ANCIENT COINS

OF

CITIES AND PRINCES,

GEOGRAPHICALLY ARRANGED AND DESCRIBED.

BY

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN,

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HONORARY SECRETARIES OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

HISPANIA—GALLIA—BRITANNIA.

LONDON:

JOHN RUSSELL SMITH,

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ROLLIN, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

1846.
This volume, though in itself complete, is, as the subscribers are aware, the first portion only of a work intended to comprise an account of the Coins of the Ancient World, on the basis of the plan proposed by Pellerin, and matured by Eckhel in his Doctrina Numorum Veterum. Though conscious of its defects, I yet hope, and believe, that it will be found of some value to the Antiquary and the Numismatist, whose indulgence will readily be extended to a work the compilation of which has been the occupation of brief and uncertain intervals of leisure.

Having advanced thus far, I cannot refrain from recording my acknowledgments to those kind friends who have afforded me ready and able
assistance in the course of my labour. A list of their names will show at once the nature and extent of my obligations.

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REV. R. GORDON.
GEORGE SPARKES.
JAMES EDWARD FITZGERALD.
SAMUEL BIRCH, F.S.A.

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN.

Lewisham, Kent,
January 10, 1846.
TO

FREDERIC DE SAULCY,
CAPTAIN OF ARTILLERY,
MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE,

THE FOLLOWING ATTEMPT

AT A

GEOGRAPHICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE

ANCIENT COINS OF HISPANIA

18

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.
ANCIENT COINS

OF

CITIES AND PRINCES.

HISPANIA.

The primitive money of Hispania consisted of silver and copper only. We may gather this both from Strabo\(^1\) and from Livy: \(^2\) from the former, that gold was not discovered in a state sufficiently pure to be converted into money; while the latter, in his enumeration of the treasure carried away by the Roman generals, makes no mention of coined gold.

A vast number of the earliest coins of Spain have hitherto been classed with the Incerti, for the various attempts which had been made to explain their legends had only succeeded in a few solitary instances. Even Sestini, whose labours have contributed so largely to the stock of Numismatic knowledge, has failed most signally in his account of the coins of ancient Spain.

Some antiquaries, whose opinions it will not be necessary

\(^1\) Lib. iii. p:146. Edit. 1588.
\(^2\) Lib. xxxiv. cap. 4; lib. xl. cap. 43, &c.
to cite, have assigned a high antiquity to the coins bearing legends in Celtiberian characters; but the practised numismatist will give little credit to such reveries. M. de Saulcy, on whose able and interesting researches many of the appropriations which follow are founded, is of opinion that they date from a period about two centuries before the reign of Augustus, and that the silver coins are evident copies of the earlier consular denarii. The Roman origin of the type of some of the brass money, he observes, is not so evident, although we find on it indications of the subdivisions of the As. This indication of an imitated type must be apparent to all who are accustomed to such examinations and comparisons; but it would appear that the Spaniards were not indebted to Rome alone for their types, since that of the brass coins with an equestrian figure bearing a long lance appears to have been derived from the well-known pieces of Syracuse, with the name and effigies of Hiero the Second. Great numbers of these coins have descended to our times, and are to be seen in every cabi-

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3 Essai de Classification des Monnaies Autonomes de l'Espagne. 8vo. Metz, 1840.

4 Havercamp observes that the earliest types of the consular denarii are the Dioscuri on horseback—"Dioscurorum typus antiquitatem nummis familiarum conciliare solet, unde ad altiora reipublicae tempora adsignatio hujus denarii spectat."

5 These types were doubtless accommodated to the tastes of the people who adopted them. Thus, on the money of the southern provinces of Spain the horseman bears a circular buckler, just like that with which the typified province of Spain is represented on coins of the Publilia family, with the name of C. Pompey the younger.
net. A reference to Livy’s history of the period in which they were probably struck, will shew that there is some foundation for this conjecture.6

Florez supposed that the sphinx wearing a cap or bonnet, a type peculiar to Baetica,7 but more especially to the Turduli and Turditani, was derived from Egypt. This is doubtful; while its Phoenician origin may be surmised if we refer to a well-known and remarkable coin in the Roman series, which has recently been admirably illustrated by M. Lenormant.8 This coin is of Clodius Albinus, and bears, on the reverse, a male figure, seated between two sphinxes, each with a bonnet. The figure is identified by M. Lenormant as the Phœnician deity, Αἰών or Saeculum, and the type was doubtless chosen in compliment to Albinus, who was born at Hadrumetum, a town not far from Carthage.

With regard to the written language of the ancient inhabitants of Spain, there is reason to believe that it had its origin in Baetica, the coins of which have legends which read from right to left, with the vowels suppressed, a sufficient indication of oriental origin. Although we have no proof of that high antiquity of the written character of the Iberians which Strabo9 says they claimed, we have yet evidence of their diversity in the different provinces. It is the same with the types of their coins. Thus, at Emporiae

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6 Lib. xxiv. cap. 4—6.
8 Revue Numismatique Année 1842, p. 90.
9 Lib. iii. p. 139.
and at Rhoda, the types and legends are palpably Greek, while at Gades, Abdera, Malacca, and Sex, they are entirely Phœnician. "From these two extreme points," observes M. de Saulcy, "the two systems of writing probably advanced until they met, whence the diversity of alphabets mentioned by Strabo."¹⁰

To the learning and sagacity of this able antiquary and numismatist, we are indebted for an explanation of the legends on the national money of ancient Spain; and the subject has received further illustration from some very interesting notices by M. Adrien de Longpérier, in the "Revue Numismatique."¹¹ "If," observes the latter writer, "the graphic system of the Spaniards is Semitic, it is assuredly not the case with the language in which it is expressed. Without asserting that this language is one of the Basque dialects, we cannot refuse to recognise between this idiom and the words which occur on the coins a striking analogy."

Among the various legends explained by M. de Saulcy are 𐤃𐤌𐤋𐤀𐤋𐤁, Neosken; 𐤀𐤃𐤁𐤀𐤊, Oneben; 𐤀𐤂𐤌𐤌𐤁𐤀𐤎, Nerinken; 𐤀𐤃𐤀𐤂, Kilin; 𐤀𐤁𐤃𐤌𐤀𐤎, Libiesken; 𐤀𐤁𐤃𐤌𐤀𐤉, Setisken; 𐤈𐤃𐤃𐤌𐤀𐤇, Iber-ehksen; 𐤀𐤁𐤃𐤌𐤀𐤇, Ilibereken; 𐤀𐤁𐤃𐤌𐤀𐤇, Iliberieken;¹² 𐤀𐤁𐤃𐤌𐤀𐤇, Urkeken; 𐤀𐤁𐤃𐤌𐤀𐤇, Karonesken; i.e.,

¹⁰Essai, p. 20.
¹¹Année 1842, p. 322.
¹²Iliberiken and Iliberieken. This synonym perfectly agrees with the words of Pliny—"Eliberi quod Liberini." Lib. iii. cap. 1.
Ileosca, Onoba, Nerii, Cileni, Lybia, Setisacum, Ilergetes, Iliberis, Urcenses, Caronienses, the plural, or gentile form, being expressed by the termination ΚΝ, ΚεΝ. 13

There is also another termination, which is supposed to mark the ablative form of the names; thus, ΙΦΜΟΝΕΣ, Irsones; ΠΡΑΣΡΗΣ, Bursabes; ΜΚΞΓΟΝΚΕΣ, Segobrikes; are supposed to be given in that case, Guizonas signifying in the Basque language, by the man; Bayonaz, by Bayonne. If this conjecture be well-founded, these legends must be read: "(Money struck) by Irson, by Bursaba, by Segobrica," &c.

We have no record of the period of the suppression of the autonomous coins of Spain. The issue of those struck by permission of the Emperors, appears to have ceased in the reign of Caligula.

13 M. de Longprérier observes that this is the Basque form of the genitive plural, thus: "Hi aiz Juduen Reguea"—Tu es Judeorum Rex. Revue Numis. loc. cit.
# CELTIBERIAN ALPHABET.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHARACTER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Α</td>
<td>approaching in sound to O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>and P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>hard, or K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>sharp, approaching in sound to double E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>hard, aspirated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>N</td>
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<td>O</td>
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<td>R</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>υυνυνυν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>G soft (Ζηα)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>(Εηα)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KH</td>
<td>aspirated (Χι)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Characters, the power of which is ascertained.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Α</th>
<th>Β</th>
<th>Ζ</th>
<th>Ω</th>
<th>Ψ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Υ</td>
<td>Ω</td>
<td>Σ</td>
<td>Λ</td>
<td>Π</td>
</tr>
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**Doubtful characters.**

<table>
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<th>Β</th>
<th>Ζ</th>
<th>Ω</th>
<th>Ψ</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Υ</td>
<td>Ω</td>
<td>Σ</td>
<td>Λ</td>
<td>Π</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celtic Alphabet</td>
<td>Latin Equivalents</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A approaching in sound to O</td>
<td>Α Α. π?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B and P</td>
<td>Ρ Ρερ Ρ Ρ Ρ Ρ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C hard, or K</td>
<td>Κ Κ Κ Κ Κ Κ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E approaching in sound to double E</td>
<td>Ε Ε Ε Ε Ε Ε Ε Ε</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G hard, aspirated</td>
<td>Χ. G. G</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Λ Λ Λ</td>
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<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Ν Ν Ν</td>
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<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Ο Ο Ο</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Ρ Ρ Ρ Ρ Ρ Ρ</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Σ Σ Σ Σ Σ Σ</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Τ Τ Τ Τ Τ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>U (Ὑψιλον)</td>
<td>Υ Υ Υ Υ Υ Υ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y or I</td>
<td>Ι Ι Ι Ι Ι Ι</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z, G soft (Ζηρα)</td>
<td>Ζ Ζ Ζ Ζ Ζ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E (Ηρα)</td>
<td>Ε Ε Ε Ε Ε Ε</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KH aspirated (Χτ)</td>
<td>Χ Χ Χ Χ Χ Χ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOMETIMES Δ Δ Δ Δ Δ Δ
## CELTIBERIAN ALPHABET, 
**SHEWING THE DESCRIPTION OF CHARACTERS FOUND ON THE COINS OF TARRACONENSIS AND BÆTICA.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>TARRACONENSIS</th>
<th>BÆTICA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A often approaching O</td>
<td>ΠΠΠΠΠΠΠΠ</td>
<td>ΠΠΠΠΠΠΠΠ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B and P</td>
<td>ΡΡΡΡΡΡΡΡΡ</td>
<td>ΡΡΡΡΡΡΡΡΡ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C hard, and K</td>
<td>ΚΚΚΚΚΚΚ</td>
<td>ΚΚΚΚΚΚΚ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C and S strong</td>
<td>ΣΣΣΣΣΣΣ</td>
<td>ΣΣΣΣΣΣΣ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D, resembling T</td>
<td>TTTTTTT</td>
<td>TTTTTTT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>EEEE</td>
<td>EEEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E sharp</td>
<td>ΕΕΕΕ</td>
<td>ΕΕΕΕ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I, like Hra</td>
<td>ΗΗΗΗ</td>
<td>ΗΗΗΗ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G soft, like Z</td>
<td>ΖΖΖΖ</td>
<td>ΖΖΖΖ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G hard and aspirated</td>
<td>ΠΠΠΠΠΠΠΠ</td>
<td>ΠΠΠΠΠΠΠΠ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I and Y</td>
<td>ΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙ</td>
<td>ΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>ΛΛΛΛ</td>
<td>ΛΛΛΛ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>ΜΜΜΜ</td>
<td>ΜΜΜΜ</td>
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<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>ΝΝΝΝ</td>
<td>ΝΝΝΝ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O open</td>
<td>ΟΟΟΟ</td>
<td>ΟΟΟΟ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>ΠΠΠΠ</td>
<td>ΠΠΠΠ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>ΚΚΚΚ</td>
<td>ΚΚΚΚ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>ΡΡΡΡ</td>
<td>ΡΡΡΡ</td>
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<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>ΣΣΣΣ</td>
<td>ΣΣΣΣ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>ΤΤΤΤ</td>
<td>ΤΤΤΤ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U, like Υυλον</td>
<td>ΥΥΥΥ</td>
<td>ΥΥΥΥ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K aspirated, like the Spanish X</td>
<td>ΧΧΧΧ</td>
<td>ΧΧΧΧ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES**

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Æ
ANCIENT COINS OF CITIES AND PRINCES.

HISPANIA

IN GENERE.

1. Obv.—Helmed head of Minerva; above, the head of a ram, or the letter N; in the field of some, p.

R—HISPANORVM. A helmed horseman, armed with a lance, to the right.—Æ.5. R.2. (Collection of the British Museum.) (Plate I. No. 2.)

2. Obv.—Bare male head.

R—HISPANORVM. Same type.—Æ.5. R.2.

3. Obv.—Helmed head of Minerva.

R—HISPANORVM. A horse, unbridled and at liberty.—Æ.5. R.4.

There are varieties of these three types.

4. Obv.—Bust of Diana to the left, with the quiver on her shoulder; behind, N.

R—HISPANORVM. Victory standing, holding a garland in her right hand.—Æ.3. Unique (?) Mionnet, Descr. p. 11. No. 5.

5. Obv.—Helmed head to the right.

R—HISPANORVM. In two lines. The apex.—Æ.4. R. (British Museum.) (Plate I. No. 1.)

LUSITANIA.

AMAIA.

Now Portalegre. From the word Coere on the coins here described, it is supposed that these towns were in alliance.

Obv.—AMHIA. Bare head.

R—MR. A quiver and the head of a spear: COERE below L. NERA.—Æ.8¼ R.4. Sestini.1

1 Descrizione delle Medaglie Ispane. Firenze, MDCCXVIII. p. 5.
BALSA.

Now Tavira; on the shore to the south-east of the mouth of the river Anas.

1. *Obv.*—A pine-apple within a crescent.
   

2. *Obv.*—**M. B.A. F.** Male head covered with the lion’s skin (?) to the left.
   
   **R**—**M. Q. F.** A bull walking to the right.—Æ.6. R.6. ib. fig. 3.

3. *Obv.*—**M. B.A. F.** Bare male head to the right.
   
   **R**—**C.N.** A bull walking to the right.—Æ.4½. R.4. ib. fig. 4.
   
   On some, a crescent above the bull.

4. *Obv.*—**M.B...SANO.** Male head with diadem to the right.
   
   **R**—**M. Q. F.** A bull walking to the left; above, a crescent.
   

CALIGULA.

*Obv.*—**C. CAES. AVG. GERMANIC.** Laureated head of Caligula to the right.


Sestini observes, of this coin, “Imperatorius Caligulæ est adulterinus.”

COERE, or COERO (?)

Now, as is supposed, Coura. Sestini thinks there was a town called Coere, from the words of Pliny,2 “Litus Corense, inflexo sinu.”

*Obv.*—Bare male head, with short hair.

**R**—**COERE** A quiver and the head of a spear.—Æ.8½. R.4.

This word COERE is found as a countermark on some of the coins of Gades and of Abdern. See Sestini.3

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1 Classes Generales, p. 1, voce Balsa.  
2 Lib.iii. c.1.  
3 Descrizione delle Medaglie Ispane, p. 5, and tab. i. fig. 8.
CITIES AND PRINCES.

COLIPPO (?)

Site unknown.
The word colip appears in incuse letters on the coins of Gades.\(^1\)
—Æ.6\(\frac{1}{2}\). R.4.

EBORA.

Now Evora, in Portugal. By Pliny, termed "Oppida veteris Latii."\(^2\) Situated between the Anas and the Tagus. Called also "Liberalitas Julia," in compliment, as is supposed, to Augustus.

1. Obv.—PERMISSV CAES. AVGSTI P. M. Bare head of Augustus, to the left.

R—LIBERALITATIS IVL. EBOR. Pontifical instruments.—Æ.9. R.6. (British Museum.)

Vaillant supposes the type of the reverse of this coin to have been chosen by the people of Ebora in compliment to Augustus, on his assumption of the title Pontifex Maximus.\(^3\)

2. Obv.—PERM. CAES. AVG. P. M. Same head.

R—LIBERALITATIS IVLIAE EBOR. In four lines, within a garland.—Æ.7. R.4. (British Museum). Plate I. No. 3.

There are varieties of this type, and some have the letters D.D. Decretum Decurionum, as a countermark.

EMERITA.

Now Merida. This colony, according to Dion Cassius,\(^4\) was founded by Augustus, immediately after the Spanish campaign. Among other privileges granted to it was that of coining money, as its numerous coins testify by the legends of the obverse, PERM. OR PERMISSV. AVG.

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\(^1\) Descrizione delle Medaglie Ispane p.5, and tab. i. fig.10.
\(^2\) Lib. iv. cap. 22.
\(^3\) Num. in Col. tom. i. p. 49.
\(^4\) Lib. liii.
ANCIENT COINS OF

AUGUSTUS.

1. Obv.—PERM. IMP. AVG. Laureated head of Augustus, to the right.
   R—AVGVSTA EMERITA, inscribed on the front of the city gate.—Æ.9. R.1.

2. Obv.—PERMISSV CAESARIS AVGVSTI. Bearded head, full-faced.
   R—AVGVSTA EMERITA. A priest, marking the boundaries of the colony with a plough drawn by two oxen.—Æ.7. R.1.

This type occurs on the coins of many other Roman colonies, and shows the manner in which the boundaries of a town were traced; the plough being lifted or carried over the space intended for the porta or gate.

3. Obv.—PERM. CAES. AVG. Laureated head, to the right.
   R—C. (or co.) A. E. LE. V. X. Legionary eagle between two standards.—Æ.5. R.1.

The two standards indicate that this colony was drafted from two legions, the fifth and the tenth, a fact not noticed by the historians. Such colonies were sometimes called Gemella,¹ and Gemina.

4. Obv.—DIVVS AVG. PATER C. A. E. (Colonia Augusta Emerita.) Radiated head of Augustus, to the left.
   R—PERMI. AVG. PROVIDENT. An altar.—Æ.7. R.2.

This and the following coin show that divine honours were paid to Augustus by the people of Emerita.

5. Obv.—DIVVS AVGVSTVS. Radiated head, to the left.

6. Obv.—IMP. CAESAR AVGVST. Bare head, to the left.
   R—P. CARISIVS LEG. PROPR. The gate of a town, on which is inscribed EMERITA.—Æ.4½. C.

P. Carisius was the legate who defeated the Astures when they attacked the Roman camp, for which action Augustus constituted him Praefectus. Dion Cassius² calls him Titus, but these coins show that his praenomen was Publius. Several of the denarii of the moneyers of Augustus bear the name of Carisius, with very interesting types. See Descr. Catal. of Rare and Unedited Roman Coins, vol. i. p. 129.

¹ Caesar, Bell. Civ. lib. iii. c. 4.
² Lib. liii.
7. *Obv.*—CAESAR AVGVST. TRIBVNI. POTEST. Bare head, to the right.

*R*—P. CARISIVS LEG. AVGVSTI in three lines across the field of the coin.—Æ.6¼. C.

There are many varieties of all these coins, differing slightly in type and legend.

**JULIA, OR LIVIA.**

1. *Obv.*—IVLIA AVGVSTA PERM. AVGVST. P. M. Head of Julia, to the right.


These coins are interesting, as presenting us with a portrait of Julia, of whom there are no Roman coins, though her head is represented on a denarius of the moneyers of Augustus. *Des. Cat.*, vol. i. p. 127.

2. *Obv.*—AVGVSTA EMERITA. Female head.

*R*—PERM. CAES. AVG. A priest marking the boundary with a plough drawn by two oxen.—Æ.9. R.7.

3. Another, with a palm-branch before the female head.—Æ.8. R.5. (*British Museum*). (Plate I. No. 4.)

4. *Obv.*—SALVS AVGVSTA PERM. AVGVSTI. Head of Julia, to the right, in the character of Salus.

*R*—IVLIA AVGVSTA C. A. E. A female figure seated, to the right, holding ears of corn and the hasta pura.—Æ.9. R.6.

This reverse may probably bear the figure of the empress, represented as Ceres, just as we see the Faustinas on Roman coins with the attributes of all the female deities.

5. *Obv.*—EMERITA.... Bare female head, to the right.

*R*—PER. CAE. AVG. Type as No. 2.—Æ.8. R.4.

**TIBERIUS AND JULIA.**

*Obv.*—IVLIA AVGVSTA C. A. E. Bare head of Julia, to the right.

*R*—TI. CAESAR AVGVSTVS PON. MAX. IMP. Laureated head of Tiberius, to the left.—Æ.7. R.5.
TIBERIUS.

1. **Obv.**—TI. CAESAR AVGVSTVS PONT. MAX. IMP. Laureated head, to the left.
   (Plate I., No. 5.)

2. Another, with the head radiated.—Æ.10.  R.6.

3. **Obv.**—Type and legend as No. 1.
   **R.**—COL. AVGVSTA EMERITA on the front of a gate.—Æ.7.  C.

4. **Obv.**—IMP. TI. CAESAR. AVG. PONT. MAX. Laureated head, to the right.

5. **Obv.**—IMP. TI. CAESAR AVGVSTVS PON. MAX. Laureated head, to the left.
   **R.**—COL. AVGVSTA EMERITA on the front of a gate.—Æ.7.  C.

6. **Obv.**—Same legend and type.
   **R.**—PER. AVG. PROVIDEN. An altar, with the fire kindled. —Æ.6.  R.9.

Nos. 4, 5, 6, are remarkable for the occurrence of the title *imperator*, as a prænomen, which is never found on the *Latin* coins of this emperor (see "Numismatic Manual," p. 142, and note 2), a circumstance no doubt attributable to the fact of the coin having been struck in a colony, where the importance of such a title was not so well understood as at Rome.

MEROBRIGA.

M. Mionnet announces, in his "Atlas de Geographie Numismatique," a coin of the Lusitanian Merobriga, in the cabinet of the Viscount de Santarem, but I have been unable to obtain any particulars of the type, etc.

MYRTILIS.

Now Mertola, according to D'Anville. Situated on the Anas, between Ossonoba and Pax Julia.
CITIES AND PRINCES.

Obv.—MIRTI. A tunny-fish, between two lines; below, a tunny-fish.


There are varieties of this type. See Sestini, Med. Ispan. tab. i. figs. 11 and 12.

NORBA (?)

Now Brozas (?) two leagues from Alcantara. The Colonia Norbensis of Pliny.¹

Obv.—Helmed head of Minerva.

R.—CVIN. Female statue on a quadrangular pedestal. (Sestini, "Descriz. delle Med. Ispan." tab. i. fig. 18.) (Plate I., No. 6.)

These coins were formerly attributed, by Vaillant² and Florez³ to Carthago Nova. The four letters are supposed to stand for Colonia VICTRIX JULIA (or IMMUNIS) Norbensis.

OSSONOBA.

Now Gibraleon. Situated in the district called Cuneus, from its being comprised within a wedge-like shape between the Atlantic and the river Anas.

Obv.—OSONOBA...... A fish.

R.—A galley.—ÆS.9. R.6. (Florez, tom. iii. tab. 65.)

PAX JULIA.

Now Beya, near the river Anas, according to Florez, who first published the coin described below.

¹ Hist. Nat. lib. iv. cap. 23. ² Num. Imp. in Col. cuais, p. 87. ³ Tom. iii. p. 35.
ANCIENT COINS OF

AUGUSTUS (?)

Obv.—Bare head of Augustus (?) to the right.

R—PAX IVL. A female figure seated, holding in her right hand a caduceus, and in her left a cornucopiae.—Æ.7. R.4. (Plate I. No. 7.)

There is a modern fabrication. The specimen engraved is from a coin in the cabinet of the Bibliothèque du Roi, at Paris.

SALACIA.

Now Alcacer do Sal. Florez attributed the coin described below to this town, founding his appropriation on the inscription IMP. SAL., which agrees with Pliny’s account of Salacia, “Salacia cognominata urbs imperatoria.”¹ This is confirmed by the coin, No. 2.

1. Obv.—Bearded male head, to the right.

R—IMP. SAL. Two dolphins.—Æ.7. R.6. (Florez, tom. iii. tab. lxvii. No. 3.)

2. Obv.—COL. IMP. SA. F. Bare male head.

R—A bull standing, or walking; above, a laurel-branch, ut videtur.—Æ. (Sestini, Med. Ispan. p.16, from the cabinet of M. Tochon.)

BAETICA.

ABDERA.

Now Adra. A town on the shores of the Mediterranean, founded, according to Strabo, by the Phenicians;² a fact attested by several coins with Phœnician inscriptions. These are of two kinds, as will be seen by the specimens here described. The Rev. J. C. Lindberg, in a letter with which I have been recently favoured, observes, that the characters of No. 2 are to be read Αβδηρα, not Αβδηρα, the first signifying the people of Abdera, while the other simply expresses the name of the town Abdera.

¹ Lib.iv. c. 22.
² Μετὰ ταύτην Αβδηρα Φοινίκων κτίσμα και αύτή, lib. iii. p.108. Stephanus calls it "Αβδηρα, Ptolemy "Αβδηρα.
1. *Obv.*—Head of Jupiter-Serapis, surmounted by the modius, to the right.

R—A hexastyle temple; beneath, the inscription ΙΩΠΩΚΙΑΙ—Æ.7. R.8. Mionnet, Descr. Supp. tome i. p. 9. (From the cabinet of the late M. Hermand, of Paris.)

2. *Obv.*—Front view of a temple.

R—A fish; beneath, the Phœnician inscription 1999Q—Æ.6. R.4.

3. *Obv.*—A temple of four columns, with the gate closed.

R—999Q between two tunny-fish.—Æ.6½. R.4. (British Museum; Walter Hawkins.) Plate II. No. 1.

Some of these coins have the letters corre countermarked below the fishes. See Sestini, Med. Ispan. Tab. i. fig. 14.

4. *Obv.*—Helmed head, to the left.

R—Ν499Q between two fishes.—Æ. Bayer.

5. *Obv.*—Same head.

R—Same inscription. A tunny-fish; above, a smaller fish.—Æ. Bayer.

**TIBERIUS.**

1. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head, to the right.


2. *Obv.*—Same legend. Same head.

R—A tetrastyle temple, two of the columns of which have the forms of fish, between which is the word ABDERA. On the front of the temple the Phœnician characters ΙΑΟΟι or, the sun—Æ.7. R.5. (British Museum.) Plate II. Nos. 2 & 3.

The two singularly formed columns are supposed to represent the tunny-fish, which abounded on the shores of the Mediterranean, and were sacred to Neptune, to whom it was the practice of the fishermen to offer one as a propitiation. Athenæus, lib. vii. c. 17.

3. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI AVG. F. AVG. (OR AVGVSTVS).

Same head.

R—ABDERA between the columns of a tetrastyle temple.—Æ.7. R.4.

Vaillant has engraved and described a coin with a temple having five columns, for which we have no authority. The temple on No. 3, is, probably, one of the number erected in the provinces to the deified Augustus, as recorded by Tacitus.  

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1 Lengua de los Fenices, p. 369.
2 Num. in Col. Percussa, tom. i. p. 90.
3 Annales, lib. i. c. 10.
ABRA.

Site unknown. Supposed, by the type, to have been situated not far from Gades.

*Obv.*—ABRA. Head of Hercules, to the right; behind, a club.

R—An ear of corn; above, a pellet and a crescent; below, a fish resembling an eel, but with a forked tail.—Æ.8. R.4.

Sestini, Med. Isp. tab. i. fig. 15.

ACINIPO.

Now Ronda la Vieja. Situated near Munda.

1. *Obv.*—ACINIPO. Beardless head, to the right.


2. *Obv.*—A bunch of grapes.

R—ACINIPO. Two ears of corn.—Æ.5. R.3. (Brit. Mus.) Plate II. No. 4.

3. *Obv.*—A bunch of grapes, between two branches.

R—ACINIPO between two ears of corn. Æ.5. R.3.

4. *Obv.*—ACINIPO between two ears of corn.

R—A bunch of grapes; in the field, four globules.—Æ.5. R.3.

5. *Obv.*—ACINIPO between two ears of corn.

R—A bunch of grapes, between a star (or two stars) and a crescent; in the field, three globules.—Æ.5. R.3.

There are varieties of this type.

6. *Obv.*—ACINIPO between two ears of corn.

R—L. FOLCE AEDILE. A bunch of grapes.—Æ.5. R.5.

There are varieties of this type.

7. *Obv.*—ACINIPO. Beardless head, to the right.


AMBA.

Site unknown. These coins have been classed by Mionnet (Supp. tom. i. p. 111) with the incerti of Spain.
1. Obv.—Beardless head with diadem, to the right; before, a hand. Some are without the hand.

R—AMBA. A sphinx walking, to the right, with a Phrygian cap; before, a star.—Æ.7. R.4. (British Museum) Plate. II. No. 5.

2. Obv.—Bare bearded head, to the right.

R—AMBA between two ears of corn.—Æ.8. R.4.

3. Obv.—AMBA R. G. Bare male head, to the right.

R—A bull, standing; before, two leaves of laurel.—Æ.3¼. R.8.

Sestini supposes the head, on the obverse of this coin, to be of Sextus Pompey. (Descriz. Med. Ispan. p. 22.) It is engraved in Hunter, tab. iv. fig. 3.

ANTIARIA.

Now Antequera. Florez, tom. ii. tab. li. No. 6. has given a coin of Antequera; but it belongs to one of the kings of Galatia.

Obv.—Bare male head with crisp curls to the right.

R—M. SEMP. ANTIKA. (the three last letters in monogram).


ARIA, or CVNBARIA.¹

Now La Maria(?)

1. Obv.—Male bearded head, to the right: behind, the mark of the semis, s.; before, a palm-branch.

R—CVNB. ARIA. A fish.—Æ.5. R.3. (British Museum) Plate. II. No. 6.

2. Obv.—Male beardless head, to the right; behind, the letter s.

R—CVNB. ARIA. A fish.—Æ.4¼. R.3.

3. Obv.—Bare beardless head; before, a dolphin.

R—ARIA. An equestrian figure holding a spear.—Æ.6. (Doubtful.) Florez, Tab. lix. fig. 6.

4. Obv.—CN. ARIA. within a square. A fish.


¹ Aria, according to Florez, though there is no evidence of the existence of this place in any ancient author, except the doubtful passage in Pliny iii. 1, quoted by Florez, but which reads Celti Arua, in Sillig's text. Lips. 1851. See other readings, Antonin. Itiner. Wesseling, 1735, p. 414. The type and fabric of these coins seem to belong to Bœtica.
ANCIENT COINS OF

ARVA.

Now Alcolea del Rey. Sestini (Med. Ispan. p. 25) questions the authenticity of the coins here described; but M. Hennin admits them in his Nomenclature (Manuel, p. 38).

1. **Obv.**—Bare youthful head, to the right; behind, a fish; before, a star.
   
   **R**—ARVA. An equestrian figure bearing a lance, to the right.—Æ 8. R.5.

2. **Obv.**—s. ivf. Bare male head, to the right.
   
   **R**—M. ARVEN. An equestrian figure.—Æ.6. R.5.

3. **Obv.**—Bare male head between three dolphins.
   
   **R**—ARVA. An equestrian figure galloping to the right, holding a palm-branch.—Æ.6. R.5.

   See Florez, Tab. iv. fig. 3. and Tab. lix. figs. 8 and 9.

ASCUI, or ASCUTA.

Site unknown. Supposed by some to be the Escua of Pliny and Ptolemy.

1. **Obv.**—The head of Hercules, to the right, placed on a thunderbolt; before, a club.
   

2. **Obv.**—ASCUV. Bare beardless head, to the right.
   

3. **Obv.**—LASCVT. Head of Hercules, to the left; behind, a club.
   
   **R**—Four ears of corn rising from an altar.—Æ.7. Sestini.
ASIDO.

Now Xerez de la Frontera, according to Florez,\(^1\) Pliny says it was a colony,\(^2\) but the coins which have been left to our times are all autonomous. The types offer nothing remarkable; No. 2, has the head of Hercules, as on the coins of Gades, with a reverse copied from the consular coins of the family Valentia.

1. *Obv.—Asido.* Diademed bearded male head, to the right.
   
   R—ΔΗΛ A bull bounding.—Æ.7. R.5.

2. *Obv.—Asido.* Head of Hercules covered with the lion’s skin, and the club on the shoulder.
   
   R—A cornucopiae and a thunderbolt within a laurel garland.—Æ.5. R.6.

3. *Obv.—* A bull standing, to the right; above, a large star.
   
   R—A dolphin; above, the symbol ⌒; below, the inscription ΔΗΛ; in the field, a caduceus.—Æ.5\(\frac{1}{2}\). R.4. There are varieties of this type.

4. *Obv.—Asido.* Bare male head, to the right.
   
   R—A bull bounding, to the right; above, a monogram, or a bow and arrow; below, the inscription as on No. 1.—Æ.7. R.5.

5. *Obv.—Asido.* Bearded diademed head.
   
   R—A bull running; below, the letters as on No. 1; above, a cross within a crescent.—Æ.7. R.5.

6. *Obv.—Asido.* Bare male head, to the right.
   
   R—A bull running; above and below, ΔΗΛΙΗΞ—Æ.5. R.5.

**ASIDO AND ASTAPA IN ALLIANCE.\(^3\)**

7. *Obv.—Head of Apollo; before, A or Asido.*
   
   R—A bull standing; above, L and a crescent; below, astpe, in Turditan characters.—Æ.5. R.5. (British Museum) (Plate II. No. 8.)

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\(^1\) Vol. ii. p. 162. \(^2\) Lib. iii. c. 1. \(^3\) See De Saulcy, Essai, p. 204.
ANCIENT COINS OF

ASPAVIA.

Site unknown. Sestini\(^1\) gives representations of two coins; one has a bearded head, or mask, to the left; Rev., an inscription in two lines, the first being in the ordinary Phœnician characters, as on the coins of Gades, presenting the word \(\text{βωδ}\); the second, composed of characters resembling the Celtiberian; two ears of corn across the field. *Query*, were these objects originally fishes, and is it a coin of Gades artfully altered?

ASTA.

Now *Mesa d'Asta*. Situated on the river Bætis, opposite Gades.

1. *Obv.*—*ASTA*. Bare male head, to the right.
   \(R\)—A winged sphinx, to the left; below, Celtiberian characters. *(Doubtful).*—Æ.8. Florez, tom. iii. tab. ix. No. 2.

2. *Obv.*—*M. POPILLI M. F.* Laureated head of Apollo, to the right.
   \(R\)—*P. COL. ASTA RE. F.* A bull standing, regarding the right.—Æ.6. R.6.

The words of Pliny\(^2\) illustrate the legend of the reverse of this coin. The letter \(F\) may probably signify Felix.\(^3\)

ASTAPA.

Now Estepa la Vieja. Situated on the river Bætis, between Anticaria and Ventipo. Astapa was destroyed by the Romans for their adherence to the Carthaginians, B.C. 208.\(^4\)

1. *Obv.*—*ASTAPA*. Bare youthful head, to the right.
   \(R\)—Female head, full-faced, surrounded with rays.—Æ.7. R.8.

2. *Obv.*—Beardless head with the vitta, to the right.
   \(R\)—Legend, comprising the letters *ASTPE*. A boar, to the right; above, a star.—Æ.3. C. *(British Museum).*

(Plate II. No. 9).

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\(^1\) Med. Ispan. p. 30. tab. ii. figs. 9 and 10.

\(^2\) *Coloniae*: Asta quæ Regia dicitur, lib. iii. c. 1.

\(^3\) Eckhel, D. N. V. vol. i. p.15.

\(^4\) Liv. xxviii. 22, 23.
CITIES AND PRINCES.

3. *Obv.* CN. VOC. ST. F. Laureated head, to the right.
   
   R—CN. FVL. CN. F. and the legend ASTPE. A boar.

4. *Obv.*—Laureated beardless head, to the right.
   
   R—Legend, comprising the letters ASTPE (direct, or retrograde). A sphinx, in the field a star and M.—(*British Museum*).
   (Plate II. No. 10.)
   The size varies. On some, the letters L. AP. DEC.

5. *Obv.*—Laureated head.
   
   R—Legend, comprising the letters ASTPE. A bull.
   —Æ.5. C.

ASTAPA AND URSO.

*Obv.*—L. AP. DEC. Q. Head.

R—VRSONE. A sphinx; in the exergue, the legend comprising the letters ASTPE.—Æ.9. R.3.

ASTAPA AND OBULCO.

*Obv.*—OBVL. NIG. Male head.

R.—A bull and a crescent with the legend comprising the letters ASTPE. Æ. C.

The module varies.

ASTAPA AND ASIDO.

*Obv.*—ASIDO. Head.

R—Legend, comprising the letters ASTPE. A bull.—Æ.7. R.5.

AUGURINA.

Now Santiago de la Higuera.

A coin placed by Florez among the Incerti of Spain (Tab. ivi. No. 4.) has been attributed by some numismatists to Augurina without any foundation. See Sestini Med. Ispan. p. 213, and Tab. ultima, No. 18.

BAILO.

Now Balonia. By Strabo called Belon¹ which probably is nearer the original name than the Latin Bailo.

*Obv.*—BAILO. An ear of corn; above, the inscription JIC. I.

R—A bull standing, to the left; above, a star, crescent, and pellet.—Æ.5. R.8. Florez, tab. ii., No. 8. (*British Museum*).

(Plate IV. No. 1.)

¹ It appears from the words of Strabo that it was the name of the river also kai μετὰ ταῦτα Βελων πόλις και ποταμός. Lib. iii. p. 96. Ed. 1587.
ANCIENT COINS OF

BAREA.

Now Vera. Ptolemy mentions it as one of the towns of Baetica, but Pliny places it in Tarraconensis.

*Obv.*—BAREA. A Thistle.


CALLET.

Now Pruna.

*Obv.*—Head, to the right, crowned with ivy (?)

R.—CALLET between two lines, and two ears of corn placed horizontally.—Æ.7. R.5. *(British Museum).* (Plate III. No. 2).

There are varieties of this type, one of which has the head of Hercules, another a helmed head. The sizes are 5, 7, 8.

CALPE.

The coin formerly attributed to Calpe, having the head of Jupiter, *Rev. . . . Calp.* a military figure, holding a patera, has been restored to Panormus, in Sicily.

CANACA.

The coins attributed to Canaca have been restored by the Rev. J. C. Lindberg to Sex¹ under which they will be found hereafter described.

CARBULA.

Near Cordoba on the Guadalquivir (Baetis).

*Obv.*—Female head, to the right; before, a crescent; behind, x.

R.—CARBULA. A rudely formed Lyre (?)—Æ.7. R.4. *(British Museum).* (Plate III. No. 3).

Others are of the 8th and 9th size, and differ slightly in type.

¹ In a learned and most ingenious dissertation entitled “De Numis Punicis Sextorum, olim a Canaca et Concanae tributis.” Hauniæ, 8vo. 1824.
CITIES AND PRINCES.

CARISSA.

Now Carixa.

*Obv.*—Laureated male head to the right.

*R.*—**Caris.** An equestrian figure with a buckler, galloping, to the left.—Æ.6. R.4.

There are varieties of these coins, both in type and size; some having the head of the young Hercules, others a laureated head, and some a female head with a collar. On one, given by Florez, there is a tablet below the equestrian figure, bearing the legend **Caris.**

CARMO.

Now Carmona.

1. *Obv.*—Laureated head of Jupiter.

*R.*—**Carmo.** A horse, pacing; below, 1a.—Æ.4. R.6.

2. *Obv.*—Beardless head to the right.

*R.*—**Carmo between two ears of corn.—Æ.7. R.3. (British Museum.)** (Plate III. No. 6.)

Others are of the sixth size.

3. *Obv.*—Same head, crowned with vine leaves.

*R.*—**Carmo between two lines and two ears of corn.—Æ.6. R.3.

4. *Obv.*—Head of Mercury with winged petasus, to the right; before, a caduceus.

*R.*—Legend and type as No. 3.—Æ.9. R.5.

5. *Obv.*—Beardless head of Hercules in the lion’s skin, to the right.

*R.*—**Carmo.** Two ears of corn.—Æ.7. R.4.

6. *Obv.*—Diademed beardless head, to the right.

*R.*—**Carmo.** Two ears of corn.—Æ.6. R.4.

7. *Obv.*—Helmed beardless head within a myrtle garland.

*R.*—**Omoj xo (sic) between two ears of corn.—Æ.9. R.2.


9. *Obv.*—Helmed head with a plume, to the right, within a myrtle garland.

*R.*—**Carmo between two ears of corn.—Æ.10. R.3. (British Museum.)** (Plate III. No. 5.)

There are others of the fifth, sixth, and ninth size.

