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With the Duke of Northumberland's
Compliments

Descriptive Catalogue

OF

A CABINET

OF

ROMAN FAMILY COINS.

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Descriptive Catalogue

OF

A CABINET

OF

ROMAN FAMILY COINS

BELONGING TO

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G.

BY

REAR-ADMIRAL WILLIAM HENRY SMYTH,
K.S.F., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c.

Printed for Private Circulation.
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Presented by

Mr. R. H. Hodgkin.

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MUSEUM
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INTRODUCTORY MATTER.

In the formal manufacture of a book, we are taught that its body should be preceded by a Preface and an Introduction; the one treating of the design and proceedings of the author, the other to prepare the reader's mind for the matter given in the work. Now, in a discursive Catalogue like the present, we are at liberty to cast the schoolman's dogmata to the winds, and, as in the case of the poor prisoner's dinner and supper, serve up both preface and introduction together. Indeed, although a few untrammelled words by way of prefatory discourse may be even necessary, we feel that a set essay on the utility of medallic studies would here be out of place: and, while acknowledging the propriety of the received rule, we feel pretty sure that our numismatic readers will forgive an occasional ramble beyond the bounds.

It is well-known that his Grace Algernon, Duke of Northumberland, has, since the general peace of 1815 released him from his professional naval duties, been a zealous and inquiring traveller; but, probably, it is not so generally understood that he has matured a taste in the higher departments of archæology, which was eminently exerted during those travels; as witness the splendid Egyptian and other antiquities which he collected with a view to the useful elucidation of History, Chronology, and Geography. Nor has he neglected the triter, and perhaps secondary, department in the study of those objects which tend to bring us acquainted with the manners and means of past ages; for to form an accurate opinion of the story of an ancient people, and trace their steps towards power and civilization, we must occasionally descend from Clio's stilts, and, so to say, look at their teeth.

An early admiration of the classical ancients, followed by a long official employment in the Mediterranean, had imbued me with a strong bias towards

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archæological studies; in the pursuit of which, their value in forwarding the attainment of accurate knowledge became more conspicuous. I soon perceived the mischievous error of the too general opinion, that an acquaintance with ancient coins is more the province of the antiquary than of the scholar, that it was of little permanent advantage to the general reader, and that it was useless to him whose avocations in life admit of but brief intervals for literary researches. My conviction, on the contrary, showed that without these infallible vouchers, independent of their intimate connexion with the fine arts, there cannot be a clear understanding of many customs, offices, and historical events: that an experimental acquaintance with medals is a higher advantage than the ignorant will admit it to be; and that no one can be disparaged by a pursuit which engaged the attention of and enrolled among its votaries such men as Alfred, Cromwell, Napoleon, Selden, Wren, Canova, Camden, Evelyn, and Chantrey. Looking backwards to antiquity, is not at all going back to it; but the process inculcates various and invaluable cautionary lessons. On these points I occasionally discoursed with the Duke, then Lord Prudhoe: and, previous to his revisiting the Levant, in 1836, we came to so satisfactory a conclusion on one part of the subject, namely, the duty of collecting, that it eventually produced the following letter from his Grace, dated Athens, November 20th, 1837—

When we last met, I remember you were much interested in the formation of the Numismatic Society.

If that Society has been established on principles to make it useful to the public, and you entirely approve of the manner in which it is conducted, I shall be obliged to you to present to it, in my name, a collection of coins made during the last two months in Attica, Bœotia, and Eubœa.

The collection has been made without any selection, in the manner you proposed, of purchasing all that were offered at a reasonable price.

Sir Edmund Lyons has kindly promised to forward the box containing the coins, with a letter to you, in order that you may direct where they are to be sent on their arrival in England.

On receiving this very liberal notice, I communicated it to the Numismatic Society on the 14th of December, in the same year; Dr. Lee, of Hartwell, was in the Chair. The Society expressed their warm sense of this gratifying announcement, by immediately electing Lord Prudhoe an honorary member by acclamation: and the coins were soon afterwards placed in their hands.

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Being at Sion House, about the year 1851, his Grace showed me several cabinets of coins and medals, which had been in the possession of his family for many years; and, as they were in rather a disorderly state, I requested him to send them all to London, where I would take occasional opportunities for examining and arranging the whole in detail. They were accordingly forwarded to Northumberland House, and a room was assigned, where I visited them at pleasure. Without entering into needless details, I may add, that finding the Roman Series to be very rich—as well in objects of interest as in rarity and surprising preservation—I caused some choice cabinets to be made, combining at once uniformity and portability; and the tablets were pierced with cells according to the number of specimens they were severally to contain. These being completed to my satisfaction, I arranged them thus:—

CABINETS.	COINS.
I. Roman Imperial Large-brass medals	180
II. Roman Middle and Small-brass	350
III. Roman Imperial Denarii	420
IV. Roman Consular and Family Coins	768
Total	1718

The first cabinet is, perhaps somewhat inaccurately, said to contain large-*brass;* but this is a term in such general use, that scrupling about it merely because a due proportion of zinc is thought to be wanting in the alloy, would savour of affectation. This collection is truly valuable for the rarity, patina, and conservation, as well as the interesting devices of its contents, though so limited in number. Among the scarcer and finer specimens, may be mentioned the Altar of Lyons, a reverse of both Augustus and Tiberius—the Genetrix Orbis of Livia—the Sisters of Caligula—the Hispania Clunia Sul. of Galba—a large-spread Antiochean coin of Otho—A Victoria and a Pax of Vitellius—the Judæa Capta of Vespasian—the Roma renascens of Nerva—Trajan smiting a Dacian foe—some of the travels of Hadrian—fine specimens of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius, with the two Faustinas their wives—the Rex Armenis datus of Lucius Verus—a magnificent Consecratio of Pertinax—coins of Didius Julianus, his wife and daughter—the Matri Castrorum and Mat. Sen. of Julia Pia—the Vict. Brit.

