG .	VII .	CL .	TR .	P .	COS.
LEG .	VIII .	AVG .	TR .	P .	COS.
LEG .	XI .	CL .	TR .	P .	COS.
LEG .	XIII .	GEM .	TR .	P .	COS.
LEG .	XIIII .	GEM .	TR .	P .	COS.
LEG .	XXII	TR .	P .	COS.
LEG .	XXX	ULP .	V

So that he would lead us to infer that these were the legions who sided with Severus, and assisted him in discomfiting his competitors.

A good coin with green patina. Weight $303\frac{7}{8}$ grains.

1434.

IMP . CAES . L . SEPT . SEV . PERT . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. LIBERAL . AVG . TR . P . COS. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, holding up a tablet in her right hand; on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ.

By the TR . P. and COS. being single, this coin was struck soon after the accession of Séverus. Clinton, in his Fasti, says it is of A.D. 197, when soon after the defeat of Albinus Severus proceeded to the East, quoting Spartian, Sev. c. 14, "Profectus deinde ad bellum Parthicum est, edito gladiatorio munere et congiario populo dato;" and he quotes a coin with the words LIBERAL . AVG.; but I am more disposed to consider this coin as recording the donation made to the citizens on the first arrival of Severus at Rome, A.D. 193, when he declared Albinus Cæsar, he then being in Britain, especially as the TR . P. and COS. are without any

numerals, which was the usual distinction of coins struck at the accession of an emperor in the first year of his reign, or TR . P. not being completed at the time of its mintage.

A black coin. Weight $300\frac{3}{8}$ grains.

1435.

L . SEPT . SEV . PERT . AVG . IMP . III . The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R . DIS . AVSPICIB . TR . P . II . COS . II . P . P . In the exergum S C. Hercules standing on the right side, his head turned to the left, his club in the right hand, the lion's skin on the left arm; on the left of the field is Bacchus entirely nude also; in his left hand he has a thyrsus with snakes entwined around it, about the middle part; in his right hand he holds a vase, or *cantharus*, and at his right foot is a panther, an animal sacred to Bacchus.

A very fine coin, pale yellow green, from the Devonshire Cabinet. Weight 374 grains.

1436.

. . . . T . SEV . PERT . AVG . IMP The laureate head of Severus to the right.

R . P . M . TR . P . III . COS . III . In the field S . C. Fortune standing to the left, holding in her right hand the tiller of a rudder, the lower part of which rests on a globe; on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ filled with fruits.

A drab-coloured coin, in good condition. Weight $310\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1437.

L . SEPT . SEV . PERT . AVG . IMP . IIII . The laureate head of Severus to the right, shoulders in scale-armour.

R . AFRICA . In the field S . C. A female standing to the right, her head covered with the skin of an elephant's head, with the proboscis projecting; under her left arm she carries a sheaf of wheat, and a lion is walking at her left side.

A complimentary coin to the emperor, as being born in Africa, and also recording the fertility of the country in its production of corn.

A fine coin in Cyprian brass.

1438.

L . SEPT . SEV . PERT . AVG . IMP . VII . The laureate head of Severus to the right.

R . DIVI . M . PII . F . P . M . TR . P . III . COS . II . P . P . In the exergum S . C.

Roma armed seated to the left, holding a globe in her right hand; on the globe is a Victoriola, who presents a wreath to Roma; in the left hand Roma holds her spear, the point resting on the ground; her shield rests at her left side.

The legend on the reverse of this and the next coin is remarkable; for it is related that Severus, in order as he considered to secure himself more effectually in the favour of the army, declared that he had been adopted by Commodus as his successor; when the Senate, in their fear or servile adulation, or both, caused the inscription on some of the coinage to be made as here noticed, introducing his asserted adoption by the words DIVI . MARCI . PII . FILIVS . The asserted adoption was a measure Commodus would never have taken, for he was not the sort of man to contemplate his own sudden death, and appoint a successor, when he was in the prime of his life and vigour.

A very good dark green coin. Weight $344\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1439.

L . SEPT . SEV . PERT . AVG . IMP . The laureate head of Severus to the right.

R . DIVI . M . PII . F . P . M . TR . P . III . COS . II . P . P . In the field S . C . A female standing to the left, holding a caduceus in the right hand; on her left arm she has a full cornucopiæ.

The letters on the reverse of this coin also record the avowed adoption of Severus by Commodus, as we have noticed on the preceding coin.

Clinton, in his *Fasti*, p. 198, mentions a similar legend on the reverse of a coin of Severus in TR . P . IIII; but he makes no remark on the legend.

A good brown coin. Weight $301\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1440.

L . SEPT . SEV . PERT . AVG . IMP . V . The laureate head of Severus to the right.

R . P . M . TR . P . III . COS . II . P . P . In the field S . C . Minerva standing in profile to the left, wearing her helmet, holding her spear in her right hand transversely, the point towards the ground, her round shield on her left arm; the whole figure bears the description of the Palladium, which was brought from Troy.

A good dark brown coin, from the Cabinet of Sir George Musgrave.

1441.

L . SEPT . SEV . PERT . AVG . IMP The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞ VIRT . AVG . TR . P . III . COS . II . P . P. In the field S. C. An armed warrior standing to the left, holding a spear in his left hand, the point resting on the ground; in his right hand, extended, he holds a Victoriola.

A brown-coloured coin.

1442.

ℒ . SEPT . SEV . PERT . AVG . IMP The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in scale armour.

℞ . P . M . TR . P . IIII . COS . II . P . P. In the field S. C. An armed soldier standing to the right, his spear in his right hand, the point resting on a cuirass standing at his side; his left hand supports his shield, the lower edge resting on the ground.

A good black coin.

1443.

ℒ . SEPT . SEV . PERT . AVG . IMP . VIII. The laureate head of Severus to the right, the bust and shoulders in scale armour.

℞ . D . CL . SEPT . ALBIN . CAES. No S. C. The laureate head of Albinus to the right, the shoulders draped.

This rare coin is brown in colour, and of First Brass, from the Cabinet of Mr. Gwilt. Some parts of the original edge remain, the rest are much corroded, but the body of the coin is in a good state. The IMP . VIII. makes it a coin of A.D. 196, when that title was first used, and is repeated in A.D. 197. Albinus had marched into Gaul from Britain to oppose Severus, and was slain in battle at Tinurtium, near Lugdunum, early in the year 197. Albinus was a favourite with the senate, and this coin may very possibly have been struck in A.D. 196, the year before he was slain, for he is styled CÆSAR. On his passage through Gaul coins were struck to him giving him the laurel-wreath, and the title of Augustus, which renders this coin more likely to be true, and of the Roman mint. The portraits on this coin are very faithfully delineated.

A brown coin, in very good condition.

1444.

ℒ . SEPT . SEV . PERT . AVG . IMP . VIII. The laureate head of Severus to the right, bust in scale armour.

℞ . P . M . TR . P . IIII . P . P. In the field S. C. Jupiter unclothed standing full front, looking to the left; in his right hand he holds a Victoriola, in his left the *hasta pura*; a short drapery is pendent from his left shoulder, and passing over his left arm; at his right foot is an eagle.

A good brown coin.

1445.

L . SEPT . SEV . PERT The laureate head of Severus to the right, shoulders in scale armour.

R . P . M A trophy of arms, at the foot whereof, on each side, on the ground, is a captive in Oriental costume, as more described on the next coin, for this coin relates to the same subject as the next.

This coin is black in colour and in poor condition, which is much to be regretted, for the grouping and delineation is bold and very artistic, and evidently the drawing of a much superior artist than is displayed on the next coin, and, were it as perfect as when struck, it would have a splendid appearance, much exceeding the usual type and style of trophies. This artistic excellence occasions my retaining it, although it is poor in condition.

1446.

L . SEPT . SEV . PERT . AVG . IMP . V The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in scale armour.

R . PART . ARAB . PART . ADIAB . In the field S . C . and in the exergum COS . II . P . P . A trophy of arms, at the foot whereof on each side is a captive seated on shields with his hands tied behind him; the captives are attired in Oriental garb.

This reverse commemorates the success obtained by Severus in A.D. 195 over the Parthians, Arabians, and Adiabeni; the latter country Oiselius describes “*quæ olim Assyria dicta.*” The same subject seems to be alluded to on the two following coins by the applicability of the types. Clinton, *Fasti*, 196, quotes Eutropius, viii. 18. “*Parthos vicit et Arabas interiores et Adiabenos. Arabas eo usque superavit ut etiam provinciam ibi faceret; idcirco, Parthicus, Arabicus, Adiabenicus dictus est.*” Also Spartian, *Severo*, c. 9. “*Deinde circa Arabiam bella plura gessit, Parthis etiam in ditionem redactis nec non etiam Adiabenis, atque abhoc reversus [A.D. 196] triumpho delato appellatus est Arabicus, Adiabenicus, Parthicus, sed triumphum respuit ne videretur de civili triumphare victoria, recusavit Parthicum nomen ne Parthos laceraret.*”

These remarks account for the titles spoken of as being given to Severus not appearing on his coins; but, although he declined the honour of a triumph, it did not prevent the III . VIRI . MONETALES entering the records of his victories on the coinage.

A good black coin, from the Devonshire Cabinet.

1447.

IMP. CAES. L. SEPT. SEV. PERT. AVG. The laureate head of Severus to the right.

R. VICT. AVG. TR. P. . . In the field S. C. A Victory gradient to the left, holding up a wreath in her right hand; in the left she carries a palm-branch.

A good green coin.

1448.

L. SEPT. SEV. PERT. AVG. IMP. V. . . . The laureate head of Severus to the right.

R. VIRTVS. AVG. . . . No S. C. The emperor in full military costume and bareheaded, standing to the left; in his right hand he holds a Victoriola, in the left he carries a spear transversely; at his left side is an armed female, no doubt intended for Roma, who with her right hand is placing a wreath on the emperor's head; in her left hand she has a *sceptrum* or *parazonium*.

A pale-brown coin, in good condition.

1449.

. PERT. AVG. IMP. . . . The laureate head of Severus to the right.

R. MO. In the exergum S. C. The three monetæ, each with a pair of scales in the right hand, a cornucopiæ on the left arm.

The same observation I have made on this type in Commodus will equally apply to Severus, whose coinage is not better than that of Commodus. The die engraving would do very well, but the mint-masters were very niggard of the metal to produce flans of sufficient size; consequently, as in Commodus, the legends on one side or the other are frequently wanting, when a few grains more metal would have made them sufficiently large, to take in all the work of the engravers. But there are some fine exceptions in the present series which will bear competition with any Cabinet.

A good bronze coin, from the Gwilt Cabinet, superseding a good green coin from the Cabinet of the Rev. E. C. Brice, which had rather a smaller flan.

1450.

L. SEPT. SEV. PERT. AVG. IMP. VIII. The laureate head of Severus to the right, shoulders in armour, with military cloak.

R. ADVENTVI. AVG. FELICISSIMO. In the exergum S. C. The emperor on horseback proceeding to the right, his right hand raised as if addressing the spectators; the bridle of the horse is held by a soldier, who thus leads the horse, while in the left hand he carries what seems to be a camp colour.

This type records the return of Severus to Rome in A.D. 196, after his successes in the East, on which events he had been saluted by the army IMPERATOR for the eighth time. Severus was popular with the troops, for he enriched them at the expense of the citizens; but he dealt very severely with the Prætorian guards, the murderers of Pertinax, by disbanding and banishing them 100 miles from Rome under pain of death should they ever come again to the city.

A good brown coin.

1451.

L . SEPT . SEV . PERT . AVG . IMP . V The laureate head of Severus to the right.

R . SAECVLI . FELICITAS. In the field S.C. A female standing to the left, holding a caduceus in her right hand; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ.

A good brown coin.

1452.

L . SEPT . SEV . PERT . AVG. The laureate head of Severus to the right.

R . LI . . RAL . AVG In the exergum S.C. The emperor or his legate seated to the left on a curule chair placed on a low *suggestum*; behind, on the left, a person is standing cross-legged holding a staff or fasces on his left shoulder; at the right hand a female is standing, holding up a tablet in the right hand, a cornucopiæ being on her left arm; in front a person is ascending the steps to receive a donation.

The want of a perfect flan prevents me saying, as I could wish, to what period this donation applies. I have no doubt it could be applied to a distribution made to the people on the return of Severus from the East.

A good black coin.

1453.

L . SEPT . SEV . PERT . AVG . IMP . VIII. The laureate head of Severus to the right, bust in armour, with military cloak.

R . FORTVNAE . REDVCI. In the exergum S.C. Fortune seated to the left, holding by her right hand a rudder placed on a globe; on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ filled with fruits; a wheel is on the left side of the chair on which Fortune is seated.

Like the preceding coin of ADVENTVI . AVG . FELICISSIMO this coin records the return of Severus to Rome after his campaigns in the East.

A brown-coloured coin.

1454.

L. SEPT. SEV. PERT. AVG. IMP. VIII. The laureate head of Severus to the right.

R. VOTA. PVBLICA. In the field S. C. The emperor, robed and veiled, standing to the left, his robes supported by his left arm; his right hand extended holds a *patera* over a fire burning on a tripod brasier altar; on the other side of the altar, on the right, is a smaller robed and veiled figure, representing a youth, whose right hand is extended towards the fire burning on the altar.

The IMP. VIII. belongs to the year A.D. 197. In that year Caracalla, the eldest son of Severus, was made Pontifex. Caracalla was born A.D. 188, so that the title and office of Pontifex was conferred on him at a very early age; but that was not uncommon with the Roman emperors, for, knowing the uncertain tenure of their lives, they were desirous of engrossing to themselves and their families all the honours and dignities they possibly could as quickly as possible. Caracalla had been nominated CAESAR in A.D. 196, and in A.D. 198 he was named AVGVSTVS, and his brother Geta was then named CAESAR.

I do not find in Clinton's Fasti any mention of a coin or coins with VOTA. PVBLICA. in IMP. VIII.; and, as coins frequently supply the wants of history, I am led to conclude that this coin records the taking of the vows or oaths of office by the young Caracalla when he was nominated a PONTIFEX; his father, being already ex-officio PONTIFEX. MAXIMVS, is represented officiating on the occasion. Clinton mentions the decennialian vows and ceremonies being performed in A.D. 202. The marriage of Caracalla with Plautilla, daughter of Plautianus, a favourite of Severus, took place this year also; and in the following year, A.D. 203, Caracalla, it is said, procured his father-in-law to be put to death for conspiracy against Severus.

A very fine mottled black and green coin, from the Ramsay Cabinet.

1455.



SEVERVS. PIVS. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XII. The laureate head of Severus to the right, shoulders in armour, with military cloak.

B. ARCVS. AVGG. In the exergum S. C. A triumphal arch, having three entrances, that in the centre being the widest and the tallest. Above each of the side arches are figures, and above the compartment, with figures, there is also a square compartment, appearing to have some figures in it. Just above the centre arch there are no figures, but above that is a square space, like the others. On each side of the centre arch is a pillar; the capital of each of them extends upwards to the frieze, which runs the whole breadth of the three arches in a straight line, and on the capitals are supported two projecting square plinths. At the outer sides of the building, being the outer side of each side arch, is a column also, the capital of which supports a square projecting plinth; thus they form above each side arch a square for basso-relievo, or other sculpture, and over that again another square, separated from the lower one by the frieze, which extends the whole breadth of the building, and one square plat only, just above the centre arch, and confined within the two upper square plinths, which are supported on the capitals of the outside columns. Above each of the plinths, which are supported on the capitals of each of the outer columns, there is an upper plinth, supporting a frieze work, extending the whole width. Within the two outer columns is a broad space the whole width of the building; on this was placed an inscription as follows:—

IMP . CAES . LVCIO . SEPTIMIO . M . FIL . SEVERO . PIO . PERTINACI . AVG . PATRI . PATRIAE . PARTHICO . ARABICO .
 ET . PARTHICO . ADIABENICO . PONTIF . MAXIMO . TRIBVNIC . POTEST . XI . IMP . XI . COS . III . PROCOS . ET .
 IMP . CAES . M . AVRELIO . L . FIL . ANTONINO . AVG . PIO . FELICI . TRIBVNIC . POTEST . VI . COS . PROCOS . P . P .
 [ET . P . SEPTIMIO . GETAE . NOBILISSIMO . CAESARI]
 OB . REM . PVBLICAM . RESTITVTAM . IMPERIVMQVE . POPVLI . ROMANI . PROPAGATVM .
 INSIGNIBVS . VIRTVTIBVS . EORVM . DOMI . FORISQVE . S . P . Q . R .

This was the inscription in its original state; but, after the death of Severus, Caracalla, with his mother and his brother Geta, returned to Rome, and, having soon after then murdered his brother, he ordered the words above, within brackets, to be cut out, and the following words put in, as they are still to be seen:—

OPTIMIS . FORTISSIMISQVE . PRINCIPIBVS .

On the square compartments were basso-relievos representing the principal actions of the war. Over the two smaller arches were winged Victories, supporting trophies, and two genii bringing corn, flowers, and birds, from the conquered provinces. There were also representations of four rivers.

Within the arch is a marble staircase leading to the top, whereon the emperor and his two sons were represented in a car drawn by six horses, between two soldiers on horseback, attended by two on foot.

Clinton, in his *Fasti*, places the inauguration of this arch, erected in commemoration of the victories of Severus, to the year A.D. 203.

The representation of the arch on this coin contains a few of these particulars, as the three arches, some figures over the smaller arches, and the six horses and car on the top, together with figures intended for the soldiers. It is a very rare coin, and is unknown in Large Brass or as a medallion, and has made its appearance at the sale of General Ramsay's Cabinet for the first time in my recollection. There was a similar coin at the sale among the coins of Caracalla; but I considered the coin of the father sufficient for all purposes, and I did not buy it; besides, it was not quite so good as this coin.

It is one of those rare coins one does not see more than about once in one's life, and you must buy then or never see it again.

A very fine black Second Brass coin, from the Cabinet of General Ramsay. Weight 147½ grains.

1456.

SEPT. SEVERVS. PIVS. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XII. The laureate head of Severus to the right, bust in armour, with military cloak.

Æ. COS. III. LVDOS. SÆCVLARES. In the exergum S. C. Hercules standing to the left, with his club in the right hand, the thick end resting on the ground, the lion's skin over his left shoulder and arm; Bacchus standing to the right and facing Hercules, having a vase or some object in his right hand, in his left he holds a thyrsus, at his right foot is a panther.

This coin records the celebration of the Sæcular Games, A.D. 204, which had been prevented at the time of their regular course by the wars and disturbances that arose in the latter part of the reign of Commodus and continued after his death. See *ante*, in the series of Domitian, for a full account of the Sæcular Games. They are very little noticed on the coins of Severus or of his sons.

This coin is noticed by Eckhel, vol. vii. p. 185: "Ludos sæculares a Severo factos non modo nummi præsentés et Caracallæ ejusdem anni, sed etiam Herodianus testatur in Severo, l. iii. c. 8; ait, Vidimus eo imperante spectacula omnis generis in omnibus theatris tum et sacrificia et pervigilia, mysteriorum ritu. Atque hos ludos *sæculares* dixerunt cum traditum ipsis esset, tribus eos generationibus revolutis peragi solere, enimvero præcones Romam atque Italiam circuibant invitantes adesse ut spectarent ludos quos non vidissent adhuc nec visuri essent.

"Annum etiam recte definit Censorinus de die Nat. cxvii. Octavos Ludos Sæculares egerunt Imperatores Septimius et M. Aurelius Antoninus (*i.e.* Caracalla) Cilone et Libone cos. anno DCCCCLVII.

1457.

L. SEPT. SEV. PERT. AVG. IMP. VIII. The laureate head of Severus to the right.

R. MVNIFICENTIA. AVG. In the exergum S. C. An elephant hooded, walking gently to the right without a rider.

I think this is intended by the reverse legend as a representation of one of the elephants exhibited at the Sæcular Games.

It is a good black coin.

1458.

..... SEVERVS The laureate head of Severus to the right.

R. P. M. TR. P. XVI... In the exergum COS. III. P. P., and S. C. under. An arch of a bridge over a river, having a large square tower at each end; on the tops of the towers are many figures standing; under the arch is a boat fastened to the tower on the left side, thus showing the river was navigable.

This resembles the arch of the bridge seen on the coins of Trajan, which we have already noticed very fully. I find no account of Severus restoring that bridge, or building another; yet it is evident something of the kind was done. The boat was most likely for the use of the persons having charge of the bridge.

It is a very rare little coin, of Second Brass, and black in colour, and is not known in Large Brass.

1459.

SEVERVS. PIVS. AVG. The laureate head of Severus to the right.

R. P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. III. P. P. In the field S. C. Roma armed seated to the right, holding her spear upright in her left hand; her right is in her lap, and holds a Victoriola. Kneeling at her feet in supplicatory attitude is a small figure wearing a high Persian cap.

A fine slate-coloured Second Brass coin.

1460.

L. SEPT. SEVERVS. PIVS. AVG. The laureate head of Severus to the right.

R. P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. III. P. P. In the exergum S. C. The emperor in military costume is standing with his two sons on a low base to the right, addressing several soldiers and aquiliferi and signiferi, who are before him; amongst the standards are the eagle and the manipulus.

This is an Allocutio type, and I consider it is intended for the address made to the troops on their departure for the war in Britain in A.D. 207, but Severus himself did not leave Rome to join them until the next year, A.D. 208. Eutropius, viii. 19; Dio, Herodian, Clinton.

The type is repeated in the coins of Caracalla and Geta, as we shall presently see.

1461.

..... EV . PERT The laureate head of Severus to the right.

℞. TIO In the exergum S. C. The emperor on a horse moving gently to the right, holding a spear forward in his right hand.

This Profectio, if more perfect, would afford us the opportunity of more satisfactorily deciding what I consider it really is intended to represent, *i. e.* the departure of Severus for Britain, A. D. 208.

A black coin, in poor condition.

1462.

L . SEPT . SEVERVS . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of Severus to the right.

℞. P . M . TR . P . XVIII . COS . III . P . P. In the exergum S. C. The emperor and his two sons in military costume and bareheaded are standing in front; behind them are two soldiers bearing standards; on the ground at the foot of the emperor, who stands in the middle in front, is a captive. The emperor and each of his sons carries a spear.

This was struck, A. D. 209-10, to record some advantages which had been gained in Britain, evidenced by the captive on the ground at the foot of the emperor.

A good black coin, from the Devonshire Cabinet.

1463.

L . SEPT . SEVERVS . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of Severus to the right.

℞. VICTORIAE . BRITTANICAE. In the exergum S. C. Two winged Victories supporting a shield against a palm-tree; on the ground, at the foot of the tree, on either side are two captives seated, with their hands bound behind them.

This coin it would appear was struck in A. D. 210, to commemorate the victories gained by Severus and his generals over the Britons in the North, including the border counties of England up to Scotland, then Caledonia, and driving them quite up to their mountain fastnesses. The principal part of the campaign was in A. D. 209, its conclusion was in A. D. 210. This being effected, the wall called the Picts' Wall, called also the Wall of Severus, and which we have already noticed under Hadrian and Antoninus, was repaired and added to. It is described by Orosius in these terms, Oros. vii. 17—"Magnis gravibusque præliis sæpe gestis receptam partem insulæ a ceteris indomitis gentibus vallo distinguendam putavit,

itaque magnam fossam firmissimumque vallum crebris insuper turribus communitum per CXXXII. M. P. a mari ad mare duxit."

But the success of Severus was purchased at the expense of a great loss of troops, for it is computed by historians that nearly 50,000 men were lost in the various battles, "magnis preliis," before the Picts and Northern tribes were driven beyond the boundaries and forced to conclude a treaty.

The present coin is of medallion size, and was one of the gems of General Ramsay's Collection. It is in remarkably fine condition, dark-green in colour. Weight $570\frac{5}{8}$ grains.

1464.

L. SEPT. SEVERVS. PIVS. AVG. The laureate head of Severus to the right.

R. P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. III. P. P. In the exergum S. C. Two winged Victories supporting a shield affixed to a palm-tree, at foot whereof on each side is a captive.

This coin was struck on the same occasion and to commemorate the same events as are recorded on the preceding coin. By the reverse legend on the present coin we are able to ascertain not only the date of the mintage of this and the preceding coin, but also of the event recorded.

I have never yet seen on any coin bearing this device any such letters or words as VIC. AVG. introduced on the shield affixed to the palm-tree, although there is quite sufficient space had the artist been so disposed.

Eckhel, in vol. vii. p. 188, makes very short work of describing the coin of this type, and saying, "Eodem anno incipit BRIT.—De hoc Titulo hæc Spartianus, cap. 18: Britanniam quod maximum ejus imperii decus est, muro per transversam insulam ducto utrinque ad finem Oceani munivit, unde etiam BRITANNICI nomen accepit (concinit iisdem pœne verbis Victor in Cæsaribus)."

1465.

L. SEPT. SEVERVS. PIVS. AVG. The laureate head of Severus to the right.

R. P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. III. P. P. In the exergum S. C. The emperor in military costume standing, looking to the left, having in his right hand a Victoriola, in his left a spear; at his left side is a female having a lance or *hasta pura* in her left hand, while with her right hand she is placing a wreath on the head of the emperor in token of Victory.

A coin of the mintage A.D. 210, and intended as a laudatory coin to the emperor on the successes gained in Britain.

It came from the Devonshire Cabinet.

1466.

L. SEPT. SEVERVS. PIVS. AVG. The laureate head of Severus to the right.

R. VIRTVS. AVGVSTOR. In the exergum S. C. Roma armed, seated to the left; her right hand extended holds a Victory; her left arm rests on a large oval shield at her left side, and in her left hand she has what appears to be a large club.

The die-engraving of this coin is bold and massive, but rather slovenly. On a close inspection of it, I am of opinion that, although it is fine, it is a provincial coin. By the word PIVS. in the obverse legend I class it with the preceding coin as complimentary to the emperor and his sons on their successful campaigns in Britain.

A black coin, from the Cabinet of Sir George Musgrave.

1467.

L. SEPT. SEVERVS. PIVS. AVG. The laureate head of Severus to the right.

R. P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. III. P. P. In the exergum S. C. The two sons of the emperor standing opposite each other; the taller one, probably intended for Caracalla as the elder brother, being on the left; between them is an altar with a fire burning on it, and each of them appears to pour a libation from a *patera* held in the right hand. In the back-ground, between, is a person in pontifical vestments.

The present coin is of A.D. 210, and seems to have been struck to record the reconciliation which Severus caused to be made by his two sons Caracalla and Geta.

Severus having been seized with illness after his expedition, whilst he was laid up at York desired to see his sons become friends before his death; his wife, Julia Domna, was also very urgent to see them reconciled, which was at length effected as here recorded, and also on the coins of Julia, Caracalla, and Geta. Severus soon after died at York.

This coin was one of the gems of the Thomas Collection. It is of medallion size, and as perfect as the minute it was struck, except that the aurichalcum has assumed a fine hard green patina.

1468.

L. SEPT. SEVERVS. PIVS. AVG. The laureate head of Severus to the right.

R. P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. III. P. P. In the exergum S. C. The type precisely similar to the last coin.

Havercamp, in the Christina Cabinet, describing a coin with a similar device to the present and preceding coin, says that it records a sacrifice offered by the emperor and his sons for the successes gained in Britain, and thus performing the vows they had made to their gods.

This explanation of the type I do not agree with, for on one or other of the coins we should have found a legend recording vows; besides, in Julia there is a precisely similar device, with the legend PIETATI . AVGVSTAE. Now the word PIETAS is very appropriate to the indication of performing vows, but it is addressed personally to the empress by the word AVGVSTÆ. It is therefore, in my opinion, a laudatory coin to the maternal affection or piety of Julia in having been instrumental in producing the reconciliation. See in *Julia Donna*.

A very fine brown coin, from the Devonshire Cabinet.

1469.

L . SEPT . SEVERVS . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of Severus to the right.

R. P . M . TR . P . XVIII . COS . III . P . P. In the exergum S. C. A female seated on a throne to the right; her left hand is placed on the fore part of a galley which is before her; on the ground, at her feet, is a little boy walking up to her.

A very fine black coin, also from the Devonshire Cabinet.

1470.

DIVO . SEPTIMIO . SEVERO . PIO. The unlaureate head of Severus to the right.

R. CONSECRATIO. In the exergum S. C. A *rognus* of four stories surmounted by a *quadriga*, and decorated in the front of each story with statues.

Severus died at York on the 4th February, A.D. 211, after having been emperor 18 years, and in the 65th year of his age. His tomb, it is said, is still remaining at York; *i.e.* the mausoleum or sarcophagus may be there, but his body was burned, and the ashes carried to Rome.

The *Consecratio* coin of Severus is very rare. The present is a brown coin, in very good condition, from the Cabinet of Sir George Musgrave.

JULIA DOMNA.

JULIA DOMNA, the daughter of Bassianus, a Syrian priest of the Sun, was born at Emessa, in Syria. Being but of mean origin, she would probably have passed her

life in obscurity had it not been foretold that her husband would become a sovereign. Severus, being taken by the prophecy, married her in A.D. 173. She afterwards had two sons, Caracalla and Geta.

She accompanied Severus in his expedition to Britain, and was with him when he died at York. She had assisted in producing the reconciliation between the brothers before the death of their father; and, after that event, Julia endeavoured to maintain peace between them, but ineffectually, for Geta was soon after murdered by his brother in the arms of Julia, to whom he had fled, and she was wounded in her endeavours to save him from the brutal ferocity of Caracalla. After the death of Caracalla she starved herself to death, A.D. 217, more from fear of Macrinus than any regret for her son.

She was reckoned a very handsome, witty, and clever woman, and a good wife and mother, although there are many scandals related against her moral conduct.

Her coins are frequent, but rare in good condition, and generally show a fine portrait, bearing out her renown for wit and beauty. They are mostly struck on flans too small to take up the full impression of the dies.

1471.

IVLIA . DOMNA . AVG. The head of Julia to the right, her hair in broad bands at the side of the head, and turned up with a broad plait behind; shoulders draped.

R. VESTA. In the field S. C. Vesta veiled, sitting on a throne to the left; her right hand, extended, bears a little *palladium*, in her left hand she has the *hasta pura*.

This coin, from its fine preservation, and more especially from its singular and extraordinarily beautiful purple violet patina, has been successively the gem of the Trattle and the Thomas Collections, from the latter of which I was fortunate enough to secure it, and I may well, from its peculiar beauty, call it one of the gems of this Cabinet, for certainly Mr. Bone or Mr. Essex, with all their skill in the art of enamelling, could not produce a more beautiful or perfect enamel than this coin presents, particularly in the face and neck. The empress might well deserve to be esteemed a handsome and a clever woman, for the portrait on this coin betokens such a character, combined with sprightly cheerfulness of manner.

When the Duc de Blacas, who was a coin collector, went to the late Mr. Thomas to see his coins, he took up this coin, using his fingers to both sides of the coin at once, greatly to the annoyance of Mr. Thomas, who was quite in a fever to see how he pawed the lady's face.

1472.

IVLIA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed as on the preceding coin, shoulders draped.

R. In the exergum S. C. The *sponsalia*, or nuptials of Severus and Julia, who stand opposite each other with right hands joined—Julia being to the right and Severus on the left. He seems to be in military costume. Juno Pronuba stands by them in the midst, and places her hands on their shoulders.

The marriage of Severus with Julia Domna occurred during the time of Commodus, and as Caracalla, the eldest son of this marriage, was born in A.D. 188, I think one may consider the wedding took place about two or three years before.

This type is very difficult to meet with. I do not know it in Large Brass. I am the more surprised it is so rare, considering the prophecy which announced that Julia's husband would be a sovereign, which event being accomplished one would have thought it would have received a greater consideration from the mint masters, and they would have recorded it in more elegant style than turning out a small Second Brass coin, for I have never seen it in First Brass, and only this once in second module.

A good brown Second Brass coin.

1473.

IVLIA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

R. HILARITAS. In the field S. C. A female standing looking to the left, with the usual palm-branch in her right hand, a cornucopiæ on her left arm.

1474.

IVLIA . DOMNA . AVG. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

R. [IVNO . R]EGINA. In the field S. C. Juno standing to the left, having in her left hand the *hasta pura*; in her right hand she holds a *patera*; a peacock at her right foot.

1475.

IVLIA . DOMNA . AVG. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

R. VENERI . VICTR. In the field S. C. Venus Calipyge standing looking to the right, her left elbow resting on a short column; she is naked to below the waist, and shows only her back and lower part of her body; in her left hand she holds a palm-branch, emblem of victory; in her right hand, extended, she has an apple.

This type is intended as a compliment to the beauty of the empress.

The origin of the Venus, Dea Calipyge, is curious and whimsical. It is related in a rare old book, called "The Generall Historie of Women," from ancient Grecian and Roman writers, that two daughters of an old Greek farmer being jealous of each other for beauty, they agreed to take the decision of strangers; not liking to show their faces when naked, they turned their backs, standing in a thoroughfare. A young man, the son of a senator, was so fascinated with the beauty he saw in the back part of the elder sister that he concluded the front, which was closely veiled, must be equally beautiful; he fell in love with her, and would not let his or her father rest until he had married her. His brother saw the younger sister, and she became his wife. The girls were thence called the *Calipygæ*; they lived at Syracuse, and, being wealthy, they built a temple to Venus, calling her *Dea Calipyga*, from the Greek term, Καλος-Πυγη, *quasi pulchras habens nates*. The figure of Venus on this reverse is in the attitude ascribed to the young Greek damsels, only, to signify her triumph, she has a palm-branch in one hand, the apple in the other; and, from the care with which the figure is displayed on the coin, I should think it was taken from some statue of this particular Venus.

This type of Venus appears on the coins of Augustus, and again in Vespasian, but on them she is represented holding a helmet in the right hand, a *hasta pura* in the left—which are noticed in the Cabinet of the Duke of Croye and Arschot; and she appears again on a denarius of Julia Titi, but in this she has the apple in her right, hand and not a helmet.

Coins with the name IVLIA . DOMNA are not so very frequent.

1476.

IVLIA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

℞. MATER . DEVM. In the exergum S. C. Cybele wearing a turreted crown, seated to the left, holding out an olive-branch in her right hand; her left elbow rests on the tympanum, which is on the left side of her throne; on each side of her throne is a lion couchant.

This is one of the rare coins of Julia, when fine like this, which is of dark-green colour.

1477.

IVLIA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

℞. MATRI . CASTRORVM. In the exergum S. C. A female intended for the empress standing on the left side of the field, having on her left arm an *acerra*, or incense casket; at her right foot is an altar, on which she is making an offering before three military standards, which are on the right of the field, each of them surmounted by a wreath, but no eagle.

We have already noticed this device under the coins of Faustina Junior, to whom the same compliment was made, on account of the successes obtained by Marcus Aurelius. The present coin was occasioned by the successes gained by Severus, but whether in Germany or Britain I cannot well determine from this or other coins of Julia. I should rather incline to Britain, because Julia was here with Severus, and the type is thus an appropriate one.

It is one of the rare coins of Julia, black in colour, and from the Gwilt Cabinet, displacing one in dark-green, not quite in such good condition as the present.

1478.

IVLIA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

℞. [PIET]ATI . AVGVSTAE. In the exergum S. C. The two sons of Severus, Caracalla and Geta, standing opposite each other, their right hands joined in token of amity. Caracalla is the taller of the two, and standing to the left, holding a long staff or spear in his left hand. Between them at the back is a robed figure, intended for Julia, who lays a hand on each of their arms, not on their shoulders.

This is a very interesting type; it represents the reconciliation effected mainly by Julia between her two sons before the death of their father, while he lay ill at York. The legend PIETATI . AVGVSTAE is deeply significative of the maternal affection of Julia on that occasion.

A very good brown coin, from the Gwilt Cabinet.

1479.

IVLIA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair turned into a peculiar sort of wig-like head-dress, with a buckle or fibula in it behind, having a very ugly appearance; shoulders draped.

℞. IVNONI . LVCINAE. In the exergum S. C. Juno Lucina seated on a throne to the left, bearing in her right hand a lotus flower just opened, a fit emblem of Hope, applicable to the child she holds on her left arm, swathed up in its baby-clothes, and placed in a sort of frame for the convenience of nursing.

A coin with the silver eagle, from the Cabinet of the Duke of Modena.

1480.

IVLIA . PIA . FELIX . AVG. The head of the empress to the right, with wig-like head-dress as before, shoulders draped.

℞. IVNONI . LVCINAE. In the exergum S. C. Juno seated to the left on a throne, with a lotus flower in her right hand, and an infant swathed up in a frame on the left arm, as on the preceding coin.

1481.

IVLIA . PIA . FELIX . AVG. The head of the empress to the right, with wig-like dress and coronet top, shoulders draped.

℞. SAECVLI . FELICITAS. In the field S. C. A female standing, looking to the left; at her right foot is an altar with fire burning, on to which she is pouring from a *patera* held in her right hand; in her left hand she has a long *caduceus*, the lower end of which rests on the ground.

I have some opinion that this device and legend were struck in A.D. 202, on the marriage of Caracalla with Plautilla.

1482.

IVLIA . PIA . FELIX . AVG. The head of the empress to the right, with wig-like dress and coronet as before; shoulders draped.

℞. VESTA. In the exergum S. C. The temple of Vesta, in front whereof is an altar, at which the empress and three attendants are performing sacrifice.

A fine Second Brass coin, from Mr. Millingen, of Rome.

1483.

IVLIA . PIA . FELIX . AVG. The head of the empress to the right with wig-like head-dress, shoulders draped.

℞. MAT . AVGG . MAT . SEN . MAT . PATR. In the exergum S. C. A female seated on a throne to the left, her hair dressed in the same way as the empress, appears on the first of her coins, so that the female is intended, I consider, to represent Julia; in her right hand she holds an olive-branch, in the left she bears the *hasta pura*; on the lower part of her robe, by her feet, there is a deep fringe.

The titles on this coin are extravagantly vain. First Julia is styled *The Mother of the Augusti*, who were the two brothers, Caracalla and Geta; next she is styled *The Mother of the Senate*, which may allude to her capacity for State affairs, in the management whereof it is well known that Severus was accustomed to place great reliance on her judgment; and, thirdly, she is styled *The Mother of the Country*. She had already, as we have noticed, been styled *Mother of the Armies*.

Caracalla was made Cæsar A.D. 196, and Augustus in A.D. 198, and at the same time, in A.D. 198, Geta was nominated Cæsar; but he does not appear on any coin I have yet seen with the title of Augustus until about A.D. 209, so that this coin having the title MAT. AVGG. must have been minted nearly at the termination of the reign of Severus.

A good coin, of dark-green colour.

1484.

IVLIA . PIA . FELIX . AVG. The head of the empress to the right, her hair in wig-like dress, shoulders draped.

R. IVNONEM. In the field S. C. Juno standing, looking to the left, holding a *patera* in her right hand, in her left the *hasta pura*; at her right side is a peacock looking up at her.

A beautiful emerald-green coin.

1485.

[I]VLIA . PIA . FELIX . AVG. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

R. IVNO. In the field S. C. Juno standing, looking to the left, having a *patera* in her right hand, the *hasta pura* in the left, a peacock at her right side.

1486.

IVLIA . PIA . FELIX . AVG. The head of the empress to the right; her hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

R. LVNA LVCIFERA. In the exergum S. C. A female standing in a chariot holding the reins of two horses which are galloping with the chariot swiftly to the left, her veil floating around her head.

A representation of the empress being carried to the celestial regions.

A fine Second Brass black coin. This is a rare type whether in First or Second Brass.

1487.

IVLIA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right; her hair dressed, as on the first coin in her series, shoulders draped.

R. DIANA . LVCIFERA. In the field S. C. Diana with crescent shoulders standing to the left, with a long flaming torch held before her transversely with both hands.

This is also a Consecratio type.

A fine pale-green Second Brass coin.

1488.

DIVA . IVLIA . AVGVSTA . The head of the empress to the right ; her hair dressed as before, but the front of it only appears, the rest being covered with a veil, wrapping all the back part of the head and falling on the right shoulder ; the bust draped.

R. CONSECRATIO . In the field S. C. The empress seated on a peacock, a veil floating around her head ; in her right hand is the *hasta pura*, or wand of divinity. The bird is soaring with expanded wings, to the right, carrying her to Olympus, according to the superstitious fancies of the ancients.

Julia Domna died in A.D. 217, after the death of her vile son, Caracalla. The portrait on this coin gives her an elderly ladylike appearance.

A very good black coin.

CARACALLA.

BASSIANUS, commonly known as Caracalla, from his wearing a Gaulish garment so called, and styled on coins by the names of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, was the eldest son of Septimius Severus and Julia Domna, born in A.D. 188, at Lugdunum (Lyons) in Gaul. He was declared Cæsar at eight years of age, and Augustus at ten. In A.D. 202 he was married to Plautilla. He afterwards accompanied his father, mother, and brother Geta to Britain, and succeeded his father on his death at York in A.D. 211. In A.D. 212 he killed his brother Geta, who was associated with him in the empire, and in A.D. 217 he was assassinated by order of Macrinus. Caracalla, by his wholesale iniquitous butcheries of people, has usually been called *the man of blood*.

The coins of Caracalla are generally very indifferent in their fabric, and often in poor condition. Some types are very rare ; the early and best series of his coins were struck in his father's lifetime, between the years A.D. 196 and 211.

1489.

M . AVR . ANTONINVS . CAESAR. The youthful unlaureate head of Caracalla to the right, shoulders draped and in armour.

R. SPEI . PERPETVAE. In the field S. C. Hope gradient to the left, holding the lotus-flower in her right hand ; with her left hand she is supporting her garments.

Caracalla having been nominated Cæsar in A.D. 196, this coin was struck upon

the occasion, with the type of Spes, thus expressing the wishes of the Roman people regarding their future emperor.

A fine brown coin with a green tinge.

1490.

M . AVR . ANTONINVS . CAESAR. The youthful unlaureate head of Caracalla to the right, shoulders draped.

R. SECVRTAS . PERPETVA. In the field S. C. Minerva armed, standing to the left, her right hand resting on her shield at her right side; in her left hand she holds her spear.

This coin, like the preceding, was struck on the nomination of Caracalla as Cæsar, and likewise expresses the hopes of the Roman people for the future emperor. It is of the mintage A.D. 196, and is a fine red-brown coin, from the Devonshire Cabinet.

1491.

M . AVR . ANTONINVS . CAESAR. The youthful unlaureate head of Caracalla to the right, shoulders draped.

R. SEVERI . AVG . PII . FIL. In the exergum S. C. The various pontifical instruments for sacrificing.

This type records the appointment of Caracalla to the office of Pontifex in A.D. 197, as we have already noticed under the coin of VOTA . PVBLICA in the series of Septimius Severus, *ante*.

A fine red-brown coin.

1492.

M . AVR . ANT The youthful unlaureate head of Caracalla to the right, shoulders draped.

R. In the field S. C. Caracalla, in military costume, standing, looking to the left, having a short staff in his right hand, a spear in the left; at his left side is a military trophy of arms

This is a coin of the year A.D. 197; it represents the young Cæsar as PRINCEPS . IVVENTVTIS.

1493.

ANTONINVS . PIVS . AVG . PON . TR . P . V. The very youthful laureate head of Caracalla to the right, bust in armour, with military cloak fastened on the right shoulder.

R. SÆCVLI . FELICISSIM. In the exergum S. C. Annona standing to the left, holding some ears of corn in her right hand; at her right foot is a *modius*

with ears of corn from the top, on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ. In the background is the stern of a galley.

A very good reddish brown coin.

1494.

ANTONINVS . PIVS . AVG . PONT . TR . P . VII. The youthful laureate head of Caracalla to the right, bust in armour, cloak buckled over the right shoulder.

R. COS . LVD . SAEC . FEC. In the exergum S. C. The emperor Severus, Caracalla and Geta, seem collected about a decorated altar, on which a fire is burning ; by the side of the one who stands on the left of the field holding a long staff or spear a female is standing, holding a little boy with her right hand, in front of her is an animal apparently a hog. On the right side of the field the tall person standing, holding a long staff or spear, is making an offering on the fire of the altar ; so also is the person opposite to him ; to the right of the field in front is a recumbent figure, much draped, and stretching out the right hand towards the altar.

The type is very interesting, but the flan is too small to display it properly. The artistic arrangement of the group is taken from the coin of similar type in the secular series of Domitian.

1495.

ANTONINVS . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of Caracalla to the right.

R. PONTIF . TR . P . X. In the exergum COS . II. At the sides S. C. A large galley rowed to the left, having a large sort of fiddle-head scroll with two beaks underneath.

The title of AVGVSTVS . now introduced shows this coin to be of the mintage of A.D. 198, when Caracalla was nominated AVGVSTVS. The same year Severus set out on his expedition against the Parthians. There is a scarce coin of Severus with the reverse of a galley.

The galley is the well-known type of Felicity, as we have noticed in Hadrian, although the word *Felicitas* is not here introduced on the reverse.

A good black coin in Second Brass.

1496.

ANTONINVS . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of Caracalla to the right.

R. PONTIF . TR . P . XII . COS . III. In the field S. C. A winged Victory standing to the right, her left foot placed on a helmet at the foot of the trunk of a tree, to which a shield is affixed ; her left hand supports the shield on which she is inscribing with her right hand.

A very good black Second Brass coin.

1497.

M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. The laureate head of Caracalla to the right.

R. PONTIF. TR. P. XIII. COS. III. In the field S. C. Mars armed, gradient to the left, bearing an olive-branch in his right hand; on his left arm he carries a small trophy of arms.

A black coin, in good condition.

1498.

M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. The laureate head of Caracalla to the right.

R. PONTIF. TR. P. XIII. COS. III. In the exergum S. C. Caracalla standing to the left; at his left side is a Victory in the act of placing a wreath on his head with her right hand; in her left hand she holds a palm-branch. In his right hand Caracalla holds a *patera*, from which he is pouring on to a fire burning on an altar before him on the right; on the other side of the altar is an ox, which the Victimarius with uplifted axe is about to strike. In the background, between Caracalla and the Victimarius, is a veiled attendant.

I do not find this type noticed any where. I consider it a coin of the mintage A.D. 211, before the death of Severus, which occurred in February in that year, but after some successes gained with the Britons in the year preceding. As it is of Roman mintage, the news would have to be conveyed to Rome before the device for coinage was arranged and dies engraved. The device seems to have been to represent a sacrifice of thanksgiving.

A good coin, without patina.

1499.

ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. The radiate head of Caracalla to the right.

R. PONTIF. TR. P. XIII. COS. III. Near the exergum S. C. A winged Victory standing to the right, her left foot placed on a helmet lying on the ground; her left hand is supporting a shield affixed to the trunk of a palm-tree; with her right hand she is inscribing on the shield, but no letters appear.

This device is precisely similar to one I have already noticed under TR. P. XII. I consider them as referring to the successes gained in Britain during that and the preceding year; but to commemorate the complete overthrow of the Northern tribes other coins were struck to Severus and Caracalla, and also in Geta.

A good Second Brass coin.

1500.

M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. The laureate head of Caracalla to the right.

℞. PONTIF . TR . P . XIII . COS . III. In the exergum S. C. A winged Victory arranging a trophy of arms, with captives, as on the preceding coin ; but the trophy has a rather different set of warlike weapons, and the cuirass in front is also different to the other coins.

A good dark coin, from the Gwilt Cabinet.

1501.

M . AVREL . ANTONINVS . PIVS . AVG . BRIT. The laureate head of Caracalla to the right.

℞. P . M . TR . P . XIII . COS . III . P . P. In the exergum S. C. A female seated on a throne to the right, her right hand raised to the back of the head ; her left hand holds a palm-branch that bends forward from her ; a cornucopiæ, resting on the ground by the small end, is placed against her throne

Some of the coins of Caracalla of the TR . P . XIII. were struck during the life of Severus in A.D. 211, from the 1st of January up to the 4th of February, the day Severus died. These coins I consider are those on which the legend, obverse or reverse, is without the P . P. at its conclusion ; but after the decease of Severus the P . P. was added, and continued to be used almost entirely to the end of the reign of Caracalla.

A very fine Campana bronze-green coin.

1502.

M . AVREL . ANTONINVS . PIVS . AVG . BRIT. The laureate head of Caracalla to the right.

℞. FORT . RED . P . M . TR . P . XIII . COS . III . P . P. In the exergum S. C. Fortune seated on her throne to the left, holding the tiller of a rudder in her right hand, a cornucopiæ on her left arm ; a wheel is by the side of her throne.

A green coin in fair condition, presented by Mr. Edward Spencer.

1503.

ANTONINVS . PIVS . AVG . BRIT. The head of Caracalla to the right, with radiate crown.

℞. FORT . RED . P . M . TR . P . XIII . COS . III . P . P. In the exergum S. C. Fortune seated to the left, with rudder and cornucopiæ, and wheel at the side of her throne, as on the preceding coin.

A very fine black Second Brass coin, from the Cabinet of Rev. E. C. Brice.

1504.

M . AVREL . ANTONINVS . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of Caracalla to the right.

R. VICTORIAE . BRITTANICAE. In the exergum S. C. A winged Victory standing to the right arranging a trophy of arms, her left foot placed on a helmet on the ground; on the left side of the trophy is a female with her hands tied behind her, standing full front, and at her feet is another captive seated on the ground with hands tied behind.

This coin and the two following were struck to record the victories gained in Britain, which we have already noticed under the coin of similar legend though different device *in Severo, ante*, No. 1463.

After the death of Severus, Caracalla made a peace with the Britons on advantageous terms to them, and soon after quitted Britain for Rome, after which he started upon an expedition against the Germans.

This coin, it was said, was bought by Mr. Thomas, at Edgar's sale, for 16*l*. It is dark-green, in fine preservation. I had it from the Cabinet of Mr. Thomas.

1505.

M . AVREL . ANTONINVS . PIVS . AVG . BRIT. The laureate head of Caracalla to the right.

R. VICT . BRIT . P . M . TR . P . XIII . COS . III . P . P. In the exergum S. C. A winged Victory arranging a trophy of arms, with captives, precisely as on the preceding coin.

Although the successes alluded to by these coins and the similar coins of Severus were obtained in the lifetime of Severus, and used by the Triumviri Monetales as good subjects for record under Severus, yet they were made also prominent subjects by the mint-engravers for Caracalla and Geta, both of them having accompanied their father to Britain, but the artist arranged the devices rather differently from the coins of the father when preparing the devices for the coins of the sons.

On the present coin we have the date TR . P . XIII. which is A.D. 211.

It is a brown coin, in very good condition.

1506.