*E*

**CARTEIA.**

Now Rocadillo. Carteia was created a Roman Colony by the Senate, A. V. C. 583.¹

1. *Obv.*—CARTEIA. Turreted head, to the right.
   *R.*—D. D. Neptune standing, to the left, his right foot placed on a rock, holding in his right hand a dolphin, and in his left a trident. In the field of some *R*, as a countermark.
   —Æ.5½. R.1. (British Museum. Dr. John Lee). (Plate III. No. 8).
   There are varieties of this type, some of which have the letters D. D. or V. (Decreto Decurionum), as a countermark.

2. *Obv.*—Bare beardless head, to the left.
   *R.*—C. VIB. AID. CARTEIA. Dolphin, with the letter *S*, the mark of the *semis*.—Æ.5. R.3.

3. *Obv.*—Head of Neptune, to the left; behind, *S*.
   *R.*—L. MARCI CARTEIA. A dolphin; *S*.—Æ.5. R.3.
   There are varieties of this type.

4. *Obv.*—CARTEIA. Turreted female head, to the right; behind, a trident.
   *R.*—C. MINVS. VIBI. IIII. VIR. A figure seated on a rock, to the left, holding an angle, from which depends a fish; by his side, the basket with bait.—Æ.5. R.3.
   There are varieties of this singular type. See Florez, tab. xv. 2, 3, 4.

5. *Obv.*—CARTEIA. Same head.

6. *Obv.*—Laureated head of Jupiter, to the right; behind, *S*.
   *R.*—CARTEIA M. .. ACV. The prow of a galley.—Æ.4. R.1.


8. *Obv.*—CARTEIA. Turreted female head; behind, a trident.
   *R.*—C. MINI. IIII. VIR. C. VIBI. IIIIVIR. A rudder; in the field, IT. IV. *(quatuorvir iterum).*—Æ.5. R.2.

¹ Liv. lib. xliii. c. 4. Pliny says the Greeks called it Tartessus, lib. iii. c. 1. See, also, Mela and Strabo.
9. Obv.—CARTEIA. Laureated head of Jupiter, to the right; behind, the letter S.
   R—L. ARG. CN. MAI. AED. Prow of a galley, to the right; in the field, s.—Æ.5. R.2.

10. Obv.—Same head and letter.
    R—Q. OPS. (OR OPST.) CARTEIA. Prow of a galley, to the right.

11. Obv.—Same head and letter.
    R—L. MAI. CARTEIA. Prow; s.—Æ.5. R.2.

12. Obv.—Same head and letter.

   There are many varieties of this type. Some have a dolphin on the reverse.

13. Obv.—Bearded helmed head, to the right.
    R—CARTEIA. A dolphin; above, s., the mark of the semis.—Æ.3. R.2.

14. Obv.—GERMANICO ET DRUSO. Turreted female head, to the right.
    R—CAESARIBVS IIIIVIR. CART. in the field of the coin; a prow.—Æ.4½. R.2.

   There are varieties of this type.

15. Obv.—Beardless head of Hercules with the lion's skin; in the field, a club.

16. Obv.—CARTEIA. Turreted female head; behind, a thunderbolt.
    R—M. FALCIDIVS. IIIIVIR. EX. S.C. A club, bow, and quiver.—Æ.5. R.2.

17. Obv.—Same legend and head; behind, a trident.
    R—Cupid riding on a dolphin; above, IIIIVIR; below, ex d. d.—Æ.4. R.1. (Brut. Mus.) (Plate III. No. 7).

18. Obv.—Same legend and head, but without the trident.
    R—D. D. Type similar to No. 4.—Æ.5. R.1.

19. Obv.—CARTEIA. EX. DD. Turreted female head.
    R—L. MAIVS POLLIO IIIIVIR. A caduceus placed horizontally.—Æ.5. R.1. Florez, tab. ixi. fig. 6.
20. *Obv.*—Head of Jupiter, to the right.
   R—A thunderbolt between the inscription *CES. AVG.*—
   *Æ. 5.* R.1.

21. *Obv.*—Beardless male head, to the right.
   R—*CARTEIA.* A club.—*Æ. 3.* R.1.

22. *Obv.*—*IIIIVIR. TER.* Head of Neptune.
   R—*CARTEIA. C. MINI. Q. F.* A dolphin.—*Æ. 4.* C.

23. *Obv.*—Same legend and head; behind, a trident.
   R—*CARTEIA C. MINI. Q. F.* A dolphin.—*Æ. 4.* C.
   There are varieties of this type.

24. *Obv.*—Bare head of Neptune.
   R—*SEPT. CAR.* The prow of a galley.—*Æ. 5.* R.1.

25. *Obv.* *CARTEIA.* A dolphin and a trident in saltier.

   R—*P. MION. IIIIVIR.* A rudder.—*Æ. 3.* R.1.

27. *Obv.*—Female head to the right.
   R—*CARTEIA M. AVG.* Prow.—*Æ. 4½.* *(British Museum).*
   *(Plate III. No. 9).*

Florez, tom. i. p. 313. tab. xvi. No. 3, gives a coin of the fifth size with
the head of Julius Caesar, *Rev.* Neptune standing, as on No. 1; but it
is suspected to be a *retouched* example of that type.

**CAURA.**

Now Coria.

1. *Obv.*—Helmed head, to the right, within a laurel garland;
   behind, x.
   R—*CAVRA.* A fish and a crescent; below, a.—*Æ. 9.*

2. *Obv.*—Helmed head, to the left, within a myrtle garland.
   R—*CAVRA* between two lines; above, a crescent, and a.;
   below, a fish.—*Æ. 9.* R.6. Florez, tom. i. p. 347. tab.
   xviii. No. 2.

3. *Obv.*—Bust of Hercules, bearded and laureated, with the club
   on his shoulder.
   R—*CAVRA.* A figure walking, to the left, bearing a fish on
   No. 27, and tab. i. No. 1.
CITIES AND PRINCES.

CELTI.

Now Puebla de los Infantes. Celti, according to Pliny,¹ was dependent upon the juridical convention of Hispalis. (Seville.)

*Obv.*—Helmed head, to the right.


Other coins given by Florez have a bull on the reverse. This author reads the legend CELTITANUM MUNIPICIUM.

CERET.

Site unknown. Ceret is not indicated by the ancient geographers. Some have supposed it to be the Seria of Pliny, subsequently called Fama Julia.

1. *Obv.*—Female head.


2. *Obv.*—An ear of corn and a dolphin.

*R—CERET* across the field.—Æ.5. R.6. Florez, tab. lxi. fig. 15.

CORDUBA QUÆ ET PATRICIA.

Now Cordoba. This town had, in addition to its ancient name, that of Patricia, which is also found on coins, agreeably to the description of Pliny.²

CORDUBA.

*Obv.*—CN. IVL. L. F. Q. Diademed head of Venus, to the right.

*R—CORDVBA.* Cupid standing, holding a torch and a cornucopiae.—Æ.5. R.4. (Plate III. No. 10.)

There are varieties of this type, and some have the mark of the quadrans, •••

¹ Lib. iii. c. 1. ² Colonia Corduba Patriciae cognomine.—Lib. iii. c. 1.
PATRICIA.

1. **Obv.—PERMISSV CAESARIS AVGVSTI.** Bare head of Augustus.
   
   R—**COLONIA PATRICIA.** Legionary eagle between two standards.—Æ.9. R.3.
   
   There are varieties of this type, some of which have the *simpulum* and the apex on the reverse. The sizes also vary.

2. **Obv.—PER. CAES. AVGVSTI, OR PERMISSV CAESARIS AVG.** Bare head of Augustus.
   
   R—**COLONIA PATRICIA within a civic garland.**—Æ.6. R.4. (British Museum.) (Plate III. No. 11.)

3. **Obv.—PER. CAE. AVG.** Bare head.
   
   R—**COLON. PATR., OR COLONIA PATRICIA.** Pontifical instruments.—Æ.4. R.3 (Brit. Mus.) (Plate IV. No. 1.)
   
   Others have the apex, lituus, and simpulum.

EPORA.

Now Montora. Ptolemy calls this town Eboræ, but inscriptions given by Gruter¹ show that Epora is the true orthography.

1. **Obv.—Veiled head of Ceres with wheaten garland, to the left; before, a sceptre.**
   
   R—**EPORA.** A bull standing, to the left.—Æ.6½. Florez, tab. lii. fig. 16.
   
   Some are of much larger module.

2. **Obv.—Bare bearded head, to the right, within a laurel garland.**
   
   R—**AIPORA in rudely formed characters, between two fish.**—Æ.8½. Florez, tab. lxvii. fig. 2.
   
   There are varieties of this type.

3. **Obv.—II PORA (sic).** Beardless head, to the right.
   
   R—A bull crouching, to the right; before, an altar (?)—Æ 9. Florez, tab. lviü. fig. 2.
   
   These coins are of very rude work.

GADES.

Now Cadiz. Both Strabo² and Stephanus³ call this city Gadeira. Solinus⁴ tells us that Gadir signifies *fenced*.

² Lib. iii.
³ V. Fadiipa.
⁴ Cap. xxiii. Poene lingua sua Gadir, id est, Sapem, nominarunt.
or walled, and the Hebrew word נָהַל has that signification in Holy Writ. According to Scylax, there were two islands called Gadeira, on one of which only was a town. The larger brass coins of Gades are extremely common, and attest its importance as a commercial city, before the subjugation of Spain by the Romans. They remain to this day remarkable evidence of the imperishable nature of a national coinage. “Delenda est Carthago” was a vain boast of the victor, while even the very money of her numerous colonies remained to transmit her fame to the latest posterity. Hercules was the chief deity in Gades, and Hannibal sacrificed to him previously to his expedition against the Romans. Philostratus mentions the temple, but says it was of the Egyptian Hercules, Ἡρακλέως Ἕρακλεος. Mionnet confounds with the coins of Gades several pieces afterwards attributed by Sestini to Cunaca, but which in reality belong to Sex, and will be found hereafter described under that town.

1. **Obv.**—Beardless head of Hercules in the lion’s skin, to the right.

R—מַעֲלוֹן אָנוֹר in Phœnician characters, i.e. by the people of Gadir. A tunny-fish.—Ar. R. 8. (British Museum.) Mionnet, from the Cab. of Tochon, Descrip. tom. i p. 12; Sestini, Med. Ispan. p. 49; Florez, tab. xxvii. fig. 10. (British Museum.) (Plate IV. No. 3.)

2. **Obv.**—Same head, to the left, with the club on the shoulder.

R—Same legend. Two tunny-fish; in the field, a pellet within a crescent, and the Phœnician letter aleph.—Æ. 7. C. (British Museum; J. Huxtable; W. Hawkins.) (Plate IV. No. 2.)

3. **Obv.**—Beardless head, full-faced.

R—The Phœnician aleph. A tunny-fish.—Æ. 4. C.

There are varieties of this type.

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1 Periplus, p. 120. Ed. 1700. 2 Liv. lib. xxi. c. 21.
3 De Vit. Apoll. lib. v. c. 4. 4 Tom. i. p. 13, & Supp. tom. i. p. 25.
5 Med. Ispan. p. 36.
4. *Obv.*—Full-faced beardless head of Hercules in the lion’s skin.
   R—Three Phœnician letters and a fish.—Æ.5. R.3. Florez, tab.xxvii. fig.11.
   There are also varieties of this type.

5. *Obv.*—Head of Hercules, as on No. 2.
   R—Legend, as Nos. 1 and 2. A trident between two fish; in the field, a pellet and crescent, and a star.—Æ.7. Florez, tab.xxvii. fig.8.

6. *Obv.*—Head of Hercules, to the left; behind, a club.
   R—[Hebrew] in Phœnician characters, i.e. the city of Gadir. A dolphin entwined around a trident.—Æ.4. C. (Walter Hawkins). (Plate IV. No.5.)

7. *Obv.*—Head of Hercules, to the left, with club and lion’s skin.
   R—A temple with the gates closed within a laurel garland.—Æ.10. Florez, tab.liv. fig.2.

8. *Obv.*—Radiated full-faced head of the sun.
   R—[Greek] Two fishes.—Æ.4½. Florez, tab.liv. figs.7&8.
   Query if these coins are of Gades?

GADES AND COERE, OR COLIPPO, IN ALLIANCE (?)

*Obv.*—COER. or COLIP., in countermark. Beardless head of Hercules, to the left, covered with the lion’s skin.

R—Two tunny-fish, the one of them with a belt on which is a crescent; above, COER. in countermark; below, [Phœnician characters] in Phœnician characters.—Æ.6. R.4. Sestini, Med.Ispan. tab.i. fig.10.

GADES MUNICIPIUM.

1. *Obv.*—MVN between two lines; above an ear of corn.
   R—GADES between two bars; above, a fish.—Æ.5. R.8. Florez, tom.ii. tab.xxvi. No.1.

2. *Obv.*—Beardless head of Hercules in the lion’s skin, and with the club on his shoulder.
   R—BALBVS FONT. A knife, the simpulum and hatchet, and a star.—Æ.11. R.6. Florez, tab.xxvi. No.3.
   There are varieties of this type, and some of smaller module. Some have the simpulum and the lituus, and some are without the star.
CITIES AND PRINCES.

AUGUSTUS.

1. Obv.—Head of Hercules, with the club and lion’s skin.
   R—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. A winged thunderbolt.—Æ.11. R.3.
   There are varieties, with the title Pontifex Maximus, and the pontifical instruments.

2. Obv.—AVGVSTVS. Laureated head of Augustus.

CAIUS AND LUCIUS CÆSARS.

Obv.—AVGVSTVS. Laureated head of Augustus.
R—Bare heads of the Cæsars, back to back, within a laurel garland.—Æ.10. R.7.

AGrippa.

1. Obv.—AGRIPPA. Bare head of Agrippa.
   R—MVNICIP. PARENS. The acrostolium.—Æ.11. R.7.

2. Obv.—AGRIPPA. Head of Agrippa, to the right, with the rostral crown.
   R—MVNICIP. PARENS, or MVNICI. GA. PATRON. The acrostolium.—Æ.11. R.7.
   There are varieties of this type.

3. Obv.—Bearded head of Hercules, with lion’s skin and club.
   R—M. AGrippa COS. IIII. MVNICIP. PARENS. The acrostolium.—Æ.9. R.7.

NERO.

Obv.—NERO (or without legend). Bare head of Nero, to the left.

Another, of the 9th size, has the bare head of Hercules on the obverse.
See Florez, tom. ii. tabs. xxvi. and liv.

ILIBERIS.
The 'Ἰλλιβερίς of Ptolemy, a town of the Iliberi, or Liberini, mentioned by Pliny,1 situated on the hill known

1 Lib. iii. c. 1.
in modern times as the Sierra de Elvira, in the neighbourhood of Grenada.

1. **Obv.—** Bare beardless head.

   R—Legend comprising the letters *IL BRE KN*. A horseman conducting two horses, armed with a buckler and three javelins, galloping to the left.—AR. denarius. **R.4**. *British Museum.* (Plate IV. No. 6.)

2. **Obv.—** Bare beardless head, to the right; a fish.

   R—Legend comprising the letters *IL BR S*, or *IL BRE KN*, or *IL BER NE KN*. A horseman with a circular buckler and long lance.—Æ. 7, 8 & 9. **R.4**.

3. **Obv.—** Bare head.


   These coins are erroneously attributed, by Sestini, to Ilercavonia.

4. **Obv.—** Bare male head, to the right; behind, x.

   R—*LIBER*, or *ILIBERI*, or *ILIBERRIS*. A sphinx.—Æ. 6 & 7. **R.6**.

**ILIPA.**

Ilipa, a town of the Turdetani, situated on the river Bætis, is called also *Ilia* by Pliny,² and an inscription given by Gruter,³ mentions *immunes Ilienses Iliponenses*. Ptolemy⁴ gives it the epithet *μεγάλη*, by which, perhaps, it was distinguished from the following town of the same name. Ilipa is supposed to have occupied the site of the modern Peñafior, on the banks of the Guadalquivir, between Cordova and Seville. A coin of Ilipa, in alliance with the Attubi, will be found under Obulco (page 47), with which town they were also in alliance.

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¹ See Introduction, p. 4.  
² Ilipa cognomine Ilia, lib. iii. 1.  
³ P. 351.  
⁴ Λαῖπα (ἡ 'Ilλίπα) μεγάλη, lib. ii. c. 4.
CITIES AND PRINCES.

ILIPA, ILIPLA, ILIPULA, ILIPENSE.

The Illipula of Ptolemy and of Pliny. Now Niebla, where, according to Florez, coins inscribed "Ilipla" are frequently discovered.

1. Obv.—Bare bearded head, to the right; behind, ☉ or ☽.
   R—Legend comprising the letters ILIPAL. A horseman galloping, to the right, bearing a long lance.—AR. denarius.¹
   (Plate IV. No. 7.)

2. Obv.—A horseman; below, a crescent and the letter A.
   R—ILIPLA. between two lines and two ears of corn.—Æ.9. R.6.

3. Obv.—An ear of corn.
   R—ILIPENSE between two lines. A fish; above, a crescent.—Æ.8. R.1. (British Museum; Walter Hawkins; C. R. Smith.)
   (Plate IV. No. 8.)

There are varieties of this type.

ILITURGI.

Now Andujar el Vejo, three miles from Andujar. A city of the Turduli, on the Bætis, destroyed by Scipio for the part it had taken with the Carthaginians.² According to Pliny it was called Forum Julium.³

1. Obv.—Bearded male head, to the left; caduceus.

2. Obv.—Laureated head, to the left; before, two stars.
   R—ILOITVR. ESNEG. (sic), (pro ILOITVRGENSE?) An ear of corn.—Æ.7. R.6. Florez, tom. iii. tab. lxiii.

¹ The legend of this coin is given by M. de Saulcy, from an imperfect specimen (Essai, planche iii. No. 157); but an engraving of a well-preserved example is given by M. de Longpérier, in the Revue Numismatique, vol. vi. p. 331, which clearly shows that it is of Illipula.
³ Lib. iii. c. 1.
ILURCO.

Ilurco is mentioned by Pliny,¹ but the only numismatic monument known to us is the coin here described.

Obv.—Bare male head, to the right.


IPAREO, or IPAGRO.

Florez supposes that the site of the ancient Ipareo is occupied by the Aguilar of modern times. Muratori² gives an inscription in which "Ipagenses Pii" occurs.

1. Obv.—Rude helmed head, to the right; before, a palm-branch (?)

R—Legend in Turdulan characters, comprising the letters IPAREO. Trinacria; in the centre of which a countermark.—Å.8. (British Museum.) (Plate IV. No. 9.)

Compare the type of the reverse of this coin with that of Hunter, tab. xxxi. No. 4.

2. Obv.—Similar type, or a bare head.

R—Legend as before. A sphinx. De Sauley, from the cabinets of the Bibliothèque du Roi and M. Gorcey.

3. Obv.—IPAGRO. Bearded head, to the right.

R—Victory, standing.—Å.4. Florez.

4. Obv.—IPAGRO. Bearded head.

R—Victory, holding a garland and a buckler; before, an unknown object: the whole within a garland.—Å.4. Sestini, tab. ii. fig. 12.

IPAREO IN ALLIANCE WITH ASTA REGIA.

Sestini³ doubts the existence of these coins, which were first published by Florez,⁴ but M. de Sauley⁵ cites a specimen in the French cabinet.⁶

¹ Lib. iii, c. 1. ² P. 1052, No. 3. ³ Med. Ispan. p. 60. ⁴ Tab. ix, 2. ⁵ Essai, p. 199. ⁶ A friend observes, that M. de Sauley appears not to have noticed the passage from Artemidorus, the geographer, cited by Stephanus Byzantinus, voce Ἰβηρίαν,—καὶ Ἀρτεμιδώρος ἐν δευτέρω τῶν γεωγραφομένων; γραμματικῆς δι' χρώματι τῶν Ἡταλῶν οἱ παρὰ βαλλάτταν οἰκεύντες τῶν Ἰβηρῶν.
CITIES AND PRINCES.

Obv.—ASTA. Bare male head, to the right.
R.—PHAREO in Turdulan characters. A sphinx walking, to
the left.—Æ.7. R.7.

IRIPPO.

There is reason to believe that the coins inscribed Irippo
are of the same town as those bearing Oroippo, which are
described hereafter. An example with the first name, in
the British Museum, is engraved in Plate V. No. 1. See
the Coins of Obulco, p. 45.

ISPALIS.

(See the coins of Romula and of Obulco.)

ITALICA.

Italica was, according to Appian,¹ founded by Scipio as
a retreat for invalided soldiers, hence its name. It was
situated in the neighbourhood of Hispalis, and is celebrated
as the birth-place of Trajan, Hadrian, Theodosius Magnus,
and Silius, the poet. No autonomous coins are known.
Those here described are essentially of Roman character.

Artemidorus flourished b.c. 103 (Clinton, Fast. Hell.), about midway between
the taking of Numantia by Scipio, b.c. 143, and the age of Strabo, b.c. 78.
From the first period dates the reduction of Spain into a Roman province;
and, according to M. de Saulcy's view, the use of the Celtiberian character on
all except a few bi-lingual coins, ceased at the same time. The statement
of Artemidorus however that in his time (b.c. 103) the Latin character was
used on the coasts, leads to the less arbitrary conclusion, that the Celti-
berian was displaced by it, not at once, but gradually; that many inland
places may have continued to strike coins with Celtiberian legends
alone, for some time after the taking of Numantia (b.c. 143); that the
native character was not altogether forgotten in the time of Augustus, as
appears both by the bi-lingual coins of Saguntum, etc., and the tense used by
Strabo in the well-known passage about the Turduli, γραμματικὴ δὲ χρώναι;
and that it was probably never employed after his reign; thus allowing about
eighty years for its displacement, a period sufficient, as we learn from Strabo,
to Romanise the Spaniards.

¹ Bell. Hisp. lib. vi. c.38.
AUGUSTUS.

1. **Obv.**—**PERM. AVG. DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER.** Head of Augustus, with spiked crown; above, a star; before, a thunderbolt.

**R.**—**MVN. ITALIC. INVIA AVGVSTA.** A veiled female figure, seated on a throne, to the left; holding a patera and the hasta pura.—Æ.9. R.5. **(British Museum).**

(Plate V. No. 2.)

Italica is here styled Municipium, on the rights of which, as distinguished from those of a colony, see Aulus Gellius.1

2. **Obv.**—**PERM. AVG. MVNIC. ITALIC.** Bare head of Augustus, to the right.

**R.**—**GEN. POP. ROM.** A figure in the toga, standing; at its feet a globe.—Æ.7. R.3.

This is an uncommon legend on a colonial coin. On those of the lower empire, after Constantius Chlorus, it is of perpetual occurrence.

3. **Obv.**—**PERM. CAES. AVG.** Bare head of Augustus, to the left.

**R.**—**MVNIC. ITALIC.** Remus and Romulus, suckled by the wolf.—Æ.6. R.6.

This type, so common on coins of the Roman colonies, occurs on no others struck in Spain.

4. **Obv.**—**PERM. AVG. MVNIC. ITALIC.** Bare head, to the right.

**R.**—**ROMA.** Rome personified, standing, helmeted, and holding the hasta and parazonium; a buckler at her feet.—Æ.8. R.2.

5. **Obv.**—**DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER.** Head of Augustus, with spiked crown.

**R.**—**MVN. ITAL. PERM. AVG. and in the exergue, PROVIDENT.** An altar.—Æ.8. R.2.

The type of the reverse is copied from that of a very common Roman coin of Augustus.

LIVIA.

**Obv.**—**PERM. AVGVSTI MVNICIP. ITALIC.** Head of Livia, to the right.

**R.**—**AVGVSTA. . . . . .** A female figure, seated, holding the hasta and a patera.—Æ.8. R.5.

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1 Municipes ergo sunt cives Romani ex municipiis, legibus suis et suo jure utentes muneris tantum cum populo Romano honorarii participes.—Lib. xvi. c. 13. Cf. Niebuhr, History of Rome.
CITIES AND PRINCES.

TIBERIUS.

1. Obv.—PERM. AVG. Bare head of Tiberius, to the left.
   Another has a sphere in the field.

2. Obv.—TI. CAESAR AVGSTI F. IMPERATOR V. Bare head of Tiberius.
   R—MVNIC. ITALIC. PERM. DIVI. AVG. An altar, on which is inscribed, PROVIDENTIAE AVGSTI.—Æ.9. R.5.

3. Obv.—IMP. TI. CAESAR AVGST. Head of Tiberius.
   R—PERM. DIVI. AVG. MVNIC. ITALIC. Type as No. 2. Æ.7. R.2.
   There are varieties of these coins, both of legend and type.

DRUSUS.

Obv.—DRVSVS CAESAR TI. AVG. F. Bare head of Tiberius to the right.
   R—MVNIC. ITALIC. PER. AVG. A Roman eagle, vexillum, and two ensigns.—Æ.5½. R.4.
   There are others, differing in module.

GERMANICUS.

Obv.—GERMANICVS CAESAR. Bare head of Germanicus, to the left.
   R—MVN... PER. AVG. The Roman eagle between two standards.—Æ.6. R.1.
   There are varieties of this type.

ITUCI.

Now Castro del Rio el Leal. Ituci was called Virtus Julia, according to Pliny.1 It is the 'Irūkη of Appian,2 and was situated between Illiberis and Castulo.

1. Obv.—ITUCI. An equestrian figure with lance and buckler.
   R—Two ears of corn; in the centre, a star.—Æ.6. R.3.
2. **Obv.**—A bull bounding to the right; above, a star.
   R—*IVIVCI*. An ear of corn placed horizontally.—Æ.4.

3. **Obv.**—Legend in Celtiberian characters (?) A horseman galloping, to the left.
   R—Two ears of corn.—Æ.6. R.3. Florez, tab. xxxi. fig. 13; and Sestini, tab. iii. fig. 2.

4. **Obv.**—A crescent and a star between two ears of corn.
   fig. 11.

5. **Obv.**—An ear of corn.
   R—*IVIVCI*, within two lines; above, a fish and a crescent.

The legend on No. 3 appears to have been imperfectly given both by Florez and by Sestini.

**JULIA.**

Now Antiquerra and Lucena. "Julia, quæ Fidentia."
Pliny, lib. iii. c. 1.

**Obv.**—PRINCIPI LEG. IX. Bare youthful male head.
R—*COLONIA IVLIA IVIR*. Two oxen harnessed to a plough.

Sestini supposes this coin to be a spurious fabrication, formed from a colonial example of Parium in Mysia. (Med. Ispan. p. 64.)

**LACIPPO.**

Now Fuengirola (?) Lacippo is mentioned by Pliny as one of the towns dependent on the convention of Gades.¹

**Obv.**—A bull standing; above, a star.
R—*IVIVC*
   *(In the Royal Cabinet of Madrid.)*

**AUGUSTUS.**

**Obv.**—......CIPPO. Bare head of Augustus, to the right.
R.—A female figure, wearing the stola, seated; holding in her

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¹ Lib. iii. c. 1.
right hand a pine-apple, and in her left a cornucopia.—Æ.5. R.8. Mionnet, Descrip. Supp. tom. i. p. 34.

LAELIA.

Now El-Berrocal. Laelia is mentioned by Ptolemy only.¹ Some have supposed it had this name from Scipio, in honour of his colleague Lælius. (Sest. Med. Isp. p. 65.)

1. Obv.—A horseman.

2. Obv.—A horseman.

3. Obv.—Beardless helmeted head to the right.
   R—LAELIA. A palm-tree.—Æ.5. R.5.

4. Obv.—Female head to the right.
   R—LAELIA. Two ears of corn. —Æ.5. R.5.

There are varieties of this type.

AUGUSTUS.

1. Obv.—Legend effaced.
   R—LAEB... between two ears of corn; the whole within an olive garland.—Æ.5. R.6.

2. Obv.—Bare head to the right.
   R—LAELIA between two ears of corn.—Æ.4. R.6.

LUCIUS CAESAR.

Obv.—L. CAESAR. Bare head of L. Caesar, to the right.

TIBERIUS.

Obv.—TI. CAES. DIVI. AVG. F. AVG. Bare head of Tiberius.

¹ Laelia, lib. ii. c. 4, § 12.
LASTIGI.

Supposed to be the modern Zahara. It is mentioned by Pliny among the towns of Celtic Baetica.¹

1. Obv.—Helmeted head to the right.
   R—LASTIGI between two ears of corn.—Æ.7.  R.6.

2. Obv.—Helmeted head within a garland.
   R—LAS. within a garland. Æ.5.  R 6. (Walter Hawkins.)
   (Plate V. No. 3.)

3. Obv.—LAS. cvt.  Head of Hercules in the lion's skin.
   R—Two ears of corn on an altar, between the praefericulum
   and a cippus, or some such object.—Æ.5.  R.6.

4. Obv.—An equestrian figure, proceeding to the right.
   R—LASTIGI on a tablet or compartment, between two ears

5. Obv.—Beardless male head to the right.
   R—LASTIGI (sic) between two fish.—Æ.7.  R.8. (British
   Museum.)
   (Plate V. No. 4.)

LUCIFERÆ FANUM.

The coins attributed to Luciferæ Fanum, by Sestini
(Med. Ispan. p. 67), belong to Malaca.

MALACA.

Now Malaga. Malaca was situated on the Guadalqui-
virejo,² and, according to Strabo, was founded by the
Carthaginians.³ Stephanus calls it Μαλάκη;⁴ Ptolemy,
Μαλάκα;⁵ and, in some MSS. of Pliny, we find Malachæ,
which betrays its Carthaginian derivation.

There are varieties of the coins of Malaca, differing in
minute particulars. Sestini,⁶ as already observed, attributed
them to Luciferæ Fanum, but numismatists are now agreed

¹ Lib. iii. c. 1.  ² Malaca cum fluvio fœderatorum, Pliny, lib. iii. c. 1.
³ Φωινικικῷ τῷ τῷ χαίματι, lib. iii. c. 4.  ⁴ Voca Malaceη.
⁵ Lib. ii. c. 4.  ⁶ Med. Ispan. p. 68.
as to their appropriation to Malaca. Instead of the four characters representing, as he supposes, He, Zain, Pe, Tzade, their equivalents are Mem, Lamed, Caph, Aleph. The Rev. J. C. Lindberg observes, in his letter to me, that in the legend on some of the coins of Malaca the final character is ס, as in No. 3, and that then we should read סלכד, and not סלכד; both, however, signifying Malaca. He further remarks, that the character ס is not ס but ס, as is shewn by the coins of Tingis, in Africa; that both ס and ס are feminine terminations in Hebrew; and that, while some have read סמלכד Regina (urbium), others have read סמלכד officina (fabrorum), which latter Gesenius maintains. Leaving these opinions to be discussed by the learned and ingenious, the numismatist will probably be satisfied with the fact that the four Punic characters represent the name of the city, Malaca. 1

1. Obv.—סמלכד in Punic characters. Head of Vulcan, to the left, with conical cap; behind, the forceps: the whole within a myrtle garland.


See Florez, tab. lvi. figs. 9, 10, 11. Also, Museum Hedervarium, tab. i. fig. 3, where a very incorrect engraving is given; and Sestini, Med. Ispan. tab. iii. fig. 2. (British Museum; Walter Hawkins.) (Plate V. No. 5.)

2. Obv.—Same legend. Head of Vulcan, to the right, with flat cap; behind, the forceps.

R.—No legend. A star of eight points, within a myrtle garland.—Æ.6. R.2. (Walter Hawkins, Dr. John Lee, Rev. Henry Christmas.) (Plate V. No. 6.)

1 Cellarius derives the name from סמלכד (salt), Malaca having been a great mart for salt fish, according to Strabo, Μαλακας Ἰς Μεγαλας. It may be observed that there are strong grounds for the derivation from סמלכד (queen), since we find on the coins of Gades (vide ante, p. 32, No. 6) the word סמלכד (lady, or mistress), an epithet so often bestowed by the ancients upon their cities, of which numerous examples might be cited.
ANCIENT COINS OF

3. **Obv.**—הָלָם in Punic characters. Head of Vulcan, with conical cap.
   
   **R**—No legend. A temple, with four columns.—Æ.4. R.2.
   (British Museum; Walter Hawkins.) (Plate V. No. 7.)

4. **Obv.**—Head of Vulcan, with flat cap.
   
   **R**—No legend. A star of eight points. Æ.1¼. R.2.
   (British Museum.) (Plate V. No. 8.)

5. **Obv.**—Same legend. A Janus-like double head; one with a round, the other with a flat cap, between a branch and the forceps.
   
   **R**—No legend. A large star of many rays, within a myrtle garland.—Æ.6. R.8. Florez, tom. iii. tab. lxiii. fig. 9.

MIROBRIGA.

Now Capilla. An inscription, given by Gruter, shews that it was a Municipium.¹

**Obv.**—Helmeted head, to the left.

**R**—MIROBRI. An equestrian figure with a buckler.—Æ.8.
R.8. Florez, tom. iii. tab. lxiii. fig. 10.

MUNDA.

Now Monda. Near this town, C. Scipio defeated the Carthaginians, under Hasdrubal;² and it was subsequently memorable for the defeat of the sons of Pompey by Cæsar, an event which secured to him the possession of the empire.

1. **Obv.**—Bearded head.
   
   **R**—MUNDA. A sphinx.—Æ.8. R.6. Florez, tom. iii. tab. xliii. fig. 11.

2. **Obv.**—MVN. An ear of corn; in the field, A.
   
   **R**—L. AP. DE.... A fish.—Æ.5. R.8.

MURGI.

Now Almeria. Murgi, according to Pliny, was situated at the extremity of Bætica, on the confines of Tarracenoensis.³ The following coin has been cited by Florez.

¹ MIROBRICENSIVM MUNICIPIUM, p. 257.
² Liv. xxiv.
³ Murgia Bética finis, lib.iii. c. 1.
CITIES AND PRINCES.

Obr.—Laureated male head, to the right.
   R—MVRG. A horseman bearing a palm, to the right.—Æ.8. R.8. Florez, tom. iii. tab. lxiv. fig.1.

NABRISSA, or NEBRISA.

Now Lebrija. The coin here described was originally published by Florez, tom. iii. p. 98, and assigned by that writer to Nabriissa.

Obr.—Bare male head, to the right.

NEMA.

Site unknown. Nema has escaped the notice of the ancient geographers; but Eckhel cites a marble, from Gruter, in which it is mentioned.¹

Obr.—Bearded male head, to the right; behind, an ear of corn.
   R—NEMA between a dolphin and some other fish.—Æ.5. R.8. Florez, tom. iii. tab. lxiv. fig.3.

OBULCO.

Now Porcuna. Pliny says it had the surname of "Pontifical,"² and this epithet is found on a marble, cited by Gruter, by which we also learn that it was a munici-pium.³ The coins of this town are very numerous, and many of them bear the names of other places and people, with whom it was in alliance. The legend of the coins of

² "Obulco quod Pontificense appellatur," lib. iii. c. 1.
Obulco corrects the orthography of Ptolemy, who calls it 'Oβουκολα.\textsuperscript{1}

1. \textit{Obv.}—Beardless male head, to the right; before, a Celtiberian character.
   \textit{R—Obvlco.} A horseman, with helmet, buckler, and lance, galloping, to the right.—\textit{Æ.5.} \textit{R.2.}

2. \textit{Obv.}—\textit{Obvlco.} Female head, with beaded collar, within a myrtle garland.
   \textit{R—A horseman, helmed, and bearing a lance, within a myrtle garland.—Æ.6.} \textit{R.1.} (\textit{British Museum.})
   (Plate V. No. 9.)

3. \textit{Obv.}—\textit{Obvlco} inscribed on a tablet, placed above an eagle with expanded wings.
   \textit{R—A bull bounding, to the right.—Æ.5.} \textit{R.1.}

4. \textit{Obv.}—\textit{Obvlc.} A bull, as on No. 7.
   \textit{R—An eagle, with expanded wings; above, a crescent.—Æ.5.} \textit{R.2.}

5. \textit{Obv.}—Beardless helmed head.
   \textit{R—Obvlco.} The head of a horse; below, \textit{Nh.}—\textit{Æ.3.} \textit{R.2.}

   \textit{R—A boar.—Æ.3.} \textit{R.1.}

7. \textit{Obv.}—\textit{Obvlco.} Beardless head, to the right.
   \textit{R—An eagle, with expanded wings.—Æ.5.} \textit{R.1.}

   \textit{R—An eagle.—Æ.5.} \textit{R.1.} (\textit{British Museum.})
   (Plate V. No. 10.)

   \textit{R—Ansani sisiren.} A bull.—\textit{Æ.5.} \textit{R.2.}

    \textit{R—An ear of corn, a yoke, and a plough.—Æ.7.} \textit{R.2.}

\textsuperscript{1} Lib.ii. c.i. § 14.
OBULCO AND ILIPA, WITH THE ATTUBI, IN ALLIANCE.

*Obv.*—OBULCO. Female head (of Ceres ?), to the right.

*R—Λ\|ΛΛΛ i.e. ILIPA, or ILIPO. ΦΛΛΟΓΟΜ i.e. ΑΕΤΙΒΟΕ, or ΑΕΤΙΒΑΕ, in retrograde Turdulan characters, in two lines, between an ear of corn and a plough.—Æ.10.*

R.1.

The readings of the legends of the reverse of this coin are given on the authority of M. de Saulcy,¹ who remarks, that there can be no doubt of the correctness of the appropriation of the first to *Ilipa*, while the second records the alliance of a people whose name, adapted to the Roman pronunciation, is found in Pliny as the *Attubi*.

OBULCO IN ALLIANCE WITH HISPALIS.

*Obv.*—OBULCO. Female head, as on the preceding coin.

*R—Λ\|ΜΑ i.e. ISPL. in retrograde Turdulan characters, between a plough and an ear of corn.—Æ.10, 11, 12. R.2.*

There can be no question that, in the legend of the reverse of this coin, we have the letters composing the name of the town known in history as *Hispalis*, the Colonía Hispalis of the Romans. See the coins described hereafter under Romula.

OBULCO IN ALLIANCE WITH ORIPPO AND THE ATTUBI.

1. *Obv.*—OBULCO. Female head, as on the preceding coins.

*R—Λ\|ΛΛΛΛ i.e. URAIPA, and ΑΕΤΙΒΟΕ, or ΑΕΤΙΒΑΕ, in retrograde Turdulan characters, as on the above, between a plough and an ear of corn.—Æ.10, 11. R.2.*

2. Another, with the legends of the reverse transposed, *URAIPA* being the lower line.—Æ.10. R.2. (W. Hawkins.)

In the Turdulan characters forming *URAIPA*, M. de Saulcy² has discovered the national name of Oripopo, the Latin coins of which are described hereafter.

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¹ Essai, p. 209.
² Ib. p. 211.
OBULCO IN ALLIANCE WITH ASTAPA.

*Obv.*—OBLV. NIG. Male head.

R— ∧ ∆ @ f in Turdulan characters, direct.—Æ.4 & 5.
R.2. See the coins of Astapa, p. 23.

OBULCO IN ALLIANCE WITH EDETA AND SETABIS.

1. *Obv.*—OBULCO. Female head.

R—Turdulan legend, in two lines, between an ear of corn and a plough.—Æ.8 & 9. R.3. (British Museum.) (Plate V. No. 11.)

M. de Saulcy sees in the first of these inscriptions the equivalents of ΞΠΤ, and in the second, ΣΤΠΟ, the termination of which in ΣΠΣ, is analogous to that on the coins of Velia, described hereafter. The attribution receives something like confirmation from the circumstance of the resemblance of these words to the classical names of towns of the Continent.

Besides the foregoing, there are coins of Obulco of the same type and module, bearing what may be regarded as the names of other towns, but the interpretation of which has not been so well established. The numismatist is referred to the able Essai of M. de Saulcy, for his views regarding them. The following is placed last in the list for obvious reasons, though the type does not differ from the above.

2. OBULCO. Female head, as on the preceding coins.

R—L. AIMIL. M. IVNI. AID. (Lucius Æmilius, Marcus Junius, Ædiles), in two lines, between a plough and an ear of corn.—Æ.10. R.1.

These coins are remarkable on account of the inscription in Roman letters occupying the place of the usual national character. From this circumstance, they are considered to have been struck after the taking of Numantia. M. de Saulcy, remarking on these names of Roman magistrates, observes, that the L. Æmilius here mentioned is not easily to be distinguished among the other personages of the famed Æmilian family, but that there was a M. Junius Brutus, quaestor provincialis in the year of Rome 552, and consul in 557; and another personage of the same name, also quaestor provincialis in the year 595, to which latter one of the names on these coins may be assigned.¹

¹ Essai, p. 217.
ONIGIS and ONUBA.

Onigis, according to Pliny, was a town of Bœtica, dependent on the convention of Astigi. M. de Saulcy remarks that if we write the legend of the obverse of the coin here described in Greek characters, we shall have Ωνεγχις, which, with a Greek termination, would be Ωνεγχις (Onenkis), a fact which leaves but little doubt as to the correctness of his appropriation.¹

*Obv.*—Celtiberian legend, comprising the letters ΟΝΕΓΚ. Bare bearded head, with short curls, to the right.