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of Geta—together with interesting types of Macrinus, Diadumenian, Julia Sœmias, Orbiana, the three Gordians, Otacilia, Decius, Æmilian, and Saloninus. Nor are some of the others inferior in historical or general interest, though rather so in regard to their state and condition.

No. II. is a mixed Cabinet, containing coins of the second and third module; also called brass, though bronze would have been a better term; and some of them are of sheer copper. In this series are types of a very interesting tenor, as Germanicus with the recovered standard—the macellum of Nero—the Secular Games of Domitian—and that remarkable device, the two-horned rhinoceros, which explained the "gemino cornu" of Martial (*Lib. Spect.* epig. 22). So also the visit of Mars to Rhea, typified on a coin of Antoninus Pius, in excellent preservation, at once illustrates the contested "pendentisque dei" of Juvenal; while another, the Veneri Victrici of the younger Faustina, whereon Venus is cajoling Mars, gives a full unravelment of the "pascit amore avidos, inhians in te, Dea, visus" of Lucretius (*lib.* i. 37). Here are three types of Britannia, one under Hadrian and two struck by Antoninus Pius, of great local importance; and the series includes the wild and tame animals of Gallienus. There are fine copies of Tacitus, Probus, Carausius, Allectus, Julian the Apostate, and thence down to Theodosius the Great, and his sons Arcadius and Honorius.

No. III. Silver. The third cabinet contains a run of the Imperial denarii from B.C. 40 to about A.D. 380: of which the latter portion is generally in finer conservation than the earlier part. Among the rarities here installed, may be enumerated some types of Tiberius, Otho, Vitellius, Domitilla, Domitia, Matidia, Pertinax, Pescennius Niger, Plautilla, Æmilian, Salonina, Valerian, Postumus, Aurelian, Diocletian, Carausius, Valentinian, and Magnus Maximus.

No. IV. Silver. This is filled—or, according to the numismatic term, loaded—with Denarii Consulares; and it is the Cabinet elucidated and described in the following Catalogue. It may afford the moralist a glance at the constitutional divisions of the Roman people, to state, that of the 160 families herein treated of, 14 were pure patricians, 26 patrician with plebeian branches, 7 equestrian, 91 plebeian, and 22 whose order and rank are uncertain. Strictly speaking, the series styled Family Coins, as following the Consular, was struck between the

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years B.C. 280 and A.D. 50: but in this long range of 330 years, the most interesting of the types are nearly of the time, and even posterior to Augustus—whose age was esteemed the halcyon-days of art, science, literature, and philosophy. With peace and prosperity in every direction, he became master of the world B.C. 30; and though Mons. Perrault may archly remind us that this mighty emperor had "neither any glass to his windows, nor a shirt to his back," we must recollect that by his super-eminent administrative abilities, the reign of Augustus was a period of happiness to Italy and the provinces; and that, even if he did not wear linen as now used, yet unbounded luxury and magnificence were at his beck —whether shown in superb palaces, spacious galleries, vast porticos, or luxurious baths, lighted by nature, or through *lapis specularis*. Respecting the mean era of the 160 gentes brought forward, the following chronological muster will afford an inferential illustration of the above remark:—

Between 220 and 100 years B.C.	.....	22 families.
„ 100 and 70 „	.....	40 „
„ 70 and 30 „	.....	75 „
„ 30 and 10 years A.D.	.....	23 „

These Cabinets then, form a valuable treasury of Roman coinage: of that monetary system which, for nearly four centuries, constituted the only circulating medium of this country. I have shown cause for such an assertion in a paper written for the Society of Antiquaries, on certain *Vestigia* found at Kirkby Thore, in Westmoreland (*Archæologia*, xxxi. 279); from which I need only here repeat what Gildas the Wise says:—"Quomodo Romani postremo eis præpositos vectigales præfecerint, ita ut non Britannia sed Romana insula vocaretur, et omnis moneta auri, argenti, et æris imagini Cæsaris notaretur." But in ranging over the numerous and various specimens of this money, in order to make the above-mentioned selections, I discovered many duplicate copies, and various other pieces of high merit, as well as some of the most noted Paduan, Roman, Flemish, and other forgeries. With these I filled two large mahogany cabinets, of which the FIRST contained 14 tablets, holding 1175 specimens—thus,

TABLET I. This is pierced for 54 cells, which are filled with casts and forgeries of remarkable coins and medals, besides fabrications which were never regularly minted; as the *Dict. Perpetuo* and

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the *Veni, Vidi, Vici*, of Cæsar—the portraits of Priam, Aristides, and our Saviour—and that noted fabrication, the Jewish Shekel, by him who made the *Trinacria proscripto Verre* of Cicero.

TABLETS II., III., and IV. These three contain 162 Roman large-brass medals, principally duplicates of those retained in the Northumberland Cabinet. They are mostly in fair preservation; and some of them—as the Altar of Lyons by Tiberius, the Manlia Scantilla, the Didia Clara, and the Diadumenian—are of a considerable degree of rarity; as are also some of the reverses and legends of the coins more generally met with.

TABLETS V., VI., and VII. These drawers are pierced for 77 cells each, and contain 231 Roman middle-brass coins. Many of these are in excellent preservation, also including devices and notices which are not at all common; besides some of them ranking as rare.

TABLETS VIII. to XIV. Seven drawers of 104 cells each, containing 728 Roman small-brass coins; among which are many rare portraits as well as interesting reverses; some of them are in the highest state of conservation.

The SECOND of these cabinets is nearly of the same form and dimensions with the first: it contains nine tablets, which are loaded with a very miscellaneous yet interesting assortment of 546 specimens—namely,

TABLET I. This holds 40 Greek, Greek-Imperial, and Carthaginian coins, of which the silver monies of Athens, Macedonia, Thessaly, and Larissa, with the Alexanders and Lysimachus, are in excellent preservation: historically and geographically, this is a valuable tablet.