M . AVREL . ANTONINVS . PIVS . AVG. The head of Caracalla to the right, laureate; there is an appearance of fur, cotton, or skin of wild beast about the shoulders.

R. VICTORIAE . AVGG. In the exergum S. C. A winged Victory standing up in a chariot drawn by two horses; she is driving at a smart pace to the right.

This device relates to the successful results of the campaign in Britain. The AVGG. applies to Severus and Caracalla only, for Geta was then only CÆSAR.

This coin was formerly in the Cabinet of the Duke of Modena, as appears by the small silver spread-eagle in the field at the back of the head on the obverse. It is a very good coin in plain aurichalcum, without patina.

1507.

M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. BRIT. The laureate head of Caracalla to the right.

R. LIBERALITAS. AVGG. VI. ET. V. In the exergum S. C. Caracalla and Geta seated on curule chairs, placed on a low *suggestum*, to the left; on the right hand of the further figure a female is standing, with a tablet in her right hand, a cornucopiæ on her left arm. A person is in the act of ascending the steps in front to receive a donation.

I do not find this reverse device in my Occo, but Clinton puts this Liberality to the year A D. 211, and very quickly after the death of Severus, when Geta, who had been named AVGVSTVS, accompanied his brother Caracalla to Rome from Britain.

It is a very rare type, and appears to have been unknown to Mionnet, who marks the Liberalitas VI. of Caracalla “*inconnue*.” (p. 319.) See the same type in Geta, *post*, and the same remark applies to it.

1508.

ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. BRIT. The laureate head of Caracalla to the right.

R. P. M. TR. P. XV. COS. III. P. P. In the field S. C. A warrior, in full military costume, standing to the left, holding in his right hand a *Victoriola* that presents him a wreath; in the left hand he holds a spear; by it is a shield standing upright from the ground; at his right foot is a captive seated with his hands bound behind.

This device also refers to the successful campaign in Britain—the next coin likewise.

A very good black Second Brass coin.

1509.

M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. BRIT. The laureate head of Caracalla to the right, the shoulders in armour.

R. P. M. TR. P. XVI. COS. IIII. P. P. In the field S. C. A warrior in full

military costume standing to the left, with Victoriola, spear, and shield, and captive at his feet, as on the preceding coin.

A good black-green coin.

1510.

M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. BRIT. The laureate head of Caracalla to the right.

℞. P. M. TR. P. XVI. IMP. II. In the exergum COS. IIII. P. P. In the field S. C. Caracalla in a *quadriga* moving to the right at a slow pace; in his hand he holds a *sceptrum* surmounted by an eagle; behind him in the car is a Victory, who is placing a wreath on his head.

Although this device represents Caracalla as he would be in a triumphal chariot, yet, as no triumph was decreed to him on his return to Rome for the successful results of the campaign in Britain, the present device can only be viewed as a complimentary coin. The Victory placing a wreath on the head of Caracalla proves it is not intended to represent a consular procession.

A very good dark green coin, from the Cabinet of Sir George Musgrave.

1511.

M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. BRIT. The laureate head of Caracalla to the right.

℞. PROVIDENTIA. DEORVM. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left with the *hasta pura* in her left hand, in her right hand she holds a short staff with which she points downward to a globe on the ground at her right side.

The colour of this coin being blood-red is well suited to one who was called "The man of blood." By the word BRIT. on the obverse, I consider it is intended to record the preservation of Caracalla by the Divine Providence throughout the expedition and campaigns in Britain.

1512.

M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. BRIT. The laureate head of Caracalla to the right.

℞. PROVIDENTIAE. DEORVM. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left with the *hasta pura* in her left hand, a short staff in her right hand, a globe at her right side, as on the preceding coin.

A very fine green coin, from the Devonshire Cabinet.

1513.

M . AVREL . ANTONINVS . PIVS . AVG . BRIT. The laureate head of Caracalla to the right, bust in scale armour.

℞. P . M . TR . P . XVI . IMP . II. In the exergum COS . IIII . P . P . and S . C . underneath. A representation of the circus of Caracalla in the Via Appia. It is thus described by Donati, pp. 227, 228, in enumerating the different circuses :— “ Quintus, et stantibus muris circus lateritus Viâ Appiâ non longè ab æde S. Sebastiani hodieque visitur, quem Antiquarii ascribunt Antonino Caracallæ quod in ejus numismatis eâ sit figurâ expressus.” And under an engraving of the circus, he says, “ Circus lateritus Antonini Caracallæ cujus reliquiæ extant in Viâ Appiâ prope sepulcrum Metellæ.”

This device shows the *spina*, together with the *metæ* and the *obeliscus*, in the middle, and various other objects, very little different to the Circus Maximus we have seen delineated on the coins of Trajan, *ante*.

A very fine dark-green coin.

1514.

M . AVREL . ANTONINVS . PIVS . AVG . BRIT. The laureate head of Caracalla to the right, shoulders in scale armour.

℞. P . M . TR . P . XVI . IMP . II. In the exergum COS . IIII . P . P . and S . C . underneath. A representation of the circus delineated on the preceding coin, only more diffuse in its display of the arrangement of the building in its different parts.

Both of these coins are very rare, and very seldom indeed to be seen in so fine a state.

A very good black coin, from the Gwilt Cabinet.

1515.

ANTONINVS . PIVS . AVG . BRIT. The radiate head of Caracalla to the right.

℞. VOTA . PVBLICA. In the field S . C . Caracalla veiled standing to the left, making a libation on to a fire burning on a small tripod altar at his right side ; on the ground by the side of the altar is an animal lying as if waiting to be sacrificed.

We have already fully noticed this legend in the series of Severus, No. 1454.

The present coin is a very fine pale-green coin in Second Brass.

1516.

M . AVR . ANTONINVS . PIVS . FELIX . AVG. The head of Caracalla to the right, laureate, shoulders in scale armour.

℞. P. M. TR. P. XVII. IMP. III. COS. III. P. P. In the exergum S. C. Caracalla in military costume, with two attendants also in military attire, standing bare-headed on a low square dais to the right, his right hand raised, addressing armed soldiers who stand before him; amongst them are borne three military ensigns; in front of the soldiers, with his back to the emperor, is another smaller person.

A coin of the mintage A.D. 213, in which year Caracalla went into Gaul. The title **FELIX** appears on the coins of Caracalla for the first time in this year, perhaps on a similar principle as the same title was assumed by Commodus after he had killed Perennis; so Caracalla appears to have used it after he had killed his brother Geta in A.D. 212.

A good dark coin, from the Devonshire Cabinet.

1517.

M. AVR. ANTONINVS. PIVS. FELIX. AVG. The laureate head of Caracalla to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. P. M. TR. P. XVII. IMP. III. COS. III. P. P. In the exergum S. C. Caracalla with attendants addressing soldiers with their standards, as on the preceding.

A good black coin.

1518.

M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. GERM. The laureate head of Caracalla to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. P. M. TR. P. XVII. IMP. III. COS. III. P. P. In the exergum S. C. Caracalla and two attendants, all three bareheaded and in military costume, standing to the right on a low square base, his right hand raised addressing armed soldiers before him; amongst them are three standards; in front of the soldiers with his back to the emperor a smaller person is standing.

This and the preceding coins are evidently *Allocutio* coins. The two first, being without **BRIT.** or **GERM.** may very probably represent an address made by Caracalla to the troops when he became sole emperor after murdering his brother, and to reconcile himself with the army; but the present coin having the word **GERM.** I consider as representing the address made to the army on his undertaking an expedition to Germany, A.D. 213, for, having made peace with the Britons, he was left at liberty to seek new victories in Germany, whence he assumed the title of **GERMANICVS.** as we see on the obverse of this coin.

Spartian, in *Caracalla*, c. 5, says, “His gestis Galliam petiit, et quum Germanos subegisset **GERMANICVM** se appellavit.” (Clinton.)

A brassy green-tinged coin, in fine condition.

1519.

M . AVREL . ANTONINVS . PIVS . AVG . GERM . The laureate head of Caracalla to the right, bust in armour, with cloak buckled on his right shoulder.

℞. P . M . TR . P . XVII . IMP . III . COS . IIII . P . P . In the field S. C. An armed soldier standing to the left with a Victoriola in his right hand; his spear, point upwards, supported against his left arm; his left hand rests on the upper edge of his shield at his left side; at his right foot a captive is seated on the ground with hands bound behind.

This device is significative of some successes gained in Germany; so likewise the next coin.

A good coin of brown colour.

1520.

ANTONINVS . PIVS . AVG . GERM . The laureate head of Caracalla to the right.

℞. P . M . TR . P . XVII . IMP . III . COS . IIII . P . P . In the field S. C. A winged Victory gradient to the left, holding in her hands transversely a trophy of arms in attitude of offence; at her feet, as if trying to stop her career, is a small figure kneeling in supplication with its hands raised towards her.

The preceding coin speaks of successes gained on the expedition to Germany; the present coin relates the same, with the addition that Caracalla is still following up his success, indicated by the attitude of offence or pushing forward, in which the Victory gradient is holding the trophy.

I have not yet met with a device indicating the termination of the German campaign, and a consequent peace.

A very good black Second Brass coin.

1521.

M . AVREL . ANTONINVS . PIVS . AVG . GERM . The laureate head of Caracalla to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. P . M . TR . P . XVII . IMP . III . COS . IIII . P . P . In the field S. C.; in the exergum VIII. The emperor on a curule chair, placed on a *suggestum*, propped on short legs, to the left; on his left side an attendant holding a staff; at his right hand a female with a tablet and cornucopiæ; in the front is a citizen ascending the steps to receive a donation.

This coin records the last donation made to the people by Caracalla, on which occasion he gave to each citizen a Gaulish garment, similar to that by the use

whereof he had acquired the nickname of Caracalla. I consider this donation occurred when, having obtained sufficient renown from his German campaign, his distempered fancy took another turn, and quitting Germany he returned to Rome.

It is a coin of the year A.D. 214.

A complete series of the Liberalitas coins of Caracalla it is exceedingly difficult to obtain.

1522.

M . AVREL . ANTONINVS . PIVS . AVG . GERM. The laureate head of Caracalla to the right, shoulders draped.

R. P . M . TR . P . XVIII . IMP . III . COS . IIII . P . P. In the field S. C. Æsculapius standing full front in the middle of the field, leaning with his right arm on his staff, around which a snake is entwined; at his right side is Telesphorus, the convalescent, wrapped up in his cloak; on the ground, at the left of Æsculapius, is a globe.

This coin was struck in A.D. 215, to record the visit of Caracalla to Pergamos, where he went to perform sacrifices and supplications for restoration to health, for, as such strange doings are related of him in history, there is no doubt insanity began to show itself rather strongly. This year, A.D. 215, Caracalla also went to Nicomedia, thence to Antioch, and after that to Alexandria. (Clinton.)

A very fine coin, of brown colour, from the Devonshire Cabinet.

1523.

M . AVREL . ANTONINVS . PIVS . AVG . GERM. The laureate head of Caracalla to the right, shoulders draped.

R. P . M . TR . P . XVIII . IMP . III . COS . IIII . P . P. In the exergum S. C. Caracalla in military costume, standing to the left, his head laureate; in his left hand he holds a spear, the point on the ground, in token of peace; his right foot is placed on the back of a crocodile, an emblem of Egypt; before him is a female holding a *sistrum* in her left hand, and with her right hand presenting him some ears of corn.

After passing the winter of A.D. 215 at Nicomedia, Caracalla went on to Alexandria, where he was received with great pomp and demonstrations of joy, which he repaid by extreme cruelty, in causing an indiscriminate massacre of the inhabitants and strangers, and every person that was to be found; this base and cowardly conduct was occasioned by some satirical verses which had been published about him by some of the Alexandrians, at the beginning of his reign.

1524.



M . AVREL . ANTONINVS . PIVS . AVG . GERM . The laureate head of Caracalla to the right, bust in armour, with military cloak.

℞ . P . M . TR . P . XVIII . IMP . III . COS . IIII . P . P . In the exergum S . C . Diana in a car drawn by two bulls galloping at speed to the left ; in her right hand she holds the reins ; with the left she supports her veil, which is floating in a circle above her head, on which is a crescent.

This coin is extremely rare, especially when in so remarkably fine a state of preservation. It is from the Devonshire Cabinet.

1525.

ANTONINVS . PIVS . AVG . GERM . The laureate head of Caracalla to the right.

℞ . P . M . TR . P . XVIII . COS . IIII . P . P . In the field S . C . The god Serapis standing full front, looking to the left, with a *hasta pura* in his left hand ; his right hand raised in an attitude of commanding a suppliant to be gone.

At Alexandria there was a magnificent temple dedicated to Serapis, who is supposed to be the same as Osiris. This coin records the visit made by Caracalla to the temple of Serapis in search of remedy for his distempered brain.

A fine black Second Brass coin.

1526.

ANTONINVS . PIVS . AVG . GERM . The laureate head of Caracalla to the right.

℞ TR . P . XX . COS . IIII . P . P . S . C . under the fore-legs of four horses that are galloping to the left with a small car, in which there is an undraped figure of Apollo.

A green Second Brass coin.

1527.

ANTONINVS . PIVS . AVG . GERM . The laureate head of Caracalla to the right.

℞ . VENVS . VICTRIX . In the field S . C . Venus standing looking to the left, holding in her right hand a Victoriola ; her left hand holds a spear transversely

over her left shoulder; her left arm resting on the upper edge of an oval shield, the lower edge whereof is supported by a helmet placed on the ground.

A fine yellowish-drab Second Brass coin.

1528.

ANTONINVS . PIVS . AVG . GERM. The laureate head of Caracalla to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. P . M . TR . P . XX . XX . COS . IIII . P . P. In the exergum S. C. A ferocious looking lion, with his head and mane radiated, walking to the left, holding a *fulmen* in his mouth.

A very sinister compliment to the magnanimity of Caracalla.

This is also a very rare coin, especially in First Brass.

1529.

DIVO . ANTONINO . MAGNO . The unlaureate head of Caracalla to the right, bust in scale armour.

℞. CONSECRATIO. In the exergum S. C. A *rogus* or funeral pile, of four stories, surmounted by a *quadriga*, each story decorated in its various compartments.

Caracalla, after his atrocious conduct at Alexandria, departed on an expedition against the Parthians, A. D. 216, and passing the Euphrates wintered that year at Edessa, at which place he was slain the year following, 4th April, A. D. 217.

This is a very rare coin to be met with, especially in good condition.

PLAUTILLA.

FULVIA PLAUTILLA, the daughter of Fulvius Plautianus, a Prætorian præfect, was married to Caracalla in A.D. 202. She was banished in the following year to the Island of Lipari, off the coast of Sicily, and was murdered by the order of Caracalla in A.D. 212, the same year that he killed his brother Geta.

Her Latin coins are exceedingly rare. One among General Ramsay's coins was the only one I ever saw at sale, and a wretched thing it was, not worth having. It was bought for Mons. Herpin of Paris, whose Cabinet was afterwards sold at Sotheby's, 3rd August, 1857, and the same coin again sold. Her best coins, though very rare, are Greek. Silver coins were struck to her at the Roman mint.

1530.

ΠΛΑΥΤΙΑΛΛΑ . CE The head of Plautilla to the right, her hair drawn in

braided bands towards the back of the head, and bound up behind in two braid-knots ; shoulders draped.

℞. Three figures ; that in the middle, being the largest and standing full front unclothed, resembles a Jupiter, his right hand raised above his head, his left hand placed on the shoulder of a female who stands opposite to him on the left, with her right hand raised towards him as if she were speaking to him ; at his right side is an armed soldier holding his spear in his right hand, his attention being directed to the other two figures. In the exergum are the letters ΚΟΡΚΥΡΙΟ·

This is a Greek coin of Corcyra, an island in the Ionian sea, about twelve miles from the coast of Epirus, famous for the shipwreck of Ulysses and the gardens of Alcinous. It is now known as Corfu.

This is a coin of good size, and rare of its sort ; it is of red copper, in very good condition, and well defined.

1531.

ΠΛΑΥΤΙΛΛΑ . ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ. The head of Plautilla to the right, her hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

℞. ΚΟΡΚΥ—and in the exergum the remainder of the word—ΠΑΙΩΝ. A Pegasus at full speed to the right.

The Greek word on the reverse shows this coin also to be one of Corcyra, and, on close examination of the two coins, I believe the dies, although of First and Second size, were both cut by the same engraver.

A fine Second Brass coin in red copper.

PUBLIUS SEPTIMIUS GETA.

LUCIUS, or PUBLIUS, SEPTIMIUS GETA, the second son of Septimius Severus and Julia Domna, was born at Mediolanum, now Milan, A. D. 189. At nine years of age he was named Cæsar, his brother Caracalla being also named Augustus. In A. D. 205, he appears on the coins with the title of Pontiff, and in A. D. 209, he again appears on coins with the title of Augustus, and the Tribunicia Potestas is added. Being thus invested with power he held it jointly with his father and brother. After the death of his father in A. D. 211, he still continued associated with his brother in the sovereignty, until he was murdered by Caracalla in the arms of their mother, Julia Domna, to whom he had fled for protection, in February, A. D. 212, in the twenty-third year of his age.

His coins are not numerous for variety of device, nor very rare, except for preservation.

1532.

P. SEPTIMIUS . GETA . CAES . The unlaureate head of Geta to the right, bust in armour, with military cloak.

℞. PONTIF . COS . II . In the field S. C. Geta, standing looking to the left, robed, and holding in his right hand a globe; his left hand supports his robes, and also carries a short staff or sword.

A fine mottled black-green coin, from the Devonshire Cabinet.

1533.

. SEPTIMIUS . GETA . . The unlaureate head of Geta to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. PRINC . IVVENT . . . Three persons on horseback to the right, one leading, two following, at full speed. S. C. under the horses, in the exergum cos.

A very rare coin, black, and in good condition, from the Cabinet of Captain Faber.

1534.

. SEPT . GETA The unlaureate head of Geta to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. VICTORIA . AVGVSTORVM . In the exergum S. C. The two brothers on either side with right hands joined supporting a globe between them; the one to the left is in military costume and holds a spear in his left hand; the one to the right is in robes as a civilian; on the ground at their feet is a captive with hands bound. Between them in the background, and raised above them, is a Victory flying with outspread wings, and having a large wreath extended with both hands to encompass the heads of the two brothers.

This singular coin, which is not in such condition as I could wish, is I believe unique. It refers to the victories gained in Britain, which is the predominant subject to occupy the attention of the mint-engravers on the coins of Severus and Caracalla, as well as the few of Geta.

1535.

IMP . CAES . P . SEPT . GETA . PIVS . AVG . The laureate head of Geta to the right.

℞. PONTIF . TR . P . II . COS . II . In the exergum S. C. The two brothers standing opposite each other pouring libations on a fire burning on an altar standing between them; the elder, Caracalla, stands on the left, having his sword

in his left hand. At the foot of the altar an animal is lying on the ground as if for sacrifice; in the background, between them, is a third person, veiled.

This type is similar to the device we have already noticed on the coin of Septimius Severus, *ante*, 1467, and was struck on the same occasion.

A very good coin, no patina, from the Devonshire Cabinet.

1536.

IMP . CAES . P . SEPT . GETA . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of Geta to the right.

℞ PONTIF . TR . P . III . COS . II. In the exergum S. C. The two brothers standing opposite each other with right hands joined, each having a spear in his left hand. Hercules, holding his club and lion's skin on his left arm, stands behind the one on the left, representing Caracalla, and with his right hand is placing a wreath on his head. On the right, Bacchus is standing, holding a thyrsus on his right shoulder, and with his left hand is placing a wreath on the head of Geta, who stands before him. Both the brothers are in military costume, and bareheaded.

This type seems to relate to the reconciliation of the brothers we have before noticed in Julia Domna and Severus.

A good black coin, from the Pembroke Cabinet.

1537.

IMP . CAES . P . SEPT . GETA . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of Geta to the right.

℞ VICTORIAE . BRITTAN In the exergum S. C. A Victory seated on arms to the right, holding a shield on her lap with her left hand, whilst she is inscribing on it with her right hand.

1538.

P . SEPTIMIVS . GETA . PIVS . AVG . BRIT. The laureate head of Geta to the right.

℞ VICT . BRIT . TR . P . III . COS . II. In the exergum S. C. A winged Victory seated on arms to the right, holding with her left hand a shield in her lap, whilst she is inscribing on it with her right hand.

A very fine dark-green coin, from the Thomas Collection.

1539.

P . SEPTIMIVS . GETA The laureate head of Geta to the right.

℞ VICT . BRIT . TR . P . III . COS . . . In the exergum S. C. A winged Victory

seated on arms to the left, holding with her right hand a shield on her lap, in her left hand she has a palm-branch.

All these coins, as the legends on the reverses denote, relate to the victories gained in Britain, and which we have already noticed under the coins of Septimius Severus.

These coins, and the coins of similar legends in Severus and Caracalla, were all struck about the same period, and before the death of Severus.

This identical coin has been noticed in the Numismatic Chronicle, and C. R. Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*.

A coin in Second Brass, of Cyprian copper, from the Thames.

1540.

P. SEPTIMIUS . GETA . PIVS . AVG . BRIT . The laureate head of Geta to the right.

℞. FORT . RED . TR . P . III . COS . II . P . P . In the exergum S. C. Fortune seated on a throne to the left; in her right hand she holds the tiller of a rudder, on her left arm she has a full cornucopiæ; between the legs of her seat on the left side is a wheel.

A black coin, in fine condition.

1541.

P. SEPTIMIUS . GETA . PIVS . AVG . BRIT . The laureate head of Geta to the right.

℞. VOTA . PVBLICA . In the field S. C. Geta, in robes and veiled, is standing to the left; before him is an altar with a fire burning on it, over which he is pouring a libation from a *patera* he holds in his right hand.

A fine coin of pure aurichalcum, from the Thomas Cabinet.

1542.

IMP . CAES . P . SEPT . GETA . PIVS . AVG . The laureate head of Geta to the right.

℞. PONTIF . TR . P . II . COS . II . In the exergum S. C. Three persons in military costume and bareheaded, standing on a low *suggestum* to the right; before them are several soldiers in full armour, and among them are borne several standards, one of them being an eagle in front of the soldiers; with his back to the *suggestum*, another person is standing, probably a lictor.

This is an Allocutio type, but it is difficult to say to what event it belongs. We have already noticed a similar type in Severus, and also in Caracalla.

It is a black coin, in very fine preservation, procured from Mr. Eastwood.

1543.

P. SEPTIMIVS . GETA . PIVS . AVG . BRIT. The laureate head of Geta to the right.

R. LIBERALITAS . AVGG . VI . ET . V. In the exergum S. C. Geta and Caracalla seated to the left on curule chairs placed on a low *suggestum*; on the right hand of the further figure a female is standing, holding up a tablet in her right hand, on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ; a person is ascending the steps in front to receive a donation.

We have already noticed this device in the series Caracalla.

The present coin is brown in colour, and in very good preservation.

1544.

P. SEPTIMIVS . GETA . PIVS . AVG . BRIT. The laureate head of Geta to the right.

R. TR . P . III . COS . II . P . P. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the right, holding upright a *hasta pura* in her right hand, on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ; on the ground at her left side is a small recumbent figure, seemingly a Hercules, with his club in the left hand; another figure is seated on the ground at her feet,—no doubt intended as ornaments of the throne.

This very rare coin is, I believe, unpublished. It is of dark-green colour, from the Cabinet of General Ramsay.

1545.

P. SEPTIMIVS . GETA . PIVS . AVG . BRIT. The laureate head of Geta to the right.

R. PONTIF . TR . P . III . COS . II. In the field S. C. A female standing to the right, with the *hasta pura* in her right hand; with her left hand she holds some drapery over two little naked children which stand close to her, on her left side, and seem to be struggling with each other.

A very fine Second Brass coin, grass-green colour.

1546.

IMP . CAES . SEPT . GETA The laureate head of Geta to the right.

R. VIRTVS . AVG . COL . ANTIOCH. In the exergum S. R. Geta on a horse galloping to the right, his right hand raised with a spear he is about to throw at a person just under his horse's forefeet, who is in Oriental garb, and, kneeling on the ground, raises his hands in supplication; a person who has already been slain is lying on his back on the ground under the horse.

This is a Colonial coin of Antioch, as the reverse legend denotes. There is no

particular act of personal valour in any way spoken of in history as having been performed by Geta; and, by his being called Cæsar, I consider this type is a sort of general allegory of the successes in Britain.

S. R. I think means *sacrarum remunerationem*; but what is the real intent of those letters I am not certain.

This coin, as a Colonial, ranks last, and is so placed.

MARCUS OPELIUS MACRINUS.

MARCUS OPELIUS MACRINUS was born at Cæsarea, in Mauretania, of obscure parentage, in A.D. 164. Under Caracalla he rose to be Prætorian prefect. On the death of Caracalla, in A.D. 217, he was elected Emperor by his troops; and, in the following year, A.D. 218, he was slain in a revolt of the troops at Emesa, where they had declared themselves in favour of Elagabalus, at the instigation of Julia Mæsa, the mother of Elagabalus, and her associates.

The coins of Macrinus are not numerous in their types, and are scarce, especially in fine, or even in good, condition.

1547.

IMP . CAES . M . OPEL . SEV . MACRINVS . AVG. The laureate head of Macrinus to the right, bust in armour.

R. PONTIF . MAX . TR . P . P . P. In the field S. C. An unclothed figure of Jupiter, standing full front, looking to the left, with the *hasta pura* in his left hand; a short cloak is pendent from his left shoulder; in his right hand he holds a *fulmen*.

Macrinus succeeded Caracalla on the 4th April, A.D. 217. Artabanes, the Parthian king, invaded Mesopotamia the same year; and, after some small engagements vaunted as victories, Macrinus made peace with him, so as to get time to settle his affairs at Rome and other parts of the empire.

A brown coin, in fine preservation.

1548.

IMP . CAES . M . OPEL . SEV . MACRINVS . AVG. The laureate head of Macrinus to the right, bust in armour.

R. IOVI . CONSERVATORI. In the field S. C. An unclothed figure of Jupiter standing full front, looking to the left, having the *hasta pura* in his left hand; a

mantle is pendent from the shoulders, and turned over each arm; standing on the ground at his right side is a small draped figure intended for Macrinus, over whom Jupiter extends his right hand, holding a large *fulmen*.

This device and legend are not unfrequent on the coins of emperors, thus signifying that the life of the emperor has hitherto been preserved by Divine Providence (Jupiter), and a continuance of that Divine care and protection is implored.

1549.

IMP . CAES . M . OPEL . SEV . MACRINVS . AVG. The laureate head of Macrinus to the right, bust in armour.

R. VICTORIA . PARTHICA. In the exergum S. C. A winged Victory seated on arms to the right, supporting with her left hand a shield on her lap; with her right hand she is about to inscribe on it.

This coin was struck in A.D. 218, on occasion of the treaty of peace made by Macrinus with Artabanus the Parthian king, who had invaded Mesopotamia, and was ravaging the Eastern provinces of the empire. This treaty was considered sufficiently advantageous to the Romans to be deemed by the senate worthy of a triumph, which was decreed accordingly, but was never enjoyed by Macrinus.

1550.

IMP . CAES . M . OPEL . SEV . MACRINVS . AVG. The laureate head of Macrinus to the right, bust in armour.

R. . . . VIDENTIA . DEORVM. In the field S. C. A female standing looking to the left, her right hand extended, on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ.

A good black coin.

1551.

IMP . CAES . M . OPEL . SEV . MACRINVS . AVG. The laureate head of Macrinus to the right, bust in armour.

R. SALVS . PVBLICA. In the exergum S. C. Hygeia seated to the left feeding a snake that rises from an altar before her.

A brown coin, in middling condition.

1552.

IMP . CAES . M . OPEL . SEV . MACRINVS . AVG. The laureate head of Macrinus to the right, bust in armour.

R. PONTIF . MAX . . . In the exergum COS . II . P . P. In the field S. C. Macrinus in a *quadriga* moving gently to the left; behind him in the car is a winged Victory

placing a wreath on his head ; in his right hand Macrinus holds up an olive branch, in his left a sceptre bearing an eagle.

This type alludes to the triumph referred to on a preceding coin, being marked *cos . II.* I consider it one of the last coins minted, for his reign was very short, barely enough for two consulates.

A good black coin, in Second Brass.

DIADUMENIANUS.

MARCUS OPELIUS DIADUMENIANUS, the son of Macrinus and Nona Celsia, was born A.D. 208. On the occasion of his father being proclaimed emperor, Diadumenian being then at Edessa, and only nine years of age, he was named Cæsar, and was afterwards named Princeps Juventutis by the senate. Macrinus afterwards called him by the respected name of Antoninus. In the revolt which subsequently took place by which Elagabalus was raised to the rank of emperor, Diadumenian was sent by his father to Parthia, but being overtaken in the journey he was brought back to Elagabalus, who, although himself only a youth of tender years, ordered the poor boy to be executed as a malefactor, and his head exposed on a pike, which occurred in A.D. 218, he being then only about eleven years of age.

His coins are rare, and as yet are only known to show two types, *Spes* and *Princeps Juventutis*, the former being the most rare.

1553.

M . OPEL . ANTONINVS . DIADVMEIANVS . CAES. The unlaureate head of the youth to the right, bust in armour, with the *pallium*.

℞. PRINC . IVVENTVTIS. In the exergum S. C. The figure of a boy ; the portrait being Diadumenian in full military costume, standing full front looking to the right ; his right hand holds a military standard ; in his left hand he has a spear, and at his left side are two other standards, one of them bearing a wreath, the other an eagle ; the staffs of the three standards are much ornamented.

A very fine dark-green coin, from the Gwilt Cabinet.

1554.

M . OPEL . ANTONINVS . DIADVMEIANVS . CAES. The unlaureate head of the youth to the right, bust in armour, with the military cloak.

R. PRINC. IVVENTVTIS. In the exergum S. C. The figure of a boy in full military costume, standing full front, looking to the right ; his right hand holds a standard, the left a spear ; at his left side are two other standards.

This type is the same as the preceding, but all the three standards show fuller decorations than on the preceding coin.

ELAGABALUS.

VARIUS AVITUS BASSIANUS, the son of Varius Marcellus and Julia Soæmias, the daughter of Julia Mæsa, and niece of Julia Domna, was born at Emesa, a town of Phœnicia, in A.D. 205. When yet a child he was made the high priest of the Temple of the Sun at Emesa. By the intrigues of his grandmother, Julia Mæsa, with the Roman soldiers garrisoned in Syria, he was proclaimed emperor A.D. 218.

Upon hearing of this Macrinus put himself in motion to quell the revolt, but, in opposing the troops which were collected together on the side of Elagabalus, Macrinus was slain, with his son, on which event Bassianus became sole emperor, and commenced his first Consulship A.D. 219, which on his coins is designated the Second, in consequence of his causing the name of Macrinus to be struck out of the Fasti Consulares. His conduct when emperor was of so very execrable a character as to raise the indignation of the Roman people and the soldiers, and by the latter he was slain, together with his mother, in a tumult in the Prætorian camp, being then only eighteen years of age, A.D. 222, after having been emperor three years and nine months.

He was called Elagabalus from the conical stone El Gabal, to which he was priest, and which was worshipped at Emesa as a god, and which, when he became emperor, he caused to be brought to Rome, and with great pomp and ceremony installed as a new deity, Elagabalus officiating as the chief priest. It is to be remarked that Elagabalus assumed the respected names of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. The same had been done by his villainous predecessor Caracalla ; but, although this name appears on his coins, yet, on acquaintance with his portrait upon well-preserved coins, he is soon known by an African negro-like cast of countenance, which, once recognised, cannot be mistaken ; also a little lock of hair usually stands up on the forehead.

The coins of Elagabalus are not very common, and are in general but in a

middling state of preservation. It is usual to call Elagabalus by the name of Heliogabalus, which is wrong.

1555.

IMP. CAES. M. AVR. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. The laureate head of Bassianus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. FIDES. EXERCITVS. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the left, holding in her left hand a military standard; in her right hand she has a bird, intended for an eagle; in front of her is another standard, fixed in the ground.

This coin and type was struck to compliment the troops that had taken part with Elagabalus; so also the next coin. I place them as the first of his series, as the most likely to have been so minted.

A very good dark-green coin, from the Thomas Collection.

1556.

IMP. CAES. M. AVR. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. The radiated head of Bassianus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. FIDES. EXERCITVS. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the left, with bird and standards, as on the preceding coin.

On this and the preceding coin reverses, may be observed the slovenly die-engraving, in making thready lines take the place of full well-cut drapery, or other parts of the figure. It was not a style that continued, yet it revived at a later period of the empire, and continued then the prevailing mode of representation, rendering all the reverses very meagre in their engraving and style.

A fine black Second Brass coin.

1557.

IMP. CAES. M. AVR. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. The laureate head of Elagabalus to the right, bust in armour, with cloak.

R. VICTORIA. ANTONINI. AVG. In the field S. C. A winged Victory gradient to the right, holding up a wreath in her right hand; in her left she has a palm-branch.

This coin, like the two preceding, was struck A. D. 218, to commemorate the victory gained by the troops supporting the cause of Elagabalus over Macrinus.

A very fine brown coin, from the Thomas Cabinet.

1558.

IMP. CAES. M. AVR. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. The laureate head of Elagabalus to the right, bust in armour with cloak.

℞. ADVENTVS . AVGVSTI. In the exergum S. C. The emperor bare-headed, on horseback, cantering to the left; he is in military costume, with his right hand raised; a spear, or *sceptrum*, in his left; his cloak flying from his shoulders.

After the defeat and death of Macrinus, and the cold-blooded murder of his young son in A. D. 218, Elagabalus stayed for a time in the East, then passed on and wintered in Nicomedia, where he remained for some part of the year A. D. 219, when he made his progress to Rome, where, after his arrival, this coin was minted to record the event.

A good dark-brown coin, from the Miles Cabinet.

1559.

IMP . CAES . M . AVR . ANTONINVS . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of Elagabalus to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. LIBERTAS . AVGVSTI. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, with the *pileus* in her right hand, the *rudis* in her left hand; in the field above her right hand is a star.

The present coin was struck on the same occasion as the last, and is emblematic of the Roman people having regained their liberty by the defeat and death of Macrinus, who in the brief period of his reign had shown himself to be a cruel tyrant.

A very good dark-brown coin.

1560.

IMP . CAES . M . AVR . ANTONINVS . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of Elagabalus to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. P . M . TR . P . II . COS . II . P . P. In the exergum LIBERALITAS . AVG . II ., and underneath S. C. The emperor seated to the left, on a curule chair, placed on a *suggestum*; at his right hand is a female with a tablet held up in her right hand, on her left arm a cornucopiæ; in front is a person ascending the steps to receive a donation.

Eckhel, in vol. vii. p. 249, quotes a coin of Elagabalus, LIBERALITAS . AVG . III., in A.D. 220; consequently this coin, as it is LIBERALITAS . II., is of the year preceding, and not long after his arrival in Rome.

The TR . P . II. refers to A.D. 219; the defeat and death of Macrinus occurred in June A.D. 218, from then to the end of December 218 would be TR . P., or the first year of Tribunicia Potestas, by the Roman computation, and the TR . P . II. would commence on the 1st of January, A.D. 219; consequently a coin bearing date TR . P . II. would be of that year, but Eckhel should have put the TR . P. of the

coin he quotes, if it had one, and that would have shown to what year the third Liberty should be assigned.

A very good black coin in Second Brass.

1561.

IMP. CAES. M. AVR. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. The laureate head of Elagabalus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. III. COS. III. P. P. In the exergum S. C. The emperor in a *quadriga* moving gently to the left; his right hand, extended, holds an olive-branch; in his left he has a sceptre; in the field, over the horses, is a star.

This represents the consular procession on his assuming the consulship for the third time, A.D. 220, and is not, as often erroneously supposed, any triumphal procession; for, however glad the senate were to get rid of the cruel Macrinus, yet no triumph was decreed to Elagabalus for the victory gained over his predecessor.

A very good black coin.

1562.

IMP. CAES. M. AVR. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. The laureate head of Elagabalus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. P. M. TR. P. III. COS. III. P. P. In the exergum S. C. Elagabalus seated on a curule chair to the left, holding a globe in his right hand, the *hasta pura* in the left hand; in the field over the globe there is a star.

A coin of the mintage A.D. 220, very fine condition, black in colour.

1563.

IMP. CAES. M. AVR. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. The laureate head of Elagabalus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. P. M. TR. P. III. COS. III. P. P. In the field S. C., and a star over the S. Apollo advancing with hasty strides to the left, his head radiated; his right hand raised; in his left hand he holds a whip, and a cloak floats from his left shoulder.

A coin with green patina, in fine preservation.

1564.

IMP. CAES. M. AVR. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. The laureate head of Elagabalus to the right; an African countenance.

R. SACERD. DEI. SOLIS. ELAG. P. P. In the field S. C. The emperor in pontifical vestments standing to the left, with a *patera* in his right hand, pouring a

libation on an altar at his right side; above his right hand, in the field, there is a star; in his left hand he holds a sceptre.

1565.

IMP . CAES . M . AVR . ANTONINVS . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of Elagabalus to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. INVICTVS . SACERDOS In the field S. C. The emperor in pontifical vestments standing to the left; he is pouring a libation from a *patera* he holds in his right hand over a fire burning on a decorated altar at his right side; on his left arm he bears a short palm-branch with its leaves cut close; an animal is lying on the ground by the altar, as if for sacrifice. In the field, above his right hand, there is a star.

A good coin, from the Cabinet of Vicomte Jessaint, Paris.

1566.

IMP . CAES . M . AVR . ANTONINVS . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of Elagabalus to the right, of negrolike countenance, shoulders draped.

℞. P . IIII . COS . III . P . P. In the field S. C. Elagabalus standing to the left sacrificing at a decorated altar, as on the two preceding coins, but there is no animal by the altar.

These three coins represent Elagabalus performing sacrifice to the new god whose worship he introduced to the Romans; but this deity was nothing more than a large conical block of black stone which he imported from Africa, it was named *El Gabal*, and was brought from Emesa, the native place of this emperor, and from which stone he has been known in history as Elagabalus. On an aureus of Elagabalus there is a representation of a conical block of stone being carried in a *quadriga*.

In the symbolic or representative language of the Holy Scriptures a stone signifies Truth. By this stone being a black stone was signified Truth profaned or falsified.

1567.

IMP . CAES . M . AVR . ANTONINVS . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of Elagabalus to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. PONTIF . MAX. Rome seated to the left, with her spear held upright in her left hand; her right hand holds a Victoriola; her shield is at her left side.

JULIA CORNELIA PAULA.

JULIA CORNELIA PAULA, the daughter of Julius Paulus, a Prætorian prefect, was married to Elagabalus in A.D. 219, on which occasion she was named AVGVSTA by the Senate; at the end of a few months she was repudiated, and retired into private life, and became no longer known to the Roman public as the empress.

On her Latin coins she is called Julia Paula only, and in Greek Imperial the name Cornelia is used; her coins are rare in all the metals but silver, which are frequent.

1568.

IVLIA . PAVLA . AVG . The head of Julia to the right, with a sort of wiglike head-dress and frontal coronet, shoulders draped.

R. CONCORDIA . In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the left, with double cornucopiæ on her left arm; her right hand, extended, holds a *patera*, and in the field above her right hand there is a star.

This coin is of two metals, and may therefore be called properly a medallion, which its large size also confirms, notwithstanding the S. C. The inner part is of base silver, the outer part is brass; in this state I believe it is unique.

It is in fine condition; I obtained it by young Edwards from Germany. Eckhel, vol. vii. p. 258, quotes a legend of Julia Paula, "CONCORDIA . AVG . Concordia sedens; in aliis Elagabalus et Paula stantes et dexterarum jungentes, adstante nonnunquam in earum medio figura velata."

1569.

IVLIA . PAVLA . AVG . The head of the empress to the right; her hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

R. CONCORDIA . AETERNA . In the exergum S. C. The emperor standing to the right, clasping the hand of Julia, who stands opposite to him to the left; between them in the background is the goddess Juno Pronuba, standing with either hand on the shoulder of the emperor and empress.

This coin is very interesting as a nuptial coin, and may fairly be termed in fine preservation, for such coins of this period are very rare, and particularly the nuptial coins of the different ladies espoused by Elagabalus. The rarest coin of any of his wives is the coin of Annia Faustina. There are, I believe, but two in England, one in the Cabinet of Admiral Smyth, No. 387, and the other in the British Museum, which was obtained for 40*l.* at the sale of the Duke of Devonshire's coins; but it is not equal to that in Admiral Smyth's Cabinet.

JULIA AQUILIA SEVERA.

JULIA AQUILIA SEVERA, the daughter of Quintus Aquilius Sabinus, was a vestal until the year A.D. 220, when Elegabalus saw her and took a fancy for her, and she was persuaded to marry him on his divorcing Julia Paula. She was greeted with the title of Augusta, and, like her predecessor, was repudiated in a few months; but, after Elegabalus had taken and discharged other wives, he recalled Aquilia, and she remained with him until his death in A.D. 222.

Her coins are very rare in all the metals, but especially in the Large Brass.

1570.

IVLIA . AQVILIA . SEVERA . AVG. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed much in the same way as Julia Paula, with a sort of coronet on the front, shoulders draped.

℞. CONCORDIA. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, with a double cornucopiæ on her left arm; her right hand, extended, holds a *paterna*; a small altar is at her right side, with a fire burning: there is a star in the field behind the cornucopiæ.

A black coin, in very good condition.

ANNIA FAUSTINA.

ANNIA FAUSTINA, the daughter of Claudius Severus and Vibia Aurelia Sabina, the daughter of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina Junior, was happily married to a worthy senator, Pomponius Bassus; but Elagabalus, being attracted by her great beauty, caused her husband to be murdered, and then took possession of the wife and married her in A.D. 221; in a few weeks after he divorced her, and she retired into private life.

Her Latin coins are of extreme rarity; there is one in Admiral Smyth's Cabinet, No. 387, and one in the British Museum, bought at the Duke of Devonshire's sale; and those are all that are in England, unless there is one in some private cabinet unknown to me.

JULIA SOÆMIAS.

JULIA SOÆMIAS was the eldest daughter of Julius Avitus and Julia Mæsa. She was living at the court of Caracalla in A.D. 204, and afterwards at Emesa. She was married to Varius Marcellus, and became the mother of Elagabalus; she was slain by the Prætorian soldiers at the same time with her son.

Her coins are rare and difficult to be obtained at all, in good condition.

1571.

IVLIA . SOAEMIAS . AVG. The head of Julia to the right, her hair dressed in wig style, shoulders draped.

R. VENVS . CAELESTIS. In the field S. C. Venus standing to the left; her right hand, extended, holds an apple; in her left hand she has the *hasta pura*; above the C. in the field there is a star.

A good pale-green coin.

1572.

IVLIA . SOAEMIAS . AVG. The head of Julia to the right, hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

R. VENVS . CAELESTIS. In the exergum S. C. Venus sitting on a throne to the left, having the *hasta pura* in her left hand; her right hand, extended, holds an apple; at her feet is a little child with both its hands raised towards the apple.

A black coin, in very good condition.

JULIA MÆSA.

JULIA MÆSA, the wife of Julius Avitus, was the sister of Julia Domna, the wife of Septimius Severus. She was the mother of Julia Soæmias and Julia Mamæa, and grandmother both of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander. She passed most of her life with her sister, Julia Domna. After the death of Caracalla, and the elevation of Macrinus, she raised the revolt which placed Elagabalus on the throne. After the death of Elagabalus in A. D. 222, she witnessed the elevation of her grandson, Severus Alexander, to the Imperial dignity. She died at Rome A. D. 225.

Her coins are rare, especially for their state of preservation.

1573.

IVLIA . MAESA . AVGVSTA. The head of Julia to the right, her hair in flat band down the side of the face, with a sort of coronet in front, and turned up behind in a large broad knot, shoulders draped.

℞. PVDICITIA. In the exergum S. C. A female seated on a throne to the left; with her right hand she is raising a veil from her face; in her left hand she holds a *hasta pura*.

The present is a very beautiful white coin with a pale-green tinge, in fine preservation, from the Cabinet of the Rev. E. C. Brice; it is, however, one of the very brittle patinas which require that the coin should be held with great caution, and not be allowed to fall on any hard substance, or it will chip away.

1574.

IVLIA . MAESA . AVGVSTA. The head of Julia to the right, her hair in bands with coronet as before, shoulders draped.

℞. PIETAS In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, having on her left arm a box of incense; at her right side is an altar with fire burning on it; in her right hand, extended over the altar, she holds a *patera*.

1575.

IVLIA . MAESA . AVG. The head of Julia to the right, her hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

℞. SÆCVLI . FELICITAS. In the field S. C. Over the C. is a star. A female standing to the left with a long *caduceus* in her left hand; at her right side is an altar with fire burning on it, over which she holds a *patera*.

1576.

IVLIA . MAESA . AVG. The head of Julia to the right, her hair in bands as before, but no coronet, shoulders draped.

℞. SÆCVLI . FELICITAS . In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, with *caduceus*, *patera*, and altar, as on the preceding coin; a star in the field over her right hand.

1577.

DIVA . MAESA . AVGVSTA. The head of Julia to the right, veiled at the back part, shoulders draped.

℞. CONSECRATIO. In the field S. C. A peacock flying to the right, bearing Julia on its back, with her veil floating around her head; in her right hand she has a *hasta pura*.

This is a very rare coin indeed; I do not know of any other specimen anywhere; it is from the Cabinet of Sir George Musgrave, a green-bronze in colour, and in very good preservation. The coin mentioned by Eckhel represents Julia Mæsa on an eagle.

SEVERUS ALEXANDER.

The Tribunician dates of Severus Alexander are thus calculated by the Roman computation.

Elagabalus was slain in A.D. 222, and Severus Alexander was raised to the empire directly after.

A.D.	222	to the 31st December	222	is the TR . P .	1
1st January	223	"	223	"	2
"	224	"	224	"	3
"	225	"	225	"	4
"	226	"	226	"	5
"	227	"	227	"	6
"	228	"	228	"	7
"	229	"	229	"	8
"	230	"	230	"	9
"	231	"	231	"	10
"	232	"	232	"	11
"	233	"	233	"	12
"	234	"	234	"	13
"	235	assassinated in October		"	14

Argelati reckons fourteen Tribunician dates in his reign, taking the Consecratio coins he quotes in the fourteenth year. Alexander being born in A.D. 205, and becoming emperor at the age of seventeen, would make the first Tribunician date in A.D. 222, and, reigning thirteen years, would bring the time to A.D. 235. His death occurring in October A.D. 235, the Tribunician date would be fourteen, although the years of reign count only thirteen and some months.

BASSIANUS ALEXANDER, son of Julia Mamæa and Genesius Marcianus, was born at Arca, in Phœnicia, in the year of Rome 958, or A.D. 205. He was adopted by his cousin Elagabalus, and declared Cæsar A.D. 221, on which occasion he took the names of Marcus Aurelius Alexander. Elagabalus tried to have him assassinated; but Alexander being a favourite with the soldiers his designs were thwarted, and after the death of Elagabalus in A.D. 222, he was proclaimed Imperator and Augustus by the Senate, whereupon he added Severus to his other names.

In the year A.D. 235 he was assassinated at Mayence, at the instance of Maximinus, a Thracian soldier, who, for his uncommon strength and valour, Alexander had raised to the rank of a general, and by whose ungrateful treachery he thus perished in the twenty-ninth year of his age, universally regretted. His mother, Julia Mamæa, was killed at the same time in her endeavours to save her son.

His coins are very numerous, and are prized mostly for their state of preservation. There are very few types referring to historic facts resembling those found on the coins of Marcus Aurelius and early emperors—some of the rarest are those which record his various Liberalities, especially the first, third, and fifth. I have them all.

The coins now begin very much to diminish in size generally, and fall off likewise in the die-engraving, which is of an inferior quality except in some occasional instances.

1578.

IMP . ALEXANDER . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. SPES . PVBLICA. In the field S. C. Spes gradient to the left, holding up her robes with her left hand ; with her right hand she presents the lotus-flower.

This coin was one of the first struck at the commencement of the reign of Alexander, expressing the hopes and wishes of the Roman people for a prosperous and tranquil reign, after the disreputable manner in which his predecessors had conducted themselves by their gross immorality, and the murders committed upon the patricians and the common people.

This is a finely-struck well-spread coin, and I am pleased to know that is the character generally of the coins of Alexander that are in this Cabinet, although it has been a very difficult matter to accomplish.

1579.

IMP . ALEXANDER . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right ; silver eagle behind the head.

R. SPES . PVBLICA. In the field S. C. Spes as before.

I retain this coin, although exactly the same as the other, not only for its excellent state of preservation, but also because it was one of the Cabinet of the Duke of Modena, as is seen by the little silver eagle in the field at the back of the head on the obverse. It is a fine dark-green hard patina.

1580.

IMP. SEV. ALEXANDER. The heads of the emperor and his mother face to face, the emperor being to the right, his mother on the left, wearing a coronet; the bust of each is draped; under them MAT. AVG.

R. FELICITAS. TEMPORVM. The emperor in his robes seated on a curule chair to the left; behind him is a Victory placing a wreath on his head; his right hand is extended towards a female, who stands before him bearing a wand in her right hand, who I consider is intended for Julia Mamæa, his mother; the Victory holds a palm-branch in her left hand.

This is a very rare medallion of Second Brass size, in fine condition, and black in colour, and from its legend seems to express the same feelings and satisfaction of the Roman people at the prospect before them, by the accession of the young Alexander, as the preceding coins; and in this they were justified, for he had been most carefully brought up by his mother, and his education, moral behaviour, and general manners were quite unexceptionable, and formed a very striking contrast to the villainous and discreditable conduct of his recent predecessors.

There is a gold medallion of this legend and type in the French Cabinet figured by Mionnet in his book, and valued by him at 1,000 francs; but he should have said 2,500 francs, for so rare a coin in competition at sale would, I believe, bring that price for the British Museum, or the Berlin or Vienna Cabinets.

1581.

IMP. CAES. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. FIDES. MILITVM. In the field S. C. A female standing full front, looking to the left, and holding a military standard in each hand.

1582.

IMP. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. FIDES. MILITVM. No S. C. Jupiter standing to the left, with the *hasta pura* in the left hand, a *fulmen* in his right hand; by his side at the left is a military standard; on the ground at the right side of Jupiter is an altar with fire on it; in front of the altar, and as if addressing Jupiter, Alexander is standing holding a *patera* in his right hand, a spear in the left. The emperor is in military costume, and behind him is an armed warrior placing a wreath on his head.

