

A GUIDE
TO THE COLLECTION OF
ROMAN COINS
AT
ETON COLLEGE.

WITH AN APPENDIX ON SOME BYZANTINE COINS.

BY
THE REV. FRANCIS ST. JOHN THACKERAY, M.A.

LATE FELLOW OF LINCOLN COLLEGE, OXFORD,
ASSISTANT MASTER AT ETON.

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TO THE
REV. JAMES JOHN HORNBY, D.D.;
HEAD MASTER OF ETON,
THE PRINCIPAL DONOR
OF THESE COINS,
THIS MANUAL
IS
RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

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INTRODUCTION.

THIS Collection, consisting of 238 Roman and 8 Byzantine coins—duplicates of those in the British Museum—was purchased for the school some years since by Dr. Hornby, the Rev. William Wayte, and Mr. Austen-Leigh; some of the other Assistant Masters also contributing towards the object.

It was thought desirable that they should be exhibited in a manner worthy of their value, and the gallery of the Boys' Library seemed best adapted for the cabinet in which they have been arranged.

The present description of them has been undertaken with the view of aiding the intelligent study of a very interesting branch of antiquity. The writer feels bound to acknowledge his obligations to Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, Keeper of Coins and Medals in the British Museum, and to the Assistant Keeper, Mr. Barclay V. Head, for the assistance they have kindly rendered. His thanks are, however, specially due to Mr. H. A. Grueber, Assistant in the same department, for his readiness to answer frequent queries, to solve difficulties, and to peruse, and suggest corrections of, his description through the whole course of its composition. Without his valuable aid the author feels that he could never have carried out what he has here attempted.

Among the many points of interest and of usefulness presented by ancient coins, the following may be specially mentioned. (1) They preserve to us the features and appearance of the great men of old, and afford an opportunity of comparing the characters assigned to them by historians with the significance of the features themselves. (2) They occasionally aid Geography and Topography by

fixing the divisions of provinces and the sites of cities. (3) They often clear up chronological difficulties. (4) They illustrate the religion, mythology, and early legends of nations. (5) They elucidate, confirm, and supplement obscure portions of History by bringing to light facts concerning politics, commerce, treaties, the pedigrees of families and the fortunes of individuals, of which we should otherwise be wholly, or almost wholly, ignorant. (6) In the history of antiquities and of art they are invaluable. (7) They mutually illustrate and are illustrated by passages in the poets and historians. These evidences of the value of Numismatics can be exemplified more or less even within the limits of this collection of 246 Roman and Byzantine coins. Thus, to specify a few instances, in proof of (1) we have likenesses of Pompey and Julius Cæsar, of Livia, of Agrippina the elder, of both the Faustinas, of Constantine, and, indeed, of nearly all the most famous or infamous of the Roman Emperors. In proof of (3) we may refer to Nos. 172—174 of the Imperial Series; while of (4) there are instances under Nos. 75 and 78 of the same series, not to mention many others. Of (5) there are several very interesting illustrations, *e.g.* Family Series, Nos. 8 and 16; Imperial Series, Nos. 43, 104, 156, 157, 160, 175, 185, 189, and 195. It was remarked by Addison that the art of coinage was "a kind of printing before the art was invented," and he adds that a series of an Emperor's coins is his life digested into annals. In illustration of (7) see the note on the Family Series, No. 16.

It is scarcely necessary to allude to the light that is often thrown on sacred history in particular by the study of coins. We may refer to Nos. 10, 22, 31, 32, and 34 of the Imperial Series in this collection.

ETON COLLEGE,
June 19th, 1882.

EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>A</i>	(<i>aurum</i>) gold.
<i>Æ</i>	(<i>argentum</i>) silver.
<i>Æ</i>	(<i>æs</i>) bronze.
<i>Bil.</i>	Billon.
<i>Obv.</i>	Obverse.
<i>Rev.</i>	Reverse.

A few abbreviations of titles which are of the commonest occurrence, and need not be explained on each occasion, may here be enumerated—

COS.	. . . Consul.
IMP.	. . . Imperator.
P.M.	. . . Pontifex Maximus.
P.P.	. . . Pater Patriæ.
TR. POT.	Tribunitia Potestas.
S.P.Q.R.	. . . Senatus Populusque Romanus.
S.C.	. . . Senatus Consulto.

DEFINITIONS OF SOME NUMISMATIC TERMS.

1. Of the two sides of a coin, that is called the *obverse* which bears the more important device or inscription, *e.g.* the head in the Imperial Series. The other side is called the *reverse*.
2. The *field* of a coin is the space unoccupied by the principal device or inscription. Any detached independent device or character is said to be in the field, except when it occupies the *exergue*.
3. The *exergue* is that part of the reverse of a coin which is below the main device and distinctly separated from it. It often bears a secondary inscription.
4. In describing coins, the terms *right* and *left* mean the right and left of the spectator.

THE PRINCIPAL WORKS CONSULTED.

Those marked with an asterisk are in the Boys' Library.

- * J. ECKHEL . . . Doctrina Numorum Veterum, 1792—1798.
- R. S. POOLE . . . Art. Numismatics in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," 8th Ed. 1858.
- * H. COHEN . . . Les Médailles Consulaires, 1857.
- * H. COHEN . . . Les Médailles Impériales, 1859—1868.
- * F. W. MADDEN . . . Handbook of Roman Numismatics, 1861.
- HUMPHREYS . . . Ancient Coins, 1850.

ROMAN COINS.

ERRATA.

Page 25, line 3, *for Patræ read Patrîæ.*

" 28, " 5, *add S.C. Nero Drusus seated on a curule chair, holding a branch : before him a shield and a helmet with chin-bands. Beneath, a cuirass, two shields and a globe. Behind, two javelins and two shields.*

" 28, " 14, *for valoces read veloces.*

" 66, " 8, *for Caius read Imperator Cæsar.*

" 79, " 3 *from the bottom, for Volusian read Valerian.*

pieces in the circular or true coin form, of which we have nine specimens.

ÆS GRAVE.

For our present purpose it will be sufficient to group our remarks under the following heads:—(1) the metal, (2) the meaning of the term *as*, (3) its weight, (4) its reduction, (5) its divisions, (6) the workmanship and date. (1.) "That copper should have been the standard metal of the early Roman coinages is accounted for by its plenty both in Italy and Sicily, and by the scarcity of the more precious metals—facts fully corroborated by the evidence of many ancient



ROMAN COINS.

A.—PRIMITIVE ROMAN MONEY.

It will not be necessary to dwell at any length upon the substitutions for a coinage employed by the Romans in the very earliest times, as none of them are included in this collection. We have neither the primitive *æs rude* belonging to the age when the circulating medium consisted merely of lumps or ingots of copper, a "*rudis indigestaque moles*,"—nor have we any of those quadrilateral or brick-shaped pieces that mark the next stage, which are stamped with the figure of an ox, and which seem even at a later date, under some circumstances, to have been kept in the *ærarium*, for the convenience of compressing a large quantity of money into a small space. Both these kinds of ancient weights—the unstamped and the stamped pieces—which preceded the circular uncial coinage of the Romans in the infancy of their civilisation, may be studied in the British Museum. We pass at once to consider briefly the *As* and its fractional parts in the circular or true coin form, of which we have nine specimens.

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For our present purpose it will be sufficient to group our remarks under the following heads:—(1) the metal, (2) the meaning of the term *as*, (3) its weight, (4) its reduction, (5) its divisions, (6) the workmanship and date. (1.) "That copper should have been the standard metal of the early Roman coinages is accounted for by its plenty both in Italy and Sicily, and by the scarcity of the more precious metals—facts fully corroborated by the evidence of many ancient

authors. We have the testimony of Homer that as early as his time Temesa in S. Italy exported copper; and it was found, according to Pliny, both in Campania and Etruria. Copper is still produced in Sicily from mines near Castro Giovanni, the ancient Enna."*

(1.) The metal of which these coins is composed is, it should be observed, inferior to that of the earlier *æs rude*. The proportion in which the ingredients are mixed is as follows: 5 to 8 † per cent. of tin, 16 to 29 per cent. of lead, and the rest copper.

(2.) The name *As* is supposed to be an old Italian word, equivalent to *solidum*, according to Volusius Mæcianus. It is believed to be traced to the Aryan *ayas*, having the sense of totality. Hence it was used to denote the unit of the monetary system. The Latin form of the word is said to be due to the Tarentine pronunciation *ās* of the Greek *αἶς*. As the latter was originally *ές*, it is thus cognate with our English *one*. Our word *ace* is identical, coming from the old French *as*.

(3.) All authorities agree that the *As* originally weighed exactly one Roman pound of 12 ounces, or 288 scruples. ‡ Hence the term *As Libralis* or *Librarius*. But none that we have weigh as much as this. They weigh from 11 to 9 ounces, on an average 10 ounces. How, then, are we to reconcile the statement of the ancient writers with the actual lesser weight of the coin?

Mommsen explains it by a first reduction of the pound of copper, in its passage from the state of *æs rude*, or of the squares circulating by weight, to a real currency. He further shows that that reduction had been made to equalise the copper *as* with a pound of silver, a metal not yet officially struck, but of which a certain quantity was already circulating as a medium of exchange.

The whole of this earlier coinage to which these specimens belong was called *Æs Grave*. This term originally signified the old heavy coins, § as opposed to the reduced *as*, but after-

* Humphreys' "Ancient Coins," ch. xvi.

† Roby (Lat. Gr. p. 995, following Hultsch) fixes it at 7·16 to 7·66 per cent. of tin, and 19·56 to 29·32 per cent. of lead.

‡ E.g. Varro, Festus, Pliny.

§ "Grave *æs* dictum a pondere, quia deni *asses* singuli pondo *libras*, efficiant denarium."—Festus.

wards came to mean any quantity of copper coins *reckoned by the old standard* of a pound weight to the As, and this standard was actually maintained in certain payments. (See below, section 4.)

In the absence of sufficient silver circulation, this copper coinage spread to the Italian states, and specimens of this provincial money exist. None, however, appear to have had a circulation prior to that which was borrowed from Rome.

(4.) The reduction of the As. This, it is now universally admitted, was gradual. The statement of Pliny, Nat. Hist. xxxiii. 13, that the weight was reduced to a sextans, or 2 unciae, *at once*, has been long since proved to be erroneous. Shortly before the first Punic war, in 269 B.C., the As was reduced from 12 to 4, and then gradually before the end of the war to 2 unciae, instead of consisting, as it originally did, of an actual 10, nominal 12, unciae.

We may here notice that the term *æs grave*, originally used of the old libral As, continued to be employed or referred to for some time in military payments and fines, and that the reason why "*æs grave*" and *sestertius* were used as synonymous at a later date, was this, that a silver coinage was introduced at Rome in 259 B.C., at or about the same time that the As was reduced to a triental standard, or 4 unciae. The sesterce (the title of which properly belongs to a *silver* coin) then received the value of $2\frac{1}{2}$ of those asses, and was therefore equivalent to the older *æs libralis* of 10 ounces. In other words, a given number in *æs grave* in Livy may be counted as the same number of sesterces, under the triental standard.

(5.) The divisions of the As in the monetary scale it may be as well to give at length. They were—

Decunx	=	$\frac{1}{12}$	Quadrans	=	$\frac{1}{4}$
Semis	=	$\frac{1}{6}$	Sextans	=	$\frac{1}{6}$
Quincunx	=	$\frac{1}{4}$	Uncia	=	$\frac{1}{2}$
Triens	=	$\frac{1}{3}$			

These subdivisions are distinguished in the coins, as may be seen by our specimens, by dots or knobs, one for the unciae, two for the sextans, three for the quadrans, and four for the triens.

Quite distinct from the above, though containing some of the same terms, was the subdivision of the As for the purposes of *interest*. It was as follows:—

Deunx	=	$\frac{11}{12}$	Bes	=	$\frac{2}{12}$
Dextans	=	$\frac{10}{12}$	Septunx	=	$\frac{1}{12}$
Dodrans	=	$\frac{9}{12}$	Semis	=	$\frac{1}{12}$

and the remainder as in the above scale.

It will be observed that Dextans here stands for Decunx in the monetary scale, and that Deunx, as well as the three following subdivisions, are unrepresented in the latter. There does, however, occur an exception to the last statement in the existence of two coins, being a *dodrans* and a *bes* of C. Cassius.

Of the *multiples* of the As, the Decussis 10 Asses, Quincussis 5, Quadrussis 4, Tripondius 3, Dupondius 2 asses, we have* no specimens in our collection. Good representations may be seen of some of them in Cohen's *Médailles Consulaires*, plate lxxii.

(6.) With regard to the last point connected with the copper coinage which we proposed to notice, the workmanship and date, it must be observed, in the first place, that the As libralis was always cast in a mould, as were also its larger divisions up to the quadrans. The implements of the ancients did not allow of their striking such massive pieces with a hammer. But we find specimens of the smaller subdivisions, the sextans and the uncia, struck in a die, after the constant usage of the Greeks.

Rude as these earliest coins are, and clumsy and inconvenient in their form, a considerably advanced stage in Art is traceable in them. We may by the indications thus afforded arrive at an approximate date to which they may be assigned. We know that the Lex Julia Papiria, B.C. 430, definitely substituted payments in copper for payments in kind.

Now when we observe the bold relief and the knowledge of the laws of perspective displayed on these old earliest coins, we cannot but see in them a considerable amount of workmanship. The crown of Jupiter on the *semis*, the helmet of Minerva on the *triens*, that of Roma on the *uncia*, the lion skin of Hercules on the *quadrans*, the winged hat of Mercury on the *sextans*, are disposed with such easy grace as is only seen in the best periods of art. The delicate handling shown in representing the undulations of the hair, and even the convexity of eyes, points to the same conclusion.

* This must be understood to refer only to the primitive money. Of the *imperial* dupondii there are numerous specimens.

Such a development can only belong to the last year of Pericles, or 429 B.C., and this coincides with the date of the above-mentioned Lex Julia Papiria. The earliest copper coinage is, however, assigned by the best authorities to a rather earlier period, namely, the Decemviral era, B.C. 451; while as to the period to which the whole series of the As grave is to be assigned there are conflicting opinions. Good authorities place it at B.C. 450 to B.C. 320, while Mommsen, who admits only a triental and not a semilibral or quadrantal reduction, says B.C. 450 to B.C. 269.

We may now proceed to give a short description of each of these coins.

1. As. *Æ Obv.* Double-headed Janus.

Rev. Prow of a ship to right; above, I.

The familiar line of Ovid, *Fasti* i. 65, "*Jane biceps anni tacitè labentis origo*," is well illustrated by this coin. Mommsen remarks that "perhaps the most peculiar of all the forms of deity in Rome, and probably the only one for whose worship there was devised an effigy peculiarly Italian, was the double-headed Janus. The facts, that gates and doors and the morning were sacred to him, and that he was always invoked before any other god, and was even represented in the series of coins before Jupiter and the other gods, indicate unmistakably that he was the abstraction of opening and beginning. The double head, looking both ways, was connected with the gates that opened both ways." (*Hist. Rom.*, bk. i. ch. xii.) The first coinage was mythically attributed to him and to Saturnus. The lines in Ovid, *Fasti* i. 229, *s.g.*, discuss the reason of both the obverse and reverse:—

"*Multa quidem didici: sed cur navalis in aere
Altera signata est, altera forma biceps?*"

The emblem of the ship, in what follows,

"*At bona posteritas puppim signavit in aere
Hospitis adventum testificata dei,*"

is explained as being commemorative of the landing of Saturn in Italy, whither, according to the legend, he came

* Daramberg's "*Dictionnaire des Antiquités Grecques et Romaines*."

by sea. It is better, however, to understand it as symbolising the early maritime power of Rome, in proof of which we may refer to the commercial treaty between her and Carthage made in the first year of the Republic. The jealousy of any interference by the Romans on the African coast shows that Rome must have occupied an important position in the Mediterranean. The vertical | over the ship is distinctive, in this series, of the As as the unit of the copper coinage. It will be observed that these pieces are thicker in the middle and get gradually thinner at the edge. The Roman boys, we learn from Macrobius (Sat. i. 7), when "tossing up," used to cry, "Capita aut navia," "Heads or ships."

2. Semis. *Æ. Obv.* Head of Jupiter; behind, **S**.

Rev. Prow of vessel to right; above, **S**.

With regard to the letter **S** to denote the value of the half-as, Eckhel says, "Rarissimè in semissibus urbium Italicarum sex globuli. Typus in Romanis non variat." The position which Janus holds in the coinage before Jupiter may be illustrated by a proverb from Varro quoted by Augustin (De Cer. vii. 9), "Penes Ianum prima, penes Iovem summa."

3. Triens. *Æ. Obv.* Head of Minerva, helmeted, to left; underneath, four dots or globules.

Rev. Prow of vessel to right; underneath, four dots.

Minerva is represented as being the inventress of numbers. The four dots denote the four unciae, one-third of the As.

4. Quadrans. *Æ. Obv.* Head of Hercules to left, with the lion skin round the head; behind, three dots.

Rev. Prow of vessel to right; underneath, three dots.

Hercules, or Hercules, was with the Italians the tutelary genius of the farmyard or enclosed homestead (*hercere*), and thence in general the god of property and gain; totally different from, though at an early date identified with, the Hellenic Herakles.

The prow on the reverse of this specimen is remarkably clear. We may notice that Pliny speaks of the vessel on the triens and the quadrans as being a *ratis* as distinct from a *navis*, and Festus draws the same distinction under the word

ratitus, "marked with the figure of a raft." No such difference, however, is observable in any extant specimens.

5. Sextans. *Æ. Obv.* Head of Mercury to left, with the winged petasus; underneath, two dots.

Rev. Prow of vessel to right; underneath, two dots.

Mercurius was the god of traffic, the patron of trade. Hence "*Mercurialis*," the name of a guild of traders at Rome; cf. "*Mercurialium custos virorum*," *Horace*, Odes ii. xvii. 29, and "*Unde frequentia Mercuriali Imposuere mihi cognomen compita*," *Sat.* ii. iii. 25. (Where Damasippus, the connoisseur, is speaking, who could buy at a profit (*cum lucro*) works of art, gardens, estates, &c.) He wears the petasus, or broad-brimmed winged hat, with which *Hermes* is represented in Greek art. The worship of *Mercurius* was from the first influenced by Greek ideas; and his annual festival seems to have been fixed on the Ides of May, because the Hellenic poets celebrated him as the son of *Maia*:—

6. Uncia. *Æ. Obv.* Head of *Minerva*, helmeted, to left; behind, one dot.

Rev. Prow of vessel; underneath, one dot.

Uncia, originally *uncia*, is connected by *Curtius* with *δγκος*, denoting a mass. Instead of *Minerva*, the head of *Roma*, the tutelary goddess, is sometimes found on the *uncia*.

The above pieces all belong to the *libral* standard of the *as*. The next two illustrate the *libral* reduced, as mentioned on p. 8:—

7. *As*. *Æ* The device is the same as that of No. 1, except that on the reverse the galley is to the left; as also in the *Semis*.

This coin is in much less high relief than the *libral As*.

8. *Semis*. *Æ* The description is the same as that of No. 2, with the exception that on the obverse the *S* is at the back instead of underneath. The circular mark that is so prominent in the centre of the reverse is no mark of value, but the *oculus* (*ὀφθαλμός*) on the prow of the vessel.

9. *Semis*. *Æ* This last specimen of the coins of the old copper series is a half-*as* of the *triental* standard, i.e. of the time when the *As* had been reduced to three ounces, or one-fourth of its original value.

B.—THE FAMILY SERIES.

THE earliest coins of ancient nations present types of a mystic or religious nature. This is seen in the specimens of the Romans *æs* grave by the types of the obverse; and the constant device of the national type of the prow of a galley on the reverse has, as we have seen, been referred by some to the myth of Saturn. It is very long before a human portrait appears upon the public money. The first instance of one placed upon the coinage of Rome is said to be that of Julius Cæsar (see below, C, No. 1). This, Plutarch tells us, was done by the order of the Senate. The coins which follow, belonging to what is called the Family Series,* “usually have on the obverse the head of a divinity, or of a personification, or of a traditional or historical personage, and, on the reverse, a mythological, symbolical, traditional, or historical subject. They are generally of better art than the *æs* grave. They were struck at Rome from B.C. 269 to the time of Augustus by individuals to whom the State allowed the right of coinage, whose names they bear, and they are, therefore, classed according to the Roman families.” The title of Consular is no longer given to this series, many names occurring in it of persons who never held the consular dignity. The chief point which strikes us in the series, and calls for explanation, is the very great variety of types and the large number of names found upon it. That the *triumviri monetarii*, or chief officers of the mint, possessed alone the privilege of placing their names upon the public coinage is not an adequate explanation, since the number of names upon the coins of this series far exceeds the number of officers, even supposing they changed as often as once a year. Special issues of coins occasionally took place to commemorate important events connected with the state. One of these will suffice to be mentioned here. This is the coinage issued by the Quæstores Urbani M. Acilius Glabrio and Q. Servilius Cæpio, B.C. 100, which recorded the passing of the Lex Frumentaria, proposed by L. Appuleius Saturninus, reducing the price of corn sold to the people to

* R. S. Poole, article on Numismatics in “Encycl. Brit.”

five-sixths of an as per modius. Besides this, in the case of the newly-subjected provinces, the governor of the province was allowed by the Senate to issue a special coinage, the work of which was sometimes executed by local artists. This is clear from the fabric of the coins themselves. The money so coined was most probably applied principally to the payment of the Roman troops, or made current in the districts in which it was issued by special edict.* We know that money was coined both in Greece and Asia for the payment of the army of Sulla, and there is no reason for supposing this to be a solitary instance.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.