*R.*—Celtiberian legend, comprising the letters ΟΝΕΒΕΝ. A horseman, bare-headed, galloping to the right, and holding a sword in his right hand.—AR. C. *(British Museum.)* (Plate VI. No. 2.)

ONIGIS AND URSO.

1. *Obv.*—Celtiberian legend, comprising the letters ΟΝΕΓΚ. Bare bearded head.

*R.*—Celtiberian legend, comprising the letters ΙΣΟΝΕΣ. A horseman galloping.—AR. C. *(British Museum.)* (Plate VI. No. 1.)

2. *Obv.*—Same legend.

*R.*—Celtiberian legend, comprising the letters ΙΡΣΟΝΕΣ. Same type.—Æ. 7. R. 1.

There is a brass coin of smaller size, without legend on the obverse.

ONUBA.

Now Huelva. We learn from Pliny,² and from Ptolemy,³ that Onuba was attached to the juridical convention of Corduba. It was situated in the neighbourhood of Epora (Montoro) and Saculis (Alcorrucen).⁴

¹ Essai, p. 60. ² Lib. iii. c. 1. ³ Lib. ii. c. 4, § 11. ⁴ There was another Onuba, situated at the mouth of the river Anas.
ANCIENT COINS OF

1. Obr.—C. AELI. Q. FUBLIL. Beardless helmeted head, to the right.
   R—ONVBA, between two ears of corn.—Æ.5. R.4. (British Museum.)
   (Plate VI. No. 3.)
   There are varieties of this type.

2. Obr.—INCT. COL. The same head.
   R—ONVBA, between two ears of corn.—Æ.5. R.7.
   See also the coins of ONINGIS.

ORIPPO.¹

Now Dos Hermanos. According to Pliny, Oriippo was dependant upon the juridical convention of Hispalis (Seville).² Antoninus marks it as in the neighbourhood of Seville, on the road from Gades to Corduba. The site is identified by the discovery of coins inscribed ORIPPO.

1. Obr.—Beardless head of Bacchus(?) before, a bunch of grapes.
   R—ORIPPO. A bull lying down; above, a crescent.—Æ.4. R.4.
   Another has the bull walking.—Æ.7. R.4.

2. Obr.—Beardless head.
   R—A bull, as on No. 1. In the exergue, ORIPPO.—Æ.7. R.4.

3. Obr.—Beardless head; before, a lyre(?)
   R—ORIPPENSE between two lines; a horned bull; below, a crescent.—Æ.9. R.5.

4. Obr.—Head of Bacchus; before, a bunch of grapes.
   R—ORIPPO. A bull; above, a crescent.—Æ.4. R.6.

5. Obr.—ORIPPO. Head of the young Hercules in the lion's skin.
   R—A sedent figure, holding a bullrush.—Æ.5. R.8.

Mionnet observes that this coin is erroneously described in the Museum Hedervarium, vol. i. p. 3. No. 50. (Descr. Supp. tom. i. p. 40, No. 226.)

¹ See a coin of Obulco, with Oriippo in alliance, described above (p. 47).
² Lib. iii. c. i.
CITIES AND PRINCES.

OSCA.

Now Huesca. M. de Saulcy assigns the coins, with Celtiberian legends here described, to the Osca mentioned by Pliny as situated on the confines of Bética. There is another Osca, mentioned by ancient authors, situated in the country of the Ilergetes, with which these types, however, do not accord.

Obv.—Beardless male head, to the right; before, two crescents.

R—A sphinx, with the Phrygian cap; before, a star.—Æ.7. R.8.

Mionnet (Supp. tom. i. p. 40) is of opinion that some of the coins assigned by Florez to this Osca have been retouched; and Sestini does not admit them in his “Classes Generales.”

OSET, or OSSET.


1. Obv.—Beardless head to the right.

R—OSET. Bacchus (?) standing naked, holding a bunch of grapes in his right hand.—Æ.8½ 6½. R.1. (British Museum.) (Plate VI. No. 4.)

Others of the sixth size are C.

2. Obv.—Beardless diademmed head, to the left.

R—OSET. A naked male figure walking, to the left; holding in his right hand a bunch of grapes, and in his left, a cornucopia.—Æ.8. R.3.

Florez gives types somewhat similar, one of which has the countermark CON. probably for Constantia.

ROMULA (HISPALIS).

Now Seville. Originally Hispalis, but subsequently styled “Colonia Romulensis,”¹ as the coins here described testify. See a coin of Obulco, with the name of Hispalis on the reverse (page 47).

¹ Pliny, lib. iii. c. 1.
ANCIENT COINS OF

AUGUSTUS.

1. **Obv.**—PERM. AVG. Bare head of Augustus, to the right.
   R—COL. ROM. A globe, rudder, and cornucopia.—Æ.4. R.2.

2. **Obv.**—COL. ROM. PERM. DIVI AVG. Head of Augustus, with spiked crown.
   R—IVLIA AVGVSTA GENETRIX ORBIS. Head of Julia (Livia), to the left, placed on a globe, and surmounted by a crescent.—Æ.9. R.3. (C. R. Smith.)

TIBERIUS, WITH DRUSUS AND GERMANICUS.

**Obv.**—COL. ROM. PERM. DIVI AVG. Laureated head, to the left.
   R—DRUSUS CAESAR GERMANICUS CAESAR. Bare heads, face to face, of Drusus son of Tiberius, and Germanicus.—Æ.7. R.3.
   (Plate VI. No. 5.)

TIBERIUS AND JULIA, WITH DRUSUS.

**Obv.**—Legend as the foregoing. Head of Tiberius, to the right.
   R—JULIA AVG. DRVSVS CAESAR. Heads of Julia and Drusus.—Æ.8. R.5.

TIBERIUS, WITH NERO AND DRUSUS.

**Obv.**—Legend as the foregoing. Head as before.
   R—NERO CAESAR DRVSVS CAESAR. Bare heads of Nero and Drusus, face to face.—Æ.6. R.4.

GERMANICUS.

**Obv.**—GERMANICVS CAESAR TI. AVG. F. Bare head of Germanicus, to the left.
   R—PERM. AVG. COL. ROM. A votive buckler within a laurel garland.—Æ.5. R.5.

DRUSILLA AND AUGUSTUS.

**Obv.**—LIVIA DRVSILLA AVGVST.... Head of Drusilla, to the right.
SACILI.

Now Acorrucen,¹ Sacili was situated, according to Pliny,² in the vicinity of Corduba. Ptolemy³ calls it Σακιλική.

1. Obv.—Beardless head, to the right; behind, a dolphin; s.
   R.—A horse walking, to the left; above, a crescent.—Æ.5. R.6.

2. Obv.—Sacili. Beardless head, to the right.
   R.—A horse, to the right; below, l.—Æ.7. R.6.

3. Obv.—Bearded head, to the right.

4. Obv.—Sacili. Head of the Indian Bacchus crowned with ivy, to the right.

5. Obv.—Sacili. Head of Pallas, to the left.
   R.—A horse standing, to the right; above, al; below, o.—Æ.7½. R.8. Sest. Descrip. tab. iii. fig. 6.

6. Obv.—No legend. Laureated bearded head, to the left.
   R.—Sacili. A horse at liberty, galloping, to the left.—Æ.7¼. R.8. Ibid. tab. iii. fig. 7.

7. Obv.—No legend. Similar type.
   R.—Similar type.—Æ.7. R.6. Ibid. tab. iii. fig. 8.

Sestini (Descrip. p. 82) was the first to notice the similarity of the types of the two coins, Nos. 6 and 7; but he supposed the characters on the latter to be Punic, which they certainly are not. That the first is the Celtiberian S, there can be no doubt; and M. de Saucy (Essai, p. 69) sees in the second a monogram, or combination, of ΑΚΛ.

TIBERIUS (?).

Obv.—Legend effaced. Laureated head, to the right.

R.—Sacili. A naked youthful figure, the right hand extended, the left holding a cornucopia.—Æ.9. R.8. Mionnet, Supp. tom. i. p. 44, Pl. x. No. 3.

¹ This seems to be proved by the discovery of coins on the site, inscribed Sacili. ² Lib. iii. c. 1. ³ Lib. ii. c. 4, § 11.
ANCIENT COINS OF

SALPESA.

Near Facialcazar. Pliny\(^1\) calls it Alpesa; but an inscription given by Muratori,\(^2\) as well as the coin here described, show that the correct reading is Salpesa.

\hspace{1em} \textit{Obv.—SALPESA.} Female head, with long hair gathered behind, the whole within a myrtle garland.

\hspace{1em} \textit{R—} A temple with three columns; bow, quiver, and lyre; below, a sword.—Æ.8. R.8. Florez, tom. ii. p. 570, tab. xlii. No.7.

SEARO.

Site unknown. The Siarum of Pliny, according to Sestini,\(^3\) who quotes an inscription from Morales, in which it is styled a Municipium, and another in which “Ordo Siarensium” occurs.

1. \textit{Obv.—} Helmed beardless head, to the right, within a myrtle garland.

\hspace{1em} \textit{R—} searo between two ears of corn.—Æ.9. R.6.

This is supposed, by Sestini, to be a modern fabrication.

2. \textit{Obv.—} Bare male head, to the right.

\hspace{1em} \textit{R—} A similar legend and type.—Æ.6. R.6.

3. \textit{Obv.—} Bare male head, to the right; before, s.

\hspace{1em} \textit{R—} Similar legend and type.—Æ.6 & 7. R.6. (\textit{British Museum.}) (Plate VI. No. 6.)

4. \textit{Obv.—} Head, to the right, covered with the lion’s skin.

\hspace{1em} \textit{R—} Similar legend and type.—Æ.6. R.6. See Florez, tabs. xlii. & lxv.

SEX.

Now Almunecar. Sex was situated between Malaca and Abdera, on the shores of the Mediterranean sea.

\hspace{1em} \textsuperscript{1} Lib. iii. c. 1. \hspace{1em} \textsuperscript{2} Tom. ii. fol. 1107, No. 7. \hspace{1em} \textsuperscript{3} Med. Ispan. p. 86.
Strabo, Mela, and Ptolemy, call it Ex; Pliny, Sexti.\(^1\)
It appears to have been founded by the Carthaginians.\(^2\)
The coins here described were assigned by Florez to Gades, doubtless from the similarity of type. They have since been attributed, by Sestini\(^3\) and others, to Canaca. Mionnet\(^4\) also confounds them with Gades; but they have been restored by the Rev. J. C. Lindberg to Sex. The latter published, twenty years ago, a tract,\(^5\) in which, with much learning and sagacity, he maintained that these coins belonged to Sex, a restitution which, as he informs me, has been confirmed by the discovery of a coin in the French cabinet, with the same type, but having the inscription in Latin characters, f. i. sex, i.e. *Firmium Julium Sex*. I regret to say that I have failed to obtain a cast of this interesting coin.

1. *Obv.*—Head of Hercules, to the left, with club and lion's skin.
   R—\(\gamma\gamma\) i.e. Sex, in Punic characters.\(^6\) The prow of a vessel.—Æ.7.  R.2.  Lindberg, No. 5.

2. *Obv.*—Bare beardless head, to the right.
   R—Same legend, between two fishes, to the right.—Æ.7.  R.2.  Ib. No. 4.

\(^1\) Lib. iii. c. 1.
\(^2\) See Strabo, lib.iii. The best evidence of this is the invariable use of the character \(\times\) on the coins of Sex, while it is never found on those of Gades, a city of Tyrian origin, the money of which has the character \(\gamma\), while the \(\times\) is known to be the African, and not the Asiatic, form of the \(\gamma\). See Lindberg de Num. Punic. p.39.
\(^3\) Med. Ispan. p. 36, & tab. ii. fig. 11.
\(^4\) Descrip. tom. i. p.11.
\(^5\) Commentatio de Numis Punicis Sextorum, olim Canacæ et Concane tributis. Havniae. 8vo. 1824.
\(^6\) Mr. Lindberg observes, that M. de Saulcy reads this legend \(\mu\mu\), but that the learned paleographist has not sufficiently noticed the distinction between \(\gamma\) and \(\mu\). \(\mu\), which is so often found on the coins of Africa, is never written like \(\gamma\).
ANCIENT COINS OF

3. **Obv.**—Head of Hercules, to the left, with club and lion’s skin.
   R—ןֶּרָן יִבְיֹם i.e. by the people of Sex, in Punic characters, on a tablet between two fishes, to the left; above, a star; below, a pellet and crescent.—Æ.6½. C. (British Museum; Walter Hawkins.) (Plate VI. No.7.)

4. **Obv.**—Helmed head, to the right.
   R—Legend as No. 1. A fish, to the right.—Æ.4. R.6. (British Museum.) (Plate VI. No.8.)

5. **Obv.**—Head of Hercules, to the left, with club and lion’s skin.
   R—ץֶּרְבָּנֵן in Punic characters. Two fishes, to the right; between them, a star of eight points, and a crescent and pellet.—Æ.8. R.2. Lindberg, No. 3.

**SISAPÓ.**

Now Guadalcanal. Mentioned by Strabo¹ as celebrated for its silver mines.

1. **Obv.**—Beardless male head, to the right.

2. **Obv.**—Helmed beardless head, to the left.
   R—DETVMO SISIP. A bull standing, to the left.—Æ.7.

3. **Obv.**—Helmed head, as on No. 1, but the helmet without a crest.
   R—DETVMN. SISIP. A bull standing, to the right.—Æ.7.

4. **Obv.**—SISIPO. Rude head (of Pan?), to the right.
   R—DETA. An ox standing, to the left.—Æ.5.

**SISIPO.**

There are coins, with Celtiberian characters, given by Sestini (Med. Isp. tab. iii. figs. 12, 13, 14,) to Sisapo, and read by him SiSIPODuM, but there is not the slightest foundation for such an appropriation. See De Saulcy, Essai, p. 127.

¹ Lib. iii.
CITIES AND PRINCES.

TARTESSUS (?)

The coin here described is given by Florez, tom. iii. tab. lxvi. No. 1., but it is not authenticated.

Obv.—Bare male head, to the right.
R—TARTES. An ear of corn and a fish.—Æ.7. R.8.

TRADUCTA.

Now Algesiras. There were two towns of this name; one in Mauritania (previously Tingis), the other in Bética, to the west of Carteia.1 To the latter the coins here described belong.

AUGUSTUS.

1. Obv.—PERM. CAES. AVG. Bare head of Augustus, to the left; below, D. D. in countermark.
R—IVLIA TRAD. in two lines, within an oaken garland.—Æ.7. R.4.

2. Obv.—PERM. CAES. AVG. Bare head of Augustus, to the left.
R—IVLIA TRAD. The apex and praefriculum.—Æ.4.
(British Museum.)
(Plate VI. No. 10.)

3. Obv.—PER. CAE. AVG. Bare head, to the left.
R—IVLIA TRAD. The patera, aspergillum, praefriculum,
and lituus.—Æ.3½. R.4.

AUGUSTUS, WITH CAIUS AND LUCIUS CÆSAR.

Obv.—PERM. CAES. AVG. Bare head of Augustus, to the left.
R—C. L. CAES. IVL. TRAD. Bare heads, back to back, of

There are varieties of this type.

CAIUS CÆSAR.

Obv.—C. CAES. F. Bare head of Caius; before, capricorn, in countermark.
R—IVL. TRA. A bunch of grapes.—Æ.4. R.3.

LUCIUS CÆSAR.

Obv.—L. CAES. Bare head of Lucius.
R—IVL. TRAD. An ear of corn.—Æ.4. R.3.
(Plate VI. No. 9.)

TUCCI.

Now Martos. The coin here described is given by Goltzius, and is not known to modern numismatists.

Obv.—Male head (?)
R—TVCCI between an ear of corn and an olive branch.—Æ.7. R.8.

VENTIPPO.

Now Casariche. Ventippo is not mentioned by the ancient geographers; but Florez cites a marble with EQUITIVS VENTIPONENSIS AND EQUITIA VENTIPONENSIA. It was probably situated in the vicinity of Hispalis.¹

Obv.—Beardless helmed head, to the right.
R—VENTIPPO. A helmed figure, standing, wearing a short sagum, holding in his right hand a staff terminating in a kind of trident.—Æ.9. R.3. (British Museum.)
(Plate VII. No. 1.)

¹ Eckhel, D. N. V. vol. i. p. 32.
UGIA.

Now Las Cabezas. The coin here described, engraved by Florez, is not authenticated.

_Obv._—Head of Vulcan, to the right; behind, the forceps.

_R._—_U gia._ Above a camel, to the right.—Æ.5. Florez, tab. lxvi. No. 6.

ULIA.¹

Now Montemayor, near Cordova.

_Obv._—Female head with bearded collar, placed above a crescent; before, a branch.

_R._—_U lia._ in a compartment, between two branches.—Æ.7 & 8.

R.3. (British Museum.) (Plate. VII. No. 2.)

There are several varieties of this type, ranging from the 6th to the 10th size. See Florez, tab. xlix. figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

URCI, or URKE.

Now Baria, but, according to Hardouin, Almacaren. These coins are assigned by M. de Saulcy to the Urci of Pliny and the _Oυρκη_ of Ptolemy,² who says it was situated in the country of the Bastitani, near Baria. They are ascribed to Urcesa by Sestini,³ but their legends alone negative such an appropriation.

_Obv._—Bare male head, to the right; before, a star; behind, an axe.

_R._—Celtiberian legend, comprising the letters _vrkekn_. A horseman with a long lance, galloping, to the right.—Æ.7. R.3. Sestini, tab. ix. fig. 18.

The size varies; and some have the accessory type of the dolphin. See De Saulcy, Essai, p. 146.

¹ The coin of Ulia and Urso in alliance, given by Florez, tab. lxvi. No. 7, is suspected.
² Essai, p. 147.
³ Descriz. p. 212.
URSO.

Now Osuna. The Urson of Strabo,1 the Ορσωνα of Appian,2 and the Urso of Pliny.3

1. **Obv.**—Q. REDECAL. Beardless male head to the right.
   **R.**—VRSONE. A sphinx, to the left; in the field, two stars.

2. **Obv.**—Male beardless head, to the right.
   **R.**—A sphinx, to the right; before, a star.—Æ.8. R.1.
   There are several varieties of these types.

3. **Obv.**—VRSONE. Youthful head, with diadem, to the right.
   **R.**—L. AP. DEC. Q. between two lines; above, a sphinx.—Æ.10. R.2.

4. **Obv.**—VRSONE. Beardless laureated head, to the right.
   **R.**—L. AP. DEC. Q. A sphinx wearing the apex, walking, to the right; in the field D. and two unknown characters.—Æ.8. R.2. Florez, tab.1. No. 3.

5. **Obv.**—VRSONE (sic). Bare beardless head, to the right.
   **R.**—...DEC...... Sphinx wearing the apex, to the right.—Æ.8. (J. Y. Akerman.)

URSO IN ALLIANCE WITH ASTAPA.

**Obv.**—L. AP. DEC. Q. Male head.

AUGUSTUS.

**Obv.**—VRSONE. Bare head of Augustus, to the right.
   **R.**—A bear standing on its hind paws, and holding in its fore paws a garland and a palm branch.—Æ.7. R.8. Florez, tab.1. No. 1.

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1 Lib. iii.  
2 Bel. Hisp.  
3 Lib. iii. c. 1.
TARRACONENSIS.

ACCI.

Now Gaudix el Viejo. Acci was a Roman colony, as we learn from Pliny,\(^1\) and also from an inscription given by Gruter, as well as from the coins here described, which bear the epithet GEMELLA.

1. *Obv.*—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. Bare, or laureated, head of Augustus.
   
   \(\text{R—col. gem. acci. leg. vi.}\) The Roman eagle between two standards.—Æ.10. R.3.

   The sixth legion only is named on this coin, but on that of Tiberius, No. 2, the third occurs. (See the remarks on No. 3, p. 12.) To this sixth legion Galba owed his accession to the empire.\(^2\) There are many varieties of these coins.

2. *Obv.*—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. Laureated head of Augustus, to the right.
   
   \(\text{R—c. i. g. acci.}\) The apex and simpulum.—Æ.6. R.2.

   There are also varieties of this type.

TIBERIUS.

1. *Obv.*—TI. CESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head of Tiberius, to the left.
   
   \(\text{R—col. iul. gem. acci. in two lines, within an oaken garland.—Æ.10. R.3.}\)

2. *Obv.*—Same legend and head.
   
   \(\text{R—c. i. g. acci. l. iii.}\) Two Roman eagles between two standards.—Æ.8. R.3. (Brit. Mus.) (Plate VII. No.3.)

   There are varieties, some of which have the apex, lituus, and simpulum on reverse.

3. *Obv.*—No legend. Laureated head of Tiberius.
   
   \(\text{R—co. acci. gemella ti. caesar.}\) The apex.—Æ.5. R.3.

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\(^1\) Ex colonia Accitani Gemellenses, lib.iii. c.1. \(^2\) Tacit. Hist. lib.v. c.16.
TIBERIUS WITH GERMANICUS AND DRUSUS CAESARS.

Obv.—TI. CAESAR AVGSTI F. Bare head of Tiberius, to the right; before, CA. in countermark.


There are varieties of this type.

ANA, or ONA.

Pliny mentions, among the people comprised in the convention of Tarraco, the Onenses,¹ whose capital M. de Saulcy supposes to have been not far from Emporiae, since the types here given resemble those of the Greeks; and the fabric, though rude, is not of Celtiberian character, a fact which is unfavourable to the supposition that ANEKESKEN signifies the people of Aniecuia, mentioned by Ptolemy.²

1. Obv.—Helmed beardless head.

R—ΛΝΨΚΛΜ A pegasus; before, a palm branch.—Æ.10. R.1.

2. Obv.—ΧΟΛΛΗ Helmed beardless head.


3. Obv.—ΣΙ Helmed beardless head.


4. Obv.—ΣΙ (or without legend). Helmed beardless head.

R—Legend as No. 1. Pegasus;³ in the exergue, a caduceus.—Æ.7. R.8. (British Museum.) (Plate VII. No. 4.)

¹ Lib.iii. c.3. It will be seen by the alphabets, that the first letter in these legends has, according to M. de Saulcy, an open sound, resembling O.
² Essai, p.100.
³ It appears by the engraving of this and the following coin, that on the head of the pegasus is a small winged genius, a peculiarity which has apparently escaped the observation of M. de Saulcy. This most singular disposition of the small figure is imitated from the coins of Emporiae, to be noticed hereafter.
5. *Obv.*—Helmed beardless head.
   
   R—Legend as No. 1. *Pegasus*; above, a winged genius; before, a prow (?)—Æ.7. R.6. (British Museum.)
   
   (Plate VII. No. 5.)

   
   R—Legend as No. 1. A lion.—Æ.7. R.2.

   
   R—FXq. FXq A lion.—Æ.7. R.2.

8. *Obv.*—J. FXq ∩ Helmed beardless head.
   
   R—Xq\(\cap\) and the legend of No. 1. A lion.—Æ.7. R.2.

   
   R—Legend as No. 1. A lion; in the field a garland.—Æ.4. R.2.

10. *Obv.*—E Helmed beardless head.
    
    R—Legend as No. 1. Type as No. 8.—R.2.

    
    R—OD\(\cap\)OD and λ\(\varphi\)λ A bull.—Æ.7. R.2.

    
    R—EOD\(\cap\) A sea-horse.—Æ.4. R.2.

**AREVACI.**

M. de Saulcy is of opinion that the coins here described were struck by the Arevaci, and that the word *areba*, on the obverse, designates the river which, according to Pliny, gave the name to this people. The accessory type of the dolphin is in favour of this supposition. M. de Saulcy observes, that the country of the Arevaci was in the neighbourhood of Segobriga, which may account for the similarity of the type. The words which occur on the reverse are not so easy of interpretation, but M. de Saulcy hazards the conjecture, that they may refer to the people of Tucris, or Tugia, and to the Cantabri.

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1 Arevacia nomen dedit fluvius Areva, lib. iii. c. 3.
2 Essai, p. 42.
3 Ibid. p. 189.
ANCIENT COINS OF

1. Ovb.—ARBA, in Celtiberian characters. Bare head.  
R—GNTTRL(?). Horseman, bearing a long lance.—AR. den. (Plate VII. No. 7.)

2. Ovb.—ARBA, or ARBGE, in Celtiberian characters. Bare head; a fish.  

ARVA.

Now Alcolea del Rey. Sestini (Med. Ispan. p. 25) questions the authenticity of the coins here described; but M. Hennin admits them in his Nomenclature (Manuel, p. 38).

1. Ovb.—Bare youthful head, to the right; behind, a fish; before, a star.  
R—ARVA. An equestrian figure bearing a lance, to the right.—Æ.8. R.5.

2. Ovb.—s. RVF. Bare male head, to the right.  
R—M. ARVEN. An equestrian figure.—Æ.6. R.5.

3. Ovb.—Bare male head between three dolphins.  
R—ARVA. An equestrian figure galloping, to the right, holding a palm branch.—Æ.6. R.5.  
See Florez, tab. iv. fig. 3, and tab. lix. figs. 8 and 9.

ARTEMISIUM.

Now Valoni. A town in the territory of the Edetani, on the coast between the mouth of the Sucron and the Dianium Promontorium.¹

Ovb.—A dolphin, to the right.  
R—APT. on a tablet; above, a branch.—Æ.7. R.3.

¹ Müller and Bishoff; Wörterbuch des Geograph. v. Artemesium.
CITIES AND PRINCES.

ÆSONA and ORGIA.

Sestini\(^1\) attributes coins to Æsona, in Tarraconensis, and M. Hennin\(^2\) also gives them to that province; but, on the authority of M. de Saulcy,\(^3\) they are restored to Oningis and Urso. See page 49, Nos. 2 and 8, and Pl. VI. No. 1.

ARÆ SESTIANÆ.

Now Capo Turingas. The appropriation of the coins here described to the Aræ Sestianæ of Pliny\(^4\) and Mela\(^5\) may be questioned. Their fabric appears to be Bætican.

*Obv.*—Head of Hercules, covered with the lion's skin, to the left, with the club on the shoulder.


AUGUSTUS.

*Obv.*—AVGVST. Head of Augustus, laureated.


ASTURICA.

Now Astorga. The following coin is described by Vaillant;\(^6\) but, if authentic, it is by no means certain that it belongs to Asturica. The letters AST. may indicate Asta, Astapa, or Astigi.

*Obv.*—AVGVSTVS DIVI F. Bare head of Augustus.

*R.*—COL. AST. AVGVSTA. A priest guiding two oxen yoked to a plough.—Æ.6.

AUSA.

Now Vic d'Osona. Ausa was one of the towns of the Ausetani, a people inhabiting the north-east of Spain, the

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\(^1\) Classes Générales, p. 4; and Descriz. p. 100. \\
\(^2\) Manuel de Numismatique, p. 44. \\
\(^3\) Essai, p. 62. \\
\(^4\) Tres aræ Sestianæ Augusto dicata, lib. iv. c. 20. \\
\(^5\) Lib. iii. \\
\(^6\) Num. in Col. percussa, tom. i. p. 14.
Pyrenees being their northern boundary. They were the neighbours of the Illergetes, with whom the types of their coins accord.

*Obv.*—Bare male head, to the right.

*R*—Celtiberian legend, comprising the letters *eose*. A horseman galloping, to the right, and bearing a palm branch.

—Æ.6½. *R.1.* (British Museum.) (Plate VII. No. 6.)

**BASCONTES.**

M. de Saulcy¹ assigns the coins here described to the Vascones, who inhabited the district of Guipuscoa, in the province now known as Navarre,² and observes that there is a striking resemblance in the word *basesken* and the modern name of the Basque Provinces, of which Guipuscoa formed a part.

1. *Obv.*—IN. Male beardless head, to the right.

*R*—*baseskn*³ in Celtiberian characters. A horseman, bearing a palm branch on his shoulder, galloping to the right.—AR. denarius. *R.1.* (British Museum; Major Shepherd.). (Plate VIII. No. 1.)

2. *Obv.*—Bare male head, to the right; behind, a hog.


**BEDESA.**

Sestini fancied that the name of Bedesa occurs on the coins of Rhoda,⁴ but there is no authority for his appropriation.

**BELEIA, or BELITA.**

The coin given by Sestini⁵ to this town has been, with great apparent reason, assigned by De Saulcy to Bilbao

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CITIES AND PRINCES. 67

BERSICAL.

There is no authority for Sestini's appropriation to this town of the coins engraved by him in his fourth plate, Nos. 5, 6, 7. Their type of a bull with a human head appears to have been imitated from that of the money of Campania. M. de Saulcy justly remarks that these pieces are in execution very superior to the ordinary Celtiberian money, and that they appear to have been struck under the influence of Greek civilisation. The legends have been discussed by him with his usual acuteness, but not with a result sufficiently satisfactory to fix their appropriation with certainty.¹

BILBAO.

It is quite certain that Sestini's attribution of the coin here described to Beleia is not admissible,² and the learned author of the "Essai" is inclined to see in the letters BLBAN the name of a town on the northern coast of Spain, founded in the fourteenth century near the ruins of the Roman Flaviobrica, which is clearly a Latin name, while Bilbao is of Iberian derivation.³

Obv.—Bare head, in the midst of three fish.

R.—BLBAN, in Celtiberian characters. A helmed horseman bearing a palm.—Æ.7. R.2. (British Museum.) (Plate VII. No. 8.)

BILBILIS.

The capital of the Celtiberi, now Calatayud. It was a Municipium as its numerous coins testify, and was celebrated for its waters, which were supposed to possess the quality of imparting an excellent temper to steel.

Obv.—Beardless male head, to the right; behind l' (or M).

R.—BLBILIS, in Celtiberian characters. A horseman bearing a lance, and galloping to the right.—Æ.7. R.1. (British Museum.) (Plate VIII. No. 2.)

Videbis altum Licianiae Bilbilim,
Equis et armis nobilem.—Mart. Epig. 50. Lib. i.

BIBILIS AND ITALICA IN ALLIANCE.

Obv.—BIBILI. Beardless male head.

R——ITALICA. A horseman bearing a lance, galloping to the right.—Æ.7. R.2.

AUGUSTUS.

1. Obv.—AVGVSTVS, (OR AVGVSTVS DIVI. F.) Bare head of Augustus, to the right.

R——BIBILI. A horseman bearing a lance, and galloping to the right.—Æ.8½. R.2. (British Museum.) (Plate VIII. No. 3.)

2. Obv.—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. PATER PATRIAE. Laureated head of Augustus, to the right.

R——BIBILI. The same type.—Æ.7. R.3.

3. Obv.—Same legend and head.


4. Obv.—Same legend and head.

R——A similar legend, but abbreviated. A thunderbolt; in the field ÆIVIR.—Æ.5. R.3.

There are varieties of this type.

5. Obv.—Same legend and head.

R——MV. AVGSTVA BIBILI L. COR. CALIDO. L. SEMP. RVTILO; and ÆIVIR within an oaken garland. Æ.8. R.1.

There are varieties of this type.

TIBERIUS.

1. Obv.—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVGSTI F. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head, to the right.

R——MV. AVGSTVA BIBILI TI. CAESARE V. L. AELO. SEIANO. In the middle of the field, cos. within an oaken garland. —Æ.8. R.1.

2. Obv.—Same legend and type.

R——MV. AVGSTVA BIBILI C. POM. CAPE. C. VAL. TRANQ. In the middle of an oaken garland, ÆIVIR.—Æ.8. R.1.

CALIGULA.

Obv.—C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS IMP. Laureated head, to the right.

R——MV. AVG. BIBILI. C. CORN. REFEC. M. HELV. FRONT. In the centre of a laurel garland, ÆIVIR.—Æ.8. R.3.

See Florez, tab. v.
BRACARA.

The modern Braga. Bracara, or Bræcara, according to Ptolemy,\(^1\) was the capital of the Bræcarii. The three last letters on the coins here described are supposed by M. de Saulcy\(^2\) to indicate some town in alliance with Bracara.

1. Obv.—Bare male head, to the right; behind, 0.
   
   R—**BREGR. BKs.** in two lines, in Celtiberian characters. A horseman galloping, to the right, bearing a lance. AR. denarius. Sestini, Med. Ispan. tab. ix. figs. 15, 16. (Major Shepherd; British Museum.)

2. Obv.—Bare male head between two fish.
   

BURNSABA.

Pliny informs us, that among the people comprised in the convention of Saragossa were the Bursaonenses, and a fragment of Livy, cited by Sestini, contains the name of Bursaba; while Ptolemy mentions two different towns under the names of Βουρπαδά and Βερνας, the former in the country of the Celtiberi, the other in that of the Edetani. M. de Saulcy admits the difficulty of appropriating these coins, but is disposed to assign them to Bursada of the Celtiberi.\(^3\)

Obv.—A male head with short beard and crisp curls; before, a dolphin; behind, a plough.

R—**BRSBES** in Celtiberian characters. A horseman, holding in his right hand a javelin (?), shaped like a Celtiberian \(\dagger\) AR. denarius. R.1. (Brit. Mus.) (Plate VIII. No.4.)

BERSA, or PERSA.

The coins inscribed with the Celtiberian characters equivalent to **BRSE** are discussed by M. de Saulcy with

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\(^1\) Lib. ii. cap. 6, § 23. \(^2\) Essai, p. 54. \(^3\) Essai, p. 74.
much sagacity,\textsuperscript{1} but without any positive result.\textsuperscript{2} This legend is found on the reverse of some of the money of Saguntum, and may, as M. de Saulcy suggests, be the national name of that city, or it may be the Barcinon of Pliny and Ptolemy. This legend was supposed by Sestini to signify Perseiana, a colony settled at Saguntum!

Obv.—Bare beardless head, to the right; behind, a caduceus.

R—Celtiberian legend, comprising the letters \textit{BASE}, or \textit{FRSE}.
A helmed horseman bearing a long lance, galloping, to the right; in the field, a star of five points.—\$6.7. C. (C. R. Smith; British Museum.)

CAESAR AUGUSTA.

Now Zaragoza. Its original name was Salduba. At the close of the war with the Cantabri, Augustus founded here a Roman colony, and it received its new name in honour of the emperor. The coins having c. a. within a laurel garland, given by Florez to Caesaraugust, belong to Caesarea Panias, in Trachonitis.

\begin{center}
\textbf{AUGUSTUS.}
\end{center}

(See Florez, tabs. viii.ix.x.xi.)

1. \textit{Obv.—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F.} Laureated head of Augustus, to the left.

\begin{center}
R—\textit{TIB. CLOD. FLAVO. PRAEF. GERMAN. L. IVVENT LVPERCO IIIVIR.} A bull standing.—\$6.8. R.3. (Family Juventia.)
\end{center}

Other coins of a similar description are given by Florez.

2. \textit{Obv.—Same legend.} Same head.

\begin{center}
R—\textit{TIB. FLAVO. PRAEF. GERMAN. L. IVVENT LVPERCO; and in the field of the coin, C. CA. IIIVIR. in two lines.}—\$5. R.1.
\end{center}

\begin{footnotes}
\textsuperscript{1} Essai, p. 75—79.
\textsuperscript{2} He notices also the singular coincidence of the citadel of Carthage being named \textit{Birsa}.
\end{footnotes}
3. Obv.—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. COS. XI. DES. XII. TR. P. XIX. Laureated head of Augustus, to the left.
   R—C. ALLIARIO T. VERRIO IVIR CAESARAVGVSTA. A figure holding a plough drawn by two oxen.—Æ8. R.2. (Family Verria.)

4. Obv.—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. Laureated head of Augustus, to the left.
   R—CN. DOM. AMP. C. VET. LANG. CAESARAVGVSTA. The vexillum placed on a pedestal; in the field, IVIR.—Æ5. R.1. (Family Domitia.)

5. Obv.—Same legend. Head, to the right.
   R—CAESAR AVGVSTA C. AL. SANO. T. SERVIO IVIR. A figure guiding a plough drawn by two oxen.—Æ8. R.2.

6. Obv.—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. Laureated head of Augustus, to the right, between the simpulum and the lituus.
   R—CAESARAVG. (OR, CAESARAVGVSTA) MAN. KANINIO. ITER. L. TITIO. IVIR. Figure guiding a plough drawn by two oxen.—Æ8. R.1.

7. Obv.—C. CAESAR AVGVST. Laureated head of Augustus, to the right.
   R—MAN. KANI. ITER. L. TITIO. CAESARAVGVST. The labarum placed on a cippus; in the field, IVIR.—Æ5. R.2.

8. Obv.—AVGVVS. Bare head of Augustus, to the right.
   R—MAN. KAN. ET. L. TITIO. IVIR, in three lines, within a laurel garland.—Æ3. R.2.

9. Obv.—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. Laureated head of Augustus, to the right.
   R—L. CASSIO C. VAL. FEN. IVIR, in three lines, within an oaken garland.—Æ8. R.2.

   There are varieties, some of which have the vexillum placed on a pedestal.

10. Obv.—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. Bare (or, laureated) head of Augustus, to the right.
    R—Q. LVTAT. M. FABI. (OR, FABIO.) IVIR CAESAR AVGVSTA. Priest guiding two oxen yoked to a plough.—Æ8. R.1.
Another has the legend C. SABINO. P. VARO IIIVIR CAESAR AVGVSTA.

11. **Obv.**—Same legend. Laureated head, to the right.
   **R**—Q. MAXIMO. ITER. C. VALENTINO IIIVIR CAESAR AVGVSTA. Same type.—Æ.8. R.1.

12. **Obv.**—IMP. DIVI. F. Laureated head; before, the lituus.
   **R**—Same legend and type.—Æ.8. R.1.

13. **Obv.**—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. Laureated head, to the right.
   **R**—Q. STATIO. M. FABRICIO IIIVIR CAESARAVGVSTA.
   Same type.—Æ.8. R.1.

14. **Obv.**—DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER. Head of Augustus with spiked crown, to the left.
   **R**—TITVLO ET MONTANO IIIVIR. A winged thunderbolt; in the field, C. CA.—Æ.10. R.3.

Another has **SCIPIONE** instead of **TITVLO**.—Æ.11. R.1.

15. **Obv.**—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. COS. XI. DES XII. PON. MAX.
    Laureated head of Augustus, to the left.
   **R**—CAESARAVGVSTA C. ALLIAR. T. VERRIO. IIIVIR.
   Figure guiding two oxen yoked to a plough.—Æ.8. C.

Another has L. CASSIO C. VALER. FEN. IIIVIR.

16. **Obv.**—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. Laureated head.
   **R**—Legend as No. 15. The vexillum placed on a pedestal.—Æ.5. R.1.

17. **Obv.**—IMP. AVGVSTVS TRIB. POTES. XX. Laureated head.
   **R**—CAESARAVGVSTA. CN. DOM. AMP. C. VET. LANC. IIIVIR.
   Type as No. 15.—Æ.8. C.

18. **Obv.**—AVGVSTO DIVI. F. Three standards between the words **LEG. IV. LEG. VI. LEG. X**.
   **R**—TIB. FLAVO PRAEF. GERM. L. IVVENT. LUPERCO IIIVIR C. CA.
   Type as No. 15.—Æ.10. R.2.

19. **Obv.**—Same legend. Same head.
   **R**—CAESAR AVGVSTA M. PORCI. CN. FAD. IIIVIR. A standard.—Æ.5. R.1.
20. **Obv.**—**IMP. AVGVSTVS XIX.** Laureated head, to the left; before, the lituus and the simpulum.

**R.**—**CAESARAVGVSTA M. PORCI. CN. FAD. IIVIR.** Type as No. 15.—Æ.8. R.2.

**LIVIA.**

1. **Obv.**—**PIETATIS AVGVSTAE C. CA.** Veiled and diademmed head of Livia, to the right.

**R.**—**IVNIANOV LVPO. PR. C. CAESAR C. POMPON. PARRA. IIVIR.** A tetrastyle temple.—Æ.8. R.3. (Family, Pomponia.)

2. **Obv.**—**PIETATIS AVGVSTAE.** Same head.

**R.**—Same legend, and in the field of the coin C. CA.—Æ.8. R.4.

**AGrippa.**

**Obv.**—**M. AGrippa L. F. COS. III.** Head of Agrippa with the rostral crown.

**R.**—**TITVLLO (or, SCIPIONE) ET MONTANO IIVIR. C. CA.** Type as that of Augustus, No. 15.—Æ.8. R.6.

**Caius and Lucius Cæsars.**

1. **Obv.**—**AVG. C. CAE. COS. DESIG. L. CAES. COS. DES.** Augustus holding the simpulum, standing between the figures of the Caesars, each in the toga, and standing on a cippus.

**R.**—**CAESARAVGVSTA CN. DOM. AMP. C. VET. LANCIA. IIVIR.** The vexillum between two standards.—Æ.9. Morell.

2. **Obv.**—**IMP. AVG. L. CAE. CAES. COS. DES.** A similar type.