TABLETS II. to V. These contain 392 copper coins of Greek cities, towns, &c., and of magistrates; some of considerable rarity, and mostly in excellent condition. Among them are many of those with crenated edges, called *serrati* by technical collectors.

TABLET VI. A miscellaneous drawer with 46 coins, mostly of copper, including Cufic, Indian, and modern English specimens; it also contains an excellent gold British coin, resembling that ascribed to Prince Cunobelin—the Cymbeline, King of Britain, of Shakspeare.

TABLET VII. In this are placed 28 bronze medals of the sovereigns of England, by the well-known artist Dassier; some of them bear good likenesses, but several are purely conventional.

TABLET VIII. This drawer is also pierced with 28 cells, holding the remainder of Dassier's Kings and Queens; and some of the great men of England, by the same artist, also in bronze. There are likewise some medallions in silver, together with the extra-large bronze medal of the Egyptian Ptolemies, and a very perfect Papal seal in lead.

TABLET IX. A board pierced with only twelve cells, in order to contain a dozen of the fine and spirited large medallions of eminent Englishmen by M. Dassier, of Geneva; of which the specimens here collected are equally sharp and perfect.*

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* This mention of modern works, reminds me of the grand Cabinet of the medallic reign of Louis XIV., also in the Duke of Northumberland's possession. It contains all the principal events of the

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For reasons which I explained to the Duke, it was deemed unnecessary to retain these two cabinets in the Northumberland collection; and as His Grace ever has utility in view, he directly presented them, together with other antiques, to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries. The valuable gift was thankfully received at the Northern Institution; and on the 6th of October, 1852, it was moved in a general meeting, and carried by acclamation, that the Secretary should write to the noble donor to the following effect:—"The Society desire to tender their most grateful acknowledgments to the Duke of Northumberland for his munificent present of coins, medals, celts, and other antiquities; which the Society receives not only with a deep sense of their great value and importance, but as another gratifying proof of the interest which is felt by His Grace in the prosperity of the Society."

Nor was this the only result; for the collection having accumulated from various sources, evidently with a view to future selection, I recommended the expulsion of a great number of the coins, as being much too abraded for reference. While their fate was thus under deliberation, my late friend Sir Henry De la Bêche, with whom I had been some time corresponding on the subject of ancient brass, applied to me as to where he could purchase a few undoubted early coins for Dr. John Percy, the able metallurgist, to analyse? Hereupon I wrote off the same evening to the Duke, then First Lord of the Admiralty, and by return of post was empowered to hand over to that Institution 1575 coins: "I am desirous," said His Grace, "to assist the Museum of Practical Geology and its excellent Director, Sir Henry De la Bêche, in any way in my power. Already the Surveyor of the Navy has undertaken, at my request, to give Dr. Percy every facility at our dockyards in the experiments of copper under all circumstances; and it will give me much pleasure that you should supply him with such bronze and copper coins of mine, which are now in your custody, as will be useful for his analysis."

This led to the whole of the condemned stock being passed over to the Director; and the opportune gift was placed in nine separate canvas bags—not by reigns or

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life of that magnificent and crafty monarch, from infancy to old age; and were the truth equal to the art of these medals, so beautiful a series had been an invaluable record of that very memorable period.

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dates, but according to a new arrangement suggested by their destined object, namely, the places where they had been struck. They were numbered thus:—

I.	From the Egyptian and Carthaginian mints	16	specimens.
II.	From the Greek mints	425	„
III.	From the Greek-Imperial mints	259	„
IV.	Roman mint, Large-brass	38	„
V.	„ Middle-brass	109	„
VI.	„ Small-brass	440	„
VII.	From the Byzantine mint	61	„
VIII.	From the Antioch mint	172	„
IX.	Mediæval and modern coins and medals	55	„

Dr. Percy has already commenced some elaborate analyses of these specimens; but as they are not sufficiently advanced, I can at present only announce that they are in hand: the metal renders the details unnecessary here.

Without being over-scrupulous on the question, we cannot be greatly in error by following Pliny respecting the Roman coinage; for his elaborate account is extremely valuable, whatever inconsistency may have crept in. He tells us (*Hist. Nat.* lib. xxxiii. 3) that his countrymen commenced with brass, or rather bronze, in the time of King Servius Tullius; that is, nearly 600 years before our era,—a statement which may hold its own, even though the As was previously common in Etruria: indeed, from the evidence of the earliest Roman coins, struck at a time when there was but little intercourse with distant nations, it would appear that the monogrammatic method of writing by ligatures was borrowed rather from the Etruscans than the Greeks. He then clearly points out that silver followed in the year of the city 485 (B.C. 269), an assertion in which he is confirmed by Livy, though contradicted by Varro; but the differences between Pliny, Varro, Syncellus, and others are so small, that the general date is pretty well substantiated. Sixty-two years after the silver coinage had taken place—namely, in the year B.C. 207—the Romans minted gold; but the historian declares that he cannot name the person who "devised such a mischief;" and the sagacious Eckhel —whose opinions can never entirely lose their value by the suggested inferences of later research—has unusual misgivings on the subject. By a perpetual law, the *aureus nummus* was established as being worth 25 denarii, so that in whatever

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degree the weight of it was increased or diminished, whether 40 (*of* 144 *grains*) or 45 to the pound, that of the denarius should be altered likewise; originally there were 84 (68·5 *grains*) denarii to the pound, but subsequently as many as 96. This statement is somewhat countenanced by the following tabular view of the average weights of a few coins, in Troy grains, the medium relative value of gold to that of silver in the mean epoch being nearly 11·7 to 1:—

PERIOD.	GOLD.	SILVER.
Pompey	126·4	60·6
Julius Cæsar	125·7	60·4
Augustus	121·6	59·8
Caligula	118·6	58·0
Nero	114·8	57·3
Hadrian	112·4	52·7

Besides the current Aurei, the Romans appear to have struck large medallions of gold; such however were the effects of cupidity and the crucible, that little is known of them. But a very curious description of gigantic specimens will be found in the Appendix, No. I.: some of the concave medallions of the Lower Byzantine Empire, called "nummi scyphati," are unusually large, but I have seen nothing like that of Joannes Palæologus described therein; and still more extraordinary is that of Antoninus Pius, in the same document.