This is a small medallion, and with the preceding coin records the fidelity of

the army to Alexander, who on the reverse of the present coin is signified as being under Divine protection, indicated by the presence of Jupiter with his *fulmen*.

This scarce medallion is in very fine condition, black in colour, obtained from M. Rollin, at Paris.

1583.

IMP . CAES . M . AVR . SEV . ALEXANDER . AVG . The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour, with cloak.

R. LIBERALITAS . AVGVST . No S. C. Alexander on a curule chair, placed on a *suggestum* to the left; two persons at his left side, one having a long staff; on the right is a female with tablet and cornucopiæ; in front, a person coming up the steps for the donation.

This is the first Liberality bestowed by Alexander, A.D. 222, for there is no TR . P . or date whatever, nor number of the donation.

This is also a fine Second Brass coin, from M. Rollin at Paris.

1584.

IMP . SEV . ALEXANDER . AVG . The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. IOVI . CONSERVATORI . In the field S. C. Jupiter, entirely nude, standing full front, looking to the left, with the *hasta pura* in his left hand; in his right hand, extended, he holds a *fulmen*. At his right side, standing on the ground, is a small togated figure to represent the emperor; a short drapery is extended behind Jupiter, from shoulder to shoulder.

This type expresses the prayers of the Roman people for their emperor being kept in the especial care of the Divine Providence, represented by the legend as Jupiter the Preserver.

A very fine slate-coloured Campana Coin.

1585.

IMP . M . AVR . SEV . ALEXANDER . AVG . The radiate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. P . M . TR . P . COS . P . P . In the field S. C. Jupiter unclothed is standing full front looking to the left, holding a full-sized *fulmen* in his right hand, the *hasta pura* in his left; a mantle, or slight drapery, passes behind him, and the ends falling from each arm.

This coin, being without date, was, like the preceding coin, struck at the early part of the first year of the reign of Alexander.

It is in Second Brass, a bronze colour, in very fine condition.

1586.

IMP . CAES . M . AVR . SEV . ALEXAN[DER . AVG]. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. [PRO]VIDENTIA . DE[ORVM]. In the field S. C. A robed female standing full front in easy posture, with legs crossed, and looking to the left, her left arm resting on a short column at her side, above which rises a cornucopiæ filled with fruits; on the ground at her feet, on the right, is a globe, to which she is pointing with her right hand.

The signification of this type is similar to the preceding coins, excepting that now Alexander is placed under the protection of all the gods (and goddesses, no doubt), and not confined to the care of Jupiter only.

A very pale light-green coin, in very good condition.

1587.

IMP . CAES . M . AVR . SEV . ALEXANDER . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. SECVRITAS . PERPETVA. In the exergum S. C. A robed female, seated on a throne to the left, her head resting on her left hand, her arm being supported on the back of her throne; in her right hand she holds a short sceptre, and at her feet is an altar, on which a fire is burning.

A type representing the security and peace felt by the citizens on the accession of Alexander, after the very unsettled state in which for several years before then they had been situated. All these coins are of the mintage of the first year of Alexander, A.D. 222. The legend on this coin does not occur again in the series of Alexander.

A very fine black Campana Coin.

1588.

IMP . CAES . M . AVR . SEV . ALEXANDER . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. PONTIF . MAX . TR . P . II . COS . P . P. In the exergum S. C. A type exactly similar to that on the preceding coin and with the same import.

Having the Tribunician date, it shows it was struck in the second year of Alexander A.D. 223, when it would seem the same state of tranquillity was maintained, thus implying the security in which the citizens considered themselves to be placed by the good conduct of Alexander.

1589.

IMP . CAES . M . AVR . SEV . ALEXANDER . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. MAX . TR . P . II . COS . P . P. In the exergum S. C. A female seated on a throne to the left; in her left hand she bears a *hasta pura*; in her right hand she holds out an object, apparently intended for an olive-branch.

This seems to be a representation of the tranquillity and peace expressed by the former types of security.

A coin of the mintage A. D. 223.

1590.

IMP . CAES . M . AVR . SEV . ALEXANDER . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. ONTIF . MAX . TR . P . II . COS . P . P. In the field S. C. A robed female standing full front, in easy posture, with her legs crossed, and looking to the left; her left arm is resting on a short column at her left side, above which rises a cornucopiæ filled with fruits; on the ground at her feet is a globe, over which she extends her right hand holding a short staff.

A type which indicates the widely extended care of the emperor over the whole Roman empire, signified by the globe.

1591.

IMP . ALEXANDER . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. PROVIDENTIA . AVG. In the field S. C. A robed female standing full front looking to the left; at her right side is a corn *modius*, over which, in her right hand, she holds some ears of corn; her left hand rests on the staff of a rake.

A type which denotes the care exercised by the emperor in providing for a due supply of corn to the citizens.

A fine pale-green coin.

1592.

IMP . CAES . M . AVR . SEV . ALEXANDER . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. ANNONA . AVGVSTI. In the field S. C. A female standing full front looking to the left, holding some ears of corn in her right hand over a corn *modius* at her right side; on her left arm she bears a corn *modius* filled with fruits.

By the legend on the obverse having the full titles of the emperor it would seem that this coin records one of the earliest annonas or yearly supply of corn to

the city made by Severus Alexander. It is to be regretted that the annona, which is a very frequent type on coins of the emperors, is not numbered, in which case the dates to which the coins belong would not have been left to conjecture.

1593.

IMP. CAES. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. AEQVITAS. AVGVSTI. In the field S. C. A female standing full front looking to the left, holding a pair of scales in her right hand; on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ filled with fruits.

Abundance being the result of upright conduct in the transactions of life amongst mankind, the signification of the type is applicable to the emperor, who was noted for the integrity of his conduct. Abundance, or the cornucopiæ, may also, in the present instance, signify prosperity as the result of such integrity of conduct

A very fine black coin.

1594.

IMP. CAES. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTI. II. In the field S. C. A female standing, her head turned to the left; in her right hand she holds up a tablet on which are marks expressing the quantity to be distributed, and on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ.

Eckhel, in vol. vii. p. 271, in *Alexandro*, places this Liberality as having been distributed to the Roman people in A.D. 224. There is, however, no Tribunician date as a guide; the names and titles on the obverse seem to denote it as an event quite early in the reign of the emperor.

In noticing a coin of this type in Second Brass in the Vienna Cabinet, Eckhel says, “*Difficile est liberalitates Alexandri quod notæ chronologicae desunt.*” He is quite right; for, although the donations are numbered, yet there is no Tribunician date nor recorded events on any of the coins of Alexander, as compared with the early emperors, to guide one in concluding on a date.

1595.

IMP. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. VIRTVS. AVGVSTI. In the field S. C. The emperor in military costume,

bareheaded, advancing to the right; on his left shoulder he bears a trophy of arms, and carries a spear in his right hand, the point forwards.

This coin refers to some victories gained by the generals of Alexander in Mauretania, Tingitana, Armenia, and Illyria, where there had been some revolts amongst the peoples, and for which, on their suppression, the senate offered Alexander the title of Armeniacus and Germanicus, which he declined to accept. Neither of those titles appears on his coins.

1596.

IMP. CAES. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. IOVI. VLTORI. In the exergum S. C. Jupiter with laureate head seated on a throne to the left, holding the *hasta pura* in his left hand; his right hand, extended, bears a Victoriola, presenting him a wreath.

A very good mottled-green Campana coin.

1597.

IMP. ALEXANDER. PIVS. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. MARS. VLTOR. In the field S. C. Mars completely armed striding hastily to the right, holding his spear in his right hand, the point forward, in attitude of offence, and his shield braced on his left arm.

1598.

IMP. ALEXANDER. PIVS. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. MARS. VLTOR. In the field S. C. Mars in full armour standing to the left, his right hand resting on the edge of his shield at his right side, by which is a military standard; in his left hand he holds a spear.

1599.

IMP. CAES. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. MARTI. PACIFERO. In the field S. C. Mars in full armour standing to the left; in his left hand he holds his spear, the point resting on the ground; in his right hand he holds up an olive-branch.

These four coins refer to the victories gained by the generals of Alexander in Germany in the early part of his reign.

A very good Campana coin.

1600.

IMP . SEV . ALEXANDER . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. ROMÆ . AETERNAE. In the exergum S.C. Roma armed seated on arms to the left; her right hand extended bears a Victoriola presenting a wreath; her spear in her left hand, upright; her shield at her left side.

Roma Victrix here represents the stability of the empire, confirmed by the victories which had been gained, as commemorated on the foregoing coins.

1601.

IMP . ALEXANDER . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. IOVIS . PROPVGNATOR. In the field S.C. A naked figure of Jupiter standing full front to the right; in his right hand he holds a *fulmen* raised, as if about to launch it against some adversary.

1602.

IMP . ALEXANDER . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. IOVI . PROPVGNATORI. In the field S.C. A nude figure of Jupiter standing full front looking to the right; his right hand, raised, holds a *fulmen*.

I consider both of these coins refer to the suppression of the revolts already noted.

1603.

IMP . SEV . ALEXANDER . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. VIRTVS . AVGVSTI. In the field S.C. The emperor bare-headed and in military costume standing to the left; in his right hand he holds out a globe; his spear in his left hand, the point on the ground; his right foot resting on a helmet.

A type signifying a rest from warfare; the spear-point being on the ground is no longer required for offence, and the helmet being trod upon is a symbol of an enemy being vanquished, the globe signifying the whole of the Roman world.

A coin of the Maltese hoard, in very good condition.

1604.

IMP . SEV . ALEXANDER . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. VICTORIA . AVGVSTI. In the field S.C. Victory standing full front looking to the left; her right hand raised holds a wreath, in her left hand she bears a palm-branch.

This coin of Victoria and the preceding coin, being without Tribunician date, would imply their being struck in the first year of Alexander for some warlike achievements; but he was then at Rome and neither Persian or German war commenced, nor had he made any military expedition to any country. Eckhel gives a similar view of these types; he says, "Extant nummi primo Alexandri anno (A.D. 231) percussi cum epigraphe et typo Victoriæ, etsi ipse in urbe tum adhæserit."

1605.

IMP. CAES. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. P. M. TR. P. V. COS. II. P. P. In the field S. C. Mars gradient to the right, bearing a trophy of arms on his left shoulder; in his right hand he carries his spear, the point forwards.

A very fine green coin.

1606.

IMP. CAES. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour and draped.

R. SALVS. PVBLICA. In the exergum S. C. Hygeia seated on a throne to the left, feeding a snake, which rises from an altar in front of her; the lower part of her dress has a deep fringe on it.

Alexander showed his regard for the public health at Rome by rebuilding the Baths of Nero, as will be seen on the next coin.

A very fine black coin.

1607.

IMP. CAES. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The laureate head of Alexander to the right, shoulders draped.

R. P. M. TR. P. V. COS. II. P. P. In the upper part of the field S. C. The Baths of Alexander; of which I cannot do better than give the description as portrayed by Oiselius, p. 533, pl. cix. :—

"Ædificium pulcherrimum et sumptuosissimum, uti apparet, cum trophæis et Victoriolis circa fastigium, nec non turri sexangulari, columnis et statuis exornatâ, et in cujus apice quadriga collocata est. Ab utroque ædificii latere alæ, vel brachia ejusdem altitudinis cum ipso ædificio procedunt, quæ sinus instar aquam, in quâ navis, catenâ circumcinctam admittunt et comprehendunt."

Lampridius, *in Alexandro*, speaking of the emperor's restoration of the Baths of Nero, says, "Opera veterum principum instauravit: ipse nova multa con-

stituit : in his thermas nominis sui, juxta eas, quæ Neronianæ fuerunt, aqua inducta quæ Alexandrina nunc dicitur," &c.

The building described by Oisélius can be distinctly traced on this coin ; and I doubt if any coins exist of the Baths with a more perfect representation, unless, perchance, in gold.

This type is one of the very rarest of Alexander. I never saw it at sale but once before, and then I was outbid for it ; but it was not better, if so good, as this coin. It is a type that is not yet known to exist in Large Brass. The coin mentioned by Eckhel, vii. p. 272, æs i. *in Mus. Cæs.*, I consider represents the Basilica Alexandrina, not the Thermæ. He describes it in few words : " *Ædificium elegans elatum et statu is ornatum et porticu clausum.*" Evidently a different building to that we have above described.

A very good black Second Brass coin of the mintage A.D. 226, from the Cabinet of Sir George Musgrave.

1608.

IMP. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The laureate head of Alexander to the right.

Æ. ANNONA. AVG. VSTI. In the field S. C. A female standing, looking to the left, holding a rake in her left hand ; her right hand extended holds some ears of corn over a corn *modius* at her right side.

A fine slate-coloured coin.

1609.

IMP. CAES. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

Æ. MONETA. AVG. VSTI. In the field S. C. A female standing, looking to the left, holding in her right hand a pair of scales ; on her left arm she has a full cornucopiæ ; at her right side, on the ground, under the balance, is a conical pile, intended to represent a pile of money.

This is a very rare coin ; I have not seen it at sale, but the time when I bought it. It is interesting in its being in a measure connected with the next coin.

A dark-green coin with yellowish tinge.

1610.

IMP. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The head of the emperor to the right, with radiated crown.

Æ. RESTITVTOR. MON. In the field S. C. The emperor in military costume, standing, looking to the left ; in his left hand he holds the *hasta pura* ; his right

hand extended bearing some uncertain object circular in form, and half hidden by his hand.

This and the preceding coin refer to the attention which Alexander bestowed on the coinage in all metals. It had for a long time before been neglected, and in the silver series had become much debased during and subsequent to the time of Septimius Severus; but with all his efforts, and notwithstanding the title of Restorer of the Coinage, the Large Brass coins are generally of diminished size and weight, and the die-engraving inferior in its character, not having the elegant and artistic style of work displayed on the early imperial coins; besides, the types on the reverses are more addressed to the moral virtues than to the passing events of the empire, and have not therefore so much interest as the early imperial coins. There was a fine opportunity for architectural subjects on the coins of Alexander, in consequence of the number of ancient buildings he restored, as well as constructing new edifices.

These circumstances indicate the decay which was silently progressing in the empire generally, and at Rome in particular. These numismatic indications continue until the time of Gallienus, when not only the coin but the empire had become thoroughly debased, and had fallen into a state of decay ready for the neighbouring hostile nations to overrun, which in the course of years actually did take place, and broke the whole to pieces.

A very fine black Second Brass coin, encircled with a brass ring, from the Devonshire Cabinet.

1611.

IMP. CAES. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. PONT. MAX. TR. P. V. COS. II. P. P. In the exergum LIB. AVG. III. No S. C. The emperor, or his depute, seated to the left on a curule chair placed on a low *suggestum*, the base of which is divided into compartments at the side, and is decorated with figures in each compartment; at his left hand a person is standing conversing with him, and behind him another person is standing who holds a long wand. Liberalitas is placed at the emperor's right hand, holding up her tablet, and having a full cornucopiæ on her left arm; in front a person is ascending the steps to receive a donation.

This Liberality was made in A.D. 226, and was in consequence of the successes of the armies in Germany.

It is a Second Brass coin, black in colour, and very fine condition, from M. Rollin of Paris.

1612.

IMP. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. PROVIDENTIA. AVG. In the field S. C. A female standing looking to the left; in her right hand she holds some ears of corn over a corn *modius* at her right side; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ.

A pale brown coin with yellow tinge, in very fine condition.

1613.

IMP. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTI. IIII. In the field S. C. A female standing looking to the left; in her right hand she holds up the tablet; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ.

1614.

IMP. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTI. IIII. In the exergum S. C. The emperor sitting on a curule chair to the left; two persons are on his left side, one bearing a spear or long staff; on the right of the emperor is a female with tablet and cornucopiæ; a person is ascending the steps in front; the curule chair stands on a very low *suggestum*.

There is no date on this or the preceding coin to show in which year this Liberality was bestowed. Clinton, in his *Fasti*, quoting the coin from Eckhel, vol. vii. p. 272, places it in the year A.D. 228; that is, the seventh year of Alexander.

I have found LIBERALITAS IIII. very difficult to be met with in any state or condition.

1615.

IMP. CAES. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. P. M. TR. P. VI. COS. II. P. P. In the exergum S. C. Mars, armed, gradient to the right, bearing on his left shoulder a trophy of arms, his spear in his right hand, the point forward.

A very good coin, from the hoard found at Malta, and spoken of by Admiral Smyth, in his book.

1616.

IMP. CAES. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. P. M. TR. P. VI. COS. II. P. P. In the field S. C. The emperor in his

robes standing to the left, holding a *patera* in his right hand ; at his right side is an altar with fire on it.

1617.

IMP. CAES. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. VICTORIA. AVGVSTI. In the field S. C. A winged Victory gradient to the left, holding up a wreath in her right hand, in her left she carries a palm-branch.

A fine mottled-green coin.

1618.

IMP. CAES. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. PAX. AVGVSTI. In the field S. C. Peace gradient hastily to the left, holding up an olive-branch in her right hand ; in her left she has the *hasta pura*.

A very good green coin.

1619.

IMP. CAES. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. P. M. TR. P. VI. COS. II. P. P. In the field S. C. Peace gradient to the left with olive-branch and *hasta pura*, as on the preceding coin.

A green coin, in very good condition.

1620.

IMP. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. ANNONA. AVGVSTI. In the field S. C. A female standing, looking to the left ; in her right hand she has some ears of wheat, which she holds over a corn *modius* at her right side ; her left hand resting on the staff of a rake.

I cannot help again expressing regret that Annona coins have not numbers to distinguish them, as they purport to be a record of an annual supply of corn, or a supply for a year. If it were so, the year of mintage and the year of supply could be at once known ; but none of the Annona coins of any of the emperors bear numbers, nor do I find any numbers noticed by any numismatic writer, more especially Argelati and Occhetto, who quote the most extensively of any writers.

A fine brown coin.

1621.

IMP. CAES. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. P. M. TR. P. VII. COS. II. P. P. In the field S. C. The emperor in pontifical vestments, standing to the left, holding a *patera* in the right hand; at his right side is a sort of interlaced tripod altar with fire burning; with his left hand he supports his robes.

A coin of the mintage A. D. 228, black in colour, and in very good preservation.

1622.

IMP. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. IVSTITIA. AVGVSTI. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the left; her right hand extended holds a *patera*; her left hand bears the *hasta pura*.

This coin, it would appear, commemorates the inflexible conduct of Alexander in the administration of justice to the people of Rome. In the performance of his duty as the chief magistrate he was very severe upon all those who committed frauds, and he discountenanced all informers. A memorable instance is recorded of one Turinus, who took a sum of money from a person under the pretence of procuring an appointment for him under the emperor; for which he was brought to justice, and, being convicted, was condemned to death, being tied to a stake and suffocated by the smoke of straw wetted and fired, whilst a public crier made proclamation, "Let him perish by smoke who sold it." This execution occurred in A. D. 229. How much smoke has been sold in London, Paris, and New York, during the last ten years!

A brown coin, in fine condition.

1623.

IMP. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. P. M. TR. P. VIII. COS. III. P. P. In the exergum S. C. The emperor in a *quadriga* moving slowly to the right, his head laureate; in the left hand he bears a sceptre surmounted by an eagle on a globe; his right hand extended as if bowing to or addressing spectators; the reins of the horses are fixed in the front of the chariot.

This type represents the consular procession in A. D. 229, when the emperor was elected consul for the third time, and previous to his expedition to the East. In this consulate the historian, Dion Cassius, was colleague with the emperor. There is, however, a silver coin of this TR. P. recorded by Occo, with similar type and legends, with the additional words DE. GERMANIS. and also one with a Victory bearing a wreath, within its circle the words VIC. AVG. These coins, noticed by Occo,

give countenance to the opinion of some writers that the coin now under notice indicates a triumph for victories gained in Germany ; but it is not mentioned by any historic writer that Alexander had a triumph decreed to him for victories gained in Germany either by himself or his generals ; besides, Occo puts the date A. D. 230, but the TR. P. VIII. was in A. D. 229. Alexander's triumph was for the victorious result of the campaign in Persia a few years later, and the triumph is placed by Clinton in A. D. 233.

A fine light-brown coin from Vicomte Jessaint, Paris.

1624.

IMP. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. P. M. TR. P. VIII. COS. III. P. P. In the field S. C. Mars fully armed standing to the left ; on his left arm he bears a *sceptrum* ; in the right hand he holds a spear, the point downward, resting on the small prow of a galley, whereon his right foot is placed.

A coin of red-brown colour.

1625.



IMP. . SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. P. M. TR. P. VIII. COS. III. P. P. In the field S. C. Apollo with radiate head, and tresses falling down his neck, standing full front looking to the left ; his right hand raised as in the act of addressing some person ; in the left hand he bears a *mundus* or small globe ; a mantle passing across the breast falls on the left arm.

This is a dark-green coin, struck on a flan of medallion size, and is in the very finest state of preservation, not to be surpassed in any Cabinet in Europe. It was formerly in the Cabinet of the Duke of Devonshire.

1626.

IMP. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. ADLOCVTIO . AVGVSTI. In the exergum S. C. The emperor bare-headed, in military costume, and two military attendants behind him, standing to the left on a low base or *suggestum*, his right hand raised addressing several armed soldiers who stand in front of him ; among them are two or three standards.

This type is one of the very rare types of the mintage of Alexander. It is a pity there is no Tribunician or Consular date to fix when the ADLOCVTIO it commemorates was made ; but, upon a full consideration of all the circumstances of the reign, I think it quite right to place this coin as alluding to the expedition to Persia. It is true that while the emperor was at Antioch a revolt was made by some of the troops, and which he quickly suppressed with much energy, calling upon them to lay down their arms and be gone ; but it cannot be supposed such an incident would furnish materials for this type, for that would be casting a slur upon the Roman army generally ; I therefore prefer treating it as an Allocutio made to the soldiers on the outset of the campaign with Persia.

A very good black, and a rare coin, from the Ramsay Cabinet. Weight $400\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

1627.

IMP . SEV . ALEXANDER AVG . The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. PROPECTIO . AVGVSTI. In the exergum S. C. The emperor bareheaded, in military costume, on horseback, trotting gently to the right, with a spear in his right hand, the point forwards ; before him a winged Victory is advancing at a quick pace holding up a wreath in her right hand, in her left she carries a palm-branch.

This type represents the departure of Alexander from Rome on his Persian expedition in A.D. 229, although the war was not actually commenced until A.D. 230. Occo places the war and coins with PROPECTIO . AVGVSTI. like the present, in A. D. 234, but there I think he is in an error.

A very good coin, from the Cabinet of Mr. Ashlin.

1628.

IMP . SEV . ALEXANDER . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. P . M . TR . P . VIII. In the exergum COS . III . P . P, and at the sides of the field S. C. Roma armed seated to the left on a curule chair, which has goat's legs ; in her left hand she holds her spear upright ; behind her is a Victory ; her right hand is extended towards the emperor, who is in full armour, and wearing his helmet, and his face turned towards Roma ; at his right side is a short column, on which he is supporting a shield, on which VOT . X. is inscribed.

I will add the description Eckhel gives of a coin resembling the present: "*Figura militaris tenens clypeum super columella cui inscriptum vot. x.*" It is placed by him in A.D. 230. He does not mention Roma in this description, nor does he give the size of the coin.

The present is a Second Brass black coin, in fine condition, from the St. Croix Cabinet.

1629.

IMP. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. VICTORIA. AVGVSTI. In the field S. C. A winged Victory standing to the right; her left hand supports a shield affixed to a palm-tree, and on which she has inscribed *vot. x.*; her left foot is supported by a helmet placed on the ground at the foot of the palm-tree.

This type is peculiar from its duality in recording a Victoria as well as the decennalian vow. I have, therefore, as it bears no date but the *vot. x.* placed it in *TR. P. X.* as its proper place.

Admiral Smyth, No. 302, considers this type was struck A.D. 231, and might refer to some advantages gained over Artaxerxes, and thus an opportunity was afforded in recording a victory to record the *vota decennalia* also. The triumph of Alexander for the Persian victories we have seen was in A.D. 233, so that the Persian war was still going on when this coin was struck. The Victoria may apply to some small advantages gained over detachments of the enemy, for which a victory was claimed by the Romans, and the senate in compliment to the emperor struck this coin.

1630.

IMP. ALEXANDER. PIVS. AVG. The radiate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. P. M. TR. P. X. COS. III. P. P. Apollo with radiate head, entirely nude, saving his mantle, which is drawn over his left shoulder and falls on to his left arm, standing looking to the left, his right hand raised; in the left hand he has a whip.

A very fine coin in Second Brass, pale in colour.

1631.

IMP. ALEXANDER. PIVS. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. P. M. TR. P. X. COS. III. P. P. In the field S. C. Apollo with radiate head, wearing only his mantle, standing looking to the left, having a whip in his left hand; the right hand raised.

1632.

IMP . ALEXANDER . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞ . P . M . TR . P . XI . COS . III . P . P. In the field S. C. Apollo with radiate head standing looking to the left, his right hand raised as if inviting attention; his left hand, extended, holds a globe; a short mantle, or cloak, pendent from his shoulders forms a graceful outline behind him.

This is one of the coins found at Malta in A. D. 1819, as noted by Admiral Smyth in his Cabinet, No. 395. The hoard was found by a labourer working at Castel Zurika in that island, and comprised six amphoræ, which were only about eight inches under the surface; they contained 14 to 15,000 brass coins, of which Admiral Smyth obtained about 1400 only; the rest unfortunately got melted by a horrid Goth of a brass-founder at Valetta, who bought them of the labourer for a mere song. Judging from the very first-rate state of preservation of the present coin, the loss to historic and antiquarian research is great indeed; it is deeply to be regretted that Admiral Smyth was absent from the island at the time in his professional duties, on a cruise.

This coin is in remarkably fine preservation; a bronze with a peculiar green tinge rarely found on any coin but these of the Maltese hoard.

1633.

IMP . ALEXANDER . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞ . P . M . TR . P . XI . COS . III . P . P. in the field S. C. Apollo with radiate head gradient to the left, holding up his right hand, in his left hand he has a whip, a short mantle floating from his shoulders.

A good coin, brown in colour.

1634.

IMP . ALEXANDER . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞ . P . M . TR . P . XII . COS . II . P . P. In the field S. C. Apollo with head radiate gradient to the left, holding up his right hand and having a whip in his left, a short cloak pendent from his shoulders.

A very fine black coin.

1635.

IMP . ALEXANDER . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞ . LIBERALITAS . AVGVSTI . V. In the exergum S. C. A female standing

looking to the left, holding up a tablet in her right hand; on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ filled with fruits.

Liberalitas V. was not known to Occo, for it is not mentioned in his series of Alexander.

The present is a fine dark-green coin.

1636.

IMP . ALEXANDER . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. LIBERALITAS . AVGVSTI . V. In the exergum S. C. The emperor, or his legate, seated to the left on a curule chair placed on a low *suggestum*; two persons are standing behind him on the left; in front at his right hand a female is standing with a tablet in her right hand, on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ filled with fruits.

I have been able to accomplish what I do not think is in any other Cabinet, viz., a coin of every one of the Liberalities known by coins to have been given to the people by Alexander; in some instances two examples, for I have found that a Liberality is sometimes of two types, one representing only a female holding up a tablet in her right hand, on which, when the coin is fine, are to be seen different marks in the squares of the tablet by which were made known to people the quantities to be distributed; on the left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ, indicating abundance, or that there is a store for all.

The other type represents the emperor (or his deputy) and attendants, the female with tablet invariably being introduced distributing the Liberality. As this type shows a busy group, it is the more pleasing of the two to introduce in a Cabinet, but the two different types should not be omitted if they are to be had.

I have found LIBERALITAS . V. the rarest of all, where all are rare, especially when fine or even fairly preserved, so as clearly to indicate the legends on the reverse denoting the number of the donation. Another difficulty with them is the absence of TR . P. or consular dates. I think LIBERALITAS . V. is of the mintage A.D. 234, to record the bounty of the emperor previous to his setting out from Rome on his expedition to Germany. Also, it is not impossible but that LIB . V. was made A.D. 231, when Artaxerxes, the Persian king, broke into the province of Mesopotamia, and prepared to carry the invasion over all the eastern provinces of the empire, on which occasion Alexander, finding all remonstrance with him of no avail, departed from Rome to take the command of the armies in the East, previous to which he made a donation to the citizens and also to the army.

Eckhel makes the following remark on this Liberalitas V. in vol. vii. p. 276,

where he places it under the date A.U.C. 986, A.D. 233, and he quotes from Lampridius, cap. 57, thus, "Alexander eodem die VIII. kal. Octob. concionem hujusmodi habuit: Quirites, vicinus Persas, milites divites reduximus, vobis congiarium pollicemur, cras ludos Circenses Persicos dabimus;" et paullo infra, "alia die actis circensibus, et item ludis scenicis, deinceps congiarium populo R. dedit." At the coin No. 1629, *ante*, we have quoted from Admiral Smyth's authority on a similar coin of VICTORIA . AVGVSTI.; he puts the mintage of that type for the successes gained in Persia over Artaxerxes in A.D. 231, which were very likely followed by others up to A.D. 232, or the early part of the year A.D. 233, which would satisfactorily account for the words of Lampridius given to Alexander in his harangue to the soldiers, "Vicinus Persas, milites divites reduximus."

It was in the year A.D. 234 that Alexander, following the examples of the emperors Trajan and Antoninus Pius, founded two establishments at Rome, one for boys and one for girls, which were called respectively Mammæani and Mammæanæ, in honour of his worthy mother, Julia Mammæa, similar to the institution established by Antoninus Pius, called after his wife, the empress Faustina Senior, Puellæ Faustinianæ. On this occasion, also, Alexander exhibited games in the Circus.

1637.

IMP . ALEXANDER . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. PROVIDENTIA . AVG. In the field S. C. A female standing looking to the left; her right hand holds some ears of corn; at her right side is a corn *modius*; her left hand rests on the staff of a rake.

A good coin, pale-green *patina*.

This coin concludes for the present my series of Alexander, a worthy and excellent young man, who greatly favoured the Christians, and who with his good mother I should believe were also Christians in heart, although, surrounded by Pagans, they could not avow it openly; for Alexander caused to be inscribed over the gates of the palace the golden rule delivered to us by the Lord Jesus Christ himself, "*Quod tibi fieri non vis, alteri ne feceris.*" In the year A.D. 235 Alexander and his mother were slain at the instigation of a rough brutal soldier, who for his valour had been raised from the ranks, and who thus shewed his base ingratitude for the favours bestowed on him.

Although as yet we have no CONSECRATIO coins of Alexander in brass (Argelati mentions one in silver), yet we are supposed to have a most interesting memorial of him in the vase called the Barberini, or Portland Vase, the first notice whereof

is, that it was found about the middle of the seventeenth century inclosed in a marble sarcophagus within a sepulchral chamber under the mount called Monte del Grano, situate about two and a half miles from Rome, on the road leading to Frascati. As it is a very interesting memorial I may be excused a few remarks on it.

This sepulchral chamber is supposed to have been the tomb of Severus Alexander and his mother, Julia Mamæa, who were slain by the soldiery, the mother in protecting her son; and the vase is considered as probably being the cinerary urn belonging to the sepulchre, which, from a view of the vase itself, I do not believe, for two reasons, one that it is not of sufficient size at the mouth and otherwise to contain more than a few bones of a human being, and those could be only the smallest bones in the human frame; again, to contain all the bones of a human body in a vessel of such small dimensions they must have been broken into small pieces or ground to powder, which is very improbable, and was not a funereal custom with the Romans, and although burning would destroy a great deal, yet more would remain than such a vessel could contain.

This vase was for a long time THE GEM of the Barberini collection at Rome, and was first purchased out of the collection by James Byres, esq. who parted with it to Sir Wm. Hamilton, who disposed of it to the then Duchess of Portland, but so secretly that she was never known, even by her own family, to be the possessor of it. At the sale of her grace's curious and valuable museum in April 1786, the vase was sold on the 24th April, and was bought by the Duke of Portland for 1,000 guineas. The sale took place at Privy Gardens, Whitehall, by Messrs. Skinner, Tuchin, and Forrest, the then leading auctioneers, and the following note regarding the vase is introduced in the sale catalogue:—

“The most celebrated antique vase or sepulchral urn from the Barberini Cabinet at Rome. It is the identical urn which contained the ashes of the Roman Emperor Alexander Severus, and his mother Mammæa, which was deposited in the earth about the year 235 after Christ. It was dug up by order of Pope Barberini, named Urban VIII. between the years 1623 and 1644. The materials of which it is composed imitate an onyx, the ground a rich transparent dark amethystine colour, and the snowy figures that adorn it are in bas-relief of a workmanship above all encomium, and such as cannot but excite in us the highest ideas of the art of the ancients. Its dimensions are $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches high and $21\frac{3}{4}$ inches in circumference. A more particular account of it may be found in Montfaucon's *Antiquities*, vol. v. b. ii. chap. 6; in Bartoli, *delle Sepolchri Antichi*; and in Brenal and Misson's *Travels*; and in Winckelman on the Arts of the

Ancients. In Montfaucon and Bartoli we have a representation of the tomb, and also of the vase, and its encrusted figures." It was said the sale of the finest antiquities from the Barberini Palace was occasioned by a run of ill luck at cards by a Roman princess, the representative of the Barberini family. The pope heard of it, and forbade that any of them should be taken out of Rome, but the size of the vase was sufficiently small to admit of its being conveyed away without observation.

The copy of the vase which I possess corresponds *most minutely* to the above-quoted dimensions. It is one of several purchased by Mr. Pellatt, of St. Paul's Churchyard, many years since, being the remainder of a few which were made from the original, by permission of the Duke of Portland, by that eminent artist in pottery, the late Mr. Wedgwood; and, when Mr. Pellatt retired from the business in St. Paul's Churchyard, his manager, Mr. Allsup, had those that were left, and I had the copy from him.

Mr. Wedgwood made his copies in two colours; a few only in black ground, with the white figures; the others in violet blue, being the colour of the original, with the raised figures in white. A copy in black and white sold in 1855, at the sale of Mr. Samuel Rogers' effects, paintings, works of art, &c. for 170*l*.

On Friday, the 7th February, 1845, the vase was broken into many pieces by a half-mad young Irishman. It had been usually kept on a cippus, with glass shade over it, in a room at the British Museum, where the fellow contrived to get hold of a Babylonian brick, and with it smashed the glass and vase. He was next day taken to Bow Street police court and fined 3*l*. or three months' imprisonment, all the punishment that could be inflicted. The vase was then handed to Mr. Doubleday at the Museum, who very ingeniously restored it to almost its original condition. In the "Daily News" of Friday, 20th of February, 1846, the following notice of its restoration is given:—

"THE PORTLAND VASE.—At the meeting of the Society of Arts held on Wednesday evening, Mr. Doubleday, to whom the restoration of this valuable relic of ancient art has been entrusted, described some curious particulars of its construction, from which it would appear that the materials are well known, and that the peculiarity of its beauty is owing solely to the skill of the artist. A vase of blue material was dipped into a semi-transparent glass in a state of fusion, which was brought into relief by the tools of the artist, as shown in its actual presence in the part where the handles had been joined. The bottom was quite a distinct material from the body of the vase, from which it was conjectured that this had at some time been broken off, and replaced by a new one. The restoration

of the broken portions has been so complete, that no symptoms of the fracture can be recognised, and the Duke of Portland, whose property it is, has consented to continue its exhibition in the British Museum."

The late Mr. Thomas Windus, F.S.A., in 1845, and before the vase had been broken, published a very interesting memoir relating to it. It appears that the sarcophagus which was found in the tomb with the vase in it, and which is in the museum of the Capitol at Rome, was decorated with sculptures, one side of it being connected with the subject of the figures on the vase; on the stone slab covering the sarcophagus were two figures, one a whole-length female figure in a reclining attitude, the other a male figure at her side, but only a half-length, by which it would convey the idea that the other part of the male figure was in a reclining position also, but behind the female; both the figures are of heroic size, *i.e.* about seven to eight feet in height.

Mr. Windus considers that instead of it being the tomb or sarcophagus of Severus Alexander and his mother, Julia, it was the tomb of the physician Galen; and the figures in front of the sarcophagus and the figures on the vase represent a cure effected by Galen, which he notices in his writings, and of which he was very proud, considering it the most sagacious act of his life in his practice as a physician.

It is to be observed that Galen lived in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, and was so esteemed as to be the constant medical attendant on the emperor and his family. The anecdote is thus related in his writings: "The cure on which he valued himself most was the case of a noble lady who was said to be in a very dangerous state, whose disorder he discovered to be love, the object of which was a rope-dancer; thus rivalling the discovery of the love of Antiochus for Stratonice, which had given so much celebrity to Erasistratus." No doubt the noble young lady thus alluded to was the daughter of Marcus Aurelius. The disquisition by Mr. Windus is too long to be introduced here; I must, therefore, refer to his memoir published by Mr. Richardson of Cornhill, and Messrs. Smith and Elder of the same place, but on perusal of his memoir and the remarks of James Byres, Esq. who was the first possessor of the vase from the Princess Barberini, and also the description published by the late Mr. Wedgwood, I am disposed to give the preference to the explanation by Mr. Windus, and with him say it is not intended as a commemoration of Severus Alexander and his mother, Julia Mamæa—the anecdote related by Galen himself giving a very good solution of the figures on the vase and on the front of the sarcophagus.

Until this case was discovered in Galen's works by Mr. Windus, the continued

stream of conjecture by antiquaries of Italy, France, and England, as to the meaning of the figures, may well be excused in their treating them as implying mythologic subjects, or subjects connected with the representations in the Eleusinian mysteries, for no one of the writers on the subject of the vase has ever referred to Galen or any authority upon the question.

SALLUSTIA BARBIA ORBIANA.

SALLUSTIA BARBIA ORBIANA. Of this lady there is nothing known in history, but it is beyond doubt she was the wife of the Emperor Severus Alexander.

We learn from a coin in the Cabinet of the Prince Buoncampagni, described by Argelati, that she was designated as the wife of Alexander, having been previously considered the wife of Trajanus Decius. The Roman nobleman, Francesco Gotifreda, likewise gave his assistance by producing a *quinarius*, on which were the heads of Alexander and Orbiana together; and since then Vaillant published an Ægyptian coin, with the numerals LE, which shows the mintage to be of the fifth year of Alexander, or A.D. 226. She was divorced from Alexander, but when, or for what cause, does not appear. Dio, lxxx. 2, 3. Clinton, A.D. 229.

Her coins are very scarce, especially the Large Brass in fine condition.

1638.

SALLUSTIA . BARBIA . ORBIANA . AVG. The head of Orbiana to the right, her hair dressed in small wavy plaits all over the head, and made into a large curl behind in the style of Julia Domna's wig—but it is not a wig; in front, above the forehead, she wears an ornamented coronet; shoulders draped.

R. CONCORDIA . AVGVSTORVM. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the left; her right hand, extended, holds a *patera*; her left arm supports two cornucopiæ filled with fruits.

The portraits on this and the next two coins are something resembling our own Queen Victoria, more particularly the third.

A fine coin of light-brown colour.

1639.

[SALLUSTIA] . BARBIA . ORBIANA . AVG. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

℞. CONCORDIA . AVGVSTORVM. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the left, with a *patera* and double cornucopiæ, as on the preceding coin.

This coin, which is in good condition, was said to have been found in a funereal urn with remains of burnt bones, which is very probable from its appearance. It was formerly in the Cabinet of Robert Surtees, Esq. the historian of Durham, and afterwards in that of the Rev. E. C. Brice.

1640.

SALLVSTIA . BARBIA . ORBIANA . AVG. The head of the empress to the right, as on the preceding coins.

℞. CONCORDIA . AVGVSTORVM. In the exergum S. C. The emperor and empress in their robes on opposite sides, with their right hands joined. Orbiana stands to the left.

The type on this and the preceding coins are the only types usually seen of Orbiana.

The present coin is in very fine preservation, and dark violet colour, from the Thomas Cabinet.

JULIA MAMAEA.

JULIA MAMAEA, the mother of Severus Alexander, was the daughter of Julius Avitus and Julia Maesa, born at Apamea, and was married to Genesius Marcianus. After Alexander was raised to the empire on the death of Elagabalus, she received the title of Augusta. She accompanied her son in his expedition to Germany, and was slain with one of her attendants by the soldiers who killed her son at Mayence, at the instigation of Maximinus, who then became emperor.

Her coins are not rare, except for their state of preservation, nor have they any very rare reverses.

1641.

IVLIA . MAMAEA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed in the same way as on the coins of Barbia Orbiana.

℞. FELICITAS . PVBLICA. In the field S. C. A female standing full front, looking to the left, holding a *caduceus* in her right hand, her legs crossed in easy posture, and her left arm resting on a short column at her left side.

By the legend on the reverse this coin appears to have been struck on the accession of Alexander, to signify the joy and security (represented by the column)

felt by the people of Rome on the elevation of so good a prince after experiencing the disgraceful conduct of Elagabalus.

A very fine black coin.

1642.

IVLIA . MAMAEA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

R. FELICITAS . PVBLICA. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the left, holding a *caduceus* in her right hand; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ.

From the legend of this reverse it is evidently a coin struck at the same mint-age as the preceding coin.

A very good pale-green coin.

1643.

IVLIA . MAMAEA . AVG. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

R. IVNO . CONSERVATRIX. In the field S. C. Juno standing looking to the left, holding the *hasta pura* in her left hand; in her right hand she holds out a *patera*; at her right side is a peacock.

This coin is poor, but a very rare type; the colour of it is brown.

1644.

IVLIA . MAMAEA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

R. IVNO . AVGVSTA. In the exergum S. C. A female seated on a throne to the left; her right hand, extended, presents a lotus-flower; on her left arm an infant is resting, swathed up in its baby clothes.

This type, excepting the legend, is similar to that of IVNONI . LVCINAE of Julia Domna, *ante*, Nos. 1479 and 1480.

A black coin, tinged with red.

1645.

IVLIA . MAMAEA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

R. VESTA. In the field S. C. Vesta standing, looking to the left; her right hand extended holds a small *palladium*, not the usual Minerva Jaculatrix; in her left hand she has the *hasta pura*.

A fine light-green coin.

1646.

IVLIA . MAMAEA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, hair as before, shoulders draped.

℞. VENVS . VICTRIX. In the field S. C. Venus standing, looking to the left ; her right hand extended holds a helmet ; a shield is resting against her left side ; in the left hand she has the *hasta pura*.

A fine coin, large flan, dark-green mottled with red.

1647.

IVLIA . MAMAEA . AVGVSTA. The head of Julia to the right, hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

℞. VENERI . FELICI. In the field S. C. A female standing to the right, her left hand extended holds a little naked child's ; in her right hand she has the *hasta pura*.

1648.

IVLIA . MAMAEA . AVGVSTA. The head of Julia to the right, her hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

℞. VENVS . FELIX. In the exergum S. C. A female seated on a throne to the left, her right hand extended, and a little boy naked standing upright on it ; in her left hand she has the *hasta pura*.

A very good brown-coloured coin.

1649.

IVLIA . MAMAEA . AVGVSTA. The head of Julia to the right, her hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

℞. FECVNDITAS . AVGVSTAE. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left with a full cornucopiæ on her left arm ; her right hand is extended towards a little naked child standing at her right foot with both its hands raised towards her.

It would appear from this type and the other types of Venus that the emperor Severus Alexander was the only son born to Julia Mamæa, and that the little infant is a representation of Alexander when he was a little infant. The coins of Lucilla, Faustina Junior, and Antoninus Pius, show several children each, for each had families of more than one child.

A bronze coin with green tinge, from the Maltese hoard.

MAXIMINUS.

CAIUS JULIUS VERUS MAXIMINUS was born in Thrace in the year of Rome 926, or A. D. 173.

He was originally a herdsman ; afterwards, enlisting in the Roman army, he was noticed by Septimius Severus, then emperor, for his gigantic stature. He is said to have been upwards of eight feet in height, and possessed of extraordinary strength, coupled with great valour, or, we may say, a brute courage.

He quickly rose from the ranks, and under Severus and Caracalla he became a centurion. On the death of Caracalla he left the army, and did not return until the accession of Elagabalus, under whom he served and was made a military tribune. On the death of Elagabalus he continued to serve Alexander, by whom he was made the commander of the newly raised legions in Germany. On the insurrection of the German nations in A. D. 234, Severus Alexander departed from Rome to take the command of the troops in Germany, and Maximinus took the opportunity of fomenting discontent amongst the troops at their supposed hardships and strict discipline under Alexander, which ultimately ended in the emperor being assassinated in his tent A. D. 235, after which the soldiers saluted Maximinus as emperor, who was himself subsequently slain while the army was besieging Aquileia, A. D. 238 ; his son Maximus was killed by the soldiers at the same time. The death of Maximinus occasioned much rejoicing at Rome.

The coins of Maximinus are in general common ; but there are two mintages, each bearing a different portrait of Maximinus, one representing him with a large head, a hooked nose, and a chin turned up to correspond ; in the other the die-engraver has made an alteration in the countenance by taking away from the hooked nose and chin ; but looking at the portrait of his son Maximus as delineated on the coins, I should consider the portrait of Maximinus with the hooked nose and chin as the correct portrait, notwithstanding the die-engraver's desire to modify their prominence.

I do not pretend to an extra share of numismatic sagacity, but, as I do not find this variety in the mintage of the coins of Maximinus noticed by any numismatic writer, I think it worth a notice to draw the attention of a tyro in the numismatic science and research to the difference I mention.

The coins of Maximinus, with a few exceptions, are common, except in a fine state of preservation, which enhances their value, both in a pecuniary point of view, and as being better adapted to work out the illustration of an historic subject.

1650.

IMP . MAXIMINVS . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of Maximinus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. FIDES . MILITVM. In the field S. C. A female standing full front, holding in each hand a military standard, the staff resting on the ground.

The portrait on this and the eleven following coins have not the hooked nose and chin. I have separated the mintages and taken the one with the altered countenance first, for this reason, because the legends on the obverse designate Maximinus as IMPERATOR and AVGVSTVS only, and have no Tribunician or Consular dates, whereas the coins of the other mintage, although having generally the same reverses, yet have the additional title on the obverse of GERMANICVS.

A dark-green coin, in very fine condition.

1651.

IMP . MAXIMINVS . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of Maximinus to the right, shoulders draped, &c.

R. VICTORIA . AVG. In the field S. C. A Victory, gradient to the right, holding up a wreath in her right hand ; in her left she carries a palm-branch.

1652.

IMP . MAXIMINVS . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of Maximinus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. PAX . AVGVSTI. In the field S. C. Peace standing to the left ; her right hand, raised, holds up an olive branch ; in her left hand she carries a *hasta pura*, in easy attitude.

This coin was struck on the submission of the German nations.

1653.

IMP . MAXIMINVS . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of Maximinus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. MARTI . PACIFERO. In the field S. C. Mars fully armed, standing to the left ; in his right hand he holds an olive-branch ; his spear in his left hand ; his right foot rests on a helmet lying on the ground.

A coin also struck on the submission of the German nations. Mars, the peace-bearer, reminds one of the motto on the coins of Oliver Cromwell, PAX . QVERITVR . BELLO.

1654.

IMP . MAXIMINVS . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of Maximinus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. P . M . TR . P . II . COS . P . P. In the exergum S. C. A *quadriga* moving gently to the left, Maximin standing in the chariot with right hand raised, holding an olive-branch; behind him is a Victory placing a wreath on his head.

This coin was struck on the same occasion as the preceding. Maximinus was never at Rome to receive the honours of a triumph, nor is there any notice in history of a triumph having been decreed to him by the senate. This type, therefore, is quite allegorical. It is not a consular procession, as some suppose, because of the Victory in the car, which is never introduced there when it is a regular consular procession, as may be seen on the coins of Antoninus and others already noticed. Besides, in a consular procession the emperor always carried the *sceptrum eburneum*, the official symbol, mounted with an eagle.

The olive-branch belongs to the triumph for battles gained resulting in peace, of which the olive-branch is a symbol.

1655.

IMP . MAXIMINVS . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of Maximin to the right, shoulders draped.

R. P . M . TR . P . II . COS . P . P. In the field S. C. A youthful figure, bare-headed and in military costume, standing holding a spear in his left hand; at his right side are two military standards, and one on his left side; his right hand is raised towards the two standards at his right.

Although this coin is one of Maximinus, yet the type on the reverse can apply only to the son Maximus, for the figure standing among the ensigns is that of a lad, not at all applicable to a person of the age and stature of Maximin; besides, it is the usual *Princeps Juventutis*, the type of the young Cæsar.

1656.

IMP . MAXIMINVS . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of Maximin to the right, shoulders draped.

R. VOTIS . DECENNALIBVS . S . C. inscribed in four lines within a laurel-wreath.

1657.

IMP . MAXIMINVS . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of Maximin to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. PROVIDENTIA . AVG. In the field S.C. A female standing to the left, holding in her right hand a short staff pointing to a globe at her feet ; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ.

A very good bronze coin, from the Maltese hoard.

1658.

IMP . MAXIMINVS . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of Maximin to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. LIBERALITAS . AVG. In the field S.C. A female standing to the left, holding up a frumentary tablet in her right hand ; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ.

This coin is also one of the Maltese hoard.

1659.

IMP . MAXIMINVS . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of Maximin to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. LIBERALITAS . AVGVSTI. In the exergum S.C. The deputy of Maximin seated to the left on a curule chair placed on a low *suggestum*, which is decorated with sculptures and figures ; behind him on the left are two persons, each of them having a long staff or wand in his hand ; in front, on the right, is a female having a cornucopiæ on her left arm, and holding up a tablet in her right hand ; a person is ascending the steps in front to receive a donation.

There is little doubt the Liberality recorded on this and the preceding coin was distributed by the order of Maximinus (for he was not in Rome at the time) during the first year of his being in office. I find no record of the number of donations made by this emperor. There is only one Liberalitas quoted by Occo ; nor does Clinton mention more than one. Admiral Smyth quotes one similar in type to the present, and he puts it down to A.D. 235, or the first year of Maximinus.

1660.

IMP . MAXIMINVS . PIVS . AVG. The laureate head of Maximinus to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. SALVS . AVGVSTI. In the exergum S. C. Hygeia seated on a throne to the left, feeding a snake that rises from an altar before her.

A very fine black coin, exchanged with Mr. Gwilt.

1661.

IMP. MAXIMINVS. PIVS. AVG. The laureate head of Maximin to the right, shoulders draped.

R. INDVLGENTIA. AVG. In the field S. C. A female seated on a throne to the left, holding a *patera* in her right hand; in her left she has the *hasta pura*.

1662.