**R.**—**CN. DOM. AMPIAN. C. VET. LANCIA. IIVIR. CAESARAVGVSTA.** A similar type to the foregoing.—Æ.9. R.5.

**Augustus and Tiberius.**

**Obv.**—**TI. CAESAR AVGVSTI. F.** Laureated head of Tiberius, to the right.

**R.**—**C. CAE. AVGVSTVS.** Laureated head of Augustus, to the left.—Æ.5 ½. R.3.
TIBERIUS.

1. Obv.—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVGVSTI F. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head, to the left.
   R—M. CATO L. VETTIACVS IIVIR. In the field of the coin, C. CA.—Æ.7. R.2.

2. Obv.—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS PON. MAX. TR. POT. XXXIII. Tiberius wearing the toga, seated on the curule chair, to the left, holding in his right hand a patera, and in his left the hasta.
   There are varieties with slight differences.

3. Obv.—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head, to the right.

4. Obv.—Same legend. Same head.
   R—FVLVIANO PRAEF. LVPO. IIVIR. C. CA. A figure guiding a plough drawn by two oxen.—Æ.8. R.1.

5. Obv.—Same legend. Same head.
   R—C. CA. A bull standing, to the right.—Æ.8. R.1. (Plate VIII. fig. 8.)

6. Obv.—Same legend. Same head.

7. Obv.—T. CAESAR AVG...... Laureated head, to the left.

8. Obv.—TI. CAESAR AVGVSTVS. Laureated head, to the right.
   There are varieties of this coin.

9. Obv.—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVST. P. M. TR. POT. XXX. Type similar to No. 2.
CITIES AND PRINCES.

10. Obv.—TI. CAESAR DIVI. P. AUGVSTVS. Laureated head.

11. Obv.—Same legend. Same head.
R—c. ca. Sex. Augvstvs et Lvcretvsi Ii.vir. The Roman eagle, placed on a thunderbolt between two standards.—Æ.5. R.1.

12. Obv.—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AUGVSTVS. Laureated head.
R—c. ca. T. Caecilius Lepido C. Avigidius Gemello ii. vir. A bull.—Æ.8. C.

13. Obv.—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AUGVSTVS TR. POT. XXXIII. An equestrian figure of Tiberius.

14. Obv.—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVGVSTI P. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head, to the right.
R—c. ca. M. Cato L. Vettiliacvs ii.vir. A figure guiding a plough drawn by two oxen.—Æ.8. C.

15. Obv.—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AUGVSTVS. Laureated head.
R—c. ca. Clemente et Lvcretio ii.vir. The Roman eagle between two standards.—Æ.5. R.1.

16. Obv.—Same legend. Same head.
R—c. ca. Fvlviano Præfecto Lvpo ii.vir. A bull.—Æ.8. C.

17. Obv.—Same legend. Same head.
R—c. ca. Ivniano Lvpo Pr. C. Caesar C. Pompon. Frra. Ivv. Type as No.15.

TIBERIUS AND JULIA.

Obv.—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVGVSTI F. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head of Tiberius, to the right.
R—Ivlia Augvsta C. Ca. Figure of Julia seated, veiled and wearing the stola, holding a patera and the hasta.—Æ.8. R.4.

TIBERIUS AND GERMANICUS.

Obv.—TI. CAESAR AVGVSTVS. Laureated head of Tiberius, to the right.

There are varieties with the monograms AP.—Æ.8. R.4.
GERMANICUS.

1. Obv.—GERMANICVS CAESAR C. CAESARIS PATER. Bare head of Germanicus, to the left.
   RV—TITVLIO ET MONTANO IIIVIR. In the field, C. CA.—Æ.8. R.1.

2. Obv.—Same legend, same head.
   R—SCIPIONE ET MONTANO IIIVIR. C. CA. A figure guiding a plough drawn by two oxen.—Æ.8. R.5.

3. Obv.—Same legend, same head.
   R—SCIPIONE ET MONTANO IIIVIR. In the field, C. CA.—Æ.8. R.5.

AGrippina Mater.

1. Obv.—AGrippina M. F. MAT. C. CAESARIS AVGVSTI. Head of Agrippina to the right.
   R—Legend and type as Germanicus, No. 2.—Æ.8. R.8.

2. Obv.—Same legend, same head.
   R—Legend as Germanicus, No. 3.—Æ.8. R.8.

Nero and Drusus Caesars.

1. Obv.—TI. CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTI F. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head of Tiberius, to the left.
   R—DRVSVS CAESAR NERO CAESAR C. CA. Nero and Drusus in the toga, seated face to face.—Æ.8. R.5.

2. Obv.—Same legend and head, but to the right.
   R—NERO CAESAR, OR CAESAR DRVSVS CAESAR, OR CAESAR IIIVIR. C. CA. Bare heads of Nero and Drusus, face to face.—Æ.8. R.4.

Caligula.

1. Obv.—C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS IMP. Laureated head of Caligula, to the left.
   R—LICINIANO ET GERMANO IIIVIR. C. CA. A figure guiding a plough, drawn by two oxen.—Æ.8. C.

2. Obv.—Same legend. Head to the left.
3. Obr.—Same legend. Same head.
   R—MONTANO ET GERMANO IIIVIR. Type as No. 1.—Æ.8. R.1.

4. Obr.—C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS. Laureated head.
   R—C. CA. In the centre of the field.—Æ.4. R.1.

5. Obr.—Same legend and head.

6. Obr.—Legend as No. 1. Laureated head to the right.
   R—LICINIANO ET GERMANO IIIVIR. C. CA. The Roman eagle, placed on a thunderbolt between two standards.
   —Æ.9½. R.3.

7. Obr.—C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICUS IMP. PATER PATRIÆ.
   Laureated head, to the left.
   R—SCIPIONE ET MONTANO IIIVIR. In the centre of the field. C. CA.—Æ.9. R.2.

8. Obr.—Legend as No. 1. Laureated head, to the right.
   R—Legend as No. 6. Roman eagle between two standards.

   The fabric of this coin is very superior to that of the others.

9. Obr.—Same legend. Laureated head, to the left.
   R—Same legend. In the field, C. CA.—Æ.8. C.

10. Obr.—Same legend. Same head.
    R—Same legend. Type as No. 1.—Æ.8. C.

11. Obr.—C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS IMP. PATER PATRIAÆ.
    Bare head of Caligula to the left.
    R—C. CA. TITVLLO. ET. MONTANO II. VIR. C. CA. SCIPIONE ET MONTANO II. VIR. Type as No. 1.—Æ.8. C.
    See Florez, tabs. vi.—xi. and tab. ix.

CALAGURRIS NASSICA.

A town in the country of the Vascones on the banks of the Iberus, now Calahorra. Pliny says it was a Municipium, and this is confirmed by the coins 3—6.

AUGUSTUS.

1. Obr.—NASSICA. Bare head of Augustus to the right.
   R—C. VAL. C. SEX. AEDILES. Full-faced head of a bull.—Æ.6. R.3. (Family Valeria.)
2. **Obv.**—**NASSICA.** Bare bearded head, to the right.

**R.**—**CAGAVRRI IVLIA.** A bull standing, to the right.—Æ.8. R.2.

3. **Obv.**—**MVN. CAL. IVL.** Bare bearded head, to the right.

**R.**—**M. PLAET. TRAN. Q. VRSO. IIIVIR ITER.** A bull; and the letters D. D. in counter mark.—Æ.8. R.1.

4. **Obv.**—Same legend. Same head.

**R.**—**L. GRANIO C. VALERIO IIIVIR.** Same type.—Æ.8. C.

(Plate VIII. fig. 6.)

5. **Obv.**—**IMP. AVGVSTVS MV. C. I.** Bare head of Augustus, to the right.

**R.**—**M. ANTONI. L. FABI. IIIVIR.** Same type.—Æ.8. R.1.

(Family Fabia.)

6. **Obv.**—**IIIVIR MVN. CAL.** Same head.

**R.**—**Q. ANTONI. L. FABI.** Same type. Æ.8. R.1.

There are many varieties of all these types, differing for the most part in the names of the duumviri. Nos. 5 and 6 are of the family Fabia.

**TIBERIUS.**

**Obv.**—**TI. AVGVS. DIVI. AVGVSTI F. IMP. CAESAR.** Laureate head of Tiberius, to the right; above (on some), T. CAE. and a bull in counter-mark.

**R.**—**L. FVL. SPARSO. L. SATVRNINO IIIVIR M. C. I.** A bull standing.—Æ.8. R.1.

There are varieties, with the names of other duumviri.—Æ.5. R.2.

**CALAGURRIS FIBULARIA.**

The site of Calagurris Fibularia, which was situated in the country of the Illergetes, is occupied by the modern Lahorre. The following coin is attributed to it.

**Obv.**—**L. Q. V. F. Q. ISC. F.** Bare male head, to the left.

**R.**—**M. C. F.** Female figure seated on a bull running to the right, holding a veil distended by the wind.—Æ.8. R.1.

(British Museum.)

(Plate VIII. No. 9.)

This figure of Europa on the bull occurs on many of the coins of Sidon.
CITIES AND PRINCES.

CARONIUM.

Caronium is mentioned by Ptolemy among the towns of the Callaici. The coins here described are attributed by Sestini to Glandomirum, but M. de Saulcy observes, "Il me paraît hors de doute que c'est aux Karoneskes, habitants de Caronium et le plus proches voisins de Turuptiana, que reviennent les pièces en question."¹

Obv.—Bare male head to the right; before, a dolphin; behind, the Celtiberian letters KRN.


M. de Saulcy observes, that the form of the second letter in the legend of this coin, which has the power of the Greek Ῥῆς, is similar to that on the money of the kings of Characene, having the same value.

CARTHAGO NOVA.

Now Carthagenae. It was built by Asdrubal, the Carthaginian general,² and probably received its name from the circumstance of its standing on a peninsula, like old Carthage. The only known coins of Carthago Nova were struck by the Romans.

MARCUS ANTONIUS AND OCTAVIANUS?

Obv.—C. I. N. C. EX. D. D. Bare head of M. Antony, to the right; behind, a labyrinth.

R—T. PVFIO. M. AILILIO. IVIR. Bare head of Octavianus, to the right.—Æ.4. R.4.

There are varieties of this coin.

¹ Fassai, p. 138.
² Ἡ Καρκηδῶν ἡ νία, κτίσμα Ἀσδροῦβα.—Strabo, iii. p. 109.
ANCIENT COINS OF

AUGUSTUS:

1. **Obv.—c. I. N. C.** Bare head of Augustus, to the right.

2. **Obv.—P. TVRVL. V. I. N. K.** A figure in a quadriga, to the right.
   There are varieties.

3. **Obv.—P. TVRILLIO. V. I. N. K.** A similar figure; below, IVIR. QVINQV. A standard in the field.
   **R—Same legend, and a tetrastyle temple. —Æ.5.  R.1.**

4. **Obv.—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F.** Laureated head of Augustus, to the right.
   **R—M. POSTVM. ALBIN. L. FORC. CAPIT. IVIR. Q.** A figure in the toga, standing full-faced, holding a vase with one handle, and a branch of laurel. —Æ.8.  R.2.
   There are others of the size Æ.5¼.  R.2.

5. **Obv.—... SAR. AVG. ... F.** Bare head of Augustus, to the left; before, a palm-branch or an ear of corn; behind, a caduceus.
   **R—A labyrinth of circular form, divided into five compartments? Æ.6½.  R.2. (British Museum.)**

6. **Obv.—IMP. AVG. DIVI. F.** Bare head of Augustus, to the left; before, a palm branch; behind, a caduceus.
   **R—A labyrinth of circular form, divided into several compartments; across the centre, perpendicularly, two javelins; (?) on the left, a knife; on the right, an unknown object. Æ.9.  R.4. Florez, tab. xvi. fig.9.**

CAIUS AND LUCIUS CAESARS.

**Obv.—AVGVSTVS D. D. C. C. N. C.** Bare head of Augustus to the right.

**R—M. PETRONIO. C. IVLIO ANTONIO IVIR.** Bare heads face to face of Caius and Lucius; between them, the letters L. C.—Æ.4.  R.2.

There are several varieties of this coin, differing merely in the names of the IVIRS.
CITIES AND PRINCES.

TIBERIUS, WITH NERO AND DRUSUS.

Obv.—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVGSTI F. AVGYSTVS P. M. Bare head of Tiberius to the left.

R—NERO ET DRVSVS CAESARES QVINQ. C. V. I. N. C. Bare heads face to face of Nero and Drusus; above, s in countermark.—Æ.8½. R.4.

TIBERIUS AND CALIGULA.

Obv.—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVGVS. F. Laureated head of Tiberius to the left.

R—C. CAESAR TI. N. QVINQ. K. Bare head of Caligula, to the left.—Æ.4. R.2.

There are several varieties, varying from size 4 to 8½.

CAESONIA, WIFE OF CALIGULA.

Obv.—C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANIC. IMP. P. M. TR. P. COS. Laureated head of Caligula, to the right.

R—V. I. N. C. CN. ATEL. FLAC. CN. POM. FLAC. IVIR. Female head to the right; in the field, SAL. AVG.—Æ.8. R.5.

CASCANTUM.

The modern Cascante. There are only Roman coins, which show that it was a Municipium.

TIBERIUS.

1. Obv.—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AVGYSTVS. Head laureated to the right.

R—MVNICI. CASCANTVM. A bull standing.—Æ.6. R.2.

2. Obv.—Same legend. Same head.

R—Same legend. Same type, with the head of a bird of prey in countermark.—Æ.7½. R.3.

There are varieties of these coins, which differ also in size; some have c. and cas. in countermark.
ANCIENT COINS OF

CASTULO.

Now Cazlona. A Municipium according to Pliny and inscriptions. As the coins here described have no such title, they are conjectured to have been minted before Castulo fell under the Roman yoke.

Obv.—SACA. ISCER. Beardless laureated head to the right.

R.—CASTVLO SOCED A bonneted sphinx walking to the right.—Æ.8. R.4. (Plate IX. No. 2.)

There are varieties, both in size and legend.

CELSA.

Now Xelsa, or, according to Pere M. Tolon, a Spanish Antiquary, Vetilla, where coins of Celsa are frequently discovered.¹ Celsa was a city of the Illergetes, and the inhabitants, according to Pliny, were called Celsenses. It was made a colony by Julius Cæsar, with the title of Julia Victoria Celsa.

1. Obv.—Bare beardless head to the right, surrounded by three dolphins.

R.—CLSE. in Celtiberian characters. A helmed horseman, bearing a palm-branch.—Æ.8 and 9. C.

2. Obv.—CEL. Bare male head to the right; before, two fishes.


CELSA MUNICIPIUM.

1. Obv.—HIBERO. PRAEF. The simpulum.


2. Obv.—Q. HIBERVS. IIVI. QVINV. Bare head of a river-god, vomiting water.


¹ Sestini, Med. Ispan. p. 129.
CITIES AND PRINCES.

AUGUSTUS.

Obv.—Col. v. i. celsa iiivir. Bare head of Augustus, to the right.


The other coins closely resemble these, and are common.

AGrippa.

1. Obv.—M. agrip. qvi. . . . . praef. Head of Agrippa to the right.


2. Obv.—Hibero. praef. M. agrip. q. v. i. c. A trophy, at the foot of which are three circular bucklers.—Æ.4. R.6.

TIBERIUS.

1. Obv.—ti. caesar avgustvs. Laureated head to the right.


2. Obv.—Same legend. Same head.

R—. . . . bvccone. c. hvvio. . . . In the field, AED. C. v. i. celsa, in three lines.—Æ.5. R.3.

3. Obv.—ti. Nerone. q. v. i. c. helvi. Palli. pr. Bare head of Tiberius, to the right.


|Vide Florez, Tabs. XIX. and LII.

CERRITANI.

M. de Saulcy supposes the three letters on the coin No. 8, described under Ana or Ona (ante, page 63), to indicate the alliance of the Anenses with the Cerritani, whose capital was Julia Libyca, the Llivia, as is supposed, of the moderns.¹

¹ Essai, p. 107.
ANCIENT COINS OF

CILENI.

The Καλινως of Ptolemy, and the Cileni of Pliny. The capital of the Cileni was Υδάρα Θερμα (Aquae Calidæ, the modern Orense), according to Ptolemy. Sestini attributes these coins to the Cileni, without, however, correcting his error as to those of Gili.¹

Obv.—Bare beardless head to the right, with collar; before, a branch; behind, a dolphin.

R—ΚLIN in Celtiberian characters. A horseman bearing a lance.—Æ.7. (Sestini, Med. Ispan. tab. ultima, fig. 4.)

CISSA.

Now Guissona. There is no doubt that Cissa is mentioned by Livy² under the name of Scissis; by Ptolemy³ as Κιννα; and by Polybius⁴ with a more correct orthography, Κισσα. Pliny⁵ speaks of the Cincenses, a people in the north of the province of Tarraconensis, who were, doubtless, the inhabitants of Cissa, a town of considerable importance, as may be conjectured by the variety and superior workmanship of the coins here described.

1. Obv.—Bare beardless youthful head, to the right.

R—csē in Celtiberian characters. Male figure bearing a palm-branch, and conducting two horses; to the right. . . .
A.R. denarius, C. (British Museum.) (Plate IX. No. 4.)

2. Obv.—Bare youthful beardless head, to the right; behind. . . .

R—csē in Celtiberian characters. A horse grazing (?) above, . . . .—Æ.4. R.1. (British Museum.) (Plate IX. No. 5.)

3. Obv.—Bare male beardless head, to the right.

R—csē in Celtiberian characters. A horse, pacing.—Æ.5. R.1. (British Museum.)

¹ De Saulcy, Essai, p. 72. ² Lib. xxii. c. 60. ³ Lib. ii. cap. 6, § 72. ⁴ Lib. iii. c. 76. ⁵ Lib. iii. cap. 3.
4. **Obv.**—Bare beardless head, to the right; behind, a caduceus.  
   **R**—cxe in Celtiberian characters. The fore part of a horse,  
   to the right; above, . . . .—Æ.3. R.3. Sestini, Med.  
   Ispan. tab. v. fig. 16.

5. **Obv.**—Bare beardless head; behind, . . .  
   **R**—cxe in Celtiberian characters. A dolphin to the right;  

6. **Obv.**—Bare beardless head, to the right; behind, sr. in Celti-  
   berian characters.  

Nos. 2, 4, 5, are adjusted to the Roman Triens; No. 6 to the Quadrans.

**CLUNIA.**

Now Corunna del Conte, on which site are ruins, and  
where inscriptions have often been discovered. Clunia  
was a city of the Arevaci, according to Pliny.¹ Ptolemy  
says it was a colony,² but the coins struck by the Romans  
do not so style it.

**Obv.**—Male head to the right; before, a dolphin; behind, II.  

**TIBERIUS.**

1. **Obv.**—TI. CAESAR AVG. F. AUGVSTVS IMP. Laureated  
   head of Tiberius, to the right.  
   **R**—CN. POMP. M. ANTO. T. AVTO. M. IVL. SERAN. IIIIVIR.  
   A bull; above, CLVNA. —Æ.8. R.2.

There are varieties of this type, some of which have the counter-mark  
of a boar couchant below the head of Tiberius, with the head of a  
boar in counter-mark on the reverse.

2. **Obv.**—TI. CAESAR AVGVSTI F. . . . . Same head.  
   **R**—M. LVCR. REST. C. CALP. VARO. A boar; above,  
   CLVNA; below, AED.—Æ.5. R.4.

Sestini, tab. vi. fig. 1, has assigned a coin with Celtiberian characters to  
Clunia; but the legend is plainly KEBNIA, and nothing but the most  
fanciful interpretation could have led to such an appropriation.—Vide  
Med. Ispan. p. 136, where Sestini’s reading is explained! Vide also  
M. de Saulcy’s Essai, p. 186.

¹ Lib. iii. c. 3. ² Κλονία κολωνία, lib. ii. c. 6, § 56.
ANCIENT COINS OF

DERTOSA.

The modern Tortosa. Pliny says the people of Dertosa were comprised in the juridical convention of Tarragona, and Strabo says it was a colony, which the letters c. i. d., as well as the plough, seem to confirm.

JULIUS CAESAR.

Obv.—C. IVL. TANG. C. ARRI. AF. C. I. D. Laureated head of Julius Cæsar.

TIBERIUS AND AUGUSTUS.

Obv.—TI. CA. C. I. A. D. Laureated head of Tiberius, to the left.
R—AVGV. C. I. A. D. Head of Augustus, with radiated crown, to the left.—Æ.5. R.6.

See the coins of Illerccovonia, in alliance with Dertosa.

EMPORIAE.

Now Ampurias. This city was peopled by three races, namely, the ancient Spaniards, the Greeks, who were a colony of the Phoceans, and, at a later period, by a colony of Roman soldiers, after the defeat of the sons of Pompey.¹ Pliny speaks of two distinct people inhabiting Emporiae,² and Strabo mentions their being governed by the same laws;³ accounts which are strikingly illustrated by the different coins here described. Many coins given by Eckhel and Sestini to Emporiae will be found described under Ana.

1. Obv.—Female head to the right, with wheaten crown, between three fish.

¹ Unam Græci habebant, a Phocœa, . . . alterum Hispani . . . tertium genus Romani coloni post devictos Pompei liberos adjeci.—Liv. xxxiv. c. 9.
² Geminum hoc, veterum incolarum et Græcorum, qui Phocensium suere soberes.—Hist. Nat. lib. iii. c. 8.
³ Τῷ χρόνῳ ἐπὶ ταυτὸ πολιτευμα συνήλθον μετὰ τὸν τι, ἐκ τε βαρβάρων καὶ ἐλληνικῶν νομιμῶν.—Lib. iii. c. 4.
R—EMIPOPITΩN, or ENIPOPITΩN. A Pegasus, to the right; below, a dolphin. AR.4. R.1. (fine.)

2. Obv.—ENIPOPITΩN (sic). Female head, with wheaten crown, to the left.
R—A horse; above, Victory flying.—AR.5. C. (ordinary work.) (British Museum.) (Plate IX. No.7.)

3. Obv.—Female head, with wheaten crown, to the right.
R—EMIPOPITΩN. A Pegasus.—AR.5. C. (fine work.) (British Museum.) (Plate IX. No.6.)

4. Obv.—Female head, in the midst of three fish.
R—EMIPOPITΩN. Pegasus, a winged genius forming the head.—AR.5. R.2. (Brit. Mus.) (Plate IX. No.8.)

This singular type appears to have been the original of that rudely represented on the coins of the Anenses (ante, p. 62, Plate VII. figs. 4, 5). It is doubted whether the winged figure really forms a part of the head of the Pegasus, or is merely clinging to it. See the Revue Numismatique, vol. iii. p. 85, and plates iv. v., also the remarks under lot 2, in the sale catalogue of Thomas’s coins.

R—EMPORI. Pegasus.—Æ.8. C. (barb.)

There are many varieties of this type, differing principally in the legends.

6. Obv.—EMPOR. Bust of Diana, to the right, with bow and quiver on the shoulder.
R—MVNIC. A Pegasus.—Æ.8. R.1. (ord.)

EQUÆSI.

The coins assigned by Sestini to the Equæsi will be found described among the Incerti.

ERCAVICA.

Ptolemy mentions Εργαυκα as a city of the Celtiberi, and Pliny enumerates it among the towns attached to the convention of Saragossa. It was situated near the river Gaudiela, in the neighbourhood of the modern Santaver. M. de Saulcy (Essai, p. 161) attributes to Ergavica the fol-
ANCIENT COINS OF

lowing coin, of which an example is engraved by Sestini (tab. ultim. fig. 12), but with the letters VR on the obverse, and an additional letter B on the reverse.

Obv.—Bare head, without beard; behind, a plough.
R—ERAOI in Celtiberian characters. A horseman, bearing a lance.—Æ.6. R. (Royal Cabinet, Paris.)

The learned author of the "Essai" founds his appropriation on the assumption that the third letter is not an A, but a C.

AUGUSTUS.

Obv.—AVGVSTVS DIVI F. Laureated head of Augustus, to the right.
R—MVN. ERCAVICA. A bull, standing.—Æ.8. R.1.

TIBERIUS.

1. Obv.—TI. CAESAR AVGVSTVS. Laureated head of Tiberius.
R—ERCAVICA in two lines, within a laurel garland.—Æ.6. R.2.

2. Obv.—TI. CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTI F. AVGVSTVS. Same head.

CALIGULA.

Obv.—C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS P. P. Laureated head, to the right or left.

There are varieties of this type.

ETELESTA.

The coin given by Sestini (Classes Generales, page 5; Med. Ispan. tab. ult. fig. 12) to Etelesta, has been restored to Ergavica by De Saulcy. See Ergavica.

GILI.

Sestini supposes this Gili to be the Aquis Celenis of the Itinerary of Antoninus, but M. de Saulcy assigns the coins here described to the Zææ mentioned by Pliny.1

1 Lib. xix. 2; and Essai, p. 34.
CITIES AND PRINCES.

1. Obv.—Beardless laureated head, to the right; behind, a palm-branch.
   R—GLI in Celtiberian characters. A helmed horseman, bearing a palm-branch.—Æ.7. R.1. (British Museum.) (Plate IX. No. 9.)

2. Obv.—Beardless male head, to the right, with ancient diadem; behind, a branch; below, GILI.

3. Obv.—Bare male head, to the right.

GLANDOMIRUM, or GLANDIMIRUM.

The coins given by Sestini to Glandomirum are assigned by De Saulcy to Caronium. See page 79.

GRACCURRIS.

The modern Agreda. It was called Graccurris in honour of T. Sempronius Grachus, after his victory over the Celtiberi. Florez says that coins with Celtiberian characters are often found on the site. The only known examples are Roman, showing that it was a Municipium.

TIBERIUS.

1. Obv.—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head of Tiberius, to the right.
   There are varieties.

2. Obv.—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVGVSTI F. Same head.
   R—Same legend. A bull’s head, full-faced.—Æ.6. R.2.

HELMANTICA.

M. de Saulcy agrees with Sestini and other writers in assigning the coins here described to Helmantica, and,
anticipating the objections which may be raised to the circumstance of the letter \( M \) having here the power of \( M \), observes that in the ancient Greek alphabet the characters \( Mu \) and \( Sigma \) did not differ in form, but only in position; that Ηλσαν will not apply to any town of ancient Spain, while Ηλμαν, which the Romans have written \( Helman \), evidently represents the town which Livy and Polybius call Helmantica, and which the former says was a town of the Vaccae, a people of Tarraconensis. It is generally supposed that it is the same as the Salmantica of Ptolemy, which that writer says was situated in the country of the Vettones, a people of Lusitania, the Salamanca of the moderns; but the question remains undecided.

1. \textit{Obv.}—Bare head, with short beard, to the right; behind, the Celtiberian characters, equivalents of \( \Pi \nu \).  
\begin{center}
R—\textit{Helman} in Celtiberian characters. A horseman, galloping to the right, and bearing a long lance.—\textit{A.R. den.} C.  
(Plate X. No. 1.)
\end{center}

The coins of this type are not unfrequently discovered to be of copper plated with silver.

2. \textit{Obv.}—Similar type and letters.  
\begin{center}
R—Same legend. Same type.—\( \Pi \varepsilon.6 \) C.
\end{center}

3. \textit{Obv.}—Bare male head, without beard, to the right.  
\begin{center}
R—Same legend. A horse.—\( \Pi \varepsilon.4 \) R.1. (\textit{British Museum}.  
(Plate X. No. 2.)
\end{center}

4. \textit{Obv.}—Bare bearded head, with a collar; before, \( \kappa \)  
\begin{center}
R—Same legend. Pegasus.—\( \Pi \varepsilon.4 \) R.8. (?) Sestini, Med. Ispan. p. 158, No. 4.
\end{center}

\textbf{HEMEROSCOPIUM.}

Sestini has attributed coins to Hemeroscopium,\(^1\) but has not made good his appropriation, and De Saulcy leaves the legend unexplained.\(^2\)

\begin{flushright}
1 Med. Ispan. p. 155.  \hspace{1cm} 2 Essai, p. 66, Legends 56 and 57.
\end{flushright}
CITIES AND PRINCES.

IBE.

Sestini is of opinion that the letters found on this coin indicate the town mentioned by Livy, who, however, does not mention its site. M. de Saulcy thinks this very probable; and supposes, from the resemblance of the type to those of Helmantica, it was not far distant from that city.\(^2\)

**Obv.**—\(\times N\). Bare bearded head, to the right.

**R.**—IBA in Celtiberian characters. A helmed horseman, bearing a lance, galloping, to the right.—\(\text{Æ}.6\). Sestini, tab. vi. fig. 14.

ILDUM, or ILDUNI.

The legends on the coins given by Sestini\(^3\) read ILDRE, or ILDRI, and do not justify his appropriation.\(^4\)

ILERCAYONIA.

Now Amposta. It was the capital of the Ilercaenenses, and was situated on the coast, near the mouth of the Ebro.

The coins with Celtiberian legends, attributed by Sestini\(^5\) to this town, belong to Iliberis in Bætica.

**Obv.**—MVN. HIBER IULIA. A galley with the sail set.

**R.**—ILERCAYONIA. A galley with the sail set, and with rowers; above, a branch in counter-mark.—\(\text{Æ}.6\). R. 3.

Another, of the 7th size, has a steersman on the poop.

ILERCAYONIA AND DERTOSA IN ALLIANCE.

AUGUSTUS AND AGrippa.

**Obv.**—IMP. AVG. . . . . Bare heads of Augustus and Agrippa, back to back.

**R.**—M. HI. ILERCAYONIA DERT. A galley, with the sail set; in the field, a branch in counter-mark.—\(\text{Æ}.7\).

Mionnet gives this coin from the Mua. Sanclement, and observes, that it appears to have been struck on one of Nimes. Supp. t. 1\(^{st}\). No. 513.

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TIBERIUS.

1. **Obv.**—TI. CAESAR · DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head of Augustus, to the right.

   **R.**—M. HI. IERCAVONIA DERT. A galley, with the sail set.—Æ.6. R.3.

   There are varieties, with an ear of corn in countermark.

2. **Obv.**—Same legend. Same head.

   **R.**—M. H. I. IERCAVONIA DERT. A galley, with a rudder and the sails set; on one of the sails a countermark and a laurel-branch.—Æ.6. R.3. See Florez, tab. xxviii.

ILERDA.

The capital of the Ilergetes, now Lerida, situated on the Sicoris,¹ the Segre of the moderns. It would appear from the legends here given, that the name was properly Ilerga, and not Ilerda. M. de Saulcy considers it possible that the primitive name ιλεφυνεις was softened to ιλεφυνεις, by changing the guttural letter χ.²

1. **Obv.**—Bare beardless head, to the right.

   **R.**—ILERX in Celtiberian characters. A wolf walking, to the right.—Æ.54. R.1. (Plate X. No. 4.)

   There are varieties of this type, both of smaller and larger size, and with only the three first characters of the inscription.

2. **Obv.**—Bare beardless head, to the right; behind, a palm-branch.


AUGUSTUS.

1. **Obv.**—IMP. AVGVST. DIVI. F. Laureated head of Augustus, to the right.

   **R.**—ILERDA, OR MVNICI. ILERDA. A wolf walking, to the right.—Æ.6. R.2. (British Museum.) (Plate X. No. 5.)

2. **Obv.**—Same legend. Bare head, to the right.

   **R.**—MVNI ILERDA. A wolf walking, to the right.—Æ.6. R.2.

¹ Hence the accessory type of the dolphin.
² Essai, p. 39.
CITIES AND PRINCES.

ILERGETES.

Sestini supposed that the legend on the coin here described comprised two names, and considered that it denoted the alliance of Ilerda with Cissa, but De Saulcy sees in the termination the Gentile form so common on Celtiberian coins. See introduction, p. 5.

Obv.—Bare male head, to the right; behind, a palm-branch.

R—ILERCSCN in Celtiberian characters. A horseman, bearing a palm-branch, galloping, to the right. —Æ. 6½. R. 1. (British Museum.) (Plate X. No. 3.)

ILERGETES and PELENDONES. (?)

The coin here described is attributed to Ilerda and Subendunum, by Sestini, but M. de Saulcy sees in the latter moiety of the long legend, the name of the Pelendones, a Celtiberian people, inhabiting the country at the source of the Durius (Douro). M. de Saulcy remarks on this portion of the legend (PELIRVÑ), that R and D were not unfrequently exchanged for each other, as in the coins of Emporiae, and that Humboldt had observed, that in the Basque language, the letter R had a sound resembling D, which, if applied to this legend, would make PELIDYVÑ, a resemblance sufficient to warrant the new appropriation.

Obv.—Bare beardless head, to the right, surrounded by three dolphins.

R—ILEKSPHRVÑ in Celtiberian characters. A horseman, bare headed, and holding a palm-branch, proceeding to the right. —AR. Denarius. R. 1. (British Museum.) (Plate X. No. 6.)

ILICI.

Now Elche. Ilici was situated in the country of the Contestani, and gave the name to the port now called Alicant—portus Illicitanus. It appears from the legends of
ANCIENT COINS OF

these coins, C. I. IL. A., that it was a colony, and the second letter is considered the initial of Immunitis.

AUGUSTUS.

1. Obv. — AVGUSTVS DIVI F. Laureated head, to the right.

2. Obv. — IMP. CAESARI DIVI F. AVGVSTO DIVI F. Laureated head.

There are varieties of both these types, but they are unimportant.

TIBERIUS.

1. Obv. — TI. CAESAR DIVI AVG. F. AVG. P. M. Bare head of Tiberius, to the left.
   R — C. I. I. A. L. TER. LON. L. PAP. AVIT. IIIVIR. Two figures (Germanicus and Drusus) in the toga, joining hands over an altar of triangular form; below, IVNCTIO.—Æ.8. C.

2. Obv. — TI. CAESAR DIVI AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Same head.
   R — M. IVLIVS SETAL. L. SEST. CELER. IIIVIR. An altar, with SAL. AVG. inscribed on the front; in the field, on either side, C. I. I. A.—Æ.7. R.1.

3. Obv. — TI. CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTI F. AVGVSTVS P. M. Bare head, to the left.

There are varieties of all these types, and the sizes also vary.

LIBIA.

Pliny mentions the Lubienses as being comprised in the convention of Saragossa, but does not indicate the position
of their town.\textsuperscript{1} M. de Saulcy finds, however, in the Itinerary of Antoninus, a station named Lybia, on the road from Caesar Augusta to Virovesca, to which he ascribes the coins here given.

\textit{Obv.}—Bare head, with diadem, to the right.

\begin{center}
\textbf{R}—\textit{LIBIE. or LIBIESCN.}\textsuperscript{2} in Celtiberian characters. A horseman with a lance, or a palm-branch, galloping to the right.—\textit{Æ}.6, 7, 8.
\end{center}

\begin{center}
\textbf{R}.4.
\end{center}

\textbf{LIBIZONA.}

Now Lezuza. Sestini was the first to assign the coin here described to Libizona, which is doubtless the Libisoca of Ptolemy, and the Libisosona of Pliny; and M. de Saulcy confirms the appropriation.

\textit{Obv.}—Beardless male head, to the right, in the midst of three dolphins.

\begin{center}
\textbf{R}—\textit{LIBNE.} in Celtiberian characters. A helmed horseman, galloping to the right, and bearing a palm-branch.—\textit{Æ}.6.
\end{center}

\begin{center}
\textbf{R}.4.
\end{center}

\textbf{LIBORA.}

M. de Saulcy assigns the coins here described to the Libora of Ptolemy, which he supposes to have occupied the site of the modern Talavera la Reyna, on the Tagus, to the south-east of Salamanca.\textsuperscript{3}

1. \textit{Obv.}—Bare beardless head, to the right; behind, a caduceus.

\begin{center}
\end{center}

2. \textit{Obv.}—Similar type.

\begin{center}
\textbf{R}—Same legend. A horse bridled, but at liberty.—\textit{Æ}.5\textsuperscript{\textfrac{1}{2}}. \textbf{R}.1. Idem, fig. 13.
\end{center}

\textbf{LOBETUM.}

The coins given by Sestini to Lobetum, are assigned by De Saulcy to Libora, which see.

\textsuperscript{1} Lib. iii. c. 3. \textsuperscript{2} See De Saulcy's remarks on this form of the legend.—Essai, p. 92. \textsuperscript{3} Essai, p. 120.
MEANENSES.

The coins attributed by Sestini to the Meanenses, will be found described under Segisima.

MEROBRIGA.

The coins assigned by Sestini to Merobriga, will be found described under Segobriga.

NARBASI.

Ptolemy mentions the Narbasi, whose metropolis was called Forum Narbasorum, their country being situated between the Douro and the Minho. To these people M. de Saulcy ascribes the coin here given.¹

*Obv.*—Male head between two fish; the Celtiberian character n.

*R*—NEREBS in Celtiberian characters. A horseman bearing a lance.—Æ.S. De Saulcy, p. 175, legend 133.

On a specimen in the British Museum the letter a differs in form.

NARDINIUM.

The coins supposed by Sestini to be of Nardinium, are by De Saulcy assigned to the Nerii.

NERII.

These coins are given by Sestini to Nardinium,² but M. de Saulcy assigns them to the people styled Celtici Neriiæ, of Cape Nerium, the Νερινὶ Καπον of Ptolemy, and the Cape Finisterre of our times.³

1. *Obv.*—ΕΚΚ. in Celtiberian characters. Bare beardless head, to the right.

*R*—NERENKN in Celtiberian characters. A sea-horse, to the left.—Æ. R.2. *(British Museum.*) (Plate X. fig.7.)

De Saulcy supposes the letters of the obverse to indicate the Hequæsi, a people comprised in the juridical convention of Bracara.—Essai, p. 130.

2. Obs.—ΕΑΙΣ ΟΡ ΕΟΙΣ in Celtiberian characters. Veiled head, to the right

R—ΝΕΡΕΝΚΝ in Celtiberian characters. A bull bounding, to the right; above, a garland.—Æ.6. R.1. (British Museum.)

(Plate X. No. 8.)

M. de Saulcy observes, that the first three letters of the legend of the obverse of this coin, cannot be rendered in Latin without a consonant, and that if a b or v is added with the usual gentile termination, we should have ΕΟΙΣΕΚΕΝ, a word analogous to ΕΒΙΣΟΙ, a people included in the convention of Bracara.—Essai, p. 131. Sestini reads these letters ΜΗΟΤΙΣ, and concludes that they signify Rhoda.

ORISIA.

Sestini reads the legend of these coins OIGER, and assigns them to the Ossigerda of Pliny (Osicerda), but M. de Saulcy1 discovers the word Oligie, or Olizie, which he supposes to be a modification of the OGISIA of Stephanus.

1. Obv.—Male head, and the initial of the legend.

R—OLIGIE OR OLIZIE in Celtiberian characters. A horseman, with a lance.—AR. De Saulcy, from the Royal Cabinet, Paris.


3. M. de Saulcy cites also a smaller brass coin, with the type of a winged horse.

ORISPEDA.

Orospeda is not mentioned by the ancient geographers or historians, and the coin engraved by Sestini, tab. vi. fig. 18. must be placed among the incerti. De Saulcy, Essai, p. 50. Legend 42.

OSCA.

Now Huesca. A town of the Vescitani, near the Pyrenees.

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1 Essai, p. 64.
Obv.—osca. Bearded head, to the right, with short curls.
R—dom. cos. iter. imp. Pontifical instruments.—A. R.
denarius. R.4.

(Plate X. No. 9.)

This is a coin of the gens Domitia.

AUGUSTUS.

1. Obv.—vrb. vict. Bare head of Augustus, to the right.
R—osca. A horseman galloping, to the right, and holding
a spear transversely.—Æ.9. R.2.

2. Obv.—avguvsivs divi f. Laureated head of Augustus, to
the right.
R—v. v. sca. Type as No. 1.—Æ.8. R.2.

3. Obv.—avguvsivs divi f. pont. max. pater patriae.
Same head.
R—vrb. vic. osca sparso et caeciliano ivir. Type
as No. 1 (Family, Fulvia).—Æ.8. R.2.

4. Obv.—Same legend. Same head.
R—composto et marullo ivir v. v. osca. Same
type.—Æ.7½. R.3.

5. Obv.—avguvsivs divi f. Same head.
R—composta et marullo ivir. In the middle of the
field, osca.—Æ.5. R.3.

TIBERIUS.

1. Obv.—ti. caesar divi avg. f. avguvsivs. Laureated head
of Tiberius, to the right.
R—v. v. osca hospite et floro ivir. A horseman.

2. Obv.—ti. caesar avguvsivs. Same head.

3. Legend as No. 1. Head as No. 1.

4. Obv.—t. caesar p. m. Head as No. 1.
R—osca, within a laurel garland.—Æ.3. R.3.
CITIES AND PRINCES.

5. **Obv.**—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. Bare head of Tiberius, to the right.