The Denarius derived its name "a denis assibus," the amount of brass for which it was changeable; and Pliny says its weight and consequent value were those of an Attic drachma, thereby admitting that their principal silver coin was borrowed from the Greeks. This impression remained among numismatists till the year 1647, when, after a rigorous examination, Professor Greaves found that the former averaged 67 Troy grains* in the scale, and the latter but 62. Various difficulties, however, lie in the way of absolute accuracy in this respect, since it is obvious that such a comparison should only be made by means of

* Mr. Matthew Raper's inquiries led him to conclude that the Attic drachma weighed exactly 66½ Troy grains (*Phil. Trans.* vol. lxi. p. 483). It may assist the memory in making estimates, to remember that the average weight of Queen Victoria's shilling, of 1855, is 87·2 grains, and that of the sixpence 43·6, the coins severally weighed being as new as could be procured.

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coins of the same epoch. Now the above tabular view will bear out this opinion; and moreover the Denarii Consulares are so unequally sized in the same families, as to render it difficult to strike a mean. In weighing 50 of the selected best which came into my hands, I obtained a mean of 60·5 Troy grains: but the process was so pointless in regard to a scrupulously accurate discussion of the question, that, in the following Catalogue, the weight of every coin is given, in the hope of aiding inquiry into the Roman commercial and nummulary weights. The scales used on this occasion are the well-known balance by the late Mr. Robinson, of Devonshire-street, London, which is furnished with an excellently poised beam, to which each lanx is adjusted by a delicate lever; and, in movement, it is sensible to the 20th part of a grain. The weighing process of each piece, was under the experienced hand of Mrs. Smyth.

In mentioning the preceding coinages, we should not omit the plated instances, especially as there is every reason to believe they were rather issued by authority, than that they originated in the cupidity of forgers. The ancients covered bronze and other non-precious metals with thin laminæ of silver, and then stamped them with the die, so that the appearance was that of pure silver; and the circulation of them may have arisen from state urgencies. Pliny—who expressly mentions the esteem in which counterfeit denarii were held—accuses Antony of tampering with the public money—"miscuit denario Triumvir Antonius ferrum:" but as the art of plating must have been very old, even in his time, we hardly know why the same author should think so highly of the tinning of brass vessels as an invention of the Gauls, since the relics from Herculaneum prove the application of silver to horse and kitchen furniture. It was considered by some antiquaries, that in order to baffle fraudulent coiners, the method of serrating, or notching medals on their edge, was introduced to show, if false, the ignoble metal within; but that opinion is of little weight, since there are equally numerous examples of plated Serrati, an epithet which is of classical authority and standing—"Pecuniam probant veterem, et diu notam, *serratos*, bigatosque," observes Tacitus, of the Germans. But neither of these—plated nor serrated—have escaped such moderns as Cavino, Bassiano, Carteron, Dervieux, or Becker the goldsmith: and Pinkerton says—"Such medals as are plated, and in fact forged in ancient times, were believed to

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be incapable of modern imitation, and very much trusted to till of late years, when some ingenious rogues thought of piercing false medals of silver with a red-hot needle, which gave a blackness to the inside of the coin, and made it appear plated to an injudicious eye. This fraud is easily distinguished by scraping the side of the medal."

In the Roman coinage there is a well-known and extensive silver series, reaching from about the middle of the second Punic war nearly to the fall of the Eastern Empire, a range of more than 1600 years; and though in such a prodigious multitude some are apocryphal in character, they are mostly trustworthy references, abounding with corroborations of historic and legendary stories. These are numismatically subdivided into three several classes—namely, the Consular, Family, and Imperial denarii; the first two of which form the staple of the following Catalogue. Among antiquaries, those are designated Consular coins which were struck during the Republic with the authority of the Consuls, though probably even then under the superintendence of the triumviri monetales—officers in charge of the mint: those with the name of any Roman family inscribed, the greater number of which were struck about the times of Julius Cæsar and Augustus, are included under the second denomination,—but, on account of the high stations held by many of the strikers, the two classes are often grouped together as *Denarii Consulares*. On these the boundless variety of type affords an insight into the incalculable fecundity of the Roman mint; for they present, in a durable and unequivocal form, names and attributes both human and divine—sacred rites and implements—public monuments and edifices—manners and customs—honours and successes: and though there may be an occasional boast of the 'clemency' of some odious ruffian, or of the 'pudicity' and consecration of abandoned women, there is not more of such flattery than could have been expected; and, throughout the whole, no indecency is met with. They therefore form so sterling a record of interesting facts as to constitute—together with lapidary inscriptions—an incontrovertible evidence respecting ancient occurrences; and they moreover become a test of validity in the fuller development of history—especially in that hitherto neglected but momentous department, the decadence of the Republic and the rise of the Empire.