MAXIMINVS. PIVS. AVG. GERM. The laureate head of Maximin to the right, shoulders draped.

R. VICTORIA. GERMANICA. In the field S. C. A winged Victory standing to full front, looking to the left, holding up a wreath in her right hand; in the left she has a palm-branch; a captive is seated on the ground at her right side, with his hands bound.

This very fine dark-green coin, nearly medallion size, was struck A.D. 236, to record the success of Maximinus over the German nations, on which occasion both Maximinus and his son Maximus were honoured by the senate with the title of GERMANICVS.

It is to be observed that the portrait on the present coin, and those now to be noticed, is with the hooked nose and chin, and a high straight forehead, with the hair cut close in a very formal manner. The legend on the obverse of all of them is without the IMP. precedent; therefore, if it were not for Tribunician dates appearing on the coins which have this peculiar portrait that are not found on the coins with the altered portrait, the absence of IMP. in the obverse legend would lead one to suppose that all such coins were struck immediately after the death of Alexander.

1663.

MAXIMINVS. PIVS. AVG. GERM. The laureate head of Maximin to the right, shoulders draped.

R. VICTORIA. GERMANICA. In the exergum S. C. Maximin bareheaded, and in military costume, standing to the left, holding a spear transversely in his left hand, the point being towards a captive sitting on the ground at his feet; behind Maximin, at his left side, is a winged Victory in the act of placing a wreath on his head; in her left hand she has a palm-branch.

This coin it seems is of the same mintage as the preceding coin, A.D. 236.

1664.

MAXIMINVS . PIVS . AVG . GERM. The head of Maximinus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. VICTORIA . AVGVSTORVM. In the exergum S. C. Maximinus bareheaded, and in military costume, holding a spear in his left hand, standing to the left, his right hand joined with the right hand of a togated person standing before him, I consider meant for his son Maximus ; behind Maximinus an attendant is standing, and behind Maximus is a soldier with a spear in his right hand ; the right hands being joined support a *Victoriola*, and two captives are seated face to face on the ground under the *Victoriola*.

This coin was struck on the same occasion as the preceding. The legend on the reverse describes the record as of a victory of the Augusti, by which it is intended to include the young Maximus, who had been created AVGVSTVS by his father, being at the time between seventeen and eighteen years of age.

1665.

MAXIMINVS . PIVS . AVG . GERM. The laureate head of Maximin to the right, shoulders draped.

R. PAX . AVGVSTI. In the field S. C. Peace standing looking to the left holding up an olive-branch in her right hand ; in her left hand she holds the *hasta pura* transversely.

A fine dark-green coin.

1666.

MAXIMINVS . PIVS . AVG . GERM. The laureate head of Maximin to the right, shoulders draped.

R. FIDES . MILITVM. In the field S. C. A female standing looking to the left, having a military standard in each hand, the staffs resting on the ground and terminating in spear heads ; the staffs of the spears are much decorated.

A fine dark-brown coin.

1667.

MAXIMINVS . PIVS . AVG . GERM. The laureate head of Maximinus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. SALVS . AVGVSTI. In the exergum S. C. Hygeia seated on a throne to the left, feeding a snake that rises from an altar before her.

A dark-green coin, in very fine condition.

1668.

MAXIMINVS . PIVS . AVG . GERM. The laureate head of Maximin to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. P . M . TR . P . IIII . COS . P . P. In the field S.C. Maximin in military costume and bareheaded standing looking to the left, having a spear upright in his left hand; at his right side are two standards to which his right hand is raised, one of them bears a wreath, the other a hand, their staffs are decorated; at his left side is one standard having a wreath on the top, the staff decorated.

The figure among the standards seems on this coin, from its miniature head, to be intended to represent the emperor, which would therefore make me consider this type as an allusion to the army, similar to the legend FIDES . MILITVM. When the words around this type are Princeps Juventutis, it alludes to the complimentary title usually bestowed on the young Cæsar, and, the Ludi Trojani being military games, the standards around the prince become appropriate; here they are appropriate only to Maximinus in the sense I have given.

The date of this coin is A.D. 238, in the first part of the year, as Maximinus was slain with his son while engaged at the siege of Aquileia, in the month of May, A.D. 238.

Coins of the fourth Tribunician date are rather scarce.

PAULINA.

PAULINA was the wife of Maximinus. Her birth and parentage are unknown, but if we observe the portraits of Paulina, of her husband Maximinus, and of her son Maximus, there cannot be a doubt of the correct appropriation of the coins, for they are truly all of one family.

Her coins are but of two or three types, and generally scarce in good condition.

1669.

DIVA . PAVLINA. The head of the empress to the right; her hair braided in front like Orbiana, but a veil covers the whole of the back part of the head, and falls on her shoulders.

℞. CONSECRATIO. In the field S. C. The empress seated to the left on the back of a peacock, which is flying to the right; her right hand is raised, and in her left she bears the *hasta pura*.

A very fine coin, tinged with yellow green.

1670.

DIVA . PAVLINA. The veiled head of the empress to the right as on the preceding coin ; a mark of the Modena eagle behind the head.

℞. CONSECRATIO. In the exergum S. C. A figure of the empress as Diana Lucifera, drawn in a *biga* to the right at a quick pace ; her veil is floating in a circle around her head, and she holds a long torch forward transversely with both her hands.

It is seen from the types and legends of these coins that Paulina died during the time her husband held the reins of empire, for had her death occurred before his election, or after his decease, no Consecratio coins would have been minted ; and she would in all probability have passed into oblivion with the people.

I obtained this coin, which is a very scarce type, of M. Rollin at Paris in 1847 ; he stated it was a triplicate coin he had purchased from the Vienna Cabinet ; it could be known as such by the three marks on the edge, being the usual mode of marking in the Vienna Cabinet.

A rough dark-brown coin, in very good condition.

MAXIMUS.

CAIUS JULIUS VERUS MAXIMUS, the son of Maximinus and Paulina, was born about the year A.D. 218. On the elevation of his father as emperor in A.D. 235 he was declared Cæsar, and afterwards Augustus, and associated with his father. He was subsequently killed, with his father, in A.D. 238, his head and that of his father being struck off and sent to Rome and their bodies cast into the Rhone, the army with Maximinus and his son being at the time laying siege to Aquileia.

His coins are not scarce, except one legend, and also for condition.

1671.

C. IVL. VERVS. MAXIMVS. CAES. The youthful unlaureate head of Maximus to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. PIETAS. AVG. In the exergum S. C. The usual pontifical instruments of sacrifice, being the *præfericulum*, *aspergillum*, *lituus*, *simpulum*, *secespita*, and *patera*.

This very fine black coin is rare, from its having all the names of Maximus in the obverse legend, the usual legend being that which is used on the following coins.

1672.

MAXIMVS . CAES . GERM. The young unlaureate head of Maximus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. PIETAS . AVG. In the exergum S. C. The pontifical implements of sacrifice, as detailed on the preceding coin.

A very good dark-brown coin.

1673.

MAXIMVS . CAES . GERM. The youthful unlaureate head of Maximus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. PRINCIPI . IVVENTVTIS. In the field S. C. Maximus in military attire and bareheaded standing to the left with a spear in his left hand, held transversely, the point forward ; in his right hand he holds a short truncheon ; at his left side are two military standards.

This type, and that shown on the two preceding coins, are the only types as yet known of Maximus.

A very fine pale-green coin.

GORDIANUS AFRICANUS SENIOR.

MARCUS ANTONIUS GORDIANUS, the son of Metius Metellus and Ulpia Gordiana, was born at Rome about the year A.D. 158, or of Rome 911. He was appointed pro-consul of Africa under Severus Alexander, and also under Maximinus. Upon the accession of Maximinus on the murder of Alexander, the legions in Africa declared Gordian emperor in lieu of Maximinus, which was acknowledged by the senate and citizens of Rome with great joy, and Maximinus was declared an enemy of the state.

Gordian associated his son with him in the sovereignty, but their reign was short, for Capelianus, the governor of Numidia, who was in the interest of Maximinus, marched to Carthage, where the Gordians had taken their stand. The younger Gordian went forth to give battle to Capelianus, but his troops being inferior to the veterans of his opponent they were defeated, and he was slain in the battle, on news whereof his father strangled himself, being then above eighty years of age, and having reigned only about five or six weeks, having been proclaimed in February and slain in March, A.D. 238.

The coins of both Gordians, father and son, are very expensive if in good condition, for they are very rare.

The name of Africanus is said to have been taken by them on the presumption of their family being descended from Scipio Africanus.

1674.

IMP. CAES. M. ANT. GORDIANVS. AFR. AVG. The laureate head of Gordian to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. VICTORIA. AVGG. In the field S. C. A winged Victory gradient to the left, holding a wreath in her right hand, a palm-branch in the left.

This coin appears to have been struck anticipatory of a victory, which it was hoped would be gained over the troops of Capelianus, and can, therefore, only be considered as a complimentary assumption, and not as recording a fact that had occurred.

1675.

IMP. CAES. M. ANT. GORDIANVS. AFR. AVG. The laureate head of Gordian to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. SECVRITAS. AVGG. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the left, having in her right hand a short wand projected forward.

1676.

IMP. CAES. M. ANT. GORDIANVS. AFR. AVG. The laureate head of Gordian to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P. In the field S. C. The emperor, in senatorial robes, standing to the left, his right hand raised as in the act of addressing an audience; in his left he holds a *parazonium*, or a short staff.

GORDIANUS AFRICANUS JUNIOR.

MARCUS ANTONIUS GORDIANUS, son of M. A. Gordianus and Fabia Orestilla, was born at Rome in A.D. 192, year of Rome 942. He went into Africa with his father as his lieutenant, and, like him, was surnamed Africanus. He was nominated emperor with his father, and was soon after killed in a battle with Capelianus, the governor of Numidia, who took part with Maximinus.

His coins are equally rare as his father's.

1677.

IMP. CAES. M. ANT. GORDIANVS. AFR. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. VIRTUS . AVGG. In the field S. C. An armed soldier standing to the left ; his right hand rests upon his shield, in the left hand he holds his spear.

This coin was formerly in the Cabinet of the Duke of Modena. The diminutive silver eagle at the back of the head has been cut nearly out, but its marks remain. The die-engraving of this reverse shows the great decay of art which had taken place at Rome.

1678.

IMP . CAES . M . ANT . GORDIANVS . AFR . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. PROVIDENTIA . AVGG. In the field S. C. A female standing cross-legged looking to the left, and leaning her left arm on a short column at her left side ; she bears a full cornucopiæ in her right hand, and appears to have some ears of corn at her feet ; on the right side is a globe.

A very good black coin, from the Cabinet of Capt. Faber.

1679.

IMP . CAES . M . ANT . GORDIANVS . AFR . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. ROMAE . AETERNAE. In the exergum S. C. Roma armed, seated on a throne to the left, a spear upright in her left hand ; her right hand holds a Victoriola ; her shield at her left side.

A very fine green coin, from the Thomas Cabinet.

BALBINUS.

DECIMUS CÆLIUS BALBINUS was born at Rome in A.D. 178, or of Rome 931. After the death of the two Gordians, A.D. 238, he was elected emperor conjointly with Pupienus in order to oppose Maximinus, who was soon after assassinated while besieging Aquileia. They were also appointed guardians of the empire for the younger Gordian until he became of sufficient age to take the office and dignity of emperor. This arrangement afforded great satisfaction to the citizens ; but Balbinus, with his colleague Pupienus, was killed about the middle of June in the same year by the Prætorian soldiers, who were discontented that the appointment of the Augusti was made by the senate and not by themselves. To throw off the blame of their murder the soldiers declared it was done to preserve the empire for the younger Gordian, who was forthwith proclaimed emperor.

1680.

IMP . CAES . D . CAEL . BALBINVS . AVG. The laureate head of Balbinus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. PROVIDENTIA . DEORVM. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left; her right hand holds a short staff over a globe at her right foot; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ.

A fine dark coin tinged with green.

1681.

IMP . CAES . D . CAEL . BALBINVS . AVG. The laureate head of Balbinus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. LIBERALITAS . AVGVSTORVM. In the exergum S. C. Balbinus and Pupienus, with the young Gordian between them, are seated to the left on curule chairs placed on a low *suggestum*; behind the first is an attendant; at the right hand of the innermost person is a female with a tablet, and a cornucopiæ on her left arm; in front is a person ascending the steps of the *suggestum* to receive a donation.

This type records a donation made by the emperors on occasion of their appointment as guardians of the empire, and also on the departure of Pupienus from Rome with troops to give battle to Maximinus.

This type is very rare; it is a black coin, in fine condition, from the Cabinet of the celebrated virtuoso Horace Walpole, and was bought at the sale of his works of art at Strawberry Hill.

1682.

IMP . CAES . D . CAEL . BALBINVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. LIBERALITAS . AVGVSTORVM. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left holding up a tablet in her right hand; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ.

This type also records the donation made to the people of Rome, as noticed on the preceding. The reign of these emperors lasted but about three months and ended with their lives; so short a period therefore does not admit of the opinion there was more than one Donation; the present coin only repeats by a different representation the event already described. It is as rare as the other coin.

1683.

IMP . CAES . D . CAEL . BALBINVS . AVG. The radiate head of Balbinus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. FIDES . MVTVA . AVGG. Two right hands joined. A device signifying the confidence and good understanding which each of the emperors had towards the other.

This coin, a denarius, was found at Haverhill, in Suffolk, many years back. A Roman road runs near that village on to Cambridge. At a very little village, one mile from Haverhill, called Sturmer, there are the remains of a circular Roman tumulus, and the remains of a Roman camp have existed about a mile beyond the tumulus. Denarii have been frequently found in the adjoining fields, and Mr. Purkis, of Sturmer, has many which I have seen that have been found in his land near the tumulus.

This denarius was given to me many years back by the Rev. R. Roberts, vicar of Haverhill.

1684.

IMP . CAES . D . CAEL . BALBINVS . AVG. The radiate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. PIETAS . MVTVA . AVGG. Two right hands joined.

A denarius struck on the same occasion as the preceding, and having a similar signification. The same interpretation applies to the coin of Pupienus of CARITAS . MVTVA . AVGG.

The types of these two denarii are not found in the brass coinage.

1685.

IMP . CAES . D . CAEL . BALBINVS . AVG. The laureate head of Balbinus to the right, shoulders draped, and wearing armour.

R. CONCORDIA . AVGG. In the exergum S. C. A female seated on a throne to the left, holding a *patera* in the right hand; on her left arm she bears a double cornucopiæ.

The present is a very fine black coin.

1686.

IMP . CAES . D . CAEL . BALBINVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped, and in armour.

R. VICTORIA . AVGG. In the field S. C. A winged Victory standing looking

to the left, holding up a wreath in her right hand; in her left she bears a palm-branch.

This coin was struck on the fall of Maximinus, who was defeated by Pupienus, the Emperor Balbinus remaining in Rome to attend to the affairs of the government, leaving the out-door fighting-work to his colleague.

It is a black coin, in fine condition.

1687.

IMP . CAES . D . CAEL . BALBINVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped, wearing armour.

Æ . P . M . TR . P . COS . II . P . P. In the field S. C. The emperor in senatorial robes standing to the left; in his right hand he holds out an olive-branch; with the left arm he supports his robes, and holds a short sword in his hand, a *parazonium*.

This appears to be a device signifying peace, obtained by the death of Maximinus.

A fine green coin.

1688.

IMP . CAES . D . CAEL . BALBINVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

Æ . PAX . PVBLICA. In the exergum S. C. Peace seated on a throne to the left, holding up an olive-branch in her right hand; in the left she bears a *hasta pura* transversely.

A coin struck on the death of Maximinus in A.D. 238, an event which occasioned much rejoicing at Rome; and, as no person at that time came forward to disturb the public peace by pretensions to the empire, the legend aptly applies.

A very good brown coin.

PUPIENUS.

MARCUS CLODIUS PUPIENUS MAXIMUS was a person of humble condition in life, but of very estimable character. He was born at Rome in A.D. 164, of Rome 917. He entered the army, and by his good conduct he passed through various military grades until he became Prætor of Rome. In A.D. 227 he was consul with Sabinus, and on the death of the elder Gordianus he was made emperor conjointly with Balbinus, A.D. 238, and the army which was raised to oppose Maximinus was

placed under his command. Pupienus marched to oppose Maximinus, who was then engaged in the siege of Aquileia, where he and his son were soon after slain before Pupienus could come up with him. On this event Pupienus, after settling the affairs of the armies and giving his directions to the different military commanders, returned to Rome, where he and Balbinus were soon after assassinated by some of the Prætorian guards; not having enjoyed the honours of the empire more than about three months.

His coins are rare for their preservation. Their types are generally similar to those of Balbinus, and are intended for the same events as are recorded thereon.

1689.

IMP. CAES. M. CLOD. PVPIENVS. AVG. The laureate head of Pupienus to the right, with a long beard, shoulders draped.

Æ. CONCORDIA. AVGG. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the left, holding a *patera* in the right hand; on her left arm she bears a double cornucopiæ.

A very good black coin.

1690.

IMP. CAES. M. CLOD. PVPIENVS. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, with beard, shoulders draped.

Æ. LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTORVM. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, holding up a tablet in her right hand; on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ.

A dark-green coin, intermixed with brown, in middling condition.

1691.

IMP. CAES. PVPIEN. MAXIMVS. AVG. The radiate head of Pupienus to the right, with beard, shoulders draped.

Æ. PATRES. SENATVS. Two right hands joined in token of friendship.

A complimentary coin to both emperors, to signify the protection and safety the senate hoped to enjoy from the reign of Balbinus and Pupienus.

On this coin the name of Maximus is introduced, which is rarely done on his coins, although it is his more correct name, for Pupienus is only a forename, and is shortened, but he is better known in history as *Pupienus*.

A fine denarius, from the Cabinet of the Rev. E. C. Brice.

1692.

IMP . CAES . M . CLOD . PVPIENVS . AVG. The laureate head of Pupienus, with beard, to the right, shoulders draped.

R. VOTIS . DECENNALIBVS . S . C. inscribed in four lines within a laurel wreath.

A coin from the Cabinet of Horace Walpole, bought at the sale of the Earl of Waldegrave's effects at Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, with the coin of Balbinus already noticed. It is a dark-green coin in very good condition.

1693.

IMP . CAES . M . CLOD . PVPIENVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, with long beard, shoulders draped.

R. VICTORIA . AVGG In the field S. C. A winged Victory standing full front looking to the left, holding up a wreath in her right hand, and having a palm-branch in her left.

We have already noticed this type, and the event it records, in the similar type of Balbinus. The present is a black coin in fine condition.

1694.

IMP . CAES . M . CLOD . PVPIENVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor, with long beard, to the right, shoulders draped.

R. PAX . PVBLICA. In the exergum S. C. Peace seated on a throne to the left, holding up an olive-branch in her right hand; in her left she bears a *hasta pura* transversely.

This is a coin struck in A.D. 238, on the death of Maximinus and his son, who had been declared enemies of the state. The senate appears by this type to have considered that the peace so gained ought to be held as a public benefaction, for no person now came forward with any pretensions for the empire.

A very fine black coin.

1695.

IMP . CAES . M . CLOD . PVPIENVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, with beard, shoulders draped.

R. P . M . TR . P . COS . II . P . P. In the field S. C. The emperor standing full front, looking to the left; in his right hand he holds up an olive-branch, in the left hand he has his sword, and supports his robes on his left arm.

This type we have already noticed in Balbinus, *ante*, No. 1687. A mottle-green coin with brown.

1696.

IMP . CAES . PVPIEN . MAXIMVS . AVG. The radiate head of the emperor, with long beard, to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. CARITAS . MVTVA . AVGG. Two right hands joined.

This type, like that of FIDES . MVTVA, signifies the kind feeling and good understanding which existed between the emperors. The word *caritas* is very expressive, and only occurs in the Roman mintage on this coin of Pupienus. It is quite a Christian expression, "*caritas mutua*;" I do not find any record that Balbinus or Pupienus were Christians, but they must have been very estimable men in private life, as well as showing it in their public capacities, to have called for such records of their amiable conduct.

The present is a denarius in fine condition.

GORDIANUS PIUS.

MARCUS ANTONIUS GORDIANUS, surnamed PIUS, born in A.D. 222, or of Rome 976, was the son of the younger Gordianus Africanus. He was declared Cæsar by the senate A.D. 238, at the same time Balbinus and Pupienus were elected to the empire to act as guardians to the young prince until he became of sufficient age to take the sovereignty himself. After the assassination of Balbinus and Pupienus, in that same year, he was declared Augustus. At first his youth led him into many excesses at the instigation of courtiers and flatterers, but after a short time he married the daughter of an amiable and excellent man, Misitheus, and, abiding in his counsels, the young prince became a most estimable character.

He was afterwards assassinated, in A.D. 244, or of Rome 997, while on an expedition against the Persians, at the instigation and intrigue of Marcus Julius Philippus, an Arab, whom he had raised to the rank of prefect of the prætorian guard. Gordianus died deeply regretted by the senate and people of Rome.

There are some types of his coins which are rare, but generally they are abundant; it is their state of preservation, and the fair-sized run of the flans, that gives them place in the Cabinet. His coins are to be found in Gold, Silver, and Brass.

1697.

M . ANT . GORDIANVS . CAES. The unlaureate head of the young prince to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. PIETAS . AVGG. In the exergum S. C. The usual pontifical instruments for sacrificing; the vase is ornamented with a pretty striped pattern.

It had for a long time been customary to place on the coin of the Cæsar, or heir apparent, the sacrificing instruments, to denote the investiture of the individual with the title and office of Pontifex or Pontifex Maximus. In the case of the present type on the coin of Gordian, it has been doubted whether this prince ever had been invested with the office of Pontifex Maximus; but, had the disputants examined more coins, they would have found that throughout nearly the whole of Gordian's reign the title is given on his coins; thereby at once putting an end to the question whether he ever had the title. History may be silent on a point, but coins of the period cannot err.

The AVGG. at the conclusion of the legend denotes that this coin was struck while Gordian was under the guardianship of Balbinus and Pupienus. It is one of the rare coins of Gordian. This type is described by Argelati as being in the Ind. Cavotorta. He mentions another coin also of the same type and legends, and says, "Ex his nummis Cæsaris Gordiani cum sacrificiis instrumentis cuspis conjicere licet cum titulo Cæsaris etiam illud Pontificis accepisse, de quo tamen ubique silent Historici." Thus the coin supplies the vacancy in the narrative of the historian.

The present is a very good bronze coin, and was struck in the first year of Gordian A.D. 237. Clinton ranges this type under date A.D. 238.

1698.

IMP . CAES . M . ANT . GORDIANVS . AVG. The laureate head of the young emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. IOVI . CONSERVATORI. In the field S. C. Jupiter, entirely nude, standing full front, looking to the left; at his right foot is a small togated figure holding out his right hand, intended for the emperor, over whom Jupiter extends his right hand, in which he holds a *fulmen*; in the left hand he bears the *hasta pura*, while from the shoulders, and passing over the right arm, a short cloak or mantle is pendent.

This type signifies the wishes of the senate and people of Rome for the safety of the emperor, under the protection of Divine Providence, signified by their God Jupiter; but, in reality, Gordian was a Christian prince, and conducted himself as such, giving great delight and satisfaction to the Roman people.

A remarkably fine coin, from the Maltese hoard, marked by Argelati M.N. *i. e.* in *musæo nostro*, or his own Cabinet, and it is placed under date A.D. 238.

1699.

IMP . CAES . M . ANT . GORDIANVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. FIDES . MILITVM. In the field S. C. A female standing, looking to the left, holding in her right hand a military standard ; in her left hand she holds a *hasta pura* transversely.

Argelati quotes a coin similar to this and the next coin as *musæi Cospiani*, A. D. 238.

1700.

IMP . CAES . M . ANT . GORDIANVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. FIDES . MILITVM. In the field S. C. A female standing, looking to the left, holding a military standard in her right hand ; in the left hand a *hasta pura*, held transversely.

The standard on this coin is surmounted by a human hand, open, to signify the assent of the *manipuli* of the different legions. The two coins represent the fidelity of the armies to the cause of Gordian on his accession to the empire on the deaths of his guardians, and are of the date A.D. 238.

1701.

IMP . CAES . M . ANT . GORDIANVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. CONCORDIA . AVG. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the left, her right hand, extended, holds a *patera* ; on her left arm she has a full cornucopiæ.

A good dark-bronze coin.

1702.

IMP . CAES . M . ANT . GORDIANVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. PROVIDENTIA . AVG. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, with a *hasta pura* in her left hand, held transversely ; in her right hand she holds a globe

This type differs from the usual *Providentia*, which, as we have before seen several times, represents the female with a globe on the ground at her feet, over which she extends her right hand, holding a short staff. In the present instance she holds in her hand the globe, or Roman world, over which the care and watchfulness of the young emperor is extended.

1703.

IMP . CAES . M . ANT . GORDIANVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. . . . AE . AETERNAE. In the exergum S. C. Roma, armed, seated to the left, her shield at her left side ; her left hand holds her spear upright ; her right hand, extended, bears a Victoriola.

Although, by the device of Roma holding a Victoriola in her right hand, one might be led to suppose some successes had attended the Roman arms in some distant parts, yet I find no record of such having occurred in the commencement of Gordian's reign. The grand event of the short time during which he held the reins of government was the war with Persia, preparations for which were not made until the fourth year of his reign.

The only subject to which anything betokening a victory could be appropriated was the suppression of the insurrection of Sabinianus in Africa. This was effected soon after it occurred, which was in the second year of Gordian, A.D. 239, reckoning by Tribunician computation.

1704.

IMP . CAES . M . ANT . GORDIANVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. ABVNDANTIA . AVG. In the field S. C. A female standing to the right ; her hands support a cornucopiæ, the mouth of which is bent forward and open, from which a quantity of money is falling.

A type showing the benefits derived from the tranquillity which was established on the accession of the young emperor—according to the English saying, “Peace and Plenty.” It is rather singular the contents of the cornucopiæ should be to denote money, and not fruit of various sorts, with which the cornucopiæ always appears filled.

A good black coin.

1705.

IMP . CAES . M . ANT . GORDIANVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. VICTORIA . AVG. In the field S. C. A Victory gradient to the left, holding up a wreath in her right hand ; in the left she carries a palm-branch.

A very fine black coin.

1706.

IMP. CAES. M. ANT. GORDIANVS. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. PAX. AVGVSTI. In the field S. C. A figure standing to the left holding up a branch in the right hand.

As there is no Tribunician date on this and the preceding coin, I think they may be placed in A. D. 240, after the insurrection of Sabinianus in Africa had been put down.

On the same occasion Argelati places the next coin of LIBERALITAS. II. as having been made to the people:—he says, “Oppresso rebelli Sabininiano Congiarium Populo Romano distribuisse Gordianum silentibus historicis suspicari licet.”

1707.

IMP. CAES. M. ANT. GORDIANVS. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. LIBERALITAS. AVG. II. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, holding up a tablet in her right hand; on her left arm she bears a double cornucopiæ filled with fruits. On the tablet are the marks indicating the quantities of donation to be bestowed.

A very fine pale-green coin. Argelati places this coin in A. D. 240, as we have just noticed.

1708.

IMP. CAES. M. ANT. GORDIANUS. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. VOTIS. DECENNALIBVS. S. C. inscribed in four lines within a wreath. This coin is placed by Clinton and Argelati in A. D. 238.

1709.

IMP. GORDIANVS. PIVS. FEL. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. In the field S. C. The emperor standing to the left, a veil flowing from his head on to his shoulders; with his left hand he supports his robes, having a sword or short staff in his hand; in his right hand he holds a *patera* over a fire burning on a small altar at his right side.

I consider this and the preceding type to be a record of the young emperor performing his first decennialian vows, and by this reverse being marked TR. P. II. I take it that the ceremony was deferred after his accession, upon the deaths of

his worthy guardians, until the commencement of the second year of his reign, agreeing with the TR . P . II. ; which would make these coins of the mintage A.D. 239.

1710.

IMP . CAES . M . ANT . GORDIANVS . AVG . The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R . SALVS . AVG . In the field S . C . A female standing to the right, with a snake entwined across her right arm, and stretching itself out to the left side ; with her left hand she is presenting it with food.

1711.

IMP . CAES . M . ANT . GORDIANVS . AVG . The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R . P . M . TR . P . II . COS . P . P . In the exergum S . C . The emperor bareheaded, laureate, standing in a *quadriga* moving gently to the left, his right hand extended as if addressing the spectators ; in his right hand he holds a sceptre surmounted by an eagle—the emblem of consular dignity.

1712.

IMP . GORDIANVS . PIVS . FEL . AVG . The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R . AETERNITAS . AVGVSTI . In the exergum S . C . The emperor bareheaded on a horse advancing to the right.

The preceding type of Salus, and the present one of Æternitas, seem to intimate the supplication of the Roman people for a long continuance of the reign of Gordian, he having been as it were the chosen favorite of the people and the army.

1713.

IMP . GORDIANVS . PIVS . FEL . AVG . The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R . P . M . TR . P . III . COS . P . P . In the exergum S . C . The emperor bareheaded on a horse, moving gently to the left, his right hand raised as if addressing the people near him, or it is very likely a review of troops, for he is in military costume and carries a long sceptre or staff in his left hand, while his *paludamentum* is floating from his shoulders.

The appearance of the equestrian figure on these two coins makes me think they commemorate an equestrian statue, raised to the honour of the young

emperor, he being a great favourite at Rome both with the people and the army ; but we have no further record of such a statue. Philip, his murderer and successor, would take care not to allow such a memorial to be kept before the eyes of the people.

This type is very rare, Vaillant says, "*rarissimus est.*"

The present is a very good pale-green coin.

1714.

IMP. GORDIANVS . PIVS . FEL . AVG . The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. CONCORDIA . MILIT . In the exergum S. C. A female seated on a throne to the left, having a double cornucopiæ on her left arm ; her right hand extended holds a *patera*.

1715.

IMP. GORDIANVS . PIVS . FEL . AVG . The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. P . M . TR . P . III . COS . II . P . P . In the field S. C. The emperor bare-headed and laureate, in military costume, standing to the right with a spear in his right hand, the point forwards ; in his left hand, extended, he holds a globe.

A fine bronze coin, tinged green, from the Maltese hoard.

1716.

IMP. GORDIANVS . PIVS . FEL . AVG . The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. P . M . TR . P . III . COS . P . P . In the exergum S. C. The emperor bare-headed, and in his robes, seated on a *curule* chair to the left ; his right hand, extended, holds a globe ; in his left hand he holds a short staff or a *parazonium*.

A very good light-green coin.

1717.

IMP. GORDIANVS . PIVS . FEL . AVG . The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. PONTIFEX . MAX . TR . P . III . COS . P . P . In the exergum S. C. Roma armed, seated to the left, holding her spear in her left hand upright, her shield resting at her left side ; before her stands the emperor, his head bare, and wearing his robes only ; his right hand is extended towards Roma, who presents him with a globe ; an armed warrior stands at the left side of the emperor, and in the

background, on the right hand of Roma, another soldier is standing, bearing a military standard, the staff of which is much decorated.

This coin, by Tribunician date, is of the mintage A.D. 240, and is placed by Argelati in *Gordiano*, in a coin he quotes of Musæi Leopardi, also in A.D. 240, and after the suppression of the revolt of Sabinianus. It is not impossible Argelati may be right in his ascription of this coin; and it is equally applicable, and I think with a greater probability, when taken in conjunction with the two preceding coins, on both of which the emperor is represented with a globe, to the reception the emperor met with from the senate and citizens on his return to Rome from his expedition to repress the incursions of the Persians, which he was able to effect very soon; but the invasion was repeated in his TR. P. IIII.

This type, as appears from M. Mionnet, was also struck in the second year of Gordian, or TR. P. II.; in that case it is evident this coin was not occasioned by the discomfiture of Sabinianus. I am glad to have the opinion of Admiral Smyth on the question, who says in his remarks on my notes on this coin, "This is a case in point, and I think you are borne out in your appropriation of the coin"

It is a device that does not occur in Large Brass.

It is a very fine dark-green Second Brass coin, from the Cabinet of M. Rollin at Paris.

1718.

IMP. GORDIANVS. PIVS. FEL. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped

Æ. IOVI. STATORI. In the field S. C. Jupiter standing full front without any drapery, looking to the right; in his right hand he holds a *hasta pura*, on his left arm he bears a *fulmen*.

A very fine dark-green coin.

1719.

IMP. GORDIANVS. PIVS. FEL. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

Æ. IOVIS. STATOR. In the field S. C. Jupiter standing as before, looking to the right, with the *hasta pura* in his right hand; on his left arm he bears a *fulmen*.

The title of Stator, given to Jupiter in the legends of these two coins, is said to have arisen with Romulus, on the occasion of the Romans, in a conflict with the Sabines, having fled in a panic; but suddenly they stopped, and turning again on their antagonists, defeated them. Cicero speaks of him thus: "O! Jupiter Stator! quem vero majores nostri Statorem Imperii nuncuparunt."

The lettering of the two coins is very peculiar; the first reads IOVI . STATORI, and the second IOVIS . STATOR. I can find no explanation of the cause of this variation.

The temple of Jupiter Stator is described to have been erected “Apud portam Mugoniam ducentem é via Sacra ad Palatium.”—Donati 116. Its destruction in the time of Nero is thus mentioned by Tacitus: “Inter cætera quæ arserunt Neroniano incendio Ædes Jovis Statoris vota Romulo exusta est, et tunc vel Nero ipse vel Senatus populusque Rom. restituendam curavit.” All that remains at Rome of this temple are three columns of the portico, with a portion of the frieze above the capitals of the columns.

This also is a very fine light-green coin.

1720.

IMP . GORDIANVS . PIVS . FEL . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. LIBERTAS . AVG. In the field S. C. Liberty standing to the left, holding a *pileus* in her right hand; in the left she has a long staff, or *rudis*.

1721.

IMP . GORDIANVS . PIVS . FEL . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. SECVRITAS . AVG. In the exergum S. C. A female seated on a throne to the left, holding in her right hand a short staff, the end of it resting on her lap; her head rests on her left hand, leaning on the back of her throne.

A fine bronze-green coin from the Maltese hoard.

1722.

IMP . GORDIANVS . PIVS . FEL . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. SECVRITAS . PERPET. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, leaning her left arm on a short column at her left side, and holding a *hasta pura* in her left hand, her legs crossed.

1723.

IMP . GORDIANVS . PIVS . FEL . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. LIBERALITAS . AVG . III. In the field S. C. Liberty is standing, looking

to the left, holding up her tablet in the right hand ; on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ filled with fruits.

There are but four Liberalities of Gordian known by his coins, although M. Mionnet mentions a fifth, yet in Argelati and Occo four only are quoted. There is no sign upon either of the coins recording the Liberalities to denote the year of mintage, or when the Liberty was bestowed.

As I do not find any Liberalitas [1] of Gordian after the murders of Balbinus and Pupienus, the Liberty already noticed in the Balbinus series, being the representation of Gordian and his guardians seated on the *suggestum*, must be considered as the first of Gordian. The titles on coin of LIBERALITAS . II . show it was of an early mintage, when Gordian was emperor alone. Difference of title on the present coin would denote its mintage as being between the third and fourth year of his reign, and when the donation was made ; and the fourth Liberty, having titles the same as the third, one may conclude was made at the latter part of his reign.

The expedition to repress the Persians, who were again making encroachments on the Roman Provinces, was undertaken in the third year with success ; this circumstance may have given occasion to the distribution of the third Liberty, as recorded on this coin.

Argelati likewise places this coin on the expedition against the Persians in date A. D. 242.

1724.

IMP . GORDIANVS . PIVS . FEL . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. FELICIT . TEMPOR. In the field S. C. A female standing, looking to the left, having a long *caduceus* in her right hand ; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ.

A device apparently expressing the satisfaction of the Roman people at the success of Gordian in repressing the aggressions of the Persians, and the happiness arising from the peace they thus enjoyed at home from the very successful enterprises of the emperor.

1725.

IMP . GORDIANVS . PIVS . FEL . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. VIRTVS . AVG. In the field S. C. Mars in full armour standing to the

left, holding up an olive-branch in his right hand ; in the left he holds his spear, and his shield rests against his right leg.

The coin of Severus Alexander MARTI . PACIFERO resembles the present coin as representing Mars, although fully armed, yet holding out the olive-branch.

1726.

IMP . GORDIANVS . PIVS . FEL . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. VIRTVS . AVGVSTI. In the exergum S. C. The emperor, in full military costume, seated on a cuirass to the left, having a spear in his left hand ; behind him is a winged Victory holding a palm-branch in her left hand, while with her right hand she is placing a wreath on the head of the emperor, before whom a warrior is standing in full armour, with his shield on his left arm ; with his right hand he is presenting to the emperor an olive-branch, which the emperor extends his right hand to receive ; in the background, to the right of the emperor, are two decorated military standards.

I consider this coin to have been struck in A.D. 242, to record the emperor's successes against the Persians, and which he pursued to a greater extent in the following year.

It is a beautiful Second Brass coin, and very rare ; black in colour, and very fine condition. I had this also from the Cabinet of M. Rollin at Paris, A.D. 1847.

1727.

IMP . GORDIANVS . PIVS . FEL . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. VI[RTVTI] . AVGVSTI. In the field S. C. A nearly profile figure of the Farnese Hercules to the right.

A Second Brass coin, in middling condition, from M. Rollin's at Paris. It is very rare. From its pale blue colour I think it is from the volcanic neighbourhood of Mount Vesuvius.

1728.

IMP . GORDIANVS . PIVS . FEL . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. P . M . TR . P . IIII . COS . II . P . P. In the field S. C. The emperor, with laureate head and in full military costume, standing to the right ; in his right hand he holds a spear, the point forwards ; in his left hand he has a globe.

This year TR. P. III., A.D. 243, Gordian married Sabinia Tranquillina, the daughter of his guardian, friend, and counsellor Misitheus. This I consider to have originated the next type.

1729.

IMP. GORDIANVS. PIVS. FEL. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. LAETITIA. AVG. N. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, holding a wreath in her right hand; her left hand rests on the top of the handle of a rake.

This coin is peculiar from the conclusion of the reverse legend with the letter N, which may be for NOSTRA, meaning LAETITIA. NOSTRA. or LAETITIA. AVGVSTI. NOSTRI.; and it is a little singular that the Letitia type of Gordian always has the letter N final, and the letter is not on any other of his coins; a fact unnoticed by numismatic writers generally. Occo describes this identical type with the letter N, but makes no comment.

Argelati, *in Gordiano*, A.D. 238, quotes a silver coin of LAETITIA with the final N, but gives no explanation; but he does not cite any brass coin of this type.

1730.

IMP. GORDIANVS. PIVS. FEL. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. LIBERALITAS. AVG. IIII. In the field S. C. Liberality standing, looking to the left, holding up her tablet with her right hand; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ.

Although Mionnet mentions a Fifth Liberality, I have not yet been so fortunate as to meet with it, and it is difficult to get any of the Liberalities, rarely the Fourth. It would seem this Fourth was bestowed about the fifth year of Gordian's reign, on his resuming the war in Persia, when he recovered Antioch, and occupied Nisibis and Carra, two large cities of Mesopotamia. Clinton puts this Liberality in A.D. 242, Argelati in A.D. 243, the year when Gordian was married.

1731.

IMP. GORDIANVS. PIVS. FEL. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. P. M. TR. P. IIII. COS. II. P. P. In the exergum S. C. A male figure, naked to the waist, seated on a throne to the left, holding an olive-branch in his right hand; his left arm rests on the back of the throne.

An emblem of peace and security; but Peace and Security are usually represented by female figures clothed; the present type, being a male figure, is an exception to that rule.

A fine bronze coin, struck on a large flan, and nearly medallion.

1732.

Another coin as large as the preceding coin, but the reverse finer, and showing clearly that the seated figure is not a female.

Argelati places a coin of this exact type in TR. P. VI. in A.D. 243, quoting it as being “*ex musæo Cospiano restitutus.*”

1733.



IMP. GORDIANUS. PIVS. FEL. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. VICTORIA. AVGVSTI. No S. C. A circular temple with a dome, having in front a four-columned portico with a pediment; between the centre columns is an idol standing; in the tympanum of the pediment is the Greek word ΝΕΙΚΗ. and on the frieze ΟΠΛΟΦΟΡΟΣ. signifying *Victory the Armbearer*. On the ground, at the right side of the temple, is an ox, by the side whereof is a *victimarius*, with his axe raised in the act of slaying the animal. On the other side of the temple, to the left, the emperor is standing veiled and robed, and behind him an attendant; the approach to the temple is by a flight of three circular steps.

From the legend on this reverse it would seem this coin was struck on occasion of the great success of the emperor in compelling Sapor, the Persian king, to retire completely within his own territories, in consequence of Gordian marching his armies into Persia and threatening the capital city. These operations gave so much satisfaction to the Roman people that the senate decreed Gordian a triumph, and a statue to be erected to the honour of Misitheus, the father-in-law of Gordian, and his counsellor upon all occasions and throughout the campaigns

Argelati, in *Gordiano*, TR. P. V. VI. mentions a coin something like the present,

as far as the temple and the sacrifice are concerned, but the legend on the reverse is MARS . VICTOR . and the inscription across the front of the temple is ΘΕΟΝ ΟΠΛΟΦΟΡΟΝ. This coin is said to be in the Arschot Cabinet, but on referring to that collection I do not find it; there must be some error in the reference. M. Mionnet also mentions a coin like the present, and also a coin like that mentioned by Argelati. On further search, I find in Vaillant, *Selectiora Numismata*, a medallion with a temple and a legend that applies to Mars, but the inscription on the temple is like the present.

Bilingual inscriptions are frequent on Greek and Roman provincial coins, and Eckhel (vol. i. p. xciii.) quotes these coins as illustrations of that usage; and again in vol. vii. p. 314.

The coin mentioned by Vaillant, and of which he gives an engraving, is also mentioned and engraved in the *Supplement to Montfaucon*, p. 181, title *Sacrifices*; but both in Vaillant and Montfaucon, who copies from him, it is represented as a sacrifice at the temple of Mars. The word ΝΕΙΚΗ does not appear in either engraving.

This coin is a variation from the attribution to Mars, and is singular from being a sacrifice at a temple dedicated to "Victory the Armbearer," and not to Mars; Victoria being a goddess, distinct from Mars, the god of war and battles, victory being the successful result of the operations of war. Vaillant, noticing a coin representing the temple and sacrifice with the legend MARS VICTOR and ΘΕΟΝ . ΟΠΛΟΦΟΡΟΝ, says "hic nummus mediocris formæ eximiæ raritatis et elegantiæ est."

The present is a black coin, in excellent condition, from the Cabinet of Mr. Thomas. It is extremely rare.

1734.

IMP . GORDIANVS . PIVS . FEL . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

Β . FORTVNA . REDVX. In the exergum S. C. Fortune seated to the left, holding in her right hand the tiller of a rudder; on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ filled with fruits; between the legs of her seat there is a wheel.

A fine bronze coin with green tinge, from the Pembroke Cabinet.

1735.

IMP . GORDIANVS . PIVS . FEL . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. P. M. TR. P. V. COS. II. P. P. In the field S. C. The emperor, bareheaded, and laureate, in full military attire, standing to the right; in his left hand he holds a globe; his right hand holds a spear, the point forwards.

A fine coin, with its peculiar tinge, from the Maltese hoard.

1736.

IMP. GORDIANVS. PIVS. FEL. [AVG]. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. MARS. PROPVGNAT. In the field S. C. Mars in full armour gradient to the right, bearing his shield on his left arm; in his right hand he carries his spear, the point forwards.

From the threatening attitude of Mars in this device, as going forth on a warlike expedition, we place this coin in the fifth year of the reign of Gordian, when he proceeded to complete his previous warfare with the Persians, by carrying the war into their country. On that occasion the temple of Janus was thrown open with the usual solemnities, but that ceremonial was then performed for the last time. Gordian passed into Syria in pursuit of Sapor the Persian king, and, after several battles, in which the Roman armies were successful, Sapor was obliged to abandon all the provinces he had taken from the Romans, and retire to Ctesiphon, whither he was pursued by Gordian. In the following year, the sixth of his reign, Gordian still continued his advance into the Persian dominions, when he was assassinated by Philip.

Occo, *in Gordiano*, places two silver coins of this type (quoting Erizzo for one of them) in TR. P. VII. A.D. 245.

1737.

IMP. GORDIANVS. PIVS. FEL. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. P. M. TR. P. VI. COS. II. P. P. In the field S. C. The emperor in military costume, bareheaded and laureate, standing to the right; in his left hand he holds a globe; in his right hand he carries a spear, the point forwards, denoting offensive action.

This coin, of the mintage A.D. 243, the sixth of the reign of Gordian, indicates by his attitude that he was still pushing on the war in Syria and Persia. This year also the worthy and excellent friend of Gordian, Misisheus, unhappily for the young emperor, died, which led to the appointment of Philip as chief of the prætorian guards instead of Misisheus.

1738.

IMP . GORDIANVS . PIVS . FEL . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. P . M . TR . P . VI . COS . II . P . P. In the exergum S. C. A person seated to the left, holding out an olive-branch in the right hand, the left arm resting on the back of the seat, which is shaped like a lyre. The figure is unclothed to the hips, the hair dressed as a female, but the anatomical display of the breast, &c. would denote this figure as a male person.

A green coin, in very good condition.

1739.

IMP . GORDIANVS . PIVS . FEL . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. AETERNITATI . AVG. In the field S. C. Apollo with radiate head standing quite nude, looking to the left; his right hand raised, in the left he holds a globe.

A very good bronze coin, tinged green, from the Maltese hoard.

1740.

IMP . GORDIANVS . PIVS . FEL . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. VICTORIA . AETERNA. In the field S. C. A winged Victory standing, looking to the left, holding a palm-branch in her left hand; her right hand resting on the upper edge of a shield at her right side.

The portrait on this coin seems to have been engraved from one of Gordian Afr. the Younger, the father of the present Gordian; for that reason the coin is peculiar. It is a pale-drab colour, in very good condition, from the Cabinet of the late J. D. Cuff.

1741.

IMP . GORDIANVS . PIVS . FEL . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. VICTORIA . AETERNA. In the field S. C. A winged Victory standing, looking to the left, holding a palm-branch in her left hand, her right hand resting on the upper edge of a shield at her right side; and there appears to be at her right foot a figure sitting on the ground, within the bend of the shield.

A very good grass-green coin.

1742.

IMP . GORDIANVS . PIVS . FEL . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. PAX . AETERNA. In the field S. C. Peace gradient hastily to the left, holding up an olive-branch in her right hand; in the left she carries a *hasta pura*.

There are no Large Brass coins of Gordian yet known with a Consecratio type. There is, however, in Occo, the mention of a reverse DIVO . GORDIANO . in silver, which he places under date A. D. 245, in TR . P . VII . of Gordian; and I find a similar coin mentioned in Argelati, who places the date in A. D. 244. Admiral Smyth, in No. 447 of his Cabinet, says there is a Consecration coin in the Vienna Cabinet, but it is suspected; he does not however say in what metal or module, and in looking over the catalogue index of the Vienna Cabinet I do not find that there is any such coin in Large Brass. It may be an Aureus or Denarius.

This coin for the present concludes my series of Roman coins of Gordianus Pius, the legends of VICTORIA . AETERNA . and PAX . AETERNA . making a fit conclusion for the career of a worthy young man, cut off in the prime of life by a crafty and ambitious Arab, and thus sent to PAX . AETERNA . before his proper time. The soldiers erected a tomb to Gordian on the banks of the Euphrates, whither he had advanced in his prosecution of the war, but his ashes were carried to Rome.

In the Chronicon Carionis à Philip Melancthon the date of Gordian's death is put "in Anno Christi ducentesimo quadragesimo octavo;" Clinton says in A. D. 244; Argelati also puts the same date, 244.

PROVINCIAL.

1743.

IMP . CAES . M . ANT . GORDIANVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. CAES . ANTIOC . COS. In the exergum S. [C.]. The wolf and twins to the right, under the *figus ruminalis*.

A coin struck at Antioch, quoted by Argelati, in *Gordiano*, as Angellon, f. 301.

SABINIA TRANQUILLINA.

FURIA SABINIA TRANQUILLINA was the daughter of Misitheus, the Pretorian præfect, a man of most amiable qualities and great sagacity. She was married to Gordianus Pius in A.D. 241, and honoured with the title of Augusta. Her marriage was of very short duration, for in A.D. 242 Gordian departed on the expedition against the Persians, and Tranquillina never saw him again. After this period nothing more is known of her. She is said to have been very beautiful, and to have inherited her father's virtues and sagacity.

The name of Furia appears only on the Greek coins of Tranquillina. Her Latin coins are of the extremest rarity. Vaillant, speaking of her coins, says, “Ejus nummi eximiæ raritatis sunt, et in hunc diem unicum primæ magnitudinis insepexi.”

1744.



SABINIA . TRANQUILLINA . AVG. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed much in the style of Julia Mamæa, with a coronet in front, shoulders draped.

℞. CONCORDIA . AVG. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the left, her right hand extended holding a *patera*; on her left arm she bears a double cornucopiæ.

The Latin coins of Tranquillina are amongst the rarest of all the empresses, not even excepting Annia Faustina. The present is a very fine dark-green coin, from the Pembroke Cabinet, and at the sale an individual (Mr. Doubleday,) well known for his captious, querulous conduct over rare coins, denounced this coin as a forgery. Notwithstanding he took upon himself to do so, the coin was bought for the late M. Rollin at Paris, and was sent to him; but, it being in the autumn

of 1848, a time of civil commotion and insurrection in Paris, he had no sale for it, but, having some exchanges of coins with my esteemed friend the late Mr. Burgon, he sent it back to England, and ultimately I became possessed of it.

M. Rollin, whose judgment is beyond all doubt, in his letter to Mr. Burgon, which I also have, pronounces the coin "*d'une antiquité incontestable*," and any skilled numismatist of unprejudiced mind must be of the same opinion. Jealousy and ignorance, with no little spite, were the grounds for denouncing the coin as forged; but it bears about it tokens of genuineness which a forgery has not, and I have seen many hundreds, some of them executed by skilful first-rate artists. However, this is the coin, and the only one known in this country. Mionnet, during all his time, never saw one, nor has Admiral Smyth, except the present.

Vaillant describes the type on the only coin he ever saw as being the emperor and empress standing with right hands joined—therefore a matrimonial type. Argelati mentions a coin in brass, like that described by Vaillant, as being in the *Schæd. Pedrusiani*, and also another, like the present, being in the *Musæo Picchi*. There are two in the Vienna Cabinet, one like the present, the other with the Pudicitia type; but both are suspected, and marked so in the printed catalogue, and must not, therefore, be put in comparison with the present.