R—HOSPITE ET FLORO IVIR. In the centre of the field v. OSCA v. in three lines. —Æ.5½. R.2.

The coin with MVN. OSCA, given by Florez, is not authenticated.

**GERMANICUS.**

**Obv.**—GERMANICVS CAESAR P. C. CAESAR AVG. GERM. Bare head of Germanicus, to the right.


**CALIGULA.**

1. **Obv.**—C. CAESAR AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. POT. COS. Laureated head of Caligula, to the right.

R—Legend and type similar to those of Germanicus. —Æ.11. R.4.

There are varieties.

2. **Obv.**—Same legend. Same head.

R—C. TARRACINA P. PRISCO IVIR VRB VICT. In the centre of a garland, OSCA. —Æ.8. R.2.

3. **Obv.**—C. CAESAR AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. Laureated head, to the right.

R—C. TARRACINA P. PRISCO IVIR. In the centre of the field, v. OSCA v. in three lines. —Æ.5. R.3.

4. **Obv.**—Same legend and head.


**OSICERDA.**

Now Cherta? The Ossigerda of Pliny and the Oσικερδα of Ptolemy. A municipium dependent on the juridical convention of Caesaraugusta.

1. **Obv.**—Head of Vulcan, to the right; behind, the forceps.


¹ Tom. ii. p. 649.
2. **Obv.**—**os1.** Victory, walking, with garland and palm branch.  
**R**—**osekrt.** in Celtiberian characters. An elephant, walking, to the right.—Æ.8. Florez, tab. xxxvii. fig. 7.  
This, as a bilingual coin, is especially interesting.

**TIBERIUS.**

1. **Obv.**—**ti. caesar avgvst.** Laureated head of Tiberius, to the right.  
**R**—**mvn. osic.** in two lines.—Æ.5. R.3. Florez, tab. lxv. fig. 2.

2. **ti. caesar avgvstvs.** Same head.  
**R**—**mvn. osicerda.** A bull.—Æ.7. R.2.

**OSTUR.**

Site unknown. The types have a Bætican character. Florez says, that in Valencia is a territory called Ostur, on the site of which are some ruins, and where oak trees abound.

1. **Obv.**—**ostvr.** A boar, to the right.  

2. **Obv.**—**ostvr.** An acorn.  
**R**—Two branches, placed horizontally.—Æ.5. R.5. Id. fig. 8.

3. **Obv.**—**ostvr between two branches.**  
**R**—An acorn.—Æ.4. R.5. Id. tab. lxv. fig. 7.

**PALANTIA?**

**Obv.**—Head of Vulcan, with conical bonnet.  
**R**—**pala.** A winged Bacchic mask; below, the pedum and Thyrsus, with band.—Æ.5.  
Mionnet, Supp. tom. i. p. 96, is of opinion that this coin, as well as that given by him in the first volume of the Description, p. 48, belongs in reality to some uncertain Roman family, and not to Spain.
CITIES AND PRINCES.

PRIA.

Near Nerium, among the Callaici, is Pria, thus marked in the Itinerary of Antoninus:—

Aquis Celinis, MP. XXIV.  
Pria, ——— MP. XII.

To this place, rather than to Baria in the South of Spain, as proposed by M. de Saulcy, the coin here described, and which was first pointed out to me by Mr. Charles Newton, of the British Museum, seems to belong. The close resemblance of its type to that of the Nerii, seems to warrant its appropriation to Pria.

Obr.—Veiled head; before, k1.  
R—PRIANEX. in Celtiberian characters. A bull bounding; above, a garland.—Æ.7. R.7. (British Museum.)  
(Plate X. No.10.)

RHODA.

Now Rosas. A maritime city of the Indigetes, at the foot of the Pyrenees, said to have been founded by a colony of Rhodians.

Obr.—POAHTON. Head of Ceres, with wheaten crown, to the left.  
R—A full blown rose.—AR.4. R.3. (British Museum.)  
(Plate X. No. 11.)

There are numerous barbarous imitations of these coins, one of which is given in Plate X. No. 12; another may be seen in Sestini's Med. Ispan. Tab. viii. fig. 2.

SAVIA.

M. de Saulcy assigns these coins to the town mentioned by Ptolemy as situated in the country of the Pelendones, and called by him Savia.

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2 Essai, p. 83.  
3 Essai, p. 46. Legend 36.  
4 Ptolem. lib. ii. c. 6, § 54.
1. *Obv.*—Laureated beardless head, to the right; behind, a palm branch.
   
   *R*—sbeι in Celtiberian characters. A helmeted horseman, bearing a lance, galloping to the right.—Æ.7. R.1. (*British Museum.*)
   
   The size varies.

2. *Obv.*—Beardless male head, to the right; behind, a spear (?) before, the Celtiberian characters E. I.
   
   *R*—Legend as No. 1. A helmeted horseman, bearing a palm branch.—Æ.7. R.1. (*British Museum.*)
   
   The size varies.

3. *Obv.*—Beardless head; behind, ∩
   
   *R*—Legend as Nos. 1 and 2. A horse bridled, but at liberty, galloping to the right; above, a crescent.—Æ.6. R.4. See Floresz, tab. xl. figs. 2, 3, 4; and Sestini, Med. Ispan. tab. viii. figs. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

*SAETABIS AND SAVIA IN ALLIANCE.*

Sestini reads the Celtiberian characters on these coins *spir*, or *sbir*, and supposed that they represented the name of Sætabis;¹ but De Saulcy observes, "Ce sont certainement des monnaies d'alliance fabriquées a Savia."² Sætabis was a municipium, according to Pliny; but, as the coins bear no such record, they may be supposed to be of an early period.

1. *Obv.*—saetabī. Bare bearded head, to the right.
   
   *R*—Legend in Celtiberian characters, as on the coins of Savia, described above. A helmeted horseman, bearing a palm branch.—Æ.8½. R.5.

2. Another of the same module, with bearded head. See Sestini, tab. viii. figs. 14 and 15.

*SAGUNTUM.*

Now Murviedro. Saguntum was founded by a colony from Zacynthus,³ two hundred years before the Trojan

¹ P. 184. ² P. 84. ³ Σάγουντον, κτίσμα Ζακυνθίων.—Strabo, lib. iii. 4.
war. Its name appears to have been a corruption of that of the parent city. It is celebrated for its memorable resistance to Hannibal, hence its title of invicta.

1. Obv.—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVS. Bare head of Tiberius, to the right.
   (Plate X. No. 14.)
   There are many varieties of this type, and the sizes also vary. Some have the names M. BAEB. SOBRINO L. AEM. MAXVMO AED.

2. Obv.—Same legend. Head bare, and to the left.
   R—A similar legend. The prow of a galley; Victory above, holding a garland, and the letters SAG.—Æ.7. R.2.

3. Obv.—AEML. POPL. AEDL. Bare bearded head.
   R—TINC. MIIOR. IVIR S. M. INVIT. Two ears of corn, placed horizontally; below, a crescent and a globe.—Æ.6. R.4.

SAGUNTUM AND BARSA?

1. Obv.—SAGVNT. INV. Helmed head of Minerva, to the right.
   R—The prow of a galley, victory above, with a garland; before, a caduceus; below, in Celtiberian characters, BRSE.
   —Æ.8. R.3. (British Museum.)
   There are varieties of this type. Some have the helmet of Minerva winged. M. de Saulcy supposes that the word BRSE, or BARSA, indicates some town in alliance with Saguntum, or probably the national name of Saguntum itself.—Essai, p. 77.

2. Obv.—A cockle shell.
   R—SAGVNY. A dolphin, to the left.—Æ.4. R.1.
   There are coins of this type without the word SAGUNT., which have above the dolphin a crescent, and the Celtiberian character ʃ, and below, ʃʃ, with three pellets placed thus •. They are of the fourth size. M. de Saulcy supposes these pieces to have been struck in the islands Pytiusae.¹

SEGISAMA, or SEGISAMO.

Sestini, adopting the opinion of the Spanish antiquaries, attributes the coins here described to the Meanenses, whose

¹ Essai, p. 166.
existence is supposed to be indicated by the word Manens, found on an inscription discovered in Spain; but M. de Saulcy assigns them to Segisama, observing, however, that there were two towns of this name, contiguous to each other; namely, the Segisamo of Pliny, and Segisama of Florus;¹ and the Segisama Julia of Pliny, and Σεγισάμα Ιουλία of Ptolemy, in the country of the Vaccæi. As the latter was in the neighbourhood of Savia and Libya, M. de Saulcy, from the similarity of the types, supposes it to be the town in which these coins were struck, and that the legend Seaisaba, or Seaisabo, approaches sufficiently near to the names given by Pliny and other writers.

1. Obv.—Beardless male head; behind, ΜΕ; before, a dolphin.
   R—Seaisb. A horseman, bearing a palm branch.—Æ. C.
   See Lastanosa, tab. xxvi. figs. 25 and 26.

2 Similar types and legend.—AR.  R 4.

SEGORIGA.

Now Segorbe. Situated on the Uduba according to Pliny.² The coin No. 1. is assigned by Sestini (who supposes the third and fifth character to have the same power) to Merobriga.

1. Obv.—Bare male head, to the right, with crisp curls; before, a dolphin; behind, a palm branch; below, Μ
   R—segbrics, in Celtiberian characters. A horseman galloping, to the right.—Æ.7. C. Sestini, tab. vi. fig.15.

2. Obv.—A bull walking, to the right; above, × or ×

¹ Supposed to be the modern Veyzama of Guipsicoe.
² Hence the accessory type of the Dolphin.
3. *Obv.*—Bare beardless head, to the right, between a palm branch and a dolphin (or two dolphins).

*R*—**SEGEBRIGA.** A horseman with a lance.—Æ.7 and 8. R.1.

M. de Saulcy observes, that the Latin orthography is incorrect, and that Pliny had good authority for writing Segobrica.¹

**AUGUSTUS.**

*Obv.*—**AVGVSTVS DIVI. F.** Laureated head of Augustus, to the right.

*R*—**SEGEBRIGA.** A horseman with a lance, galloping to the right.—Æ.7. R.1.

**TIBERIUS.**

*Obv.*—**TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVST. IMP. VIII.** Bare head, to the left.

*R*—**SEGEBRIGA in two lines within an oaken garland.—Æ.8. R.3.**

There are others of the fifth size.

**CALIGULA.**

*Obv.*—**C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS IMP.** Laureated head, to the left; behind, s. i. in counter-mark.

*R*—**SEGEBRIGA, in two lines, within an oaken garland.—Æ.8. R.2.**

There are others of the 5th size. Some are without the counter-mark.

**SEGOVIA.**

The coins here described are, by Sestini, assigned to Segobriga, but De Saulcy² restores them to the Σegovβia of Ptolemy (the Segovia of our times), situated on the route from Emerita to Cæsaraugusta, in the country of the Arevaci, and dependent on the juridical convention of Clunia.

1. *Obv.*—Bearded male head, to the right; behind, two dolphins.


¹ Essai, p. 37.
² P. 159.
ANCIENT COINS OF

2. Obv.—Male bare beardless head, to the right, between the letters C. L.
R—Horseman, bearing a lance, and galloping to the right; in the exergue, 
SEGOVIA.—Æ.6¼. R.4. (British Museum.) (Plate XI. No. 1.)

There are others, of smaller size, with SEGOV.

SEPONTIA.

There is not the slightest foundation for Sestini’s attribution of the coins engraved by him (tab. ix. fig. 1) to Sepontia, the legend of which has baffled the learned author of the “Essai.”

SESARACA.

Sestini has engraved, in his ninth plate, fig. 2, a coin which he assigns to Sesaraca; but the characters are equivalent to SEspar, and De Sauley supposes them to comprise the names of two places, the first being Sisapona. (Essai, p. 149.) Sestini, in his “Classes Generales” (p. 7), cites a coin of Osicerda, having, on the obverse, OSI., and on the reverse, the legend in question.

SETELSIS.

The coins given by Velasquez and Sestini to Setelsis, are assigned to Setisa, or Setis, by De Saulcy.¹

SETIS, or SETISA.

M. de Saulcy gives to Setis, or Setisa, the coins assigned by Sestini and Velasquez to Setelsis. Ptolemy mentions Σετισακοι, in the country of the Μουρδογοι. M. de Saulcy is of opinion that the ancient geographer has confounded

¹ Essai, p. 124.
the name of the town with the name of the inhabitants, the termination in ken being, as before mentioned, doubtless the form of the genitive plural.

1. Obv.—Bare head, between three fish, to the right.
   \( R \)-setis, in Celtiberian characters. A horseman, with a palm-branch, galloping to the right.—Æ. 9. R. 2. (British Museum.) (Plate XI. No. 2.)

2. Obv.—Bare head.
   \( R \)-setiskn. A horseman, armed with a lance, galloping to the right.—Æ. 6\( \frac{1}{2} \). R. 2. (British Museum.) (Plate XI. No. 3.)

SPALA.

Pliny\(^1\) mentions the Spalenses, a people of Tarraco-nensis, to whom M. de Saulcy attributes the coins here described. Sestini also gives them to the same people, although he reads the legend incorrectly.

1. Obv.—Beardless head, to the right; before, a dolphin; behind, \( z \).
   \( R \)-splae, in Celtiberian characters. A helmed horseman galloping, to the right, bearing a palm-branch.—Æ. 7. R. 2. (British Museum.) (Plate XI. No. 4.)

2. Another, with the head surrounded by three dolphins.

SUISSATIO.

The coins ascribed by Sestini\(^2\) to Suissatio will be found under Turuptiana.

TAMARICI.

The coin engraved by Sestini,\(^3\) and assigned by him to Tamarici, bears the legend of which asbeas, or ambeas, are the equivalents, and cannot with certainty be appropriated to any town.

\(^1\) Lib. iii. 1. \(^2\) Med. Ispan. p. 200. \(^3\) Med. Ispan, tab. ult. fig. 7.
TARRACO.

Now Tarragona. The metropolis of Hispania Citerior, founded by Scipio, according to Pliny, who says it was a Roman colony.¹ This is supposed to be indicated by the initial c. in the legends of the reverses of the coins here described. Mela styles it Opulentissima.²

1. *Obv.*—A bull standing, to the right.
   
   $\text{R} - \text{c. v. t. t.} \quad \text{An altar, from which rises a palm-tree.} - \text{Æ.4.} \quad \text{R.2.}$

2. *Obv.*—A bull standing.
   
   $\text{R} - \text{c. v. t.} \quad \text{within a laurel-garland.} - \text{Æ.4.} \quad \text{R.2.} \quad (\text{British Museum}) \quad (\text{Plate XI. No. 5.})$

AUGUSTUS.

1. *Obv.*—DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER. Head of Augustus, with spiked crown, to the left.
   
   $\text{R} - \text{c. v. t. t.} \quad \text{An altar, from which rises a palm-tree.} - \text{Æ.10.} \quad \text{R.2.}$
   
   This type illustrates the anecdote related by Quintilian (Inst. Orat. lib. vi. c.4): Augustus, being informed that a palm-tree grew out of his altar, observed, that it showed how often they had kindled it. See Eckhel, D. N. V. vol. i. p. 58; also, the coin of Tiberius, p. 109.

2. *Obv.*—Same legend and head.
   
   $\text{R} - \text{c. v. t. t.} \quad \text{AETERNITATIS AVGVSTAE.} \quad \text{A temple with eight columns.} - \text{Æ.9.} \quad \text{R.2.} \quad (\text{British Museum})$

3. *Obv.*—DEO AVGVSTO. The emperor, with radiated crown, seated, holding the hasta and a figure of Victory, or a patera.
   
   $\text{R} - \text{Legend and type as No. 2.} - \text{Æ.9 and 10.} \quad \text{R.2.} \quad (\text{British Museum}) \quad (\text{Plate XI. No. 6.})$
   
   The temple on this coin is a representation of that erected at Tarraco, by permission of Tiberius, to the deified Augustus, who, on the obverse is seated in the manner of a divinity. See Tacitus, Ann. i. c. 78.

4. *Obv.*—DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER. Head as No. 1.
   
   $\text{R} - \text{c. v. t. t.} \quad \text{in two lines, within an oaken garland.} - \text{Æ.10.} \quad \text{R.3.}$

¹ Colonia Tarraco, Scipionum opus, sicut Carthago Pæorum.—Lib.iii. c.3.
² Lib. ii. c. 6.
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CAIUS AND LUCIUS CAESARS.

1. Obv.—C. CAESARES (or GEM. CAESARES). The veiled figures of Caius and Lucius in the toga, standing, the hand of each resting on a buckler.

   R—C. V. T. TAR. A bull, walking, to the right.—Æ.5. R.3.

2. Obv.—CAESARES GEMINI. Caius and Lucius, standing, wearing the toga.

   R—C. V. T. TAR. OR TARRA. Type as No. 1.—Æ.4½. R.4.

3. Obv.—IMP. CAES. AVG. TR. POT. PON. MAX. P. P. Laureated head of Augustus, to the right.


AUGUSTUS AND TIBERIUS.

1. Obv.—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head of Augustus, to the right.

   R—DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER. Head of Augustus, with spiked crown.—Æ.6½. R.2.

2. Obv.—Same legend and head.

   R—DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER C. V. T. TAR. Head as No. 1.—Æ.6. R.2.

TIBERIUS.

1. Obv.—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head, to the left.


2. Obv.—Same legend and head.

   R—C. V. T. T. An altar, with palm-tree, as Augustus, No. 1.

   —Æ.9½. R.5. (Fine.) (Brit. Mus.) (Plate XI. No. 8.)

3. Obv.—Same legend and head.

   R—C. V. T. T. AETERNITATIS AVGVSTAE. A temple with eight columns.—Æ.9. R.5. (Fine.)

4. Obv.—C. V. T. TI. CAESAR. Bare head of Tiberius, to the right.

   R—IMP. CAES. AVG. TR. POT. PON. MAX. P. P. Laureated head of Augustus, to the right.—Æ.7. R.2.

5. Obv.—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Same head.

   R—DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER C. T. T. Head of Augustus, with spiked crown, to the right.—Æ.7. R.2.
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TIBERIUS, DRUSUS, AND GERMANICUS.

*Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI AVG. F. AVG. PONT. MAX. Bare head of Tiberius, to the right.

*R—DRVSVS GERMANICVS CAESARES.* Bare heads of the Caesars, face to face; in the field, c. v. t.—Æ.6. R.4.

TIBERIUS, JULIA, AND DRUSUS.

*Obv.*—TI. CAES. AVG. PONT. MAX. TRIB. POT. Laureated head of Tiberius, to the right.

*R—IVL. AVGVSTA DRVSVS CAES. TRIB. POT.* Bare heads, face to face, of Julia and Drusus; in the field, c. v. t.—Æ.6. R.4.

TERMISUS.

The coins given to Termisus by Sestini¹ will be found under *Bascontes*.

THELORIS.

See the coin described under *Velia*, page 114.

TOLETUM.

Now Toledo. It was the capital of the Carpetani, and was taken by the pro-consul Nobilior, in the year of Rome, 560.² The words *CELT. AMB.* on these coins have not been explained.

*Obv.*—CELT. AMB. EX. SC. Bare bearded male head, with short curls and a collar.

*R—TOLE.* A horseman with a lance, galloping to the right.

—Æ.8. R.5. Florez, tab. xlv. fig. 7.

TURIASO.

Turiaso was situated on the site now occupied by the

¹ Med. Ispan. p. 208, and tab. ix. figs. 9 and 10. ² Liv. xxxv.
CITIES AND PRINCES. 111

modern Tarazona. Its coins show that it was a municipium. Silbis is not mentioned by the ancient authors.

*Obv.—SILBIS. Head of Livia (?) to the right.
   R—TVRIASO. A horseman bare-headed, and with his right hand raised aloft.—Æ.8. R.2. *British Museum.*
   (Plate XII. No. 2.)

This equestrian figure is supposed to be the representation of a statue erected by the people of Turiaso in honour of Augustus.

AUGUSTUS.

1. *Obv.—IMP. AVGVSTVS P. P. Laureated head, to the right.
   R—TVRIASO. Head of Livia, to the right.—Æ.8. R.2. *British Museum.*
   (Plate XI. No. 7.)

2. *Obv.—Same legend and head.
   R—TVRIASO. Within an oaken garland, MVN.—Æ.8. R.1.
   (Plate XII. No. 1.)

There are varieties, and the size also varies.


There are varieties.

4. *Obv.—Legend and type as No. 1.
   R—C. IVL. AQUILO C. SEVERO MVN. TVRIASO. A bull, standing; in the field, IVIR.—Æ.8. R.1.

5. *Obv.—Same legend and head.
   R—SEVERO ET AQUILO IVIR. In the middle of the field, TVRIASO, in two lines.—Æ.5. R.2. See Florez, tabs. lxiv. to lxviii.

TIBERIUS.

1. *Obv.—TI. CAESAR AVGSTI F. AVGVSTVS IMP. Laureated head of Tiberius, to the right; above, a counter-mark in monogram, comprising the letters TVR. for Turiaso.
   R—MVN. TVRIASO MAN. SVLP. LVCAN. M. SEMP. FRONT. In the field, IVIR, within an oaken garland—Æ.8. R.1.

2. *Obv.—TI. CAESAR AVG. F. IMP. PONT. M. Head as No. 1, but without counter-mark.
   R—M. PONT. MARSO. C. MARI VEGETO IVIR. MV. TVR. A bull, standing.—Æ.8. R.2.
3. Obv.—TI. CAESAR AVGST. F. IMPERAT. Head as No. 1.
   R—MV. TVR. C. CAEC. SER. . . . M. VAL. QVAD. IVIR.
   Same type.—Æ.8. C.

4. Obv.—TI. CAESAR AVG. F. IMP. PONT. Same head.
   R—RECTO ET MACRINO AED. In the field, TVRIOASO, in
   two lines.—Æ.6. R.4.

5. Obv.—TI. CAESAR AVG. F. AVGSTVS IMP. Same head.
   R—MVN. TVRIOASO MARIO VELE. LICI. CRESE. In the field,
   AED. within an oaken garland.—Æ.6. R.2.

6. Obv.—TI. CAESAR AVGSTVS. Same head.
   R—MVN. TVR. DIVVS. AVGSTVS. Figure of Augustus,
   with radiated head, holding a thunderbolt and the hasta.—
   Æ.11. R.5. (Fine).

7. Obv.—Same legend and type.
   R—DIVVS. AVGSTVS MVN. TVR. Head of Augustus,
   with radiated crown, to the right.—Æ.8. R.3.

8. Obv.—TI. CAESAR AVGST. F. IMP. Same head.
   R—MV. TVR. C. CAEC. SERE. M. VAL. IVIR. A bull,
   standing, to the right.—Æ.8. C.

   There are varieties, with M. PONT. MARSO. C. MARI VEGETO.

9. Obv.—TI. CAESAR AVG. F. AVGSTVS IMP. Same head.
   R—MVN. TVRIOASO MV. SVLP. LVCAN. M. SEMP. FRONT.
   A laurel garland; within, IVIR.—Æ.8. C.

10. Obv.—TI. CAESAR AVG. F. IMP. PONT. M. Same head.
    R—MV. TER. L. CAEC. AQVIN. M. CEL. PALVD. IVIR. A
    bull.—Æ.8. C.

11. Obv.—TI. CAESAR AVG. F. IMP. PONT. Same head.
    R—RECTO ET MACRINO. AED. In the field, TVRIOA.—
    Æ.5. R.1.

12. Obv.—TI. CAESAR AVGST. F. IMP. Same head.
    R—MV. TVR. TI. SVLP. Q. PONT. PLA. Within a laurel
    garland, AED.—Æ.5. R.1.

**TURUPTIANA.**

M. de Saulcy recognises in the legend of these coins the
name of Turuptiana, mentioned by Ptolemy, which he
supposes to have been situated in the neighbourhood of Lucus.
Augusti (the modern Lugo), on the borders of the Minius. These coins are assigned by Sestini to Suissatio.¹

1. *Obv.*—Bare bearded head, to the right; to the left, Α.; below, Μ.; to the right, Δ.

*R*—*DRIPSA, OR TRIPSA,* in Celtiberian characters. A horseman, armed with a lance, and galloping to the right.—*AR. den. C.* (British Museum; Major Shepherd.) (Plate XII. No. 3.)

2. *Obv.*—Same legends and type.—Æ.8. C. See also Sestini, tab. ix. figs. 5, 6, 7.

**VALENTIA.**

Now Valentia. It was given by the consul D. J. Brutus to the soldiers who had served under Viriathus. Pliny says it was a colony; but the coins here described do not record the fact.


*R*—*VALENTIA.* A cornucopia and a thunderbolt, placed crosswise within a myrtle garland.—Æ.8½. R.4. (British Museum.) (Plate XII. No. 4.)

2. *Obv.*—*C. LVCIEN. Q. MVNI. Q.* Same head.

*R*—Same legend and type.—Æ.8. R.3.


*R*—*VALENTIA.* A cornucopia and thunderbolt, placed crosswise within.

There are several varieties of these types.

4. *Obv.*—Head as on No. 1; behind, s (the mark of the semis).

*R*—*VAL.* Same type.—Æ.6. R.3.

5. *Obv.*—*T. AT. L. T.* Same head; s.

*R*—*VAL.* Same type.—Æ.6. R.3. See Florez, tab. xlviii. figs. 5, 6, 7.

¹ Med. Ispan, p. 200.
VELIA.

The coin here described is attributed, by Sestini, to Theloris, a town of the Accetani; but De Saulcy, with good reason, objects to the appropriation, and ascribes it to Velia, a town of the Caristi. Pliny speaks of the city of Velia, in the country of the Caristi, which is evidently the Ovelia of Ptolemy.

Obv.—Bare head between two fish; ⊙


The termination, in ga, is supposed to mark the ablative form. See Introduction, p. 5.

URCESA.

The coins given by Sestini to Urcesa, are, by De Saulcy, assigned to Urke, in Bætica, see p. 59.
ISLANDS ADJACENT TO HISPANIA.

PITYUSÆ.

M. de Saulcy thinks it probable, that the coins bearing the type of the dolphin and cockle-shell (described at p. 103), may have been struck in the Islands Pityusæ.

EBUSUS.

The metropolis of the Insulae Pityusæ, the "Εβοῦςος of Ptolemy and the Ebusus of Pliny, now Iviza. These islands were, at an early period, in the possession of the Phœnicians, and, afterwards, of the Carthaginians, who employed the Balearic slingers in their armies, until their overthrow by the Romans. After this period, the islanders became for a while independent, and addicted themselves to piracy, till they were finally subdued by Q. Metellus Cæcilius, B.C. 121, for which service the surname of Balearicus was conferred upon him. From this time the Balearic Islands became part of the Roman empire, and received a large number of Roman settlers.

The coins of Ebusus are of three kinds; Punic, Celtiberian, and Latin. The first have been frequently discussed by the learned, during the last century; but, as the speculations and conjectures relating to them ended unprofitably, it will be only necessary to refer the numis-
matic student to a few of the works in which they will be found.\footnote{1} I have been kindly favoured with the remarks of M. J. C. Lindberg on the very curious coins of this island with Punic inscriptions, which were probably the primitive money of the Ebusitani, although their issue may have been continued down to a comparatively recent period,\footnote{2} contemporary with, and even subsequent to, the issue of those with Latin legends. Two specimens, engraved in Plate XII. Nos. 5 and 6, are of very rude work, and may have been executed by forgers. Two forms of legends, observes M. Lindberg, occur on the coins of Ebusus; namely, יָבִים, signifying simply, Ebusus, and יָבִים, the people of Ebusus, a variation which seems to have escaped the notice of M. de Saulcy, in his very interesting memoir on these coins.\footnote{3} M. Lindberg conjectures, that the three characters beneath may be read יָבִים, "the sixth part" (sextans), and supposes that they were engraved with less care, as an adjunct of frequent occurrence, well known to every one.\footnote{4} M. de Saulcy renders the legend

\footnote{1} Vide, \textit{inter alia}, Neumann, Pop. et Reg. Num. tab. iv. fig. 14; della Marzara, tav. i. fig. 9; Le Clerc, Bib. Choisie, tom. xi. p. 127; Maffei, Verona Illustrata, iii. p. 260; Gesenius, Mon. Ling. Phenic, taf. 39, E. F. K. etc. etc.\footnote{2} This appears probable, from the rude and apparently degenerated types of the examples in Plate XII. figs. 5 and 6. The use of the Punic character continued to a much later period; my learned friend, M. de Saulcy, recently showed me, in Paris, an interesting Punic tablet, found at S. Antioco, in Sardinia, containing the names of Nero and Agrippina.\footnote{3} Recherches sur la Numismatique Punique, Mem. de l'Académie des Inscript. tom. xv. 2 partie. An excellent plate of legends accompanies this memoir.\footnote{4} The interpretation of these three letters may at first appear fanciful; but examination and comparison of the several forms in which they are written seems to justify the reading of the learned orientalist, at least so far as regards the value of the respective characters; for though they are commonly written "HHH" as in the Vignette, p. 115, they occur on other examples thus, "AAA" (see Neumann, Pop. et Reg. Num. Vet. tab. iv. p. 2, fig. 14); and, in the rude coins engraved in our Plate XII. Nos. 5 and 6, the "W" is expressed by a character closely resembling the specimen engraved by Neumann.
 Cities and Princes.

Ibossam, and supposes it to be the Punic equivalent of Nivovosa, i.e. the Pine-covered Island, but M. Lindberg suggests a different interpretation, namely, the Island of Robbers; and, with respect to the type of the serpent-bearing divinity, he supposes, that, as the neighbouring island of Ophiusa was uninhabited on account of the number of snakes which infested it, the Ebisitani worshipped a figure holding a serpent in gratitude for this freedom from such a pest. 1

1. Obv.—Baal, standing full-face, holding in his right hand a club, or mace, and in his left a writhing serpent; in the field, the Punic נ; the whole surrounded by a dotted circle.

R—משניא in Punic characters; below, in the same characters, but rudely formed, וְש. the whole surrounded by a dotted circle.—Æ.5. R.1.

2. Another, with the letters י in the field.—Æ.5. Neumann, pt. ii. tab. iv. fig. 13.

3. Another, of rude workmanship.—Æ.5. R.1. (British Museum.) (Plate XII. No. 6.)

4. Obv.—Similar type.

R—משניא in Punic characters; below, in the same characters, rudely formed, וְש.—Æ.5. R.1. (C.R. Smith.) (Vignette, p. 115.)

5. Another, with the characters מ in the field.—Æ.5. Neumann, pt. ii. tab. iv. fig. 11.

6. Obv.—Similar type, but of rude workmanship; in the field, to the right of the figure, a branch.

R—Same legend, but the characters rudely formed.—Æ.5. (British Museum.) (Plate XII. No. 5.)

7. Obv.—No legend. Baal, standing, holding a writhing serpent and a club, or mace; in the field a Punic character.

R—No legend. Baal, standing, as on the obverse; in the field, a Punic character.—Æ.4. R.1. (British Museum.) (Plate XII. No. 7.)

1 This conjecture appears to be well-founded; for Pliny says, the soil of the Balearic islands destroyed serpents. "Balearic terra et Ebisitana serpentes necat."—Hist. Nat. lib. xxv. Vitruvius also testifies that the soil of these islands was fatal to the serpent tribe, which died if carried thither.—Lib. viii. c. 4.
8. **Obv.**—Baal, standing.
   **R.**—No legend. An ox, walking, to the left.—AR.4. R.6.
   *British Museum.* (Plate XII. No. 8.)

9. **Obv.**—ΔΑΙΛ ¹ A dolphin, and ..., the mark of the *quadranv.*
   **R.**—No legend. A cockle-shell.—Æ. R.1.

   The coins of this type resemble so closely those of *Saguntum,* that there can scarcely be a doubt of their having been struck by some place in the immediate neighbourhood. This is supposed, by M. de Saulcy, to have been *Ebusus;* and the maritime character of the type seems to favour the conjecture.

10. **Obv.**—Diademed head of Neptune, to the right; behind, a trident.
    **R.**—EB. An anchor between two dolphins.—Æ.3. R.8.

11. **Obv.**—Same head.


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**TIBERIUS.**

**Obv.**—TI. CAES. AV. GERM. Bare head, to the right.
   **R.**—ΜΩΒ in Punic characters; and in Latin characters, *INS. AVG.* Baal, with radiated head, standing full-face, holding a club, or mace, and a writhing serpent.—Æ.5. R.8.
   (Plate XII. No. 9.)

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¹ This combination is rendered, by M. de Saulcy, *ΕᑭΑΜΜΙΣ,* i.e. *ΕΠΑΜΜΙΣ, or ΕΠΟΙΣΙΣ,* doubling the letter s as strongly accentuated.—*Essai,* p. 165.
UNCERTAIN COINS OF SPAIN.

1. **Obv.**—Helmed head, in the midst of a garland of vine-leaves.  
   \[ \text{TVORIRICINVM} \] (ut videtur) between a buckler and an unknown object.—Æ.9.  
   (British Museum.)

   An imperfect example of this curious type, which appears to be of Bætican origin, is engraved in Florez, tab.Ixviii. fig.10.

2. **Obv.**—Beardless head, to the right; before, a dolphin.

   R—Legend in Celtiberian characters. A bull with human head, standing, to the right; before, a small crescent; below, the head of a javelin?—AR.4.  
   C. De Saulcy, leg.71.  
   (British Museum.)  
   See Plate XII. No.11.

   See the remarks of De Saulcy (Essai, p.109—112,) on the types and legends of these singular coins, which appear to have been modelled from the Campanian money. They were, as remarked at p. 67, attributed by Sestini to Bersical.

3. **Obv.**—Beardless male head, to the right.

   R—Legend in Celtiberian characters. A bull, rushing, to the right; above, a star.—AR.4.  
   C. De Saulcy, leg.71.  
   (British Museum.)  
   See Plate XII. No.12.
UNAPPROPRIATED LEGENDS.

The following legends, transcribed from coins in the collection of the British Museum, are, as yet, unappropriated, and may serve as an exercise for the ingenuity of the numismatist.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>Equivalents</th>
<th>No. in De Saulcy</th>
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<td>ΣΒΙΕΡ¹</td>
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<td>ΚΙΝΙΤ²</td>
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</table>

¹ The last letter does not appear in De Saulcy. See our Plate XII. No. 10.
² Query if denoting the Cynetes of Stephanus?
³ M. de Saulcy observes, that this legend does not offer the name of any known place in ancient Spain.
⁴ Classed by Sestini to Sisarica. M. de Saulecy thinks the legend indicates an alliance between Sisapona and Persa.
⁵ Attributed by Sestini to the Equesti, but without reason.
TO

L. DE LA SAUSSAYE,
ONE OF THE EDITORS OF THE REVUE NUMISMATIQUE,
MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE,

THE FOLLOWING ATTEMPT

AT A

GEOGRAPHICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE

ANCIENT COINS OF GALLIA

IS

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.
GALLIA.

The primitive coins of ancient Gaul have only recently received that attention which their number and variety demanded. From the time that Bouteroue\(^1\) treated of them, down to the present day, the subject appears to have had but little interest for the French antiquary; and Mionnet was content to catalogue very many interesting specimens under the vague and general head, "Chefs Gaulois."\(^2\)

The learned and ingenious Tracts of the Marquis de Lagoy,\(^3\) tended, however, to rouse the French numismatists from their lethargy and negligence, while the recent excellent work of M. de la Saussaye\(^4\) has removed from them the reproach of having continued to neglect the primitive money of their own country for the more alluring examples of Greek coinage. The feeling, once encouraged, has been fostered and kept alive by numerous interesting papers in the "Revue Numismatique Française," and the "Revue Numismatique," under the able superintendence of M.M. Cartier and De la Saussaye.

The coins of ancient Gaul may be divided into three classes, thus:

I.—Those of Greek fabric, of the Phocæan colony of Massilia, and the other towns of Gallia Narbonensis; namely, Antipolis, Avenio, Beterra, the Cænienses, Glanum, Lacydon, and Samnages.

\(^{1}\) Recherches Curieuses des Monnoyes de France. Paris, folio, 1666.
\(^{2}\) Descrip. de Médailles Antiques, tom. i.; and Supp. tom. i.
\(^{3}\) Descrip. de quelques Médailles Inédites de Massilia, etc. Aix, 4to. 1834.
\(^{4}\) Notice sur l'Attribution de quelques Médailles des Gauls. Aix, 4to. 1837.
\(^{4}\) Numismatique de la Gaule Narbonaise. Blois, 4to. 1842.
II.—Those of Latin type and workmanship, struck in the colonies established by the Romans, after the subjugation of the Gauls, of which examples may be seen in the coins of Lugdunum, Nemausus, Cabellio, Vienna, and Ruscino.

III.—Those which were minted by the Gauls themselves, on Greek or Roman models, with legends frequently in mixed characters. Many of these legends are barbarous and undecypherable; but several have been read, and satisfactorily appropriated, by the Marquis de Lagoy, and by other French Numismatists, in very able papers contributed to the "Revue Numismatique."

The appearance of Greek and Roman letters on so many Gaulish coins is naturally accounted for, by the fact, that the Celtic was merely a spoken language, and that consequently the Gauls were necessitated to have recourse to written alphabets; indeed, this is shown by Cæsar, who says they used the Greek character for their public documents.¹

With regard to the types of what may be considered the national money of the Gauls, it cannot be doubted, that nearly all the gold pieces are imitations of the stater of

¹ Bell. Gall. lib. vi. c. 13. This may appear to clash with another passage in the Commentaries, where we are told that Cæsar, when hastening to the relief of Q. Cicero, sent him a letter written in the Greek character, in order that, if it fell into the hands of the Gauls, it might be unintelligible to them. (Bell. Gall. lib. v. c. 40.) The apparent discrepancy may, however, be easily reconciled; for, in the passage in immediate context with the one first referred to, we are told, that even the educated youth of the Gauls were taught to commit things to memory without the use of letters. It is probable, therefore, that even the letters which appear on the Gaulish coins had a sacred character; and, this admitted, the religious motive of the types will scarcely be questioned. Though executed under the directions of the priesthood, the mechanical part was probably effected by artists unacquainted with letters, and hence the many perplexing; and, to us, unintelligible legends on Gaulish coins. The precaution of Cæsar, above noticed, may at first appear futile; but it is very probable, that, at the period in question, the Druids, the only persons capable of reading his despatches, had withdrawn to their forests and secret places.
Philip, king of Macedonia. The laureated head of Apollo and the biga are, on a few of these coins, copied with some degree of accuracy; but the greater part are barbarous attempts to imitate the originals; and on some we find traces of the word ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ. In many silver pieces there is the same evidence of an imitated type; but some of them are obviously rude copies of consular denarii. It appears very probable, that many of these types were accommodated to the tastes and feelings of the people who adopted them. The equestrian figure, though derived, in the first instance, from the Macedonian Philippi, was probably a favourite type with a warlike people, whose cavalry was so effective. The horse, unbridled and at liberty, was a fit emblem of a people who knew so well the value of that noble animal, and, thus represented, was an appropriate symbol of the freedom for which they so long and so bravely contended. The hog is also a frequently occurring type, and is, with great reason, supposed, by M. de la Saussaye, to be the national symbol.¹

Notwithstanding the many evidences of imitated types in the Gaulish series, the religious motive is not the less apparent; and, on one remarkable coin, which will be found described hereafter among the incerti, there is a very palpable proof of an illustration of a national myth. The reverse of this curious piece bears the representation of the druid Abaris, riding on an arrow, and has been illustrated by M. de la Saussaye.²

A very large number of the series under notice are uninscribed, and consequently unappropriated; but future discoveries may enable the numismatist to assign many of

¹ Revue Numismatique, année 1840, p. 245. ² Ibid. année 1842, p. 165.
them to their proper towns or provinces. The recent discovery of an inscribed coin of *Agedincum*,¹ has thrown much light on the origin of a series of rude pieces hitherto unassigned. These coins belong to the rudest class, and were cast in moulds, like the numerous barbarous pieces which M. Cartier informs us are constantly found on the site of the camp at Amboise.²

It may be observed, in conclusion, that the Gauls, as well as the Spaniards, like the civilised nations of antiquity, were acquainted with the art of plating or covering copper coins with a coating of silver, so as to pass as pieces of the latter metal.³

GALLIA AQUITANICA.

ARVERNI.

A warlike people, whose country comprised the province of Auvergne. Their territory extended to that of the Massilienses, and to the Pyrenees, and to the sea, and to the Rhine.⁴

ÆPADNACTUS, chief.

This chief, who, by Cæsar, is called Epsasnactus, rendered himself infamous by the capture of his countryman, Luterius, whom he delivered bound to the Romans.⁵ The coins attributed to him have been described, without distinction, by Mionnet,⁶ among the “Chefs Gaulois.”