We have no specimens of the *copper* coinage belonging to the Family Series in this collection; and it will be sufficient to remark upon it that the As fell during the period B.C. 269—217 to the weight of two ounces, and from B.C. 217—89 to a single ounce, and after that date weighed not quite half an ounce. With the reign of Augustus, two new copper coins, the sestertius and its half, the dupondius, first appear. A few points upon each of the two other metals may be noticed before proceeding to describe the coins separately.

It has been said above that the Family Series ranges from about B.C. 270 to the time of Augustus. Its principal coins are in gold—sixty, forty, and twenty sestertii pieces, and, later, the aureus and half-aureus; and, in silver, the denarius (so called from its having been at first equivalent to ten asses), its half the quinarius, and its quarter, the silver sestertius. The Victoriatius, so called from the figure of Victory on its reverse, was first coined in B.C. 227, and weighed about two-thirds of the denarius, being equivalent to the Greek drachma. The quinarius and sestertius are of comparatively rare occurrence in this series. In our collection there are two quinaries, but no specimen of the silver sesterce. It is not certain whether a gold and silver coinage commenced with the Family Series. The date of the first Roman coinage of gold (according to Pliny) was B.C. 207, that of the first silver coinage, B.C. 269. Some numismatists, however, consider

* Humphreys.

that the issue of a gold coinage was contemporary with the new silver coinage of B.C. 269. Long before this, too, we must remember that Greek silver had circulated freely at Rome and in the other Italic states; but the difference consisted in the fact that that earlier coinage had been of Greek fabric, and with Greek types, although with Latin inscriptions.

The best period of art, as seen in the Roman coinage, does not belong to this series of the family coins, but follows it, and extends from the reign of Augustus to that of Commodus. There is, however, a progress and improvement traceable throughout it. The want of originality which characterizes the Romans generally is especially marked in the history of their money. They were at first content to use a foreign circulation, but at last, after the conquest of Pyrrhus, the colonisation of Posidonia in B.C. 278, and the submission of Tarentum in B.C. 272, with its consequent influx of silver to Rome, they determined upon a national silver currency. True of their literature, their philosophy, and their sculpture, the oft-quoted words of Horace are emphatically true of their coinage—

“Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit, et artes
Intulit agresti Latio.”

1. Cassian and Cornelian Families. *N. Obv.* **C. CASSI.**

IMP. LEIBERTAS (*Caius Cassius Imperator Leibertas*). Head of Liberty, with diadem, to right.

Rev. **LENTVLVS SPINT.** Above, the *capis*, an earthen vessel, with one handle, used in sacrifices, and *lituus*, or augur's wand.

This is an aureus (= 25 silver denarii), struck in B.C. 42.

The Gens Cassia was originally patrician, and then plebeian. This is C. Cassius Longinus, the most active of the conspirators against Julius Cæsar, and perhaps the original author of the plot. He received the title of Imperator after reducing the Rhodians to submission. The head of Leibertas speaks for itself; with the form of the word for Libertas we may compare leiteras meilitas, for litteras and milites.

P. Cornelius Spinther (his father received this nickname from his resemblance to the actor Spinther), the member of

the patrician Cornelian gens here denoted, joined the conspirators in the Capitol on the evening after the death of Cæsar. From a passage in "Cæsar," De Bell, Civ. iii. 88, it appears that in B.C. 48 he had been very anxious to obtain the pontificate. These two insignia of the pontifical and augural offices are mentioned together (*cum capide ac lituo*) in Decius' speech, Liv. x. 7. The lituus or augur's crook has been thought to have formed the model of the episcopal crosier.

This class of type with sacred objects is comparatively rare in the Family Series.

2. Gens Cæcilia. *R. Obv.* Head of Minerva, with winged helmet, to right; behind, **ROMA**; in front, **+**.

Rev. **C. METELLVS.** (*Caius Metellus.*) Figure, crowned by victory, in a biga, drawn by elephants, to left. From the neck of one of the elephants depends a small bell somewhat difficult to decipher.

One of the commonest types in the silver denarius of this series was the biga, or two-horse car, whence the term *bigatus* (sc. *nummus*) for this coin, or *Victoriatius* where Victory was represented on the reverse. The Gens Cæcilia was originally a patrician but afterwards a plebeian family. This C. Cæcilius Metellus was the son of the conqueror of the Macedonian usurper Andriscus, and the great-grandson of L. Metellus, who defeated Hasdrubal, B.C. 251, in the first Punic war. The elephants which he took were exhibited in his triumph at Rome, and no doubt account for this representation of them on this coin by his descendant.

3. Gens Calpurnia. *R. Obv.* Laurelled head of Apollo to right; behind, a symbol.

Rev. **L. PISO FRVGI.** A rider galloping to right, and holding a palm; underneath, a symbol.

The rider on this, and on a very large number of coins of this family, refers to the games given by L. Calpurnius Piso, Consul, B.C. 188. A further reference, which explains the Apollo on the obverse, is to the fact that the *Ludi Apollinares*, which had been *conceptivi* or movable festivals prior to B.C. 208, became in that year *stati* or fixed to a particular day (July 5th), at the instance of L. Calpurnius Piso in his prætorship. There is a great variety of symbols on the coins of this family. They are probably mint-marks.

4. Gens Cornelia. *R. Obv.* The Triquetra; between each leg an ear of corn: in the centre Medusa's head.

Rev. **LENT MAR. COS.** A naked figure of Jupiter holding a thunderbolt and an eagle. [The head of Jupiter, and **MAR** are not visible on this coin.] In the field a reaping-hook.

This denarius was struck by L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus and C. Claudius Marcellus, consuls in B.C. 49. On the breaking out of the Civil War in that year, they both fled from Rome and joined the fortunes of Pompey. The beauty of execution in this coin points to Sicily as the place where it was struck, as does also the Triquetra, by which term Lucretius (l. 715) describes the island, "Insula quem (*i.e.* Empedocles) triquetris terrarum gessit in oris." Cf. Horace Sat. II. vi. 55, "militibus promissa Triquetra prædia."

5. Gens Fonteia. *R. Obv.* **P. FONTEIVS P. F. CAPITO III. VIR.** (Publius Fonteius Publii filius Capito triumvir.) Helmeted head of Mars, to right, with a trophy behind.

Rev. **MAN. FONT. TR. MIL.** (Manius Fonteius tribunus militum.) A cavalry soldier wearing a double-horned helmet, trampling two enemies under his horse's feet.

The Gens Fonteia was a plebeian one. This M. Fonteius is otherwise unknown. Another member of the family who accompanied Mæcenas to Brundisium when the minister was sent to effect a reconciliation between Octavius and Antony, will be remembered, "Capitoque simul Fonteius ad unguem Factus homo," Horace, Sat. I. v. 82.

6. Gens Junia. *R. Obv.* **LIBERTAS.** Head of Liberty, with diadem, to right.

Rev. Brutus walking between two lictors, preceded by an *accensus* (one of the messengers or orderlies always in attendance on the higher magistrates).

The Junian family was originally patrician but afterwards plebeian. The Brutus here represented is not the conspirator, but M. Brutus, from a third son of whom he claimed to be descended, and in commemoration of whom

he had this denarius struck. The coin is interesting, and illustrates the well-known lines of Virgil, *Æn.* vi. 817:—

"Vis et Tarquinius reges animamque superbam
Ultoris Bruti, fascesque videre receptes," &c.

7. Gens Julia. *Æ. Obv.* **CAESAR III. VIR R. P. C.** (*Cæsar triumvir Reipublicæ constituendæ.*) Helmeted head of Mars to right.

Rev. **S. C.** (*Senatus consulto.*) Eagle on trophy between two *Signa* (military standards or ensigns).

The Gens Julia was patrician and plebeian. That the Cæsar is Octavian and the period that of the 2nd Triumvirate is proved by the legend on the obverse. Cohen follows Eckhel in assigning the coins with this inscription to B.C. 43—36.

8. Gens Mussidia. *Æ. Obv.* **CONCORDIA.** Head of Concord veiled, and with diadem, to right; in front, a star.

Rev. **L. MVSSIDIVS LONGVS.** Two figures erect within the enclosure of the *comitium*; underneath, **CLOACIN.**

This coin is curious, and illustrative of more than one point in Roman antiquity. It is not quite perfect, but the *septa* or *ovilia*, within which the voting went on, are sufficiently clear. Of the two figures, the one on the left is the *diribitor*, or officer who sorted and distributed the tablets; the other is the voter who is placing his vote in the *stella*, or balloting urn, which in some specimens of this coin is more easily deciphered. On other coins voters are represented passing along by the *pontes* (narrow planks or passages) into the *Septum*. There remains to be explained the legend **CLOACIN.** On the north side of the forum, near where the *Comitia Curiata*, the most ancient of the *comitia*, were held, was an altar or shrine of Venus Cloacina (*cluere antiqui purgare dicebant*), where the Romans and Sabines were said to have purified themselves after they had been persuaded by the women to lay down their arms. This structure is supposed to have been connected with the voting at the *comitia*. But some light is

thrown on the type by three other coins in this series with a wreath of ears of corn—the symbol of the Arvalian priests. Possibly, then, Mussidius belonged to this guild, and was connected with some drainage works, in anticipation of our modern sewage-farms. The Gens Mussidia, some members of which were *monetarii* (moneyers) to J. Cæsar and to the Second Triumvirate, is wholly unknown to us except from coins.

[For other instances, in this Collection, of such numismatic evidence, where no written authorities exist, see Introduction, No. 5.]

9. Gens Norbana. *Æ. Obv.* **C. NORBANVS.** Head of Juno, with diadem; behind, the number VII.

Rev. Prow of galley, axe with the fasces, caduceus or herald's wand of Mercury, and ear of corn.

The *nomen* of this family is lost, Norbanus being the *cognomen*, or surname.

The VII. on the obverse was a moneyer's mark. This coin was issued by C. Norbanus, who in the Civil War having espoused the cause of the Marian party, was in B.C. 88 elected Consul with Scipio Asiaticus, in which year he was defeated by Sulla near Capua. In the following year Norbanus joined the Consul Carbo in Cisalpine Gaul, but defeated by Metellus Pius, he retired to Rhodes, where shortly after, on being demanded by Sulla, he committed suicide. This denarius may have been issued either during his consulship, or when he commanded in Gaul. The reverse type refers to the various offices held by Norbanus. Besides being Consul, he was tribune of the plebs in B.C. 95, and prætor in Sicily B.C. 90. The fasces refer to the consulship, the caduceus is an emblem of peace, the spica represents plenty or commerce generally, and the prow alludes to some naval office of which we have no record.

10. Gens Pompeia. *Æ. Obv.* **MAG. PIVS IMP.**

ITER. (*Magnus Pius imperator iterum.*) The Pharos of Messina, with a Roman galley beneath, surmounted by a Roman eagle; above the Pharos, a statue of Neptune holding a trident.

Rev. **PRAEF. CLAS. ET ORAE MARIT.**
EX S. C. (*Præfectus classis et oræ maritimæ ex senatus consulto.*) Figure of Scylla holding a rudder with her two hands and in the act of striking.

Half of the legend on the obverse and the whole of that on the reverse of this interesting coin is unfortunately gone. Complete specimens of it are very rarely met with. It is one of the best coins for its execution in the whole of the Family Series. This coin indicates Sextus Pompey's command of the sea and his defeat of Octavian off Messana in B.C. 38, of which, however, he failed to take sufficient advantage. In this engagement Octavian had to save himself by leaping upon a reef. Sextus assumed the title of *Pius*, to show that he was an avenger of his father and brother. He is called imperator "a second time" because his victory over Asinius Pollio in Spain first gave him a claim to this title, and his defeat of Augustus' fleet off Sicily enabled him to assume it a second time. The legend on the reverse refers to the decree of the Senate, conferring on him the command of the fleet, shortly after the death of Julius Cæsar. In consequence of this, Sextus had the figure of Neptune inscribed on his coins. Cf. Horace (Epod. ix. 7).

"Ut nuper actus cum freto *Neptunius*
Dux fugit ustis navibus,"

on his defeat by Agrippa off Naulochus two years later, B.C. 36. The vigorous execution of the three dogs recalls at once the Virgilian description—"Scyllam et cæruleis canibus resonantia saxa." *Æn.* iii. 432.

11. Calpurnian and Pompeian Families. *R. Obv.* **CN. PISO PRO. Q.** (*Cnaeus Piso pro quæstore.*) Head of Numa Pompilius, with diadem, to right. On the diadem, **NVMA.**

Rev. **MAGN. PRO. COS.** (*Magnus proconsul.*) Prow of galley. Part of the inscription on the obverse is gone.

The Calpurnian gens traced their origin to Calpus, a son of Numa. Hence Horace addresses the Pisones thus, "Vos o Pompilius sanguis" (A. P. 292). This Calpurnius Piso was legatus and proquæstor of Pompey in his war against

the pirates, and commanded a division of the fleet at the Hellespont, B.C. 67. This explains the type of the reverse.

12. Gens Pompeia. *R. Obv.* **MAG. PIVS IMP. ITER.**
(Magnus Pius imperator iterum.) Head of Pompey to right, between the capis and the lituus. [The capis, for which see above under No. 1, as well as most of the inscriptions on obverse and reverse, is gone.]

Rev. **PRAEF. CLAS. ET ORAE MARIT.**
EX S. C. *(Praefectus classis et orae maritimae ex senatus consulto.)*

Anapus and Amphinomus carrying their fathers on their shoulders to rescue them from the burning of Catana. Between them Neptune, resting his foot on the prow of a galley, and holding the acrostolium of a ship (*ἄκρος στόλος*), the curved projection from the prow.

It is extremely difficult to find a perfect specimen of this coin. The main features, however, of the reverse are decipherable, and the head of Pompey on the obverse is very clear. The maritime exploits of Pompey and his son are referred to by the reverse legend, and the title of *Pius* (for which see above on No. 10) is illustrated by the legend of the "Pii Fratres" of Catana, who, on occasion of a great eruption of *Ætna*, abandoned all their property and carried off their aged parents. The lava stream is said to have parted and flowed aside, so as not to harm them. See Claudian's poem on the subject.

"Ipse redundantem frenavit Mulciber *Ætnam*,
 Læderet exempli ne monumenta Pii," &c.

13. Gens Pompeia. *R. Obr.* **Q. POMPEI. Q. F. RVFVS COS.** *(Quintus Pompeius Quinti filius Rufus consul.)* A curule chair between an arrow and a branch of bay.

Rev. **SVLLA COS. Q. POMPEI. RVF.** *(Sulla consul, Quintus Pompeius Rufus.)* A curule chair between an augur's lituus and a wreath. The last part of the legend on the stand of the chair is almost effaced, but some letters can be made out by a magnifying glass.

Q. Pompeius Rufus, who was consul with Sulla, B.C. 88, and was murdered by the soldiers of Strabo, was the father of a Q. Pompeius, who married Sulla's daughter. The

moneyer was the son of this Q. Pompeius, and therefore Sulla's grandson.

The sella curulis denotes the consulship. It was also used by prætors, curule ædiles, and censors. Its form, resembling a folding camp-stool with crooked legs, is well shown by the coin. That it was ornamented with ivory, at least till later times, when it was overlaid with gold, we know from Horace.

"Cui libet hic fasces dabit, eripietque curule
Cui volet importunus ebur."—*Ep.* I. vi. 54.

This coin was issued about B.C. 57.

14. Gens Postumia. *R. Obv.* Bust of Diana to right, with bow and quiver; above her head, a bull's head (almost effaced).

Rev. **A. POST. A. F. S. N. ALBIN.** (*Aulus Postumius Auli filius Spurii nepos Albinus.*) A priest sacrificing on a hill, holding a branch (of bay or savin) over a bull; between them, a lighted altar.

The allusion is to the Ludi Sæculares celebrated on the Aventine in honour of Apollo and Diana, by A. Postumius, one of the quindecimviri. The chief temple on the Aventine was that of Diana. Cf. Horace, *Carm. Sæcul.* v. 69.

"Quæque Aventinum tenet Algidumque
Quindecim Diana preces virorum
Curat," &c.

This coin may have been issued by A. Postumius Albinus, who was placed over Sicily by Cæsar B.C. 49. The reverse type refers to the worship of Diana at Rome, whose temple on the Aventine was founded by Servius Tullius for the use of the Latins.

At the annual festival in honour of the goddess, the augurs foretold the dominion of Rome over all the Latin cities: which was actually effected by the battle of the Lake Regillus, B.C. 498, where A. Postumius commanded. In consequence of this victory, the Postumian gens claimed the honour of fulfilling the prophecy of the goddess, and illustrated the subject on their coins.

It will be observed that on the Postumian coins S, instead

of the later SP, is the abbreviated form for Spurius. It is also found in the *Senatusconsultum de Bacanalibus*.

The edge of this coin is serrated, or indented, perhaps as a protection against forgery.

15. *Æmilian and Scribonian Families. R. Obv. PAVLLVS
LEPIDVS CONCORD.* Head of Concord, veiled
and with diadem, to right.

Rev. PVTEAL SCRIBON. LIBO. A well-mouth,
or puteal adorned with garlands and two lyres; under-
neath, a hammer.

The *Æmilian* was a patrician, the *Scribonian* a plebeian family.

The principal questions that arise with regard to this coin are three—(1) who is the *Paullus Lepidus* of the obverse, and how connected with the *Gens Scribonia*? (2) the significance of the head of Concord; (3) the meaning of the *Puteal Libonis*.

As to (1), *Eckhel* takes him to be the nephew of the *Triumvir* and the husband of the *Cornelia* of *Propertius'* last elegy. *Cornelia's* mother was *Scribonia*, sister of *L. Scribonius Libo* (the father-in-law of *Sextus Pompey*), and subsequently the wife of *Augustus*. It is this connection which the moneyer *Lepidus* commemorates with pride on his coins, besides the circumstance of the restoration of the puteal by the anti-quarian zeal of another member of the *Scribonian gens*. (2) *Cohen* says, "La tête de la Concorde est le souvenir d'un temple dédié à cette déesse par quelque membre de la famille *Æmilia*," but gives no authority for this statement. *Eckhel* thinks it alludes to a decree of the Senate for the restoration of the Temple of Concord, and refers to *Dion Cassius*. According to *Burn*, however, we do not distinctly hear of any restoration of it till the time of *Tiberius*. Neither of these explanations, therefore, is free from difficulty. (3) The *Puteal Scribonianum* was at the east end of the Forum. "Originally the enclosure of a well, the word *puteal* came to signify any enclosure in the shape of a well-mouth enclosing a spot held to be sacred according to the augural superstitions." In its neighbourhood *Libo* erected a tribunal, whence the place was frequented by persons who had law-suits, among others by money-lenders.

Horace twice mentions it.

"Roscius orabat sibi adesses ad Puteal cras."

Sat. II. vi. 35.

"Forum Putealque Libonis

Mandabo siccis."—*Ep.* I. 19, 8.

16. Gens Sepullia. *R. Obv.* **CAESAR IMP.** Laurelled head of Julius Cæsar to right; behind, a star.

Rev. **P. SEPVLLIVS MACER.** Venus to left, holding in one hand a *hasta pura*, an untipped spear, and in the other a statuette of Victory; under the spear is a star.

This is another instance of a family unknown except from coins, twelve of which exist. After the death of Cæsar these moneyers continued to strike coins for Antony, who is represented bearded—a sign of mourning for the Dictator.

The star on the obverse and reverse reminds us of the "Julium sidus" in Horace, and Virgil's "patriumque aperitur vertice sidus." For other instances of the poets referring to conventional types on public money, cf. "trifidum fulmen," "dubius Victoria pennis," "turilegos Arabas." See also the reverse of No. 10 above, and the obverse of No. 4 of the Imperial Series below.

17. Gens Sulpicia. *R. Obv.* **D. P. P.** (*Di Penates Præstitæ.*)

Rev. **C. SVLPICI. C. F.** (*Caius Sulpicius Cæii filius.*)

Two figures, each holding a spear; between them a sow with a litter. Above, in some specimens, the letter **C**, but it is effaced from this one. The edges are *serrated*, perhaps as a protection against forgery. (Cf. No. 14.)

18. Gens Urbinia. *R. Obv.* Head of Pallas to right, with winged helmet; behind, a small triangular symbol (almost effaced), probably a moneyer's mark.

Rev. **AP. CL. T. MANL. Q. VR.** (*Appius Claudius, Titus Manlius, Quintus Urbinus.*) Victory in a *triga* to right.

This family is, with the exception of three individuals, entirely unknown. The last three letters had been wrongly deciphered as *Quæstores Urbani*, till this century, when Borghesi saw that three and not two names were intended. Only one other issue by this family is extant.

19—22. Coins of Mark Antony.

These four coins are best regarded separately from the other family coins, because, unlike the latter, which were struck by the triumvirs appointed by the Senate, they were issued by Antonius during his residence in the East. They therefore figure as an independent series.

19. *R. Obv.* **ANT. AVG. III. VIR. R.P.C.** (*Antonius Augur Triumvir Reipublicæ Constituendæ.*) An admiral's flagship. (*Puppis prætoria.*)

Rev. **LEG. II.** (*Legionis secundæ.*) An eagle between two military standards.

The admiral's flagship is denoted by the raised flag in the stern. This type has sometimes been referred to Antonius' desire (mentioned by Plutarch) to gratify the vanity of Cleopatra by a naval victory. Unfortunately for this theory this type appears in coins of a much earlier period in his career. It must be explained by his general arrogance and love of display. See on the following coin. Antonius was elected to a seat in the College of Augurs in April, B.C. 50, and was strongly supported by Julius Cæsar, whose quæstor he then was.

20. *R.* Obverse and reverse exactly the same as on the last coin, with the exception that the reverse has **LEG. X.** (*Legionis decimæ.*)

This is a finer specimen to study than the previous one.