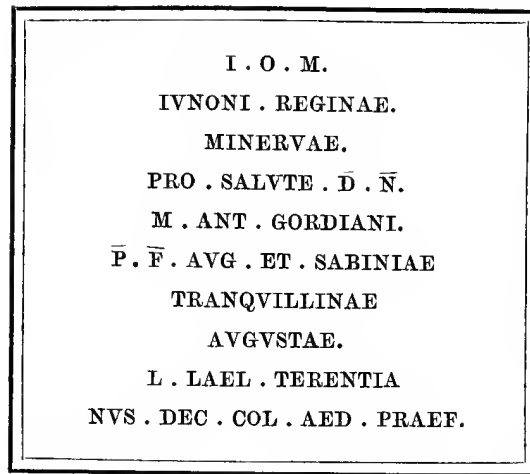
There was a Greek colonial coin sold at Sir George Musgrave's sale at no great price. It was in good condition, and the head-dress and profile were similar to this coin; the reverse was Meleager killing the wild boar. My agent did not attend to it, or it is very likely I should have obtained it. There are forgeries of this Greek coin.

The coin in brass, resembling the present, which is mentioned by Argelati in *Tranquillina* is thus described by him: SABINIA . TRANQUILLINA . AVG.

Æ. CONCORDIA . AVG . S . C. Figura sedens, dextrâ pateram, sinistrâ cornucopiæ.—Musæi Picchi.

Argelati also mentions two other coins, one we have just before described, the other being "FELICITAS . TEMPORVM . S . C. Figura stans dextrâ caduceum." By the same rule of ignorance and presumption which brought this coin into my hands, the three brass coins named by Argelati would be called forgeries. Occo mentions only one Latin coin like the last-named coin, which by the same rule of conceit and ignorance may also be denounced as forged.

Reinesius, in his *Syntagma Inscriptionum Antiquarum*, &c. p. 54, gives an inscription from a votive tablet found at Claudiopolis, in Transylvania, as follows:



PROVINCIAL.

1745.

AYTOK . K . M . ANT . ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC . CΑΒ . ΤΡΑΝΚΥΛΛΑΙΝΑ . CΕΒ. The heads of Gordian and Tranquillina adverse, Gordian being on the right, Tranquillina to the left, her hair being dressed similar to the representation on the preceding coin.

Β. ΑΥΡ . CΕΗ . ΚΟΑ . CΙΝΤΑΡΑ. A veiled female seated on a rock to the left, wearing a turret crown, on the top of which is a figure of the zodiacal sign Sagittarius; in her right hand she holds some ears of corn; at her feet is a swimmer, a type of the river Mygdonius, on the banks whereof Singara was built.

This is a medallion, in excellent condition. It is usual, when a collector is desirous of having a cabinet as complete as possible, to introduce the Singara Medallion, or a coin of some other Greek town, or province, having a portrait of Tranquillina, for, with the exception of the coins I have mentioned, there are no Latin coins known of her.

1746.

ΦΟΥΡ . CΑΒΙΝΑ . ΤΡΑΝΚΥ The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

Β A female head to the left, veiled and wearing a turret crown. This also is a coin of Singara.

1747.

CΑΒ . ΤΡΑΝΚΥΛΛΑΙΝΑ The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed as before with coronet, shoulders draped.

℞ A female head to the right, veiled and with turret crown, above which is the zodiacal sign of Sagittarius.

Another coin of Singara.

By the aforesaid rule of ignorance the first of these (real) coins should be condemned, because the name Furia is given and the name Sabinia is engraved without the second I.

They are both of them good coins of Second module, the last having a tinge of green with the bronze.

PHILIP SENIOR.

MARCUS JULIUS PHILIPPUS was born in A.D. 204 and of Rome 957, at Bostra, a city of Arabia Petræa, where his father is said to have been chief of a band of robbers. He entered the Roman army and was noticed for his good conduct. After the death of Misitheus he was appointed by Gordian to be præfect of the Prætorian guard, A.D. 243. This would appear to have excited his ambition, and he soon after was the instigator of the assassination of Gordian, A.D. 245. On the death of Gordian he was proclaimed emperor by the soldiers.

In the one thousandth year of Rome he celebrated the Sæcular Games, on which occasion he produced in the amphitheatre a large number of wild beasts of every description, the majority of which had been collected by Gordian for the same purpose had he lived.

In the year of Rome 1002, or as some reckon 1004, A.D. 249, Trajanus Decius, who had been sent by Philip to suppress the insurrection of Marinus, after that event being accomplished was proclaimed emperor by the legions of Illyria and Pannonia, and Philip marching against him was slain in a battle near Verona, and his son Philip Junior was also killed in the engagement.

The coins of Philip and his son are very numerous, but the reverses have no particular points of interest, excepting the few which record the Sæcular Games, and they are usually of smaller size and in very middling condition, for the coinage now becomes very degraded and base, and the engraving likewise fallen away, and no longer displays such excellent work as is found under Antoninus and Aurelius.

1748.

IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS. AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. FIDES . EXERCITVS. In the exergum S. C. Four military standards ; of the two in the middle one has an eagle, the other a hand ; the two outer standards have each a wreath.

1749.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. FIDES . EXERCITVS. In the exergum S. C. Four military standards, the eagle, manipulus, and two wreaths as on the preceding coin.

1750.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. FIDES . MILITVM. In the field S. C. A female standing looking to the left, having a military ensign in each hand.

1751.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. FIDES . MILITVM. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, having the *hasta pura* in her right hand ; in her left hand she bears a standard held transversely.

The types of these four coins denote the fidelity of the troops to the new emperor. A type which also shows the perfidy and venality of the Prætorian guard and other troops, ready to change masters at the slightest attempt being made to curb their excesses, and to keep them in a proper state of discipline ; a sign of the degenerate and falling state of the empire.

1752.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. FELICITAS . TEMP. In the field S. C. A female standing looking to the left, having a long caduceus in her right hand ; on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ.

This type shows the obsequious and timid adulation paid by the senate to Philip, supported as he was by the military power, as if the young and worthy Emperor Gordian had been an habitual disturber of the public peace and happiness of Rome, and guilty of nefarious conduct towards the senate and citizens and

the empire generally, and that it had been a meritorious act on the part of Philip to procure his death.

1753.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

R. LIBERALITAS . AVG. In the field S. C. Liberalitas standing looking to the left, holding up a tablet in the right hand, a full cornucopiæ on her left arm.

The legend on this reverse being AVG. only, not AVGG. shows that this liberality was bestowed, and the coin recording the donation was struck, before Philip had caused his son to be named Augustus. By no number being added it appears to be the first liberality bestowed by Philip on the people of Rome, which would bring the date of this coin to the very early part of the first year of Philip, *i.e.* in A.D. 245.

1754.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

R. SECVRIT . ORBIS. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the left, holding a sceptre in her right hand, the lower end resting on her lap ; her left arm is resting on the back of her throne, and supporting her head with her hand.

A fine black coin, from the Cabinet of the Rev. E. C. Brice.

1755.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

R. ADVENTVS . AVGG. In the exergum S. C. An equestrian figure of the emperor, bareheaded, riding gently to the left, his right hand raised as if addressing the spectators ; in his left hand he holds a pointless spear.

This device commemorates the arrival of Philip and his son at Rome, after having on the death of Gordian hastily patched up a peace with the Persians. On this occasion Philip caused his son, a mere lad, to be named AVGVSTVS. The coins are now frequently marked AVGG. to denote the two emperors. Eutropius, ix. 3, says, "*Philippi duo pater ac filius Gordiano occiso ad Italiam è Syria profecti sunt.*" This event or arrival Clinton places in A.D. 244, but by Tribunician dates of Gordian it would be in A.D. 245, the year when Gordian was murdered and Philip took his place.

1756.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. NOBILITAS . AVGG. In the field S. C. A female standing to the right, with the *hasta pura* in her right hand, in her left hand a globe.

This type is a specimen of the arrogance of a low-born Arab, and of the servile adulation and hypocrisy of a degraded senate. The device and legend were first used by Commodus, and is an instance of *his* pride and vanity of birth; but he had better reasons on his side for using it than Philip could adduce, for Commodus was noble by descent in both the paternal and maternal lines of parentage.

A fine black coin, from the Cabinet of the Rev. E. C. Brice.

1757.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. VOTIS . DECENNALIBVS. S. C. inscribed in four lines within a laurel-wreath.

This coin was struck in the year of Philip arriving in Rome, when he made donations to the people, and performed the ceremonials of the decennialian vow.

A fine black coin, from the Brice Cabinet.

1758.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. LAET . FVNDATA. In the field S. C. A female standing, looking to the left; in her right hand she holds a wreath; at her left side is the rudder of a galley.

This is one of the coins struck at the commencement of Philip's reign. A denarius was also struck with the legend PAX . FVNDATA . CVM . PERSIS. It is extremely scarce, and records the peace he patched up with the Persians to enable him to set out for Rome, and take possession of his estate and dignity. The present type and legend are equivalent to that of the denarius, and I have no doubt mean the same thing, although expressed in different words.

A grass-green coin, in fine condition.

1759.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. LIBERALITAS . AVGG . II . In the field S. C. Liberality standing looking

to the left ; in her right hand she holds up a tablet ; a cornucopiæ filled with fruits is borne on her left arm.

From the word *AVGG.* it is clear this Liberality was bestowed after the arrival of Philip and his son at Rome, and the nomination of the latter as *AVGVSTVS.* There are said to have been three Liberalities given by Philip, but I have not yet seen a coin bearing the marks of a third donation ; if it exists in Large Brass it must be an extreme rarity.

A fine bronze-green coin, from Admiral Smyth's Maltese hoard.

1760.

IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS. AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

Æ. SALVS. AVG. In the field *S. C.* Hygeia standing to the left, feeding a snake that rises from an altar before her ; in her left hand she has the *hasta pura.*

A dark-green coin, in very good condition.

1761.



IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS. AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

Æ. No Legend. A female seated to the left on a square block, holding in her lap a basket or punnet, containing several objects like fruits ; two other females stand before her veiled ; the further one seems making an offering to the seated female, the one in front appears to be holding cymbals and striking them together ; back to them, standing to the left, is another veiled female, holding with both hands a serpent that rises from an altar, on the side whereof are the letters *S. C.*

A black coin, in good condition.

1762.

IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS. AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

Æ. VICTORIA. AVG. In the field *S. C.* A winged Victory, gradient to the right, holding up a wreath in her right hand, in her left a palm-branch.

Philip, having patched up a peace with Persia, to enable him to get to Rome quickly after the murder of his benefactor and emperor, no victory could be claimed ; the type, therefore, cannot apply to any other victory than the suppression of the revolt of Marinus in Pannonia, and probably that also of Jotapianus, who had set the example to Marinus, but was soon defeated ; to these we may add the invasion of Moesia by the Carpi, whom Philip after two or three battles compelled to retire to their own territories in the Carpathian mountains.

A fine black coin.

1763.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

R. FORTVNA . REDVX. In the exergum S. C. Fortuna seated to the left, her right hand resting on the rudder of a galley ; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ ; at the left side of her seat is a wheel.

This coin is very good of its sort, and is a fair specimen of the wretched work that now made its appearance occasionally on the coinage, until at last all that was still good disappeared.

1764.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

R. P . M . TR . P . II . COS In the exergum S. C. Philip robed and seated to the left on a curule chair ; his right hand, extended, holds a globe ; in the left hand he has a *parazonium*.

In the second year of Philip the Carpi invaded Moesia, and Philip was obliged to march into the province and stop their further advance, but he was not able to effect this until he had twice engaged them in battle and defeated them ; upon which they sued for peace, which was granted them on their evacuating the province and returning to their own country. This seems to have been the only stirring event of Philip's reign. In the 6th year one Papianus was set up in the East as emperor and as quickly put down ; not so Marinus in Moesia and Pannonia ; against him Philip dispatched Trajanus Decius, who, having quelled Marinus, was by his own soldiers compelled to be emperor or be put to death.

The two preceding coins, therefore, read together with this, signifying that after Philip had compelled the Carpi to sue for peace, and he had returned to Rome and afterwards quelled the revolts of Jotapianus and Papianus, he was then emperor of the Roman world entirely, yet still holding the sword ready to repel any aggression.

1765.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

R. P . M . TR . P . II . COS . III . P . P. In the field S. C. A female standing, her head turned to the left ; in her right hand she holds a long *caduceus* ; on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ filled with fruits.

1766.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

R. P . M . TR . P . V . COS . . . P . P. In the field S. C. Mars, armed, standing to the left, resting his left hand on his shield, his spear leaning on his arm ; in his right hand he holds up an olive-branch.

1767.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

R. TRANQVILLITAS . AVGG. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, having a *capricorn* in her right hand ; in her left hand she holds a *hasta pura*.

This type also occurs in Hadrian and Antoninus Pius.

A fine black coin, from the Brice Cabinet.

1768.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

R. ANNONA . AVGG. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left ; in her right hand she holds some ears of corn over a corn *modius* at her right side ; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ.

A very good coin, from the Maltese hoard.

1769.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

R. AEQVITAS . AVGG. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, holding a pair of scales in her right hand ; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ.

A good green-coloured coin.

1770.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. SAECVLARES . AVGG. In the field S. C. A *cippus* or short circular column, inscribed COS . III.

This interesting type was struck in A.D. 248; it records the celebration of the Ludi Sæculares on the occasion of the thousandth year of Rome, when the games were celebrated with much pomp and expense. It was the ninth and last performance of these games, which were subsequently merged in Christian Jubilees.

There are no coins of the Ludi Sæculares of Philip whereon are depicted any of the ceremonies or formalities we have seen on the coins of Domitian; but the types are confined to the delineation of some of the animals which were exhibited in the circus, and there slaughtered by hundreds for the edification of the people.

A fine coin of yellow brass.

1771.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. SAECVLARES . AVGG. In the exergum S. C. The wolf and twins to the left.

This device, which had been adopted as the armorial bearing of the Eternal City, is here repeated on the occasion of the city of Rome having attained the thousandth year of its age.

1772.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. SAECVLARES . AVGG. In the exergum S. C. A fine lion with shaggy mane, walking gently to the right.

The Emperor Gordianus Pius had at a great expense collected a large number of wild animals together for the purpose of exhibiting them at the Sæcular Games; but, being murdered by Philip, the latter took possession of the stock of wild animals, and exhibited them at the games himself. There were provided for the entertainment of the people of Rome, on this occasion, sixty lions, thirty-two elephants, ten tigers, ten elks, ten hyenas, one hippopotamus, one rhinoceros, forty wild horses, twenty wild asses, and ten camelopards, besides ostriches, and a large quantity of deer, antelopes, and such like animals.

We have not yet obtained in any known cabinet in Europe, royal or princely, gentle or noble, any coins on which the giraffe or camelopard is represented.

That the animal was known to the Romans in early times is quite certain, for it appears among the figures in the assemblage of Eastern animals on the celebrated Prænestine pavement made by the direction of Sylla, and is there represented both browsing and grazing in its natural attitudes. It was exhibited at Rome by the popular Cæsar, among other animals, at the Circensian Games. (Encyc. Brit. *art.* Cervus.) There is scarcely a doubt such very remarkable animals as the camelopard and the rhinoceros were portrayed on some of the coins of Philip relating to the Sæcular Games, for on the coins of his wife, Marcia Otacilia, we have before us the hippopotamus. These coins are very frequent. It is very much to be regretted that the whole collection, already noticed as having been found at Malta, was not secured for Admiral Smyth, so that he might have examined them carefully. Many coins with reverses, that are esteemed great rarities, would no doubt have been found, and assisted very much in clearing up different points in history of a doubtful nature, and very likely the rhinoceros and camelopard, even hyena, and perhaps an ostrich, would have appeared. The bearded stag is one great curiosity, and that is very frequently found on the coins of the younger Philip. The breed is extinct, for we have no bearded stags at the present day; but the coins cannot err, so that no rational person can doubt or gainsay it having once existed. The giraffe and ostrich, natives of Africa, were found in those parts of Africa which were visited or held *in Provincia* by the Romans. On the coins of Trajan, “*Arab. adquis.*,” we have seen the camel and ostrich introduced as emblems of Arabia; so I am of opinion there are still some coins to be discovered with the giraffe and ostrich.

A fine black coin, from the Brice Cabinet.

1773.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

R. SAECVLARES . AVGG. In the exergum S. C. A fine animal, apparently an antelope, from its horns having no tines, standing to the left.

1774.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

R. SAECVLARES . AVGG. In the exergum S. C. A fine elk walking to the right, head erect, with large mane about the neck and throat, horns large and branching, with some tines, so he was not a very young one.

1775.

IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS. AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

R. SAECVLARES. AVGG. In the exergum S. C. An antelope standing to the left ; this has rather a longer tail than that on the other coin.

1776.

IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS. AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

R. SAECVLARES. AVGG. In the exergum S. C. Another fine elk standing erect to the right ; his horns, bearing several tines, are more erect than with the other elk ; his neck and throat thick with a mane—a fine looking creature.

Excepting the lion, the elk, the elephant, and the antelope, no other of the animals exhibited at the games appear on the coins of the elder Philip, so far as I have seen.

1777.

IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS. AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

R. MILLIARIVM. SAECVLVM. In the field S. C. A *cippus* inscribed cos.

This coin was struck in A. D. 248, the year in which the Sæcular Games were exhibited to record the City of Rome having arrived at the thousandth year of its existence, as the legend on the reverse denotes ; upon which occasion every rite and ceremony prescribed in such matters was duly performed, in the manner we have already described at length under the coins of Domitian.

We may observe that, in addition to all the wild animals which had been collected for the commemoration, first by Gordian, and afterwards added to by Philip, there were introduced two thousand gladiators to murder each other for the amusement of the Roman people.

The Spanish bull-fights of the present day are a relic of this barbarism, and, were it not for the outcry which would be made throughout the Christian world, gladiators armed in the ancient style might still be exhibited for the entertainment of the people of Madrid and Seville ; for the Spaniards are now, thanks to their priests, so very degraded and debased in their moral and religious standard, that I view them as being in the same condition for intellect, morality, and idolatry as the Romans were in the time of Philip, who, with his predecessor, had the repute of being converts to Christianity ; but the worship of images, and the institutions of their priests, &c. were kept up just as before. The Spaniard can

relish nothing equal to his bull-fights, and will not for many ages, perhaps, be ready to yield his *panem et circenses* to a more humane and Christian conduct.

A fine coin, from the Maltese hoard.

1778.

IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS. AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. SAECVLVM. NOVVM. In the exergum S. C. A temple of eight columns in front, approached by a flight of three steps extending the whole width of the building; between the two centre columns the space is wider than with the others, and there is a seated idol figure which has been variously conjectured as a representation of the emperor, of Jupiter Capitolinus, &c. I have little doubt, however, that the figure is intended for Roma, for on some well-engraved specimens of this coin and device it is a female wearing a turreted crown, the usual symbol of a walled city; besides, it is quite consistent with this opinion that the Eternal City, having completed the one thousandth year of its age, should have a temple erected to commemorate the event, and mark the commencement of a new era; and the effigies of Roma would with greater propriety be placed under the portico than that of the emperor or Jupiter Capitolinus, or of any other deity.

A black coin, fine for the period.

1779.

IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS. AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. AETERNITAS. AVG. In the exergum S. C. A caparisoned elephant moving to the right, his rider seated on his back guiding him with a short staff.

1780.

IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS. AVG. The radiate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. AETERNITAS. AVGG. In the exergum S. C. An elephant walking to the left; his rider is seated on his back guiding him with a short staff.

1781.

IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS. AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

℞ PAX . AETERNA. In the field S. C. Peace standing looking to the left, holding up an olive-branch in her right hand ; in the left she has the *hasta pura*.

1782.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. PAX . AETERNA. In the field S. C. Peace advancing rapidly to the left, holding up an olive-branch in her right hand ; in the left she carries a *hasta pura*.

MARCIA OTACILIA SEVERA.

MARCIA OTACILIA SEVERA, the wife of Marcus Julius Philippus, is very little known in history. On the election of Philip to the sovereignty she was named Augusta, and on his death, in A. D. 248, she retired into private life and was no more heard of.

The coins of Otacilia are not scarce, but they are rather difficult to procure in fine preservation ; they bear very few varied types.

1783.

MARCIA . OTACIL . SEVERA . AVG. The head of Otacilia to the right, her hair dressed as on the coins of Julia Mamæa, with coronet ; shoulders draped.

℞. CONCORDIA . AVGG. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the left ; her right hand extended holds a *patera* ; two cornucopiæ rest on her left arm.

A very fine pale-brown coin.

1784.

OTACIL . SEVERA . AVG. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed with coronet as before, shoulders draped.

℞. CONCORDIA . AVGG. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the left, with *patera* and cornucopiæ as before.

A type of the harmony between Otacilia and Philip as husband and wife.

This coin having such a legend on the obverse is very uncommon. It is of a good dark-green colour.

1785.

MARCIA . OTACIL . SEVERA . AVG. The head of Otacilia to the right, her hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

℞. PVDICITIA . AVG. In the exergum S. C. A veiled female seated on a throne to the left, her head quite covered; her right hand raised to draw aside the veil; in her left hand she holds the *hasta pura*.

1786.

MARCIA . OTACIL . SEVERA . AVG. The head of the empress to the right, hair as before, shoulders draped.

℞. PIETAS . AVGG. In the field S. C. A female veiled is standing to the left, her right hand raised as if in the act of offering prayer; at her right side is an altar on which a fire is burning; on her left arm she bears a small *acerra*.

On the reverse of the present coin the legend has AVGG . thus having reference to the emperor, to her son, (the Augustus Junior,) and herself.

A good coin, from the Maltese hoard.

1787.

MARCIA . OTACIL . SEVERA . AVG. The head of the empress to the right, as on the preceding coins, shoulders draped.

℞. PIETAS . AVGVSTAE. In the field S. C. A female standing, her head turned to the right, veiled, and wearing a coronet, her right hand raised as in prayer; on her left arm she bears an *acerra*; there is no altar at her side.

The reverse legend here and on the following coin applies to the empress only, and there cannot be any doubt that the female in pious supplication to some idol is intended to represent the empress.

A very good black coin.

1788.

MARCIA . OTACIL . SEVERA . AVG. The head of the empress to the right, her hair as before, shoulders draped.

℞. PIETAS . AVGVSTAE. In the field S. C. A female standing, veiled; her head turned to the left, her right hand raised as in prayer; on her left arm she bears an *acerra*. There is no altar at her side.

A pale drab mottled-red coin, in fine condition.

1789.

MARCIA . OTACIL . SEVERA . AVG. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

℞. SÆCVLARES . AVGG. A *cippus*, or short column, with S. C. on either side in the field.

1790.

MARCIA . OTACIL . SEVERA . AVG. The head of the empress to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. SAECVLARES . AVGG. In the exergum S. C. A very good representation of a huge hippopotamus walking to the right.

It is recorded that only one hippopotamus was exhibited at these games, and on this coin we have the portraiture of the animal. On the denarius of Otacilia, having the same animal on the reverse, there is the mark IIII. in the exergum of the reverse under the hippopotamus, to signify, as is said, that it was the fourth animal presented before the public. Very possibly such rare creatures were presented to the circus singly, that, the people's attention not being drawn aside to any other, they might be able to have a better knowledge of it than if it were intermingled with a miscellaneous group.

1791.

MARCIA . OTACIL . SEVERA . AVG. The head of the empress to the right, her hair as before, shoulders draped.

℞. MILLIARIVM . SAECVLVM. In the field a *cippus*, with S. C. on either side. A very good dark-green Second Brass coin.

1792.

MARCIA . OTACIL . SEVERA . AVG. The head of the empress to the right, hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

℞. *No legend*. S. C. on either side of the field. A temple of eight columns in front, approached by a flight of steps extending the whole breadth of the temple. The two centre columns are wider apart than the others, and between them is a pedestal on which a figure is standing upright, its left hand raised; its feet seem surrounded by flames spearing up from the pedestal. In the tympanum are some figures rather indistinct, but one on the right side seems recumbent. There also appears somewhat like an eagle on each apex of the pediment.

The temple we have already noticed on the coin of Philip with the legend *sæculum novum*, is an octostyle temple like the present, and although there is no legend readable on this coin, yet the new birth of Rome, the new age or æra, seems here equally indicated, for it occurs to me that the flaming pedestal with the figure standing on it placed between the two centre columns is intended to signify that Rome, like a phoenix in the fable, would enter into a new æra of its

existence, renewed in youth, strength, and beauty. It is a singular device, which I do not think I ever saw anywhere noticed by any numismatic writer.

A very good black coin.

PHILIP JUNIOR.

MARCUS JULIUS PHILIPPUS, son of Philip and Otacilia Severa, was born about the year of Rome 990, or A.D. 237. He was declared Cæsar by his father A.D. 244-5, and in A.D. 247 his father conferred on him the title of Augustus, and associated him in the sovereignty. He was afterwards slain, with his father, in the battle at Verona, A.D. 248.

His coins have very few types, and are not uncommon, except for preservation; they are generally good.

1793.

M. IVL. PHILIPPVS. CAES. The unlaureate head of the prince to the right, shoulders draped.

R. PRINCIPI. IVVENT. In the field S. C. The prince bare-headed, and in full military costume, standing to the left, holding a globe in his right hand; in the left he has a spear, the point resting on the ground.

A very fine pale-green coin.

1794.

M. IVL. PHILIPPVS. CAES. The unlaureate head of the prince to the right, shoulders draped.

R. PRINCIPI. IVVENT. In the field S. C. The prince bare-headed, and in military costume, standing to the right, holding out a globe in his left hand; in his right hand he holds a spear transversely, the point forwards.

A very fine dark-green coin.

1795.

M. IVL. PHILIPPVS. CAES. The unlaureate head of the prince to the right, shoulders draped.

R. PRINCIPI. IVVENTVTIS. In the field S. C. The prince in military costume, and bare-headed, standing to the left, holding in his right hand a military standard, leaning it forward; in his left hand he has a spear, the point resting on the ground.

The miniature portrait on this reverse is very good.

A good green coin.

1796.

M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . CAES. The unlaureate head of the prince to the right, shoulders draped.

R. SPES . PVBLICA. In the field S. C. Spes gradient to the left, holding in her right hand a lotus-flower; her left hand supports her garments.

This is a very rare coin; it is in Second Brass, and of yellow earthy appearance.

1797.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of the younger Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

R. VIRTVS . AVGG. In the field S. C. Mars gradient to the right, bearing a trophy on his left shoulder; in his right hand he carries a spear, the point forward.

A coin of the year 247, when the prince received the title of Augustus. The VIRTVS . AVGG. or valour of the Augusti, may probably refer to the conflicts with the Carpi, with Jotapianus, Marinus, and Papianus, in which successes were gained by different commanders, and so justify the use of the word VIRTVS. It is evident by the two G's, that it has reference to the acts done while the youth was Cæsar, and after then.

1798.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of young Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

R. LIBERALITAS . AVGG . III. In the exergum S. C. The young prince and his father seated on curule chairs to the left, their right hands extended, as in the act of addressing the spectators; the father, who is in the foreground, holds a *parazonium* in his left hand.

This Liberality was bestowed in A.D. 248: it will be observed, that there are none of the attributes or accessories introduced which are usual on coins of the early emperors recording Liberalities.

We have had Liberalitas, when Philip first came to Rome; we have had Liberalitas II. by Philip and Son as joint emperors; and we have now Liberalitas III. by Philip and Son; and this Liberality III., from all I can collect, was made in A.D. 248, and I consider it as having been given previously to the Sæcular Games.

A coin from the Cabinet of Mr. Thomas. The flan is nearly of a medallion size, for a coin of Philip, and it is in extremely fine condition; black in colour.

1799.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of young Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. SAECVLARES . AVGG. A *cippus*, inscribed in front COS . II. S. C. on either side of it.

A good dark-green coin.

1800.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of young Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. SAECVLARES . AVGG. In the exergum S. C. A fine large stag-like animal standing to the left; there is a long beard pendent from the top of the throat, at the junction with the neck; two short horns stand erect on the top of the head, and each is separated at the top, so as to be forked.

A fine black coin.

1801.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of the young Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. SAECVLARES . AVGG. In the exergum S. C. Another fine bearded stag, in stately walk to the left, the horns not divided.

A fine black coin with a yellow tinge.

1802.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of young Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. SAECVLARES . AVGG. In the exergum S. C. Another fine bearded stag with forked horns, walking gently to the left.

A fine coin, from the Maltese hoard.

1803.

IMP . M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. The laureate head of young Philip to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. PAX . AETERNA. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, her right hand raised, holding up an olive-branch; in her left hand she carries a *hasta pura*.

As there are no Consecratio coins of Philip, father or son, known to be in existence, the PAX . AETERNA. must take their place, and be the conclusion of the reign; and which latter device may be the more appropriate if it be true, as

related in history, that Philip was a Christian. No persecutions were raised against the Christians during his time, nor in that of Gordianus Pius, but the base conduct of Philip, in causing his emperor and benefactor to be assassinated, does not say much for his Christianity. The emperor Gordianus Pius, it is said, was also a Christian; the act of Philip, therefore, becomes the more atrocious.

A good dark-green coin.

TRAJANUS DECIUS.

CAIUS MESSIUS QUINTUS TRAJANUS DECIUS was born of an illustrious family at Bubalia, near to Sirmium, in Pannonia, in A.D. 201. There is scarcely any record of the early part of his life, but he seems to have been brought up to the military profession, and in the time of Gordianus Pius he was in the command of troops in Pannonia. After the murder of Gordian and the election of Philip to the sovereignty a revolt took place in Mœsia and Pannonia by Marinus in A.D. 248-9, and Decius was sent by Philip to put down the insurrection; but when Decius had quelled the insurgents the troops saluted him as emperor, and compelled him to assume the command of the legions in those provinces. Philip was then obliged to march against Decius, but he got defeated and slain, together with his son, in an engagement near Verona, whereupon the pliant senate acknowledged Decius as emperor in A.D. 249.

Decius in the following year was engaged with the Goths in various battles with great success, but subsequently in an engagement with them his army gave way and was defeated. Decius, in making his escape, got entangled in a morass and was lost, and it is said his body was never found. His three sons were also slain. This event took place near to Abricium, in Thrace, A.D. 251.

1804.

IMP . M . Q . TRAIANVS . DECIVS . AVG. The head of Decius to the right, wearing a radiate crown. The bust in armour.

B. FELICITAS . SÆCVLI. In the field S.C. Felicity standing looking to the left, bearing on her left arm a full cornucopiæ, in her right hand a long *caduceus*.

1805.

IMP . M . Q . TRAIANVS . DECIVS . AVG. The head of Decius to the right, wearing a radiate crown, bust in armour. He is older in appearance.

℞. FELICITAS . SÆCVLI. In the field S. C. Felicity with *caduceus* and *cornucopiæ*, as on the preceding coin.

These two coins, from the Cabinet of the Rev. E. C. Brice, are of medallion size, very perfectly struck, of dark mottled-green colour, and are in the finest condition one could wish to have.

Their legend Felicitas is a direct falsehood as regards the people, for, at the time of the accession of Decius, Christianity was everywhere prevalent. Like a true pagan, Decius took alarm from the crafty idolatrous priesthood, who saw their trade was quickly losing ground, and he set on foot a fierce and bloody persecution against the Christians, with the avowed intention of exterminating them. From this he was diverted by Divine Providence, for the Goths invaded the Roman provinces and gave Decius full employment.

1806.

IMP . M . Q . TRAIANVS . DECIVS . AVG. The radiate head of Decius to the right, bust in armour.

℞. VICTORIA . AVG. In the field S. C. A winged Victory, gradient to the left, having a palm-branch in her left hand, and holding up a wreath in her right.

This coin, like the preceding, was struck at the commencement of the reign of Decius, and commemorates the success of Decius at the battle of Verona, where Philip and his son were slain.

These double sestertii seem to have been minted soon after the accession of Decius, who is said to have been very desirous of renovating the imperial coinage, which had become much debased in quality, size, and artistic execution, as well as from poverty of subject in the types of the reverses.

The type of Felicity seems to imply the delight of the Roman people in having got rid of Philip, who had become hateful to them by reason of his proscriptions.

The figure of Victory delineated on this coin, although in fine preservation, is a most wretchedly artistic production; the dies were engraved by a different artist to the engraver of the Felicity. This type was also struck in Large Brass.

These three medallions are figured in Vaillant's *Numismata Selectiora*.

The present is a dark-green medallion, from the Devonshire Cabinet; fine for the period.

1807.

. . . . M . Q . TRAIANVS . DECIVS . AVG. The laureate head of Decius to the right.

℞. GEN. ILLVRICI. In the field S. C. A male figure standing to the left, having no clothing but a short cloak buckled across the breast and falling over the left shoulder; on his head is a *modius*; in his right hand he holds a *patera*; on his left arm he bears a full cornucopiæ.

This coin, and the others which bear the name of Illyria, are complimentary to the army of Illyria, by whom Decius had been elected emperor; they were struck A.D. 249.

A dark-green coin.

1808.

IMP. CAES. C. MESS. Q. DECIO. TRAIAN. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

℞. EXERCITVS. INLVRICVS. In the field S. C. A female standing holding a military standard in each hand.

This coin was struck on the same occasion as the preceding and following coin; it is curious for having the letter N engraved in the reverse legend instead of L. Two coins similar to this in every respect, with the letter N instead of L, are mentioned by Argelati in *Traiano Decio* as being in his own collection.

1809.

IMP. C. M. Q. TRAIANVS. DECIVS. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

℞. GENIVS. EXERCITVS. ILLVRICIANI. In the field S. C. A figure, unclothed, standing to the left, a short cloak suspended from the left shoulder; at his left side is a military standard, and on his left arm he bears a full cornucopiæ; his right hand extended holds a *patera*; and on his head is a *modius*.

A fine dark-green coin.

1810.

IMP. C. M. Q. TRAIANVS. DECIVS. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

℞. PANNONIAE. In the field S. C. Two females, robed and veiled, standing full front; the one to the left holds a military standard across her left arm, and her right hand raised; the one to the right also has her right hand raised, and at her right side is a military standard.

This coin was struck on the same occasion as the coins relating to Illyria. The province, being divided by the river Arabo, is designated in the plural

PANNONIAE, and represented by two females, each bearing a standard. The two divisions were distinguished as *Pannonia Prima* and *Pannonia Secunda*, or sometimes *Pannonia Superior* and *Pannonia Inferior*.

A good brown coin.

1811.

IMP . C . M . Q . TRAIANVS . DECIVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

R. DACIA. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left; in her right hand she holds a long staff surmounted with the head of an ass, having its mouth open as in the act of braying.

This and the following coin were struck in A.D. 250, to commemorate the relief of Dacia from the incursions of the surrounding barbarous countries.

1812.

IMP . C . M . Q . TRAIANVS . DECIVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

R. DACIA. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, holding in her right hand a military standard.

The province of Dacia, as we have noted in Trajan, comprehended the parts now called Wallachia, Moldavia, and Transylvania.

1813.

IMP . C . M . Q . TRAIANVS . DECIVS . AVG. The radiate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

R. LIBERALITAS . A. G. In the exergum S. C. Liberty standing, looking to the left, bearing on her left arm a full cornucopiæ; in her right hand she holds up her tablet, with the usual marks on it.

A good pale-green Second Brass coin.

1814.

IMP . C . M . Q . TRAIANVS . DECIVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

R. LIBERALITAS . . . G. In the exergum S. C. The emperor seated to the left, on a camp stool placed on a low *suggestum*; Liberty stands at his right hand with her tablet and cornucopiæ; a person is standing at the left side of the emperor as if speaking to him.

1815.

IMP. CAES. C. M. Q. DECIO. TRAIAN. AVG. The laureate head of Decius to the right, bust in armour.

℞. VOTIS. DECENNALIBVS. S. C. inscribed in four lines within a laurel wreath.

The types of these coins referring to Donations, Decennalian Vows, Peace, Rome in repose, all seem to denote tranquillity in the empire at this period.

1816.

IMP. CAES. C. MESS. Q. DECIO. TRAIAN. AVG. The laureate head of Decius to the right, bust in armour.

℞. VIRTVS. AVG. In the exergum S. C. Roma armed, seated to the left on a cuirass; her right hand holds up an olive-branch, the type of peace; in her left hand she has her spear.

A wretched specimen of Roma compared with that of Nero, although fine of its sort for the period; mottled-green and red colour.

1817.

IMP. CAES. C. MES. DECIO. TRAIAN. AVG. The laureate head of Decius to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. PAX. AVGVSTI. In the field S. C. Peace standing to the left; her right hand holds up an olive-branch; in her left hand she carries a *hasta pura* transversely.

A good green coin.

ETRUSCILLA.

ANNIA CUPRESSENIA HERENNIA ETRUSCILLA was the wife of Trajanus Decius. Nothing is known of her but what has been discovered on coins and marbles. When Decius became emperor, in A.D. 249, she was named Augusta, and on his death, in A.D. 251, she retired into private life, and history is silent as to the remainder of her career.

Her coins are not rare, except for condition.

1818.

HERENNIA. ETRVSCILLA. AVG. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed with coronet in front as Julia Mamæa, and having a peculiar ridge or crest down the middle into the back of the neck, giving the appearance of a crested helmet; shoulders draped, and having the crescent horns.

℞. PVDICITIA . AVG. In the exergum S. C. A female seated on a throne to the left, drawing her veil from her face with her right hand ; in the left she holds a *hasta pura* transversely, her left foot resting on a stool.

A medallion-size double sestertius, like the three already mentioned of Trajanus Decius. It is figured in Vaillant's *Numismata Selectiora*, and is a fine bronze medallion from the Devonshire Cabinet.

1819.

HERENNIA . ETRVSCILLA . AVG. The head of the empress to the right, hair as before, shoulders draped.

℞. PVDICITIA . AVG. In the exergum S. C. A female seated on a throne to the left, drawing aside a veil from her face, as on the preceding coin.

There is no crescent on the shoulders of the empress, as on the other coin.

A very fine yellow-green coin.

1820.

HERENNIA . ETRVSCILLA . AVG. The head of the empress to the right, her hair as before, shoulders draped.

℞. FECVNDITAS . AVG. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, bearing a full cornucopiæ on her left arm ; at her right side is a little child, with its hands raised towards her, over whose head she extends her right hand.

A fine coin, from the Maltese hoard.

 HERENNIUS.

QUINTUS HERENNIUS ETRUSCUS MESSIUS TRAJANUS DECIUS was the son of Decius and Etruscilla. Nothing is known of this prince before the elevation of his father to the empire, after which he was declared Cæsar in A.D. 249, and Augustus in A.D. 251. He was killed in the same battle as his father.

His coins are not very common, especially if in a good state of preservation.

1821.

Q . HER . ETR . MES . DECIVS . NOB . C. The unlaureate head of the prince to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. PRINCIPI . IVVENTVTIS. In the field S. C. The prince standing to the left bare-headed, in military costume, having a military standard in his right hand, in the left a spear.

The title NOB . C . signifying NOBILIS CAESAR, appears now for the first time on the legend of coins. We have noticed the N . C . of Gordianus Pius before.

A very fine large black-green coin.

1822.

Q . HER . ETR . MES . DECIVS . NOB . C . The unlaureate head of the prince to the right, shoulders draped.

R . PRINCIPI . IVVENTVTIS . In the field S . C . Herennius, in his military attire, standing to the left ; his right hand, extended, holds a short truncheon ; in the left a spear is carried transversely, the point upwards.

A good black coin.

1823.

Q . HER . ETR . MES . DECIVS . NOB . C . The unlaureate head of the prince to the right, shoulders draped.

R . PIETAS . AVGVSTORVM . In the exergum S . C . Sacrificial instruments, consisting of the *præfericulum*, *aspergillum*, *simpulum*, *lituus*, and *patera*.

1824.

Q . HER . ETR . MES . DECIVS . NOB . C . The unlaureate head of the prince to the right, shoulders draped.

R . PIETAS . AVG . In the field S . C . Mercury standing to the left, holding in his right hand the *crumena*, or purse of commerce ; in the left he has a *caduceus*.

COLONIAL.

Q . H . ETR . MES . DEC The unlaureate head of the prince to the right, shoulders draped.

R . P . M . S . COL . VIV . In the exergum ANTIO . A female standing in front ; her right hand holds up a branch ; in her left hand she holds a globe ; on the ground, at her right side, is apparently an ox, and a sheep at her left side.

HOSTILIANUS.

CAIUS VALENS HOSTILIANUS MESSIUS QUINTUS was the younger son of Trajanus Decius and Etruscilla. He was declared Cæsar at the same time with his brother Herennius. When his father and brother marched against the Goths Hostilianus was left at Rome, where he continued after the accession of Trebo-
nianus Gallus, and died of the plague in A.D. 252.

The coins of Hostilian are not very frequent, and are especially scarce in a fine state.

1825.

C . VALENS . HOSTIL . MES . QVINTVS . N . C. The unlaureate head of the prince to the right, shoulders draped.

R. PRINCIPI . IVVENTVTIS. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the left ; her right hand extended holds an olive-branch ; her left arm rests on the back of her chair, which is in the form of a lyre.

1826.

C . VALENS . HOSTIL . MES . QVINTVS . N . C. The unlaureate head of the prince to the right, shoulders draped.

R. PRINCIPI . IVVENTVTIS. In the field S. C. The prince in military costume and bareheaded, standing to the left ; in his right hand he holds a military standard, in the left a spear.

1827.

IMP . CAE . C . VAL . HOS . MES . QVINTVS . AVG. The laureate head of the prince to the right, shoulders draped.

R. SECVRITAS . AVGG. In the field S. C. A female standing with legs crossed, resting her left arm on a short column at her left side, her right hand raised to her head.

After the death of Decius in the battle with the Goths, Herennius being also slain, Hostilian, who had remained at Rome, virtually became *Augustus*, but Trebonianus Gallus was proclaimed emperor by the troops. The latter, on making his way to Rome, very politically associated young Hostilian with him in the sovereignty. Hence the laurel-wreath on the head of Hostilian and the two G's on the reverse legend : the type meaning that stability to the government was thus obtained by the partnership of Gallus and Hostilian ; but the latter soon after died, as is said, of the plague.

1828.

IMP . CAE . C . VAL . HOS The laureate head of Hostilian to the right, shoulders draped.

R. VOTIS . DECENALIBVS . S . C. inscribed in four lines within a laurel-wreath.

TREBONIANUS GALLUS.

CAIUS VIBIUS TREBONIANUS GALLUS was born in A.D. 207. He entered the army and rose to rank, but no particular mention is made of him until he became commander of the Roman forces on the frontiers of Mœsia in A.D. 250. In the following year, A.D. 251, after the defeat and deaths of Trajanus Decius and his son Herennius, he was proclaimed emperor, and in A.D. 254 he was himself slain by his own soldiers when marching to encounter Æmilianus, who had been declared emperor, and was marching against him from Pannonia. His son, Volusianus, who had been Augustus with him after the death of Hostilianus, was also killed with him.

The coins of Gallus in fine condition are difficult to obtain. The mintage has become greatly debased.

1829.

IMP . C . VIBIVS . TREBONIANVS . GALLVS . AVG. The laureate head of Gallus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. PIETAS . AVGG. In the field S. C. A robed female with veiled head, standing with both her hands raised in attitude of supplication.

A fine brown coin, *e dono* G. Eastwood.

1830.

IMP . CAES . C . VIBIVS . TREBONIANVS . AVG. The laureate head of Gallus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. PIETAS . AVGG. In the field S. C. A female standing, her head veiled and turned to the left, both her hands raised as in supplication; at her right side is an altar with fire burning on it.

A fine black coin, from the Gwilt Cabinet.

1831.

[IMP.] . CAES . C . VIBIVS . TREBONIANVS . GAL The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. . . . BERTAS . AVGG. In the field S. C. Liberty standing, with the *pileus* in her right hand, and *rudis* in the left.

This coin, in good condition for the period, is a very fair specimen of the wretchedly disgraceful way in which the mintmasters now sent out the brass coins of the empire; the metal has now scarcely any of the rich yellow aurichalcum; it seems to contain more of the Cyprian or red copper, mixed with a small quantity

of aurichalcum ; the size also is much altered, and the flans are very imperfect in their form and module ; in some instances they seem to be square pieces of metal which by the percussion of the *malleatores* are made round at two sides, the other sides still being straight as parts of a square.

1832.

IMP . CAES . C . VIBIVS . TREBONIANVS . GALLVS . AVG. The laureate head of Gallus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. SECVRITAS . AVGG. In the field S.C. A female standing with her legs crossed, her left arm resting on a short column at her left side, her right hand raised to her head.

This type we have noticed in Hostilian as indicating the stability of the empire under the rule of Gallus and the son of Decius.

1833.

IMP . CAES . C . VIBIVS . TREBONIANVS . GALLVS . AVG. The laureate head of Gallus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. VIRTVS . AVGG. In the field S.C. An armed soldier standing to the left, having his spear in his left hand, his right hand resting on his shield at his right side.

1834.

IMP . CAES . C . VIBIVS . TREBONIANVS . GALLVS . AVG. The laureate head of Gallus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. IVNONI . MARTIALI. In the field S.C. A circular domed temple approached by three steps in front, and supported by a column on each side ; festoons of flowers are suspended from the columns, and meeting in the middle in front of the dome, and from this centre a small globe is suspended ; under the dome is a seated figure, holding a *hasta pura* in the left hand ; at the right side a little peacock is standing—thus signifying the idol to be a figure of Juno. The dome is streaked in ridges from an ornament in the centre at the top ; and a broad half-circular ornate frieze encircles the whole building, the frieze being supported by the capitals of the columns.

This type is very correctly figured in Oiselius, pl. XLVII. p. 273, No. 10.

1835.

IMP . CAES . C . VIBIVS . TREBONIANVS . GALLVS . AVG. The laureate head of Gallus to the right, shoulders draped.

Æ. IVNONI . MARTIALI. In the field S. C. A circular domed building similar to that on the preceding coin. The figure seated under the dome is of a female idol, but has no spear or *hasta pura*, nor any peacock.

On carefully considering these two coins, and several others which have passed through my hands, I have come to the conclusion that it is a mere domed shrine or *baldaschino* which is represented, and not a regular temple, although I have used that word.

1836.

. . . CAES . C . VIBIVS . TREBONIANVS . GALLVS . AVG. The laureate head of Gallus to the right, shoulders draped.

Æ. IVNONI . MAR. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the left, her right hand resting on her knee, her left hand raised up, partly behind her, holding up a globe. There is no dome over her.

This is a very rare coin of Gallus.

1837.

IMP . CAES . VIB . TREBONIANVS The radiate head of Gallus to the right, shoulders draped.

Æ. IVNONI . MARTIALI. *No S. C.* A circular domed building, or baldaschino, supported on each side by a column in the form of a large fish, tapering slightly from the head to the tail, which is spread out, forming the capital and the head of the pediment. The shrine is approached by three steps, and under the dome is a seated figure, its arms put out at angles, and its legs the same; and by its right side is a fish, smaller, but of the same character as the fishes that have been made the supporting columns.

This is a Third Brass coin, in beautiful preservation. I have had a long disputation with Professor Donaldson, the eminent architect, who contends that the columns are not intended to represent fish; but that the pediments, instead of being heads of fishes, are heads of oxen—*Boucrania*, frequent subjects for the ornamenting of buildings among the ancients; but I support my theory of the fish columns by reason of the very accurate delineation of the fish which is on the right side of the idol: get rid of that fish, and the Professor may be right. The temple of Juno Martialis was situate in the IX. region of the city (Rossi, p. iii.); but the shrine is not portrayed anywhere except on the coins of Gallus and Volusianus.

1838.

. . . . AES . C . VIBIVS . TREBONIANVS . GALLVS . AVG. The laureate head of Gallus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. CONCORDIA . AVGG. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left; her right hand holds a *patera*, on her left arm she bears two full cornucopiæ.

This type denotes the harmony existing between T. Gallus and his son Volusianus, whom he had associated with him in the sovereignty with the title of Augustus after the death of Hostilianus.

1839.

..... CAES . C . VIBIVS . TREBON The laureate head of Gallus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. VOTIS . DECENNALIBVS . S . C . inscribed in four lines, within a laurel-wreath.

1840.

..... The laureate head of Gallus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. *Legend obliterated*. S. C. in the field. The emperor robed, with a veil on his head, standing to the left, holding a *parazonium*, or truncheon, in his left hand; his right hand holds a *patera*, from which he is pouring a libation on an altar, which stands before him with a fire burning on it.

This device seems to record the fact of Gallus performing the ceremony of the Decennalian Vow, which took place on the return of Gallus and his son to Rome, in A.D. 252.

1841.

... CAES . C . VIBIVS . TREBON The laureate head of Gallus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. LIBERALITAS . AVGG. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, holding up a tablet in her right hand; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ.

By the AVGG. is signified that this Liberality was bestowed by Gallus and his son, and I place the coin after the taking of the Decennalian Vow on his return to Rome in A. D. 252, as an appropriate place for it, especially as it has no mark to guide its location.

1842.

..... CAES . C . VIBIVS . TREBONIANVS VS . AVG. The laureate head of Gallus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. ROMAE . AETERNAE. In the exergum S. C. Roma armed seated to the left; her shield resting at her left side; in her left hand she holds her spear; in

her right hand extended she has a Victoriola, which is presenting a wreath to her, and has a palm-branch in its left hand.

A good green coin, from the Maltese hoard.

1843.

IMP . CAES . C . VIBIVS . TREBONIANVS . GALLVS . AVG. The laureate head of Gallus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. SALVS . AVGG. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, feeding a snake that rises from an altar at her right side ; in her left hand she has the *hasta pura*.

1844.

IMP . CAES . C . VIBIVS . TREBONIANVS . GALLVS . AVG. The laureate head of Gallus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. APOLL . SALVTARI. In the field S. C. Apollo entirely nude standing to the left, holding a branch of laurel in his right hand ; his left hand rests on a lyre, which is placed on a piece of rock.

The present and preceding coin relate to the supplications made by the senate and people of Rome for relief from a grievous disease and plague which was raging at that time, A. D. 254, and continued for a period of fifteen years, carrying its destructive effects throughout the Roman empire, and other parts of Europe and Asia. These coins implore the aid of Apollo as the God of Medicine, and Hygeia the Goddess of Health. Offerings were also made with prayers to all the deities of Olympus, besides the subordinates, beseeching their aid and protection from the pestilence.