¹ See the coins of Agedincum, described hereafter under Gallia Lugdunensis: also, Revue Numis. année 1844, p.165.
⁴ D’Anville, Notice, p.104.
⁵ Bell. Gall. lib. viii. c.44.
⁶ Descript. tom. i. p.90, No. 63; Supp. tom. i. p.153, No. 23; and p.156, Nos. 46 and 47. It is probable that the coin described by this writer (No. 47) from Combe, p.11, is also of Æpadnactus. It bears the letters EPAT.
GALLIA.

OBE.—EPAD. Helmed bust, to the right.

R—A military figure, standing, holding, in his right hand, a standard winged like the caduceus, and in his left, a javelin and a buckler.—Æ. and AR.3½. R.2. See Revue Numismatique Française, année 1836, p. 248; and Lambert, Essai sur la Numismatique Gauloise," pl.x. fig.28. (Plate XIII. No. 2.)

VERCINGETORIX, chief and king.

The history of this gallant but unfortunate chieftain will be found in Cæsar,¹ and Dion. Cassius.² After an unsuccessful struggle against the Roman legions, he surrendered at discretion, and perished in prison at Rome, four years afterwards, B.C. 47.

OBE.—...... INGETORIXS. Bare male head, to the left.

R—No legend. A horse, unbridled, galloping to the left; below, a vase with two handles; above, a symbol resembling the letter s.—ÄV.4. Unique? (Cabinet of M. Bouillet.) (Plate XIII. No.1.)

This remarkable coin, or medal, was first communicated to the Revue Numismatique Française by M. de la Saussaye,³ who gives some pertinent reasons for its attribution to Vercingetorix rather than to Cingetorix.

VERGASILLAUNUS, chief.

Vergasillaunus was a near relative of Vercingetorix.⁴ The following coin appears in Mionnet’s list of “Chefs Gaulois.”⁵

OBE.—VERGA (the first two letters in monogram). Bare male head, to the left.

R—A horse, walking, to the right; above, ⊕—Æ.3½. C. Lambert, pl.x. fig.29. (C. R. Smith.) (Plate XIII. No.3)

AUSCI, or AUSCII.

Now Auch. The coin here described was first published

by the Marquis Lagoy. It bears, at first sight, a remarkable resemblance to the money of Marseilles, with which it might easily be confounded; but, as the learned marquis observes, the legend AVSC. can indicate no other people than the Auscii, who were one of the most celebrated tribes in Aquitaine.

*Obv.*—Beardless head, to the left; before, the traces of letters (AV?)

R.—AVSC. within the compartments of a cross.—AR.1. R.8. (Marquis Lagoy.) (Plate XIII. No. 4.)

**AVARICUM.**

The capital of the Bituriges, now Bourges.

*Obv.*—AVARICO. A boar, standing, to the right.

R.—No legend. A helmed horseman, galloping, to the left; below, $^{5}$.—Æ.3½. R.8. Pellerin, Rec. pl. iii. fig. 9; and Revue Num. année 1840, pl. xvi. fig. 1. Vide also the remarks of M. de la Saussaye, p. 249.

**BELINDI?**

The Marquis de Lagoy, in a very interesting communication to the Revue Numismatique, proposes to class the coins here described to the Belindi, a people of Aquitania, mentioned by Pliny. The learned marquis supposes that the word *Bilinos* indicates the Gaulish Apollo, Belinus, or Bilinus, and that he was the tutelar divinity of the chief town of the *Belindi*, which bore his name. The type of No. 3 is supposed to represent the goddess Epona, mentioned by Apuleius.

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1 Descript. p. 32, planche, fig. 22.
2 Aquitanorum clarissimi sunt. Mela, lib. iii. cap. 2.
3 Année 1842, p.12.
4 Lib. iv. c. 19.
5 Metam. lib. iii.
1. *Obv.*—ΒΙΙΙΝΟ. Head of Apollo, to the left, the hair in spiral curls falling on the shoulders; behind, the head of a goat? R—A horse unbridled, standing, to the left.—AR.3. (Plate XIII. No. 6.)

2. *Obv.*—ΒΙΙΙΝΟΣ. Same head, but the metal not including the subordinate symbol. R—A horse, standing, unbridled; behind, a portion of a column.—AR.3.

3. Another, with the horse standing within a distyle temple.—AR.3. (Plate XIII. No. 7.)

4. *Obv.*—Youthful helmed head, to the left. R—ΒΕΛΙΝΟΣ. A horse, galloping, to the left; below, an indistinct symbol.—AR.3.

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**BRIGIOSUM.**

A town of the Pictones, now Briou.

*Obv.*—ΒΡΙΓΙΟΣ. Beardless head, to the left. R—An equestrian figure, galloping, to the right.—Æ.5. R.5. (Plate XIII. No. 5.)

This coin, described among the incerti of Gallia by Mionnet,¹ is assigned, by the Marquis Lagoy, to Brigiosum.²

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**CADURCI?**

The capital of the Cadurci occupied the site of the modern Cahors.

**LUCERIUS, chief?**

*Obv.*—Laureated male head, to the left. R—ΛΥΧΙ. Father a figure full-face, holding in the right hand a spear, his left resting on an oblong shield. AR.3. Revue Num. 1840, pl. xvi. No. 6.

M. de la Saussaye, in the Revue Numismatique, année 1840, p. 250, assigns this coin, which he supposes to be a rude imitation of those of Epinacius, to the Gaulish chief, Lucerius, or Luterius, mentioned above.

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¹ Descrip. Supp. tom. i. p. 152. ² Notice, p. 11, fig. 1.
CAMBIOVICENCES?

M. de la Saussaye is of opinion that the coin engraved in Plate VIII. No. 11, of the Revue Numismatique Française, is of the Cambiovicenses. It bears on one side a rude head, and on the other, a horse, galloping, with the letters CAM.

CAMBOLECTRI.

There were Cambolectri in Narbonensis, according to Pliny; but the Marquis Lagoy assigns this coin, on account of the workmanship, to the people of Poitou, who are mentioned by Pliny as "Cambolectri Agesinates Pictonibus juncti." 1

*Obv.*—Laureated female head, to the left.

R.—CAMBOTE. A horse at liberty, galloping, to the left; above, a spear head.—AR.3. R.3. (Plate XIII. No. 8.)

The word Cambote is supposed, by the marquis, to be a contraction of the name of the Cambolectri, in the same manner as that of the Eburovices, EBIVX., on a coin given by Pellerin. 3

CANTILIA?

A town of the Bituriges, now Chantelle.

*Obv.*—Head, to the right.

R.—CAN. A dog, standing, and turning as if about to seize a lizard.—Æ.4. R.1. Mionnet, Descrip. tom. i. p. 86.

COSSIO, or COSSIUM.

Afterwards Vasates, the capital of the Vasates, or Vasatii; now Bazas.

*Obv.*—COSSI. Beardless head, with winged helmet, to the right.

R.—CALITIX. A helmed spearman, charging, to the right.

AR.4. (The Marquis Lagoy; the Baron Crasannes.) (Plate XIII. No. 9.)

This coin is described by Mionnet among the Incerti of Gallia, but is attributed, by the Marquis Lagoy, to Cossio, or Cossium. 3

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1 Lib iv. c. 9.  
2 Recueil, pl. iv. No. 20.  
3 Revue Numismatique, année 1839, p. 401.
DIVONA.

The capital of the Cadurci, now Cahors.

*Obv.*—ΔΙΟΥΝ. Male beardless head, to the right.

*R*—ΔΕΙΒ... A horse, unbridled, galloping to the right; below, a hog.—Æ.3. (Plate XIII. No. 10.)

This coin is appropriated to Divona by the Baron Chaudruc de Crazannes, in a communication to the Revue Numismatique.¹

LUCCIODUNUM (?)

A coin of the following type is, by M. de la Saussaye, supposed to belong to Lucciodunum, now Montlucon, situated on the Roman road from Neris to Bourges.

*Obv.*—LVCCIO. Beardless laureated head, to the right.

*R*—A boar, walking, to the right; below, a flower.—Æ.2.


PETROCORII.

A people, the site of whose capital is occupied by Perigord. They were the neighbours of the Bituriges, the Lemovices, and the Nitobriges.²

*Obv.*—PETRVCOR. Beardless head, with winged helmet, to the right.

*R*—s. A horseman, galloping, to the right.—AR.4.

This example is given from the "Antiquités de Verone," in the Revue Numismatique, année 1841, among other coins, illustrating a paper on the Monetary History of Perigord, by the Count A. de Gourgue. No. 7 of the plate in question is clearly an ill-preserved coin of Ebussus. The coin was doubtless found on the site, and may have been brought thither by the Balearian slingers, who, we know, were in the army of Caesar.—Bell. Gall. lib. ii. c. 8.

PICTONES.

The Pictones, or Pictavi, inhabited the country now called Poitou.

¹ Année 1841, p. 165. ² D’Anville, Notice, p. 516.
DURATUS, chief or king (?)

*Obv.*—DYVAT. Female head, to the left.

R.—IVLIOSES. A horse, unbridled, and at liberty, galloping to the right; above, a minute figure of a temple (?) with three columns.—AR.3. R.4. (Plate XIII. No. 11.)

This coin appears to be imperfectly described by Mionnet, and is placed by him among the "Chefs Gaulois;"1 but the Marquis Lagoy gives some very pertinent reasons for its attribution to Durucius, mentioned by Caesar.2

SANTONES.

The Santones had the Pictones, the Bituriges, and the Lemovices for neighbours. Their capital city occupied the site of the modern Saintes, where the various coins here described are dug up.

1. *Obv.*—ARIVOS. Helmed head of Minerva, to the left.

R.—SANTONOS. A horse galloping to the right; below, a star, a circle of pellets, or a pentagon.—AR.3. R.1. Mionnet, Descr. tom. i. p. 64; and Supp. tom. i. p. 129.

2. *Obv.*—Q. DOCI. Same head.

R.—Q. DOCI. SANT. A horse galloping, to the right.—AR.3. C. Ibid. (Plate XIII. No. 13.)

3. *Obv.*—SANTONOS. Same head.

R.—Similar type.—AR.3. R.1. Ibid.

See an account in the Proceedings of the Numismatic Society of London, Session 1843-4, of the discovery of a large number of coins of these types at Dol, in Brittany.

The following types (from 4 to 10) have been cast in moulds, after the manner of the earliest class of brass Gaulish coins.

4. *Obv.*—Rude head, to the left.

R.—ODOCI (sic). A horse (?] to the left.—Æ.5. Revue Numismatique, vol. i. pl. i. fig. 8. (Plate XIII. No. 12.)

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5. Obv.—Similar head.
   R—doc. Type as No. 4.—Æ. 5. Ibid. fig. 6.

6. Another, uninscribed.—Æ. 5. Ibid. fig. 1.

7. Another, with the head laureated.—Æ. 5. Ibid. fig. 2.

8. Another, with a beaded diadem.—Æ. 5. Ibid. fig. 3.

9. Another, with doc(i)l behind the head.—Æ. 5. Ibid. fig. 7.

10. Another, with oisan(?) behind the head.—Æ. 5. Ibid. fig. 9.

11. Obv.—Annicoios. Beardless head, to the left.
   R—A hog, standing, to the right; above, an unknown
   symbol resembling a coil of rope; below, a figure resem- bling
   the fleur-de-lis.—Æ. 3. R. 2. (Plate XIII. No. 14.)

12. Obv.—Atecori. Bare beardless head, to the right.
   R—A bull(?) walking, to the right; above, a point, encircled
   by a ring of pellets; below, the lotus flower expanded.—
   Æ 3. R. 2. (Plate XIII. No. 15.)

13. Obv.—Contovtos. Bare beardless head, to the right.
   R—A dog, or wolf(?) standing beneath a tree, its fore legs
   resting on the skull of an ox.—Æ. 3. R. 1.
   (Plate XIV. No. 1.)

SOTIATES.

A people whose capital is mentioned by Cæsar merely
as Oppidum Sotiatum (Sos), which was taken by the Romans
under Crassus.¹

ADIEUTANUS, king.

1. Obv.—rex adiетvana. Lion’s head, in profile.
   Lagoy, Notice, p. 16.

2. Obv.—rex adietva..... Lion’s head.
   Lagoy, Notice, p. 16.

An example has been incorrectly engraved by Pellerin, pl. v. No. 4.

¹ Bell. Gall. lib. iii. c. 21.
TURONES.

Now Tours.

1. Obv.—TVRONOS. Helmed head of Minerva, to the left.
   R—CANTORIX. A horse, unbridled and at liberty, galloping, to the left; in the field, ✽ and another symbol.—Potin, 3. R.8. Mionnet, Supp. tom. i. p. 130.

2. Obv.—Same legend and head.
   R—Same legend. Same type, with a pentagon and subordinate symbols.—Æ.9. R.2. Ibid.

3. Obv.—Same legend. Female head, to the right.
   R—TRICCOSS. A military figure, with lance and buckler, in a briga, to the right; in the field, a pentagon.—Æ.4. R.1. Mionnet, Supp. tom. i. p. 64; Rev. Num. vol. v. pl. xxi. fig. 9. (Plate XIV. No. 2.)

4. Obv.—Same legend. Female diadem'd head, to the right (Diana?).
   R—TRICCOSS. A military figure, with lance and buckler, in a briga, to the right; in the field, a pentagon.—Æ.4. R.1. Mionnet, Supp. tom. i. p. 64; Rev. Num. vol. v. pl. xxi. fig. 10. (Plate XIV. No. 3.)

VANESIA (?)

A town on the confines of the Ausci, at the passage of the Baise, according to D'Anville.¹

Obv.—Female head, to the left.
   R—VANE... An eagle, with wings expanded; in the field, two pentagons, and three circles with pellets in the centre.—Æ.3. (Lagoy.) (Plate XIV. No. 4.)

The Marquis Lagoy observes, that there are many coins of similar type, but with barbarous, or blundered, legends, described among the incerti of Mionnet, which may probably belong to Vanesia.²

GALLIA NARBONENSIS.

AGATHA (?)

Now Agde. Its real name was Ἀγάθη τύκη, and its foundation has been attributed both to the Rhodians and to the Phocæans, and not, as Pliny would appear to refer it, to the Massilienses.¹ The coins here described were first published by M. de la Saussaye.²

1. Obv.—Bare head of Diana, to the right.
   R.—ΑΓ. A ram, running, to the left; above, a star.—AR.3. R.8. (Marquis Lagoy.) (Plate XIV. No. 5.)

2. Obv.—Female head, to the right, with ear-rings.
   R.—No legend. A ram like that on the preceding coin, but to the right.—AR.2¾. R.8. (Marquis Lagoy.)

ALLOBROGES (?)

The country of the Allobroges included Vienne, Grenoble, and Geneva; in power and importance they were, according to Livy, inferior to none of the nations of Gaul.³ M. de la Saussaye considers the coin here described as rightly attributed by M. Lelewel⁴ to these people, who were reduced by C. D. Ahenobarbus, B.C. 123.

Obv.—ΝΙΔΙ. Beardless male head, with a collar, to the right; before, an annulet and a star.
   R.—AL ΑΒΒΑΙΙΟCc. A horse, galloping, to the right; before, three dotted circles, with pellets in the centre, grouped together, and a star.—AR.3. R.6. Mionnet, Chefs Gaul., tom. i. p. 91; De la Saussaye, Num. de la Gaule Narbon., p. 126, pl. xv. (Plate XIV. No. 6.)

¹ Agatha, quondam Massiliensium, lib. iii. c. 4.
² Numismatique de la Gaule Narbonnaise, p. 90, pl. xiii. figs. 1 and 2.
³ Jam inde nulla Gallica gente opibus aut fama inferior.—Lib. xxi. c. 31.
⁴ Etudes Numismatique, type Gauloise, p. 211.
ANTIPOLIS.

Antipolis, the modern Antibes, was one of the earliest colonies from Marseilles. Its name is supposed to have been derived from the fact of its being opposite to Nicaea (Nice). The coins here described are monuments of the Roman possession, and were struck between B.C. 44 and B.C. 42.

1. **Obv.**—ΙΣ ΔΗΜ. Laureated head of Apollo, to the right.
   **R.**—ΑΝΤΙΠΙ. ΛΕΙΠ. Victory, crowning a trophy.—Æ.3.  
   (Plate XIV. No. 7)


The legend of No. 1 doubtless comprises the name of Lepidus, the Roman governor; and the whole is read, by M. de la Saussaye, ΙΣ (for sic) ΔΗΜον ΑΝΤΙΠΙΛηρων ΛΕΙΠΙδος.3

AVENIO.

Now Avignon. Avenio was situated in the territory of the Cavares; hence the "Avenio Cavarum" of Pomp. Mela,3 who mentions it as one of the wealthy towns of Narbon Gaul.

1. **Obv.**—Laureated head of Apollo, to the left.

2. **Obv.**—Similar head.
   **R.**—ΑΟΥΕ. Similar type; below the hog, a crescent.—AR.3. R.7. Ibid. No. 1.  
   (Plate XIV. No. 8)

3. **Obv.**—Similar head, to the right.
   (Plate XIV. No. 9)

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1 De la Saussaye, Num. de la Gaule Narbon., p. 111.
2 Ibid. p. 111.
3 Lib. ii. c. 5.
4. **Obv.**—Similar head.

5. **Obv.**—Female turreted head, with the hair plaited, to the right; before, A; behind, K (?)
   R—[A]OYE. A bull, standing, to the right; before, a monogram, composed of the letters K and P.—Æ.3. R.7.
   (Plate XIV. No. 10.)

The Marquis Lagoy sees in the monogram on this coin the Greek characters KAYP, and supposes them to indicate the name of the Cavari, of which Avenio was the capital.¹

**BÆTERRA.**

The *Batrepa* of Strabo, *Bautipa* of Ptolemy, *Bautippa* of Stephanus, Beterœ of Pliny, Bætëreæ of Mela, Besara of Avienus, and Beterras of Antoninus, now *Béziers.*² The style of the coins here described so closely resembles that of the money of the kings of Galatia, that their appropriation to Gaul has been questioned; but the constant discovery of them in France has established their classification. M. de la Saussaye supposes these coins to have been the prototype, and that they belong to the period of the Gaulish domination in Asia, namely, about the third century before the Christian era.

1. **Obv.**—Bust of Hercules, to the right, the right hand raised and open; behind, a club.
   R—BHAPPAPA between two lines, on which there is a lion running, to the right; above, K.—Æ.6. R.7.
   (Plate XIV. No. 11.)

2. **Obv.**—Bust of Hercules, to the left, the hand raised, as on No. 1; behind, a club.

M. de la Saussaye observes, on the legend of this coin, that it is the Gentile form, as in a curious inscription, cited by him,³ where we find *NAMAYCATIC.*

¹ Notice, p. 19; De la Saussaye, ut supra, p. 139.
² D’Anville, p. 136. De la Saussaye, who thinks the primitive name is from the Basque, *Petarra,* a hill, or mountain, p. 184. ³ P. 163.
ANCIENT COINS OF CITIES AND PRINCES.

CABELLIO.

The Caballio of Strabo, and the Cabellio of Pliny, who includes it among the Latin towns; but Ptolemy says it was a colony, and this is proved by the coins here described. The modern Cavaillon occupies its site.

1. *Obv.*—*CABE.* Female head, to the right, the hair in spiral curls.
   R—LEPI. round a cornucopia, the whole within a garland.
   (Plate XIV. No. 12.)

2. *Obv.*—*CABE.* Similar head, within a garland.
   R—COL. Helmed head, to the right.—Æ.3. R.4.
   (Plate XIV. No. 14.)

3. Another, with a cornucopia below the head.—Æ.3. R.6.
4. Another, with the helmet of more simple form.—Æ.3. R.1.

The female head on these coins is, with great probability, supposed, by M. R. Rochette, to be that of the local nymph of Cabellio.¹

MARCUS ANTONIUS.

*Obv.*—*CABE.* Head of Janus.
   R—M. ANT. A lion, walking, to the right.—Æ.3½. R.8.
   De la Saussaye, p. 143.
   (Plate XIV. No. 13.)

AUGUSTUS.

*Obv.*—*COL. CABE.* Turreted female head, to the right.
   (Plate XIV. No. 15.)

CAENICENSES.

Pliny is the only author who distinctly mentions the Caenicenses, whose capital is noticed by him in his enumeration of the Latin towns of Gallia Narbonensis.²

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¹ De la Saussaye, ut supra, p. 143; R. Rochette, Essai sur la Numismatique Tarentine, p. 389—414; in the Memoires of the Academy of Inscriptions, Tome xiv.
² Hist. Nat. lib.iii. c.4.
M. de la Saussaye is of opinion, that the name is derived from the river Cænus (the Touloubre), which falls into the sea between Massilia and Maritima, and that the ruins of the principal town may be traced near the "Maison-Basse du Vernègnes." 1 The unique example here described was first published by the Marquis Lagoy, 2 and was discovered in the department of the Bouches-du Rhône, with a number of coins of Massilia.

Obv.—Head of Apollo, to the right, with a small horn encircling the ear.
R—ΚΑΙΝΙΚΗΤΩΝ. A lion, walking, to the right; below, a monogram.—AR.3. (Plate XV. No. 1.)

CARCICI?

Now Cassis, in Provence, situated between Marseilles and Toulon.

Obv.—CARSIOS. Diademed female head, to the right.
R—CMMI...OS. A horseman, to the right; behind, a buckler.—AR.3. R.1.

The Marquis Lagoy 3 observes on this type, which he gives from Mionnet, 4 that though it belongs to the third and last epoch of the Celtic money, it does not accord with the proposed attribution; yet the legend of the obverse appears to contain the name of the Carcici, or Carsici, and that of the reverse the Commoni, both in the environs of Massilia. See the observations of M. de la Saussaye, in the Revue Numismatique. 5

CAVARES.

The Cavares, or Cavari, were a people among whose chief cities were Avenio, Arausio, and Cabellio. The only coin assigned to them is the one here described, which was found by the Marquis Lagoy in the ruins of Glanum,

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1 Num. de la Gaule Narbonn., p. 105.
2 Descrip. de quelques Med. Inédites, p. 25.
3 Notice, p. 23.
4 Descri., tom. i. p. 87.
5 Année 1838, p. 221.
and published by him in his Notice.\textsuperscript{1} It is unfortunately incuse and imperfectly struck; but M. de la Saussaye agrees with the learned marquis in assigning it to the Cavari.\textsuperscript{2}

\textit{Obv.}—\textit{CAV.} A horse, galloping, to the right.

\textit{R.}—The same type, etc., but incuse.—AR.3. \textit{(A plated coin.)} Lagoy, Notice planche No. 11; De la Saussaye, pl. xvi.

\textit{GLANUM.}

Now Saint Remi, where the coin here described was found, during some excavations, in the year 1824.\textsuperscript{3}

\textit{Obv.}—Head of Diana, to the left, the hair dressed with ears of corn.

\textit{R.}—\textit{ΓΛΑΝΙΚΩΝ.} A bull, rushing, to the left; above, a branch, and the monogram TIN. AR.3.

\textit{(Plate XV. No. 2.)}

\textit{LIBICI.}

A people whose capital was Vercellæ, the modern Vercelli. The coin here described has been described and engraved by Sestini, who gives it to Spain, but M. de la Saussaye assigns it to Gallia.\textsuperscript{4}

\textit{Obv.}—Head of Diana, to the right.

\textit{R.}—\textit{ἌΡΩΣΙ} A lion, walking, to the right. AR.3. R.5.

\textit{(Plate XV. No. 4.)}

\textit{LACYDON.}

The coins inscribed \textit{ΑΑΚΥΔΩΝ will be found under Massilia.}

\textsuperscript{1} P. 24. \textsuperscript{2} Revue Numismatique, année 1838, p. 223. \textsuperscript{3} Lagoy, Descrip., p. 17. \textsuperscript{4} Num. de la Gaule Narbonn., p. 93.
LONGOSTALETI.

A people whose capital is supposed to have been Perpignan. M. de la Saussaye has given engravings of six coins of the Longostaleti, and relates a curious anecdote of a contention between Barthelemy and Pellerin respecting their classification.\(^1\) They were assigned by Eckhel and Sestini to Taletum, in Laconia; but, in consequence of the characters on No. 3, have been, with great reason, classed to a district of Gaul bordering on Hispania.\(^2\)

1. *Obe.*—Winged bare head of Mercury, to the right; behind, the caduceus.

\[\text{R—ΔΟΙΓΩΣΤΑΛΗΤΩΝ, in two lines. A tripod; above, two stars.—Æ.7. R.7.} \]

(Plate XV. No. 5.)

This coin is of fine Greek workmanship, and on that account is doubtless one of the earliest of the series. The following, from its execution, as well as from the form of the characters \(\Gamma\) and \(\Omega\), in the place of \(\Sigma\) and \(\Omega\), is deemed of a later period. A barbarous example is engraved in fig. 6.

2. *Obo.*—ΔΟΥΚΟΤΙ. Bare head, to the right; behind, a caduceus formed of beads.

\[\text{R—ΔΟΙΓΟΣΤΑΛΗΤΩΝ. A tripod.—Æ.8. R.8.} \]

3. *Obv.*—ΒΩΣΙΟΣ. Male beardless head, with the petasus; behind, the caduceus.

\[\text{R—Same legend and type. Between the first line of the legend and the tripod, the Celtiberian characters \(Γ\Lambda\Delta\Gamma\).—Æ.6\(\frac{1}{2}\). R.2.} \]

The Celtiberian characters on this coin have been transformed into Greek by Pellerin and Monnet. Their interpretation involves some difficulty: if representing, as the Marquis Lagoy supposes, \(\text{PTRP.} \) or \(\text{HTRP.}\),\(^3\) there are the elements of *Basterra*, the coins of which resemble those here described; but if, as M. de la Saussaye conjectures, the equivalents are \(\text{FARP.}\), they may possibly indicate Perpignan\(^4\) (*Perpiniacum*).

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\(^1\) Num. de la Gaule Narbonn., p. 187.
\(^2\) See the remarks of the Marquis Lagoy, in the Revue Numismatique, année 1841, p. 85.
\(^3\) Rev. Num. année 1841, ut supra.
\(^4\) De la Saussaye, Num. de la Gaule Narbonn., p. 190.
MASSILIA.

Now Marseilles. Massilia was founded by a colony of Phocæans from Ionia, 600 years B.C., and became a city of great importance, receiving settlers from the mother country when the Phocæans fled from the arms of Cyrus, an event which some authors appear to have confounded with the origin of the city. The coins of Massilia are very numerous, and of several distinct periods, the earliest being characterised by an Archaic style, while later examples rival in beauty the most elegant productions of Greek art. Besides these, there are many rude pieces, which appear to be attempts to imitate the authorised money, probably by people of the neighbouring tribes. M. de la Saussaye has divided the coins of this city into eight epochs. I have followed his order, describing the silver and brass separately, without adopting all the divisions he proposes.

SILVER.

1. **Obv.**—Head of a seal to the right; below, a fish.
   R—Rude cavity.—AR.⁴. R.8. (Plate XV. No. 7.)

2. **Obv.**—A lion to the left, the head lowered as if feeding.
   R—Rude indented square.—AR.⁴. R.8. (Plate XV. No. 8.)

3. **Obv.**—Head of a griffin, with open mouth, to the right.
   R—Head of a lio̅r, with the mouth open, to the right; within an indented square.—AR.⁴. R.8. De la Saussaye, Num. de la Gaule Narbon. (Pl. 1, figs. 1, 2, 3). Lagoy, Descript. de quelques Medailles Inéd., Nos. 1, 2, 3. (Plate XV. No. 9.)

These coins are assigned to the first epoch of the mintage of Massilia. The type of the seal (φωκης) was used by the Phocæans on their money; and those of the lion and griffin are referable to the same origin.

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¹ Justin., lib. xliii. c. 3. ² De la Saussaye, p. 59. ³ See an example in Plate XVI., No. 8. ⁴ There are no authenticated gold coins of Massilia.
1. **Obv.**—Ancient head of Diana to the left.

R—Indented square, divided into four sections.—AR.1. R.8. (de la Saussaye, No. 5.) (Plate XV. No. 10.)

2. **Obv.**—Similar head.

R—\(\mathcal{M}\), a crab.—AR.1. R.6. (Plate XV. No. 11.)

Others differ slightly in fabric, or are without the letter \(\mathcal{M}\).

These types are assigned by M. de la Saussaye to the second epoch; and he observes, that though their appropriation to Massilia may be questioned, there is the best reason for their classification to this city, namely their being found solely in Provence.\(^1\) From the Archaic character of the head on the obverse, it is conjectured to be a representation of the Diana brought from Ephesus to Massilia soon after its foundation.\(^2\) The crab was one of the many attributes of that goddess.\(^3\)

3. **Obv.**—Helmed head of Apollo to the left; on the helmet, a wheel with four spokes.

R—A wheel with four spokes.—AR.1. R.8. (Plate XV. No. 12.)

4. Another with the wheel of plainer form, and the spokes spreading at the extremity.—Æ.1. R.6.

5. Another with the extremity of the spokes furcated. AR.1. R.7.

6. **Obv.**—Same head.

R—\(\frac{1}{2}~\text{A}~\frac{1}{2}\) between the spokes of the wheel.—AR.1. Unique?

(Lagoy.) (Plate XV. No. 14.)

7. **Obv.**—Same head.

R—\(\Sigma\) between the spokes of a wheel of three spokes only.—AR.1. R.8. Millingen. Réc. de Med. (Pl. XI. No. 2); de la Saussaye (Pl. I. fig. 17.)

M. de la Saussaye observes of the *helmed head of Apollo* on these coins, that it is probable he became the second tutelary divinity of Massilia, when its citizens were engaged in contests with the national tribes of Gaul. An armed simulacrum of Apollo was seen by Pausanias at Amycles (Lac. c. 19.) The meaning of the *wheel* has been the subject of much conjecture; but its probable signification appears to have been correctly explained by the Chevalier Bronsted,\(^4\) who supposes it to be a representation of the *κύκλος μαυτυκος*, the disc placed on the tripod at Delphi, one of the principal symbols of the worship of the Pythian Apollo.

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\(^1\) P. 52.  \(^2\) Justin, lib. xliii. c. 3—4.

\(^3\) Creuzer et Guigniaut. Relig. de l'Antiq. Tome ii. 1\textsuperscript{ère} partie, p. 139—40.

\(^4\) Voyages et Recherches en Grèce, tom. 1\textsuperscript{er}, p. 116, 118.
8. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo to the right.
   R—M between the spokes of a wheel.—AR.1. R.8.

9. *Obv.*—The same head without the horn.
   R—M. Same type.—AR.1. R.7.

10. *Obv.*—ΜΑΣΣΑ. The same head with the horn.
    R—M. Same type.—AR.1. R.7 (Plate XVI. No. 1.)

11. *Obv.*—ΔΑΚΥΔΩΝ. The same head.

   Lacydon, according to Mela,¹ and Eustathius on Dionysius Periegetes,² was the port of Massilia. D’Anville observes, that in some editions of Mela it was termed Halyçidon.³

12. *Obv.*—ΔΙΓΛΑ. The same head.
    R—M. Same type.—AR.1. R.8.

13. *Obv.*—ΜΑΣΣΑΛΙ. The same head.
    R—M. Same type.—AR.1. R.7.

   De la Saussaye (Pl. I. Nos. 24—53.)

14. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo to the left with a horn on the forehead.
    R—MA. between the spokes of a wheel.—AR.1. R.4.

15. Same types and legend without the horn.—AR.1. R.3.

16. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo to the left without the horn.
    R—MA. between the spokes of a wheel.—AR.1. C.
    (Plate XVI. No. 2.)

17. *Obv.*—Same head, with A on the face below the temple.
    R—Same type.—AR.1. R.8.

18. Another with ΑΤΡΙ on the face perpendicularly.—AR.1. R.8.
    (Lagoy Descr.) (Plate XVI. No. 3.)

19. Another with MA on the face.—AR.1. R.7. Ibid.

20. Another with N before the head.—AR.1. R.4.

¹ Lib. ii. c. 5. ² V. 75. ³ Notice, p. 397.
22. Another with ΤΝ behind the head.—AR.1. R.6.
23. Obv.—Same head.
   R—ΜΑΣΣΑ between the spokes of a wheel.—AR.1. R.8.
   (Plate XVI. No. 4.)
24. Obv.—Head of Diana to the right, with ear-rings and necklace.
   R—ΜΑΣΣΑ. A lion walking to the right.—AR.4. R.4.
   (De la Saussaye, Plate II. Fig. 1.)
   This coin is of fine work. M. de la Saussaye gives several others, differing in fabric, from fine to utterly barbarous.
25. Obv.—Head of Diana to the right, the hair gathered behind, and dressed with laurel.
   R—ΜΑΣΣΑ. A lion walking to the right; in the exergue HH.—AR.3. R.7.
26. Obv.—Similar head.
   R—ΜΑΣΣΑΛΙΗΤΩΝ. A lion walking to the right; before Α.—AR.3. R.6.
   (Plate XVI. No. 6.)
   (De la Saussaye, Plate XI. figs. 73—115.)
   M. de la Saussaye gives many coins of this type of inferior workmanship, and with various letters in the field. Examples will be seen in figs. 7 and 8.
28. Obv.—Bust of Diana, the shoulders bare, and with the quiver; before, a monogram.
   R—ΜΑΣΣΑΔΗΧ (sic). A lion walking to the right; before Α. AR.3. R.1. Vide de la Saussaye, pl. iii. figs. 116, 131, 136, ditto. (Plate XVI. No. 9.)
29. Obv.—Bust of Diana to the right with quiver, and the shoulder bare.
   R—ΜΑΣΣΑ or ΜΑΣΣΑΔΙΗΤΩΝI. A lion to the left, or to the right, as if about to spring upon its prey.—AR.3.
   C. De la Saussaye, pl. iv.
30. Obv.—Head of Minerva to the right; behind, Α or Β.
   R—ΜΑΣΣΑ. An eagle with wings expanded, turning to the right.—AR.2. R.4. De la Saussaye, plate v. figs. 259, 260. (Plate XVI. No. 10.)
   The coin with the type of a stag, given by Eckhel, Num. Vet. Anecd. p. 3, and pl. i. fig. 3, and Doct. Num. Vet. p. 69, is not authenticated. M. de la Saussaye informs us that he has looked for it in vain.
31. Obv.—Laureated head of Apollo to the left.
   R—ΜΑΣΣΑΙΙΗΣ in the exergue of the coin. A bull, butting, to the right; above, a garland.—Æ.6. C. De la Saussaye, pl. vi. fig. 283.
   M. de la Saussaye gives many varieties of these coins.
32. Obv.—Same head; behind, a bucranium.
   R—Same legend. A bull, butting, to the right; above, a branch.—Æ.5. R.2. (Plate XVI. No. 12.)
33. Obv.—Same head; behind, a cornucopia.
   R—Same legend. A bull butting.—Æ.7. C.
34. Obv.—Same head; behind, a burning torch.
   R—Same legend. A bull butting; above, victory flying with a garland.—Æ.5¼. R.1. (Plate XVI. No. 11.)
   The varieties of these types are numerous. The size and fabric also varies.
35. Obv.—Helmed head of Minerva; behind, B.
   R—ΜΑΣΣΑ. A tripod; in the field, a lyre.—Æ.5¼. R.1. (Plate XVI. No. 15.)
   Many of these types are struck on the preceding coins. See De la Saussaye, pl. ix.
36. Obv.—ΜΑΣ. Same head.
   R—Minerva, standing to the left, covering herself with her buckler, and brandishing her spear.—Æ.1¼. C. De la Saussaye, pl. x. No. 388. (Plate XVI. No. 13.)
37. Obv.—Same head.
   R—ΜΑΣΣΑ. A lion to the right.—Æ.1¼. R.1.
38. Obv.—Same head.
   R—ΜΑΣΣΑ. Same type.—Æ.1¼. R.3.
39. Obv.—MACA. Same head.
   R—A lion running to the right; in the field, D. Æ.1¾. R.1.
40. Obv.—ΜΑΣ. Same head.
   R—An owl standing on a caduceus; in the field, Λ.—Æ.1¼. R.6.
41. Obv.—No legend; same head.
   R—An owl standing on a caduceus between the letters ΗΛ. Æ.2. R.6. (Plate XVI. No. 14.)
GALLIA.

42. Obv.—MAC. Same head.
   R—ΛΜ (sic). A dolphin entwined around a trident.—Æ.1¼. R. 1. (Plate XVI. No. 16.)

43. Obv.—M. . . . Same head.
   R—A dolphin to the right.—Æ.2. R.1.

44. Obv.—ΜΑΣ. Same head.
   R—A galley with rowers to the right.—Æ.1¼. C.

45. Obv.—M. . . . Same head to the left.
   R—A galley to the left.—Æ.2¼. C.

46. Obv.—ΜΑΣ. Same head.
   R—A caduceus: in the field ΓΙ.—Æ.2¼. C.

There are many varieties with different letters in the field.

47. Obv.—M. Same head.
   R—Two hands joined: above, a pellet.—Æ.2. R.7. De la Saussaye, pl. xi. Fig. 421. (Plate XVI. No. 19.)

48. Obv.—Bare, aged, beardless head, to the right.
   R—ΜΑΣΣΑ. A bull to the right.—Æ.4¼. Unique? NΟΘΗΙΑ. Ibid. 422.

49. Obv.—Head of Diana with quiver to the right.
   R—ΜΑΣ. A bull to the right. Æ.2. R.6.

50. Obv.—Head of Diana without the quiver.
   R—A galley with rowers to the left. Æ.2. R.1.

51. Obv.—M. Same head.
   R—Same type. Æ.2. R.1.

52. Obv.—MAC. Same head.
   R—MAC. A caduceus. Æ. 1 and 2. R. 1.

NEMAUSUS.

The capital of the Volcae Arecomici, now Nîmes, one of the most ancient cities of Gaul, founded, according to the tradition of the ancients, by the Tyrian Hercules, who, landing at the mouth of the Rhone, had a battle with the sons of Nuptune, when, having exhausted his quiver, Jupi-

ter assisted him by raining great stones upon his adver-
saries, who were thus destroyed. Hercules thereupon founded a city, and gave to it the name of his son Nemausus. "To those accustomed to the symbolism of antiquity," observes M. de la Saussaye, upon this myth, "this fable suggests the following historical facts: the Phoenicians, desirous of establishing their commerce in Gaul, were opposed by the Liguri, the possessors of the country; and the Phoenician slingers, having expended their munition, had recourse to the bouldered stones which lay around, and which strew at this day the plain of Crav, situated between Arles and the sea."¹ Several inscriptions are extant with DEO NEMAVSO.²

The coins struck at Nemausus were, 1, Gaulish; 2, Greek; 3, colonial autonomous; 4, colonial imperial; and the following are the principal types:

1. **Obv.**—Beardless male head, to the left, with fillet; behind, Λ.
   
   **R.**—NEMAV. One of the Dioscuri, wearing the pileus and bearing two lances, galloping, to the left; above, a star of six points.—AR.3. R.8. De la Saussaye, Pl. xix. No. 1. (Plate XVII. No. 1.)

   Mionnet describes three similar coins, but supposes the head to be that of a female (Descr. t. i. p. 77). M. de la Saussaye considers it the head of the hero Nemausus.

2. **Obv.**—Laureated head of Apollo, to the left.
   
   **R.**—NAMA2AT. A hog running, to the left.—Æ.3. R.2. De la Saussaye, Pl. xix. figs. 2, 3, 4. (Plate XVII. No. 2.)

   These coins are ranged with the Chefs Gaulois by Mionnet. The Marquis Lagoy considers the legend to be the Doric form, attributable, probably, to the Rhodians, the founders of some establishments near Nemausus.³

3. **Obv.**—Helmed head, with slight beard, to the right.
   
   **R.**—NEM. COL. in two lines, within a laurel garland.—AR.14. Ibid. fig. 5. (Plate XVII. No. 3.)

¹ Num. de la Gaule Narbon, p. 161.
² Vide Gruter. and de la Saussaye, l.c.
³ M. de la Saussaye gives an inscription with NAMAYCATIC, the ethnic form of Nemausus, p. 163.
4. Obv.—Similar head; behind, s.  
R—NEM. CO. Figure holding the hasta and a patera; before, two serpents rising.—Æ.3. R.1. (Plate XVII. No. 4.)  
M. de la Saussaye considers this type to represent the colony personified, sacrificing to two Agathademons, and that the following refers to the ceremony of lustration on the occasion of the founding of the colony.

5. Obv.—Similar head. Behind, q.  
R—NEM. CO. An urn reversed, the whole within a laurel garland.—Æ.2. R.8. (Plate XVII. No. 5.)  
The letter q on the obverse is supposed to indicate the quadrans; s on the former marks the semis.

OCTAVIANUS AND AGRIPPA.