More than thirty of such issues for the different legions under Antonius are extant. His object would appear to have been to give a pompous idea of the forces at his disposal and further to gain popularity with the soldiers by inscribing separately on the different issues the name of each legion. They all belong to the last years of his life, being subsequent to B.C. 36, and were struck in the East, which may account for the small size of some of them.

With regard to **III. VIR. R. P. C.** it should be remembered that while the so-called first triumvirate was merely a private understanding between Cæsar, Crassus, and Pompey, the alliance of Antonius, Lepidus, and Octavius, B.C. 43, was avowedly a league for settling public affairs, and had the deliberate sanction of the Senate and people.

21. *R. Obv. III. VIR. R.P.C. (Triumvir Reipublicæ Constituendæ.)* Winged bust of Victory to right.

Rev. ANTONI IMP. A lion, walking, to right. In the field **A. XLI.** (*Anno XLI.*)

This and the following coin are *quinarii*, or half-denarii. Some have tried to trace a resemblance between the features of this Victory and those of Octavia, the sister of Augustus, whom Antonius married. The lion may refer to the fact of his entering Rome, B.C. 48, in a car drawn by yoked lions. Cf. Cic. ad Att. x. 13, "Tu Antonii leones pertimescas cave." This type occurs on another quinarius of Antonius. Both of them were struck at Lugdunum in honour of Antonius, who received Gaul as his province, when the colonia was settled at that city by Munatius Plancus. Both of them have a number or date, A. XL. and A. XLI., which it is somewhat difficult to explain. It is best perhaps referred to the age of Antony. Plutarch says he was 53 at the time of his death in B.C. 30. He was therefore born in B.C. 83, and 40 years old at the time when the first of these coins was struck.

22. *R. Obv. III. VIR. R.P.C. (Triumvir Reipublicæ Constituendæ.)* Head of Concord, veiled and with diadem, to right.

Rev. M. ANTON. C. CAESAR. (*Marcus Antonius Caius Caesar.*) Two clasped hands holding a caduceus.

The head of Concord and the clasped hands are symbols of the alliance between Octavius and Antony at the time when this coin was struck (B.C. 43).

C.—THE IMPERIAL SERIES.

THIS Collection of coins, without being a complete and unbroken series, is yet so far representative of the monetary system, that we can trace by means of it the three principal stages in the history of art through which the Roman coinage passed.

We have seen (I.) the simple *national emblems* in the specimens of the *æs grave*, and (II.) the *badges and symbols of private families*. There remains (III.) the imperial series,

a continuation of the family series. During the close of this latter series *portraits of living individuals* begin for the first time to appear. The performers in the last act of the great republican drama are represented; and finally the imperial portrait and imperial titles are introduced, and permanently stamped upon the public coin. The first direct step of Augustus in establishing this custom, after the manner of the sovereigns of Egypt, Syria, and other Eastern monarchs, was effected under cover of that of Julius Cæsar, to whom the Senate had formally decreed that honour. On the earliest bronze sestertii of Augustus, therefore, we find the head of the deified Julius occupying the principal side of the coin, styled "Divus Julius;" while on the reverse the portrait of Augustus appears as "the son of the god"—alluding to his adoption by his great-uncle. Of this transition stage we fortunately have an example [No. 2].

The chief coins in use under the Empire were the four which are represented in this Collection. They may be tabulated as follows:—

Denomination.	Value.	Weight.
<i>Gold</i> —aureus . . .	25 silver denarii (about £1 0s. 10d.)	2 silver denarii.
<i>Silver</i> —denarius . .	Originally 10 asses, under Augustus 16, as the As decreased in weight (about 10d.)	60 to 55 grains : originally under the Republic 75 to 60 grains.
<i>Bronze</i> —sestertius .	4 asses (about 2½d.)	1 ounce.
„ dupondius .	2 asses (1½d.)	½ ounce.

For the purposes of this manual, it will be sufficient to note, with regard to the above table, the following points, which should be carefully remembered:—

1. The denarius was practically the only silver coin in use under the early Empire, the quinarius being of rare occurrence. The denarius had originally been founded on the Greek drachma, but was adopted when the latter had been slightly depreciated, and therefore was of the weight at

which the Romans found it circulating. Eventually it was made to correspond in value with certain pieces of the existing copper coinage. Under Gallienus (A.D. 259—268) the *argenteus* introduced by Caracalla in A.D. 215 supplanted the denarius. The French *denier* was the descendant of the denarius, as was the Anglo-Saxon silver penny, which preserves to this day the initial D. of the name of its parent D. in our £ s. d.

2. The *silver* sesterce (or quarter-denarius), being inconveniently small, disappears from the coinage. But as the sum was a convenient one, hence arose

3. The *bronze* coinage.—In some respects this is the most interesting of all. In the first place, it is in the successive series of the bronze sestertius that the best work of Roman monetary art, to the time of Commodus, is seen, and the largest number of historical events is recorded. The interest of this portion of the Collection unfolds itself as the series is studied, and is too obvious to call for any further remark till the coins are separately described. Secondly, it should be observed that this remained under the Empire the true *national* coinage of Rome. From the reign of Augustus the Emperor struck the gold and silver money, but the bronze was issued by the Senate, and therefore invariably bears the characters **S. C.** for *Senatus consulto* (by decree of the Senate). The apparent exceptions to this will be noticed in their place. (See Nos. 18, 19, 86, 62.)

Lastly, we may draw attention to the definite character which the Roman coinage attained under Augustus, and retained till the reign of Gallienus, *i.e.* for a period of nearly three centuries, and to which, as its basis, the coinage of modern Europe is ultimately to be traced.

1. C. Julius Cæsar. *Æ. Obv.* Laurelled head of Julius Cæsar to right, between a branch of bay and a winged caduceus.

Rev. **L. LIVINEIVS REGVLVS.** A bull running to right.

This denarius, which gives the best likeness of Julius Cæsar of the three in this Collection, was struck in Gaul after his death in B.C. 48. The name of the monetary triumvir,

L. Livineius Regulus, occurs on a great number of coins struck in the time of Julius Cæsar and Augustus.

2. Julius Cæsar and Augustus. *Æ. Obv.* **DIVOS IVLIVS.** Laurelled head of Julius Cæsar to right.

Rev. **CAESAR DIVI F.** (*Divi filius.*) Bare head of Octavius to right.

This, as are all the coins of this size, is a sestertius. It was struck in Spain after the death of Cæsar. The word Divus, the regular word in the Roman coinage, is illustrated by Plutarch's *Καίσαρα ὡς θεὸν τιμᾶν ἐψηφίσαντο*. In some coins of Tarraco, Augustus is even styled Deus. The natural baldness of Julius Cæsar's head is concealed in this and in the previous coin by the laurelled crown.

3. Augustus. *N. Obv.* **AVGVSTVS DIVI F.** Head of Augustus, bare, to right.

Rev. **IMP. X.** Bull butting to right.

This aureus was struck in the year 12 B.C., when the Imperatorship was granted to Augustus for the tenth time.

The explanation of the bull on the reverse is uncertain. There was a Statilius Taurus, triumvir of the mint under Augustus, but the office would cease at the end of the year, whereas this device occurs on coins of several different years. Some have referred it to bull-fights in the Circus.

4. Augustus. *Æ. Obv.* Head of Venus, with fillet between a cornucopia and a branch of bay.

Rev. **CAESAR DIVI F.** Octavius in military garb to right, holding a lance and stretching out his right hand.

This denarius refers to the battle of Actium, and is assigned to the period B.C. 29—27.

Venus is mentioned among the Roman deities against whom the deities of the East are ranged in the description of the battle (*Æn.* viii. 699). "*Contra Neptunum et Venerem contraque Minervam Tela tenent.*" Venus was the tutelary divinity of the Julian gens. On this account she is frequently represented on the denarii struck between B.C. 49 and 44.

5. Agrippa and Augustus.

Æ Obv. IMP. DIVI F. P. P. (*Imperator divi Filii Pater Patris.*) Heads of Agrippa and Augustus; the latter laureate, the former wearing the rostral crown.

Rev. COL. NEM. (*Colonia Nemausus.*) Crocodile to right, chained to a palm-tree, from which is suspended a laurel-wreath and fillets.

Agrippa alone had the privilege of wearing the rostral crown (designed to imitate the beaks of ships). The crocodile refers to the conquest of Egypt by the army of Augustus, veterans from which were afterwards sent to augment the colony already existing at Nemausus (*Nîmes*), where this coin was struck.

6. Augustus. **Æ. Obv. DIVVS AVGVSTVS.** Head of Augustus, laurelled, to right.

Rev. IMP. NERVA CAESAR AVGVSTVS REST. (*i.e. restituit.*) In the field, **S. C.**

This coin was restored by the Emperor Nerva A.D. 96—98. According to Eckhel, Titus Domitian and Nerva were the only restorers of bronze coins. All that are attributed to others he considers doubtful (vol. v. p. 103).

7. Livia. **Æ. Obv. IVSTITIA.** Bust of Livia, with diadem, to right.

Rev. TI. CAESAR DIVI AVG. P. M. (*i.e. Pontifex Maximus*) **TR. POT. XXIII.** In the field, **S. C.** This and the two following coins were struck in honour of the famous Livia Drusilla, the third and last of Augustus' wives.

The two first are *dupondii*, and in both we have likenesses of the "gravis in rempublicam mater, gravis domui Cæsarum noverca" (Tac. Ann. i. 10), the mother of the Emperor Tiberius, whom she had borne to her first husband, Tib. Claudius Nero, who held in her hands for 70 years the largest share, it may be, of actual power in the Roman State. Born B.C. 56, she died A.D. 29, at the age of 86. A difficulty attaches to these two coins, that the likeness is by no means that of a woman of 79 in the case of the first and of 80 in that of the second, but rather of one of middle age. Flattery,

however, may have preserved the same type. The year is fixed by the Tribunician power conferred for the 24th year, *i.e.* A.V.C. 775, or A.D. 22.

8. *Livia.* *Æ. Obv.* **PIETAS.** Veiled bust of Livia, with diadem, to right.

Rev. **DRVSVS CAESAR TI. AVGVSTI F.**
TR. POT. ITER. In the field, **S. C.**

The Drusus of the reverse is the one commonly called Drusus Junior (to distinguish him from his uncle, the brother of Tiberius), son of Tiberius and Vipsania. The date is fixed to A.D. 23 by the Tribunician power conferred for the second time. Much dissatisfaction had been caused by the granting of this title for the first time in the previous year. For Livia see on previous coin.

9. *Julia, i.e. Livia Drusilla,* afterwards called Julia Augusta when adopted into the Julian family by Augustus, who married her.

Æ. Obv. **S. P. Q. R.** (*Senatus Populusque Romanus.*)
IVLIAE AVGVST. A carriage, drawn by two mules, to right.

Rev. **TI. CAESAR DIVI AVG. F. AVGVST.**
P.M. TR. POT. XXIII. In the field, **S. C.**

The privilege of riding in a *carpentum* or covered carriage was sometimes granted as a special favour to members of the imperial family. This sestertius may refer to a procession on the occasion of Livia's recovery from a severe illness in A.D. 22, when Tacitus mentions "*Supplicia diis, ludosque magnos a senatu decretos*" (*Annal.* iii. 64).

10. *Tiberius.* *R. Obv.* **TI. CAESAR DIVI AVG. F.**
AVGVSTVS. Head of Tiberius, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **PONTIF. MAXIM.** Livia, seated, to right, holding a sceptre or lance, and a flower.

We cannot look at this denarius without deep interest, when we remember that the tribute-money brought to our

Lord was one of such coins, with the "image" of the hated Emperor and the Latin "superscription" so repulsive both on the obverse and the reverse to the Jewish mind.

11. Divus Augustus. *Æ. Obv.* **DIVO AVGVSTO.**

S. P. Q. R. A shield surrounded by an oak wreath, supported by two capricorns on a globe. On the shield,
OB CIVES SER. (*Ob cives servatos.*)

Rev. **TI. CAESAR DIVI AVG. F. AVGVST. P.M. TR. POT. XXXVII.** In the field, **S. C.**

This sestertius was struck by Tiberius, A.D. 85.

The *civica corona* was originally presented to the soldier who had saved the life of a Roman citizen in battle; in early times it was presented by the rescued soldier himself, but at a later period by the Emperor as the fountain of all honour. It was decreed by the Senate that a civic crown should be suspended from the top of Augustus' house. Hence it is frequently seen on imperial coins.

12. Tiberius. *Æ. Obv.* **TI. CAESAR DIVI AVG. F. AVGVST. IMP. VIII.** Head of Tiberius, laurelled, to left.

Rev. **PONTIF. MAXIM. TRIBVN. POTES. XXXVI. S.C.** A globe to which a rudder is attached, underneath; on the right, a small globe.

The Tribunician power was decreed twice more to Tiberius. (For its assumption by Augustus and its import under the Empire, see Merivale, vol. iii. ch. xxx. xxxi.) Tiberius was adopted by Augustus A.D. 4; succeeded him and took the title of Augustus in A.D. 14; died A.D. 37. This is a *dupondius*.

13. Drusus. *Æ. Obv.* Heads of two children of Drusus (Tiberius Gemellus and his twin-brother) on two cornucopiæ; between them a winged caduceus.

Rev. **DRVSVS CAESAR TI AVG. F. DIVI AVG. N. PONT. TR. POT. II.** In the field, **S. C.**

This is the Drusus Junior of No. 8. The N. (Nepos) denotes that he was grandson (by adoption) of Augustus.

14. **NERO DRVSVS. Æ. Obv. NERO CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERMANICVS IMP.** Head of Drusus bared to left.

Rev. **TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. P.M. TR. P. IMP. P. P.**

This is the younger brother of the Emperor Tiberius, commonly known as Drusus Senior, the father of Germanicus and of the Emperor Claudius. It is his brilliant campaign in the Tridentine Valley and in the Valley of the Inn that Horace commemorates.

"Videre Rhæti bella sub Alpibus
Drusum gerentem."—*Od.* iv. 4.

"Drusus Genaunos implacidum genus
Brennosque valoces et arces
Alpibus impositas tremendis
Dejecit acer plus vice simplici."—*Ib.* xiv.

This coin was struck by the Emperor Claudius A.D. 41.

15. **Agrippina. Æ. Obv. AGRIPPINA M. F. MAT. C. CAESARIS AVGVSTI.** Bust of Agrippina to right.

Rev. **S. P. Q. R. MEMORIAE AGRIPPINAE.**
A covered carriage (*carpentum*) to left, drawn by two mules.

This is the portrait of the noble-minded wife of Germanicus (cf. Tac. Annal. ii.). M. F. = Marci Agrippæ filia. MAT. C. CAESARIS, &c., because she was mother of Caligula, by whom she was honourably interred in the Mausoleum of Augustus. This coin was struck after her death, and, as Eckhel thinks, by Claudius.

16. **Caius (Caligula). Emperor A.D. 37—41. Æ. Obv. C. CAESAR AVG. GERM. P.M. TR. POT.** Laurelled head of Caligula to right.

Rev. **DIVVS AVG. PATER PATRIAE.** Radiated head of Augustus to right.

We have here a series of five coins of Caligula, the first of them a denarius with Augustus on the reverse, whose memory he honoured above that of Tiberius. *Caligula* was a mere

nickname of the camp, given him when he was a boy with his father Germanicus in Germany, from *caliga*, the common soldier's boot (*Offendere tot caligas tot Millia clavorum*. Juv. xvi. 24). The designation never occurs on medals or in any writer till Aurelius Victor, A.D. 860. The three next are *sestertii*.

17. *Æ. Obv.* **C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS
PONT. M. TR. POT.** Head of Caligula, laurelled, to left.

Rev. **AGRIPPINA DRVILLA IVLIA S. C.**
The three sisters of Caligula, representing—1. Security, holding a cornucopiæ and resting against a column.—2. Concord, holding a cornucopiæ and a patera.—3. Fortune holding a cornucopiæ and a rudder.

The last of these sisters, named Livilla, was also called Julia. After his assassination they exhumed his half-burnt corpse from the Horti Lamiani and consigned it to a more decent sepulchre.

18. *Æ. Obv.* **C. CAESAR DIVI AVG. PRON. AVG.
P. M. TR. P. IIII. P. P.** Head of Caligula, laurelled, to left.

Rev. **ADLOCVT. COH.** (*Adlocutio Cohortium*). Caligula on a platform with a curule chair is haranguing five soldiers, four of whom behind carry ensigns surmounted with eagles.

On the obverse **AVG. PRON.** = Augusti Pronepos, great grandson of Augustus, Tiberius being his son by adoption. It was one of Caligula's vanities, that he affected to be an orator. This type, which often occurs later in the imperial coins, originally referred to his address to the Prætorians when he became Emperor, and was afterwards repeated. The absence of **S. C.** from this and the following sesterce is very noticeable (see above, p. 23, sec. 3). Eckhel suggests that the issue to which this one belongs was struck, not by the Senate, but by Caligula for distribution among the Prætorian guards. This coin is assigned by reason of **TR. P. IIII.** to A.D. 40 or 41.

19. *Æ. Obv.* **C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS
P. M. TR. POT.** In the exergue **PIETAS.** Piety seated to left; behind her a small female statue.

Rev. DIVO AVG. A temple with six garlanded columns; on the frieze, Mars between four small figures; above the pediment a quadriga between two statues of Victory raising shields above their heads, and two figures, one of which seems to be Æneas with Ascanius; the other is holding a torch. In front of the temple Caligula is sacrificing at an altar, to which an attendant is leading a bull. Behind, a figure holding a patera.

This elaborate reverse refers to Caligula's consecrating on his birthday a temple to Augustus, for his devotion to whom see above on No. 16.

20. *Obv.* **C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS PON. M. TR. POT.** Head of Caligula, bare, to left.

Rev. VESTA. S. C. Vesta veiled, seated, to left, holding a patera and a spear.

Eckhel says, "*Vestæ cultus Caligulæ ex præcipuis unus fuisse videtur.*" This is a *dupondius*.

21. Claudius. Emperor A.D. 41—54. *N. Obv.* **TI. CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. P.M. TR. P. VI. IMP. XI.** Head of Claudius, laurelled, to right.

Rev. PACI AVGVSTAE. Peace, with the emblems of Nemesis, walking, to right, and holding a caduceus. At her feet a serpent. Assigned to the year A.D. 46.

Claudius was the son of Drusus Senior (No. 14) and Antonia. His reign opened with a proclamation of amnesty for all the words and acts of the interregnum on the death of Caligula, excepting Chærea and a few others. This may be referred to in the *Pax Augusta* of the reverse. The caduceus denotes a treaty, and the serpent frequently accompanies Minerva Pacifera. With regard to the portrait of Claudius, Merivale remarks on the expression of pain and anxiety which forcibly arrests our sympathy. "It is the face of an honest and well-meaning man, who feels himself unequal to the task imposed upon him. There is the look of perplexity; there is the expression of fatigue both of mind and body; there is the glance of fear, not of open enemies, but of pretended friends; above all, there is the glance of dependence."

22. *Æ. Obv.* **TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. P. M. TR. P. IMP.** Head of Claudius, bare, to left.

Rev. **CERES AVGVSTA S.C.** Ceres veiled, seated, to left, holding two ears of corn and a torch.

This dupondius is assigned to the first year of Claudius' reign, A.D. 41.

The Ceres of the reverse refers probably to Claudius' regulations as to the importation of grain. Four famines occurred in his reign, one of which was in this year. Another in Judæa was in the fourth year, the one predicted by Agabus, "which came to pass in the days of Claudius Cæsar."

Nero, Emperor, A.D. 54—68.

Nero is represented in his busts and coins as handsome but without winningness of expression. "*Vultu pulchro magis quam venusto*" (Suetonius). The degradation of his character can be traced in the change of his features in the coinage of the latter part of his reign. The following three coins, however, seem to belong to the *quinquennium* or first five auspicious years of his rule, and may be assigned to about the year A.D. 58, in which he first assumed the title *Pater Patriæ*.

23. *Æ. Obv.* **NERO CLAVD. CÆSAR AVG. GER. P. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P.** Bust of Nero, laurelled, to right, with the ægis.

Rev. **S. C.** A triumphal arch garlanded. Above, Nero in a quadriga, between the figures of Peace and Victory.

Cf. Tac. *Annal.* xv. 18 (after Corbulos' victories, A.D. 58.) *Romæ tropæa de Parthis, arcusque medio Capitolini montis sistebantur decreta ab senatu integro adhuc bello.*

24. *Æ. Obv.* **NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. GER. P. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P.** Head of Nero, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **PACE P. R. TERRA, MARI Q. PARTA IANVM CLVSIT.** (*Pace Populi Romani terrâ, marique parta, &c.*) Between the letters **S. C.**, the Temple of Janus closed, with the door to right.

The shape of the Temple of Janus was probably that of a gateway chamber open at both ends. Janus was the power who presided over the beginning of every act, and who gave his blessing to the troops marching out through the city

gate to war. Cf. Burn's "Rome," pp. xxiv. and 87. See on No. 1, page 5. The legend on the reverse reminds us of Horace's "Janum Quirini clusit," &c. The date of this closing is not quite certain, part of Tacitus' account of Nero having perished; but probably it refers to the same event as the preceding coin, *i.e.* Corbulo's Armenian campaign, when we learn from *Annales*, xiii. 41 and xv. 18, that statues and arches were voted to the Emperor.

25. *Æ. Obv.* **NERO CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GER. P. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P.** Bust of Nero, radiated, to right.

Rev. **MAC. AVG. S. C.** A building with two tiers of columns, and a dome (the *Macellum*); in the interior a statue, probably of Neptune. On one side of the steps a fish is traceable; the corresponding one is effaced.

This is the market which Dion Cassius mentions as built by Nero. His head, encircled with rays on the obverse, is an emblem of divinity (very frequent on imperial coins) unless it is only meant to indicate his rivalry with the sun-god Apollo. There is a bust of Nero in the Louvre radiated.