The figure of Apollo on the reverse is equal in artistic execution to the die-engraving in the days of Nero.

1845.

IMP . CAES . C . VIBIVS . TREBONIANVS . GALLVS . AVG. The laureate head of Gallus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. AETERNITAS . AVGG. In the field S. C. A female standing looking to the left, holding in her right hand a phoenix with radiate head, standing on a globe ; with her left hand she holds up her robes.

The usual adulatory legend for the perpetuity of the dynasty of the person in possession of the sovereignty.

COLONIAL.

1846.

IMP . CAE . C . VIB . TREB . GALLVS . AVG. The radiate head of Gallus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. Apollo entirely nude standing on a rock, his head turned to the left; in his right hand he holds up a flower, in his left hand he has a snake. The letters ARN — AZI . across the field, divided by Apollo.

This coin is very rare; it is of Colonial mintage, though a Latin legend. The die-engraving is very good.

The type being Apollo with a snake ranks this coin with the APOLLO . SALVTARIS . or APOLLO . MEDICVS . as a supplicatory coin for relief from the plague then raging. I do not find it in the Colonial coins described by Patin or Vaillant, but it is in Argelati, who places it with another under the head of "*incerta*."

Pellerin conjectures the letters ARN . AZI . to signify ARNA and ASISIVM, two towns of Umbria.

A fine pale-bronze coin, from M. Rollin, Paris.

VOLUSIANUS.

CAIUS VIBIVS AFINIUS TREBONIANUS GALLUS VELDUMNIANUS VOLUSIANUS was the son of Trebonianus Gallus. Upon his father being elected emperor he was named Cæsar, and afterwards Augustus, jointly with his father, in A.D. 251. He was subsequently slain, with his father, in A.D. 254.

It will be observed that the coins of Treb. Gallus, and likewise of Volusian, all use the AVGG. to signify a joint participation of the sovereign power, and the types of Volusian's coins already known are nearly all similar to those which appear on the coins of his father.

It is very difficult to obtain the coins of Volusian fine, or in very good condition, for the coinage has now become so debased and degraded, that at this period of the empire the coins are generally most wretched specimens of the Roman mint, and betoken the loss of all the artistic skill and feeling displayed in the coins of the early emperors.

I have fortunately been able, after much trouble, to get together a series of coins from Volusian to Postumus, that are for the period in very excellent condition, here and there one that may fairly be termed fine, but it is a thing not so easily done as wished.

1847.

C . VIBIO . VOLVSIANO . AVG. The unlaureate head of the prince to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. PRINCIPI . IVVENTVTIS. In the field S. C. Volusian standing to the left, holding a short truncheon in his right hand; in his left he holds his spear, the point on the ground; his dress is a sort of blouse, reaching to the knees, and a cloak is pendent from across the breast falling on to the left arm.

This is a very rare coin; it is of dark-green colour and in very fine condition.

1848.

IMP . CAE . C . VIB . VOLVSIANO . AVG. The laureate head of Volusian to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. CONCORDIA . AVGG. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the left, having a *patera* in her right hand; on her left arm she supports two full cornucopiæ.

1849.

IMP . CAE . C . VIB . VOLVSIANO . AVG. The laureate head of Volusian to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. CONCORDIA . AVGG. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, with a *patera* in her right hand; on her left arm she bears two cornucopiæ.

These are types of the good understanding which existed between Volusian and his father.

1850.

IMP . CAE . C . VIB . VOLUS AVG. The laureate head of the prince to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. LIBERALITAS . AVGG. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, holding up a tablet in her right hand; on her left arm she has a cornucopiæ.

This coin was struck on the same occasion, and at the same time, as the coin of similar type of Gallus was minted.

1851.

IMP VIB . VOLVSIANO . AVG. The laureate head of Volusian to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. APOLL . SALVTARI. In the field S. C. Apollo entirely nude, standing to the left, holding out a branch in his right hand; his left hand rests on a lyre, which is placed on a piece of rock.

This type and its purport we have already noted in the similar type on the coin of Treb. Gallus.

1852.

. . . CAE . C . VIB . VOLVSIANO . AVG. The laureate head of Volusian to the right, shoulders draped.

R. IVNONI . MARTIALI. In the field S. C. A circular dome, baldaschino, or temple, with festoons in front, and an idol underneath ; in the front the dome appears supported by two stout columns, and seemingly retired on a line with them are two smaller columns. This appearance confirms my view of this type, that it is not a temple but a domed shrine or baldaschino, supported by four columns, and in the centre under the dome is the seated idol. This coin shews it better than either of the coins of Gallus ; though they are in excellent condition, yet they are cut by a different artist ; on this the engraver has attempted a sort of perspective of the columns supporting the back part of the dome, the face of the idol being considered as the front of the shrine.

1853.

. VOLVSIANO. The laureate head of Volusian to the right, shoulders draped.

R. IVNONI . MARTIALI. In the field S. C. A circular dome and idol, but rather different from the others, for the idol appears to be standing and not seated as before.

1854.

IMP . VIB . VOLVSIANO . AVG. The laureate head of Volusian to the right, shoulders draped.

R. PAX . AVGG. In the field S. C. Peace standing to the left, holding up a branch in her right hand ; in her left she carries the *hasta pura* transversely.

1855.

IMP . CAE VOLVSIANO . AVG. The laureate head of Volusian to the right, shoulders draped.

R. FELICI . . . SPVBICA. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, resting her left arm on a short column at her left side, and the *hasta pura* held in her left hand transversely ; her right hand holds a *caduceus*.

1856.

IMP . CAES . C . VIB . VOLVSIANO . AVG. The laureate head of Volusian to the right, shoulders draped.

R. P . M . TR . P . IIII . COS . II . . . In the field S. C. Volusian robed, and

standing to the left; in his right hand he holds an olive-branch, in the left he has a short truncheon, and holds up his robes.

This is a coin of A.D. 254, the year in which Volusian and his father were killed by their soldiers.

ÆMILIANUS.

MARCUS SALLUSTIUS CAIUS JULIUS AEMILIUS AEMILIANUS was born of obscure parents in Mauretania, A.D. 208. Having entered the army, he rose to be governor of Mœsia and Pannonia under Treb. Gallus. He was proclaimed emperor by the legions quartered in those provinces, A.D. 253, which was confirmed the following year by the deaths of Treb. Gallus and Volusian. After a reign of about three months he was slain by his own soldiers at Spoleto, in Umbria, where he was preparing to encounter Valerian, who had been elected emperor by the legions of Noricum and Rhætia.

His coins are few and very rare, and generally in very poor condition.

1857.

IMP. CAES. AEMILIANVS. P. F. AVG. The laureate head of Æmilian to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. VICTOR[IA]. AVG. In the field S. C. A winged Victory gradient to the left, holding up a wreath in her right hand; in her left she has a palm-branch.

A very good green coin.

1858.

IMP. CA. . . AEMILIANVS. P. F. AVG. The laureate head of Æmilian to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. VOTIS. DECENNALIBVS. S. C. inscribed in four lines within a laurel wreath.

This type had become quite a matter of form. Æmilian was never in Rome after his election to the sovereignty, and therefore the coin asserts an untruth—for the ceremony of the decennial vow would only take place in Rome.

A black coin, in very good condition, from the Brice Cabinet.

1859.

IMP. AEMILIANVS. PIVS. FEL. AVG. The laureate head of Æmilian to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. IOVI. CONSERVAT. In the field S. C. Jupiter unclothed standing to the left, holding a *fulmen* in his right hand, in the left a *hasta pura*; under his right hand a figure is standing; on his head there appears a *modius*.

1860.

....AEMILIANVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of Æmilian to the right, shoulders draped.

R. APOL . CON In the field S. C. Apollo standing to the left, holding a branch in his right hand, his left resting on a lyre placed on a piece of rock.

This type is similar to the Apollo Medicus on the preceding coins of Gallus and Volusian. The plague, which still continued its ravages, no doubt gave occasion for this type as a coin of invocation and supplication to Apollo the god of medicine and of health, as we have noticed in the preceding coins of the same type.

VALERIANUS.

PUBLIUS LICINIUS VALERIANUS was born, of a noble family, in A.D. 190. He was appointed to the dignity of censor, which office, after a long lapse of years, was revived in A.D. 251. On the deaths of Treb. Gallus and his son Volusian he was elected emperor, and confirmed by the senate in A.D. 254.

In the year A.D. 258 he marched against Sapor, the king of the Persians, who had been ravaging Asia Minor. In the engagements which ensued he was unsuccessful, and, being at last taken prisoner by Sapor, he was subjected to many personal indignities by his fortunate adversary, and ultimately died in captivity, being flayed alive, as some say, in the seventy-fourth year of his age; others say his seventy-seventh year, which would be either A.D. 263-4, or 267.

During his reign the Christians, who had now become extremely numerous, were by his orders subjected to great persecutions, and many thousands were put to death with great tortures.

The coins of Valerianus are not remarkably scarce, but they are, like those of his immediate predecessors, generally in very wretched poor condition for preservation, workmanship, and metal.

1861.

IMP . C . P . LIC . VALERIANVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

R. FIDES . MILITVM. In the field S. C. A female standing looking to the left, holding a military standard in each hand.

A compliment to the army of Rhætia, by which Valerian was raised to the sovereignty.

1862.

. . . . LIC . VALERIANVS . P . F The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

℞. . . . In the field S. C. Felicity standing to the left, holding in her right hand a long *caduceus*; on her left arm she has a full cornucopiæ.

1863.

IMP . C . P . LIC . VALERIANVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

℞. VICTORIA . AVGG. In the field S. C. A winged Victory standing to the left, holding up a wreath in her right hand; in her left she carries a palm-branch.

This coin gives a portrait of the emperor very resemblant to the portraits of the royal family of France, Louis XVI. and XVIII. The engraving is good, and so is the metal; but some Goth has filed the edges, to make the coin octangular.

The AVGG. means Valerian, and Gallienus his son, whom in A.D. 254 he had associated with him in the government or sovereignty.

A fine black coin, from the Cabinet of Consul Marks, at Malaga.

1864.

IMP LIC . VA AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

℞. v g. In the field S. C. Victory standing to the left, her right hand resting on the edge of a shield; her left hand carries a palm-branch.

A portrait again very like Louis XVIII.; the flan of the coin is nearly square.

A good dark-green coin, from the Brice Cabinet.

1865.

IMP . C . P . LIC . VALERIANVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. IOVI . CONSERVA . . . In the field S. C. Jupiter standing looking to the left; in his right hand he holds a *fulmen*, in the left a *hasta pura*.

This coin commemorates the supplications of the Roman people for the preservation of the emperor, in other words, for the protection of Divine Providence.

A present from Admiral Smyth, being one of the Maltese hoard.

1866.

IMP . C . P . LIC . VALERIANVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. VOTIS . DECENNALIBVS . S . C. inscribed in four lines within a wreath.

A good black coin, from the Brice Cabinet.

1867.

..... VALERIANVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

R. LIBE AVG In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, holding up in her right hand a tablet; on her left arm she has a cornucopiæ filled with fruits.

1868.

..... VALERIANVS The laureate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. In the field S. C. Apollo entirely nude, standing looking to the left, holding a branch in his right hand, his left resting on a lyre placed on a piece of rock.

This coin was struck for the same occasion as the similar types of Gallus, Volusian, and Æmilian. The plague raged throughout all Europe during the whole of the reign of Valerian, and gave rise to the severe persecutions against the Christians, to which Valerian was instigated by one Macrianus, an Egyptian necromancer, who persuaded the emperor that it was the best way to stop the plague and appease the anger of the gods; and, heathen like, he obeyed the recommendation of a crafty priest and idolater, and murdered thousands of his best subjects.

 MARINIANA.

MARINIANA was the wife of Valerian. Scarcely anything is known of her. It is stated by Trebellius Pollio that Valerian was twice married, and that Gallienus and Valerian the Younger were half-brothers. Mariniana is supposed to have been the second wife, but the name of the first wife is nowhere mentioned.

The coins of this empress are very scarce, and rarely in good condition.

1869.

DIVAE . MARINIANAE. The veiled head of the empress to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. CONSECRATIO. In the field S. C. A peacock standing with its tail spread out in a circle.

A remarkably fine black coin, large flan.

1870.

DIVAE . MARINIANAE. The veiled head of the empress to the right, with a coronet in front, shoulders draped.

℞. CONSECRATIO. In the field S. C. A peacock standing with its tail spread out in a circle.

A fine dark-green coin.

GALLIENUS.

PUBLIUS LICINIUS GALLIENUS, son of Valerianus and Mariniana, or, as more generally believed, the son of Valerianus and his first wife, was born about the year A.D. 218. He was associated with his father in the sovereignty in A.D. 254. On his father being taken prisoner by the Persians, he became sole emperor; but in a most unnatural manner never took any means to rescue his father from the slavery to which he was subjected, but let the old man die or be put to death at an advanced age. Gallienus was assassinated at Milan, A.D. 268, after having reigned with his father, and alone, fifteen years.

His coins are not particularly rare, except for condition and some of the types. Generally speaking his coins more resemble for size the fine Second Brass coins of the early Cæsars than are fit to be called Large Brass; the flans very thin, shabby, and irregular, and the die-engraving usually very indifferent.

The Third or Small Brass of Gallienus is very abundant, and has many curious and rare types.

1871.

IMP . C . P . LIC . GALLIENVS . AVG. The laureate head of Gallienus to the right, bust in armour.

℞. CONCORDIA . AVGG. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left, having a *patera* in her right hand, and on her left arm a double cornucopiæ.

The usual type of harmony between Gallienus and his father.

A fine dark-green coin.

1872.

IMP . C . P . LIC . GALLIENVS . AVG. The laureate head of Gallienus to the right, bust in armour.

℞. FIDES . MILITVM. In the field S. C. A female standing looking to the left, holding a military standard in each hand.

1873.

IMP . C . P . LIC . GALLIENVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of Gallienus to the right, bust in armour.

℞. LIBERALITAS . AVGG. In the field S. C. A female standing looking to the left, holding up a tablet in her right hand; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ.

1874.

IMP . C . P . LIC The laureate head of Gallienus to the right, bust in armour.

℞. VOTIS . DECENNA LIBVS . S . C. inscribed in four lines within a laurel-wreath.

1875.

IMP . GALLIEN AVG . GERM. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

℞. VICTORIA . AVG. In the field S. C. A Victory standing to the left; her right hand rests on the upper edge of a shield at her right side; in her left hand she bears a palm-branch.

1876.

. . . . GALLIENVS . P . F . AVG . GERM. The laureate head of Gallienus to the right, bust in armour.

℞. VICTORIA . GER In the field S. C. Victory standing to the left, holding up a wreath in her right hand; in her left hand she carries a palm-branch; a captive is seated on the ground at her right side.

From the title GERMANICVS on the obverse of the present and preceding coin, and GERMANICA . on the reverse of this coin, it is evident they were struck to record the successful repulse of the Germans as well as other nations who had invaded the Roman provinces and territories, and which for a considerable period gave occupation to the generals in those parts.

1877.

IMP . GALLIENVS . AVG. The laureate head of Gallienus to the right, bust in armour.

R. IOVI . CONSERVATORI. In the field S. C. Jupiter standing, looking to the left; in his right hand he holds a *fulmen*, the *hasta pura* in the left; a short mantle, crossing his breast, is pendent from the shoulders.

1878.

IMP . GALLIENVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of Gallienus to the right, bust in armour.

R. TORI. In the field S. C. Jupiter standing to the right in threatening attitude, with the right hand raised holding a *fulmen*; a small cloak flying from his shoulders.

These two coins describe the emperor as having been under the protection of Divine Providence (signified by Jupiter) during his campaign, especially as their types represent *Jupiter propugnator*, and by his attitude describe the decisive manner in which Gallienus had terminated his campaign.

This type is struck on a very imperfect flan, only capable of containing the figure of Jupiter to the knees. Nearly all the coins of Gallienus are on very poor flans, and the portraits are of very small size, in many instances much less even than the Second Brass coins of some of the early emperors.

1879.

IMP . GALLIENVS . A . . . The laureate head of Gallienus to the right, bust in armour.

R. G . . . VS . AVG. In the field S. C. A genius standing looking to the left, undraped, except a small cloak buckled in front and pendent from the shoulders; on his head is a *modius*, his right hand, extended, holding a *patra*; on his left arm he bears a full cornucopiæ, and at his left side is a military standard.

A type dedicated to the good genius of the emperor, and from the standard at his left side he may be considered as the protector of Gallienus in his campaign, in conjunction with Jupiter Conservator, recorded on the preceding coins.

1880.

. IENVS . P . F . . . The laureate head of Gallienus to the right, bust in armour.

R. COHORT . PRAET . PRINCIPI . SVO. Inscribed in four lines within a thick

laurel wreath. The words show the intention, and if the Prætorian cohort wished to compliment the emperor on his prowess, it is a pity they did not have it recorded on a better flan. The device would have told well in the size of an earlier period of the empire. Thus Vaillant, speaking of a coin of this type, says, “*Hic nummus primi moduli rarissimus est.*” I have never seen it offered for sale but on the occasion when I obtained it, nor do I know of it being in any other cabinet in England.

Collectors of coins for *beauty* turn aside from coins of an historic character that are poor in preservation, let them be ever so rare or interesting; which is not the true character of a numismatic antiquary and historian.

1881.

GENIVS . P . R. The head of Gallienus to the right, with a radiate crown of ten points, and a sort of *modius* on the front of the head, like an Egyptian deity; the hair is well braided in wreaths of curls, and tied behind, giving the head much elegance, and rendering the profile like that of a handsome woman, Gallienus being, by the portrait on his coins, a very good-looking young man.

℞. INT . S . C . VRB. Inscribed in three lines, within a laurel wreath.

This and the next coin seem to be intended as complimentary to the emperor as the genius of the Roman people. The inscription INT . VRB . would lead one to consider the coins were struck on the return of Gallienus to Rome from Germany, where he had been successful in his campaign, and for which he was saluted with the title of Germanicus.

A very fine dark-green coin.

1882.

GENIVS . P . R. The head of Gallienus to the right, with radiate crown, and hair dressed as on the preceding coin.

℞. S . C. in large letters, within a laurel wreath.

1883.

IMP . G VS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of Gallienus to the right.

℞. S . P . Q . R . OPTIMO . PRINCIPI. inscribed in three lines within a laurel-wreath.

1884.

IMP . GALLIENVS . AVG. The head of Gallienus to the left, bust in armour with military cloak.

℞. VIRTVS . AVG. In the field S . C. An armed soldier standing to the right;

his left hand rests on the upper edge of his shield at his left side; in his right hand he holds a spear, the point resting on the ground.

1885.

IMP . C . LIC . GALLIENVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. VIRTVS . AVG. In the field S. C. An armed soldier standing to the left; his right hand rests on the upper edge of his shield; in his left hand he holds a spear.

A good coin, from the Maltese hoard.

SALONINA.

CORNELIA SALONINA, the wife of Gallienus, was married to him several years before he became emperor. Her birth and parentage are unknown, and, no mention being made of her after the death of Gallienus, it is generally supposed she was murdered at the same time with her husband.

Her coins, in the Large Brass of the period, are very rare, especially when in fine condition.

1886.

CORNELIA . SALONINA . AVG. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed in the style of Etruscilla Decii, shoulders draped.

R. IVNO . REGINA. In the field S. C. A female standing to the left; her right hand holds a *patera*, her left a *hasta pura*.

1887.

CORNELIA . SAL The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed as before, shoulders draped.

R. PIET.S . AVG. In the exergum S. C. A female seated to the left, with a *hasta pura* in her left hand; her right hand is extended to welcome two small children, who stand in front with their hands raised towards her.

A very fine black coin.

1888.

CORNELIA . SALONINA . AVG. The head of the empress to the right, hair as before, bust draped.

℞. VENVS . GENETRIX. In the field S. C., and in the exergum a Q. A female veiled standing to the left, having a *hasta pura* in her left hand ; her right hand holds a *patera* ; at her right side is a little child, holding its hands towards her.

Vaillant and Occo, and likewise Argelati following in the same track, describe Salonina as being the daughter of the king of the Marcomanni, said to be Attalus. This, I believe, is a mistake ; for Gallienus, already having Salonina for his wife, took a fancy to the handsome daughter of Attalus, who, in exchange for becoming the left-handed wife of Gallienus, was content to receive for her dowry a part of the province of Pannonia.

A very fine dark-green coin.

SALONINUS.

PUBLIUS LICINIUS CORNELIUS SALONINUS VALERIANUS GALLIENUS, son of Gallienus and Salonina, born in A.D. 242, was made Cæsar by his grandfather Valerianus, in A.D. 254. He was afterwards sent into Gaul, to be under Postumus, the commander of the Roman legions there, for the purpose of being trained to a military life. A disturbance with some of the troops respecting a booty taken from some German towns, led to the assassination of Saloninus and his tutor Sylvanus, at Colonia Agrippina, now Cologne on the Rhine, which place was the head quarters of Postumus. This event occurred in A.D. 261.

The coins of Saloninus call him Valerianus ; they are very scarce, more especially when in good condition.

1889.

Obverse legend obliterated. The unlaureate head of Saloninus to the left ; bust in armour, with the military cloak.

℞. *Legend obliterated.* The prince in military costume standing to the left, holding a short staff, or truncheon, in his right hand ; at his right side is a military standard. At his left side is another standard, on which is an eagle. At his left side, also, is an armed warrior, seemingly in conversation with the prince, and on the left side of this soldier there is another standard.

I judge the portrait on this medallion to be intended for Saloninus, from a frequent and close comparison and examination of it with the other coins ; but I do not find anywhere the least intimation of this medallion, or of its type, which is that of the young prince as PRINCEPS . IVVENTVTIS. a very probable title to have been given to him, and of which, no doubt, coins were struck.

This is a medallion from the Cabinet of the Duke of Devonshire; it is struck on a large flan of imperfect size, and has been filed at the edges, as if it had been intended to be put into a tortoise-shell ring, as was a frequent custom with a former Duke of Devonshire.

At the sale of the Devonshire Cabinet there were several lots of miscellaneous coins introduced at the end of the brass series of coins, which were called, some of them, forgeries, but from which I gleaned some very fine coins,—the sailing galley of Hadrian was one, and the rare medallion of Hadrian another; but I learned, some time after the sale, that all these coins had been for many years in one or two drawers, unmarked, and were very dirty and neglected; and friend Cureton, who lotted the coins for Christie and Manson, run them all together, anyhow, bestowing his principal time (for he was only allowed five days) on the Saxon silver, which was very fine and rare, and brought great prices, for it is, perhaps, the finest coin of the sort in Europe. This circumstance enabled me to get many curious coins for this Cabinet.

1890.

IMP. CAE. C. VALER The unlaureate head of the prince to the right, shoulders draped.

R. VOTIS. DECENNALIBVS. S. C. inscribed in four lines within a laurel wreath.

1891.

DIVO RIANO. The unlaureate head of the prince to the right, shoulders draped.

R. CONSECRATIO. In the exergum S. C. A robus of five stories surmounted by a *quadriga*.

 POSTUMUS.

MARCUS CASSIUS, or CASSIANUS LATINUS POSTUMUS, was born in Gaul. Having entered the army, he rose in rank, and under Valerianus he became Commander of the Legions stationed in Gaul. After the defeat and capture of Valerianus by the Persians, his son Gallienus continued Postumus in his command; and to show the estimation in which he was held, and very likely to assist in securing his fidelity, Gallienus sent his son Saloninus with his tutor Sylvanus to Postumus to learn the art of war and be trained to a military life, for Postumus was esteemed one of the most skilful general commanders of his time.

Upon the deaths of Gallienus and his son Saloninus the Legions in Gaul

proclaimed Postumus emperor, and he enjoyed that honour about three years, when he was assassinated by some of his own troops at Colonia Agrippina (Cologne) in A.D. 267.

His coins are not particularly rare, except as to some reverses. They are found very abundantly in France, where he held command for many years, and there is a large number of them in the French Cabinet.

It is not usual to rank the coins of Postumus as belonging to the Large Brass series of what is termed the Upper Empire; but as those I possess are all of Large Brass size, I proceed with his coins and close the series with them.

1892.

IMP . C . M . CASS . LAT . POSTVMVS . P . F . AVG. The head of Postumus wearing a thick beard, to the right, having on his head a radiate crown of five points, the one in front being turned back; bust in armour, and military cloak buckled on the right shoulder.

R. LAETITIA in the upper verge of the field, AVG. in the exergum. *No S. C.* A galley with four rowers moving to the left; a person at the stern is giving them directions.

This is a fine medallion, which was bought for the Rev. E. C. Brice about 1835, out of a sale at Antwerp, by Matthew Young. The galley is a strange and awkwardly made piece of shipcraft.

A brown coin, in fine condition.

1893.

VIRTVS . POSTVMI . AVG. The helmeted head of Postumus to the right, bust in armour, helmet crested and ornamented.

R. VICTORIA . AVG. A Victory gradient to the left holding up a wreath in her right, in the left a palm-branch; at her right foot is a captive sitting on the ground.

1894.

IMP . C . M . CASS . LAT . POSTVMVS . P . F . AVG. The radiate head of Postumus as represented on the first coin.

R. VICTORIA . AVG. Victory gradient to the left, with wreath, palm-branch, and captive, as on the preceding coin.

The Victories in these types are of most wretched work, and fully bear out my remarks upon the degraded state of art at this period of the empire.

1895.

..... TVS . POSTVMI . AVG. The helmeted head of Postumus to the left, bust in scale armour, a shield on his left arm; in the right hand he holds a spear, resting over the right shoulder; the helmet is crested, and ornamented with scroll-work.

℞ HERC . DEVSONIENSI *No S. C.* A clumsy thick-set figure of Hercules, standing full front, and undraped; his right hand, extended, rests on a club; on his left arm is the lion's skin, and a bow is in his left hand.

A very fine black coin, from the Pembroke Cabinet.

1896.

IMP . C . POSTVMVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of Postumus to the right, shoulders draped.

℞ . HERCVLI . DEVSONIENSI. *No S. C.* The laureate head of Postumus to the right, shoulders draped.

The title Deusoniensis is given, I apprehend, because Hercules was worshipped at Deuso,— “Oppidum aut Castellum in Francorum finibus ultra Rhenum.” (Gevartius.)

A good black coin from the Thomas Cabinet, and formerly in the Henderson Collection.

1897.

IMP . C . M . CASS . LAT . POSTVMVS . P . F . AVG. The radiate head of the emperor to the right.

℞ . [HERC . DEVS]ONIENSI. *No S. C.* A figure of Hercules standing under a sort of portico or temple, with a tall pediment; his club in the right hand, the lion's skin on his left arm.

1898.

IMP . C . M . CASS . LAT . POSTVMVS . P . F The radiate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞ CITVS. An equestrian figure to the left; left hand raised addressing some soldiers; the first of them bears a spear and shield, those behind him carry standards.

A large coin badly engraved, and in wretched condition, but very rare; from the Cabinet of the Earl of Pembroke

1899.

IMP . C . M . CASS . LAT . POSTVMVS . P . F . AVG. The radiate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. FIDES . MILITVM. *No S. C.* A female standing looking to the left, having in each hand a military standard; she seems to have on her head a sort of Armenian cap.

A black coin in fine condition.

1900.

IMP . C . M . CASS . LAT . POSTVMVS . P . F . AVG. The radiate head of Postumus to the right.

R. LAETITIA . above, and AVG. in the exergum. A galley, of very clumsy construction, apparently rowing to the left.

1901.

IMP . C . M . CASS MVS . P . F . AVG. The radiate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

R. *Legend obliterated.* *No S. C.* A galley of more clumsy appearance, if possible, than that on the preceding coin, and so different in build to the galleys on the coins of Hadrian, that one can scarcely believe these are correctly portrayed, or could be sea-worthy.

1902.

IMP . C . M . CASS . LAT . POSTVMVS . P . F . AVG. The radiate head of Postumus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. P . M . TR . P . COS . II . P. In the field S. C. An armed soldier standing to the left; his right hand extended holds a globe, in the left hand he has a spear.

1903.

VIRTVS MI . AVG. The head of Postumus to the right, with crested helmet, bust in armour.

R. . . . TR . P . COS . II. In the field S. C. An armed soldier standing to the left, holding a globe in his right hand, in the left a spear.

1904.

IMP . C . POSTVMVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of Postumus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. SALVS . AVG. *No S. C.* Hygeia seated to the left, feeding a snake that rises from an altar before her.

A good brown coin, from the Cabinet of Baron Koller.

1905.

IMP . C . M . CASS . LAT . POSTVMVS . P . F . AVG. The radiate head of Postumus to the right.

R. VICTORIA In the exergum S. C. Two winged Victories, supporting a shield affixed to a palm-tree, a branch of which is over the top of the shield ; a captive is seated on the ground on each side of the trunk of the tree.

This reverse is an imitation of the well known reverse of the coin of Sept. Severus, VICTORIA . BRITTANICA . from which there is no doubt the design for this reverse was copied.

It is in good condition and good size for the period.

The preceding coins of Postumus are all of regular Large Brass size, and of tolerable thickness, but from this time all the coins of emperors are almost always Third Brass, with very few exceptions, and the larger size are very thin, for they would not weigh equal to the Large Brass coins of Claudius, Nero, or Galba.

1906.

A very fine copy, in a Devonshire black ring, of the celebrated gold medallion of Postumus and his son, which is figured in Mionnet, vol. ii. p. 58, and was some years back stolen from the French Cabinet, and no doubt melted, for there were a great many gold coins stolen which have never since been seen or heard of.

I have been induced to introduce so many coins of the empire, at this period of its degeneracy, for the purpose of showing the progressive decay of the once mighty Rome. The constant strife going on amongst the armies in the various provinces of the empire, each electing its general to be emperor, and then fighting with the others to make him sole emperor, and thus civil war, discord of every sort, revolts everywhere, kept the city of Rome, and all the provinces, in a constant turmoil ; added to these, the invasions of the surrounding nations, the religious contentions, the persecutions of the Christians, and the Christians gaining ground, until at last the emperors began to be called Christians, and put down the worship of idols. Theodosius made the most prominent innovation, by taking away the worship of Vesta, and thus showing the tradition of the heathens, as to the power and protection of the *palladium*, was only a fiction.

Thus year by year Rome melted away as to its idolatries, and Christianity at last became the dominating religion, the heathen gods and goddesses were entirely forsaken, and those statues that still remained undestroyed began to be looked upon only as works of art, as they are at the present day.

The coins of these periods therefore become interesting, to show the progress of this state of affairs. The varieties of mint marks are also curious, few of which, however, can now be identified with towns or cities that once existed, but the most capable of recognition by mint marks are London, Treves, Lyons, and Constantinople.

The following coins are all in good preservation, many of them very fine indeed, and of large size, what may be termed correspondent with the First Brass of the early part of the empire, although really only the size of the Second Brass of that period.

LÆLIANUS.

ULPIUS CORNELIUS LÆLIANUS had been a military commander in Gaul under Gallienus. Upon the deaths of Postumus and his son, he was proclaimed emperor by his soldiers, and was afterwards slain by them, in about A.D. 268.

His coins are of Third Brass size and rare. The several names of Lælianus, Ælianus, and Lollianus occur at this period, and were heretofore supposed to indicate three different persons; but it is now generally acknowledged that Ælianus and Lollianus are corruptions of Lælianus, who alone is the person intended.

1907.

IMP . C . LAELIANVS . P . F . AVG. The radiate head of Lælianus to the right, bust in armour.

R. VICTORIA . AVG. Victory gradient to the right, having a spear over her left shoulder; with her right hand she holds up a wreath.

A good black coin.

VICTORINUS.

MARCUS PIIVONIVS VICTORINVS, a general in the armies of Postumus, and son of the celebrated Gaulish princess Victorina, designated by the soldiers as Augusta, and Mother of Armies.

He was associated in the empire by Postumus in A.D. 265; but soon after the deaths of Postumus, his son, and Lælianus, Victorinus was slain in A.D. 267 by his soldiers, who were incited to the deed by a scribe whose wife he had ill-used.

The coins of Victorinus are in gold, silver, billon, and small brass. The following coins are of Small Brass, and in very good condition:—

1908.

IMP . C . VICTORINVS . P . F . AVG. The radiate head of Victorinus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. VIRTVS . AVG. Mars [or a soldier] standing to the right, his spear in the right hand ; the left hand is resting on his shield.

1909.

IMP . C . VICTORINVS . P . F . AVG. The radiate head of Victorinus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. [PIE]TAS . AVG. A female standing to the left, offering sacrifice on an altar at her right side with fire burning ; on her left arm she bears an *acerra*, or box of incense.

1910.

IMP . C . VICTORINVS . P . F . AVG. The radiate head of Victorinus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. PROVIDENTIA . AVG. A female standing to the left, having a cornucopiæ on her left arm ; in her right hand she holds a short staff, which she points to a small globe at her right foot.

1911.

IMP . C . VICTORINVS . P . F . AVG. The radiate head of Victorinus to the right, shoulders draped.

R. SALVS . AVG. Hygeia standing to the right feeding a snake, which she holds under her right arm, and the reptile is struggling to get at the food she holds in a *patera* in her left hand.

MARIUS.

MARCUS AURELIUS MARIUS was of humble parentage, and originally a sword cutler, but became a military man of energetic character.

After the death of Victorinus, he was proclaimed emperor by the Gaulish legions in A.D. 267 ; but he did not long enjoy his honours, for he was killed on the third day by a soldier, who ran him through the body with a sword of his own manufacture, using the words, “ Hic est gladius quem ipse fecisti.” Eckhel (vol. vii. p. 454) considers his reign to be of rather longer period than three days, and more likely one or two months. He could not have had a long reign ; for,

although his coins were struck in gold, silver, and small brass, yet they are very few and very rare.

1912.

. MARIVS . P . F . AVG. The radiate head of Marius to the right.

℞. CONCORDIA Two right hands joined.

Third Brass coins of Marius of this type are only noted in Mionnet; they are not mentioned in Occo, or Argelati; but those in silver are noticed, and the legends on all read CONCORDIA . MILITVM. The type of two right hands joined with a legend referring to the armies first appears on a Second Brass coin of Vitellius; in Vespasian the two hands joined have a legionary standard held between them. The two hands alone appear on the coins of Nerva, as well as the two hands with an eagle. After that period, as referring to the army, I do not meet with the type.

Albinus seems to be the last emperor on whose coins the two hands joined appeared with the standard.

TETRICUS SENIOR.

CAIUS PESUVIUS TETRICUS sprung from a senatorial family, entered the army and rose to rank. Having been appointed governor of Aquitania under Valerianus and Gallienus, in A.D. 267, he was saluted emperor by the Gaulish troops. After having maintained the character and rank of emperor during all the reign of Claudius Gothicus, and part of that of Aurelian, he voluntarily resigned the purple in A.D. 272 to 273, and retired into private life. The time of his death is not known.

His coins are in gold, billon, and the small brass.

1913.

IMP . C . TETRICVS . P . F . AVG. The radiate head of Tetricus to the right, shoulders draped, or in armour.

℞. PAX . AVG. Peace standing to the left, with an olive-branch in the right hand, and the *hasta pura* in the left.

A fine clean little light-brown coin.

TETRICUS JUNIOR.

CAIUS PESUVIUS PIVESUS TETRICUS, son of the preceding Tetricus, was declared Cæsar by his father in A. D. 267, and retired into private life with him in A. D. 272-273.

His coins are in gold, billon, and small brass. The following are in Small Brass.

1914.

. VES . V . TETRICVS . CAES. The head of the prince to the right, radiated, shoulders draped.

℞. SPES . AVGG. Spes gradient to the left, with a lotus-flower in her right hand.

1915.

. TETRICVS . CAES. The head of the prince to the right, radiate, shoulders draped.

℞. PRINC . IVVENT. The prince in military costume standing to the left, holding a spear in his left hand.

1916.

. TETRI The radiate head of the prince to the right.

℞. PIETAS . AVGG. The usual sacrificial instruments.

CLAUDIUS GOTHICUS.

MARCUS AURELIUS CLAUDIUS was born of an obscure family in Illyria, A. D. 214 or 215. He entered the army, and, rising to rank, he became governor of Illyria under Valerianus and Gallienus. In A. D. 268, he was recalled to Italy for the purpose of protecting Turin, whilst Gallienus marched against Aureolus, who had been proclaimed emperor by the troops under his command, as well as by the senate.

Claudius became emperor after the death of Gallienus in A. D. 268, and in A. D. 269 he defeated the Goths with great loss to them, for which he was saluted with the title of Gothicus. This occurred in the province of Mœsia Superior. In the year A. D. 270, he died of the plague at Sirmium, in Pannonia.

His coins are to be found in all metals and sizes, but are most numerous in Third Brass, which is the size of the following coins.

1917.

IMP . CLAVDIVS . AVG. The head of Claudius to the right, with radiate crown.

℞. FIDES . MILITVM. A female standing, looking to the left, holding a *vexillum* in her right hand, a spear in the left.

1918.

IMP . CLAVDIVS . AVG. The radiate head of Claudius to the right.

℞. ANNO[NA] . AVG. A female standing, looking to the left, having some ears of corn in her right hand, on her left arm a full cornucopiæ.

1919.

IMP . CLAVDIVS . AVG. The radiate head of Claudius to the right.

℞. AEQVITAS . AVG. A female standing, looking to the left, holding a balance in her right hand, on her left arm a full cornucopiæ.

1920.

IMP . C . CLAVDIVS . AVG. The radiate head of Claudius to the right.

℞. IVNO . REGINA. In the exergum o. Juno standing with a *hasta pura* in the left hand, in the right a *patera* ; at her right side is a peacock.

1921.

IMP . C . CLAVDIVS . AVG. The radiate head of Claudius to the right.

℞. SALVS . AVG. In the exergum e. A female standing to the left, having a vase in her left hand, a *sistrum* in the right.

The c before Claudius means CAESAR. This type of SALVS is very singular ; there is no serpent or altar, and the *sistrum* would imply it was an Ægyptian representation.

1922.

IMP . C . CLAVDIVS . AVG. The radiate head of Claudius to the right.

℞. LIBERTAS . AVG. Liberty standing, looking to the left, holding a *pileus* in her right hand, a *rudis* in the left.

1923.

IMP . CLAVDIVS . AVG. The radiate head of Claudius to the right.

℞. PAX . AVGVSTI. Peace gradient to the left, with an olive-branch in her right hand, the *hasta pura* in her left.

1924.

IMP . C . CLAVDIVS . AVG. The radiate head of Claudius to the right.

℞. VICTORIA . AVG. Victory gradient to the right, holding a wreath and palm-branch.

1925.

IMP . C . CLAVDIVS . AVG. The radiate head of Claudius to the right.

℞. VIRTVS . AVG. Mars standing to the left, holding an olive-branch in his right hand, a spear in the left.

1926.

DIVO . CLAVDIO. The radiate head of Claudius to the right.

℞. CONSECRATIO. A *rogus*, or funeral pile, of four storeys.

1927.

DIVO . CLAVDIO. Radiate head.

℞. CONSECRATIO. An eagle on a *fulmen*.

1928.

DIVO . CLAVDIO. The radiate head of Claudius to the right.

℞. CONSECRATIO. An altar with fire on it.

QUINTILLUS.

MARCUS AURELIUS CLAUDIUS QUINTILLUS, the brother of Claudius Gothicus, was proclaimed emperor by the army he commanded at Aquileia on the death of his brother in A.D. 270. Afterwards, on the election of Aurelian by the army of Pannonia, Quintillus was abandoned by his soldiers, whereupon he put himself to death by venesection, after having reigned fifteen to twenty days; but Eckhel, following Zosimus, allows him about three months.

His coins are in gold and brass, mostly Small Brass. The following are in Small Brass; they are generally scarce.

1929.

IMP . C . M . AVR . CL . QVINTILLVS . AVG. The radiate head of Quintillus to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. SECVRIT . AVG. A female standing looking to the left, and leaning on a short column; at her left side, above her left shoulder, there is a star.

1930.

IMP . C . M . AVR . CL . QVINTILLVS . AVG. The radiate head as before.

R. LAETITIA . AVG. A female standing to the left, with a rudder in her left hand, a garland in the right; in the exergum XII.

1931.

. . . . M . AVR . CL . QVINTILLVS . AVG. The head radiate as before.

R. PAX . AVGVSTI. Pax standing to the left, with olive-branch and *hasta pura*.

1932.

IMP . C . M . AVR . CL . QVINTILLVS . AVG. The radiate head as before.

R. FORTVNA . REDVX. Fortune standing with rudder and cornucopiæ.

AURELIANUS.

LUCIUS CLAUDIUS DOMITIUS AURELIANUS was born at Sirmium in Pannonia, of obscure family, about A.D. 207, year of Rome 960. He entered the army, and ultimately became general of cavalry under Claudius Gothicus, after whose death he was proclaimed emperor by the legions of Pannonia, A.D. 270. He was afterwards assassinated in Thrace A.D. 275, at the time he was preparing to march against the Persians. The great event of the reign of Aurelianus was the siege and capture of the city of Palmyra, and making the Queen Zenobia a prisoner, who, with her son Vabalathus, he brought to Rome, for all which he had a triumph; after which he gave Zenobia a palace and retinue of servants, with a state allowance, and she and her son lived near Rome in splendid style, though not royally, and they died there.

The coins of Aurelian are in gold, silver, billon, and small brass; the present are in Small Brass.

1933.

IMP . AVRELIANVS . AVG. The laureate head of Aurelianus to the right, bust in armour.

R. CONCORDIA . AVG. The emperor and empress (Severina) standing with right hands joined, the emperor being to the left in military costume, and holding a spear in his left hand; in the field above is a bust placed between them, with radiate head, looking to the right.

A very fine wide-spread black coin.

1934.

IMP . AVRELIANVS . AVG. The laureate head of Aurelianus to the right, bust in armour.

R. CONCORDIA . AVG. In the exergum S. The emperor and empress standing as before with right hands joined, a bust in the field above them. On the present coin the empress appears to have a radiate crown.

A coin with yellow patina and in very fine condition.

1935.

IMP . AVRELIANVS . AVG. The radiate head of Aurelianus to the right, bust in armour, apparently chain armour.

R. CONCORDIA . MILITVM. In the exergum a star and Q. The emperor robed, standing to the right, offers his right hand to a female standing on the left, who presents her hand to him.

This type of the satisfaction or fidelity of the army with the emperor is entirely different to any type with such a legend on the Large or Second Brass coins of the early emperors. The present is a pleasing device, but it would have read very much better if the artist had put a military standard in the hand of the female.

A very good black coin.

1936.

IMP . AVRELIANVS . AVG. The radiate head of Aurelianus to the right, bust in chain armour.

R. VIRTVS . MILITVM. In the exergum P. The emperor in military attire standing to the left, presenting a Victoriola to a female, who stands before him to the right, and presents him a globe with her right hand; in her left she holds the *hasta pura*; the emperor holds a spear in his left hand transversely.

A good black coin.

1937.

IMP . AVRELIANVS . AVG. The radiate head of the emperor to the right, bust in chain armour.

R. IOVI . CONSER. In the exergum B. The emperor robed is standing to the right, having the *hasta pura* in his left hand, his right hand extended towards Jupiter who stands to the left, and with his right hand presents a globe to the emperor; in his left hand he holds a *hasta pura*; a cloak depends from his arms and falls behind to his feet.

This type is quite different to the type of IOVI . CONSERVATORI . on the early Imperial coins, and does not appear so appropriate.

1938.

IMP . C . AVRELIANVS . AVG. The radiate head of the emperor to the right, bust in chain armour.

R. PROVIDEN . DEOR. A female standing to the right with a military standard in each hand ; a naked figure stands before her to the left, head radiate and holding up his right hand as addressing the female, in his left hand he holds a globe. In the exergum P T.

This type is more the type of the fidelity of the troops than as the legend intimates, for it is quite a different type to that accompanying the same legend on the early Imperial coins. The figure with the globe is intended for Apollo.

This coin has been washed with silver and at first used as a denarius ; it is in excellent condition.

1939.

IMP . AVRELIANVS . AVG. The radiate head of the emperor to the right, bust in chain armour.

R. FORTVNA . REDVX. In the exergum a star and P. Fortune seated to the left, holding a rudder in her right hand ; on her left arm she has a full cornucopiæ ; by her left side is a wheel.

1940.

IMP . AVRELIANVS . AVG. The radiate head of the emperor to the right, bust in chain armour.

R. RESTITVT . ORBIS. In the exergum B. The emperor armed, holding a spear in his left hand, is standing to the left, his right hand extended as addressing a female, who stands before him.

SEVERINA.

ULPIA SEVERINA, the wife of Aurelianus, is a lady entirely unknown to history, and identified only by her coins. It appears from the Greek coins of Alexandria, that she survived her husband. From these coins, on which she is called Ulpia, the learned Eckhel considers that she was the daughter of Ulpius Crinitus, a military commander of eminence at that time, and who had adopted Aurelianus

On the reverse of some of the Alexandrian coins the head of Aurelianus is to be found, similar to the Latin coins of Aurelianus, by which means her affinity to Aurelian is clearly established.

1941.

SEVERINA . AVG. The head of Severina to the right, her bust with crescent shoulders and draped; her back hair is drawn up to the front of her head in style of a crest, and much braided, seemingly with pearls, and a sort of small coronet rising across her head from the ear; her front hair is combed back in full waves to join with the hair at the back.

R. CONCORD . MILIT. In the exergum B. A female seated to the left, with a *patera* in her right hand; on her left arm she has a full cornucopiæ.

This coin has at one time been intended for circulation as a denarius, for it is washed with silver.

TACITUS.

MARCUS CLAUDIUS TACITUS, a man of consular dignity and a senator, was descended from the historian Tacitus. After an interregnum of six months, which occurred upon the death of Aurelian, the senate in A.D. 275 elected Tacitus. Having to contend with the Alani, a Scythian people, a great number of whom had refused to fulfil their engagements with his predecessor Aurelian, Tacitus in person waged a successful war with them, and delivered the provinces of Asia from the terror of the Scythian invasion. The fatigues of this campaign at his advanced age were fatal to the health of Tacitus, and he expired soon after at Tyana in Cappadocia, A.D. 276.

His coins are to be found in gold and three sizes of brass. The following coins are of Third Brass size, and formed part of a hoard found at Amboise, in France, a few years back. Some appear at one time to have been intended for circulation as denarii; they are all black in colour, and in fine preservation, and, although from their types they seem all alike, yet there is a difference in the legends of nearly all of them, or I should not have retained them.

1942.

IMP . CL . TACITVS . AVG. The radiate head of Tacitus to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. FIDES . MILITVM. In the exergum B. A. A female standing looking to the left, holding a military standard in each hand.

A type which expresses not only the fidelity of the armies, but their satisfaction with the choice made by the senate.

1943.

IMP . CL . TACITVS . AVG. The radiate head of the emperor to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. RESTITVTOR . ORBIS. In the exergum B. A. The emperor in military attire standing to the left, holding a spear in his left hand; his right hand is extended towards a Victory, who stands to the right, holding up a wreath in her right hand; in her left she has a palm branch.

1944.

IMP . CL . TACITVS . AVG. The radiate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. TEMPORVM . FELICITAS. In the field A. A. A female standing to the left with a long *caduceus* in her right hand; on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ.

1945.

IMP . CL . TACITVS . AVG. The radiate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. PROVID . DEOR. A female standing to the left, holding in her right hand a short staff pointing to a globe at her right foot; on her left arm she bears a cornucopiæ.

1946.

IMP . CL . TACITVS . AVG. The radiate head of Tacitus to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. PROVID . DEOR. A female standing, holding in her right hand a rudder placed on a globe at her right side; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ.

1947.

IMP . C . CL . TACITVS . AVG. The radiate head of Tacitus to the right.

℞. PAX . PVBLICA. Pax standing to the left, with a *hasta pura* held transversely in her left hand; with her right hand she holds up an olive-branch.

1948.

IMP . C . CL . TACITVS . AVG. The radiate head of Tacitus to the right.

℞. PAX . PVBLICA. Pax standing to the left, as on the preceding coin, but in her right hand she holds what seem to be ears of corn.

1949.

IMP . C . CL . TACITVS . AVG. The radiate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. AEQVITAS . AVG. A female standing to the left, holding a pair of scales in her right hand, on her left arm a cornucopiæ.

1950.

IMP . C . M . CL . TACITVS . AVG. The radiate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. SALVS . PVBLI. In the exergum T. A female standing to the right, holding in her right hand a snake, which she is feeding with her left hand.

1951.

IMP . C . M . CL . TACITVS . AVG. The radiate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. VIRTVS . AVG. Mars armed, standing to the left; his right hand rests on the edge of his shield, in his left hand he holds his spear.

1952.

IMP . C . M . CL . TACITVS . P . F . AVG. The radiate head of Tacitus to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. PAX . PVBLICA. Pax standing to the left, with olive-branch and *hasta pura*, as on former coins.

1953.

IMP . C . M . CL . TACITVS . P . F . AVG. The radiate head of Tacitus to the right, bust in armour, with military cloak.

℞. PROVID . DEOR. A female standing to the left, with cornucopiæ in her left hand; at her right foot a globe, to which she points with a short staff.

1954.

IMP . C . M . CL . TACITVS . P . F . AVG. The radiate head of Tacitus to the right.

℞. FIDES . MILITVM. In the exergum B. A. A female standing, looking to the left, having a military ensign in each hand.

1955.

IMP . C . M . CL . TACITVS . AVG. The radiate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. TEMPORVM . FELICITAS. In the exergum A. A. A female standing to the left, having a *caduceus* in her right hand, on her left arm a cornucopiæ.

1956.

IMP . C . M . CL . TACITVS . AVG. The radiate head of Tacitus to the right.

R. PAX . AVG. In the exergum B. A. Pax standing to the left, with olive-branch in her right hand, in the left the *hasta pura*.

1957.

IMP . C . M . CL . TACITVS . AVG. The radiate head of Tacitus to the right.

R. FELICITAS . SÆCVLI. In the field a star and C. A female standing to the left; her right hand extended holds a *paterna*, in her left hand she bears a *hasta pura*.

1958.

IMP . C . M . CL . TACITVS . AVG. The radiate head of the emperor to the right.

R. PROVIDE . AVG. In the exergum Q. A female standing to the left; her right hand extended holds a globe, in her left hand she holds the *hasta pura*.

1959.

IMP . C . M . CL . TACITVS . AVG. The radiate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

R. PROVIDENTIA . AVG. In the exergum XXIA. A female standing to the left, having in her right hand a short staff, with which she points to a globe at her right foot; on her left arm she bears a full cornucopiæ.