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Still, "ogni medaglia ha il suo rovescio:" and notwithstanding the above favourable statement, it must needs be added that this series is nearly destitute of chronological point—the very life of utility in an ancient coin,—and the individual often so doubtful, as the names belonged to all the clan, that there is little absolute certainty about them till within the seventh century of the city; nor does the inquiring antiquary ride at very easy moorings before the time of Augustus. Indeed, there is a vagueness, inaccuracy, and dearth of dates in these coins which, despite of their general interest, renders them very inferior to the Imperial Series, where, comparatively, all is light. Nor is the bias given by the heraldic bearing of family coins to be overlooked, in enumerating their historical defects and weaknesses; for we find a similar display of the vain taste on the "moneta morta" which is so patent on modern tombstones and carriage-panels. This inveterate but very venial failing is of truly ancient standing, and so far from being desperately injurious to society, may even lay claim to having induced virtuous aspirations. The boast of ancestry was ever a proud motive, of which the Bible itself affords abundant instances in tracing the descent of its greatest characters; and it has been well remarked, that it is a propensity contemned only by those who have no right to enjoy it: nor is there much point in the scornful boast of the low-born Napoleonic Duc d'Abrantes, who exclaimed 'I am myself an ancestor!' A brilliant lineage may render a good man more illustrious, but may also make a bad one more contemptible, as the treacherous Sempronius says in Addison's *Cato*—

> 'Thy father's merit sets thee up to view,
> And plants thee in the fairest point of light,
> To make thy virtues or thy faults conspicuous.'

Chapman thinks that Diomed (xivth *Iliad*), in his family-boast to Atrides—'bewrays an affectation he had by all anything-fit-means (*sic*) to talk of his pedigree: and by reason of that humour, hath shown his desire elsewhere to learn the pedigrees of others.' This remark probably alludes to the genealogical dialogue which prevented that fearless hero's duel with Glaucus, when, instead of mortal strife, the noted exchange of brass for gold took place under the humanizing influence of ancestral recollections and the ties of hospitality. From certain truisms in the prelude of Glaucus, in reply to the query as to who he was,

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one would hardly have expected such a detailed bit of "heraldrie" from the grandson of Bellerophon; Pope makes him commence:—

'What, or from whence I am, or who my sire,'
(Replied the chief) 'can Tydeus' son inquire?
Like leaves on trees the race of man is found,
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground;
Another race the following spring supplies;
They fall successive, and successive rise:
So generations in their course decay;
So flourish these, when those are past away.'

And having made this pithy exordium, the Lycian quits universality, and away he runs through his whole particular line of ancestors. There are certain *vitiligatores* who object that the conversation between these chieftains is improperly introduced; that point, however, they must settle with Homer; and also as to whether he wished to represent a simpleton, as the proverb in after ages—"Glauci et Diomedis permutatio"—seemed to imply. Meanwhile we may safely assert, that the love of ancestry was an ardent susceptibility with the best Romans; and though we bow to Juvenal's VIIIth Satire—and readily agree with Burton's melancholy deduction, that, "of all vanities and fopperies, to brag of gentility is the greatest"—we may presume that the moral responsibility of high birth conduces to high principle. Now although Vespasian, son of an honest publican as he was, laughed and jeered at the sycophantic genealogists who would have persuaded him that his family descended from one of the companions of Hercules, it is still notorious that other Emperors claimed a divine origin; and some of the proudest gentes in the eternal city boasted of their having sprung from the Trojans. This spirit was widely disseminated; and no adept in the College of Arms could be more obliging in the ancestral line than was the ascetic St. Jerome, in the epitaph which he wrote on his over-liberal friend, the wealthy widow Paula—

'Scipio quam genuit, Pauli sudere parentes
Gracchorum Soboles, Agamemnonis inclyta proles
Hoc jacet in cumulo.'

Now, by means of the diminutive witnesses before us, we are assisted in tracing individuals to their original patrician or old plebeian stock, to mark the crosses made by formal adoption, and even to obtain inferential glances as to

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their partisanship. Collectively they form a *Peerage* of proud reminiscences and ancestral glory, as well as a *Commonalty* pregnant with indelible attachment to popular rights—both being strong examples of the ruling passion. "This vanity," says Eckhel—a German, by the way, usually as long-winded for ancestry as a Welshman—"this vanity is admissible when what is boasted is true; but when it is false and fictitious, or at least uncertain and often resting only on the affinity of name, then we rightly laugh at the man swelling with praises procured by artifice and force." To a *quantum suf.* of this spirit we doubtless owe many of the finest and most valuable monuments that have descended to us from the ancients. The same natural bias was also nurtured and licensed among the Romans by their monetary practice; for though the right of coinage was authorized by law, and invested in the executive power of the country, there was the remarkable exception made in the great families being authorized to employ their own mintages—and who are not yet proved to have been accountable to the State, by any law, for the purity and weight of their denarii. At liberty thus to do as they pleased, their cognizance also was selected and assumed at will or caprice from the family traditions, and from the historic or even sacred fables: and where they chose to publish the portrait of a renowned predecessor, it was of course only conventional, no living man being permitted to place his effigies on coins till the time of Julius Cæsar. As to the impressed heads—the εἰκών of divinities, the motives for resorting to them are sufficiently obvious without assuming that they were piously intended to terrify rogues whose religious scruples might frighten them from cheating, for many of them in our Cabinets are forgeries by the ancients themselves. Roman superstition consecrated both virtues and vices.