With Nero (descended through Agrippina from Julia, Augustus' daughter) the Cæsarean family is extinguished.

Of Galba and Otho we have no coins in our Collection. Bronze coins of the latter are very rare, as none were issued at Rome. Those that exist were struck at Antioch.

Vitellius reigned A.D. 69, a year all but ten or twelve days, reckoning from the time of his proclamation, and rather more than eight months from the death of Otho.

26. *Æ. Obv.* **A. VITELLIVS GERM. IMP. AVG. TR. P.** Head of Vitellius, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **PONT. MAXIM.** Vesta, veiled, seated, to right, holding a patera and a spear.

It was noticed as a bad omen that the day on which Vitellius assumed the title of Pontifex Maximus was the 18th of July, the *dies Allienstis*, or inauspicious anniversary of the defeat of the Roman armies at the Cremera and the Allia.

27. *Æ. Obv.* **A. VITELLIVS GERM. IMP. AVG. TR. P.** Head of Vitellius, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **CONCORDIA P. R.** Concord, seated, to left, holding a patera and a double cornucopiæ.

28. *Æ. Obv.* **A. VITELLIVS GERMAN.** Bust of Vitellius, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **PAX AVGVSTI S. C.** Peace, to left, holding a branch of olive, and a cornucopiæ.

Vespasian, Emperor A.D. 70—79.

29. *N. Obv.* **IMP. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. TR. P.**

Rev. **TRIVMP. AVG.** Vespasian, in a quadriga, to right, holding a branch of bay and crowned by Victory; in front, a soldier, and a naked captive with his hands tied behind his back; behind, a flute-player.

This *aureus* refers to the splendid triumph in which Vespasian celebrated, A.D. 71, his Jewish victory. The Arch of Titus, who was associated with his father Vespasian in this triumph, erected some years later, is another memorable monument of this famous event, as are also the three following coins and that of Titus, No. 84. See Milman's "History of the Jews," book xvi.

The figure in the rear is called by Cohen *un joueur de flûte*; by Eckhel, *tubicen*. If the former is correct, the instrument must have been of the nature of a flageolet with an aperture at the end. Appian, however, mentions the use of trumpets in triumphs.

30. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CÆSAR VESPASIANVS AVG.** Head of Vespasian, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **PON. MAX. TR. P. COS. VI.** Victory, holding a palm and a crown, standing on the prow of a vessel, to left.

It is possible that this may allude to a battle on the Lake of Gennesaret, described by Josephus, who further mentions that many representations of ships were carried in the Triumph.

As to the likeness of Vespasian on the obverse, cf. Merivale, vol. vii. p. 16, where he remarks that none of the Roman emperors had a countenance as prosaic as his.

31. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CAES. VESPASIAN. AVG. P.M. TR. P. P. P. COS. III.** Head of Vespasian, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **IVDAEA CAPTA. S. C.** A palm tree. To left, Vespasian in military garb, holding a spear and **parazonium*, resting his foot on a helmet; to right, Judæa seated on a cuirass, weeping.

The palm tree symbolizes Judæa, a country famous for these trees. (Cf. Tac. Hist., v. 6.) This coin illustrates Isaiah iii. 26: "She being desolate shall *sit upon the ground*." This coin is represented on the outside of this volume.

32. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CAES. VESPAS. AVG. P.M. TR. P. P. P. COS. III.** Head of Vespasian, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **IVDAEA CAPTA. S. C.** A palm tree, to which a Jew is bound, on the left, with arms behind him; on the right, a Jewess in tears seated on a buckler, with a buckler in front.

Where the figure, as here, is represented with another captive, it is best taken as a Jewess, and not, as on the previous coin, as Judæa personified.

33. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. P.M. T.P.P.P. COS. III.** Bust of Vespasian, laurelled, to right, with the *ægis*.

Rev. **ROMA. S. C.** Rome, seated, to right, resting on the seven hills, holding a **parazonium*. At the foot of the hills, the wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; on the right, a figure of the Tiber, recumbent.

The representation of the seven hills is quaint in the extreme, not to say ludicrous.

Titus, Emperor A.D. 79—81.

34. *N. Obv.* **T. CAES. IMP. VESP. PON. TR. POT.** Head of Titus, laurelled, to right.

Rev. No legend. Judæa seated weeping at the foot of a palm tree; behind, Titus with his foot on a globe, holding a spear and a **parazonium*.

* A short sword and sword-belt worn by the superior officers of the Roman armies, more as a mark of distinction than for actual use.

35. *R. Obv.* **IMP. TITVS. CAES. VESPASIAN. AVG. P.M.** Head of Vespasian, laurelled, to left.

Rev. **TR. P. IX. IMP. XV. COS. VIII. P.P.**
An elephant.

This type refers to the splendid games celebrated in the Colosseum on its dedication in this year, A.D. 80.

36. *Æ. Obv.* **T. CAESAR IMP. PONT.** Head of Titus, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **TR. POT. COS. III. CENSOR.** A winged caduceus between two cornucopiæ.

This *dupondius* is assigned to the year A.D. 74, before Titus was emperor. The title of *Cæsar* was given him ten years before he came to the throne.

The absence of the customary S.C. from this bronze coin should be noticed. (See above on No. 18.) Here, however, "*exceptio probat regulam.*" This type, containing the caduceus and the cornucopiæ, which were symbols of the Senate, can dispense with the actual mention of the Senate (see Eckhel, vi. p. 193).

With regard to the title Censor, Titus, when associated with his father in the office, exercised it with such severity that he even incurred some unpopularity in consequence.

Domitian, the younger of Vespasian's sons, reigned A.D. 81—96.

37. *N. Obv.* **CAESAR AVG. F. DOMITIANVS.** Head of Domitian, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **COS. V.** The wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; beneath, a small boat.

This coin is assigned to the year A.D. 76, five years before Domitian became Emperor.

38. *Æ. Obv.* **CAESAR DIVI. F. DOMITIANVS COS. VII.** Head of Domitian, laurelled and bearded, to right.

Rev. **PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS.** Pallas, helmeted, to left, holding a shield and hurling a javelin.

The grandsons of Augustus Caius and Lucius were the first who had the title of Princeps Juventutis bestowed on them. Afterwards it was the custom to confer it on the probable successors to the throne when they first entered upon public life. This title was first given to Domitian in conjunction with his brother Titus, A.D. 69. Coins here corroborate the testimony of historians (*e.g.* Suetonius and Dion Cassius) as to Domitian's partiality for the cult of Pallas. See the next coin.

39. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. P. VIII.** Head of Domitian, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **IMP. XXI. COS. XV. CENS. P. P. P.** Pallas, helmeted, to left, holding a thunderbolt and a spear; at her feet a buckler.

CENS. P. = CENSOR PERPET. (Censor perpetuus.) The censorship for life, contrary to all precedent, was conferred upon Domitian A.D. 84. (Cf. Martial, vi. 4. Censor maxime principumque princeps.)

40. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. P. VIII. CENS. PER. P. P.** Head of Domitian, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **COS. XIII. LVD. SAEC. A. POP.** On a raised platform **FRVG. AC.** On the exergue **S. C.** A temple. On the left, Domitian seated on a raised platform, holding a patera; in front of him below, two figures clad in the toga, holding a patera. On the dais, three vases, one under Domitian, and two in front of him.

The latter part of the inscription on the reverse signifies *Ludos seculares fecit; a populo fruges acceptæ*. Some take the last word to be *accepit*; but there is no proof of the Emperor receiving an offering of such fruits. Tacitus presided at these games A.D. 88, as he tells us, "iis intentius affui Sacerdotio Quindecimvirali præditus, ac tum Prætor." (Annal. xi. 11.)

41. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS. XII. CENS. PER. P. P.** Head of Domitian, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **S. C.** Domitian, riding, to right, holding a shield and striking with his spear a German prostrate on the ground.

Part of the reverse is effaced. The German is on one knee, and half hidden by his large shield.

The title of Germanicus appears repeatedly on the coins of Domitian from the year A.D. 84 downwards. He assumed it for the victory he claimed over the Chatti. Martial refers to it more than once.

The death of Domitian and the election of Nerva by the Senate form a marked epoch in the history of the Roman Emperors. "It is by a mere accident indeed," says Merivale (ch. lxiii.), "that the series of imperial biographies compiled by Suetonius closes with Domitian, and that the name of the Cæsars is commonly given, by way of eminence, to the first twelve only of the Roman Emperors. The title of Cæsar continued to be applied to the chief of the state from age to age. Nevertheless, the empire now enters upon a new phase of its existence. . . . The election of Nerva was avowedly a mere matter of political convenience. For the first time the Emperor was not even in popular acceptance a Roman or an Italian, but a provincial by origin. Though the family had been settled in Italy for two years, it was known to have come over from Crete."

Nerva (M. Cocceius), A.D. 96, reigned 16 months and a few days. Tacitus (Agric. 8) praises him for having reconciled the two conflicting principles, the authority of the prince and the freedom of the people. "Quamquam res olim dissociabiles miscuerit, principatum et libertatem." There is a noble sitting statue of him in the Vatican.

42. *N. Obv.* **DIVVS NERVA.** Head of Nerva, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. AVG. GER. DAC:**
P. P. REST. (i.e. *restituit.*) Nerva, holding a sceptre and a branch, seated on a car drawn by two elephants, to right, mounted each by a mahout.

The deification of Nerva by Trajan, by whom this coin was restored, is mentioned by Eutropius, and by Pliny in his Panegyric.

43. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. NERVA CAES: AVG: P.M. TR:**
P. COS. III. P. P. Head of Nerva, laurelled, to right.

Rev. VEHICVLATIONE ITALIAE REMIS-

SA. S.C. Two mules feeding, liberated from their yokes, and facing in opposite directions. Behind them, the poles of a car with the traces and harness.

Nerva, during his brief reign, passed several measures for the relief of the poor and to improve the internal administration of the empire. This remission of the burden of supplying conveyances along the public roads to public officers, a burden which pressed hard on the provincials, is a fact known to us only from this coin. See Introduction, No. 5. The word *vehiculatio* occurs nowhere else.

Trajan (M. Ulpius Trajanus) reigned A.D. 98—117, a longer period than any of his predecessors since Tiberius. He was born at Italica (Old Seville) in Spain A.D. 58. The one great act of Nerva had been his adoption of Trajan at the close of A.D. 97, on whom he also conferred the rank of Cæsar, the names of Nerva and Germanicus, the title of Imperator, and the Tribunitia Potestas. In the following seven coins we can study his noble countenance and follow some of the interesting events of his reign. Merivale considers that his face was the last of the Imperial Series that retained the true Roman type. (See his remarks at the end of ch. lxiii.)

44. *N. Obv.* **IMP. TRAIANO. AVG. GER. DAC.**

P.M. TR. P. Bust of Trajan, laurelled, to right, with the general's cloak (*paludamentum*).

Rev. COS. V. P. P. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINC.

Arabia, standing, to left, holding a branch and a reed (probably frankincense or some aromatic shrub). At her feet, a camel.

The title Dacicus was given to Trajan A.D. 108, after the defeat of Decebalus. This coin is assigned to A.D. 105, about which time Arabia Petræa was subjected to the empire by A. Cornelius Palma, the Governor of Syria. Trajan was the first and last emperor to whom the title of Optimus Princeps was given, and he was more proud of it than of any other.

45. *N. Obv.* **DIVO TRAIANO PARTH. AVG.**

PATRI. Bust of Trajan, laurelled, to right, with the *paludamentum* and cuirass.

Rev. No legend. A Phoenix to right, standing on a branch of bay.

This coin was struck after Trajan's death at Selinus in Cilicia in A.D. 117. The Phoenix occurs for the first time here on the Imperial Series, as an emblem of immortality. Trajan assumed the title of Parthicus A.D. 116.

46. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CAES. NERVA. TRAIAN. AVG. GERM.** Head of Trajan, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **P. M. TR. P. COS. III. P. P.** Vesta, veiled, seated, to left, holding a patera and a torch.

47. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIAN. OPTIM. AVG. GERM. DAC.** Bust of Trajan, laurelled, to right, with the paludamentum.

Rev. **PARTHICO P.M. TR. P. COS. VI. P.P. S.P.Q.R.** A naked figure of Mars to right, walking, with spear and trophy.

48. *Obv.* **IMP. CAES. NERVAE TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P.M. TR. P. COS. V. P. P.** Bust of Trajan, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. S.C.** Trajan, in military garb, to left, holding a thunderbolt and a spear. He is being crowned by Victory, who holds a palm.

On the title Optimus Princeps, see above, under No. 44.

49. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CAES. NERVAE TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P.M. TR. P. COS. V. P. P.** Bust of Trajan, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. S. C.** Trajan's Bridge over the Danube, with a tower at each end surmounted by three statues; under the bridge, a boat.

This is the well-known bridge built in the second Dacian war, A.D. 105, at Severin. The piers were of stone, the arches of wood. The bridge is also delineated on the celebrated Column of Trajan, which itself is represented on other of the coins of this reign, not in this collection.

50. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG. GER. DAC. P.M. T. R. P. COS. VI. P. P.** Bust of Trajan, laurelled, to right, with the paludamentum.

Rev. IMPERATOR VIII. S.C. The Emperor, seated on a raised platform, with two figures standing by him, is addressing four soldiers, some of whom have military standards. One is holding a horse by a bridle.

With the uplifted hands we may compare Lucan, *Phars.* i. 886.

His cunctæ simul adsensere cohortes
Blatusque alte quæcunque ad bella vocaret
 Promiseret manus.

51. **Æ. Obv. PLOTINA AVG. IMP. TRAIANI.**
 Bust of Plotina, with diadem, to right.

Rev. FIDES AVGVST. S.C. Faith to right, holding two ears of corn and a basket of fruits.

It was by the persuasion of his wife Plotina, a woman of extraordinary merit, that Trajan, having no children, adopted Hadrian. The latter erected at Nemausus (Nîmes) a basilica in honour of his benefactress, who seems to have died at the time of his journey into Spain, A.D. 120.

Hadrian, Emperor A.D. 117—138. P. Ælius Hadrianus.

An interesting series follows of fourteen coins of this Emperor and his wife Sabina. The number is indeed small when compared with the enormous quantity that exists, extending to nearly 1200 different types. One important feature, however, of his reign is here well illustrated: his indefatigable zeal in travelling to visit and personally inspect the state of affairs in the provinces. The reverse of some of these will explain itself, without requiring any further note.

It will be observed that "with Hadrian the Roman type of features begins to disappear. He is the first of the Romans whose bust is distinguished with a beard. Hadrian Atticised as well as philosophised, and might reasonably incline to cherish the natural appendage which betokened both the Grecian and the Sophist." Merivale (ch. lxvi.), who discards the idea of his biographer Spartianus, that he wished to conceal a physical blemish.

52. **N. Obv. HADRIANUS AVG. COS. III. P. P.**
 Head of Hadrian, bare, to right.

Rev. **SECVRITAS AVG.** Security, seated, to right, leaning her head against her right hand, and holding a sceptre.

53. *Æ. Obv.* **HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P. P.**
Head of Hadrian, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **ITALIA.** Italy, veiled, to left, holding a sceptre and a cornucopiæ.

Hadrian's first arrival at Rome was in A.D. 118. In A.D. 134 he took up his residence there until his death, four years later. To Italy he remitted some fiscal burdens.

The exact dates of some of these coins cannot be fixed. It will be noticed that the majority of them refer to the third consulship of Hadrian. This, however, extended from A.D. 119 to A.D. 138, almost the whole period of his reign.

54. *Æ. Obv.* **HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P. P.**
Head of Hadrian, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **AFRICA.** Africa, with head-dress of elephant's trunk, resting, to left, holding a scorpion and a cornucopiæ. Before her a basket of fruits.

Mauretania, never before honoured with the presence of a Roman emperor, was visited by Hadrian. He also crossed to Carthage, and conferred many benefits on the province of Africa. Spartian says of his arrival there, "*Post quinquennium pluit atque ideo ab Africanis dilectus est.*" In his second progress he visited Egypt. The elephant's trunk figures as a symbol of Africa on the coins of the Syracusan Agathocles.

55. *Æ. Obv.* **HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P. P.**
Head of Hadrian, bare, to right.

Rev. **ASIA.** Asia to left, her foot on the prow of a vessel, holding an acrostolium and a rudder.

Hadrian visited the remoter parts of Asia, *e.g.* Syria, Parthia, and Armenia. The Asia, however, of this coin is the proconsular province, the Asia of the Acts of the Apostles. The maritime symbols refer to the cities on the sea-coast. In his progress through Asia Minor Hadrian erected temples at Smyrna and Cyzicus, and appears on other coins as the restorer of several cities.

56. *Æ. Obv.* **HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P. P.**
Head of Hadrian, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **HISPANIA S. C.** Spain, resting, to left, holding an olive-branch. In front of her a rabbit. *A dupondius.*

Hadrian, born himself at Rome, came of a family which derived its name from Hadria in Picenum. But for centuries it had been settled in the Spanish colony of Italica, on the Bætis (Guadalquivir). Hadrian's travels brought him to Spain, A.D. 120.

With regard to the rabbit, Spain abounds with this animal. Strabo says that some of the islands were so overrun by them that the inhabitants had to call in the Romans to help them to keep them down. Cf. Catullus xxxv.: *Cuniculosæ Celtiberiæ fili, Egnati.*

57. *Æ. Obv.* **HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P. P.**
Bust of Hadrian, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **DACIA S. C.**

Hadrian secured the tranquillity of Dacia, on the outbreak of the Roxolani, against whom he himself took the field, by placing Martius Turbo in command with extraordinary powers. It is most improbable that he contemplated abandoning the province, which remained an integral portion of the empire till the time of Aurelian, A.D. 270.

58. *Æ. Obv.* **HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P. P.**
Bust of Hadrian, bare, to right, with the *paludamentum*.

Rev. **AEGYPTOS S. C.** Egypt, resting, to left, holding a *sistrum*, her left arm resting on a basket of fruits. In front, an ibis standing on a pillar.

This coin shows us well the appearance of the *sistrum* (*σείω*), a sort of timbrel or rattle with metal rods inserted into a thin oval frame, used by the Egyptians in the ceremonies of Isis. Cf. Prop. iii., xi. 48, "*Romanamque tubam crepitanti pellere sistro*;" and Virgil, *Æn.* viii. 696, of Cleopatra, "*Regina in mediis patrio vocat agmina sistro*." It was in the latter part of his life, A.D. 131, that Hadrian resided for some time at Alexandria, where his favourite Antinous was drowned in the Nile.

59. **Æ. Obv. HADRIANUS AVG. COS. III. P. P.**
Bust of Hadrian, laurelled, to right, with the *paludamentum*.

Rev. AFRICA. The same as No. 54, excepting that the basket has in it ears of corn.

Cf. "Frumenti quantum metit Africa,"

Hor. Sat. ii. 3, 87;

and "Quidquid de Libycis verritur areis,"

Odes i. 1, 10.

60. **Æ. Obv. IMP. CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG.** Bust of Hadrian, laurelled, to right, with the *paludamentum*.

Rev. LIBERTAS RESTITVTA (on the exergue)
PONT. MAX. TR. POT. COS. III. S. C.
Hadrian in a toga, seated, to left, on a raised platform, holding out his hand to a female figure below, who is presenting an infant in arms, and another behind her.

No definite explanation can be given of this type. Possibly it may refer to the same incident as that mentioned by Spartan, "Liberis proscriptorum duodecimas bonorum concessit."

61. **Æ. Obv. IMP. CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG.** Bust of Hadrian, laurelled, to right.

Rev. LIBERALITAS AVG. (on the exergue) **S. C. PONT. MAX. TR. POT. COS. II.** Hadrian, seated, to left, on a raised platform; in front of him a figure seated, dispensing alms to a man who is mounting the steps of the platform; behind, Liberality holding a *tessera*.

This refers to a *congiarium*, a largess, or donation, the recipients of which were presented with a token (*tessera*), on which the amount to be received was written, and made payable upon being presented at the magazines.

Spartan mentions more than one such as given by Hadrian.

The consuls of the year may possibly be represented by Hadrian and the figure in front of him. It is not likely, as some have thought, that by the latter Sabina is intended.

62. **Æ. Obv. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS.** Head of Hadrian, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **COS. III.** An owl on an ægis, an eagle on a thunder-bolt, and a peacock with tail spread.

The symbols on the reverse are those of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, who on some bronze coins are substituted for the eagle between the peacock and owl.

Notice the absence of S.C. Some have wished to regard coins with this omission as medallions, an idea not adopted by numismatists. It is best explained as a mistake of the engraver. (See p. 23.)

63. *Æ. Obv.* **HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS.** Head of Hadrian, radiated, to right.

Rev. **COS.** [Qu. III. erased?] Pegasus, running, to right.

Pegasus is a common type. Here, however, as an emblem of speed, it may refer to Hadrian's rapid movements.

64. *Æ. Obv.* **HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS.** Head of Hadrian, laurelled, to right.

Rev. A galley with oars and a pilot to right; in the stern an ornamental *aplustre*, in the bows an inclined mast with a sail.

The ship refers to Hadrian's travels. It is a *moneris* (i.e. with one bank of oars) of the type common after the time of Augustus [see Antonius' coins, Nos. 19, 20.] The *aplustre* (ἄπλουστρον) was the fan-like erection at the stern corresponding to the *acrostolium* on the prow, which rose immediately behind the gubernator, and to some extent protected him. It is more particularly represented here, as in the pilot the person of the Emperor was intended.

65. *Æ. Obv.* **SABINA AVGVSTA.** Bust of Sabina, with diadem, to right, with hair in long plait.

Rev. **VENERI GENETRICI.** Venus to right, raising her dress over her shoulder with one hand, and holding an apple in the other.