M. A. PROBUS.

MARCUS AURELIUS PROBUS was born at Sirmium, in Pannonia, of parents in the middle rank of life, in A.D. 232. He entered the army, and rose to be a commander in the East under the preceding emperors.

After the death of Tacitus he was proclaimed emperor by the legions in Pannonia, and was maintained in the sovereignty by the Senate. On the death of Florianus, in A.D. 276, he was supported by the whole empire. He was, however, assassinated in his native town in A.D. 282 by some of his own soldiers, whilst he was making preparations for an expedition against the Persians, who had again become troublesome.

The coins of Probus are extremely numerous, especially in Small Brass, more particularly those which are washed white to be current for denarii, real silver

having almost fallen into disuse. Except the first coin here mentioned all that follow in this series are Third Brass, or Third Brass washed to look white, and act as denarii. They are nearly all fine, and came from a hoard found at Rome, and were sent to me for selection in A.D. 1843.

1960.

IMP. PROBVS. P. F. AVG. The laureate head of Probus to the left, back and shoulders in armour; on his left arm he bears a shield, on which Probus is represented on a horse, preceded by a Victory and followed by a soldier.

℞ MONETA. AVG. The three *Monetæ* with their several attributes.

The size of this medallion is that of a large full-sized First Brass coin of a Claudius, Nero, or Galba, and the die-work is very good, showing that some artistic skill still existed if its employment were encouraged. It is figured in Vaillant's work, "Selectiora Numismata."

The present medallion is of dark-green colour, and in fine condition.

1961.

IMP. C. PROBVS. AVG. The head of Probus to the left with radiate crown, the bust in armour, with an embroidered dress over part; in his right hand he holds a sceptre surmounted by an eagle.

℞. CONCORD. MILIT. In the exergum ^PXX¹. A female standing to the left, holding a standard in each hand; in the field E. and a star.

The dress of the emperor, as described on the obverse of this coin, is the most usual that appears on these coins. I shall, therefore, for brevity, whenever it occurs, refer to it as No. 1.

1962.

IMP. C. M. AVR. PROBVS. AVG. The head of the emperor to the left, having a helmet formed of the radiate crown, the points all joining on a bar passing from the back to the front of the head, where it stops, and a front piece over the forehead comes from below the band of the last point; behind a piece extends to cover the neck from the band of the points or *radii*; the bust in armour, with a shield on the left arm, whereon is represented a horseman galloping to the right; in the right hand the emperor holds a spear, which passes over his right shoulder.

℞. TEMPOR. FELICI. In the exergum I. A female standing to the left, having a long *caduceus* in her right hand, on her left arm a cornucopiæ.

Whenever the barred crown helmet appears as on this obverse, it will be referred to as No. 2.

1963.

IMP. PROBVS . P . F . AVG. The radiate head of the emperor to the right, wearing a cuirass, handsomely worked.

R. IOVI . CONS . PROB . AVG. In the exergum R—B, with a *fulmen* between the letters. Jupiter standing to the left, holding a *fulmen* in his right hand; in his left he has a *hasta pura*.

1964.

IMP. PROBVS . P . F . AVG. The radiate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour, different to the preceding.

R. ADVENTVS . AVG. In the exergum D. a *fulmen* Z. The emperor in military costume trotting on a horse to the left, his right hand raised; in his left hand he has a trophy. A person is seated on the ground in front of the horse.

1965.

IMP . C . M . AVR . PROBVS . AVG. The radiate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

R. VIRTVS . AVGVSTI. In the exergum II. Mars armed hastily gradient to the right, holding his spear in the right hand, the point forwards, and bearing on his left shoulder a trophy of arms.

1966.

IMP . C . M . AVR . PROBVS . P . F . AVG. The radiate head of the emperor to the right, bust in plate mail, with an embroidered dress, sceptre and eagle as No. 1.

R. VIRTVS . PROBI . AVG. In the exergum XXIT. The emperor on a horse, galloping to the right; in front of the horse is a person on his knees with uplifted hands, appealing for mercy; the emperor is piercing him with a spear in his right hand.

1967.

IMP . PROBVS . P . F . AVG. The radiate head of the emperor to the right, bust in chain armour.

R. VICTORIA . GERM. In the exergum A. H. with a *fulmen* between them. A fine trophy of arms; on the ground at the foot of the stem, on each side, is a captive seated with his hands bound behind him.

1968.

IMP . PROBVS . AVG. The head of the emperor to the left, as on No. 1.

R. SOLI . INVICTO. In the exergum XXIS. Apollo driving his *quadriga* to the left; his right hand is raised as if cheering his steeds, in the left he has a whip.

1969.

IMP . C . M . AVR . PROBVS . P . F . AVG. The head of the emperor to the left, as on No. 1.

℞. SOLI . INVICTO. Apollo full front, two horses on each side of him, his right hand held up; in the left he has a whip; c . m . under the horses, and XXI. under c . m .

1970.

IMP . C . M . AVR . PROBVS . P . F . AVG. The head of the emperor to the left, as on No. 1.

℞. SOLI . INVICTO. Apollo in his chariot full front, with two horses on each side of him, his right hand held up; in the left he has a whip; c . m . under the horses, and XXIS. under c . m .

1971.

IMP . C . M . AVR . PROBVS . P . F . AVG. The head of the emperor to the right, as on No. 1.

℞. ROMAE . AETERNAE. In the exergum XXIT. A square temple, the triangle forming the pediment decorated with sculptures; in the tympanum is a circle or globe; the roof is supported by six columns, a wide space between the two middle columns, within which is a figure of Roma armed, seated on arms to the left, with a spear in her left hand; in her right hand she holds a globe. The temple is approached by a flight of four steps, extending the whole front of the building.

1972.

IMP . PROBVS . AVG. The radiate head of Probus to the right, as on the first coin of Probus.

℞. ROMAE . AETER. In the exergum R ∪ E. A square temple of six columns, approached by a flight of three steps extending the whole front. Idol Roma, seated full front between the centre columns armed, holding a spear in her left hand, Victoriola in the right; no decorations in the tympanum, or on the friezes of the pediment, but there is a + at each angle of the pediment.

1973.

IMP . PROBVS . AVG. The casqued head of Probus to the left, as on the second coin of Probus.

℞. ROMAE . AETER In the exergum R . ∪ . Γ . A temple of six columns, with idol Roma in front, as on the preceding coin. No ornaments to the pedi-

ment, or tympanum; an ornament resembling a cross is at each angle of the pediment.

1974.

PROBVS . P . F . AVG. The radiate head of Probus to the right, bust in armour.

℞. AETERNITAS . AVG. In the exergum RIZ. Apollo, with radiate head, standing looking to the left, his right hand raised; in his left hand, extended, he holds a globe.

M. A. CARUS.

MARCUS AURELIUS CARUS was born at Narbonne, in Gaul, A.D. 230, of a family originally Roman. He entered the army, and eventually became præfect of the Prætorian guard, under Probus. After the death of Probus he was elected emperor by the army in Pannonia, and subsequently confirmed by the senate in A.D. 282. In the following year he was killed by lightning, before the city of Ctesiphon, to which he had laid siege.

His coins are to be found in all metals and sizes; some sorts are very rare.

1975.

IMP . C . M . AVR . CARVS . P . F . AVG. The radiate head of Carus to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. PROVIDENTIA . AVG. A female standing looking to the left; her right hand extended holds a globe; in her left hand she has a *hasta pura*, held transversely.

M. A. CARINUS.

MARCUS AURELIUS CARINUS, the eldest son of M. A. Carus, was born A.D. 249. He was named Cæsar by his father, at the same time with his brother Numerianus, in A.D. 282. Having remained in the East, whilst his father and brother went to prosecute the war with the Persians, he governed the Eastern provinces with the title of Imperator, but without the addition of Augustus. After the death of his father, in A.D. 283, he and his brother assumed the title of Augustus, and in A.D. 285 he was killed in Mœsia by a tribune whose wife he had violated, after having gained a victory over Diocletianus, who, upon the death of Numerianus, had been elected emperor by the army in the East.

His coins are of the same metals and character as his father's. The following are of Third Brass size, and fine.

1976.

CARINVS . NOBIL . CAES. The radiate head of Carinus to the right, shoulders draped; in the left hand he is holding a spear, resting on his left shoulder.

℞. SAECVLI . FELICITAS. In the field α. Carinus in military costume, and bareheaded, standing to the right, holding a spear in his right hand, the point forwards; in his left hand he has a globe.

1977.

IMP . CARINVS . P . F . AVG. The radiate head of Carinus to the right, bust in armour.

℞. FELICIT . PVBLICA. In the exergum τ . XXI. A female standing to the left, with a *caduceus* in her right hand; her left arm rests on a short column, which is at her left side.

NUMERIANUS.

MARCUS AURELIUS NUMERIANUS, the younger son of Carus, was born in A.D. 254. He was declared Cæsar by his father A.D. 282. Having in the following year accompanied his father to the East in his war against the Persians, he was saluted Imperator, but without the title of Augustus. After the death of his father he was named Augustus by the army in the East, conjointly with his brother Carinus. In the next year, 284, he was assassinated near Heraclea in Thrace by Arrius Aper, his father-in-law, who had been made the præfect of the Prætorian guard.

His coins are not numerous. They are in gold, and also in all sizes of brass; the silver are suspected.

1978.

IMP . NUMERIANVS . AVG. The radiate head of Numerianus to the right, bust in armour, and draped.

℞. IOVI . VICTORI. In the exergum A . A . A. A figure of Jupiter unclothed looking to the left; his right hand, extended, holds a Victoriola; in his left he has a *hasta pura*; at his right foot on the ground is an eagle.

DIOCLETIANUS.

CAIUS VALERIUS DIOCLETIANUS was born of an obscure family, at Dioclea, in Dalmatia, A.D. 245. Having entered the army he became, under Probus, commander of the legions in Mœsia. After the death of Probus he accompanied Carus in his Persian campaign, and, on the death of that prince, he attached himself to Numerianus, after whose death he was declared Augustus by the army in the East, and was maintained in the sovereignty by the death of Carinus, A.D. 285.

In A.D. 286 he associated with Maximianus Hercules at Nicomedia, declaring him Augustus, to whom he afterwards abandoned the government of the Western part of the empire, reserving to himself the Eastern. In A.D. 292 he adopted Galerius Maximianus at Nicomedia, and created him Cæsar, and, at the same time, Maximianus Hercules adopted Constantius Chlorus, and created him Cæsar.

Subsequently, in A.D. 305, Diocletian abdicated the empire at Nicomedia, and retired to Salona, a city of Dalmatia, having named Galerius Maximianus as Augustus, and Maximinus Daza as Cæsar, whilst Maximianus Hercules abdicated the sovereignty at Milan, after proclaiming Constantius Chlorus Augustus, and Severus Cæsar.

In the year A.D. 313 Diocletian died at Salona, whither he had retired.

The present period of Roman history becomes very interesting in respect of the progress of Christianity. The professing Christians had increased to a very great extent, besides the many who did not openly appear. The emperors Diocletian and Maximin were thorough heathens, and, prompted by their priests, they were constantly persecuting the Christians, expressing their determination to extirpate them. But to do this was beyond their power, and in the course of the following century the then emperors became Christian, and the true faith was in the ascendant; soon after which the emperors, in their zeal, took to destroying the idols, and then Christianity stepped forth in a more public character, until idolatry became abolished. The regular progress of these events will be found set forth in Gibbon, Mosheim, and the ecclesiastical writers; with me the subject is only to be viewed as incidental.

The coins of Diocletian are numerous in all metals and sizes. The following are of good size, quite the Large Brass of the period, but not greater than good-sized Second Brass coins of Claudius or Nero, and they are in fine condition.

1979.

IMP . DIOCLETIANVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. GENIO . POPVLI . ROMANI. In the field A.Γ., in the exergum T.R. A genius unclothed looking to the left, a *modius* on his head.

1980.

IMP . DIOCLETIANVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, H. under the bust.

℞. GENIO . POPVLI . ROMANI. In the field B.C., and T.R. in the exergum. A genius, with *patera* and cornucopiæ, standing to the left, a *modius* on his head.

1981.

IMP . C . DIOCLETIANVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of Diocletian to the right.

℞. SACRA . MONETA . AVGG . ET . CAESS . NOSTR. In the exergum S.T. A female standing to the left, holding a balance in her right hand, on her left arm a cornucopiæ.

From the plural personal titles on this reverse, it is a coin I should think to have been minted in or after the year A.D. 292, when the various adoptions and creations of successors and associates were made.

1982.

D . N . DIOCLETIANO . P . F . S . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

℞. QVIES . AVGG. In the field S.C. In the exergum P.T.R. A female standing to the left, with a *hasta pura* in her left hand, some ears of corn in the right.

The word QVIES . seems to be the substitute for the TRANQVILLITAS of Hadrian, &c.; AVGG . may also be considered to express the harmony or good understanding which existed between Diocletian and his first consociate Maximianus Hercules. It is to be observed also that the titles are altering, D . N . or DOMINVS . NOSTER .; or some persons may consider D . N . to signify "*Dominus Nobilis*," instead of the IMP .; not that Diocletianus was Christianising, far from that, he was endeavouring to assume a higher class of dignity. The letter S . after P . F ., or Pius Felix, refers also to a title, and I believe it means SACER ., but I find no interpretation of this letter specifically.

P . T . R . is understood as indicating that the coin was struck at Treves—"pecunia Trevirensis."

1983.

D . N . DIOCLETIANO . FELICISSIMO . SEN . AVGG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

℞. PROVIDENTIA . DEORVM . QVIES . AVGG. In the field s.f., and in the exergum p.t.r. Two females standing opposite each other; the one to the left has the *hasta pura* in her left hand, some ears of corn in the right.

1984.

D . N . DIOCLETIANO . BEATISS. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

℞. PROVIDENTIA . DEORVM. Two females standing opposite each other; the one to the right holds up her hand to the other, who holds an object intended for a branch of some plant or shrub in her right hand; in her left she has a *hasta pura*.

1985.

IMP . DIOCLETIANVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. FELIX . ADVENT . AVGG . NN. In the exergum p.f.h. In the field 1. A female standing to the left, holding in her right hand an object that may be intended to represent a standard.

1986.

IMP . DIOCLETIANVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. SACRO . AVRO . AVGG . ET . CAESS . NN. A female standing looking to the left, having in her right hand a balance, in the left hand a cornucopiæ.

1987.

IMP . DIOCLETIANVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

℞. FORTVNÆ In the exergum b.t.r. Fortune seated to the left, holding a rudder in her right hand, on her left arm a full cornucopiæ; at the side of her throne there is a wheel.

1988.

IMP . DIOCLETIANVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. SALVIS . AVGG . ET . CAESS . FELIC . AET. In the exergum H. A female standing looking to the left, having in her right hand what seem to be three purses; in the left hand a chaplet of beads.

MAXIMIANUS.

MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS MAXIMIANUS, *vulgo* MAXIMIANUS HERCULES, was born of poor parents, near Sirmium in Pannonia, A. D. 250, and served in the Roman army as a common soldier. He behaved so well in the various grades he passed through as to attract the notice of Diocletian, who took him as his colleague in the empire, with the title of Augustus, in the year A. D. 286. In A. D. 304, when Diocletian abdicated he persuaded Maximianus to do the same, which he did; but before the end of the year he resumed the dignity at the instance of his son Maxentius, but when Maximianus after that wished his son to resign the imperial dignity he refused. Maximianus, being alarmed, fled to Gaul, and took refuge with another son, Constantius Chlorus. Here he resumed the title of Augustus, which had already been conferred on Constantius, in A. D. 304. The latter was offended at his father resuming his title, when Maximianus endeavoured to take the life of Constantius, but being detected, nothing was left for him but to choose his mode of death, and he was strangled in A. D. 310.

His body was found fresh and entire in a leaden coffin about the middle of the eleventh century, as it is said.

His coins are in all metals and sizes. The following coins are of the Large Brass of the period, and all finely preserved.

1989.

MAXIMIANVS . NOBIL . C. The laureate head of Maximianus to the right, bust in armour.

℞. GENIO . POPVLI . ROMANI. In the field S . F. In the exergum H . T . R. A genius standing to the left, with a *patera* in the right hand, a cornucopiæ on the left arm, a *modius* on the head.

1990.

MAXIMIANVS . NOB . CAES. The laureate head of Maximianus to the right.

℞. SACRA . MON . VRB . AVGG . ET . CAESS . NN. A star on the left side of the field. In the exergum R . Q. A female standing, looking to the left, holding a balance in her right hand, on her left arm a cornucopiæ.

1991.

IMP . MAXIMIANVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate of the emperor to the right.

℞. SALVIS . AVGG . ET . CAESS . FEL . KART. In the exergum M. A female standing, looking to the left, having some object like ears of corn in each hand.

On this coin Maximianus appears with the full title of *Imperator* and *Augustus*; previously he is described on the coins as *Nobilis Caesar*.

1992.

IMP . MAXIMIANVS . P . AVG. The head of Maximianus to the left with a crested helmet richly ornamented, the bust in armour; on his left arm he bears a shield; a spear passes over the right shoulder.

℞. GENIO . POPVLI . ROMANI. In the left side of the field B., and P.L.C. in the exergum. A genius standing with a cornucopiæ on the left arm; in his right hand he holds a *patera* over an altar at his right side with a fire burning on it; on his head a *modius*.

This coin is rare, from the obverse bearing the head of the emperor wearing a helmet, and by the P. L. C. in the exergum, from which letters some persons might consider this was a London-struck coin, Pecunia Londini Cusa. But as Maximianus was in Gaul (and never in London), and at a subsequent period took refuge in Gaul with Constantius Chlorus, it is in my opinion a Gaulish-struck coin, referring to the imperial mint at Lugdunum or Lyons, then a place of much note, as at the present day; the letters then would read, Pecunia Lugduni Cusa.

1993.

IMP . MAXIMIANVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. FELIX . ADVENT . AVGG . NN. In the exergum P.R.A.; in the field II. A female standing looking to the left. In her right hand she holds a *labarum*; the end of the staff rests on the back of an animal couchant at her right foot.

1994.

IMP . C . MAXIMIANVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. FIDES . MILITVM. In the exergum T.T. A female seated to the left, holding in each hand a military standard, each surmounted with a wreath.

1995.

D . N . MAXIMIANO . FELICISSIMO . SEN . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

℞. PROVIDENTIA . DEORVM . QVIES . AVGG. Two females standing to the right and left; the one to the left holds a *hasta pura*.

1996.

IMP . MAXIMIANVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. CONSERV . VRB . SVAE. In the exergum T.T. A temple of six columns,

approached by a flight of three steps, which extend the whole front. The centre columns are wide apart, and between them is an idol Roma seated with a globe in its right hand, a spear in the left. The friezes of the pediment are much ornamented, and each apex of the triangle of the pediment seems to bear a cross.

1997.

D. N. MAXIMIANVS. P. F. S. AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

R. HERCVLI. CONSERVATORI. In the exergum P. L. N. Hercules standing full front, looking to the left, holding his club in his right hand, the large end resting on the ground; in his left hand he has a bow; the lion's skin is over his left shoulder and left arm, a quiver of arrows at his right shoulder.

CARAUSIUS.

MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS CARAUSIUS was born of obscure parents in Belgic Gaul. Being placed by Maximianus in charge of the fleet for the defence of the coasts of that country, he took it over to Britain, and caused himself to be recognized as emperor in A. D. 287. In this character and position he maintained himself against the forces of Maximianus, who was in the end obliged to confer on him the title of Augustus, and leave him master of Britain, in A. D. 289. He was, in A. D. 293, assassinated by Allectus, one of his chief officers, who in his turn assumed the purple, and soon after lost his life.

His coins are in all metals. The gold are exceedingly rare, the silver not very common, the Third Brass frequent, but some types are very scarce; there are no Large or Second Brass.

1998.



IMP. CARAVSIVS. P. F. AVG. The head of Carausius to the right, with radiate crown, the bust in armour.

R. COHORT. PRAET. In the exergum M. L. Four military standards.

This is a very rare coin. I think there are scarcely three of this type known.

The letters M. L. are generally supposed to mean *Moneta Londini*, signifying that the coin was struck at London; and considering that Carausius never went to Italy, but confined his operations to Britain, there can be no doubt that this and such like coins, in fact, most of his coins, were struck at the mint in London, rather than their being struck at Rome, and then sent to Britain; for we must recollect that the emperors at Rome had too much on their hands, there and in the Eastern provinces of the empire, than even to venture into Britain with an army when they heard of the defection of Carausius. On the contrary, they were obliged to acknowledge him, and admit him Augustus jointly with themselves.

M. Mionnet, in *Carausio*, quotes a coin in Small Brass, the obverse bearing the heads of Carausius, Diocletianus, and Maximinianus, with the inscription CARAVSIVS . ET . FRATRES . SVL., and the reverse PAX . AVGGG . the three G's signifying the three *Augusti*.

Genebrier, in his *Histoire de Carausius*, Paris, 1740, pp. 250-52, describes a Third Brass of Carausius which he had obtained in England, having on the reverse four military standards, but the legend defaced in the last five letters COH.[PRAET]. In the exergum M. L. He dwells in rapture on the consciousness that it was then unique, and believed it to allude to the Prætorian cohorts, who, he erroneously supposed, had constituted the body-guard of Carausius. The device of the four military standards is, however, found on the coins of preceding emperors, as we have already noticed. The coin referred to by Genebrier is now in the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow; and the fact may be adduced as one of the many instances which are known of the extreme solicitude evinced by Dr. Hunter in rendering that Cabinet the most complete in all its particulars. (Beaufoy Cabinet.) But the rarest coin of Carausius now known is in the Cabinet of Mr. C. Roach Smith. The obverse represents a full-face portrait of Carausius, the head unlaureate; it is in very fine condition, and was presented to Mr. Smith by the clergyman of Wroxeter, the ancient Roman town of Uriconium, where it was found long before the excavations were commenced which are now being carried on to develop the remains of that ancient Roman town. This unique coin is the first whereon the full face of an emperor is represented. In the mint at Rome the full face does not appear until the time of Constantius and Justinian, &c.

1999.

IMP . CARAVSIVS The radiate head of Carausius to the right, bust in armour, draped.

℞ . MONE . . . AVG. Moneta standing to the left, having a balance in the right hand, and a cornucopiæ on the left arm.

It is much to be regretted that the goddess Moneta did not inspire the moneyers of the London mint to turn out a better coinage; for, not striking any Large or Middle Brass, but only Silver and Small Brass, and scarcely any in Gold, they had full opportunity to bestow more pains on what they did issue. It is very difficult to get any coins of Carausius at all in a good condition, for such are very rarely met with.

2000.

IMP. CARAVSIVS. P. F. AVG. The radiate head of Carausius to the right, bust in armour, draped.

R. PAX. AVG. In the field B. E., between which letters a female is standing with her right hand extended; in the left she bears a *hasta pura*.

Dr. Musgrave construes these letters B. E. to signify Britannicus Exercitus, but a Roman die-engraver would have put it E. B.; therefore, the letters mean either some other words, or they are put in by a native British artist.

2001.

IMP. C. CARAVSIVS. P. F. AVG. The radiate head of Carausius to the right, bust in armour, draped.

R. PAX. AVG. In the field S. C.; in the exergum C. Pax standing to the left, having a *fulmen* in the right hand, a *hasta pura* in the left.

The letters in the exergum are sometimes C. as on this coin, or C.L. as occasionally found; and they are considered to mean Clausentum, as the place where there was a mint. Clausentum is the first station of the seventh Itinerary between Regnum and Londinium, distant from the former twenty miles. Ten miles beyond Clausentum lay Venta Belgarum—Winchester. This places Clausentum in the neighbourhood of Southampton, and it has been identified with that town, and also with Bishop's Waltham.—Dr. R. G. Latham; Smith's Geographical Dictionary, &c.

2002.

IMP. C. CARAVSIVS. P. F. AVG. The radiate head of Carausius to the right, bust in armour, draped.

R. PAX. AVGGG. In the field S.—P.; in the exergum MLXXI. A female standing to the left, her right hand raised as holding some object; in her left hand she has the *hasta pura* transversely.

This coin is coincident in its reverse with the coin noticed in Mionnet, with

this difference, that the obverse of the latter has the three portraits, Carausius, Diocletian, and Maximianus. The present coin, although without the three portraits on the obverse, yet has the AVGGG. on the reverse, as evidence of the participation by Carausius in the sovereignty.

A coin similar to this, and having the three G's, was sold at Messrs. Sotheby's, 16th July, 1851; it was called in the catalogue, unique, which was an error.

Dr. Musgrave, in his dissertation on the twentieth legion, which is given at p. 44 of the proceedings of the British Archæological Association, held at Gloucester, A.D. 1846, says the letters MLXX. which appear on the coins of Carausius, refer to the twentieth legion, which was quartered in Britain in the time of Carausius, and took part with him, and therefore the legion was complimented by the M. L. put on the coins of Carausius, to signify *Militia Legionis*, and the XX. was to signify *Vicesimæ*, and that the B. E., which appeared on some of the coins, signified BRITANNICVS. EXERCITVS.

That version of the letters might be all very well if no others than MLXX. appeared; but it would be difficult for Dr. Musgrave to apply his interpretation to the letters ML. only, or account for the addition I. in XXI. as appears on the this coin, unless it be called the twenty-first legion. The ML. is also on the coins of Allectus, and to which, also, I apply my foregoing observations.

2003.

[IMP]. CARAVSIVS. AVG. The head of Carausius to the left, wearing a barred helmet like Probus; a spear over the right shoulder.

R. FO[RTV]NA. AVG. A female standing to the left; in her right hand she has a short staff, intended for the tiller or stem of a rudder; on her left arm she has a cornucopiæ. In the exergum M.

This coin was found in a London excavation in, I think, 1853 or 1854, and was brought to me by young Edwards. The head is evidently copied from a coin of Probus, for Carausius here wears a helmet similar in form and ornamental work to the one worn by that emperor on his coins. It is an interesting coin, and I may call it a true London coin. The reverse is not particularly rare, but the obverse makes it almost unique.

2004.

IMP. C. CARAVSIVS. P. F. AVG. The radiate head of Carausius to the right, bust in armour, and his cloak buckled on the right shoulder.

R. PROVID. AVG. (*No mint mark visible.*) A female standing looking to the

left, having a staff in her right hand resting close to a small globe at her right foot; a cornucopiæ on the left arm.

The obverse of this coin is very good; the reverse is not so, the body of the female being thickly incrustated in some substance I do not like to attempt to remove, expecting I may make it worse. The coin is of dark-green colour, and is interesting, for I got it at the Reculvers, near Herne Bay, where it was found by an old woman in her cottage-garden adjoining the wall of the ancient Roman castrum of Regulbium. The coin was almost obliterated with dirt and oxydation. I hardly could make out whose coin it was, but cleaning it away with my pen-knife I brought out a very nice obverse of Carausius, as it now appears. There were two other Small Brass coins, but very corroded; I have not attempted to clean them, for they are not so interesting historically as the coin of Carausius, which is of good size, equal to Second Brass of some early emperors, although not so thick.

Mr. C. Roach Smith, in his book on Richborough, (the Roman Rutupiæ,) also gives many interesting particulars of Regulbium, now called Reculver, accompanied with the facsimile of a map called "A mapp and description of a farme wth 12 parcels of land there belonging, lying in the parish of Reculver, in y^e county of Kent, being owned by Mr. Gideon Despaigne (and by his order measured and herein described), being now in y^e tenure or occupation of Robert Welbe. Measured and mapt by Thomas Hill, sworn surveyor, 1685." The map comprises within its border an historical description of the place, thus: "Neer the church of Reculver was once an ancient towne (but now demolished, except a small village of houses yet standing). Anciently there was a mint or coynage for Roman money, being then under that empire, for in the days of Severus, emperor of Rome (being 1480 years since), he built here a castle which he fortified against the Britains, the foundation yet to be seene about the church (like the figure on this plott about 10 acres of land), neer a mile distance then from the sea, only a large river (called Wantsume, but now Marshland), which passed neer the east side of this castle at K, so winding itself about by the castle of Richborrow, so opening into the sea where Sandwich since is built. And 382 years after Ethelbert, the fifth king of Kent, made this castle his palace for him and his successors. And 213 yeares after that Eadbert, another king of Kent, built here a colledge, and dedicated it to the Virgine Mary. And Ann. Dom. 792, Egbert, a king likewise of the said county, built in this parish a monasterie of y^e order of St. Benedict. And short time after another king (Eadrice by name) gave it to Christ church, of Canterbury, to w^{ch} it yet continues," &c.

ALLECTUS.

ALLECTUS was an officer of rank under the British emperor Carausius, whom he procured to be assassinated in A.D. 293, upon which he caused himself to be proclaimed emperor. He was afterwards killed in a battle with Asclepiodotus, general of the emperor Constantius Chlorus, A.D. 296.

There is scarcely any historic notice of Allectus except from his coins, which are in gold, silver, and small brass, the gold and silver being very rare, and the small brass very unfrequent. He was never recognised by the emperors at Rome, and when he assumed the title it could only be in Britain, where Carausius had established himself, and been recognised by the emperors at Rome, and acknowledged as their coadjutor. So that the title of Emperor or Augustus as applicable to Carausius and Allectus was confined to Britain, which on their deaths became again annexed to the empire as a province.

2005.

IMP . C . ALLECTVS . P . F . AVG. The radiate head of Allectus to the right, bust in armour.

R. PAX . AVG. In the field S. A., in the exergum M. L. A female standing to the left, holding a branch in her right hand, the *hasta pura* in the left. The M. L. is usually considered as signifying *Moneta Londini*.

2006.

IMP . C . ALLECTVS . P . F . AVG. The radiate head of Allectus to the right, bust in armour.

R. PAX . AVG. In the exergum M. L., in the field S. P. A female standing as on the preceding coin.

A coin from the Thames.

DOMITIUS DOMITIANUS.

LUCIUS DOMITIUS DOMITIANUS had been commander of the Roman legions in Ægypt under Diocletian. He caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, as is supposed, in A.D. 288, on the abdication of Diocletian of the Western part of the empire in favour of Maximianus, although it is uncertain in history as to the exact year. He maintained his assumed dignity for about two years, but what became of him is not mentioned in history.

His coins are exceedingly rare, and are only known in Middle Brass, of a size similar to the early times of the empire.

2007.

IMP . C . DOMITIVS . DOMITIANVS . AVG. The laureate head of Dom. Domitianus to the right.

Æ. GENIO . POPVLI . ROMANI. In the field Γ., and ALE. in the exergum. A Genius standing to the left, having a *patera* in his right hand, on the left arm a cornucopiæ; on his head what is intended for a corn *modius*, and at his right foot, on the ground, is an eagle.

By the letters ALE. is signified the mintage of this coin at Alexandria, in Ægypt; and, although it is not precisely known how long Domitianus kept his imperial rank in Ægypt, yet by the Greek letter Γ. being placed in the field, it may fairly be presumed that he was in the third year of his reign when this coin was struck.

The present is a good dark-green coin; a gift from my respected friend the late Mr. T. Burgon.

CONSTANTIUS I.

FLAVIUS VALERIUS CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS, son of Eutropius and Claudia, was born in Moesia Superior, about the year of Rome 1003, or A.D. 250. He was appointed by the Emperor Carus to be governor of Dalmatia about the year A.D. 282. He was afterwards adopted and declared Cæsar by Maximianus Hercules at the same time that Galerius Maximianus was adopted and named Cæsar by Diocletian, A.D. 292. He obtained for his share in the government of the empire the provinces of Gaul, Spain, and Britain.

In the year A.D. 305 he was proclaimed Augustus at Milan by Maximianus Hercules, who then and there renounced the sovereignty. At the same time Galerius Maximianus was also saluted emperor at Nicomedia by Diocletian, who likewise abdicated the sovereignty.

Constantius came into Britain in A.D. 306, and while residing at York (Eboracum), then the principal Roman station in the north of Britain, he was taken ill, and died, after he had declared his son Constantine Cæsar.

His coins are not uncommon, and they are in all metals and sizes. The following coins are of the Large Brass of the period:—

2008.

CONSTANTIVS . NOB . CAES. The head of Constantius to the right, wearing a crested ornamented helmet, a spear over the right shoulder, a shield on the left arm, and a sword-belt crosses the breast from the right shoulder.

℞. GENIO . POPVLI . ROMANI. In the field B. and in the exergum P.L.C. A Genius standing as usual to the left, an altar with fire on it at his right side.

2009.

CONSTANTIVS . NOB . CAES. The laureate head of Constantius to the right.

℞. GENIO . POPVLI . ROMANI. In the field B., in the exergum T.R. A Genius standing, as on the preceding coin, except the altar.

2010.

CONSTANTIVS . NOBIL . C. The laureate head of Constantius to the right, bust in armour.

℞. GENIO . POPVLI . ROMANI. In the field S.F., between the letters a Genius is standing, as on the preceding coins, except the altar, in the exergum P.T.R.

2011.

CONSTANTIVS . NOB . CAES. The laureate head of Constantius to the right.

℞. FELIX . ADVENT . AVGG . NN. In the field H., in the exergum P.K.T. A female standing looking to the left with what is intended for a *labarum* in the right hand; the end of the staff rests on some creature, in the left hand she has a curved sword.

2012.

IMP . CONSTANTIVS . AVG. The laureate head of Constantius to the right, bust in armour.

℞. GENIO . POPVLI . ROMANI. In the left side of the field is a star, in the exergum P.L.C. A genius who is standing to the left as before, an altar with fire burning on it at the right side.

From the titles IMP . and AVG . which are on this coin there is no doubt of its being struck in A.D. 305, when Constantius was proclaimed emperor at Milan and afterwards came to Britain. From the P.L.C. it raises the question whether these letters do not mean *Pecunia Londini Cusa*, after the new emperor had come into Britain.

2013.

DIVO . CONSTANTIO . PIO. The laureate head of Constantius to the right, the back part veiled and falling on to the shoulders; the bust in armour.

R. MEMORIAE . FELIX. In the exergum P.T.R. A decorated square altar, on which a fire is burning; an eagle is on each side, on the ground.

This reverse and the legends, obverse and reverse, answer to the CONSECRATIO types of the times of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. The *rogus* is no longer to be found on any coins.

HELENA.

FLAVIA JULIA HELENA was born of an obscure family at Drepanum, in Sicily, about the year A.D. 248. She was married to Constantius Chlorus a long time before he was raised to the empire, but on that event taking place he was obliged to repudiate Helena and to marry Theodora, step-daughter of Maximianus Hercules, A.D. 292. At a later period she was honoured with the title of Augusta, by her son Constantine, and died, as is supposed, at Rome about the year 328.

2014.

FL . HELENA . AVGVSTA. The head of the empress to the right, her hair in curiously ornamented plaits. The bust in ornamented dress and a necklace.

R. SECVRITAS . REIPVBLICAE. In the exergum CTRE. A veiled female standing to the left, with ears of corn in her right hand.

A coin of Third Brass size; for, except a medallion, her coins are in no other metal or size.

GALERIUS VALERIUS MAXIMIANUS.

GALERIUS VALERIUS MAXIMIANUS, the son of obscure parents, was born near Sardica in Dacia. He was adopted by Diocletian, and declared Cæsar in A.D. 292. He obtained the government of the provinces of Illyria and Thracia. When Diocletianus resigned the sovereignty, Maximianus was proclaimed Augustus at Nicomedia in A.D. 305. He died in the year 311. He was a sanguinary tyrant, a persecutor of the Christians, and of the most cruel and lustful habits.

His coins are in all metals and sizes. The following coins, with one exception, may be termed his Large Brass.

2015.

GAL . VAL . MAXIMIANUS . NOB . CAES. The laureate head of Maximianus to the right.

R. GENIO . POPVLI . ROMANI. In the exergum T.S.A. A Genius standing to the left, as usual.

2016.

GAL . VAL . MAXIMIANVS . NOB . CAES. The laureate head of Maximianus to the right.

R. GENIO . AVGG . ET . CAESARVM . NN. In the exergum K.A. A Genius standing to the left, as usual.

2017.

GAL . VAL . MAXIMIANVS . NOB . CAES. The radiate head of Maximianus to the right.

R. CONCORDIA . MILITVM. Two figures standing adverse, their right hands joined supporting a Victory, bearing a wreath in its right hand, a palm-branch in the left; each figure has a spear in the left hand; in the field between them are the letters K. A.

2018.

GAL . MAXIMIANVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of Maximianus to the right
GENIO . AVGVSTI. In the field B; in the exergum M.K.V. A Genius standing to the left, as usual.

2019.

IMP . C . GAL . VAL . MAXIMIANVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

R. GENIO . IMPERATORIS. On the right of the field K; on the left e above, and P under; in the exergum LI.

A Genius standing to the left, as usual.

From the titles this coin was struck on the abdication of Diocletian, when Maximianus had been declared emperor.

GALERIA VALERIA.

GALERIA VALERIA was the daughter of Diocletianus and wife (the second) of Galerius Maximianus. Her husband died in A.D. 311, and she was put to death by order of Licinius, then emperor.

2020.

GAL. VALERIA . AVG. The head of Valeria to the right, her hair turned back off her forehead, shoulders draped.

R. VENERI . VICTRICI. In left side of the field B. In the exergum KNT, or ANT, or HNT, for it is very obscure, though well raised from the surface.

Venus, half draped, standing to the left, holding an apple in her right hand.

A grass-green coin, in very good condition.

FLAVIUS VALERIUS SEVERUS.

FLAVIUS VALERIUS SEVERUS was born of obscure parents in Illyria. He was declared Cæsar by Maximianus Hercules upon his abdication, in the room of Constantius Chlorus, who had been proclaimed Augustus in A.D. 305. He was afterwards declared Augustus by Galerius Maximianus on the death of Constantius Chlorus, A.D. 306.

Being sent by Galerius Maximianus against Maxentius, who had assumed the purple at Rome, he was besieged in Ravenna by Maximian Hercules (the father-in-law of Maxentius) who, having taken the city and made Severus prisoner, put him to death, in A.D. 307.

2021.

FL . VAL . SEVERVS . NOB . C. The laureate head of Severus to the right, bust in armour.

R. GENIO . POPVLI . ROMANI. In the field s.f. and in the exergum P.T.R. A Genius standing to the left, as usual.

2022.

SEVERVS . NOB . CAESAR. The laureate head of Severus to the right.

R. VIRTVS . AVGG . ET . CAESS . NN. In the exergum T. Mars gradient to the right, bearing a trophy on his left shoulder; in his right hand he carries a spear, the point forwards.

2023.

SEVERVS . NOB . CAES. The laureate head of Severus to the right.

R. SACRO . AVRO . AVGG . ET . CAESS . NN. In the left side of the field a star. In the exergum DT. A female standing to the left with a balance in her right hand, on her left arm a cornucopiæ.

2024.

IMP . C . SEVERVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of Severus to the right.

R. VIRTVS . AVGG . ET . CAESS . NN. In the exergum P.T. The emperor on horseback to the right, a spear in his right hand, a shield on his left arm ; his horse at speed, and spear couched against two prostrate persons.

From the titles on the obverse, it is evident this coin was struck after the death of Constantius in A.D. 306, when Severus was proclaimed Augustus.

MAXIMINUS DAZA.

GALERIUS VALERIUS MAXIMINUS, usually called Maximinus Daza, was born in Illyria, of low condition. He was declared Cæsar by Diocletianus, at the time of his abdication, in the room of Galerius Maximianus, who then became Augustus, in A.D. 305.

Galerius, having made Licinius Augustus in the place of Severus, who had been put to death by Maximianus Hercules, Maximinus received at the same time with Constantinus, the son of Constantius Chlorus, the title of Son of the Augusti, A.D. 307.

Not content with this title, Maximinus caused himself, in the following year, to be proclaimed emperor by the army in the East, of which he had the command, and he was soon after acknowledged by his uncle Galerius. Having engaged in war with Licinius, he was defeated in Thrace, and fled for refuge to Tarsus, in Cilicia, where he took poison, and died miserably, in A.D. 313.

His coins are found in gold, silver, and brass. On one coin, mentioned by Mionnet, he is called MAXIMINVS . DAZA. The following coins are of good early Imperial Second Brass size, and may be called the First Brass of the latter empire.

2025.

MAXIMINVS . NOB . CAES. The laureate head of Maximinus to the right.

R. VIRTVS . AVGG . ET . CAESS . NN. In the right of the field A ; in the exergum

TT. Mars gradient to the right, having a trophy of arms on his left shoulder; in his right hand a spear held upward transversely.

A fine black coin.

2026.

MAXIMINVS . NOB . CAESAR. The laureate head of Maximinus to the right.

℞. VIRTVS . AVGG . ET . CAESS . NN. In the exergum PT. Mars gradient to the right, with trophy and spear, as represented on the preceding coin.

A fine dark-green coin.

2027.

GAL . VAL . MAXIMINVS . NOB . C. The laureate head of Maximinus to the right, bust in armour.

℞ GENIO . POPVLI . ROMANI. In the field S.F.; in the exergum P.T.R. A Genius standing as usual to the left, with *patera* and cornucopiæ.

A very fine bronze coin.

2028.

IMP . C . GAL . VAL . MAXIMINVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of Maximinus to the right.

℞ GENIO . IMPERATORIS. A Genius standing to the left, with *patera* and cornucopiæ as usual; in the field above his right hand is a small crescent, underneath his right hand is the letter κ; on the left side, by his left arm, is the letter B, and underneath it P; in the exergum A.L.E.

2029.

IMP . C . GAL . VAL . MAXIMINVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of Maximinus to the right.

℞ BONO . GENIO . PII . IMPERATORIS. In the exergum A.L.E. A Genius standing with *patera* and cornucopiæ, as usual. Above his right hand is a small crescent; underneath his right hand κ; on the left side of the field, by his left arm, Γ; and underneath, but opposite the κ, is a star.

A very fine bronze coin.

MAXENTIUS.

MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS MAXENTIUS, son of Maximianus Hercules and Eutropia, and son-in-law of Galerius Maximianus, was born about the year A.D. 282. Seeing himself neglected, on the promotion of Severus and M. Daza, and, at a later period, by the elevation of Constantine to the rank of Cæsar, he caused

himself to be proclaimed emperor by the senate and prætorian soldiers at Rome; and he also induced his father, who had abdicated the sovereignty, to resume the purple. After having maintained his authority against Severus and Galerius, who necessarily came to attack him, he repaired to Africa, where he caused himself to be acknowledged as emperor.

Maxentius afterwards declared war against Constantine, who had marched to Rome, when he was defeated in a battle which took place near the city, and was drowned in the Tiber, in his endeavour to escape, A.D. 312.

His coins are in gold, silver, and bronze. The following are of bronze, and of Large Brass size of the period.

2030.

IMP . C . MAXENTIVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of Maxentius to the right.

R. CONSERV . VRB . SVAE. In the exergum A.B.Q. A temple of six columns, triangular roof. The outer corners seem to have large vases as ornaments; within the tympanum is a wreath; between the centre columns is a sedent figure of Roma armed, holding a globe in her right hand, a spear in her left hand.

2031.

IMP . C . MAXENTIVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of Maxentius to the right.

R. VICTORIA . AVG . N. Exergum obscure. A Victory gradient to the left, with a wreath in the right hand, and a palm-branch in the left.

2032.

IMP . C . MAXENTIVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of Maxentius to the right.

R. CONSERV . VRB . SVAE. In the exergum R.Q.P. The front of a temple, having, instead of a pediment and tympanum, an arch fleury and tympanum, within which there is much sculpture, but the design is very obscurely worked out. This arch and tympanum are supported by four columns, two at each end, leaving a wide space open between the two columns. The idol Roma is seated to the left, armed, holding her spear in her left hand, her shield at her left side. This temple, or, perhaps, baldaschino, is approached by two steps, extending the whole front, and a person in military costume, no doubt intended for the emperor, is standing in front of Roma, his right foot on the step and his left foot within the portico, thus opposite to Roma, who with her right hand presents a globe to him; in his left hand Maxentius holds a spear.

2033.

MAXENTIVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of Maxentius to the right, bust in armour.

℞ CONSERV . VRB . SVAE. In the exergum T.T. An hexastyle temple with idol Roma, as on the preceding coin. There is no ornament or sculpture in the tympanum; each angle of the pediment has an ornament of globular form.

2034.

IMP . C . MAXENTIVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of Maxentius to the right.

℞. AETERNITAS . AVG . N. In the exergum HOSTE . . . The Dioscuri right and left, regarding each other, with spears in hand, holding the bridles of their horses, whose heads and forelegs appear. On the ground in front is the wolf and twins to the left.

ROMULUS.

MARCUS AURELIUS ROMULUS, son of Maxentius, was born at Rome about the year A.D. 306. He was declared Cæsar by his father the following year, and Augustus some time after. In A.D. 309 he died.

His coins are found in gold, silver, and bronze, but all exceedingly rare.

2035.

DIVO . ROMVLO . NVBIS . CONS. The youthful head of Romulus to the right, the hair cropped quite close.

℞. AETER . . . MEMORIAE. In the exergum RES . . . A temple, the body of it square, with a round cupola or dome top; two doors in front, the one to the left being open.

This coin and type are exactly like the gold coin figured by Mionnet, which he prices at 1,200 francs. The size is the Second Brass of the period.

It is a good black coin, from the Gwilt Cabinet.

ALEXANDER.

ALEXANDER was born of an obscure family in Pannonia or Phrygia. He became lieutenant under the Præfect of Africa in the time of Maxentius, and when Maxentius was proclaimed emperor in Africa Alexander opposed him, and

caused himself to be proclaimed emperor at Carthage in A.D. 308. Being afterwards defeated in a battle by the troops of Maxentius, he was taken prisoner and put to death in A.D. 311.

His coins are found in silver and bronze, but are extremely rare.

LICINIUS SENIOR.

PUBLIUS FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS GALERIUS VALERIUS LICINIANUS LICINIUS was born of an obscure family, in Dacia, about the year A.D. 263. He married the daughter of Constantius Chlorus, and thus became the brother-in-law of Constantine the Great. He was declared Cæsar, and afterwards Augustus, by Galerius Maximianus; and upon the death of Severus he was associated in the empire, A.D. 307.

It was about the year A.D. 313 that he married Constantia, the sister of Constantinus Magnus. But he afterwards quarreled with him, and then declared war against him in the following year; but, being defeated in several battles, he was soon compelled to sue for peace, and ultimately remained in possession of the Eastern part of the empire, whilst Constantine reserved to himself the Western part.

In A.D. 323 war was resumed between them, and at length, after two severe battles, one near to Hadrianopolis and the other near Chalcedon, he was obliged to surrender. His conqueror carried him to Thessalonica, and he was afterwards strangled the same year.

His coins are found in gold, silver, and bronze.

2036.

IMP. C. LIC. LICINIUS. P. F. AVG. The laureate head of Licinius to the right.

R. GENIO. IMPERATORIS. A Genius standing to the left as usual; above his right hand is a small crescent; behind him, on the left side of the field, the letter A. and in the exergum ANT.; an altar at his right foot.

2037.

IMP. LICINIUS. P. F. AVG. The head of Licinius to the right, with a jewelled fillet round the head instead of laurel.

R. IOVI. CONSERVATORI. AVG. In the exergum TST. Jupiter standing to the left; his right hand, extended, holds a globe, whereon a Victory is standing, pre-

senting him a wreath with the right hand, in the left hand holding a palm-branch ; at the right foot of Jupiter is an eagle, its head surrounded with a nimbus ; in his left hand he holds the *hasta pura*.

2038.

IMP . LICINIUS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of Licinius to the right, the bust in armour.

R. SOLI . INVICTO . COMITI. In the field X. ; in the exergum Q.T. Apollo standing to the left, his right hand raised ; in his left hand he holds a globe.

2039.

IMP . LICINIUS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of Licinius to the right, bust draped.

R. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO . PRINCIPI. In the exergum P.S. Three standards ; the one in the middle carries an eagle, the one to the left bears a wreath, that on the right is imperfect,—most likely intended for a hand.

LICINIUS JUNIOR.

FLAVIUS VALERIUS LICINIANUS LICINIUS, son of Licinius and Constantia, was born in A.D. 315, and declared Cæsar in A.D. 317, but was deprived of that title after the death of his father, in A.D. 323, and was afterwards put to death, by the orders of Constantine, in A.D. 326.

His coins are in gold, silver, and bronze ; of the latter metal, except medallions, there are none but Small Brass.

2040.

LICINIUS . IVN . NOB . CAES. The laureate youthful head of young Licinius to the right, shoulders draped.

R. CONCORDIA . AVGG . NN. In the exergum A.Q. A female standing to the left, with a long *caduceus* in her right hand ; on her left arm there is a cornucopiæ.

2041.

D . N . LICIN . LICINIUS . NOB . C. The head of young Licinius to the left, wearing a crested helmet, bust in armour ; on the left arm a shield, a spear over the right shoulder, and a sword-belt across the breast.

℞. IOVI . CONSERVATORI. In the left side of the field a star, and a little under it III., in the exergum SMANTH. Jupiter, unclothed, standing to the left ; his right hand holds a globe, whereon is a Victory, that presents a wreath ; in the left hand he holds a *hasta pura* ; at his right side is an eagle, having a wreath in its beak ; at the left side is a captive sitting, with his hands bound.

CONSTANTINUS MAGNUS.

FLAVIUS GALERIUS VALERIUS CONSTANTINUS, son of Constantius Chlorus and Helena, son-in-law of Maximianus Hercules, brother of the wife of Licinius, was born at Naissus, in Dardania, A.D. 274 : he is known in history as Constantine the Great. Being destined from the death of his father to reign after him, he was proclaimed Cæsar, and Augustus by the army of Constantius Chlorus, A.D. 306, but being refused the second of these titles by Galerius Maximianus, he contented himself with the first.

In the following year he was again honoured with the title of Augustus by Maximianus Hercules, who at the same time gave him his daughter Fausta in marriage, but Constantine contented himself with the title of the *Son of the Augusti*, which was bestowed on him by Galerius Maximianus, and also on Maximinus Daza, who by the aid of the army in the East had assumed the title of Augustus.

In the year A.D. 311 Constantine was converted to Christianity, and after the death of Galerius Maximianus, which occurred the same year, he was successively delivered from all his other colleagues, Maxentius, Maximinus Daza, and Licinius, until in the year A.D. 323 he became sole emperor.

In the year A.D. 330 he dedicated the city of Byzantium, in Thrace, and called it after himself Constantinopolis, or the city of Constantine, and made it the seat of empire instead of Rome, which soon after then became neglected and was eventually the prey of the adjoining barbarian nations, and lost its prestige as *Roma Æterna*.