Such, then, may have been the main inducement of a practice to which we owe a most amusing and instructive branch of numismatology; and when we reflect that the coins before us were actually handled and gazed at by the very men thus commemorated, it affords us a gratifying intimacy, as it were, with a period of unrivalled human energy, when the homely virtues of the early Republic were yielding to the progress of civilization inevitably resulting from conquest, wealth, and general prosperity. Under such an impression, he who can examine them without thinking gravely, has the misfortune to be deficient of a very gratifying sense. But that is not the only bad effect of indifference—I had

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almost said of ignorance; for there are those who open their eyes wide, on hearing that thirty or forty guineas may be given for a coin, when the silver it is made of can hardly be worth a sixpence: yet assuredly this sneer resembles that of a Mummius who would decry a valuable painting, on discovering that it was on a shilling's-worth of canvas—the historical, geographical, chronological, emblematical, antiquarian, and artistic talent, being as nothing to these addle-headed magnates. Now the prices, in general, of Family Coins are reasonable enough, except where, from one cause or another, certain individual components are scarce; and even though such pieces thus accidentally differ in marketable estimation, the actual value of all of them in interest remains intact. In bargaining, too, it must be remembered that the rarity, condition, symbol, execution, mintage, and local bearing, should all be duly considered and attended to before a purchase is made. Yet, under all the circumstances, we may quite safely pronounce that this series is not a very expensive one as compared with others. The general run of consular denarii may be purchased on sufficiently moderate terms, often for a mere trifle more than their weight in silver: and there is sufficient reason why the prices should remain for ages pretty permanent. Of course those of extreme rarity, or of uncommon reverses, will always command a *prix de luxe*, according to their actual state of conservation; it is therefore worse than sheer nonsense in those dabblers, and such there are, who pretend to place the exact money value upon individual and scarce coins—coins which probably they never saw. But as this is a rock on which incipient antiquists often split, a list of the average prices of sound, though not extraordinary specimens, may serve to pilot a beginner:—

	Shillings Sterling.				*Shillings Sterling.*		
Aburia	1	*to*	3½	Aquillia	1½	*to*	9
Accoleia	1½	—	4	Arria	25	—	80
Acilia	1	—	4	Atia	70	—	100
Aelia, Allia	1	—	3½	Atilia	1½	—	4½
Æmilia	1½	—	24	Aufidia	3	—	35
Afrania	2	—	30	Aurelia	2	—	12
Alliena	38	—	55	Autronia	15	—	38
Annia	2½	—	20	Axia, Axsia	15	—	30
Antestia	1	—	5	Bæbia	1½	—	5
Antia	4	—	20	Barbatia	1	—	7
Antistia	8	—	45	Cæcilia	1½	—	8
Antonia	1	—	9	Cæsia	2	—	6

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	Shillings		Sterling.
Calidia	1	to	3
Calpurnia	1	—	16
Caninia	12	—	25
Carisia	1½	—	9
Carvilia	17	—	36
Cassia	1	—	6
Cipia	1½	—	4
Claudia	1	—	12
Cloulia	1½	—	4
Cocceia	25	—	50
Cœlia	1	—	5
Considia	1½	—	7
Coponia	2	—	6
Cordia	1½	—	4½
Cornelia	1½	—	12
Cornuficia	75	—	180
Cosconia	2½	—	5
Cossutia	3	—	15
Crepereia	25	—	35
Crepusia	2½	—	5
Critonia	3	—	6
Cupiennia	1½	—	4
Curiatia	1	—	3
Curtia	1½	—	3½
Didia	2½	—	5
Domitia	2	—	20
Durmia	8	—	35
Egnatia	4	—	20
Egnatuleia	1	—	3
Eppia	4	—	14
Fabia	1	—	6
Fannia	1	—	5
Farsuleia	1	—	3
Flaminia	1½	—	5
Flavia	4	—	20
Fonteia	1	—	15
Fufia	2½	—	8
Fulvia	1	—	3
Fundania	1	—	4
Furia	1	—	3½
Gellia	3	—	10
Herennia	1	—	3
Hirtia (A)	30	—	55
Horatia	65	—	170
Hosidia	1½	to	4
Hostilia	2	—	7
Itia	10	—	30
Julia	1	—	12
Junia	1½	—	16
Licinia	1	—	15
Livineia	2½	—	12
Lollia	7	—	15
Lucilia	1	—	4
Lucretia	1	—	3
Lutatia	1½	—	15
Mænia	1½	—	3
Maiania	1	—	4
Mamilia	3½	—	20
Manlia	1	—	8
Marcia	1	—	4
Maria	2	—	20
Memmia	1	—	3
Mescinia	9	—	45
Mettia	5	—	25
Minatia	40	—	110
Minucia	1½	—	5
Mucia	1½	—	5
Munatia	6	—	25
Mussidia	2½	—	17
Nævia	1½	—	3
Nasidia	7	—	30
Neria	8	—	10
Nonia	1½	—	4
Norbana	1½	—	5
Numitoria	60	—	125
Numonia	60	—	120
Octavia	1	—	6
Ogulnia	20	—	65
Opeimia	1	—	4
Papia	1	—	8
Papiria	1	—	2½
Pedania	6	—	12
Petillia	1½	—	6
Petronia	4½	—	18
Pinaria	1	—	20
Plætoria	1	—	6
Plancia	2	—	4
Plautia	1	—	4½

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	Shillings Sterling.		
Poblicia	1	to	4½
Pompeia	1	—	15
Pomponia	1½	—	20
Porcia	1	—	5
Postumia	1½	—	4½
Procilia	1	—	3
Quinctia	1½	—	7
Renia	1	—	2½
Roscia	1	—	3½
Rubria	1½	—	5
Rustia	3	—	10
Rutilia	1	—	3½
Salvia	5	—	9
Sanquinia	7	—	10
Satriena	1½	—	3½
Saufeia	1	—	3
Scribonia	1½	—	4
Sempronia	1	—	12
Sentia	1½	—	3
Sepullia	2½	—	18
Sergia	1	—	4
Servilia	1½	—	20
Sestia	10	—	18
Sicinia	3	—	9
Silia	1½	—	4
Spurilia	2	to	4
Statia	80	—	180
Sulpicia	2	—	15
Tarquitia	5	—	16
Terentia	2	—	13
Thoria	1	—	3
Titia	1½	—	4
Titinia	2	—	6
Tituria	1	—	2½
Trebania	2	—	4½
Tullia	2	—	3½
Urbania	1½	—	7
Valeria	1	—	20
Vargunteia	1½	—	3
Ventidia	50	—	140
Vergilia, Verginia	20	—	40
Vettia	1½	—	10
Veturia	2	—	5
Vibia	1½	—	10
Vinicia	6	—	23
Vipsania	80	—	115
Vitellia	2	—	8
Voconia	10	—	28
Volteia	1½	—	14
Familiæ Incertæ	2	—	15