Through the favour of Plotina, Trajan's wife, Hadrian was married to Sabina, daughter of Trajan's niece Matidia. The union was not a happy one, but she accompanied him on his travels, and among them to Britain. The apple alludes to the *judicium Paridis*.

66. *Æ. Obv.* **SABINA AVGVSTA HADRIANI AVG. P.P.** Bust of Sabina, with diadem, to right, with hair in long plait.

Rev. **S. C.** Ceres, veiled, to left, seated on a basket, and holding three ears of corn and a lighted torch.

This figure of Ceres seems to denote Sabina herself. Cf. a Greek inscription, *Σαβείναν βασιλίσσαν Σεβαστὴν νίαν Δήμητρα αὐτοκράτορος Ἀδριάνου γυναῖκα.*

67. *Æ. Obv.* **L. AELIVS CAESAR.** Head of Ælius Cæsar, bare, to right.

Rev. **TR. POT. COS. II. S. C.** Figure of Hope, walking, to left, holding a flower, and raising her dress.

This is the voluptuary and child of fortune singled out by Hadrian in his illness, A.D. 135, for his successor. His original name was L. Ceionius Commodus Verus; after his adoption by Hadrian he became L. Ælius Verus Cæsar, being the first individual on whom the title of Cæsar was bestowed to indicate the next heir to the imperial throne. His health was weak, and he died prematurely, Jan. 1, A.D. 138, about six months before Hadrian, and was interred in Hadrian's Mausoleum. His countenance is handsome, and expresses greater manliness than his character would lead one to expect, but it presents a great contrast to the true Roman type, as seen in Trajan, where simplicity and a look of painful thought predominate.

Antoninus Pius, Emperor A.D. 138—161. Nos. 68—79.

68. *N. Obv.* **ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P.P. TR. P. XIII.** Head of Antoninus, bare, to right.

Rev. **COS. III.** Equity to left, holding a pair of scales and a cornucopiæ.

Shortly after the death of Verus, Hadrian chose a fresh successor in Antoninus. His style at full length had been Titus Aurelius Fulvius Boionius Arrius Antoninus, to which he added at once the titles of Augustus and Cæsar. We need dwell here only upon the name Antoninus and on the title Pius.

The termination of the adoptive name in *-inus* (as in Flamininus) occurs in the imperial age frequently for the previous *-anus*, *e.g.* Tigellinus, Marcellinus. No less than fourteen Emperors bore the name of Antonine, so deep was the impression made by the two immediate successors of Hadrian.

The title Pius first appears on the coins struck immediately after Hadrian's death. Of the various explanations, the best are—(1.) Because Antonine rescued some senators from Hadrian's death-warrant; (2.) Because of his dutiful affection for his adopted parent.

The busts and coins of Antoninus agree in representing him as one of the finest in personal appearance of all the Cæsars. "*Vultu sereno et pulchro*," Victor, *Epitome*.

69. *N. Obv.* **ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P.P. TR. P. XI.** Head of Antoninus, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **PRIMI DECEN. COS. IIII.** Within an oak leaf wreath.

Antoninus is the first on whose coins the legend of the reverse occurs, **PRIMI DECEN.**—*primi decennales sc. ludii*. The origin of the festival of the Decennalia was that Augustus refused the supreme power when offered him for life, and would only consent to accept it for ten years, and when these had expired for another ten years, and so on to the end of his life. "The memory of this comedy," says Gibbon, "was preserved to the last ages of the empire by the peculiar pomp with which the perpetual monarchs of Rome always solemnised the tenth years of their reign." The first decennium of Antoninus terminated on July 10th, A.D. 148, to which year this coin belongs.

70. *N. Obv.* **ANTONINVS AVG. PIUS P.P. TR. P. XVI.** Head of Antoninus, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **COS. IIII.** Antoninus to left, holding a globe.

We may here remember Gibbon's famous passage on the happiness of the Romans under the Antonines (ch. iii.), "If a man were called to fix the period in the history of the world during which the condition of the human race was most happy and prosperous, he would without hesitation name that which elapsed from the death of Domitian to the

accession of Commodus." See also the two concluding chapters of Merivale.

71. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CAES. T. AEL. HADR. ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P.P.** Head of Antoninus, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **TRANQ. (on the exergue) TR. POT. XIII. COS. III.** Tranquillity to right, holding a rudder and two ears of corn.

Although the period of Antoninus' rule was not one of unruffled tranquillity, the frontiers in Britain, in North Africa, and on the Danube being threatened at times with disturbances, on the whole his reign of twenty-three years was one of the most peaceful.

72. *Æ. Obv.* **DIVVS ANTONINVS.** Head of Antoninus, bare, to right.

Rev. **DIVO PIO.** Antoninus, seated, to left, holding a branch of laurel and a sceptre. (Struck after his death.)

The solemnity of Antoninus' consecration seems to have called forth a genuine enthusiasm. Merivale quotes Capitolinus:—"A senatu divus est appellatus cunctis certatim adnitentibus, cum omnes ejus pietatem clementiam ingenium sanctimoniam laudarent."

73. *Æ. Obv.* **ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P.P. TR. P. COS. III.** Head of Antoninus, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **TIBERIS. S. C.** The Tiber, resting against a rock, to left, with right hand on an anchor, of which half is seen. In his left hand he holds a reed.

This identical coin I can find neither in Eckhel nor in Cohen, though several are given in the latter of nearly identical type. I can offer no special explanation of it. The same type occurs on a coin of Galba.

74. *Æ. Obv.* **ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P.P.** Head of Antoninus, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **ITALIA (on the exergue) TR. POT. COS. III.** Italy, with mural crown, seated, to left on a globe, holding a cornucopiae and a sceptre, between the letters S. C.

This is a common type in the Imperial Series. It has occurred under Hadrian, No. 58.

75. *Æ.* *Obv.* **ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P.P. TR. P. COS. III.** Head of Antoninus, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **S. C.** A sow with litter of seven young ones, and one in front. Behind, a fig-tree.

This type, of which there are several varieties among Antoninus' coins, reminds us of the lines of Virgil, *Æn.* iii. 890—892 and viii. 42—45.

"*Litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus
Triginta capitem fetus enixa iacebit
Alba, solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati.*"

Antoninus was fond of recurring on his coins to the memories of the old republic. No. 78 below is another instance. Others are the types of *Æneas*, of the Wolf with Romulus and Remus, of Attus Navius, and of Horatius Cocles.

The fig-tree was a symbol of fertility. The *Ficus Ruminalis*, according to Festus from *rumis*, the teat of the she-wolf, or from *ruminari*, from the cattle feeding there, was supposed to have stood on the spot where the children were cast ashore.

76. *Æ.* *Obv.* **ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P.P. TR. P. XVIII.** Head of Antoninus, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **BRITANNIA COS. IIII. S.C.** Britain, seated, to left, on a rock, with her right hand to her mouth and her left resting on the rock. In front, a buckler and a sceptre surmounted by an eagle.

Antoninus never left Rome; but he assumed the title of Imperator for the second time, probably for some successes over the Caledonians. The victories in Britain are recorded on several coins, and the extension of the Roman occupation to the upper isthmus between the Clyde and Forth is attested by the famous wall of Antoninus.

77. *Æ.* *Obv.* **ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P.P. TR. P. XII.** Head of Antoninus, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **MVNIFICENTIA AVG. (On the exergue)
COS. IIII. S.C.**

This and the two following coins are *dupondii*.

The elephant on some of these coins is represented with a cuirass. Compare the account of Antoninus given by Capitolinus, "Edita munera, in quibus elephantos, &c., exhibuit, centum etiam leones una missione edidit."

The term *munificentia* now first occurs, and is often repeated, with this type of the animal exhibited. Munus is often used in Cicero as a public show or spectacle.

78. *Æ. Obv.* **ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P.P.**

Head of Antoninus, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **TR. POT. COS. III. S. C.** Mars helmeted, with his proper attributes, a spear in one hand and a shield in the other, descending from the sky to Rhea Silvia.

Cf. Ovid Fasti, lib. iii. 1—40.

Addison was the first to illustrate by this coin the passage in Juvenal, Sat. xi. 106—"Nudam effigiem clipeo venientis et hasta *Pendentisque* dei perituro ostenderet hosti." Lessing, however (Laocoon, ch. vii.), urging that there is no allusion to the priestess, held that there was no connection between the passage and this type.

79. *Æ. Obv.* **DIVVS ANTONINVS.** Head of Antoninus, bare, to right.

Rev. **DIVO PIO.** Between the letters **S. C.** a column on a pedestal within an enclosure, with statue of Antoninus on the summit, holding a globe and a sceptre. (Struck after his death. For his deification, see above on No. 72.)

This is the Pillar of Antoninus, which consisted of a monolith of red syenite resting on a pedestal of the same stone. The latter with its inscription and interesting bas-relief, representing the Apotheosis of Antoninus and Faustina, is now in the Giardino della Pigna, at the Vatican. The shaft of the column is lost, having been sawn into pieces by Pius VI. and used in the repairs of the Gnomon Obelisk and in the decorations of the Vatican Library (see Burn's Rome, p. 384).

Faustina, the sister of Ælius Verus (No. 67), was married to Antoninus before his adoption. She died in the third year after his accession, A.D. 141. Unworthy though she was of his affection, he raised a temple to her honour in the Forum, the remains of which are magnificent. A small

chapel was further discovered in 1829 close to the Tabularium dedicated to Faustina, probably the Empress of Antoninus. He also named the endowments which he made and supported for orphan girls, after her, *Faustinian*. The extant coins with her name are very abundant, nearly 800 being mentioned by Cohen.

80. *N. Obv.* **DIVA FAVSTINA.** Bust of Faustina to right.

Rev. **AETERNITAS.** Eternity, veiled, to left, holding a patera and a rudder resting on a globe.

The three following coins are *dupondii*.

81. *Æ. Obv.* **FAVSTINA AVG. ANTONINI AVG. PII. P. P.** Bust of Faustina to right, with the hair drawn up into a coronet on the top of the head.

Rev. **VENERI AVGVSTAE.** Between, the letters **S. C.** Venus to right, drawing her robe over her shoulders and holding an apple.

82. *Æ. Obv.* **DIVA AVGVSTA FAVSTINA.** Bust of Faustina to right.

Rev. **S. C.** A crescent between seven stars. The crescent is a symbol of deification.

83. *Æ. Obv.* **DIVA AVGVSTA FAVSTINA.**

Rev. **PIET. AVG. S. C.** A lighted altar with two palm leaves above, and decked with garlands.

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, Emperor A.D. 161—180.
(Nos. 84—98.)

In passing from Antoninus to Marcus Aurelius, we may quote from the *Meditations* the latter part of his beautiful tribute to his adoptive father—"Do everything as a pupil of Antoninus. Remember his constancy in every act which was conformable to reason, his evenness in all things, his piety, the serenity of his countenance, his sweetness;" and may refer to the famous bronze equestrian statue of him on the Capitol, in which "Imperial Rome lives again." It is, as Hawthorne says, "the most majestic representation of the kingly character that ever the world has seen." His original name was M. Annius Verus. His uncle, Hadrian, on choosing Antoninus as his successor, required him to adopt the youth whom he used playfully to call *Verissimus*.

84. *N. Obv.* **AVRELIVS CAES. AVG. PII F.**
(*Pii filius*). Bust of Aurelius, bare, to right.

Rev. **TR. POT. XIII. COS. II.** Mars helmeted,
walking, to right, with double-pointed spear and trophy.

85. *R. Obv.* **AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG. PII F.**
Head of Aurelius to right.

Rev. **TR. POT. COS. II.** Hope, walking, to left, hold-
ing a flower and raising her robe.

This coin is assigned to the year A.D. 147, 14 years before
his accession; his youth is denoted by the fresh beard.

86. *Æ. Obv.* **M. ANTONINVS AVG. TR. P. XXIII.**
Head of Aurelius, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **SALVTI AVG. COS. III.** Between the letters
S. C. the Goddess of Health holding a sceptre and a
patra, to which a serpent entwined round an altar is
coming.

The serpent is the well-known emblem of Æsculapius, the
God of Medicine. When on the occasion of the pestilence in
B.C. 293 his statue was fetched from Epidaurus, the sacred
snake accompanied it. It figures on a coin of Epidaurus.

This coin was struck on the recovery of Verus from an
illness on the eve of his departure to take the command of
the forces in the East against the Parthians, A.D. 162.

87. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CAES. M. AVREL. ANTO-
NINVS AVG.** Bust of Aurelius, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **CONCORD. AVGVSTOR. TR. P. XV.
COS. III.** Between the letters **S. C.** M. Aurelius
and Lucius Verus holding each other by the hand. One
of them holds a book.

88. *Æ. Obv.* **M. ANTONINVS AVG. TR. P.
XXVII.** Bust of Aurelius to right.

Rev. Within a wreath of bay, **VICTA GERMA** (*i.e.*
Germania) **IMP. VI. COS. III: S. C.**

This coin is assigned to the year A.D. 173, and refers to the
war with the Marcomanni, or march-men, who invaded the
Roman provinces in A.D. 166, and penetrated as far as
Aquileia. The campaign against the Quadi followed in the

year A.D. 174, when the whole army of the Emperor escaped annihilation by the sudden tempest recorded on the Column of Aurelius, which Tertullian ascribed to the prayers of the Christians.

89. *Æ. Obv.* **AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG. PII F.**
Bare head of the young Aurelius to right.

Rev. **PIETAS AVG. S. C.** Culter, aspergillum, guttus, lituus, and simpulum.

The type of the reverse occurs for the first time here on the imperial coins, but frequently afterwards. This coin was struck before the accession of Aurelius, in A.D. 140, when, on the proposal of the Senate, he was admitted into the college of the Pontifices. The five instruments on the reverse are, with the exception of the augur's crooked staff (*lituus*), pontifical, viz. the sacrificial knife (*culter*), the brush for sprinkling (*aspergillum*; Gr. *περιβαντήριον*), the bottle with a long neck used for libations (*guttus*), and the ladle or cup with a long handle for taking the wine in small quantities (*simpulum*). Its diminutive size gave rise to the proverb, *Excitare fluctus in simpulo*, "To make much ado about nothing."

90. *Æ. Obv.* **M. ANTONINVS AVG. TR. P. XXV.**
Head of Antoninus, radiated, to right.

Rev. **IMP. VI. COS. III. S. C.** Victory, half-draped, to right, fastening to a tree a buckler on which is inscribed **VIC. GER.** (*Victa Germania.*)

A dupondius. The radiated crown denotes the attributes of deity, a very common type on the coins of the later Emperors. This coin is assigned to the year A.D. 171. For the war with the Marcomanni, which broke out two years previously, see above under No. 88.

91. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CAES. M. AVREL. ANTONINVS AVG.** Head of Aurelius, radiated, to right.

Rev. **CONCORD. AVGVSTOR. TR. P. XVI. COS. III. S. C.** *A dupondius* with the same type as No. 86.

92. *Æ. Obv.* **AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG. PII F.**
Head of Aurelius, bare, to right, with incipient beard.

Rev. **TR. POT. II. COS. II.** In the field **HONOS.**
Between the letters **S. C.** Honour clad in a toga, radiated,
to right, holding a sceptre and a cornucopiæ.

The emblems on this dupondius are all imperial, and it is probable that the Emperor is himself intended by this figure. It belongs to the period previous to his accession.

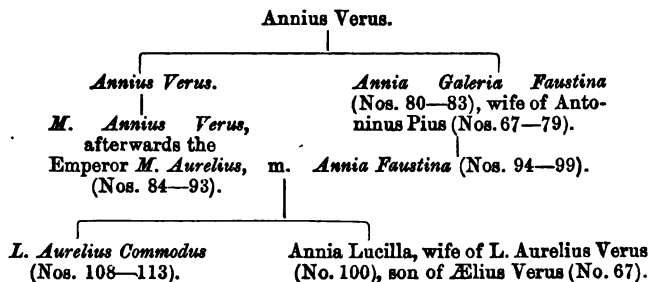
93. *Æ.* *Obv.* **M. ANTONINVS AVG. TR. P. XXV,**
Head of Aurelius, radiated, to right.
Rev. **PRIMI DECENNALES COS. III. S. C.**
Within an oak wreath.

• This dupondius belongs to the year A.D. 171, when the first decennium of Aurelius' reign expired. For the reverse see above on No. 69.

Faustina Junior, Nos. 94—99.

With regard to the character of Aurelius' wife, Faustina the younger, as drawn by most historians, Merivale thinks that allowance must be made for the ribaldry of contemporary anecdote and for the hatred of the next generation towards the mother of Commodus. Nor does he think we can affirm with confidence the charge of treason brought against her.

The following stemma may be convenient for this period :



94. *N.* *Obv.* **FAVSTINA AVG. PII AVG. FIL.**
Bust of Faustina to right.
Rev. **CONCORDIA.** Concord looking to right, raising
her dress and holding a cornucopiæ.
95. *Æ.* *Obv.* **DIVA FAVSTINA PIA.** Bust of Faustina
to right.
Rev. **CONSECRATIO.** A peacock with tail outspread.

This coin was struck after the death of Faustina, which took place suddenly A.D. 175, at Halala, at the foot of Mount Taurus, whither she had accompanied Aurelius. He gave her name to the place of her decease, and built her a temple there, desired the Senate to decree her divine honours, and established a new foundation of Faustian orphan girls. The peacock is the emblem of Juno, whose lectisternium appears on some other coins of this period.

96. *Æ.* *Obv.* **FAVSTINA AVGVSTA.** Bust of Faustina to right; hair wavy.

Rev. **FECVND AVGVSTAE.** Between the letters **S. C.** Fecundity to right, between two young girls, holding two others in her arms.

The names of her daughters were Lucilla (No. 105), Sabina, Domitia Faustina, and Fadilla.

97. *Æ.* *Obv.* **FAVSTINA AVGVSTA.** Head of Faustina to right.

Rev. **DIANA LVCIF.** Between the letters **S. C.** Diana to left, holding a lighted torch.

These sesterces of Faustina are among the best portrait coins in the Imperial Series.

98. *Æ.* *Obv.* **FAVSTINA AVGVSTA.** Her bust to right; the hair wavy.

Rev. **VENERI VICTRICI.** Between the letters **S. C.** Venus (*i.e.* Faustina) to right, detaining Mars, who is helmeted and holds a buckler.

99. *Æ.* *Obv.* **FAVSTINAE AVG. PII AVG. FIL.** Bust of Faustina to right.

Rev. **PVDICITIA.** Between the letters **S. C.** Modesty to left, holding her veil in both hands.

Lucius Aurelius Verus, A.D. 161—169.

Lucius Verus, the son of *Ælius* Verus (No. 67), had been adopted when a mere child, together with Aurelius, by Antoninus, at Hadrian's request, A.D. 138. By Aurelius he was directed to bear the adoptive names of Lucius Aurelius Antoninus Verus Commodus. In A.D. 161 he was associated by Aurelius with himself in the empire, and Rome for the first time saw two Augusti. "Tum primum Rom. resp. duobus paruit" (Eutropius). He commanded the forces in Syria in A.D. 161, and the two Emperors assumed the titles,

seen on these coins, of Parthicus and Armeniacus. But Verus was incompetent, dilatory, and slothful. The fearful pestilence contracted in the East was brought back by the army to Italy, and attacked the imperial troops in the campaign of A.D. 167 against the Northern barbarians. The famous Galen was summoned to join the two Emperors at Aquileia, and it is he who relates how Verus, riding in the same carriage with Aurelius, was struck by apoplexy and died at Altinum in Venetia, A.D. 169.

100. *N. Obv.* **L. VERVS AVG. ARM. PARTH. MAX.** Head of Verus, laurelled, to right.
Rev. **TR. P. VIII. IMP. V. COS. III.** Equity, seated, to left, holding a pair of scales and a cornucopiae. [A.D. 168.]
101. *R. Obv.* **L. VERVS. AVG. ARMENIACVS.** Bust of Verus to right, with cuirass.
Rev. **TR. P. III. IMP. II. COS. II.** Armenia, seated on the ground, to right, resting her head on her right hand; in front a standard. [A.D. 163.]
102. *Æ. Obv.* **L. VERVS AVG. ARM. PARTH. MAX.** Bust of Verus, laurelled, to right.
Rev. **TR. POT. VI. IMP. IIII. COS. II.** Between the letters **S. C.** Victory to right, holding a palm branch and placing on the trunk of a palm tree a shield with the inscription **VIC. PAR.** (*Vieta Parthia.*) [A.D. 166.]
103. *Æ.* A *dupondius*: obverse and reverse, the same as the previous sestertius, excepting that the bust on the former is radiated.
104. *Æ. Obv.* **L. AVREL. VERVS AVG. AR. MENIACVS.** Head of Verus, radiated, to right.
Rev. **TR. P. IIII. IMP. II. COS. II.** On the exergue **REX ARMEN. DAT.** (*Rex Armeniis datus.*) Between the letters **S. C.** Verus, seated on a raised stage, to left. Behind him the Prefect of the Prætorian Guards. Of the two other soldiers one holds a wand. At the foot of the stage Soemus is crowning himself.

The Parthian Vologeses III. was conquered by the generals of Verus in A.D. 166, when Mesopotamia was ceded to Rome. He had revived the claims of the nation to Armenia. It is from Photius (A.D. 850) that we learn the name of the monarch

who on this dupondius is represented as receiving a crown. All that Capitolinus tells us is "Verum bello confecto regna regibus dedisse." With the scene represented on the reverse we may compare Horace, *Od. II. ii. 17*, "*Redditum Cyri solio Phraaten*;" and *Ep. I. xii. 27*, "*Jus imperiumque Phraates Cæsaris accepit genibus minor*."

The victories of the years A.D. 166 and A.D. 165 are more trustfully preserved to us in the titles on the coinage of Aurelius and Verus than on the doubtful pages of written records.