6. Obv.—IMP. DIVI. F. Youthful heads of Octavianus and Agrippa, back to back; the first bare, the other with the rostral crown.  
R—COL. NEM. A crocodile beneath a palm branch, to which a bandejoet, with a flowing knot, is tied.—Æ.7. C. (Plate XVII. No. 6.)

7. Obv.—Same legend. Heads of Octavianus and Agrippa; the first laureated, the other with the rostral crown. In the field, P.P.  
R—Same legend. Similar type to No. 6, with the crocodile chained to, and with a garland suspended from the palm branch.—Æ.7. R.1. (Plate XVII. No. 7.)  
The portraits on these coins bear the marks of a more advanced age.

8. Obv.—Similar legends and types, except that the head of Octavianus is crowned with an oaken crown.—Æ.6¼. R.2.  
M. de la Saussaye has described fifty-one varieties of these coins, differing chiefly in size, and in various counter-marks. The type of the reverse indicates, that the colony was founded, or at least augmented, by the veteran soldiers who effected the conquest of Egypt; and the band, or diadem, appended to the palm-branch, would appear to be an emblem of the subjugation of the kingly power in that country. The well-known type of a consular coin of the family Aemilia, on which a kneeling figure presents the regal diadem depending from a branch, seems to sanction this explanation; but M. de la Saussaye is disposed to see in the palm-branch the symbol of lustration already alluded to.

1 Two smaller sprigs, or branches, issue from each side of the perpendicular branch, and the whole may be intended to represent an entire palm-tree; but the workmanship of these coins is coarse, and leaves us in doubt as to the precise meaning.

2 Descriptive Catalogue of Rare and Unedited Roman Coins, vol.i. p.22, and plate ii. No. 4.
OXYBII (?)

The Oxybii were the neighbours of the Massilian colony of Antipolis, and their money appears to be an imitation of that of the former city.

*Obv.*—Head of Diana, to the right.

R—OIOIXVO. A lion, walking, to the right.—Æ.3. R.8. De la Saussaye, from the cabinet of the Marquis Lagoy, pl. xiii. (Plate XVII. No. 8.)

RHODA, or RHODANUSIA.

The coins assigned to this town have been restored by Monsieur de Longpérier to Lycia.¹

RIGOMAGENSES.

A people of the Maritime Alps, whose capital was Civitas Rigomagensium, Caturiges, the modern Chorges.²

1. *Obv.*—Female head, to the right, the hair bound with sprigs of olive.

R—PIKO(M.) A lion, walking, to the right.—Æ.3. R.8. (Plate XVII. No. 9.)

2. *Obv.*—Female head, to the right, the hair bound with sprigs of olive.

R—PIKO. A lion, walking, to the right.—AR.3. R.7. (Cabinet of M. de la Saussaye.)

RUSCINO.

Ruscino occupied the site of the modern Castel-Rousillon. Monsieur Tôchon D'Annecy was desirous of giving the coins here described to Rusticana, in Spain, because

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¹ Revue Numismatique Année 1840, p. 405 and 451; Num. de la G. Narbon.
² Num. de la G. N. p. 114; D'Anville Notice, p. 217.
the sixth legion was quartered a long time in that country; but M. de la Saussaye, and the Marquis de Lagoy, agree in assigning them to Gaul.¹

1. Obv.—IMP. CÆSAR AVGVSTVS. Bare head of Augustus, to the right.

R—COL. RVS. LEG. VI. Two legionary ensigns.—Æ.4½. Unique. De la Saussaye.

2. Same legend, and head.

R—....VV.RV....Same type.—Æ.4½. R.8. De la Saussaye. *(From the Royal Cabinet, Paris.)*

3. Same legend, and head.

R—....VV.RV....Same type.—Æ.5. R.8. De la Saussaye. *(From the Cabinet of Avignon.)* *(Plate XVII. No. 10.)*

SAMNAGENSES.

Senas? The coins here described are attributed by the Marquis Lagoy to the Samnages, or Samnagenses, and the more perfect legend of No. 2 places the appropriation beyond doubt. The learned Marquis supposes the word ACTIKO to signify Ἀστικὸς, and that it was given by the Samnagenses to Apollo, as their tutelary divinity.

1. Obv.—ACTIKO. Head of Apollo, to the right.

R—ΣΑ(MNA)ΗΡΗ. A horned bull, to the right.—Æ.3. R.8.

2. Head of Diana, to the right.

R—ΣΑΜΝΑΙΗΡΗ. Similar type.—Æ.3. R.8. *(Plate XVII. No. 11.)*

SEGUSIA.

Now Suze.

1. Obv.—SEGVIA. Bust of Minerva; behind, a spear.

R—ARVS. Hercules standing, with club, and lion’s skin: near him a small figure, wearing the pallium, standing on a pedestal.—AR.3. R.6.

Bouteroue gives a coin with SEGUSIANUS.

¹ Num. de la G. Narbonn, p. 195.
2. *Obv.*—v. s. Bust as No. 1; behind, a spear.
   *R.*—Similar type to that of No. 1.—AR.8. R.6.

**SEGOVII.**

A people of the Alps, whose chief town was Séguin, Ségouin, or Ségovin, near Sésanne, according to Walkenaer.1

*Obv.*—Head of Diana to the right.

   *R*—CЄΓΟΒ. A lion, walking, to the right.—AR.3½. R.8. Revue Numismatique, vol. v. vignette, p. 1; De la Saus-sage, pl. xiv. (Plate XVII. No. 12.)

**SEXTANTIO.**

Sextantio, or Sostantio, was situated in the country of the Volcae Arecomici, near the sea, to the east of Forum Domitii. These coins have been attributed by numismaticists to Sextus Pompey; but M. de la Saussaye proposes to read the legends sextantio Felix, and supposes the letters POM to indicate the name of a magistrate.

1. *Obv.*—sex. f. Bare, beardless head, to the right; behind, s.

2. Same legends and types.—Æ.3. R.2. (Walter Hawkins.) (Plate XVII. No. 13.)

**SOLONIUM, SOLONUS, or SOLO?**

The coin here described was first published by the Baron Chaudruc de Crazannes in the Revue Numismatique,2 and by him attributed to the Solonium of Livy,3 and Dion Cassius.4

*Obv.*—sollos. Beardless male head to the left.

   *R*—sollos. An animal, probably a lion, to the left.—Æ.2½ (Plate XVII. No. 14.)

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1 Geographie Anc. des Gaules, tome ii. p. 29.
2 Année, 1844, p. 85.
3 Lib. ciii.
4 Σολώνιον πολιν, lib. xxxvii.
TRICORII.

The Tricorii were the neighbours of the Voconces, a people of the Alps, and their territory is supposed by D'Anville and Walkenaer to have been comprised in the valley of the Drac, between Gap and Grenoble.¹ The coin here described was first published and illustrated by the Marquis Lagoy,² who proposed the reading of the legend retrograde.

_Obv._—Head of Diana, to the right, the hair dressed with olive branches.  
(Plate XVII. No. 15.)

UCETIA.

Now Uzès. The name of Ucetia occurs among those of several other towns, on a fragment of a column preserved at Nismes; and M. de la Saussaye appears to have good reason for attributing to it this unique coin.

_Obv._—(v)CETIO. Head of Apollo, to the right.  
_K._—A lion ? walking, to the left; above, a branch ? AE.3½.  
De la Saussaye, pl. xxii.  
(Plate XVII. No. 16.)

VIENNA.

Now Vienne. The capital of the Allobroges. Vienna, under the Roman dominion, became one of the most opulent and flourishing cities of Gaul. M. de la Saussaye observes, that the ruins of its gigantic monuments, numerous inscriptions, and the coins here described, attest its ancient splendour.

¹ De la Saussaye, Num. de la Gaule Narbonn, p. 117.  
² Notice, p. 29.
1. Obv.—IMP. CAESAR DIVI. IVLII. DIVI. F. Bare heads, back to back, of J. Caesar and Octavianus.
R—c. i. v. The prow of a galley, with a mast, and lower "or fore-castle rising from the deck."—Æ.9. R.4.

2. Obv.—IMP. DIVI. F. Bare heads, back to back, of Octavianus and Agrippa.
R—No legend. The prow of a galley; above, a disc or buckler.—Æ.8. R.4. (Plate XVIII. No. 1.)

3. Obv.—Same legend. Bare head of Octavianus to the right.
R—c. i. v. The prow of a galley, with fore-castle.—Æ.8. Perhaps unique. De la Saussaye, from the Cabinet of M. de Sauley.
(Plate XVIII. No. 2.)

4. Obv.—CAESAR. Bare head of Octavianus to the right.
R—No legend. The prow of a galley, with a small square tower.—Æ.8. R.3.
M. de la Saussaye cites an example in the Royal Cabinet of Paris, with the prow ornamented.

5. Obv.—Same legend. Same head. A dolphin in countermark.
R—A galley with a mast.—Æ.8. R.5.

These types have been classed by Vaillant and by Hardouin to Valentia in Spain, but the more judicious Pellerin assigned them to Vienne, a classification which has been adopted by M. de la Saussaye, who observes, that their similarity to those of the money of a neighbouring colony (Lugdunum Copia) and their "provenance," both justify the appropriation.

VOCONTII.

The Vocontii were, according to Pliny, the neighbours of the Cavari, and Strabo says they were governed by their own laws, like the Volcae. These coins were assigned to them by the Marquis Lagoy, an appropriation which has been approved and confirmed by other French numismatists.

1. Obv.—Head to the right.
R—VOOC. A horse galloping to the left.—AR.S. R.3. De la Saussaye, pl. xvi. fig. 1. (Plate XVIII. No. 3.)

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1 Num. Imp. in Col. censis, vol. i. p. 5.
2 Num de la Gaule Narbonn, p. 131.
3 Hist. Nat. Lib. iii. c. 4.
4 Lib. iv.
2. **Obv.**—**row (sic)**. Helmed head of Pallas, to the right.
   **R.**—**vovcnt.** A horseman with a lance, galloping to the right. *Ibid.* fig. 2. (Plate XVIII. No. 4.)

3. **Obv.**—**vocontii.** Beardless head, to the right.
   **R.**—A hog, standing to the left.—AR.4. R.8. Lambert, pl.x. fig. 4.

**VOLCAE ARECOMICI.**

The territory of these people comprised the districts now known as Agdé, Lodève, Montpèlier, Uzès, Nîmes, and Alais. On the fall of Massilia, it became tributary to the Romans, and Nemausus, its capital (Nîmes), was made the chief town of the colony.¹

1. **Obv.**—Bare head, to the right; before, AR.
   **R.**—**volc.** between the spokes of a wheel.—AR.1½. R.8. *Ibid.* fig. 6. (Plate XVIII. No. 5.)

2. **Obv.**—Head of Diana, to the right; before, AR.
   **R.**—**volc.** An eagle with expanded wings, holding a palm branch horizontally in one claw, and a garland in the other; the whole within a laurel garland.—Æ.2½. R.6. *Ibid.* fig. 7. (Plate XVIII. No. 6.)

3. **Obv.**—**volcae.** Head of Diana, to the right; before a garland.
   **R.**—**arec.** A togated figure, standing to the left; before, a branch of laurel.—Æ.3. R.1. *Ibid.* fig. 9. (Plate XVIII. No. 7.)

**VOLCAE TESTOSAGES.**

The Volcae Testosages were a people inhabiting that part of Gaul now known as Haut Languedoc. Their coins were for a long time confounded with those of the Volcae Arecomici, but their different style, and the occurrence of

¹ Walkenaer, Tome 1er. De la Saussaye, p. 150.
ancient coins of cities and princes.

vol only, without the ar in monogram, or the letters arec. led the marquis lagoy to assign them to the former people, an appropriation since sanctioned by the ablest French numismatists.1

1. Obv.—Laureated head of Apollo, to the left.
   R—vol. a horse galloping, to the left; below, a wheel with four spokes.—AR.3. C. de la saussaye, pl xviii. fig. 4.
   (Plate XVIII. No. 8.)

2. Obv.—Rude head of Apollo (?) to the left.
   R—A·cross, as on Mediaeval coins, in the angles of which are various unknown symbols, and an axe.—AR.3. C.

See the Revue Numismatique, Année, 1841, p. 155, and pl. vi. and vii. where are engraved many varieties, of these rude but singular and interesting coins.

1 m. de la saussaye has some judicious remarks in the revue numismatique année, 1838, p. 230, on these coins, which he observes, are of pure Gaulish type, while those which are known to have been struck by the Volcae Arecomici are modelled on the Roman type, and that all we can be certain of is, that they belong to one or the other of the Volcae: however, in a recent communication with which he has favoured me, he waives his objection, and assigns to the Volcae Testosages all the coins inscribed vot only.
GALLIA LUGDUNENSIS.

ÆDUI.

The capital of the Ædui, or Hedui, was Autun. The two first coins here described were originally published by the Marquis Lagoy. They are imperfectly struck. M. de la Saussaye verifies their appropriation to the Ædui, and speaks of other examples found in the neighbourhood of Autun, on which are the letters on which he supposes to be the name of some Gaulish chieftain.¹

1. Obv.—EDVIS. Beardless head, to the right.

2. Obv.—EDVIS. Beardless head, to the right.
   R—A wolf (?), walking to the right; below, effaced letters.—AR.3. R.1. Ibid. p. 38. pl. xxiii.
   (Plate XVIII. No. 9.)

LITAVICUS, chief.

1. Obv.—Female head, to the right; before, a sceptre (?).
   R—LITAVICOS. A horseman galloping, to the right; bearing a standard, surmounted by the figure of a hog.—AR.3. R.8.
   (Plate XVIII. No. 10.)

2. Obv.—Female head, behind, C.; before, three circles.
   R—LITAI. A horseman with a standard galloping, to the right.—AR.3. R.1.

Bouteroué² was the first to assign the coins of the type No. 2, to the chief Litavicus, mentioned by Cæsar;³ but Pellerin⁴ questioned the appropriation. All doubt has, however, been removed by the discovery of the coin No. 1, first published by the Marquis Lagoy.⁵ It was found with others bearing LITA only, near Lyons.

¹ Revue Numismatique Année, 1838, p. 300.
² Recherches, p. 49.
⁴ Recueil, vol. i. p. 32.
⁵ Notice, p. 37.
ABALLO.

Now Avalon.

Obv.—Male head, to the right.

R.—ABALLO. A male walking, to the right.—Æ.3. R.8.

Pellerin, Mionnet, Descriptive. Tome 1er p. 59. Eckhel D.

N. V. vol. i. p. 72.

AGEDINCUM SENONUM.

Now Sens, on the site of which, as well as at Melun and
at Meaux (towns once comprised with Paris in the Archi-
episcopal province of Sens) uninscribed coins of potin of the
same time as the following, have been discovered by M. de
Longpérier.¹

Obv.—ATHA, retrograde. Two goats (?) on their hind legs,
face to face; the whole within a beaded circle.

R.—A hog and some other animal on their hind legs, face to
face; between them a beaded circle, with a point in the
centre.—Potin 4½ (Royal Cabinet, Paris).

(Plate XVIII. No. 11.)

See Ruding's plate, where a piece of the same type, but without inscrip-
tion, is engraved among examples of Ancient British coins.

ANDECAVI.

Now Angers. The coins here described were assigned
to the Andecavi by Bouteroue and Pellerin, and are ad-
mitted by Eckhel.²

1. Obv.—DI. COM. Helmed head, to the left.

R.—ANDEC. A horse at liberty, to the left.—Æ.2. R.4.

(Mionnet, tom. i. p. 80.)

¹ Revue Numismatique Année, 1844, p. 165. M. de Longpérier was the
first to assign these coins to their proper locality; Mionnet having attempted
no explanation of this inscribed example (See his Suppl. Tome 1er No. 205).
2. **Obv.**—Helmed head, to the left; behind, a symbol.
   R—**Andec.** A horseman, to the right.—Æ.3. R.4. (Lambert, pl. x. No. 2.)

3. **Obv.**—**Andecom.** Rude head, to the right.
   R—**Andecom.** A horse bridled, galloping, to the left; below, a boar (Ibid. No. 1). (Plate XVIII. No. 12.)

4. **Obv.**—**Andec.** Type similar to that of No. 2.
   R—No legend. An equestrian figure, to the right.—Æ.3. R.4. (Ibid. No. 3.)

**Aulerci-Eburovices.**

The capital of these people was Evreux.

1. **Obv.**—**Avlircvs.** Helmed head, to the left.

   M. Lambert gives this curious coin to the Aulerci Cenomani. It is in the Royal Cabinet at Paris.

2. **Obv.**—**Avlircro.** A horse galloping, to the right; below, a star.
   R—**Er ervocovico iv.** A hog, to the right; below, an unknown symbol.—Æ.5. R.4.

3. **Obv.**—**Ivovcix (sic).** Female head, to the right; below, a hog, and several symbols.—Æ.3. R.4.

4. **Obv.**—**Erervovicos.** The figure of a hog, apparently surmounting a standard.

5. **Obv.**—**Zbrv.** A hog, as No. 4.
   R—**Avlirc.** A horse galloping, to the right; below, a star of five points.—Æ.5. R.4. (Plate XIX. No. 1.)

6. **Obv.**—**Ibrvii.** Diademed female head, to the right.
   R—A horse galloping to the left; below, a hog; before, a branch; above, two symbols.—Æ.3. R.4.
ANCIENT COINS OF CITIES AND PRINCES.

CABALLODUNUM.

Now Chalons sur Saone.

*Obv.*—Youthful head, with diadem, to the right.


CALETES.

The Caleti or Caletes were a people inhabiting the country on the north bank of the Seine, now known as the Pays de Caux. These coins are, in type, rude copies of the consular denarii, though apparently adjusted to the weight of the quinarius. They are generally struck on an imperfect flan of metal, which, consequently, leaves the legend incomplete. The unusually perfect specimen here described is given by M. de la Saussaye, in the Revue Numismatique.¹

*Obv.*—Winged helmed head, to the left; behind, the mark of the Roman Denarius, X.


(Plate XIX. No. 2.)

CARNUTES.

The Carnutes inhabited the country known as the Pays Chartrain. The only coins attributed to them are those of *TASGETIUS, chief:*

*Obv.*—*ΕΛΑΚΕΣΟΟΥΧΙΧ.* Head of Apollo, to the right; behind, an ivy leaf.


(Plate XIX. No. 3.)

This coin is engraved and described by M. de la Saussaye in the Revue Numismatique.² The example edited by Pellerin³ bears *Tassitiuus,* which, as M. de la Saussaye remarks, has a more striking analogy to *Tasgetius,* which, it is scarcely necessary to observe, is the name latinised by Cæsar.⁴

¹ Année, 1838, p. 302.
³ Tom. 1er. pl. vi. No. 33.
⁴ Bell. Gall. lib. v. c. 25.
GALLIA.

COPIA.
(See Lugdunum Copia.)

CORILISSUS.

*Obv.*—CORIALICOCOC....Bare bearded head to the right.

R—A lion, walking to the right.—Æ.4. R.2. (Royal cabinet, Paris.) (Plate XIX. No. 4.)

This coin is given by Lelewel to Remi; but M. Anatole Barthélemy, in the Revue Numismatique (année 1842, p. 403), assigns it to the Pagus Corilius, in the territory of the Abricantui, and supposes the specimen cited by Lelewel to have been ill preserved.

FELIKOVESI (?)

These very singular coins, of which two examples are given in our plate, are described by M. Dureau de la Malle, in a communication to the Revue Numismatie que, and by him supposed to bear the name of a prince of the Aulerci Cenomani.

1. *Obv.*—Rude head of Apollo, to the right.

R—FELIKOVESI. The head of a horse, to the right.—AR.3. (Plate XIX. No. 6.)

2. *Obv.*—Male beardless head, to the right.

R—KESIO. The head of a horse, to the left.—AR.3. (Plate XIX. No. 5.)

LEXOVII.

A people inhabiting the country now known as the Pays de Lisieux, Novjomagus (Lisieux) being the capital. The coin here described was first published by M. de la Saussaye, in the Revue Numismatique.²

VIRIDOVIX, chief?

1. *Obv.*—LIXOVIO. Head of Apollo, to the right.

R—.OVIX. A horse (?) to the right; above, an arrow (?) between two pellets; below, a wheel.—Æ.3. R.8. (Plate XIX. No. 7.)

1 Année, 1839, p. 321, pl. xiv. 2 Année 1841, p. 345.
ANCIENT COINS OF CITIES AND PRINCES.

CISIAMBOS CATTOS, chief.

1. Obv.—SIMISSOS PUBLICOS LIXOVIO. A kind of cross, within a radiated circle.

R—CISIAMBOS CATTOS VERCORETO. An eagle, with expanded wings.—Æ.4. R.4. (Plate XIX. No. 8.)

2. Obv.—CISIAMBOS. Rude male beardless head, to the right.


These very interesting coins were attributed by the Baron Marchant to a chief of the Ædui; but the specimens which came under his eye appear to have been ill preserved. The examples here described are illustrated by M. de Saulcy, in a communication to the Revue de la Numismatique Française.¹ The legends are thus read by that numismatist:—Semis of the Lexovians, Cisiambos Catos, Vergobret.² The Baron Marchant supposed that the Gauls, after their subjugation, abandoned the Greek monetary designations, and thus exchanged Dichalchos for Semissus.

LUGDUNUM COPIA.

Now Lyons. Lugdunum, or Lugudunum,³ was the capital of Gallia Lugdunensis, and was founded B.C. 43, by Munatius Plancus, who, it is said, gave it the name, in honor of Lugdus, an ancient Celtic king. The name of Copia occurs on several marbles, cited by Gruter.⁴

1. Obv.—Head of Victory, to the right.

R—LVGVZN. A lion walking, to the right; in the field, A and XL.—AR.3. R.2. (Plate XIX. No. 9.)

JULIUS CÆSAR AND AUGUSTUS.

Obv.—DIVI. IVLI. IMP. CÆSAR DIVI. F. The heads of Cæsar and Augustus, back to back; between them, a palm branch.

R—COPIA. The prow of a galley, with a mast; above, a star. Æ.9. R.2. (Plate XIX. No. 10.)

There are varieties.

¹ Année 1836, p. 6—14.
² Vergobret is considered to be a Celtic title.
³ A coin of Antony bears LVGVZN.
⁴ Copia was, perhaps, originally an epithet. Coins of Albinus bear the legend GEN. LVG.
AUGUSTUS.

Obv.—Cæsar Divi F. Bare head of Augustus.

REMI.

Now Rheims.

1. Obv.—Remos Atisios. Beardless head, to the left; behind, a symbol.
   R—A lion running, to the left; below, a garland (or a dolphin); and on some a symbol.—Æ.4. R.2.

2. Obv.—Remo. Three male heads, side by side, to the left.
   R—A figure in a biga, to the left.—Æ.3. R.2. (British Museum.) (Plate XIX. No. 11.)


ROTOMAGUS.

Now Rouen.

1. Obv.—Svaticos. Female head, to the right.
   R—Ratvmacos. Two horses coupled, to the right.—Æ.4. R.6. (Plate XIX. No. 12.)

2. Obv.—Ratvmacos. Female head, to the right.
   R—A horseman, galloping, to the right.—Æ.4. R.6. (Plate XIX. No. 13.)

3. Obv.—Svaticos. Female head, to the right.

SEQUANI.

The territory of the Sequani lay between the Rhone and the Arar. Their capital was Vesontio (Besançon). Though the legends of these coins are invariably curtailed, they are, by universal consent, assigned to the Sequani.

1. Obv.—Rude head, to the left.
   R—(Se)qvano. A hog, to the left.—AR.2. R.6. (Plate XIX. No. 17.)

2. Obv.—Similar types, but without legend. AR.2. C. (British Museum.) (Plate XIX. No. 16.)
SENONES.

The capital of the Senones was Sens. The names on these coins are supposed to be those of Gaulish chiefs. M. de la Saussaye supposes that the letters CALEDV may signify Caledunum, the name of the locality in which they were struck, and that the two legends together probably signify Caledunum Senonum.¹

1. **Obv.**—**SENODON.** Beardless head, to the left.
   **R**—**CALEDV.** A horse at liberty, to the left.—AR.3. R.1.
   (Plate XIX. No. 14.)

2. **Obv.**—**ATEVLI.** Beardless bust, with a collar, or torques, and wings on the shoulders.
   **R**—**VLATOS.** A lion (?) to the right; below, a pentagon; above, ∞; in the exergue, a crescent.—AR.3.
   (Plate XIX. No. 15.)

VELIOCASSES.

The capital of the Veliocasses was Rouen. The coin No. 1 was published by the Marquis Lagoy, who proposed to assign it to the Elici, or Helvii; but M. de la Saussaye gives it to the Veliocasses, an attribution which is strengthened by the circumstance of the name Suticos being found on the money of Rotomagus.²

1. **Obv.**—**SVTICOS.** Beardless head, to the right.
   **R**—**ELIOCAOI.** A horse at liberty, galloping, to the right; in the field, ∞, and other symbols.—AR.4. Lagoy, Notice, pl. xxxiii.
   (Plate XIX. No. 18.)

2. **Obv.**—**...VTICOS.** Head of Apollo (?) to the right; before, a quartfoil; below, ⊙.
   **R**—An ox walking, to the right; below, a hog; in the field, ⊙, and other symbols.—AR.3. De la Saussaye, Revue Numismatique, année 1840, plate xvii. No. 12.

¹ He thinks Caledunum may be Claument (Rev. Num. année 1840, p. 180).
VESONTIO.

The capital of the Sequani, now Besançon. The coin here described was first noticed in the Revue de la Numismatique Française\(^1\) by the Marquis Lagoy, who observes that the type is altogether Gaulish, and that the legend bliss bears no analogy to the orthography of any other city of Gaul.

*Obv.*—**biso. retrograde.** An equestrian figure, to the left, wearing a kind of helmet.

*Rev.*—An ox, standing, to the right; above, the head of an ox, full-faced; in the field, two symbols.—Æ.3.

(Plate XX. No. 1.)

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\(^1\) Année 1837, p. 405.
GALLIA BELGICA.

AGRIPPINA.

The modern Cologne.

Obv.—POSTVMVS P. F. AVG. Radiated head of Posthumus.

R—COL. CL. AGRIP. COS. IIII. Equity, standing, with

scales and cornucopia.—Æ.6. R.8.

CATALAUNUM.

Now Chalons sur Marne. The first of these coins is
given by M. de la Saussaye. An example somewhat
similar is engraved by Pellerin.

1. Obv.—CATAL. or CATAA. Helmed head, to the right.

R—A lion, walking, to the right: below, a hog: in the

field, two symbols.—Æ.4. R.4.

2. Obv.—Similar legend. Head of Mars, to the left.

R—An eagle, standing on a thunderbolt: in the field, a


211, 212. Pellerin, Rec. pl. iv. No. 16.

EBURONES.

Now the Pays de Liege.

1. Obv.—Helmed beardless head, to the right.

R—EBVR. A helmed horseman, galloping, to the right.


2. Obv.—Same head.


(Plate XX. No. 2.)

1 Revue Numismatique, année 1840, pl. xviii. No. 1.
2 Recueil, Planche iv. No. 17.
GALLIA.

CHIEFS OF THE EBURONES.

1. *Obv.*—Helmed head, to the right.
   

   
   The name Tambil is supposed, by French numismatists, to be that of a Gaulish chief, predecessor of Ambiorix, as the Eburones were crushed by Caesar after the defeat of the latter.¹ The coin inscribed COM., and engraved in Pl. XX. No. 15, is probably of some chief of this people.

LEUCI.

The Leuci were the neighbours of the Mediomatici and the Sequani. The coins here described are published by M. de la Saussaye, who founds his appropriation on the fact of their being constantly discovered in great numbers in Lorraine.²

TOGIRIX, Chief.

1. *Obv.*—TOGIRIX, in rude characters. Rude head, to the left.
   
   **R**—TOGIR. in rude characters. A horse, galloping, to the left. AR.2. C. (Plate XX. No. 3.)

2. *Obv.*—TOG. Helmed beardless head, to the left.
   
   **R**—TOG. A lion, running, to the right. Bil. 4. R.1. (Plate XX. No. 5.)

3. *Obv.*—Another, of ruder work, with TOGIR. on the reverse.
   
   Bil. 4. C. (Plate XX. No. 6.)

4. *Obv.*—Rude beardless head, to the left.
   
   **R**—TOC. A horse, galloping, to the left. Bil. 4. (Plate XX. No. 7.)

5. *Obv.*—IVLIVS. Rude head.
   
   **R**—TOGIRI. A horse, galloping, to the left. AR.4. R.8. (Plate XX. No. 4.)

M. de la Saussaye observes, on the name of Julius, which occurs on this coin, that it probably denotes that Togirix was a chief attached to the Romans. See the coin of Duratius, chief of the Pictones, on which the name of Julius appears.

¹ See the remarks of the Marquis Lagoy in his Notice, p. 89.
² Revue Numismatique, année 1840, p. 184.
ANCIENT COINS OF CITIES AND PRINCES.

6. **Obv.**—Another with **q. i. v. l. i.** AR.3. R.7.
Thirteen coins with this form of legend were discovered at Dol, in Brittany, a few years since. ¹

See the coins of chiefs described under *Solimariaca*.

**MAGUSA.**

The very remarkable coin here described, was communicated by the Marquis Lagoy to the Revue Numismatique, ² and by him supposed to have been the money of a Batavian city, named Magusa. This supposition is founded on inscriptions discovered at West Capel, and other places in Batavia, bearing *HERCULI. MAGVSANO*, and on the well-known coins of Postumus, with a legend thus inscribed.

**Obv.**—**MAGVS.** Helmed beardless head, to the right.
R—A sea horse, to the right.—AR.3. R.8.
(Plate XX. No. 8.)

**MEDIOMATRICI.**

Now Metz.

1. **Obv.**—Head of Minerva, to the right.
R—**MEDIO.** An equestrian figure to the right, bearing a spear.—Æ. R.6. Pellerin, pl. iv. fig. 29.

2. **Obv.**—Same head.

**SOLIMARIACA.**

A city of the Leuci, now Souloussé.

1. **Obv.**—Female head, to the left; before, a symbol resembling a branch or tendril.
R—**SOLIMA.** A horse unbridled, galloping, to the left; above, Victory scattering flowers. *El.4.* Rev. Num. année 1838, pl. xvi. fig. 1.

¹ Proceedings of the Num. Soc. of London, Session 1843-44, p. 3.
² Année 1840, p. 16.
2. **Obv.**—Similar head.
   R—**SOLIMA.** A horse galloping, to the left; above [Image].
   *El.4.* R.7. Ibid. fig. 2.

3. **Obv.**—Similar head, without symbol.
   R—S. A horse galloping, to the left; above, an eagle with expanded wings.

4. **Obv.**—**SOLIMA.** Beardless head, to the left.
   R—A horse galloping, to the left; below, a shell-fish.
   *AR.2.* (Plate XX. No. 10.)

5. **Obv.**—**SOLIMA.** Beardless head, to the left.
   R—A horse bridled, galloping, to the left; below, a shell-fish.
   *AR.3.* (Plate XX. No. 9.)

6. **Obv.**—**SOLIMA.** Beardless head, to the right.

7. **Obv.**—**COAIMA.** Similar head.

See a very interesting dissertation on these coins by M. de la Saussaye (Rev. Numismatique, année 1838, p. 405), who supposes the head on the reverse to be that of the Gaulish goddess Solimana.¹

### CHIEFS.

1. **Obv.**—Head, as on the preceding coins.
   R—**ABVCA TO.** A horse galloping, to the left; above, a bird, with expanded wings; below, [Image].

2. **Obv.**—**ABVDOS.** The same head, with a collar, or *torques.*

3. **Obv.**—Same legend and type.
   R—**ABVDS.** Same type and symbols, without the bird.
   *El.4.* R.4. Ibid. p. 412.

4. **Obv.**—**AVLOIB.** Head, to the right.

¹ M. de la Saussaye supposes the head on the coins of the Cambiovicenses and Cambolectri to be that of the Gaulish goddess Cambona.
ANCIENT COINS OF CITIES AND PRINCES.

R——SOLIMA. A bird, with expanded wings, to the left; in the field, a crescent. AV. R.8. Ibid. p.412.

M. de la Saussaye observes, that there is nothing in the fabric of this coin to identify it with the other pieces of Solimariaca, and that it is worthy of observation, that the bird, on other examples merely accessory, is here the principal type of the reverse.

5. Obv.—Head to the left, with the torques.
   R——ABVDOS. A horse galloping, to the left; above, OO. A.3. R.2. Ibid. p.413.

6. Obv.—Same head.


8. Obv.—ABV . . . . Same head.
   R——A pegasus, to the left; below, AB. A.3. R.6. Ibid. p. 413.

M. de la Saussaye remarks, that he discovered this coin himself in Sologne, in the ancient ruins of the village of Teil, near the Roman road from Tours to Bourges.

9. Obv.—Same head, with the torques.
   R—— . . . IVNIS (?) Type as No. 5. A.3. R.1. Ibid. p. 414.

10. Obv.—Same head.

TORNACUM.

Now Tournay.

Obv.—DVRNACOS. Helmed beardless head, to the right.
   R——AVSACRO. A horseman bearing a spear, galloping, to the right. AR.3. C. (Webster.) (Plate XX. No. 11.)

UBII.

The Ubii were a people occupying the country on the borders of the Rhine, their capital being the city now called Cologne.

Obv.—NID. Head to the right, with a collar of pearls; before, a star.
GALLIA.


The Marquis Lagoy thinks that Nidi is the name of some unknown chief of the Ubii.¹

VEROMANDUI.

The modern Vermandois.

1. Obv.—ver... A horse, to the right: above, a wheel: in the field, a symbol.

2. Obv.—vero. A horse, galloping, to the right: above, a wheel.

VIRODUNUM.

Now Verdun.

Obv.—virodv. Helmed beardless head, to the right.

¹ Notice, p. 42.
ISLAND ADJACENT TO GALLIA.

CAESAREA.

Now Jersey. It is very probable that the coins known among Numismatists by the designation of the Jersey type, were minted in this island, although specimens have occasionally been discovered in England. An example is engraved in the "Numismatic Chronicle," Vol. I. pl. i. fig. 12, also in Hawkins's "Silver Coinage of England," pl. i., fig. 14, and Ruding's "Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain," &c., pl. iii., figs. 49, 50; and the speculative antiquity may find food for conjecture in the Baron Donop's account, with engravings, of several hundred coins of this type discovered in Jersey a few years since, and supposed by that writer to be designed varieties illustrating the worship of Indian divinities!

UNCERTAIN COINS OF GALLIA.

1. Obr.—Female head, to the right.
   R.—Two equestrian figures holding the litusus (?), proceeding to the right.—AV.3. (Plate XX. No. 18.)

   This coin furnishes an example of an imitated Greek type.

2. Obr.—NINNO. Bare male head, to the left.
   R.—NINNO. A hog standing, to the left.—AR.1. R.1. (Plate XX. No. 13.)

3. Obr.—Helmed beardless head, to the right.
   R.—COM. A horseman, galloping, to the right.—AR.3. C. (Plate XX. No. 15.)

   This coin closely resembles that engraved in Pl. xx. No. 2, both being imitations of the consular denarius.
4. Obv.—PİXTİLO. Beardless head, to the left.
R—PEGASUS galloping, to the left; in the field, a pentagon
and other symbols.—Æ.4. C. (Plate XX, No. 16.)

5. Obv.—PİXTİL. Beardless head, to the left.
R—Fl. Pegasus trampling on a prostrate human figure.—
Æ.4. C. (Plate XX, No. 14.)

6. Obv.—PİXTİLO. Beardless head, to the right, with the pa-
ludamentum.
R—A horse galloping, to the right, surrounded by unknown

7. Obv.—PİXTİLO or PİXTİLO. Head, to the right.
R—A bird, with expanded wings, standing on a serpent (?)
within a distyle temple: in the field, six globules.—Æ.3.
C. Ibid. p. 93, Nos. 99 and 100; Rev. Num., 1837,
pl. iii. fig. 13.

8. Obv.—Same legend and head.
R—Same legend. A bird, with expanded wings, standing
on a human hand, which holds a branch bearing fruit.—
Æ.3. C. Ibid. No. 101; Rev. Num., 1837, pl. iii. fig. 3.

9. Obv.—Same legend and head.
R—A dog turning and seizing a lizard.—Æ.4. R.1. Ibid.
103; Rev. Num. 1837, pl. iii. fig. 15.

10. Obv.—PİXTİLO. Helmed head, to the right.
R—A winged horse, with a bird’s head, to the right: below,
a symbol.—Æ.4. R.1. Ibid. No. 105.

11. Obv.—Same legend and head.
R—A winged figure, on horseback, bearing a palm: below,
a symbol.—Æ.3. R.1. Ibid. No. 106. Rev. Num.,
1837, pl. iii. fig. 14.

12. Obv.—Same legend and head.
R—PİXTİLO. A lion to the left: above, ⊙ ⊙: below,
a cornucopia.—Æ.3. R.1.

13. Obv.—Same legend. Bare beardless head, to the right.
R—A seated female figure, to the left, holding in her hand
an object resembling the acrostilum: on each side, a plant:
p. 158, No. 68; Rev. Num., Année 1837, pl. iii. fig. 16.

The preceding ten coins are supposed to bear the name of a Gaulish
chief, PİXTİLO or PİCTİLO. M. de la Saussaye observes that they are
found constantly in the central provinces of France, and that PİXTİLO
probably governed one of the towns of the Arverni.¹

¹ Revue Numismatique, année 1838, p. 144.
14. Obv.—Head of Apollo (?) with short curls.
   R—A winged figure astride an arrow, to the left. AV. 3.
   (Plate XX. No. 17.)

   This very remarkable coin has been published by M. de la Saussaye. The type is supposed to illustrate the Gaulish myth of the Druid Abaris, to whom Apollo is said to have given an arrow on which he travelled through the air.¹

15. Obv.—DVBNOREX or DVBNOREIX. Female head, to the right.
   R—Same legend. A soldier standing with a human head in each hand. AR.4. C.

16. Obv.—Same legend and head.
   R—A military figure holding a standard, surmounted by the figure of a hog. AR.4. C.

17. Obv.—Same legend and head.
   R—DVBNOREX. A military figure standing, holding a spear; at his feet a hog. AR.4. C.

18. Obv.—POOCTIKA. Helmed beardless head, to the left.
   R—ROVECA. A lion running, to the right.—Æ.4. R.1.

19. Obv.—ROVECA. Beardless head, to the left, with a collar; before, Ø.
   R—A horse, to the left; in the field, ØØØØ. —Æ.3½. R.1.

20. Obv.—ROVECA. Bust of Venus, to the right; behind, Cupid holding a garland.
   R—A horse, to the right; in the field, ØØØØ and a wheel.

21. Obv.—ROVECA. A lion running, to the right.
   R—A horse, to the right; in the field, a wheel and a star.

22. Obv.—. . . VEC. A beardless head, to the left; on each side, Ø; below, a diota.
   R—POOVICA. A horse at liberty, to the left; in the field, ØØ. —Æ.3. R.1. Mionnet, Supp. t. i. p. 159, No. 73.

23. Obv.—Legend effaced. Beardless head, to the left.
   R—POOTICA. Same type; in the field, Ø.—Æ.3. R.1.

24. Obv.—Diadem head, to the left.

¹ Creuzer thinks this a personification of the art of writing. The myth is examined by M. de la Saussaye with his accustomed sagacity.—Rev. Num., année 1842, p. 165.
25. **Obv.**—An eagle flying in the middle of a laurel garland.
   **R**—**AMBAVCTVS.** A bull’s head full-faced; above, a pentagon.

26. **Obv.**—Diademed beardless head, to the right; behind, a monogram.
   **R**—**GERMANVS INDUTIII (sic).** A bull walking, to the left.—Æ.4.  C.

This coin has been assigned to *Indutionarius*, a Gaulish chief; but as there were two personages of that name, the appropriation is still unsettled. Vide Eckhel, D. N. V., vol. i. p. 78.

27. **Obv.**—**TOVTOBOGO.** Male head, to the left.
   **R**—**ATEPILOS.** A lion rampant, to the right.—Æ.2.  R.8.
   Royal Cabinet, Paris.

This coin is given by Eckhel, Num. Vet. Anec., p. 4, and is engraved by M. Cartier, in the Revue Numismat., Année 1842, planche xxii. fig. 13.

Eckhel, Doct. N. Vet., vol. i. p. 79, observes that the name *Teutobocio* resembles that of *Teutobodius* or *Teutobochus*, king of the Teutones, vanquished by Marius near Aix.

28. **Obv.**—**DRVCCA.** Female head, to the right.
   **R**—Female figure standing, to the left; her right hand holding a serpent (?), her left elbow resting on a column—Æ.4.  R.8.