In submitting this necessarily imperfect list, I must again warn the reader of the remarkable uncertainty under which the prices of coins fluctuate; especially since, in the foregoing roll, the *eximia* reverses are omitted, as are also the restorations by Trajan, the which always secure what are termed fancy prices, varying from 20 to 30 and even 50 guineas. Some, indeed, of the smaller and worn denarii may be barely worth a single sixpence; but for planning a purchase, or an exchange of duplicates, the list here given may aid in a general degree: and there is also a rough scale made, after long practice, by dividing the degrees between common and unique specimens, and estimating their value in current money, thus:—

	Shillings Sterling.		
C. frequently met with	½	to	4
R. a degree more than common	4	—	10
RR. two degrees in rarity	10	—	25
RRR. three degrees above common	25	—	100
RRRR. next to unique	100	—	350 and +

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Market prices will ever, for obvious reasons, vary very considerably; still, as was above remarked, there are grounds for assuming the Family denarii to be less fluctuating than any other class. Roman aurei, and large-brass, when choice, have had singular variations, and have been mostly on the increase. But some of our own comparatively modern coins have had a still more extraordinary fate. The works of Thomas Simon are sold at accelerating sums: the famous trial-piece, called his petition-crown, was purchased by Martin Folkes for £20 4*s.* at Lord Orford's sale, in 1741; and on the 9th of July, 1832, I saw the same crown knocked down for £225. The shades of both Simon and Trattle were gratified!

Small as these denarii are, the art and mind applied* renders them of signal usefulness to intellectual researches, for on many points of consultation their evidence is beyond contradiction; thoughlit tle in compass, they teach great ideas, strongly recalling the quaint expression of Sir Thomas Browne, that "Time conferreth a dignity upon the most trifling thing that resisteth him." This veracious axiom is still more fully borne out by the signal and advantageous use that I made some years ago of the petty and despised little pieces called Tradesmen's Tokens, for which see Appendix, No. III. However insignificant they appear to a casual observer, they are stamped with the elements of truth; and wherever a name and a date can be found, there exist facts to build upon. There are, however, those would-be *dilettanti*, who are satisfied with real old coins, whether legible or illegible, and who gloat upon coinage as *ancient* because struck above a century ago. With such knick-knackaterian collectors-by-habit, and certain inveterate grubbers of rubbish, we have no sympathy whatever, even though Monkbarns led the van, and Burns's fat and humorous friend followed in the rear—

"He has a fouth o' auld nick-nackets:
Rusty airn caps, an' jinglin jackets,
Wad haud the Lothians three in tackets,
A towmont gude;
An' parritch-pats, an' auld saut-backets,
Afore the Flud."

But even Pinkerton, himself rather a small-eyed Martinus Scriblerus, lashes

* These terms, however, are also applicable to the ingenious and often puzzling fabrications of Goltzius, that clever and classical præses of forgers: assuredly he was an accomplished antiquary.

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the innocents who batten on the husk of antiquity with ineffable delight, and treats such taste as a disease of the human mind. "Certain it is," he says, "that men there are of this description who look upon coins as the more ancient, and of course the more valuable, because the portrait, reverse, and legends, are almost totally obliterated, or at least so far as not to be recognizable by the most plodding assiduity, and forlorn conjecture." Hence the banter of witlings; and hence the popularity of Joe Miller's old inscription which, as read by a learned Pundit—*Cœlius ædilis, Hadriani jussu, pontem demolisit*—proved that Emperor's conquest over the "feros et indomitos Britannos;" but which turned out really to be rudely-cut irregular letters, warning the traveller to *keep on this side.* So also James Cawthorn, by using actual persons' names, made many believe his story of an antiquarian meeting at the Mitre, where forsooth were displayed a bladeless knife, an Anglo-Saxon comb, relics of St. Dunstan's tongs, and other nonsensical imaginings. After much palaver about Druids, Hector, Agamemnon, and Cleopatra, the rhymester makes a reverend Dean (*Miller*) hand a 'dirty copper coin' to a Civilian of the Commons, who, after pronouncing it to be a Roman Libertas, passed it on to a Barrister (*Thynne*), who considered it was a Greek type; but the learned Mr. Swinton insisted that it came from Tyre, while a grave Doctor made it out to be Egyptian; at which moment in pops a waiter to snuff the candles, and at once showed that it was a mere English halfpenny! Such is the stuff with which presumption plies ignorance; but men of a higher stamp than Cawthorn have satirized those who, pursuing investigations beyond the limits of the objects before them, riot in speculation. The haughty and often inaccurate Warburton insisted that Antiquarianism is, to true literature, what specious funguses are to the oak, which never shoot out and flourish till the vigour and virtue of that monarch of the grove be effete: but surely instead of funguses, he ought to have perceived wholesome shoots, for what our history would have been without antiquarian aid, was clearly evinced by the fanciful bards, bigoted scribes, interested monks, and obsequious pensioners who essayed our earlier legends.