Lucilla, one of the daughters of Aurelius and Faustina (see No. 96), the wife of Lucius Verus, was afterwards married to Claudius Pompeianus.

105. *Æ. Obv.* **LVCILLA AVGVSTA.** Bust of Lucilla to right.

Rev. **CONCORDIA.** Concord, seated, to left, holding a patera and a cornucopiæ.

After Aurelius' death Commodus conferred on Lucilla the title of Augusta, with the imperial honours. Having plotted against his life, she was put to death.

106. *Æ. Obv.* **LVCILLAE AVG. ANTONINI AVG.**
F. Bust of Lucilla to right.

Rev. **HILARITAS.** Between the letters **S. C.** the Goddess of Cheerfulness to left, holding a palm branch and a cornucopiæ.

107. *Æ. Obv.* **LVCILLA AVGVSTA.** Bust of Lucilla to right.

Rev. **IVNO REGINA.** Between the letters **S. C.** Juno to left, holding a patera and a sceptre. At her feet a peacock.

Commodus, Emperor A.D. 180—192.

108. *Æ. Obv.* **M. COMM. ANT. P. FEL. AVG. BRIT.**
(*Marcus Commodus Antoninus Pius Felix Augustus Britannicus.*) Head of Commodus, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **FORTVNAE MANENTI C. V. P. P.** Fortune, sitting, to left, holding with her right hand a horse by the rein, and in her left bearing a cornucopiæ.

The title of Pius (!) was conferred on Commodus A.D. 188. "*Senatu semet ridente*," as Lampridius says; that of Felix two years later, after Perennis, who was believed to be aim-

ing at the empire, was put to death. He had already, at the age of 16, received from Aurelius the titles of Augustus and Pater Patriæ in A.D. 177. He was the first of the Roman emperors to whom the title of Porphyrogenitus (born since his father's accession to the throne) could be correctly applied. The Caledonians, who had broken through the wall of Antoninus, were driven back by Ulpius Marcellus, in consequence of which Commodus assumed the title of Britannicus, A.D. 184.

The legend on the reverse illustrates Horace's *Fortuna sævo læta negotio. . . Laudo manentem*, Od. III. xxix. 49. The horse may possibly be explained by a reference to the *Fortuna Equestris* to whom Fabius Flaccus vowed a temple after conquering the Celtiberians by means of his cavalry, B.C. 180.

The abbreviation C. V. for COS. V. is not common.

109. *Æ. Obv.* **M. COMMODVS ANTON. AVG. PIVS BRIT.** Head of Commodus, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **P. M. TR. P. VIII. IMP. VII. COS. IIII. P. P.** On the exergue **VICT. BRIT.** Victory to right, sitting on some shields with a palm, and a shield on her left knee. See for Britain on previous coin.

110. *Æ. Obv.* **M. COMMODVS ANTONINVS AVG.** Head of Commodus, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **TR. P. VI. IMP. IIII. COS. III. P. P.** On the exergue **LIB. AVG. IIII.** Between the letters **S. C.** Commodus seated to left on a platform; behind him the Prefect of the Prætorian Guards; in front, Liberty with a ticket (*tessera*) and cornucopiæ. Below, a figure is mounting the steps of the platform with robe outstretched to receive alms from Liberty.

This type, referring to a largess (*congiarium*), is almost identical with one of Hadrian's coins. See above, No. 61.

111. *Æ. Obv.* **L. AEL. AVREL. COMM. AVG. P. FEL.** Head of Commodus, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **P. M. TR. P. XVII. IMP. VIII. COS. VII. P. P.** Between the letters **S. C.** Liberty holding a *tessera* and a cornucopiæ. In the field a star.

There is an inconsistency in the prænomen of Commodus, which appears sometimes as Lucius and sometimes as

Marcus. The name of Ælius he derived, through his father's adoption, from Hadrian.

112. *Æ.* *Obv.* **L. AEL. AVREL. COMM. AVG. P. FEL.** Bust of Commodus, with head-dress of lion skin.

Rev. A club inserted between the words **HERCVLI ROMAN. AVGV** (Augusto). **S. C.**

From the year A.D. 191 there are numerous coins with this epigraph or that of Hercules Commodianus. Statues were also erected in which Commodus was represented in the character of and with the attributes of the god. But we will not dwell upon the shameless excesses of this odious character.

113. *Æ.* *Obv.* **COMMODO CAES. AVG. FIL. GERM. SARM.** Bust of the young Commodus with the general's cloak (*paludamentum*).

Rev. **PIETAS AVG.** The pontifical instruments.

The titles of Germanicus and Sarmaticus refer to the triumph which he celebrated with his father A.D. 176, when 15 years old. For the reverse see on No. 89.

There follow a denarius and a dupondius of Commodus' wife Crispina.

114. *Æ.* *Obv.* **CRISPINA AVGVSTA.** Bust of Crispina to right.

Rev. **CONCORDIA.** Concord to left, with patera and double cornucopiæ.

115. *Æ.* *Obv.* **CRISPINA AVGVSTA.** Bust of Crispina to right.

Rev. **IVNO LVCINA.** Between the letters **S. C.** Juno to left, with patera and sceptre.

116. *Æ.* *Obv.* **IMP. CAES. P. HELV. PERTIN. AVG.** Head of Pertinax, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **AEQVIT. AVG. TR. P. COS. II. S. C.** Equity, to left, with a pair of scales and a cornucopiæ.

After the murder of Commodus, A.D. 192, Helvius Pertinax was placed, as Galba had been, and Nerva, at an advanced age on the throne. After a short reign of 87 days he was assassinated by the Prætorian Guards.

117. *Æ.* *Obv.* **IMP. CAES. M. DID. SEVER. IVLIAN. AVG.** Head of Didius Julianus, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **RECTOR ORBIS.** Between the letters **S. C.** Julian to left, holding a globe.

This is the vain and wealthy senator, M. Didius Salvius Julianus, the purchaser of the empire for a donative of 25,000 sesterces to each of the Prætorian Guards on the death of Pertinax. He held it but for two months, and was murdered when Severus was marching against the city.

118. *Æ.* *Obv.* **MANLIA SCANTILLA AVG.** Bust of Scantilla to right.

Rev. Juno holding a patera and a sceptre. At her feet a peacock.

The wife of Didius Julianus, who during the brief period of her husband's elevation enjoyed the title of Augusta.

119. *Æ.* *Obv.* **DIDIA CLARA. AVG.**

Rev. **HILAR. TEMPOR.** (*Hilaritas Temporum.*) Between the letters **S. C.** Cheerfulness, holding a palm and a cornucopie.

The daughter of Julian and Scantilla. On her father's death she was deprived of the title of Augusta.

120. *Æ.* *Obv.* **IMP. CAE. D. CLO. SEP. ALB. AVG.** Head of Clodius Albinus, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **VICT. AVG. COS. II.** Victory, walking, to right, with a crown and a palm.

The armies of Syria, Britain, and Pannonia, commanded respectively by Pescennius Niger, Clodius Albinus, and Septimius Severus, refused to ratify the shameless bargain of the Prætorians.

Of Niger we have no coins in our collection.

Clodius' full name was Decimus Clodius Ceionius Septimius Albinus. He was an African, born at Adrumetum.

Severus temporised with him at first and made him Cæsar, whilst he defeated Niger. He then turned his arms against Albinus, who was defeated and killed in a battle near Lyons, A.D. 192.

121. *Æ. Obv.* **D. CLOD. SEPT. ALBIN. CAES.** Head of Clodius Albinus to right.

Rev. **MINER. PACIF. COS. II.** Between the letters **S. C.** Minerva, helmeted, to left, with a branch of olive and a shield, and a lance resting against her left arm.

The coins of Albinus bearing the title of Emperor and Augustus (*e.g.* No. 120) were struck in Gaul or Britain; those with the title of Cæsar were struck at Rome during the alliance between him and Severus, to which the reverse of this coin with Minerva Pacifera may allude.

Septimius Severus, Emperor A.D. 193—211.

122. *Æ. Obv.* **SEVERVS AVG. PART. MAX.** Head of Severus, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **PROVID. AVGG.** (*Providentia Augustorum.*) Providence, to left, with a wand and a sceptre; at her feet a globe.

The title of Parthicus Maximus on the obverse was given to Severus after his conquest in the East, when Seleucia and Babylon were evacuated, and Ctesiphon taken in A.D. 198. His sons Caracalla and Geta accompanied him. Caracalla received the title of Augustus in the same year.

The two G's on the reverse (in the later imperial history three or four appear) denote that more than one bore the title of Augustus at the time.

123. *Æ. Obv.* **SEVERVS AVG. PART. MAX.** Laurelled head of Severus to right.

Rev. **IVLIA AVGVSTA.** Bust of Julia Domna to right.

Julia Domna, daughter of Bassianus, born at Emesa, was the second wife of the Emperor Severus, whom he was led to select from his belief in astrology. Domna was her proper Syrian name. The following table will explain her genealogy and that of several of the following historical personages:—

Basianus.

Julia Domna m. Sept. Severus.

Julia Mea m. Julius Avitus.
(No. 150).

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Caracalla m. *Plautilla* *Geta*. *Julia Soemias* m. Sex. Marcellus.
(Nos. 130-135). (No. 136). (Nos. 137-140). (No. 149).

Elagabalus m. 1. *Julia Paula*
(Nos. 144-146). (No. 147).
2. *Aquila Severa*
(No. 148).

Alexander Severus m. *Orbiana*.
(Nos. 151-155). (No. 156).

Julia Maimes m. Gessius Marcianus.

124. *Æ.* *Obv.* **L. SEPT. SEV. PERT. AVG. IMP. III.**
Laurelled bust of Severus to right.

Rev. Between the letters **S. C.** Africa, to right, with head-dress of elephant trunk, carrying ears of corn in her robe. At her feet a lion.

Septimius Severus was born at Leptis, and was the only Roman Emperor who was an African. He conferred many favours on his native country, and several cities received from him the *Jus Italicum*.

125. *Æ.* *Obv.* **IMP. CAES. L. SEPT. SEV. PERT. AVG.** Laurelled head of Severus, to right.

Rev. **FIDEI LEG. TR. P. COS.** Between the letters **S.C.** Faith, to left, holding a statuette of Victory and a standard.

On the reverse **PERT.**=Pertinax, whose avenger Severus announced himself to be, and whose name he assumed among his titles.

The good faith of the legions on the reverse refers to their allegiance to him against Julianus and Pescennius Niger. Many coins contain the names of the several legions like those struck by Antonius. (See above, Nos. 19, 20.)

126. *Æ.* *Obv.* **IMP. CAES. L. SEPT. SEV. PERT. AVG.** Laurelled head of Severus to right.

Rev. **VICT. AVG. TR. P. COS.** Between the letters **S.C.** Victory, walking, to left, holding a crown and a palm.

This coin is assigned to the first year of Severus' reign, A.D. 193, and refers probably to one of the earliest battles in which he defeated Pescennius Niger.

Severus ruled the Roman world for 18 years with admirable energy, and we may admire his favourite watchword *Laboremus*. It was long before another great emperor arose. But his character was fatally marred by cruelty, by utter indifference to human suffering, and by want of any high moral principle. He died at York, A.D. 211.

127. *Æ.* *Obv.* **IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG.** Bust of Julia Domna to right.

Rev. **VENVS GENETRIX.** Venus, seated, to left, holding an apple and a sceptre. At her feet a Cupid.

The titles *Pia Felix* were first given when her son Caracalla began to use this coinage. See above on No. 123 for this and the two next coins.

128. *Æ. Obv.* **IVLIA DOMNA AVG.** Bust of Julia Domna to right.

Rev. **VENERI VICTR.** Venus to right, leaning against a pillar, and holding a globe and a palm.

129. *Æ. Obv.* **IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG.** Bust of Julia, with diadem, to right.

Rev. **VESTA S. C.** Four Vestals with two children sacrificing at an altar outside a temple, within which is a statue of Vesta.

Caracalla succeeded his father A.D. 211 ; was killed A.D. 217.

130. *Æ. Obv.* **ANTONINVS PIVS AVG.** Bust of Caracalla, beardless and laurelled, to right.

Rev. **LAETITIA TEMPORVM.** A sailing vessel, with two sets of quadrigæ on each side ; below, a chase of wild beasts.

This coin was struck about A.D. 204, seven years before Caracalla came to the throne. His name was originally *Bassianus*, from his maternal grandfather, but was changed to M. Aurelius Antoninus by his father, when the latter preposterously announced that he was the adopted son of M. Aurelius. The nickname Caracalla was derived from a long tunic with a hood worn by the Gauls, which he adopted and introduced into the army. (Compare that of Caligula.)

The reverse of this coin is identical with that of one of Severus, and is curious. Dion Cassius tells us that on his return from the East he exhibited in the Amphitheatre a fabric in the form of a ship, from which 400 wild beasts were suddenly let loose.

131. *Æ. Obv.* **ANTONINVS PIVS AVG.** Youthful bust of Caracalla, laurelled, with the *paludamentum* (general's cloak).

Rev. **PART.** (i.e. *Parthicus*) **MAX. PONT. TR. P. IIII.**
A trophy between two captives sitting on the ground.

132. *Æ. Obv.* **ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. BRIT.** Head of Caracalla, laurelled, to right.

Rev. VICTORIÆ BRIT. Victory, walking, to left, with a crown and palm.

Severus arrived in Britain with his two sons Caracalla and Geta in A.D. 208. The Caledonian war, from which he took the title of *Britannicus*, was not attended by important consequences, but the line of earthworks a little to the north of, and parallel to, those of Hadrian, constructed by him between the Solway and the Tyne, gives it an enduring interest.

133. **Æ. Obv. M. AVR. ANTONINVS CAES.** Bust of the young Caracalla, with the *paludamentum*.

Rev. SPEI PERPETVAE. Between the letters **S. C.** Hope, walking, to left, holding a flower and lifting her robe.

134. **Æ. Obv. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. GERM.** Bust of Caracalla, laurelled, to right, with the *paludamentum*.

Rev. P. M. TR. P. XVIII. IMP. III. COS. IIII. P. P. S. C. A lion radiated, walking, to right, with a thunderbolt in its mouth.

Eckhel thinks that this type had some astrological reference, rather than that it alludes to a pet lion which Caracalla is said to have taken about with him. Such an allusion drawn from private life he considers beneath the dignity of an imperial coin.

135. **Æ. Obv. M. AVREL. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. BRIT.** Bust of Caracalla, laurelled, to right, with the *paludamentum*.

Rev. P. M. TR. P. XVI. IMP. II. COS. IIII. P. P. S. C. The Circus of Caracalla. In front a colonnade with ten arches, terminated at the right end by a large arcade, the farther end of which is terminated by a statue. In the centre an obelisk, beneath it the *Spina*, a low wall running lengthways down the course.

The ground plan of this circus, of which there are remains on the Via Appia, is taken as a model of all others, since it agrees in its main features with Dionysius' description of the Circus Maximus, of which scarcely a vestige remains.

Caracalla, we learn from history, had from his childhood an insane passion for the Circensian games.

136. *R. Obv.* **PLAVTILLA AVGVSTA.** Bust of Plautilla to right.

Rev. **VENVS FELIX.** Venus leaning on a buckler, holding an apple and a palm. In front, Cupid with a helmet.

Fulvia Plautilla, daughter of the African Plantianus, Præfect of the Prætorians under Severus, was married to Caracalla. The union was an unhappy one. She was treated with great cruelty, and eventually put to death by her husband's order.

Geta, joint Emperor from A.D. 211 with his brother till the following year, when he was brutally murdered by him at the age of twenty-three years, in the very arms of his mother Julia, who tried in vain to protect him. From early childhood rivalry, which ripened into the most deadly hatred, had existed between them.

137. *R. Obv.* **P. SEPT. GETA CAES. PONT.** Bust of the young Geta to right, with the *paludamentum*.

Rev. **NOBILITAS.** Female figure holding a sceptre and the *palladium* (guardian image of Pallas, kept at Rome in the temple of Vesta).

The vanity of Severus in attempting to connect himself with his predecessors in the purple has been mentioned under No. 130.

138. *R. Obv.* **IMP. CAES. P. SEPT. GETA PIVS AVG.** Head of Geta, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **PONTIF. TR. P. II. COS. II.** Genius to left at an altar, holding a patera and two ears of corn.

139. *R. Obv.* **P. SEPT. GETA PIVS AVG. BRIT.** Head of Geta, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **VICTORIAE BRIT.** Victory, walking, to right, with a crown and a palm.

For BRIT. on the obverse and reverse see above on No. 132.

140. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CAES. P. SEPT. GETA PIVS AVG.** Bust of Geta, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **PONTIF. TR. P. II. COS. II. S. C.** Two figures sacrificing. Between them, Vesta.

With regard to the titles on these four coins of Geta, those of Cæsar and Pontifex are found on the coinage prior to A.D. 205. His second consulship belongs to A.D. 208, and in the following year he received the tribunitian power and the title of Augustus—honours equivalent to a formal announcement that he was joint heir to the throne.

141. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. C. M. OPEL. SEV. MACRINVS AVG.** (*Caius Marcus Opelius Severus Macrinus.*) Bust of Macrinus, laurelled, to right, with the cuirass.

Rev. **VOTA PVBL. P. M. TR. P.** Jupiter with robe unfolded, holding a thunderbolt and a sceptre; beneath him, on the right, Macrinus.

The type of the reverse occurs first on a coin of Augustus, B.C. 2, and is a very frequent imperial type till the time of Honorius.

Caracalla fell by the hand of a private soldier at the instigation of Macrinus, and the family of Severus became extinct. For three days the empire was without a master, when Macrinus gained over the soldiers by the promise of a liberal donative; but becoming unpopular, he lost their allegiance. Elagabalus was proclaimed Emperor A.D. 218, and Macrinus was put to death, after a reign of fourteen months. He was a Moor of mean extraction, who had risen to be Præfect of the Prætorians under Caracalla.

142. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CAES. M. OPEL. SEV. MACRINVS AVG.** Bust of Macrinus to right, with cuirass.

Rev. **SECVRITAS TEMPORVM.** Between the letters **S. C.** Security to left, leaning on a column and holding a sceptre.

This coin may refer to the repeal by Macrinus of some obnoxious taxes of his predecessor immediately after his elevation to the throne.

143. *Æ. Obv.* **M. OPEL. ANTONINVS DIADVMENIANVS CAES.** Bust of Diadumenianus to right, with the *paludamentum*.

Rev. **PRINC. IVVENTVTIS S. C.** Diadumenianus in military garb, holding a standard and a spear; to right two standards.

Diadumenianus, the son of Macrinus, when his father was made Emperor, received the titles Antoninus, Cæsar, and Princeps Juventutis. He was put to death about the same time as his father, and is known to us only for his beauty.

Elagabalus, A.D. 218—222.

The strange phenomenon now presents itself of the High Priest of the Sun, the Oriental stripling Elagabalus, being accepted as Emperor by the Roman world. Julia Mæsa, his grandmother (No. 150), effects his elevation to the throne, and the legions are finally won over by the pretence that he was a son of Caracalla. He was his first cousin once removed. (See the pedigree under No. 128.) He was at last slain by the Prætorians, A.D. 222.

144. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CAES. M. AVR. ANTONINVS AVG.** Bust of Elagabalus, radiated, with the *paludamentum*.

Rev. **VICTOR. ANTONINI AVG.** Victory, running, to right, with a crown and a palm.

Without waiting for their consent, Elagabalus, after defeating Macrinus, assumed the style of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, and the title, among others, of Cæsar. His original name was Varius Avitus Bassianus. Elagabalus was the name by which the sun, under the form of a black conical stone, supposed to have fallen from heaven, was worshipped at Emesa. It is probably to be traced to *Al Gebal*, "the mountain."

145. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CAES. M. AVR. ANTONINVS AVG.** Bust of Elagabalus, radiated, to right, with the *paludamentum*.

Rev. **SALVS ANTONINI AVG.** Health to right, with a serpent in her arms.

For the type of the reverse see above on No. 86.

146. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CAES. M. AVR. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG.** Bust of Elagabalus, laurelled, to right, with the *paludamentum*.

Rev. **PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. II. COS. II. P.P. S. C.** Rome helmeted, seated, to left, holding a statuette of Victory and a spear. Behind her a shield. A dupondius.

The title Pius was assumed, A.D. 218, with the others mentioned on No. 144; that of Pater Patriæ is not mentioned by Dion Cassius, but is confirmed by the chronicle of the Arval Brothers, which reaches in a more or less complete state from the reign of Augustus to that of the Gordians, A.D. 241.

147. *Æ. Obv.* **IVLIA PAVLA AVG.** Bust of Julia Paula, with diadem, to right.

Rev. **CONCORDIA. S.C.** Concord seated to left, holding a patera and a double cornucopiæ. In the field a star.

This is the first wife of Elagabalus, of the Cornelian family, married at Rome A.D. 219, on the youthful Emperor's arrival at Rome, and divorced in the following year.

148. *Æ. Obv.* **IVLIA AQVILIA SEVERA.** Bust of Aquilia Severa, with diadem, to right.

Rev. **CONCORDIA.** Between the letters **S.C.** Concord by a lighted altar, holding a patera and a double cornucopiæ. In the field a star.

After divorcing Paula, Elagabalus married Aquilia Severa, a marriage which gave great offence at Rome, as she was a Vestal virgin. She too was divorced.

149. *Æ. Obv.* **IVLIA SOEMIAS AVG.** Bust of Julia Soemias, with diadem, to right.

Rev. **VENVS CAELESTIS.** Venus, with diadem, seated to left, holding an apple and a sceptre. At her feet a child standing.

This is the mother of Elagabalus by her husband Sextus Varius Marcellus (see the genealogical table on No. 128). While at Rome she took a place in the Senate, being the first woman whose intrusion that assembly witnessed. She was slain with her son A.D. 222.