M. Cartier, who publishes this coin, observes that it is a palpable imitation of a consular denarius of the Acilia family.¹

29. **Obv.**—**TVR. . . .** Diademed female head, to the right.
   **R**—**DRVCCA.** Female figure standing, holding the hasta.—Æ.3.  R.8.

30. **Obv.**—**ACVSSROS.** Diademed female head, to the right.
   **R**—A hog standing, to the right; above, an ear of barley.—Æ.4.
   Rev. Num., 1842, pl. xxi. figs. 15 and 16.

31. **Obv.**—**AREMACIOS.** Head, to the right.
   **R**—A bird with expanded wings: in the field, a small bird, a pentagon, and a serpent.—Æ.3½.  R.1.  Mionnet, Descr., vol. i. p. 86, No. 11.

32. **Obv.**—Beardless head, to the left.
   **R**—**BVCACTO.** A horse galloping, to the left, with a bird upon its back; below, O O O.—Æ.5.  R.3.  Ibid. No. 18.

33. **Obv.**—**GIAMILOS.** Laureated head of Apollo, to the right; behind, a symbol.

¹ Revue Numismatique, année 1842, p. 427, and pl. xxi., fig. 12.
ANCIENT COINS OF CITIES AND PRINCES.


34. Obe.—BINNO. Female head, with long curls. R—A horse at liberty, to the left.—AR.2¼. R.1. Ibid. No. 57.

In addition to the foregoing, there are a large number of uninscribed Gaulish coins, which cannot be satisfactorily classified, though the places of their finding are well known. Thus the pieces engraved as British coins in Ruding's second plate, figs. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, are Gaulish, and of the kind discovered frequently in Brittany.¹ To these may be added the rude cast coins, having a human head on one side, and on the other an animal, discovered in great numbers on the site of the ancient Gaulish camp at Amboise, and described and engraved by M. Cartier in the Revue Numismatique.²

¹ On these coins the Androcephalos horse appears, a type which does not occur in the British series.
² Année 1842, pl. xxii., figs. 21, 22, 23. Ruding, pl. iii. figs. 55 to 64 and 66; ibid. pl. iv. figs. 67 to 72, has engraved several coins which are known to be Gaulish.
TO

ROGER, MARQUIS DE LAGOY,
AUTHOR OF AN ESSAY ON THE COINS OF CUNOBELLIUS,
MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE,

THE FOLLOWING ATTEMPT

AT AN

ARRANGEMENT OF THE

COINS OF ANCIENT BRITISH PRINCES

IS

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.
BRITANNIA.

It is confessed by those who have studied the coins of the ancient Britons that we are, at present, without sufficient information to enable us safely to attempt their precise chronological or geographical classification. We have the assurance of Cæsar that the Britons had not a coinage of their own at the period of his invasion, and on this authority Eckhel maintained that they were unacquainted with a stamped currency until a late period of the Roman empire. Even in the addenda to his great work, he hesitates to admit the claim of Britain to a primitive coinage. Mionnet, though the means of inquiry were within his reach, adopts the opinion of Eckhel, and accordingly ranges many unquestionable British coins under the head "Chefs Gaulois," yet most of his examples are quoted from English works! Sestini notices the absurdity of this classification, and cites the coins inscribed CAMV. and VERLAMIO as pertaining to Britain.

It has been maintained that the passage in Cæsar has been corrupted, and an early MS. has been cited as furnishing evidence that the Britons were acquainted with the use of stamped money; but as the editors of Cæsar could have had no object in wilfully corrupting this well-known

1 De Bello Gallico, lib. v. c. 12. 2 Doctrina Numorum Veterum, vol. i. p. 80.
3 Addenda ad Eckhelii, Vindob. 1826, p. 7.
4 Description de Médailles Antiques, tome 1er, p. 85, and Supp. tom. 1er, p. 151.
5 Classes Generales, 4to., Florentiæ, 1821.
6 See a very interesting article by Mr. Hawkins in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. i. p. 13.
passage, and as the most approved MSS. negative such a supposition, it is submitted that implicit reliance cannot be placed on deviations from the statement of the usually received text.

It would appear, that while some numismatists have denied the existence of an early British coinage, others have claimed for it a higher antiquity than can be proved by existing examples.

A considerable number of coins have been well known to English antiquaries during the last two centuries, and have been hesitatingly ascribed to Cunobelinus, the British prince mentioned by Dion Cassius and by Suetonius. Most of these pieces bear the abbreviation of the name, CVN or CVNO; but one variety has CVNOBELINVS REX, which leaves no doubt of the correctness of the appropriation. On the reverses of some, the letters TASC occur, while others have TASCIOVANI and TASCIOVANI F. It would be tedious to recite the opinions which have been gravely expressed as to the meaning of this portion of the legend, that proposed by Mr. Birch being the only one entitled to consideration. Mr. Birch, placing the legends of obverse and reverse together, suggests that Cunobelinus used the Latin formula, "Caesar divi f.," and that, accordingly, we should read, "Cunobelinus, son of Tasciovanus." The only difficulty in the way of this proposed reading is the name of Tasciovanus, which is not found in the Roman historians, nor in Beda, nor Gildas, and which bears no analogy to those given by Geoffrey of Monmouth and the other fabulous chroniclers of British history.

Should the reading proposed by Mr. Birch be admitted,
we shall not hesitate to render the inscription of another coin
EPPILLVS COM. F.—Eppillus, son of Comius.¹

Cæsar distinctly says, that that portion of Britain which
he terms Cantium was ruled by petty kings, four of whom
attacked his legions on their first landing in Britain.² He
also speaks of Comius, Prince of the Atrebates, as a person
of great authority in the island.³ How far this influence
extended we cannot ascertain; but the fact that there
were a people called Atrebates, both in Gaul and on the
northern coast of Kent,⁴ seems to favour the conjecture,
that some of the family of Comius actually reigned in
Britain. If this be admitted, the coins inscribed EPPILLVS
COMI. F.—TINC. COM. F. and VIR. COM. F. would ap-
pear to have been struck by the children of Comius, to whom
portions of Cantium were awarded, and which they ruled as
petty princes.⁵ Such a supposition receives weight from
the fact of the known policy of the Romans in their acquisi-
tion of foreign territory. Tacitus shows us that they used
tributary kings as the instruments of enslaving the people
they were supposed to rule,⁶ these personages being vir-
tually nothing more than the satraps of the emperors,
entirely obedient to their will, though enjoying the title of
Rex.

¹ See Pl. xxi. No. 3.
² If the coin inscribed SEGO. be attributed to Segonax rightly, existing
examples of the money of four Kentish kings appear to be known; namely,
the specimen in question, and those bearing EPPILLVS, TINC. and VIRI.
³ De Bell. Gall. lib. iv. c. 21.
⁴ Ptol. lib. ii. cap. 3, § 28.
⁵ Many incidents in the life of Comius are mentioned by Cæsar; but there
is one in Frontoinus (Stratag. lib. ii. c. 13, § 11) which appears to have been
overlooked by English writers, and for a reference to which I am indebted
to Mr. Birch. This author says, that when Comius was flying out of Gaul
into Britain, after his defeat by Cæsar, he escaped, although his galleys were
aground on the mud owing to the receding of the tide, by pretending to
crowd sail, thus making it appear to the pursuers who were at a great dis-
tance, that he was actually crossing the sea.
⁶ Vita Agricolæ, c. 14.
Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes.

Numismatists will ask, if this explanation be received, why the British princes caused their money to be formed on the Greek, and not on the Roman model? To this we may reply, that the money of Julius Caesar, of the Triumvirs, and of Augustus, differs in style as much, or more, from that of the succeeding reigns as these British coins from the then contemporaneous Roman currency, much of which was, in all probability, executed by Greek artists. In one respect the deviation from Greek and Roman models is remarkably striking, namely, in the oblong tablet, a peculiarity not observed on Gaulish coins, but the equestrian figure is common, both on the Greek and Roman money. It would answer no useful purpose to attempt to supply the names of two of these presumed sons of Comius. Of that of the other, Eppillus, on a coin in the British Museum, there can be no doubt, and there is every reason to believe that EPPI. and IPPI. are abbreviations of the same name. TINC. and VIRI. may readily suggest two Latinised Celtic names; but no such names as those of which these letters would form a part occur in Caesar's account of Britain, and the perfecting of them must therefore be left to the chance of future discovery.

It will be seen that the coins inscribed EPPI. and IPPI. are always found in Kent, in the territory of the British Atrebates, while those with TINC. or VIRI. are discovered in Sussex and Hants, facts which seem strongly to support the conjecture, that they were issued by princes ruling in different parts of the island.

A long and careful study of Ancient British Coins has gradually led me to form an opinion much opposed to that

1 This was first observed by the Marquis Lagoy, in his Essay on the Coins of Cunobelinus.
which I entertained on my first acquaintance with the subject. I do not hesitate to avow this, seeing that a very able French numismatist has modified his views with regard to the coins of Gallia. Diligent inspection and comparison of every specimen that has fallen in my way has at length inclined me to think that Caesar’s account has been correctly handed down to us, and that the Britons had not a stamped currency of their own at the period of his first invasion. This belief is founded on evidence afforded by actual examples of British Coins. It is now no longer supposed that the rudest coins are the earliest specimens of ancient British money,—a supposition so well calculated to embarrass the inquiry; on the contrary, those who are practically acquainted with the subject, know that the rudest examples are barbarous imitations of pieces of better execution, and that the gradations of a corrupted type are, on comparing several pieces, easily discernible. Thus, what was once a tolerably well defined laureated human head, becomes in the next copy a rude imitation of the same object, which in its turn is again more rudely represented, until at length the original design is lost in a barbarous and disjointed collection of objects, the meaning of which was but imperfectly understood by the last copyist, and can only be divined by comparison with earlier and more perfect examples.¹ The greater part of these coins are uninscribed, and those which have a few straggling letters furnish indisputable evidence of their being rude copies. From the descent of Caesar to the invasion of Claudius is a considerable period, sufficiently long to account for the

¹ See the rude coin inscribed TIN, found with others bearing the same letters, of the reverse of which it is a copy, the horse being executed in precisely the same barbarous style as that of similar figures on rude British coins hitherto supposed of higher antiquity.
striking of vast numbers of rude coins in imitation of pieces of better execution, many of which may have been produced by native workmen and issued without authority. The inefficacy of the severe laws enacted by civilised states against forgers of the public money shows how difficult it is to stay the issue of spurious coin; and it is not reasonable to suppose that Britain at this period was free from a vice which there is abundant reason to believe was almost coeval with the invention of coinage, and of which many examples may be cited in the primitive money of the Gauls and Britons.¹

¹ One of the rudest examples in the British Series (engraved in the Numismatic Journal, Vol. I. pl. i. fig. 9) is often found to be of copper plated with silver.
SEGONAX. (?)

The attribution of these coins to Segonax, one of the four kings of Kent who attacked Caesar's naval camp, is at present conjectural. Were No. 1. the only specimen, its style would warrant the appropriation; but the reverse of No. 2. so closely resembles that of Cunobeline (No. 19.) that it almost raises a doubt whether Sego is the name of a town or of a prince; nevertheless we find the names of the prince, and, as is supposed, of his predecessor, interchanged on the obverse and reverse of the coins inscribed COM. F.¹

1. Obv.—TASCIO, on a tablet, across the field: above and below, a wheel, two annulets, and two pellets.
   R—SEGO. A horseman, galloping, to the right: in the exergue, ☉. AV.4. R.8. Wt. 82.9. gvs. (Hunter).
   (Plate XXI. No. 1.)

2. Obv.—SEGO, on a tablet across the field, in centre of a circle formed of two twisted lines.
   R—No legend. A horseman, galloping, to the right. AR.3. R.8. (Brit. Mus.)
   (Plate XXI. No. 2.)

EPPILLUS.

Although we find both EPPI and IPPI on these coins, there appears no doubt that they were struck by a chief or prince named Eppillus.² The place of finding of No. 1. is not

¹ It may be maintained, in opposition to the opinion ventured in the introduction to this section, that these pieces, if really of Segonax, negative the belief that the British coinage is posterior to the descent of Caesar; but as it is not recorded that Segonax fell in his encounter with the invaders, it is submitted, that, if these pieces were struck by his order, they may date from a later period.

² The learned Lelewel (Etudes Numismatiques, p. 245), evidently misled by the blundering of Pinkerton and others, confounds these coins with others of the Gaulish series, but the places of their finding remove all doubt of their British origin. Among the British coins figured in Camden is one with a laureated head on the obverse and VIR. CO. Rev., Capricorn and EPP. COM. F. Unfortunately no dependence can be placed on any of these representations, and the editors of Camden have not thrown a ray of light on them.
known; but the others were dug up in Kent, in the country of the Atrebates.

1. **Obv.—COM. P. within a laurel wreath.**
   R— **EPFILLVS.** A horseman, galloping to the left; in the field, a star and other symbols. AV.4. R.8. *(Brit. Mus.)* 81½ grs. *(Plate XXI. No. 3.)*

2. **Obv.—EPFL. COM. P.** A horseman, bearing a large club, galloping, to the right.
   R— **NO LEGEND.** Victory, walking to the left, with garland and palm branch, within a laurel garland. AV.4. R.8. 83 grs. *(Rofe.)* *(Plate XXI. No. 4.)*

Found at Staple, near Ash, in Kent, in the year 1837.

3. **Obv.—No legend.** An eagle, standing, regarding the right: in the field, two circles, with a pellet in the centre.
   R— **IPPI. COM.** around an ornamented centre resembling a shield. *Æ.3½.* R.8. Num. Chron. vol. i. p. 84. *(T. Charles.)* *(Pl. XXI. No. 5.)*

Found at Kints Coty House, near Maidstone, Kent. It is probable the letter I in IPPX is an imperfectly formed E.

4. **Obv.—No legend.** A similar type.
   R— **EPPI. COM.** around a similar ornament to that on the preceding coin. *Æ.3½.* *(Collectanea Antig. by C. R. Smith, pl. vi. fig. 2.)* *(Pl. XXI. No. 6.)*

Found at Bapchild, in Kent.

5. **Obv.—Diademed head, to the left.**
   R— **EP.** A naked winged figure, walking, to the right. AR.2. R.8. 18 grs. *(Ibid.; Rofe.)* *(Pl. XXI. No. 7.)*

Found in the Isle of Thanet.

**CALLE.**

It is much to be regretted that the place of finding of the two coins here described is not known. If found in Kent we should not only have sufficient authority for assigning them to Britain, but might venture on attributing them to a son and successor of Comius. No. 2. is valuable as comprising another letter on the reverse. The inscrip-
tions, read together, appear to stand for REX CALLE
EPPilli (filius).¹

1. *Obv.—REX. CALLE.* A crescent; in the field, a star.
   *R.—* . . PP. An eagle, with expanded wings, standing to
   the right. AR.2½. R.8. 17½ grs.
   *(British Museum.)* (Pl. XXI. No. 8.)

2. *Obv.—REX. CALLE.* A crescent; in the field, two stars.
   *R.—* EPP. An eagle, as on No. 1. AR.2½. R.8. 18½ grs.
   *(British Museum.)* (Pl. XXI. No. 9.)

TINC. . . . . (?)

The historians and chroniclers make no mention of a
British prince whose name commences with TINC, yet the
coins appear to show that he was one of the sons of Comius;
and their finding, that his rule was in that part of England
which comprised the counties of Sussex and Hants.²

1. *Obv.—com.* on an indented tablet across the field.
   *R.—* TIN. A horseman, galloping, to the right: in the field,
   a star; the whole within a beaded circle. AV.4. R.8.
   83 grs.
   (Pl. XXI. No. 10.)

2. *Obv.—COM. F.* on an indented tablet across the field, within a
   beaded circle.
   *R.—* TIN. A similar type: in the field a star, and a cluster
   of three pellets; the whole within a beaded circle. AV.4.
   R.8. 82 grs.
   (Pl. XXI. No. 11.)

Found at Alfriston, Sussex, with No. 1.

3. *Obv.—TINC. within a tablet.*
   *R.—* C. F. A horseman, poising his spear and galloping, to
   the right: in the field, a star. AV.4. R.8. 82 grs.
   *(Hughes.)* (Pl. XXI. No. 12.)

Found on Titchfield Downs, Hants.

¹ There is a silver coin of the same size in the collection of the British
Museum, having on one side the head of Hercules in the lion’s skin, and
the letters EPH. Reverse.—An eagle, with expanded wings. It is described
and engraved by Combe, Plate i. fig. 10, among the coins of Gaulish chiefs;
but, though the type of the obverse is singular, it is probable this piece is of
British origin. Future discoveries may justify its being placed in this series.
It was known to Mionnet only through Combe.
² In the Numismatic Chronicle, Plate IV., Nos. 8, 9, and 11, are ‘coins
which probably belong to this personage. Unfortunately they have suffered
by time, and the letters are obliterated.
4. **Obv.**—Rude and disjointed objects, apparently an attempt to form a laureated head.

**R**—**TIN.** A horse(?) galloping, to the right: below, a wheel.

**AV.4.** R.8. 84 grs. (Pl. XXI. No. 18.)

Found at Alfriston with Nos. 1 and 2.

5. **Obv.**—**COM.** on an indented tablet across the field, within a beaded circle.

**R**—**TIN.** A similar type to No. 3. **Æ.4.** R.8. **(Bradfield)** (Pl. XXI. No. 14.)

Found at Winchester.

**VIRI . . . (?)**

With the exception of No. 5, we have no account of the finding of the coins inscribed VIR and VIRI. It is probable that future discoveries may show that they were issued by some prince whose territory comprised the counties of Sussex and Hants.

1. **Obv.**—**CO. F.** A horseman, bearing an oval shield, galloping, to the right.

**R**—**VIRI.** across the field. A leaf. AV.3½. R.8. **(Sparkes)** (Pl. XXI. No. 15.)

This very beautiful coin is far superior in fabric to the rest, which are of rude though bold execution. Mr. Cuff has an example, but it is of inferior workmanship. Both came from the Dimsdale collection (probably with Nos. 2 and 3), but their place of finding is not known.

2. **Obv.**—**COM. F.** on a tablet across the field.

**R**—**VIR. REX.** A horseman galloping, to the right. AV.4. R.8. 82½ grs. **(Huxtable)** (Plate XXII. No. 1.)

3. **Obv.**—**COM. F.** on a tablet across the field.

**R**—**VIR.** A horseman galloping, to the right. AV.4. R.8. 80½ grs. **(Huxtable)** (Pl. XXI. No. 16.)

4. **Obv.**—**COM. F.** on a tablet across the field; above and below, **C.**

**R**—**VI.** A horse galloping, to the right. AV.1. R.8. **(British Museum)** (Plate XXII. No. 2.)

5. **Obv.**—**COM. F.** within a tablet across the field; above and below, a pellet within a circle.

**R**—**VIR.** A horse at liberty, galloping, to the right. AV.1. R.8. 13 grs. (Plate XXII. No. 3.)

Found at Bognor, Sussex.
TASCIOVANUS (?)

No mention is made of a prince of this name by the Roman historians, and, as before noticed, it bears but little analogy to those which are given by the chroniclers to the father of Cunobelinus; yet there appear good grounds for the appropriation. The gold pieces are formed on the Greek model; and those in silver are in style much less Roman than the coins of Cunobelinus.

1. **Obv.**—A horseman, armed with sword and shield, riding, to the left, and regarding the right.

   **R**—**TASCIO.** \{ in two lines, in the compartments of a tablet, ricon. \} crossing an unknown ornament. AV.4. R.8. 84 grains. (Rev. Trafford Leigh.) (Plate XXII. No.4.)

2. **Obv.**—A horseman, galloping, to the left, holding his right hand aloft, and in his left a spear (?)


3. **Obv.**—A horseman, galloping, to the left; below, ⊙.

   **R**—**TASCIOV.** \{ in two lines, as on the preceding coins.\}

4. **Obv.**—A horse, galloping, to the left.

   **R**—**TASC.** On a tablet across an ornament, similar to that of the preceding coins. AV.1. R.8. Ruding, appendix, plate xxix. No. 8. (Pl. XXII. No. 5.)

5. **Obv.**—Pegasus, galloping, to the left.

   **R**—**TASC.** On a tablet, as on the preceding coin. AV.1. R.8. 20.\text{\textfrac{1}{2}} grs. (Huxtable.) (Pl. XXII. No. 6.)

6. **Obv.**—**TASC.** A horseman galloping, to the right, flourishing a club. In the field, a star within a circle.

   **R**—**VER.** Between four branches, placed at right angles, the spaces being filled with various ornaments; in the centre of the whole, two crescents, placed back to back. AV.4. R.8. 84 grains (Cuff.) (Pl. XXII. No. 7.)

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1 This coin is described and engraved in the Gentleman’s Magazine for 1821, p. 66, but the metal is not mentioned; and the weight is stated to be 5 dwts. 10 grs. though the engraving is of the second size only! It is stated to have been found at Epping.
7. **Obv.**—Legend effaced. Similar type.
   R—The field, filled with ornaments, as on the preceding coin, with the letter T only between the crescents. AV.4. R.8. 84 grs. *(Cuff.)* (Plate XXII. No. 8.)

8. **Obv.**—**TASC.** Type like No. 4. In the field, two wheels.
   R—*No legend or letter.* The field as No. 5. AV.4. R.8. *(Brit. Mus.)*

There are many rude imitations of the types of the four preceding coins.

9. **Obv.**—Bearded head, to the left; before, two crosses.
   R—**TASCIO.** An equestrian figure, to the right; in the field, two stars. AR.3. R.8. Rude. (Plate XXII. No. 11.)

10. **Obv.**—Another, with similar type, but of still ruder work, and **TASCIA.**—AR.3½. R.8. (Plate XXII. No. 12.)

11. **Obv.**—**TASCIA.** Laureated head, to the right.
   R—A horse feeding beneath a tree; above, a star.—AR.3. R.8. (Plate XXII. No. 13.)

12. **Obv.**—**TASC.** On a tablet across the field.
   R—A horseman galloping, to the left, with a long shield.—AR.2½. R.8. (Plate XXII. No. 9.)

13. **Obv.**—**TAS.** Pegasus standing, to the left.
   R—Pegasus galloping to the right, within an ornamented circle.—AR.2½. R.8. (Plate XXII. No. 10.)

14. **Obv.**—Rude bearded head (formed chiefly of dots or pellets), to the left; before, a star.
   R—**TASCIA.** Horseman galloping to the right; above, a star.—AR.3½. R.8.

   A coin of remarkably barbarous execution.

15. **Obv.**—**VER.** Within a beaded circle.
   R—**TASCIA.** A horse at liberty, galloping to the right.—AR.3½. R.8. (Plate XXII. No. 16.)

16. **Obv.**—**VER.** Within a beaded circle.
   R—A horseman galloping, to the right.—AR.3. R.8. (Plate XXII. No. 17.)

17. **Obv.**—**TASCIAVA.** Bare beardless head, to the right.
   R—**TA.** Pegasus standing, to the left.—Æ.5. R.8. (Plate XXII. No. 14.)

18. **Obv.**—**TASCI.** Bare head, to the right.
   R—Centaur playing on the double flute, to the right; above, a crescent and a pellet.—Æ.3. R.8. (Plate XXII. No. 15.)
19. *Obv.*—Bearded head, to the right.
   \*R*—TASC. A horse galloping, to the left; above and below, a star.—Æ.3. R.8.

20. *Obv.*—VERLAMIO\(^1\) within the rays of a star-shaped ornament.
   R—A bull, standing, to the left.—Æ.\(\frac{3}{4}\). R.8.
   (Plate XXII. No. 18.)

21. *Obv.*—Same legend within the rays of a similar ornament.
   R—Similar type as the reverse of No. 20.—Æ.2\(\frac{1}{8}\). R.8.
   (Plate XXII. No. 19.)

22. *Obv.*—An ornament, somewhat resembling that of the foregoing.
   R—TASCI. A horse, galloping to the left; in the field, ⊗ and a trefoil.—Æ.3. R.8.
   (Plate XXII. No. 20.)

**CUNOBELINUS.**

We have but slight notices of this prince, who is incidentally mentioned by Suetonius\(^2\) and Dion Cassius\(^3\); but his coins exist in considerable variety. According to Geoffrey of Monmouth, he was brought up at the court of Augustus.

1. *Obv.*—CVN. A horse, with a cross on its haunch, galloping to the right; above, a branch between two pellets; the whole within a beaded circle.
   (Plate XXIII. No. 1.)

2. *Obv.*—CVNO. On the line of the exergue; a horse, galloping, to the right: above, a branch.
   \*R*—(C)AMV. An ear of barley, the stalk terminating as a caduceus.—AV.4. R.7.
   (Plate XXIII. No. 3.)

3. *Obv.*—Another, with a branch and a star above the horse; and below, ⊗—AV.4. R.7.

4. *Obv.*—CVN. A horse, galloping, to the right.
   \*R*—CAMV. An ear of barley; in the field, a small cross.—AV.4. R.7.
   (Plate XXIII. No. 2.)

\(^1\) We have on this and the following coin the name of *Verulamium* in the ablative form. On Nos. 6, 15, and 16, it is contracted.

\(^2\) In Calig. c. 44.

\(^3\) Lib. lx. p. 678. Edit. 1606.
ANCIENT COINS OF CITIES AND PRINCES.

5. Obv.—CVN. on the line of the exergue; above the horse, a star; between the fore-legs, a heart.

6. Obv.—Another, with a branch, a star, and ⊙ on reverse. Ruding, pl. iv. No. 5.

7. Obv.—CVN. A horse, galloping, to the right; above, a branch.
   (Plate XXIII. No. 4.)

The foregoing types are the least rare of the coins of Cunobeline. These, as well as the two following, appear to have been struck at Camulodunum, his capital. It is somewhat remarkable that his silver coins do not bear the name of their place of mintage, which, if we may judge from the style of workmanship, was not Camulodunum.

8. Obv.—CAMV. On a tablet, across the field.
   R—CVNOBILI. Two horses, galloping to the left; above, an unknown ornament; below, a wheel with pellets between the spokes.—AV.4. R.8. Ruding, pl. iv. No. 1.

9. Obv.—CAMVII. Similar type.
   R—CVNOBHII. A similar type.—AV.4. R.8. 83.5 gros. (Huxtable.)
   (Plate XXIII. No. 5.)

Found near Cambridge in 1834.

10. Obv.—CVNO. Winged bust, with bare head, to the right.
    R—TASCHIO. A sphinx, to the left.—AR.2. R.8.
    (Brit. Mus.)
    (Plate XXIII. No. 6.)

11. Obv.—TASCHIOVAN. Female head, to the right.
    R—CVNOBELII. A half-naked figure, seated, playing on a lyre; behind, a branch.—AR.2. R.8. (Brit. Mus.)
    (Plate XXIII. No. 7.)

12. Obv.—CVNOBELINI. Bare head, to the right.
    R—A horse, galloping, to the right; above, a circle.—AR.2. R.8.
    (Plate XXIII. No. 8.)

13. Obv.—CAMV. Bare male head, to the left.
   R—CVN. Winged female figure, seated, to the right, holding a bird; in the field, ⊙—AR.3. R.8.
   (Plate XXIII. No. 9.)

14. Obv.—CVNOBEL. In two lines, on compartments.
   R—CVN. An equestrian figure, to the right.—AR.2. R.8.
   (Plate XXIII. No. 10.)
15. Obv.—CVNOBELI. In two lines, in compartments connected together; above, and below, a star; the whole within a beaded circle.

R—CVN. Placed on a horizontal line; an equestrian figure, to the right; the whole within a beaded circle.—AR.2½. R.8.

(Plate XXIII. No. 11.)

16. Obv.—CVNOBELI. Retrograde, in two lines, within compartments; above, and below, a star.

R—A helmed equestrian figure, to the right, preparing to cast a dart.—AR.2. R.8.

(Plate XXIII. No. 12.)

17. Obv.—CVNO. Naked male figure, leaning on a club, standing, to the right.

R—TASCova. Female figure seated on a bull, to the right.—AR.2. R.8.

(Plate XXIII. No. 13.)

18. Obv.—CVN. On a tablet, within a beaded circle.

R—A griffin about to spring, to the left.—AR.2½. R.8.

(Plate XXIII. No. 14.)

19. Obv.—CVN. Naked male figure, with the pallium, standing to the left, his right hand holding a purse (?), his left holding the hasta; the whole within a beaded circle.

R—SOLIDO within a circle, formed of two platted lines.—AR.2. R.8.

(Plate XXIII. No. 19.)

20. Obv.—CVNOBELIN. Bare male head, to the right.

R—TAScIO. A horse galloping, to the right; above, a crescent.—AR.2. R.8.

(Plate XXIII. No. 20.)

21. Obv.—CVNO. on a tablet, within a laurel garland; the whole within a beaded circle.

R—TASC. Pegasus prancing, to the right.—AR.2½. R.8.

(Plate XXIII. No. 15.)

22. Obv.—CVNO. A horse, galloping to the right.

R—(C)AMV. across the field; an object resembling an ear of Indian corn, placed on the capital of a column.—AR.2. R.8. (C. R. Smith.) (Plate XXIII. No. 21.)

23. Obv.—CVNOBELINVS (rex). Bare male head, to the right.

R—TASC. A bull, to the right.—Æ.3. R.8.

(Plate XXIII. No. 18.)

24. Obv.—CVNOBELINII. Helmed beardless head, to the right.

R—TASCIOVANII. A hog standing, to the right.—Æ.3. R.8.

(Plate XXIV. No. 2.)
25. **Obv. — CVNO.** On a tablet, on which rests a double head, like that of Janus.
   R — CVNO. on a similar tablet. A hog, to the right. — Æ.3. R.8. (Plate XXIV. No. 17.)

26. **Obv. — CVNO.** Bare head to the left; the whole within a beaded circle.
   R — A hog standing, to the left; below, ⊙. — Æ.2. R.8. (Plate XXIV. No. 12.)

27. **Obv. — CVNOBELINI.** Laureated beardless head, to the left.
   R — TASCIOVAN. F. Centaur, to the right, blowing a horn. — Æ.3. R.8. (Plate XXIV. No. 3.)

28. **Obv. — CVNOBELIN.** Beardless head, with the petasus, to the left.
   R — TASCIO. Figure seated, forging a helmet (?) — Æ.3. R.8. (Plate. XXIV. No. 4.)

29. **Obv. — CAMV.** A horse, to the right.
   R — CVNO. on a tablet, placed perpendicularly in the centre of a wheaten garland. — Æ.3½. R.8. (Plate XXIV. No. 6.)

30. **Obv. — CVNO.** On a tablet, across the field.
   R — CAM. A horse, to the right. — Æ.2½. R.8. (Plate XXIV. No. 13.)

31. **Obv. — CVNO.** Head of Jupiter Ammon, to the left.
   R — CAM. Figure guiding a horse, to the right. — Æ.3. R.8. (Plate XXIV. No. 11.)

32. **Obv. — CVNO.** Head of Jupiter Ammon, to the right.
   R — CAM. A lion crouching beneath a tree, to the right. — Æ.3. R.8. (Plate XXIV. No. 5.)

33. **Obv. — CAMY.** Pegasus, to the left.
   R — CVNO. Victory walking, to the right, holding a garland with both hands. — Æ.3½. R.8. (Plate XXIV. No. 10.)

34. **Obv. — CVN.** A horseman galloping, to the right.
   R — Victory, holding a garland, walking to the right. — Æ.4. R.8. (Lord Albert Conyngham.)


35. **Obv. — TASC.** Victory, slaying a bull.
   R — CVNO. Pegasus, to the right. — Æ.3½. R.8. (Plate XXIV. No. 7.)
36. **Obv.**—... VNO. Sphinx, squatting, to the right.
**R**—CAMVLODVNO in two lines, within compartments. Æ.4. R.8. *(Huxtable.)*

37. **Obv.**—CVNO. A horse galloping, to the right; above, a star.
**R**—No legend. A griffin standing, to the right.—Æ.3. R.8. *(Plate XXIV. No. 15.)*

38. **Obv.**—CVNOBELINI in two lines, in compartments; above and below, O.
**R**—No legend. Victory seated, to the left, holding out a garland.—Æ.3½. R.8. *(Plate XXIV. No. 14.)*

39. **Obv.**—CVNO. Sphinx crouching, to the right.
**R**—CAM. Naked male figure with the pallium, standing before an altar, to the left; holding in his right hand (ut videtur) a bunch of grapes, and in his left a staff. Æ.3. R.8. *(British Museum.)* *(Plate XXIV. No. 18.)*

The object held in the right hand of the figure has been represented by Ruding's draughtsman as a human head, which is not warranted by the example in the British Museum. The reverse of this piece appears to have been copied from one of the brass coins of Maroneia in Thracia.

40. **Obv.**—TASCHIOVA. A military figure standing, to the left, holding a spear erect, in the right hand.
**R**—CVNOB. Naked male figure on horseback, to the right, holding a staff in the right hand.—Æ.3½. R.8. *(Plate XXIV. No. 9.)*

41. **Obv.**—CVNOBEK. Beardless helmed bust, to the left.
**R**—TASC. III. A boar (?) resting on its haunches, its head raised, and holding in its mouth a serpent (?)—Æ.3½. R.8. *(Wigan.)* *(Num. Chron. vol. vii. pl. 5, No. 2.)* *(Plate XXIV. No. 8.)*

42. **Obv.**—CVN. A horse galloping, to the right.

Found in the bed of the Thames near London Bridge.

43. **Obv.**—CVN. A hog, to the right.
**R**—An eagle, to the right.—Æ.3. R.8. *(Collectanea Antiq. pl. v. fig. 3.)*

44. **Obv.**—Bearded full face filling the field.
**R**—CVN. A hog; above, a branch.—Æ.3. R.8. *(British Museum.)* *(Plate XXIV. No. 16.)*

This rude but curious piece is another variety of the money of Cunobeline, and appears formed on the model of the barbarous Gaulish coins found on the site of the ancient camp at Amboise.
BODVOC.

The coins here described have been assigned to the British Queen Boadicea, and Mr. Hawkins favours the appropriation. Unfortunately the places of their finding are not known; and we require more evidence to settle their attribution. If rightly assigned, they furnish another proof that these rudely executed coins are of a later date than those with com. f. The fabric of the silver piece is evidently British, and the inscription BODVOC, across the field of Nos. 1 and 2, is peculiar to British coins.

1. Obv. — BODVOC across the field.
   R—The rude figure of a horse galloping, to the right; below, a wheel; in the field, two pellets, a crescent, and other symbols.—AV.4. R.8. (Plate XXIV. No. 19.)

2. Obv.—Another with BODVO. (Hawkins's Silver Coins, pl. ii. fig. 28.)

3. Obv.—BODVOC. Beardless head, to the left.
   R—A horse galloping, to the right; in the field, various symbols.—AR.3. R.8. (Huxtable.) (Plate XXIV. No. 20.)

1 Silver Coins of England, p. 15.
2 There is a coin in Camden of precisely the same style, with the letters VERO across the field; but it is not authenticated.
UNCERTAIN COINS OF BRITANNIA.

Under this head may be ranged a vast number of uninscribed pieces, as well as those coins which appear to exhibit attempts to form a legend. All these seem to bear evidence of their being copies of well-executed examples, though, in many cases, nearly every trace of the prototype has been lost under the influence of successive imitation. It seems highly probable, too, that some of the types were accommodated to the tastes and feelings of the people among whom they were struck, and that this was effected gradually with the corruption of the original design. In the present state of our knowledge of this rude coinage, it would be unsafe to venture upon more than a general outline of this theory, and a reference to the principal varieties which have been engraved and described in various Numismatic works.

It is manifest, that these uninscribed, or imperfectly inscribed coins, were struck in various parts of Britain. Their "provenance" abundantly attests this; and with a view to assist those who, in the true spirit of inquiry, carefully record every instance of finding, we proceed to notice a few coins already described and engraved.

In the "Numismatic Journal," Vol. I. British Coins, Pl. II. No. 2, is engraved a silver coin of a very marked type, having on the reverse two crescents placed back to back within a compartment. Four other pieces of very similar type will be found engraved and described in the
"Numismatic Chronicle," Vol. I. p. 89. These last are known to have been discovered at March, in Cambridgeshire, with about forty others of a like description.\(^1\) In the "Numismatic Chronicle," Vol. VI. p. 200, a coin of similar type, with the letters \(\text{E} \text{G} \text{E}\), beneath the horse,\(^2\) is engraved, and stated to have been found at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, in April, 1843. Now a single coin, as an experienced numismatist has observed, may be carried about and dropped any where; but as we know that the pieces in question are generally found on the north of the Thames, and often in Cambridgeshire, there is little doubt that they were minted in that part of Britain.

The gold coin engraved in the "Numismatic Chronicle," Vol. I. p. 89, No. 11, is next noticed, as furnishing a distinct style of type from any other in the British series. This, with many others, was found at Aldmondbury, in Yorkshire, mingled with Consular Denarii.\(^3\) Its execution is extremely barbarous, and it bears Roman letters within compartments—probably an attempt to form a name.

Those who have been in the habit of carefully examining the series of British coins will not require to be reminded, that the examples engraved in the Numismatic Journal, Vol. I. Pl. ii. Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, and, in all probability, Nos. 6 and 7, are barbarous imitations of the pieces assigned to Tasciovanus, and supposed to have been struck at Verulamium. Their finding appears to be nearly confined to the

\(^1\) Specimens were presented by the Rev. J. B. Reade to the Numismatic Society.
\(^2\) See an engraving of this piece at p. 182. A coin of the same type is engraved in Combe, Pl. I. No. 9; it bears \(\text{E} \text{G} \text{E}\). These pieces are especially deserving of notice, because, although the type may have been borrowed, adapted, or corrupted, some of them bear tolerably well formed letters.
\(^3\) Several rude coins in brass have been discovered in Kent, with the figure of an animal which appears to be copied from the well-known Elephant coin of Caesar.
UNCERTAIN COINS OF BRITANNIA.

counties of Hants, Wilts, Bucks, and Beds, but a specimen or two has lately been discovered in Kent.¹

The very rude gold coins, having on one side an attempt to represent a horse, and on the other an object which it has been found difficult to designate, and which resembles a fish-bone,² appear to exhibit examples of a design so corrupted that the original can scarcely be traced; but it is very probable that the prototype was that of the gold coins of Cunobeline, with the ear of barley! This uncouth representation may be as much the result of incompetent workmanship as of successive fruitless attempts at imitation.

If there are any British coins to which a higher antiquity may be assigned by those who maintain opinions opposed to those which are here advanced, they are the pieces which have on one side a rude attempt at the representation of a laureated head; but does their workmanship materially differ from that of those which there is so much reason to consider of a later period? Observe, for example, the barbarous imitation of the coins inscribed TINC, in plate xxi. fig. 13, and the coin supposed to be of Boadicea, plate xxiv. fig. 19. This piece bears distinct Roman letters, and the workmanship is of the most barbarous description, the horse being executed in the style of those pieces having the disjointed portions of a laureated head. The prototype of the laureated head is no doubt in the Gaulish money; but it would be a bold attempt to assign a date to what are palpably copies of copies.³

¹ Collectanea Antiqua, pl. v. figs. 11 and 12.
² Numismatic Journal, pl. i. figs. 7 and 8. By some this object has been called a fern-leaf.
³ The laureated head is found on the Breton money with the type of the charioteer, which, being in circulation on the opposite coast, could not have been unknown to the Britons.
In conclusion, then, it is submitted:

1st, That the most barbarously executed British coins are, for the most part, the latest.

2d, That there is nothing in the imitation of the horse, and laureated head, to justify their being assigned to a very early period; but, on the contrary, their extremely barbarous execution warrants an opposite conclusion.

3d, That if the Britons had a coinage of their own previously to the arrival of Cæsar, the fact is not proved by existing examples.
CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Page 17. The autonomous coin, No. 1, described from Mionnet, is of Sabratha, in Numidia. There is a specimen in the British Museum.

— 48, line 4, *for Turdulan*, *read Turditan*.
— 59, — 10, — *bearded*, — *beaded*.
— 51, *Oscā*. The legend of the obverse is *osca*.
— 71, No. 5, *for Al. Sano, read Alsano*.
— 98, Augustus, No. 3, *dele after Family*.
— 160, Note 2. The Celtic title, Vergobret, is noticed by *Caesār, Bell. Gall. lib. i. c. 16*.

Plate xii. fig. 5. The third letter is a ɔ, but the artist has not given it a sufficient length, the coin being worn.

Page 27. *Lucterius, Chief of the Cadurci*. A coin of this chief is published by the Baron Chaudruc de Crazannes, in the *Revue Numismatique*, année 1845, p. 333.

*Obv.—LVXTIPIOB*. Bare beardless head, to the right.

*R.— A horse, unbridled, pacing to the right.—Æ.3.*

Page 156, line 5, *for male, read mule*.

An engraving of the coin of Sex, mentioned at page 55, is given on the next page.
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## BRITANNIA.

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