In the year A.D. 337 Constantine was taken ill, and he died at Nicomedia at the time he was preparing for war with the Persians.

The coins of Constantine are in all metals and sizes ; they are very numerous, especially in the Third Brass, on which series of coins there are many interesting devices to be found.

2042.

FL . VAL . CONSTANTINVS . NOB . CAES. The laureate head of the emperor, when Cæsar, to the right.

℞. SALVIS . AVGG . ET . CAESS . FEL . KART. In the field H., in the exergum T. A female standing looking to the left, having some object in each hand.

A fine dark-green coin.

2043.

FL . VAL . CONSTANTINVS . NOB . CA. The laureate head of Constantine to the right, bust in armour.

℞. GENIO . POPVLI . ROMANI. In the field S.F., between which letters a Genius is standing to the left, as usual. In the exergum P.T.R.

A fine black coin.

2044.

FL . VAL . CONSTANTINVS . N . C. The laureate head of Constantine to the right, bust in armour.

℞. GENIO . POP . ROM. In the field N., in the exergum P.L.C. A Genius standing to the left, as usual; at his right side is an altar with fire burning on it.

A brown coin, in fine condition.

2045.

IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of Constantine to the right, bust in armour.

℞. MARTI . PATRI . PROPVGNATORI. In the right of the field S., in the left H. In the exergum P.T.R. Mars armed, and with spear and shield advancing in fighting attitude to the right.

A fine bronze coin.

2046.

IMP . C . CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust draped.

℞. PRINCIPI . IVVENT . B . R . P . NAT. In the right of the field C.T. on the left $\frac{H}{S}$; between them the emperor is standing to the right in military costume, holding a spear in his right hand, the point forwards; his left hand extended holds a globe, on the front of which is a cross X.

In the exergum P.L.C.

A fine bronze coin, green tint, struck in London.

2047.

IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of Constantine to the right, bust in armour.

℞. PRINCIPI . IVVENTVTIS. In the field N., in the exergum P.L.C. Constantine in military costume standing looking to the left, holding in each hand the military standard, called usually the Labarum.

A fine black coin, struck in London.

2048.

IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

℞. SECVRIT . PERPET . DD . NN. In the exergum P.L.C. A female, half draped, standing cross-legged, looking to the left; her right hand is raised to her head; in her left hand she has the *hasta pura*, and she rests her arm on a short column at her left side.

A fine black coin, struck in London.

2049.

IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

℞. GENIO . POP . ROM. In the exergum P.L.N. A Genius standing to the left, as usual.

A fine black coin, also struck in London.

2050.

FL . VAL . CONSTANTINVS . NOB . C. The laureate head of Constantine to the right, bust in armour.

℞. MARTI . PATRI . CONSERVATORI. In the field S.A., in the exergum P.T.R. Mars standing to the right; in his right hand he holds a spear upright, the point on the ground; his left hand rests on his shield at his left side.

I bought this coin many years back at Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, near which place it was found a little time before.

A very fine light-brown coin; by the Mint mark, it appears to have been struck at Treves.

2051.

IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

℞ MARTI . PATRI . CONSERVATORI. In the field S.A., in the exergum P.T.R. Mars standing to the right, as on the preceding coin.

If it were not for the titles of Constantine as full emperor appearing on the obverse legend, I should say this and the preceding coin came from the same dies. This difference causes me to introduce this coin, as proving the devices of the coins, although completely the same, yet one to have been struck while he was Cæsar, and the other after he became Emperor.

A pale-green coin, very fine.

2052.

CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

℞. MARTI . CONSERVATORI. In the exergum P.T. Mars in full armour, with a military cloak drawn across his breast, and falling from his shoulders is spread out behind, standing full front, holding his spear in his right hand, the point on the ground; his left hand supports an oval shield at his left side.

The figure of Mars is fine, standing full front, and displays all the arrangement of his costume in the style of a legionary soldier fully equipped for battle.

2053.

IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

℞. S . P . Q . R . OPTIMO . PRINCIPI. In the exergum . . . S.T.Q. Three military standards fixed to the ground; the one to the right is surmounted by a hand; the one on the left has a wreath; and the standard in the centre has a fine eagle standing on a *fulmen*.

2054.

CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

℞. CONCORD . MILIT. In the exergum P.L.N. A figure standing full front, having a military standard in each hand.

A London struck coin.

2055.

IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

℞ SOLI . INVICTO . COMITI. In the field T.F., in the exergum P.T.R. Apollo standing, his head greatly radiated; his right hand held up to command attention; the left holds a globe. A coin of Treves.

2056.

IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour, and draped.

℞ . SOLI . INVICTO . COMITI. A youthful radiate head of Apollo to the right, shoulders draped.

A very fine coin.

2057.

IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

℞ . SOLI . INVICTO . COMITI. On the right side of the field a star, in the exergum P . L . N . Apollo standing looking to the left, his right hand raised ; in the left he holds a globe.

A coin struck in London.

2058.

IMP . CONSTANTINVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

℞ . SOLI . INVICTO . COMITI. In the field S—E, in the exergum P . L . N . Apollo standing, as on the preceding coin.

Another London coin.

2059.

CONSTANTINVS . AVG. The laureate head of Constantine to the right.

℞ . SARMATIA . DEVICTA. In the exergum P . T . P . ∪ . A Victory gradient to the right ; her left foot is placed on a captive seated on the ground to the left, his head turned looking at her ; on his head he wears a sort of turban ; in her right hand she carries a trophy of arms ; in the left she has what very much resembles a curved sword, held in a threatening attitude.

2060.

CONSTANTINVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞ . SARMATIA . DEVICTA. In the exergum P . LON ∪ . A Victory and captive, precisely as on the preceding coin, except that Victory holds a palm-branch in her left hand.

A small coin, in fine condition, struck at London.

2061.

CONSTANTINOPOLIS. The head of a female to the left, wearing a crested ornamented helmet; the staff of a spear appears to be supported on the left shoulder; the bust in armour, ornamented.

℞. *No legend.* In the exergum P. CONS. C. A Victory gradient to the left, supporting a shield with her left hand; in her right hand she bears a *hasta pura*; at her right side in the field is a wreath, under which is the scroll of the fore part of a galley.

In the year A.D. 330 Constantine transferred the government to Byzantium, calling it after himself Constantino-polis, or the city of Constantine. After this coins were struck as here represented, similar in purport to the VRBS. ROMA. of Rome herself, with the reverse of wolf and twins. This coin seems, by the letters in the exergum, to have been minted at Constantinople, *Pecunia Constantinopoli Cusa.*

A small coin, in fine condition, struck at Constantinopolis.

2062.

IMP. CONSTANTINVS. MAX. AVG. The head of the emperor to the right, with a crested helmet laureate, bust in armour.

℞. VICTORIAE. LAETAE. PRINC. PERP. In the exergum P.A.D.L. Two Victories supporting a shield placed on a low decorated altar; on the shield is inscribed VOT. P.R. in two lines.

This coin was struck A.D. 312, on occasion of the victories gained over Maxentius, who was ultimately slain, and Constantine returned to Rome in triumph, when, on passing over the Pons Milvius, he was saluted with the title of MAXIMVS. In Argelati this coin is only found in silver in A.D. 312. The type and inscriptions will equally apply to the victory over Licinius in A.D. 314.

2063.

CONSTANTINVS. MAX. AVG. The head of the emperor to the right, wearing a jewelled diadem or fillet, bust draped.

℞. GLORIA EXERCITVS. In the exergum S. R. T. S. A. Two soldiers, each with shield and spear in hand standing at ease, to the right and left; between them are two military standards fixed in the ground.

2064.

CONSTANTINVS. MAX. AVG. The head of the emperor to the right, wearing a diadem of jewels, shoulders draped.

℞ GLORIA. EXERCITVS. In the exergum SMALE. Two soldiers with shields

and spears in hand, standing at ease to the right and left ; between them are two standards fixed in the ground, each bearing an eagle.

This, and the preceding and following coin, all of the same type, refer to the victories gained over Maxentius and his generals.

This coin, although only in Third Brass, has seemingly been gilded in ancient times, which has preserved it from decay, so that it is in beautiful condition.

It will be observed that the word GLORIA is now introduced on coins of the emperors, this reign being the first in which it is used ; but the word is always joined with the army, and not with the emperor.

2065.

CONSTANTINVS . MAX . AVG. The head of the emperor to the right with jewelled diadem, shoulders draped.

℞. GLORIA . EXERCITVS. In the exergum T.R.S. Two soldiers standing right and left, with their shields and spears ; between them are two standards fixed in the ground, bearing different ornaments to those on the two preceding coins.

2066.

CONSTANTINVS . AVG. The head of the emperor to the right with ornamented crested helmet, bust in armour.

℞. VIRTVS . EXERCIT. In the exergum A.Q.P. A labarum inscribed $\frac{VOT}{XX}$; on each side of the lower corner of the field S.F. ; on each side of the staff to which the ensign is suspended is a captive seated, with his hands tied behind him.

2067.

CONSTANTINVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. D . N . CONSTANTINI . MAX . AVG. In the exergum S*AR. A laurel wreath having a jewelled ornament where the points of the leaves meet at the top ; within it is inscribed $\frac{VOT}{XX}$.

2068.

CONSTANTINVS . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right.

℞. D . N . CONSTANTINI . MAX . AVG. In the exergum PA. A wreath of laurel, having a jewel at the top, as on the preceding coin, within it $\frac{VOT}{XX}$.

2069.

CONSTANTINVS . AVG. The head of the emperor to the right, with ornamented crested helmet, bust in armour.

℞. BEATA . TRANQVILLITAS. In the exergum P.T.R. A square altar, on the top whereof is a globe with zone; on the front of the altar is inscribed VO . TIS . XX. in three lines.

2070.

CONSTANTINVS . AVG. The laureate head of Constantine to the right, bust in armour; the right hand holds a sceptre surmounted by an eagle.

℞. BEATA . TRANQVILLITAS. In the exergum P.T.R. An altar (square) with globe on the top; above the globe are three stars; in front of the altar is inscribed VO . TIS . XX. in three lines.

2071.

CONSTANTINVS . P . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour, a jewelled ornament in front of the cuirass.

℞. BEATA . TRANQVILLITAS. In the exergum PLC. A square altar, with a zoned globe on the top, a star on each side of the globe and one close above it, giving the appearance of a globe with a cross; C . R . on either side of the altar, in the front whereof is inscribed VO . TIS . XX. in three lines.

2072.

CONSTANTINVS . MAX . AVG. The head of the emperor to the right, wearing a jewelled diadem.

℞. GLORIA . ROMANORVM. In the exergum CONS.; in the field z. A female, wearing a helmet, seated to the left; at her left side is an oval shield; in her left hand she holds a spear; her right hand, extended, holds a Victoriola, that presents her a wreath.

A coin struck at Constantinople.

2073.

CONSTANTINOPOLIS. A female head, with laureate and crested helmet, to the left, bust in armour; over the left shoulder the staff of a spear is projecting.

℞. *No legend.* In the exergum TR . P. A Victory standing on the prow of a galley, to the left, with a spear in the right hand; her left hand rests on a shield.

2074.

CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG. The laureate head of the emperor to the right, bust in armour.

℞. MARTI . CONSERVATORI. Profile of a warrior to the right, wearing an ornamented crested helmet, the bust in armour.

It is generally noted by historians that Constantine was a Christian emperor, a convert from Paganism to Christianity, from the circumstance that when he was about to engage in a battle with Maxentius he saw in the sky above him the figure of a cross with the words "IN HOC SIGNO VINCES." This may be all very well for the superstitious fancies of men, but it is not a very credible fact, or that Constantine was in reality a convert to Christianity. He may from policy towards his army, in which there might have been many soldiers professing Christianity, have treated them with great forbearance, and not interfered with their religious worship and ceremonies; but, throughout the whole series of the coins we have noticed, we find constant mention of the Pagan idols and worship, GENIO POPULI ROMANI—MARTI CONSERVATORI—SOLI INVICTO COMITI. All which evince an ascription of homage to heathen deities, not for the benefit of the emperor only, but for the Roman people generally. The subject is discussed at some length in Gibbon, vol. iii. p. 259, ch. xx.

All these things considered take away a great deal from the imputed conversion of Constantine to Christianity, for it is well ascertained that he did not receive any Christian baptism until he was in a dying state.

FLAVIA MAXIMIANA FAUSTA.

FLAVIA MAXIMIANA FAUSTA was the daughter of Maximianus Hercules and Eutropia, and sister of Maxentius, born at Rome. In the year A.D. 307 she was married to Constantine. In the year A.D. 326 she was put to death, being stifled in a bath by the order of Constantine for having falsely accused the young prince Crispus, the son of Constantine by his former wife Minervina, of an attempt to violate her person, and for which the unfortunate young man, in spite of all his protestations of innocence, had been put to death by his father.

Her coins are found in gold, silver, and bronze, but are rare; the following coin is of Third Brass.

2075.

FLAV. MAX. FAUSTA. AVG. The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed plain in waved bands and turned up behind in a knot; her bust draped; and she wears a necklace.

R. SALVS. REIPUBLICAE. In the exergum S.T.R. &. A female standing looking to the left, holding two infants to her bosom.

A very fine black coin.

FLAVIUS JULIUS CRISPUS.

FLAVIUS JULIUS CRISPUS, the son of Constantine the Great and Minervina, his first wife, was born about the year A.D. 300. He was created Cæsar in A.D. 317 by his father, and by Licinius at the same time, as the younger Licinius and the younger Constantine, eldest son of Constantinus Magnus by Fausta.

In A.D. 326 he was put to death by his father's orders, at Pola, in Istria, upon a false accusation made against him by Flavia Fausta, his step-mother, who was subsequently put to death by order of Constantine on his discovering that the charge against his son was a falsehood; and thus the young man's memory was avenged and redeemed from ignominy.

His coins are in all metals and sizes; the Third Brass the most frequent, the others usually being very rare.

2076.

CRISPVS . NOBIL . C. The head of Crispus to the left, wearing an ornamented crested helmet, bust in decorated armour.

℞. BEATA . TRANQVILLITAS. In the exergum P . LON. A square altar, having a globe at the top, over which are three stars; in front is inscribed VOT . IS . XX. in three lines.

This is a beautiful little yellow Third Brass coin, in fine condition, struck at London. The following coins are also in Third Brass :

2077.

FL . IVL . CRISPVS . NOB . CAES. The head of Crispus to the right, having a diadem, bust draped.

℞. PROVIDENTIA . AVG . CAESS. In the exergum P . LON. A square tower, usually termed the Prætorian camp, with an open gate in the centre; above it is a star, and at each corner is a globular object intended for some ornament.

A coin struck in London.

2078.

CRISPVS . NOB . CAES. The laureate head of Crispus to the right, bust in armour.

℞. BEATA . TRANQVILLITAS. In the exergum P . L . C., and either side the field C . R. A square altar, with a globe on the top, and three stars over it; the front of the altar is inscribed VO . TIS . XX. in three lines.

Another London coin.

2079.

CRISPVS . NOB . CAES. The laureate head of Crispus to the right, bust in armour, ornamented.

R. SOLI . INVICTO . COMITI. In the exergum P . L . N., on either side of the field S . P. Apollo, with radiate head, standing looking to the left, his right hand raised; in the left he holds a globe; a cloak is pendent from his shoulders behind him.

This is also a London coin.

2080.

IVL . CRISPVS . NOB . C. The laureate head of Crispus to the right.

R. CAESARVM . NOSTRORVM. In the exergum P . T . R . ☽. A laurel-wreath, with a jewel at the top; within it is inscribed ^{VOT}_X.

2081.

CRISPVS . NOB . CAES. The laureate head of Crispus to the left, an ornamented shield on his left arm, a spear-head projecting in front; bust in armour.

R. BEATA . TRANQVILLITAS. In the exergum P . T . R. A square altar, surmounted by a globe, and three stars above; VO . TIS . XX. inscribed in three lines in front.

On some of the preceding coins, as well those of Constantinus Magnus as of Crispus, and on some in the succeeding series, there are mint marks in the exergum P . L . C., P . L . N., P . L . O . N. These letters have been variously interpreted. Argelati reads them thus: P . L . C. *Primæ Lugdunensis Civitates*; P . L . N. *Primæ Lugdunensis Negotiatores*; and P . L . O . N. *Primæ Lugdunensis Omnes Negotiatores*; and the M . L. on the coins of Carausius and Allectus he interprets *Mercatores Lugdunenses*.

It is well known there were mints, Roman mints, as well as provincial mints, or I may say native mints, in England, the principal being at Londinium, Londinum, or London. The interpretation given to these mint-marks at the present day seems pretty generally acknowledged amongst numismatic antiquaries to be thus: M . L. *Moneta Londini*. P . L . C. *Pecunia Londini Cusa*. P . L . N. *Pecunia Londini*. P . L . O . N. *Pecunia Londini*. Argelati places all these mint-marks to the credit of the mint in the province of Gallia Lugdunensis, or Lyons, and attributes none to London. In this he is not observant of historic fact, and has fallen into error. It is well known in history that Constantine the Great visited Britain, and, having settled affairs in this country, he returned to Gaul to contend with Licinius, Maxentius, and others, all assuming to be emperors, and

fighting with each other. The London mint-mark would therefore not be out of place on the coins of Crispus, who accompanied his father to Britain, or on the coins of the father.

And again, as to the M. L. of Carausius and Allectus, it is well known they were never out of Britain, or passed into Gaul to attack the emperors Diocletianus or Maximianus, so there could be no reason whatever for the Roman or provincial mint at Lyons striking coins for either Carausius or Allectus, whose coins are very rarely found in Gaul at the present day. The mint-mark M. L. is therefore more properly assigned to the mint at London as *Moneta Londini*, than to the mint of Lyons or *Lugdunum*; and as both Constantine the Great and Constans, and other emperors, had occasionally visited Britain, a fair argument is supplied for some of their coins having been struck at the London mint, and the marks we have before mentioned are in my opinion rightly appropriated to London.—P. T. or P. T. R. is applicable to the mint at Treves in Gaul, as *Percussa Treviris*, or *Pecunia Trevirensis*.

CONSTANTINUS JUNIOR.

FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS JULIUS CONSTANTINUS, eldest son of Constantinus Magnus, by Flavia Fausta, was born at Arles, in Gaul, in A.D. 316. He was declared Cæsar by his father and the elder Licinius at the same time with Crispus and Licinius Junior. Afterwards, on the division of the empire by his father, in A.D. 335, he obtained Gaul, Spain, and Britain.

After the death of his father, in A.D. 337, he was saluted Augustus with his brothers Constans and Constantius, as well by the senate as by the legions.

He was afterwards killed in battle near Aquileia by the troops of Constantius, his brother, whose territories he had invaded.

His coins are found in all metals and sizes. The following are all in fine condition, some being in Third Brass, which was the principal sort of coin at this period.

2082.

CONSTANTINVS . IVN . NOB . C. The laureate head of Constantine to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. PROVIDENTIAE . CAESS. In the exergum P. LON. The Prætorian camp with star above.

A coin struck in London.

2083.

CONSTANTINVS . IVN . NOB . C. The laureate head of Constantine to the right.

R. CAESARVM . NOSTRORVM. In the exergum PLON. A wreath with jewel at the top ; VOT . X. inscribed within it.

Another London coin.

2084.

CONSTANTINVS . IVN . NOB . CAES. The laureate head of Constantine to the right, bust in armour, and draped.

R. VICTORIAE . LAETAE . PRINC . PERP. In the exergum B . SIS. Two Victories supporting a shield resting on a low circular altar. VOT . P . R. inscribed on the shield.

2085.

CONSTANTINVS . IVN . NOB . C. The laureate head of the prince to the left, bust in armour ; the right hand holds a globe, on which is a *Victoriola* presenting him a wreath.

R. VIRTVS . EXERCIT. In the exergum P . T . R. A *labarum*, the lower edge whereof is fringed ; on the front is inscribed VOT . XX. On either side of the field are the letters T . P. ; on the ground, on each side of the ensign staff, a captive is sitting with his hands tied at his back.

2086.

CONSTANTINVS . IVN . N . C. The head of Constantine to the right with radiate crown, bust in an ornamented robe.

R. VIRTVS . EXERCIT. In the exergum P . LON. A fringed labarum inscribed VOT . XX., with captives on the ground, as on the preceding coin ; on the top of the ensign there are three balls.

A London coin.

2087.

CONSTANTINVS . IVN . N . C. The head of Constantine to the right with radiate crown, bust in armour.

R. BEAT . TRANQVILLITAS. In the exergum P . LON. A square altar with a globe on the top and three stars over the globe ; VOTIS . XX. inscribed in the front of the altar, and the letter A . is in the field on the left side of the altar.

Another London coin.

2088.

CONSTANTINVS . IVN . N . C. The head of Constantine to the left, wearing an ornamented crested helmet, bust in armour.

℞. BEAT. TRANQVILLITAS. In the exergum P.LON. A square altar with globe, stars, and inscription, as on the preceding coins.

Another London coin.

2089.

CONSTANTINVS . IVN . NOB . C . The laureate head of Constantine to the right, shoulders draped.

℞. CLARITAS . REIPVB . In the exergum Apollo standing to the left, his right hand raised, his left hand extended holds a globe.

2090.

CONSTANTINVS . IVN . NOB . C . The laureate head of Constantine to the right, bust handsomely draped.

℞. PROVIDENTIA . CAESS . In the exergum P.T.R. The Prætorian camp, with a star above, as on the first coin.

2091.

CONSTANTINVS . IVN . NOB . C . The laureate head of Constantine to the left, shoulders draped.

℞. PROVIDENTIA . CAESS . In the exergum SMKD. The Prætorian camp, and star.

2092.

CONSTANTINVS . IVN . NOB . C . The laureate head of Constantine to the left, bust draped.

℞. PROVIDENTIA . CAESS . In the exergum SHANTI. The Prætorian camp, and star.

2093.

CONSTANTINVS . IVN . NOB . C . The laureate head of Constantine to the right, bust in armour.

℞. ROMAE . AETERNAE . In the exergum Roma armed, seated on arms to the right, a circular shield resting at her right side; on her lap she holds a shield inscribed $\frac{x}{v}$.

FLAVIUS JULIUS CONSTANS.

FLAVIUS JULIUS CONSTANS, the youngest son of Constantinus Magnus and Flavia Fausta, was born about the year A.D. 320. He was declared Cæsar by his father in A.D. 333. On the division of the empire, in A.D. 335, he obtained Italia, Illyria, and Africa. After the death of his father, about A.D. 337, he and his brother were acknowledged as emperors.

His brother, Constantine Junior, having been slain under the walls of Aquileia, Constans remained sovereign of the Western empire; but, in the year A.D. 350, he was assassinated while in the Pyrenees, by some of the emissaries of Magnentius, who had taken upon himself to be proclaimed emperor in Gaul.

His coins are in all the metals and sizes.


2094.

D . N . CONSTANS . P . F . AVG. The head of Constans to the right, wearing a jewelled diadem, bust robed.

℞. FEL . TEMP . REPARATIO. In the exergum R.S. The emperor, bareheaded, and in military costume, is standing to the left on a galley, the head of which is turned to the left; his right hand, extended, holding a globe, on which is a Victoriola; in his left hand he holds a *labarum*, the end of the staff resting on the galley.

2095.

D . N . CONSTANS . P . F . AVG. The head of Constans to the right, with jewelled diadem, bust robed.

℞. FEL . TEMP . REPARATIO. In the exergum TR . P. The emperor bareheaded and in armour, standing to the left on a galley steered by a winged Victory; his right hand, extended, holds a globe, on which is a Victoriola; in the left hand he has a *labarum*, on which the monogram  appears inscribed.

2096.

D . N . CONSTANS . P . F . AVG. The head of Constans to the right, wearing a jewelled diadem, the bust robed; in the right hand he bears a globe.

℞. FEL . TEMP . REPARATIO. In the exergum TR . P. An armed Roman soldier to the right, drawing a peasant out of his hut, which stands under a tree.

2097.

D . N . CONSTANS . P . F . AVG. The head of Constans to the right, wearing a jewelled diadem, bust robed; in the right hand a globe.

℞. FEL . TEMP . REPARATIO. In the exergum * . PLC. An armed soldier drawing a peasant out of his hut, under a tree.

2098.

D . N . CONSTANS . P . F . AVG. The head of Constans to the right, with a jewelled diadem, bust robed, and the robe fastened at the neck with a jewelled *fibula*; a globe in the right hand.

℞. FEL . TEMP . REPARATIO. In the exergum A . L . R . E. The emperor, armed but bareheaded, striding to the left, holding a shield in his left hand; in the right he has a *labarum*; at his right foot, on the ground, two captives are seated, each of them wearing a Phrygian cap.

CONSTANTIUS II.

FLAVIUS JULIUS CONSTANTIUS, another son of Constantinus Magnus and Flavia Fausta, was born at Sirmium, in Pannonia, in A.D. 317. He was declared Cæsar by his father in A.D. 323. Upon the division of the empire in A.D. 335 he obtained the Eastern part for his share, and in A.D. 337 he was acknowledged Augustus at the same time with his brothers.

After the death of Constans in A.D. 350 he became sole emperor. He died at Mopsucrene, in Cilicia, in A.D. 361, while making preparations for war with his cousin Julianus, who had assumed the imperial purple in Gaul.

His coins are found in all metals and sizes.

2099.

FL . IVL . CONSTANTIVS . NOB . C. The head of Constantius to the left, wearing a diadem, bust in armour, draped.

℞. PROVIDENTIAE . CAESS. In the exergum S . H . A . N . T . A. The Prætorian camp or gate, with a star above.

2100.

FL . IVL . CONSTANTIVS . NOB . C. The head of Constantius to the left, bust in armour, and draped.

℞. PROVIDENTIAE . CAESS. In the exergum P . T . R . H. The Prætorian camp or gate, with a star above.

2101.

D . N . CONSTANTIVS . P . F . AVG. The head of Constantius to the right, with richly jewelled diadem, bust in armour, with military cloak.

R. FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. In the exergum ANΘ. An armed soldier to the left, spearing a warrior, who, with his horse, has fallen on the ground before him to the right. In the upper part of the field Γ.

2102.

D. N. CONSTANTIVS. NOB. CAES. The unlaureate head of Constantius to the right, bust in armour, with military cloak fastened on the right shoulder by a jewelled *fibula*.


R. FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. In the exergum A.L.E.T. An armed soldier to the left, spearing a warrior, who, with his horse, has fallen to the ground. In the upper part of the field the letter Γ.

The soldier on the preceding coin is habited in complete armour as a Roman; the fallen warrior seems an Oriental. On the present coin the soldier who is victor wears a Phrygian cap, and on his left arm he bears a shield different to a Roman shield; whilst his prostrate foe is apparently an elderly person with a long beard, who extends his hand to his victor entreating mercy.

These two coins, both in fine condition, evidently refer to victories gained by the Roman forces in the East; the soldier last mentioned, being different in his armour to the other, may represent an auxiliary of a legion raised in an Eastern province.

2103.


D. N. CONSTANTIVS. P. F. AVG. The head of Constantius to the left, wearing a jewelled diadem, the bust robed; at the back of the head, in the field, the letter N.

R. FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. In the exergum R.B... The emperor, bare-headed, and in military costume, standing to the left; in his right hand he has a labarum with  on it; his left hand rests on his shield. Before him are two persons dressed as if they wore pea-jackets.

This device seems to me to be intended for an ALLOCVTIO.

2104.

CONSTANTIVS. P. F. AVG. The head of Constantius to the right, wearing a jewelled diadem, bust robed.

R. FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. In the exergum A.Q.T. The emperor bare-headed and in military costume standing to the left on a galley, which is steered by a winged Victory seated at the stern; in his right hand the emperor holds a globe on which is a phoenix with radiate head; in his left hand he has a labarum with  marked on it.

MAGNENTIUS.

MAGNENTIUS is supposed to have been born about the year A.D. 303. He was commander of the guards of the Emperor Constans, whom he caused to be assassinated when in the Pyrenees; upon which Magnentius assumed the imperial purple at Augustodunum (now Autun), in Lyonnese Gaul, A.D. 350. He was afterwards defeated twice by Constantius II., and in A.D. 353, after being again defeated, he killed himself.

His coins are in all metals and sizes.

2105.

D . N . MAGNENTIVS . P . F . AVG . The unlaureate head of Magnentius to the right; very forbidding countenance; the bust robed.

R. SALVS . D . D . N . N . AVG . F . T . CAES . In the exergum T.R.P. The monogram ~~P~~ . remarkably fine; A . on the left side of the field, and U . U .; on the right side A . also.

The present is called a medallion of the period. It is beautiful in its colour, a light green, and its state of preservation fine.

2106.

IMP . C . MAGNENTIVS . AVG . The unlaureate head of Magnentius to the right, the bust robed.

R. VICTORIA . AVG . ROMANOR . In the exergum R.F.S., in the right of the field A . Magnentius bareheaded and in full armour to the right, having in his right hand a standard with an eagle; in his left hand he has an olive-branch; his left foot is placed on the shoulders of a captive sitting on the ground before him.

2107.

D . N . MAGNENTIVS . P . F . AVG . The unlaureate head of Magnentius to the right, bust robed, H . behind the head.

R. GLORIA . ROMANORVM . A warrior on horseback, in full military costume, to the right, with a spear in his right hand, pointed at the body of a foe who is on his knees in front with his hands raised supplicating for mercy. A star in the field above the horse's head.


2108.

D . N . MAGNENTIVS . P . F . AVG . The unlaureate head of Magnentius to the right, bust robed, A . behind the head.

℞. GLORIA . ROMANORVM . In the exergum R.S.L.C. A warrior on horse-back to the right spearing a foe, as on the preceding coin; a broken spear and shield are on the ground under the horse.

2109.

IM . CAE . MAGNENTIVS . AVG . The unlaureate head of Magnentius to the right, bust draped.

℞. FELICITAS . REIPVBLICA . In the exergum T.R.P.; in the field, on the left side, A . The emperor bareheaded and in military costume to the left; in his left hand he holds a labarum, having the monogram  on it; in his right hand he has a Victoriola, that presents him a wreath.


2110.

DN . MAGNENTIVS . P . F . AVG . The unlaureate head of Magnentius to the right, bust draped, A. behind the head.

℞. VICTORIAE . DD . NN . AVG . ET . CAE . In the exergum R.P.L.C. Two Victories supporting a shield, inscribed VOT . V . MVLT . X. in four lines.


2111.

D . N . MAGNENTIVS . P . F . AVG . The unlaureate head of Magnentius to the right, bust draped, Γ. behind the head.

℞. VICT . DD . NN . AVG . ET . CAES . In the exergum R.*Z. Two Victories supporting a shield, inscribed VOT . V . MVLT . X. in four lines; on the top of the shield .


2112.

D . N . MAGNENTIVS . P . F . AVG . The head of Magnentius to the right, with a rich jewelled diadem, shoulders draped.

℞. FELICITAS . REIPVBLICAE . In the exergum R.P.L.C. The emperor bare-headed standing to the left, in full military costume; his right hand holds a globe with a Victoriola on it presenting him a wreath; in his left hand he holds a military ensign bearing the symbol .

2113.

IM . CAE . MAGNENTIVS . AVG . The unlaureate head of Magnentius to the right, shoulders draped, A behind the head.

℞. FEL . TEMP . REPARATIO . In the exergum T.R.S. The emperor bare-headed and in military costume, standing on a galley steered by a winged Victory to the left; in his right hand he holds a Victoriola, in the left an ensign with .

DECENTIUS.

MAGNUS DECENTIUS, the brother of Magnentius, was created Cæsar by his brother, at Milan, in A.D. 351. On hearing of the death of Magnentius, he strangled himself, A.D. 353.

His coins are met with in all metals and sizes, but are very scarce.

2114.

D. N . DECENTIVS . NOB . CAES. The unlaureate head of Decentius to the right, bust in ornamented armour.

℞. VICTORIAE . DD . NN . AVG . ET . CAES. In the exergum H.M.P. Two Victories holding a shield, supported by the trunk of a tree; on the shield is inscribed VOT . V . MVLT . X. in four lines.

2115.

D. N . DECENTIVS . FORT . CAES. The unlaureate head of Decentius to the right, bust robed, A. at the back of the head.

℞. VICTORIAE . DD . NN . AVG . ET . CAES. Two Victories supporting a shield, inscribed VOT . V . MVLT . X. in four lines; above the shield ✠.

JULIANUS II.

FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS JULIANUS, son of Julius Constantinus (brother of Constantinus Magnus) and Basilina, was born at Constantinople, A.D. 331. He was created Cæsar in A.D. 335, by his cousin, Constantius II., who afterwards gave him his sister in marriage.

In the year A.D. 360, while he was in Paris, he was proclaimed emperor by his soldiers in spite of all his endeavours to the contrary. The death of his cousin Constantius happening the next year, he was confirmed in his elevation to the sovereignty.

In the year A.D. 363, being engaged in battle with the Persians, on the borders of the river Tigris, he was shot with an arrow, and soon after died. He is usually called Julian the Apostate, from his having in early youth been educated as a Christian, but afterwards perverted to Paganism.

His coins are found in all metals and sizes.

2116.

D . N . FL . CL . IVLIANVS . P . F . AVG. The head of Julian to the right, wearing a jewelled diadem, bust in armour and robed.

R. SECVRITAS . REIPVB. In the exergum s . CON. The bull Apis standing to the right; a star is between the horns, and a star is over the shoulders.

This and the next two coins are usually termed the medallions of the period; they are in excellent preservation, black or dark-brown in colour. The emperor is represented on them, wearing a long beard, and having the look of an old philosopher, as he really was,—a Stoic.

2117.

D . N . FL . CL . IVLIANVS . P . F . AVG. The head of Julian to the right, bust in armour, and robed; head encircled with a diadem.

R. SECVRITAS . REIPVB. In the exergum s . CONST. The bull Apis standing to the right, with stars, one between the horns, and one over the shoulders. In front of the bull, on the ground, is an eagle standing on a globe, holding up a wreath in its beak. A coin of the mint at Constantinople.

2118.

D . N . FL . CL . IVLIANVS . AVG. The head of Julian to the right, bust in armour, with a military cloak fastened on the right shoulder by a round ornamented fibula; beard cut close.

R. SECVRITAS . REIPVB. In the exergum CVZICA. The bull Apis standing to the right, a star between the horns, and one over the shoulders, which are humped, resembling a buffalo, or Indian bull.

2119.

D . N . FL . CL . JVLIANVS The head of Julian to the left, wearing a crested helmet, encircled with a jewelled diadem, bust in armour; a shield on the left arm, and a spear in front of the neck.

R. VOT . X . MVLT . XX. in four lines, within a broad laurel-wreath, the lower part joined by a jewelled band; the upper part meets, and is fastened with a circular jewel ornament. In the exergum [VR]B . ROM.

JOVIANUS.

FLAVIUS JOVIANUS, by some called Jovinus, was born at Sigidonium, in Pannonia, A.D. 331. He was the chief officer in the palace of Julianus, upon whose death he was elected emperor by the troops, A.D. 363. He died at Dadastane, in Bithynia, having reigned only seven months and twenty days, in A.D. 364.

His coins are in all metals, but very rare.

2120.

D . N . IOVIANVS . P . F . AVG. The head of Jovian to the right, with jewelled diadem ; bust in armour and draped.

℞. VICTORIA Jovian, in military costume, standing, looking to the left ; his right hand, raised above his head, seems to hold a wreath ; his left hand, extended, holds a globe, on which is a Victoriola.

A black medallion of the period, very rare, from the cabinet of Mr. Cureton.

VALENTINIANVS.

FLAVIUS VALENTINIANUS, the son of Gratianus (not the emperor of that name), was born at Cibales, in Pannonia, in A.D. 321. He was captain of the guard under Jovianus, upon whose death he was elected emperor by the troops at Nicæa, in Bithynia, in A.D. 364. He died at Brigition, in Pannonia, in A.D. 375.

His coins are found in all metals and sizes.

2121.

D . N . VALENTINIANVS . P . F . AVG. The head of the emperor to the right, wearing a broad jewelled diadem, bust in armour, a richly jewelled fibula on the right shoulder to fasten his military cloak.

℞. RESTITVTOR . REIPVBLICAE. In the exergum ASIHM. The emperor in full military attire, except the helmet, standing looking to the right ; in his right hand he holds a standard marked on it X ; in his left hand he supports a globe whereon is a Victoriola, that is about to put a wreath on his head.

A very fine black coin, rarely to be met with.

2122.

D . N . VALENTINIANVS . P . F . AVG. The head of Valentinian to the right, wearing a jewelled diadem, bust robed.

℞. SECVRITAS . REIPVBLICAE. In the exergum SISCV. Victory gradient to the left, with a wreath in her right hand ; in the field κ, with a star above.

VALENS.

FLAVIUS VALENS, brother of Valentinianus I. was born near to Cibales, in Pannonia, in A.D. 328. He was associated with his brother in the empire, with the title of Augustus, and obtained the government of the Eastern provinces, while Valentinian reserved to himself the Western states. He was burnt to death in the house of a peasant, where he barricaded himself after he had been defeated in a battle with the Goths, near to Hadrianople, in Thrace, in A.D. 378.

His coins are found in all metals and sizes.

GRATIANUS.

GRATIANUS, the son of Valentinianus I. and Valeria Severa, was born at Sir-mium in Pannonia, A.D. 359. He was declared Augustus by his father at Ambi-anum (now Amiens) in Belgic Gaul, A.D. 367, and succeeded him in the empire of the West in A.D. 375. He was killed at Lyons in A.D. 383 by the soldiers of Magnus Maximus, who had assumed the imperial purple.

His coins are found in all metals and sizes.

2123.

D . N . GRATIANVS . P . F . AVG. The head of Gratianus to the right, with jewelled diadem, bust in armour and draped.

℞. REPARATIO . REIPVB. In the exergum SMRT. The emperor in military costume standing to the left ; with his right hand he is raising a female who is kneeling on the ground before him ; in his left hand he holds a globe, on which is a Victoriola about to crown him with a wreath.

2124.

D . N . GRATIANVS . P . F . AVG. The head of Gratianus to the right, with jewelled diadem, bust in armour.

℞. REPARATIO . REIPVB. In the exergum P . CON. The emperor standing to the left raising a female from the ground by the right hand ; in the left a globe and Victoriola, as on the preceding coin.

These two coins are in fine condition, and are of First Brass of the period. The first appears to be a coin of the mint at Smyrna—the present is of Constantinople.

VALENTINIANUS II.

FLAVIUS VALENTINIANUS, son of Valentinianus I. and Flavia Justina, was born at Acineus, in Pannonia, A.D. 371. After the death of his father he was saluted emperor by the army in Pannonia, and associated in the empire with his brother and uncle, A.D. 375, although little more than an infant. The provinces Italia, Illyria, and Africa were allotted to him, Gratianus reserving to himself the other Western provinces, and Valens continuing to govern in the East, and virtually with Gratianus the whole empire East and West.

In the year 383, however, upon the death of Gratianus, the whole state came under the rule of Valentinian ; but he did not hold it for many years, for in A.D. 392 he was assassinated at Vienne in Gallia Narbonensis at the instance of Arbogastes, a Frank, who had for his military talents been made a general by Valentinian.

His coins are found in all metals and sizes.

2125.

D . N . VALENTINIANVS . IVN . P . F . AVG. The head of the emperor to the right, with jewelled diadem, bust in armour draped.

℞. REPARATIO . REIPVB. In the exergum ^BSIS^C. The emperor in military costume raising from the ground a female who wears a turreted crown, and is kneeling before him on the right ; his left hand extended holds a globe, whereon is a *Victoriola*, that is about to crown him with a wreath.

2126.

D . N . VALENTINIANVS . P . F . AVG. The head of the emperor to the right, with jewelled diadem, bust in armour, draped.

℞. CONCORDIA . AVGGGG. Roma seated looking to the right ; her helmet has a

very full crest; in her right hand a spear, in the left she has a globe; her right foot is placed on what seems to be intended for the prow of a galley. In the exergum CONOB.

This is a fine Aureus. It does not appear to have been known to Mionnet. The type is interesting, as it helps to show the distracted state of the empire. The Romans by grasping at universal dominion, signified by the globe, had not at last the means of keeping what they had gained, and we have on this coin notice of the rule of four emperors. On the death of Valentinian I. the soldiers proclaimed young Valentinian, then only four or five years of age; his elder brother Gratianus was already emperor. These were in the Western Empire, whilst their uncle Valens had charge of the Eastern Empire. Soon after, by irruptions of barbarian nations, and after the death of Valens, Gratianus was obliged to send for young Theodosius from Spain, and associated him in the empire. Thus Valens, Theodosius, Gratianus, and young Valentinian, are the four emperors referred to on this coin. Valentinian and Gratianus being in the West, Roma is an appropriate type. In A.D. 378, Valens was killed in a battle with the Goths.

THEODOSIUS MAGNUS.

THEODOSIUS, surnamed MAGNUS, was born at Italica, in Spain, of an illustrious family, supposed to be the original family of the emperor Ulpus Trajanus, in A.D. 346; he was named Count of Mœsia in A.D. 374. He was associated in the government of the Eastern part of the empire with Gratianus, and named Augustus after the death of Valens, who was killed in a battle with the Goths.

He died at Mediolanum (now Milan), in Cisalpine Gaul, in A.D. 395. He was a Christian in profession of faith as well as in deed. In his reign the Vestal Virgins and their idol worship was abolished, and the sacred fire of Vesta extinguished; idol worship generally throughout his dominions was by his decrees abolished and severely punished. His wife, Ælia Flaccilla, a lady of much beauty, was also a Christian, and was renowned for her piety.

His coins are found in all metals and sizes.

2127.

D. N. THEODOSIVS. P. F. AVG. The head of Theodosius to the right, with jewelled diadem, bust in armour, draped.

R. CONCORDIA. AVGGG. In the exergum CONOB. Roma wearing a turret

crown, seated on a throne looking to the right, holding in her right hand a spear; her left hand holds a globe; her right foot rests on what may be intended for the prow of a galley.

This coin, a fine aureus, seems to have been struck very soon after Theodosius had been named Augustus by Gratianus, which took place on 19 January, A.D. 379. Gratian having sent for Theodosius from Spain to assist him in repelling the Goths and other barbarians who were ravaging the empire, the three G's are for Theodosius, Gratianus, and Valentinianus II.

2128.

D. N. THEODOSIVS. AVG. The head of the emperor to the right, with jewelled diadem, bust draped.

℞. REPARATIO. REIPVB. In the exergum B. SIS. C. The emperor in military attire standing to the left; with his right hand he is raising from the ground a female, who is kneeling before him to the right; his left hand sustains a globe, on which there is a *Victoriola* presenting a wreath.

2129.

D. N. THEODOSIVS. P. F. AVG. The head of the emperor to the right, with crested helmet encircled by a jewelled diadem, bust in armour, a spear in the right hand.

℞. GLORIA. ROMANORVM. In the exergum AMTR. A warrior gradient to the left, looking to the right, standing on a galley steered to the left by a Victory; his left hand extended holds a globe, above which, in the field, is a cross; his right hand is raised, and under it, in the field, is a wreath.

2130.

D. N. THEODOSIVS. P. F. AVG. The head of the emperor to the right, with crested helmet and diadem interwoven with laurel, a spear in the right hand.

℞. GLORIA. ROMANORVM. In the exergum TR. . . . A warrior standing on a galley, as on the preceding coin, a wreath in the field on the right, but no cross over the globe on the left.

2131.

D. N. THEODOSIVS. P. F. AVG. The head of the emperor to the right with jewelled diadem, bust robed.

℞. GLORIA. ROMANORVM. In the exergum SHKB. . . . A soldier standing full front looking to the left, having a globe in his left hand, in the right hand a standard.

2132.

D . N . T S I V S . P . F . A V G . The head of the emperor to the right, with jewelled diadem, bust robed.

R E X E R C I T V S . In the exergum ANTA. A warrior standing to the right, with a standard in his right hand, in his left hand a globe; his left foot is placed on the shoulders of a captive on the ground before him.


ÆLIA FLACCILLA.

ÆLIA FLACCILLA, daughter of Antonius Præfect of Gaul and wife of Theodosius the Great, was born in Spain and married to Theodosius before he was elevated to the empire. She died at a village in Thrace, whither she had gone for the benefit of her health. She was a Christian lady of most exemplary piety, and charitable to all around her, especially the poorer classes.

Her coins are found in gold, silver, Second and Third brass.

2133.

AEL . FLACCILLA . A V G . The head of the empress to the right, her hair dressed in a curious helmet form, with a quantity of braids and pearls; the bust robed and a pearl necklace.

R . S A L V S . R E I P V B L I C A E . In the exergum CON . A . A winged Victory sedent to the right, supporting with her left hand an oval shield placed on the trunk of a tree, and on which she is making the monogram .

By the portrait on this and the next coin the empress seems to have been a very pretty woman, lively and cheerful. There is a pleasing expression of countenance, indicating a happy disposition of mind, quite coinciding with the character given to her in history.

2134.

AEL . FLACCILLA . A V G . The head of the empress to the right, her hair much decorated with braids of pearls, an ornamented robe around her, and pearl necklace.

R . S A L V S . R E I P V B L I C A E . In the exergum A . M . T . A female standing to the right, her hands crossed before her.

ARCADIUS.

ARCADIUS, the eldest son of Theodosius and Flaccilla, was born in Spain in A.D. 377. He was declared Augustus by his father in A.D. 383.

Upon the death of his father in A.D. 395 he succeeded to the empire, which he divided with his brother Honorius, retaining the East for himself, Honorius having the West. Thus at last Rome and Constantinople became separated, and two empires, as it were, arose, in the end producing ruin to both of them. Arcadius led a slothful, inactive life, and died at Constantinople in A.D. 408.

His coins are found in all metals and sizes, but are not generally to be met with.

2135.

D . N . ARCADIVS . P . F . AVG. The head of Arcadius to the right, with jewelled diadem, bust robed.

R. GLORIA . ROMANORVM. In the exergum SMKT. An armed soldier standing looking to the right, holding a standard in his right hand ; in the left he has a globe.

MAGNUS MAXIMUS.

MAGNUS MAXIMUS, born of an obscure family in Spain, became a general in the Roman armies under Gratianus. In A.D. 383 he revolted against Gratianus, and caused himself to be proclaimed emperor in Britain, where he was then stationed, from whence he passed into Gaul. Gratianus marched to meet him, but was assassinated by some of his emissaries at Lyons. After this he obtained from Theodosius and Valentinian Junior a recognition of his pretensions as emperor.

He afterwards invaded Italy, and was encountered by Theodosius, who by forced marches came up with him, and besieged him in Aquileia, where he was slain in A.D. 388.

2136.

D . N . MAXIMVS . P . F . AVG. The head of Maximus to the right, with ornamented diadem, bust robed.

R. REPARATIO . REIPVB. In the exergum LVG . P. A person standing to the right, with the right hand raising a female who is kneeling before him to the right ; in the left hand he has a globe, whereon is a *Victoriola*.

From the letters in the exergum I think we may safely conclude this was a coin of the mint at Lugdunum, it being *Lugduni Pecunia*.

JUSTINIANUS I.

FLAVIUS ANICIUS JUSTINIANUS, nephew of Justinus I., was born at Thaurisium, in Dardania, in A.D. 483; named Augustus by his uncle A.D. 527; and after having been his colleague in the empire for about four months, his uncle dying about that time, Justinian succeeded him in the sovereignty, and died A.D. 565 of apoplexy.

It is to this emperor that the revisal of the codes of laws, and the republication of them under the title "*Institutiones Justiniani*," is attributed. This was done in A.D. 528.

2137.

D.N.IVSTINIANVS.P.P.AVG. The head of the emperor, full face, in front, crowned with a sort of decorated crested helmet, his right hand holding up a cross, and a cross is in the field on the left side of the head.

R. A large capital letter M, the word ANNO by single letters in upright line on the right side of the letter, and XXII.II. also in upright line on the left side of the letter; in the bend of the M is a cross, and below the apex of the bend, and between the legs of the M, is the letter B. In the exergum NIK and a wreath.

A large medallion; a very good specimen of the wretched, clumsy coinage now substituted for the beautiful coins and medallions we have noticed among the early emperors.

THEODAHATUS.

THEODAHATUS, nephew of Theodoricus, the Gothic king, was raised to the throne of the Goths after the death of Athalaricus, by his cousin Amalasunthe, who gave him her hand in marriage in A.D. 534. Being some time after suspected of having been the cause of his wife's death, he was put to death by Witiges, who had been elected by the soldiers emperor in his stead A.D. 536.

2138.

D.N.THEODAHATVS.REX. Head to the right, wearing an ornamented barred crown; bust in embroidered robe.

R. VICTORIA.PRINCIPVM. In the field S.C. A Victory gradient to the right, holding up a wreath in her right hand, and carrying a palm-branch, which bends over her left shoulder.

This is a black-green coin, in very good preservation ; it is as finely constructed for metal, engraving, size, and thickness, as any Second Brass coin of an early emperor. It is remarkable from it being the first coin on which the word REX appears, to supersede the use of AVG. or AVGVSTVS. Likewise it will be observed that the crown regularly formed takes the place of the radiate crown, and is nothing more than the twelve points of the radius being brought together and held in a band passing over from back to front connecting them all ; the several bars or radii, as well as their connecting band, are studded with jewels. For these reasons this coin is introduced, for Theodahatus belongs to the series of the kings of the Goths, which begins with Theodoricus.

From the Cabinet of the Rev. E. C. Brice.

TIBERIUS CONSTANTINUS.

TIBERIUS CONSTANTINUS was born in Thrace of an obscure family ; he became the son-in-law of Justinus II. and was appointed captain of his guards. In the year 574 he was created Cæsar, and was associated with Justinus in the empire. In the year 578 he was nominated Augustus, and in the same year became sole emperor by the death of Justinus.

Tiberius died in A.D. 582.

His coins are to be met with in gold, silver, and bronze, but are not frequent.

2139.

∂ *m* TIB. CONSTANT. P. P. AVG. Full face and bust of Tiberius, wearing an ornamented crown with a cross on the top, and two ornaments pendent from each side ; bust robed, with bands across ; in the left hand he holds up a small staff, on which is a bird, with a small cross above it ; in the right hand he holds an object, having a small circle at each end.

R. A large capital letter M of three limbs (*m*) ; on the right side of it is the word ANNO in upright line by single letters ; on the left side is the letter x ; in the exergum the word CONE ; a cross is above the middle limb of the letter M or *m*.

A clumsy medallion-sized coin, like the former coin of Justinianus.

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