By Venus Cælestis on the reverse is intended Urania, or the Syrian Astarte, cautiously introduced under the name of a Roman goddess for fear of giving offence. This is the first appearance of this type upon a Roman coin.

150. *Æ. Obv.* **IVLIA MAESA AVG.** Bust of Julia Mæsa, with diadem, to right.

Rev. **SAECVLI FELICITAS.** Between the letters **S.C.** Felicity to left, by a lighted altar, holding a patera and a caduceus (herald's wand).

One of the most able and strong-minded women of antiquity. It was through her arts that Elagabalus became Emperor, and it was she who induced him to raise Alexander Severus to a partnership with him in the throne. She enjoyed the title of Augusta, and received divine honours after her death from Alexander Severus.

Alexander Severus, Emperor A.D. 222—235.

151. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. SEV. ALEXAND. AVG.** Head of Alexander Severus, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **FIDES MILITVM.** Faith, seated, to left, holding two standards.

The thirteen years of this Emperor's reign were a brighter period for the empire. He was the first cousin of Elagabalus, his quiet succession to whom was secured by the politic Julia Mæsa, his grandmother (see on No. 150 and the genealogical table on No. 123). His original name was Alexianus Bassianus, for which M. Aurelius Alexander was substituted. *Severus* was added to his other designations, A.D. 222, to mark more explicitly the descent which he claimed from the father of Caracalla.

152. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CAES. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXANDER AVG.** Bust of Severus, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **AEQVITAS AVGVSTI.** Between the letters **S.C.** Equity to left, holding a balance and a cornucopiæ.

The type of the reverse may refer to the strictness of administration and general prosperity of the Empire during this reign.

153. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. SEV. ALEXANDER AVG.**
Bust of Severus, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **IOVI CONSERVATORI.** Between the letters **S.C.** Jupiter to left, with mantle thrown back, holding a thunderbolt and a sceptre, and protecting Alexander on his right.

154. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. ALEXANDER PIVS AVG.**
Bust of Severus, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **P. M. TR. P. X. COS. III. P. P.** Between the letters **S.C.** the Sun, lifting his hand and holding a whip.

The title of Pius was decreed to Alexander Severus for his dutiful conduct to his mother, Julia Mamæa, A.D. 281.

155. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. SEV. ALEXANDER AVG.**
Bust of Severus, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **P.M. TR. P. VIII. COS. III. P. P. S. C.**
Severus, in a chariot with four horses, to right, holding a sceptre surmounted by an eagle.

The type of this dupondius denotes the solemn procession (*processus consularis*) with which the Consul assumed office.

Before leaving Alexander Severus we may remember in his favour that he did not persecute the Christians, and that he set up in the chapel of his palace the statues of the greatest teachers of all times, such as Orpheus, Abraham, and even that of our Lord. He was slain in a mutiny of his troops, instigated by Maximinus, A.D. 235.

156. *Æ. Obv.* **SALL. BARBIA ORBIANA AVG.**
Bust of Sallustia Orbiana, with diadem, to right.

Rev. **CONCORDIA AVGVSTORVM. S. C.**
Concord, seated to left, with a patera and a double cornucopia.

157. The same type and legend, but a dupondius.

Orbiana, the wife of Severus, is known to us solely from coins. Great attention was paid to the execution of the copper money under Alexander Severus, after whose reign the art and the purity of the money declined.

158. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG. GERM.** Bust of Maximinus, laurelled, to right, with the *paludamentum*.

Rev. **PAX AVGVSTI.** Between the letters **S.C.** Peace to left, holding a branch of olive and a spear crosswise.

The contrast is great between the refined Alexander Severus and Maximinus, the Thracian shepherd, half Goth, half Alan, a genuine barbarian, whose brutal principle was *nisi crudelitate imperium non teneri*.

Maximinus often defeated the Germans, but his chief campaign was in A.D. 236, after which date the title Germanicus appears on his coins.

159. *Æ. Obv.* **MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG. GERM.** Bust of Maximinus to right, with the *paludamentum*.

Rev. **VICTORIA GERMANICA.** Between the letters **S.C.** Victory to left, with a crown and a palm. At her feet a captive, with his arms bound behind his back. (See in No. 158.)

160. *Æ. Obv.* **DIVA PAVLINA.** Bust of Paulina, veiled, to right.

Rev. **CONSECRATIO.** Paulina, seated and holding a sceptre, is being borne to heaven on a peacock.

This coin is conjecturally assigned to the wife of Maximinus, who, according to Ammianus Marcellinus, tried by her gentle counsels to mitigate the savage temper of her husband. No writer mentions her name. The few coins of Paulina were all struck after her decease.

161. *Æ. Obv.* **MAXIMVS CAES. GERM.** Bust of Maximus to right, bare, with *paludamentum*.

Rev. **PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS.** Between the letters **S.C.** Maximus to left, holding a wand and a lance crosswise. Behind him two military ensigns.

This is the son of Maximinus and perhaps of Paulina. On the accession of his father this prince became *Cæsar* and *Princeps Juventutis*, and subsequently *Germanicus*, having accompanied his father in the campaigns against the barbarians. He was celebrated for his beauty. Together with his father he was murdered by the troops while besieging Aquileia,

A.D. 238. The title *Princeps Juventutis* was first bestowed on Augustus' grandsons, and afterwards conferred on the probable successors to the throne when they entered on public life.

162. *Æ. Obv.* **C. IVL. VERVS MAXIMVS CAES.**
Bust of Maximus to right, bare, with the *paludamentum*.

Rev. **PIETAS AVG. S.C.** Pontifical instruments. (See No. 89, where the same type occurs and is fully described.) There is also on this dupondius a patera on the left, but not very distinct.

A rapid succession of emperors follows. The elevation of the first two Gordians (Gordian I. is not represented in this collection), the death of Maximinus, the accession and death of Balbinus with Pupienus, and the accession of the third Gordian, all fell between June 1 and August 29, A.D. 238.

163. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CAES. M. ANT. GORDIANVS AFR. AVG.** Bust of Gordian II., laurelled, to right, with the *paludamentum*.

Rev. **SECVRITAS AVGG. S.C.** Security, seated, to left, holding a sceptre.

The usurpation of Maximinus was resented by the senators, to which class the Gordians, of princely fortune and high birth, belonged. After the rebellion in Africa, of which he was Proconsul, Gordian I., on being raised to the imperial dignity, was saluted by the title of Africanus. AVGG = Augustorum, Gordian II. having been associated with his father in the purple.

The Procurator of Numidia, Capellianus, rose against them; the elder Gordian committed suicide, and his son fell in battle.

164. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CAES. D. CAEL. BALBINVS AVG.** Bust of Balbinus, radiated, to right, with the *paludamentum* and cuirass.

Rev. **PIETAS MVTVA AVGG.** (*Augustorum*). Two clasped hands.

Decimus Cælius Balbinus, a descendant of Cornelius Balbus, the friend of Cicero, one of the best orators of his time, was

made joint Emperor by the Senate with Pupienus (No. 166), when intelligence reached Rome of the death of the Gordians.

The Pietas Mutua of the reverse, after the withdrawal of the fear inspired by Maximinus, was exchanged for a Suspicio Mutua. Cf. Hist. Aug., p. 170: "Discordiæ tacitæ et quæ intelligerentur potius quam viderentur."

165. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CAES. D. CAEL. BALBINVS**

AVG. Bust of Balbinus, laurelled, to right, with the *paludamentum* and cuirass.

Rev. **LIBERALITAS AVGVSTORVM.** Between the letters **S.C.** Liberality to left, holding a tessera and a cornucopiæ.

The tessera on the reverse was a square tablet of wood, with the number of measures to be received in the *congiarium*, or largess, marked upon it.

166. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CAES. PVPIEN. MAXIMVS**

AVG. Bust of Pupienus, radiated, to right, with the *paludamentum*.

Rev. **PATRES SENATVS.** Two clasped hands.

The title Pater Senatus appears on a coin of Commodus. Marcus Clodius Pupienus Maximus was elected Emperor by the Senate with Balbinus A.D. 238. (See on No. 164.)

167. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CAES. M. CLOD. PVPIENVS**

AVG. Bust of Pupienus, laurelled, to right, with the *paludamentum* and cuirass.

Rev. **CONCORDIA AVGG. (Augustorum).** **S.C.** Concord, seated, to left, holding a patera and a double cornucopiæ. (See on No. 163.)

168. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. GORDIANVS PIVS FEL. AVG.**

Bust of Gordian, radiated, to right.

Rev. **VICTORIA AVG.** Victory, walking, to right, holding a crown and a palm.

This is Gordian III., grandson of Gordian I., who was made Emperor, on the demand of the populace, at the age, according to some, of eleven, or at the latest of sixteen, A.D. 238, when he assumed the titles of Pius and Felix.

169. *Æ. Obv.* **M. ANT. GORDIANVS CAES.**
Bust of Gordian, bare, to right.

Rev. **PIETAS AVGG. S.C.** Pontifical emblems.
The same type as No. 162 (see above on that and on No. 89).

AVGG. = Augustorum, Gordian having been first associated in the purple with Balbinus and Pupienus.

170. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CAES. M. ANT. GORDIANVS**
AVG Bust of Gordian, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **FIDES MILITVM.** Between the letters **S.C.**
Military Faith to left, holding a standard and a sceptre crosswise.

Gordian, after a reign of six years, lost the affections of the soldiers through the intrigues and treachery of Philip, who caused him to be assassinated, A.D. 244.

171. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS AVG.**
Bust of Philip, radiated, to right.

Rev. **FIDES MILIT.** Faith to left, holding two military standards.

Philip I., the Arabian, born at Bostra, the son of a robber chieftain, succeeded Misitheus, the excellent counsellor of Gordian III., as Præfect of the Prætorians, and by treachery (see on No. 169) became Emperor, A.D. 244.

172. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS AVG.**
Bust of Philip, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **SAECVLARES AVGG. S.C.**

A *cippus* (pillar) with the inscription **COS. III.**

This coin is interesting, as recording the celebration with great magnificence of the secular games on April 21st in the thousandth year of the City. The year A.D. 248 is fixed by the Third Consulship of Philip, but without knowing the month we cannot say whether the tenth century was fully completed or yet current. **AVGG.** = Augustorum, Philip having associated his son with him in the empire, A.D. 244.

173. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS AVG.**
Bust of Philip, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **ÆTERNITAS AVGG. S.C.** An elephant, walking, to left, mounted by a driver holding a javelin.

Elephants and many other animals from the East were exhibited by Philip in the Circus on the occasion of the secular games mentioned above (No. 172). For **AVGG.** see No. 172.

174. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS AVG.**
Bust of Philip, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **MILIARIVM SAECVLVM.** Between the letters **S.C.** a *cippus* (pillar), with the inscription **COS. III.**

This coin also refers to the same event as the two previous ones, the celebration of the thousandth year of the City.

175. *Æ. Obv.* **OTACIL. SEVERA: AVG.** Bust of Otacilia, with diadem, to right, resting on a crescent.

Rev. **PIETAS AVGVSTAE.** Piety to left, holding a box of perfumes.

The crescent on the obverse denotes deification. Of Otacilia, the wife of Philip I., nothing certain is known except from coins and inscriptions. An opinion prevailed in the time of Eusebius that she and her husband were Christians.

176. *Æ. Obv.* **MARCIA OTACIL. SEVERA: AVG.**
Bust of Otacilia, with diadem, to right.

Rev. **PIETAS AVG.** between the letters **S.C.** The same type as No. 175.

177. *Æ. Obv.* **MARCIA OTACIL. SEVERA: AVG.**
Bust of Otacilia, with diadem, to right.

Rev. **SAECVLARES AVGG.** A hippopotamus to right. For the type of reverse see No. 173.

178. *Æ. Obv.* **M. IVL. PHILIPPVS CAES.** Bust of Philip, radiated, to right, with the *paludamentum*.

Rev. **IOVI CONSERVAT.** Jupiter to right, with mantle over left shoulder, holding a thunderbolt and a sceptre.

The son of Philip I., proclaimed Cæsar on the accession of his father, A.D. 244, and slain at the age of twelve years, shortly after his father fell in the battle of Verona, A.D. 249.

179. *R. Obv.* **IMP. PHILIPPVS AVG.** Bust of Philip, radiated, to right, with the *paludamentum* and cuirass.

Rev. **SAECVLARES AVGG.** (*Augustorum*). In the exergue III. A goat, walking, to left. For type of reverse see on Nos. 172, 173.

The number III. has been taken by some numismatists to refer to the number of the day of the secular games on which the particular animal under which it stands was exhibited. Eckhel, however, rejects this explanation, but offers no other in its place (vol. vii. p. 326).

The twenty years from the secular games to the death of Gallienus (A.D. 248—268) were years of shame and misfortune.

180. *R. Obv.* **IMP. C. M. Q. TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG.** (*Imperator Caius Messius Quintus Trajanus Decius Augustus.*) Bust of Decius, radiated, to right, with cuirass.

Rev. **PANNONIAE.** The two Pannonias (Upper and Lower), as women veiled, each holding a military standard.

Trajan Decius (the persecutor of the Christians) reigned from A.D. 249 to A.D. 251. He was descended from the old Plebeian house of the Decii, who devoted themselves for their country, and he himself fell in battle with the Goths, A.D. 251, near Forum Trebonii, in Mæsia, being the first Roman Emperor who died thus. The reverse of this coin refers to Decius' native country, Pannonia, where he was first proclaimed Emperor.

181. *R. Obv.* **IMP. C. M. Q. TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG.** Bust of Decius, radiated, to right, with cuirass.

Rev. **DACIA.** Dacia to left, holding an ensign.

The reverse refers to the campaign in which Decius protected Dacia from the Goths who had crossed the Danube.

182. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. C. M. Q. TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG.** Bust of Decius, laurelled, to right, with cuirass.

Rev. **LIBERALITAS AVG. S.C.** Decius seated to left on a platform; behind him, the Præfect of the Prætorians. In front, Liberality holding a *tessera* (ticket) and a cornucopiæ. Below, a citizen is mounting the platform.

See above on No. 110, with precisely the same type.

183. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP: C: M: Q. TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG.** Bust of Trajan Decius, laurelled, to right, with the *paludamentum* and cuirass.

Rev. **GENIVS EXERC. ILLVRICIANI. S.C.** Genius, with *modius* for head-dress, to left, holding a patera and a cornucopiæ. To right a military standard.

The reverse is a common type in the coins of Decius, and alludes to his son Herennius, whom he sent to Illyria, after investing him with the title of Cæsar.

184. *Æ.* The same type in bronze as that on the silver coin above, No. 180.

185. *Æ. Obv.* **HER. ETRVSCILLA AVG.** Bust of Etruscilla, with diadem and crescent.

Rev. **IVNO REGINA:** Juno to left, holding a patera and a sceptre; at her feet a peacock.

Etruscilla, the wife of Decius, is known to us only by coins and by a single inscription.

186. *Æ. Obv.* **HERENNIA ETRVSCILLA AVG.** Bust of Etruscilla to right, with diadem.

Rev. **PVDICITIA AVG. S.C.** Modesty seated to left, veiling herself, and holding a sceptre crosswise.

187. *Æ. Obv.* **Q. HER. ETR. MES. DECIVS NOB. C:** (*Quintus Herennius Etruscus Messius Nobilissimus Cæsar.*) Bust of Herennius, radiated, to right.

Rev. **PRINCIPI IVENTVTIS.** Herennius in military garb, holding a wand and a lance.

This is the son of Decius (see No. 183), who perished with his father, A.D. 251, in the disastrous battle with the Goths at Forum Trebonii.

NOB. C. (*Nobilis Cæsar*). This (we also find **NOB. CÆS.**, or more rarely **N.C.**) occurs first on a provincial coin of Diadumenianus.

For the legend on the reverse, see No. 38.

188. *Æ. Obv.* **Q. HER. ETR. MES. DECIVS NOB.**

C. (See on No. 187.) Bust of Herennius to right, with the *paludamentum* and cuirass.

Rev. **PIETAS AVGG.** (*Augustorum*). Between the letters **S.C.** Mercury to left, holding a purse and a caduceus.

The type of Mercury appears to have been a favourite one with the family of the Decii. It appears also on a coin of M. Aurelius with the unusual legend **RELIG. AVG.** (*religio Augusti*). Mercury may have been selected as the god who, according to Diodorus, τὰς τῶν θεῶν τιμὰς διέταξε.

189. *Æ. Obv.* **C. VALENS HOSTIL. MES. QVIN-**

TVS. N.C. (*Caius Valens Hostilianus Messius Quintus Nobilis Caesar.*) Bust of Hostilianus to right, with the *paludamentum*.

Rev. **PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS S.C.** Apollo, seated, to left, holding a branch of bay and leaning on a harp.

Another instance of a person known to us only through coins (see Int. No. 5). Hostilianus was a son of Decius, who, after the death of his father, was associated in the purple by Trebonianus Gallus, and died soon afterwards, either by the plague or by the treachery of his colleague. The evidence for this is :—(a) A passage in Zosimus, who says that Decius had a son, whom he does not name, besides Herennius (No. 188), who was associated as above. (b) Two coins of Decius, on the reverse of which are portraits of two youths, one of whom certainly is Herennius; the other, taken in connection with inscriptions, is believed to be Hostilianus. (c) The present coin, which, together with others (of which sixty are described by Cohen), gives his name.

For the legend of the reverse see on No. 88.

190. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CAE. C. VIB. TREB. GALLVS**

AVG. Bust of Trebonianus Gallus, radiated, to right, with the *paludamentum*.

Rev. **LIBERTAS AVGG.** Liberty to left, holding a cap and a sceptre crosswise, leaning against a column.

After the battle which proved fatal to Decius, Caius

Vibius Trebonianus Gallus, an officer who is said to have contributed by his treachery to its issue, was elected by the Senate. His name is associated with the dishonour of having been the first Roman Emperor who paid tribute to the barbarians, thinking no price too dear for empire. The AVGG. (= *Augustorum*) on the reverse refers to his son Volusian (No. 192), and the cap of Liberty (*pileus*) appears first on a coin of Brutus, B.C. 44.

191. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CAES. C. VIBIVS TREBONIVS GALLVS AVG.** Bust of Trebonianus, laurelled, to right, with the *paludamentum*.

Rev. **VOTIS DECENNALIBVS. S.C.** within a wreath of laurel.

For the reverse type see on No. 69.

Many of the Emperors took on themselves the performance of the *vota decennalia* on coming to the throne. Gallus' reign did not last longer at the latest than *three* years, and mention of these vows occurs also on coins of Pertinax and Balbinus, neither of whom reigned longer than three months.

192. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CAE. C. VIB. VOLVSIANO AVG.** Bust of Volusian, laurelled, to right, with the *paludamentum*.

Rev. **PAX AVGG.** (*Augustorum*). Between the letters **S.C.** Peace to left, holding a branch of olive and a sceptre crosswise.

Volusian was the son of Trebonianus, and in A.D. 251 was invested with the title of Augustus, whence AVGG., denoting the two Augusti. The chief events to be remembered with respect to this disastrous period, which, like an earlier one, was "*Opimum casibus, atrox praeliis, discors seditionibus*," as bearing on Volusian and the coins of the three next Emperors, may be thus summed up:—The Senate and the people were indignant at the disgrace inflicted by Gallus' futile bargain. The Moor, Æmilianus, an officer on the Danube, revolted and led his troops against Gallus, who perished with his son Volusian at Interamna, A.D. 253. The Senate accepted the pretender, but Volusian, who had been ordered by Gallus to bring the armies of the Rhine to his aid, found before he arrived that Æmilianus, who reigned but four months, had

been already assassinated by his soldiers. Valerian, with his son Gallienus, became the next inheritor of the purple, which he wore for the period, now unusually long, of seven years, A.D. 258—260.

193. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. CAES. ÆMILIANVS P. F.**
(*Pius Felix.*) **AVG.** Bust of Æmilianus, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **VOTIS DECENNALIBVS. S. C.** within a laurel wreath.

On Æmilianus, see note on preceding coin. Of him Eutropius says, "Obscurissimè natus obscurius imperavit."

For the legend on the reverse see on No. 191 and No. 69.

194. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. C. P. LIC. VALERIANVS**
AVG. Bust of Valerian, laurelled, to right.

Rev. **VICTORIA AVGG.** Between the letters **S.C.** Victory to left, holding a crown and a palm.

Caius Publius Licinius Valerianus (see No. 192) was chosen in right of his merits, "not by the caprice of the populace or the clamour of the army, but by the unanimous voice of the Roman world." But as Emperor he was a failure. The chronology of his reign is very confused. The type of the reverse may refer to the commencement of his contest with Sapor, the Persian king, when his measures were for a time successful, and Antioch was delivered. He was, however, soon entrapped and imprisoned, and died in captivity. After his death a horrible indignity was perpetrated. His skin was stuffed and painted, and suspended as a trophy in an Eastern temple.

By **AVGG.** (*Augustorum*) is denoted the association of his son Gallienus with him in the purple.

195. *Æ. Obv.* **DIVAE MARINIANAE.** Bust of Mariniana, veiled, to right.

Rev. **CONSECRATIO S.C.** (These letters are effaced.)
A peacock with tail spread.

It is uncertain whether this is the wife, the sister, or the daughter of Valerian. One of her coins bears the date of the fifteenth year of the taking of Viminacium, in Mœsia,

which fixes it to the year A.D. 254, in Valerian's reign. The peacock is one of the recognised emblems of apotheosis, found only on the coins of the Augustæ, *e.g.* on one of Faustina Junior (No. 95).

196. Bil. *Obv.* **IMP. GALLIENVS AVG.** Head of Gallienus, radiated, to right.

Rev. **APOLLINI CONS. AVG.** A griffin to right. In the exergue Δ .

Gallienus' reign extended from A.D. 260—268. Towards the close of this period the Roman Empire, after sustaining for a quarter of a century a series of shocks, reached its lowest point of weakness. The very material of the coinage shows its decay. The *sestertii* and *dupondii* cease altogether as a regular series. This and the following coin are of the base metal called *billon*, *i.e.* silver with a great proportion of alloy, four-fifths being copper, but they bear the name of *denarii*. Good silver does not reappear till the reign of Diocletian in the year A.D. 294. **CONS.** on the reverse = **CONSERVATORI**. This type refers to the fearful plague which followed on the famine caused by the ravages of the barbarians. Apollo is the god of healing, and his car is on some coins, as here, represented as drawn by griffins. Compare Claudian, De VI. Cons. Honor. 80: "At si Phœbus adest et frenis grypha jugalem Rhipæo tripodas referens detorsit ab axe." The mint-mark Δ on the exergue denotes the fourth issue. The Greek letters, strange to say, were used chiefly at Rome, the Latin ones being found at Cyzicus, Siscia in Pannonia, and other places where one would expect to find the former. See, however, No. 203 (*b*), for an instance of a Latin one at Trier.

197. Bil. *Obv.* **GALLIENVS AVG.** Head of Gallienus, radiated, to right.

Rev. **LIBERO P. CONS. AVG.** (*Libero Patri Conservatori Augusti.*) A panther, walking, to left. In the exergue **B.** = Second issue.

Bacchus, to whom the panther was sacred, is one of the many deities that appear on the coinage of Gallienus, who sought to propitiate their favour during the calamities of his reign mentioned under the previous coin. Trebellius Pollio,

the biographer of the Gallieni, says, "Pax deum quæsitâ inspectis Sibyllæ libris."

198. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. C. P. LIC. GALLIENVS AVG.** Bust of Gallienus, laurelled, to right, with the *paludamentum*.

Rev. **CONCORDIA EXERCIT.** Between the letters **S.C.** Concord to left, holding a patera and a double cornucopiæ.

C. P. LIC. = Caius Publius Licinius, the first præ-nomen being that of his father Valerian, assumed by Gallienus.

199. *Æ. Obv.* **GENIVS P.R.** (*Populi Romani*.) Head of the Genius of Rome, radiated and turreted, under the features of Gallienus.

Rev. **INT. VRB.** (*Introitus Urbis*.) **S. C.** within a wreath of laurel.

This coin is only conjecturally assigned to Gallienus, and Eckhel does not offer any explanation of it.

200. *Æ. Obv.* **CORNELIA SALONINA AVG.** Bust of Salonina, with diadem, to right.

Rev. **IVNO REGINA.** Between the letters **S.C.** Juno to left, holding a patera and a sceptre.

Salonina, the wife of Gallienus, witnessed with her own eyes the death of her husband before the walls of Milan, A.D. 268. From the legend, **AVG. IN PACE**, on the reverse of some of her coins, it has been conjectured that she was a Christian.

201. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. C. M. CASS. LAT. POSTV-MVS P. F. AVG.** (*Caius Marcus Cassianus Latinus Postumus Pius Felix Augustus*.) Bust of Postumus, radiated, with the *paludamentum*.

Rev. Victory to left, holding a crown and a palm. Before her a captive, seated on the ground, with his arms bound behind his back.

Postumus, the defender of Gaul, claims the highest place among the pretenders to the throne that sprang up at this period, to whom the name of the Thirty Tyrants was fancifully given. Their number in reality has to be

reduced to nineteen. None of them died a natural death. Postumus was slain, A.D. 267, by his soldiers, after maintaining a strong and just government in Gaul for ten years.

The letters **S. C.** are absent from the above coin, but they appear upon much of the coinage of Postumus, as though he had surrounded himself with a body of councillors whom he regarded as the true Roman Senate. All the coins of Postumus were struck in Gaul.

At this point our collection, which has (with the exception of Galba and Otho, and Gordian I.) represented the Imperial Series in an unbroken line, becomes defective. Of the four successors of Gallienus—Claudius II., Aurelian, Tacitus, and Florianus—we have no coins; and, again, after Probus there is a gap of twenty-four years, occupied by seven Emperors (the principal of whom was Diocletian), till we come to Constantine the Great.

202. *Æ. Obv.* **IMP. C. M. AVR. PROBUS AVG.**

Bust of Probus, radiated, to right, with the *paludamentum*.

Rev. **CONCORDIA MILIT.** (*Concordia Militum*.)

Probus to right, giving his hand to Concord.

M. Aurelius Probus, a distinguished general under Aurelian, accepted reluctantly the empire conferred on him by the army. "It is a choice," he said, "bad for you and for me, soldiers, for I cannot flatter you." "Let him be as Emperor such as he was a soldier," was the answer. He was one of the best and greatest of the Emperors, but the discipline he enforced and the labours he exacted from the legionaries led to a mutiny, in which he lost his life. He reigned six years, A.D. 276—282.

203. *Æ. Obv.* **CONSTANTINVS P. F. AVG.**

(*Pius Felix Augustus*.) Bust of Constantine to right, laureate, in armour.

Rev. **SOLI INVICTO COMITI.** Sol, radiated, to

left, with right hand raised, holding globe in left. In the

field **T.F.** (Moneyer's mark). In the exergue **P.**

(*Primus*, i.e. first issue). **T.R.** (*Treviri*, Trier).

Niebuhr remarks upon the type of the reverse, in the passage in which he says that "he cannot regard Constantine the Great as a Christian, and that the religion which he had in his head must have been a strange compound."

This is a *copper denarius* struck between A.D. 315—320. A change in the coinage took place under Diocletian, A.D. 296, by which the denarius became a copper coin, and the silver one was called *siliqua*. At first the copper denarius was as large as a modern halfpenny, or even larger, but in the course of twenty-five years it gradually year by year fell to the size of less than a modern farthing. The reduction was perfectly gradual.

This coin was found at Viroconium (*Wroxeter*).

203 (*b*). *Æ. Obv.* **CONSTANTINVS AVGG.** Head of Constantine, to right, laureate.

Rev. **PROVIDENTIAE AVGG.** The gateway of the camp, surmounted by stars between two globes. In the exergue **S.** (*Secundus*, second issue). **TRE.**; (*Treviri*, Trier).

This is also a copper denarius of Constantine the Great, struck between A.D. 320—325. (See on previous coin.)

The AVGG (= *Augustorum*) refers to Constantinus II., the eldest son of Constantine.

In these two coins of Constantine we notice his slightly aquiline features, regular and pleasing, their most striking characteristic being the large well-opened eye.

204. *Æ. Obv.* **MAG. DECENTIVS NOB. CAES.**
(*Magnus Decentius Nobilis Cæsar.*) Bust of Decentius to right, with cuirass.

Rev. **VICTORIA AVGG.** (*Augustorum.*) Victory to right, with a crown and a palm, spurning a kneeling captive with his hands bound behind him.

Decentius was the brother of Magnentius, the usurper in Gaul, by whom he was created Cæsar A.D. 351. After the defeat and death of Magnentius, A.D. 353, he strangled himself.

The type of the reverse of this medallion is identical with that of one of Magnentius' coins, and a common one of the time.

205. *Æ. Obv.* **D. N. VALENTINIANVS P. F. AVG.**
(*Dominus Noster Valentinianus Pius Felix Augustus.*) Bust of Valentinianus, with pearled diadem, to right, with the *paludamentum*.

Rev. VICTORIA AVGG. (*Augustorum.*) Valentinianus and Gratian seated, supporting a globe. Between them, above, Victory; below, a palm. In the exergue **COM.** In the field **TR.**

The reign of Valentinianus II. is of little importance, but this coin presents some points of interest in Numismatics. He was proclaimed Augustus when but four or five years old, as nominal colleague of his half-brother Gratian, by the army, without waiting for the nomination of Gratian on the death of their father Valentinianus I. A.D. 375. Italy, Illyricum, and Africa were assigned to him, while Gratian had the Gauls, Spain, and Britain. He was murdered by Arbogastes in A.D. 392.

The title *Dominus Noster* does not occur (excepting in some provincial issues) on the imperial coinage till the time of Aurelian, A.D. 270—275. After the time of Constantine the letters **D. N.** take the place of *Imperator*.

With regard to the mint-marks, **COM.** in the exergue denotes *Constantinæ Moneta*, the mint at Arles; Constantina being the name given to Arelate by Constantine when he improved the town and built a new one on the other side of the Rhone. By **TR.** in the field is meant *Treviri* (Trier). The two mint-marks together are to be interpreted "Struck at Trier, on the same standard as that of Arles." **COM.** is found in the exergue on the coins of Gratian, Valentinianus II., Eugenius, and Theodosius I., and was used in Gaul and the greater part of the West.

206. *N. Obv.* **D. N. HONORIUS P. F. AVG.**

(*Dominus Noster Honorius Pius Felix Augustus.*) Bust of Honorius, with pearled diadem, to right, with the *paludamentum*.

Rev. VICTORIA AVGGG. Honorius to right, holding a standard and a globe, surmounted by a Victory, with his right foot on a prostrate captive. In the field **M. D.** In the exergue **COMOB.**

For **D. N.** on the obverse see on the preceding coin.

We have no coin of Theodosius, the last Emperor who ruled over the whole Empire before it was divided. As soon as he died, it began to fall to pieces. His two sons, Honorius and Arcadius, reigned, the former in the West, the latter in the East. They were but nominal Emperors, the real chiefs of the empire at this time being such men as Stilicho, Boni-

facius, and Aetius. Honorius' reign lasted from A.D. 395 to A.D. 423. Arcadius died A.D. 408. His only son, Theodosius II., had been declared Augustus A.D. 402, the year after his birth. This coin must therefore be placed between these two years, A.D. 402 and 408, the three G's after **AV** on the reverse signifying that three Emperors were reigning jointly at the time. There remain the mint-marks **M. D.** and **COMOB.**; the former of which denotes *Mediolanum* (Milan), the place where the coin was struck; the latter requires to be explained more fully. **COM.** as stated above on No. 205, denotes *Constantinæ Moneta* (Arles), and this became from the time of Valentinianus II. and Theodosius I. common to every mint in the West, the name of the special place of coinage being added, as here, in the *field*. The **OB.** is an indication of value, signifying that seventy-two "solidi" were coined from one pound of gold (ϕ as a Greek numeral = 70, and β = 2). This **COMOB.** in the exergue was intended to resemble, with a slight distinction, the **CONOB.** of Constantinople, the money of which was in high repute.

The Imperial Roman coinage, of which we have now described the specimens in our cabinet, falls into three main divisions: (1) the period from Julius Cæsar to the death of Commodus, which includes some of the best examples of Roman art; (2) the succeeding reigns till the accession of Constantine, when a decline set in with the disorders that ensued upon the death of Commodus, followed, however, by some improvement under Diocletian; (3) the remaining period until the close of the Empire. Of the last we have but a few fragmentary pieces; but of the two first (with the exceptions noticed under No. 201) this collection may be said to be very fairly representative.

APPENDIX.

ON SOME BYZANTINE COINS.

Our coins in this series are so few, and belong to such different periods, that it is not necessary to enter upon any minute account of the series to which they belong. We notice at once that the types are of a Christian character. These had begun to be employed, but sparingly, in the Western Empire from the time of Constantine's sons, the most interesting being the monogram of the name of our Saviour, formed of X and P.

In the Byzantine coinage the religious character of the types increases to the last.* "Thus on the obverse of the earlier coins the Emperors are represented alone, but from the tenth century they are generally portrayed as aided or supported by some sacred personage or saint. . . . From about the tenth century there are generally two principal inscriptions, the one relating to the Emperor, and the other to the figure of our Saviour. . . . The language of the inscriptions was at first Latin, with a partial use of Greek. About the time of Heraclius (A.D. 610—641) Greek began to take its place on a rude class of coins, probably local; by the ninth century Greek inscriptions occur in the regular coinage, and at the time of Alexius I., A.D. 1048—1118, Latin wholly disappears."

The eight pieces which we proceed to describe are all *solidi*, the chief gold coin, which had been substituted for the *aureus* under Constantine the Great. The *solidus* maintained its just weight, without diminution of purity, as established by Constantine, for nearly 1,000 years, and in consequence of its accuracy became famous in European commerce.

The mixture of the Latin and Greek alphabets will be noticed on these coins. It was very general from the seventh to the tenth centuries. The minuscule and uncial characters are also both employed. This is also the case in

* R. S. Poole, Article on Numismatics in Encycl. Brit.

MSS. till about the tenth century, when the latter gave way wholly to the former.

1. *N. Obv.* dd NN. HERACLIꝺS ET ERA. CONST.

P. P. (*Domini Nostri Heraclius et Heraclius Constantius Patres Patriæ.*) Busts of Heraclius I. and Heraclius Constantine, facing, with diadem and wearing the *paludamentum*. Between the heads a cross.

Rev. VICTORIA AVSꝺ B. CONOβ. A cross on degrees.

Heraclius, Emperor of the East (A.D. 610—641), deposed and succeeded the tyrant Phocas. The two chief features of interest in his reign are: (1) his successful campaign in the East, when he conquered Chosroes II., the King of Persia, and recovered and restored to Jerusalem the wood of the Cross, which had been carried away to Persia; it was presented to the Holy Sepulchre by Heraclius himself A.D. 629. (2) His interference in religious controversies. The *Ecthesis*, or Exposition of Faith, was pronounced in his name in favour of Monothelitism, A.D. 688.

Of Heraclius II. (or Constantine III., as he was also called), it is sufficient to say that he received the imperial title when an infant, that he directed the military operations in Syria after his father Heraclius' return to Constantinople; and after the death of the latter reigned for only 108 days, with his half-brother Heracleonas, by whom he was succeeded.

On the reverse, AVSꝺ B (= *Augustus B.*). The form of ꝺ for V came into use about A.D. 550, and from that period is generally found on Byzantine coins. B denotes the second issue.

For CONOβ. see above, Imperial Series, No. 206.

2. *N. Obv.* dd NN. ERACLIꝺS ET ERACLIꝺS

CON. Busts of Heraclius I. and Heraclius Constantine facing, with diadem and wearing the *paludamentum*. Between the heads a cross.

Rev. VICTORIA AVSꝺ Δ. CONOB. A cross on degrees.

Identical with the preceding coin, excepting that on the obverse the figure on the left is bearded in this coin, and that the two are of the same size in this coin, while in

No. 1 the left-hand one is smaller. The mint-mark is also different, the Δ denoting the fourth issue.

3. *N. Obv.* **D. M. (Dominus) CONSTANTINVS.** Busts of Constantine III. and Heracleonas facing, with diadem. Between the heads a cross.

Rev. **VICTORIA AVGV H CONOB.** A cross on degrees. For Constantine III. see on No. 1.

Heracleonas, the second son of Heraclius I., reigned with his brother, Constantine III., and succeeded him in May, A.D. 641. He was afterwards, with his mother, Martina, deposed and confined in a convent, when the throne reverted to Constant II., the son of Constantine III.

On the reverse the **H** denotes eighth issue. In other respects the coin is the same as the preceding one.

4. *N. Obv.* **D.N.ARTEMIVS ANASTASIVS MVL.** Bust of Anastasius II., facing, with diadem, wearing the *paludamentum*, holding orb surmounted with cross and volumen.

Rev. **VICTORIA AVGV I CONOB.** A cross on degrees.

With regard to **MVL** on the obverse, this very unusual inscription may denote (1) *multos annos*, i.e. a prayer for a long reign, or (2) *multus* (= *magnus*), which is actually found on a coin of two of Anastasius' predecessors.

The **I** on the reverse signifies tenth issue. (*i* = 10.)

This coin belongs to the period between the fall of the Heraclian and the rise of the Isaurian dynasty under Leo III., A.D. 718. It is difficult to fix the precise date at which the Eastern Empire lost its Roman character, but we may say that the Roman Empire seems really to have terminated with the anarchy which followed the murder of Justinian II., A.D. 711. The subject of this coin, Artemius, had been the first Secretary of State, and was elected Emperor by a public assembly held in the church of St. Sophia. He assumed the title of Anastasius II. He reigned less than three years.

5. *N. Obv.* ***ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ.** Bust of Theophilus with diadem, holding a patriarchal cross and volumen.

Rev. + **MIXAHLs CONSTANTIN.** Busts of Michael and Constantine, facing, with diadem, between a cross.

Theophilus, Emperor of Constantinople, A.D. 829—842, was the son of Michael the Stammerer. He was engaged in war with the Saracens during most of his reign, and was a zealous Iconoclast.

There is a difficulty about the reverse, in that no son of Theophilus of the name of Constantine is mentioned in history. "*Difficultatem agnoscimus adferre tamen causæ desperatæ remedium non valemus.*" (Eckhel, viii. p. 240.)

6. *N. Obv.* **ROMAN. ET XPISTOFOR. A4GG.**
Busts of Romanus I. and Christopher, facing, with diadem, holding a patriarchal cross.

Rev. + **IHS. XPS. REX. REGNANTI4M.** Our Lord seated, facing, holding Bible.

Romanus I. Lecapenus, Emperor A.D. 919—944, was high admiral under Constantine VII. Porphyrogenitus, whose colleague he became, and whom he afterwards excluded from the administration. He was deposed and exiled by his sons Stephanus and Constantine. Soon after his accession he conferred the rank of Augustus on his elder son Christopher, who did not live long.

7. *N. Obv.* **CONSTANT. ET ROMAN4S A4GG.**
(*Augusti*) **6A.** Busts of Constantine VII. and Romanus II., facing, with diadem, holding a patriarchal cross.

Rev. + **IHS. XPS. REX REGNANTI4M.** Bust of our Lord, facing, holding Bible.

This coin represents Constantine VII. Porphyrogenitus, Emperor A.D. 911—959, with his unworthy son Romanus, who was suspected of poisoning his father. The peculiar surname first applied to this Emperor is said to have been derived from an apartment of the Byzantine palace, lined with porphyry, which was reserved for the birth of the royal children. (Gibbon, ch. xlviii.) Romanus reigned from A.D. 959—963.

The marks **BA.** on the obverse may denote *Βασιλεῖς*; or if the **A** is a mistake for **R**, it may be *Βασιλεῖς Ῥωμαίων*, which is the reading more usually found.

8. *N. Obv.* + **ΡΩΜΑΝ. ΕΥΔΚΗ** (*Romanus Eudocia*).
Christ (with the letters **IC, XC** on each side of His head) standing on a cushion blessing Romanus, on the right, and Eudocia on the left, who each hold an orb, supporting a cross.

Rev. **ΚΩΝ. ΜΧ. ΑΝΔ.** Michael holding the *labarum*, between Constantine, on the right, and Andronicus, who each hold an orb supporting a cross.

ΕΥΔΚΗ, for **ΕΥΔΟΚΗ** or **ΕΥΔΟΚΙΑ**, is another instance of the laxity in the form of writing. See introductory note, page 87.

The figures on the obverse are Romanus IV. Diogenes, Byzantine Emperor (A.D. 1067—1071), and his wife Eudocia. Those on the reverse are her children by her first husband, Constantine XI., namely Constantine XII., Michael VII., and Andronicus I., who had been appointed by their father to succeed him. Eudocia married the distinguished general Romanus Diogenes, who was proclaimed Emperor. The chief event of his reign was the invasion of the empire by the Turks of the house of Seljuk. At the battle of Manzikert, A.D. 1071, the Turks under Alp Arslan gained a great victory, and Romanus was taken prisoner, as Valerian, in the third century, had been taken by Sapor.

The *labarum* (most of which is effaced), on the reverse, was the richly ornamented standard with the cross and monogram of Christ, substituted for the head of the Emperor from the time of Constantine's conversion.

The shape of this coin will be noticed as being somewhat unusual, being enlarged in order to include the three figures on the obverse and reverse.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE ROMAN EMPERORS
FROM AUGUSTUS TO HONORIUS.

	B.C.	A.D.		A.D.
Augustus	31—	14	Gordian III. . . .	238—244
		A.D.	Philip	244—249
Tiberius	14—	37	Decius	249—251
Caligula	37—	41	Trebonianus Gallus	251—253
Claudius	41—	54	Emilian	253—253
Nero	54—	68	{ Valerian	253—260
*Galba	68—	69	{ Gallienus	253—268
*Otho	69—	69	*Claudius II. . . .	268—270
Vitellius	69—	69	*Aurelianus	270—275
Vespasian	69—	79	*Tacitus	275—276
Titus	79—	81	*Florianus	276—276
Domitian	81—	96	Probus	276—282
Nerva	96—	98	*Carus	282—283
Trajan	98—	117	{ *Carinus	283—284
Hadrian	117—	138	{ *Numerianus . . .	284—284
Antoninus Pius . . .	138—	161	{ *Diocletian	284—305
{ M. Aurelius	161—	180	{ *Maximian	286—305
{ L. Verus	161—	169	*Constantius I. . . .	305—306
Commodus	180—	192	*Galerius	305—311
Pertinax	192—	193	{ Constantine the	
Julian	193—	193	{ Great	306—337
Septimius Severus . .	193—	211	*Licinius	307—323
{ Caracalla	211—	217	*Constantine II. . .	337—340
{ Geta	211—	212	*Constantius II. . .	337—361
Macrinus	217—	218	{ Constans I.	337—350
Elagabalus	218—	222	*Julian	361—363
Alexander Severus . .	222—	235	*Jovian	363—364
Maximin	235—	238	*Valentinian I. . .	364—375
{ *Gordian I.	238—	238	*Gratian	367—383
{ Gordian II.	238—	238	Valentinian II. . .	375—392
{ Pupienus Maximus	238—	238	*Theodosius	392—395
{ Balbinus	238—	238	Honorius	395—423

* Those with an asterisk prefixed are not represented in this collection.