Now it must at once be admitted, that the archæological corps has had an undue proportion of pioneers and battalion-men on its muster-roll, many of whom were

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utterly incapable of distinguishing subjects of real importance from trivial matters: yet it is to the avidity of collectors and the inquisitiveness of Old Mortalitys that the pursuit owes much of its knowledge, albeit the same causes may propagate error. The stores which these labourers gather from the rubbish of time, when gleaned and polished by the true antiquary, eventually become useful to the poet, the geographer, the artist, the biographer, the chronologist, and the historian, as an indispensable element in their several walks. There are both ebb and flood: those busts on which the inscriptions are modern, unless authenticated by coins, must be deemed anonymous; while, on the other hand, there are medals which are only unquestionable, when their import is supported by historic records. In a word, the end of research is this, that by collecting and scrutinizing the vestigia of bygone ages, a more correct information respecting them may be obtained; and by marking their progress in a conducive spirit, to strike out improvements for the benefit of the living. Nor are these studies so vapid, so insignificant, so crabbed, or so useless, as sciolists would lead us to suppose: a better archaist than any of the maligners has truly said:—

"Nor rough, nor barren, are the winding ways
Of hoar antiquity, but strewn with flowers."—

To return. The Cabinet before us is furnished with sixteen tablets or drawers, each of which is pierced with forty-eight cells, it therefore bears 768 coins, when loaded. The cells are numbered from 1 to 48 on small ivory discs; and though the following Catalogue of the contents will be alphabetical in the arrangement of the families, the individual descriptions will also follow the numbers on the tablets,—a method which affords every facility in cases of accidental derangement. But the principal reason for my adopting the A B C order, arose from the utter hopelessness of having leisure to construct a scheme that can be drawn into proper chronological sequences; in the absence of which, however unsatisfactory in certain respects, the alphabet, as introduced by Ursinus, has proved to be about as good a substitute as can be got. Particular *sets* of contemporaneous leading men could, no doubt, be advantageously grouped together for mutual historic illustration; but even there the want of marked dates would be felt, a cause that also renders the placing of the several coins of a family more arbitrary than

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desirable. Yet the subject has engaged the attention of the most able numismatists, and ingenuity has gone far in reducing the discordant elements to a system. Morel, Havercamp, Eckhel, Borghesi, Cavedoni, and Riccio, have made some praiseworthy steps in that difficult department; and a scale of considerable chronological value has been brought forward since the discovery of certain hoards in Italy, which indicate, by internal evidence, the period of the troublous times in which they were hidden; selected deductions from which will be found in the following pages. The principal numismatic evidences thus brought, as it were, into the witness-box, are as follows:—

Place where found.	When Found.	Supposed date of deposit.	Number of Coins.	By whom described.
Roncofreddo (*Bologna*)	1756	680 to 682	about 6000	Borghesi.
Cadriano (*Bologna*)	1810	700 to 705	„ 80,000	Schiassi.
S. Cesario (*Modena*)	1812	686 to 705	„ 4000	Fontana.
Collecchio (*Modena*)	1815	708 to 715	„ 1000	Cavedoni.
S. Nicola di Villola (*Bologna*)	1817	710 or 711	above 1000	Schiassi.
Diamante (*Calabria*)	1824	660 to 700	„ 21,000	Felice Nicolas.
Frascarolo (*Modena*)	1828	682 or 683	„ 1000	Cavedoni.
Fiesole (*Tuscany*)	1829	668 to 700	in No. 4637	Zannoni.
Monte Codruzzo (*Tuscany*)	1832	673 to 700	„ 4734	Borghesi.
S. Bartolomeo (*Modena*)	1834	705 to 715	„ 431	Cavedoni.

These *ripostigli* afford much safe ground to tread upon; besides which, some antiquaries have made use of a clever "Rule-of-Thumb" testimony in estimating the age of denarii, and their conclusions are entitled to attention. According to this method, the coins which bear the winged-helmed head of Roma, with the Dioscuri riding on the reverse, are looked upon as the most ancient; and next to those, the same head with a deity in a biga, triga, or quadriga. But though it is known that some of these were very early types, it must not be concealed that they were copied from one to another for ages; and though the workmanship becomes different in time, accuracy is thereby invaded. The manner of writing the nomen and cognomen of the legend or inscription has also been called in to aid inquiry, as well as the circumstance of the edge being serrate or smooth; the notched margin, by common consent, is assumed to have issued from the mint

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between the years 200 and 100 B.C. Hence they must have been nearly coeval with the varying arithmetical numbers, minute symbols, and solitary initials, usually called mint-marks; and which seem to have disappeared altogether near the advent of Cæsar. About the time of Sylla, the great families used their own types in commenting on the virtues and commemorating the glories of their race, or honouring the deities which they severally adored as household gods, or public benefactors. Eckhel keenly observes that the coinage followed this law, until under the Emperors it was chiefly regulated by adulation and servility; or, in his own words—"Atque juxta hanc legem moneta deinceps feriri perrexit, donec sub imperatoribus illapsa adulatio et servitos typos potissimum imperarent (*Prolegomena*, caput xviii. § viii). Respecting the intrinsic value of these denarii, it is found by assay that the metal was as debased under the Empire as the sentiment of the legend was; and the deterioration accelerated, till a coinage as bad as that of Austria took place. An example may suffice—

DENARII.	WEIGHT IN GRAINS.	PURE SILVER.
General Consular	60·1	59·8
Early Gentes	59·5	59·3
Augustus	57·6	56·2
Nero	55·6	51·7
Hadrian	49·2	40·1
Elagabalus	44·2	15·3

From the tabulated list of *ripostigli* on the preceding page, it must not be supposed that Roman money-hoards are found only in Italy: they are occasionally met with in every district of Europe, and in numerous parts of the East; they are also continually occurring even in the once-distant "ultimos orbis Britannos," —the region which Melibœus dreaded as removed from every worldly comfort, and therefore a shocking place for the banished:—

> "At nos hinc alii sitientes ibimus Afros,
> Pars Scythiam, et rapidum Cretæ veniemus Oaxem,
> Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos."

Poor Britain! Time, however, worked wonders for her. In Dr. Arbuthnot's dedication of his *Ancient Tables* to King George the Second, he truly says:—

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"Read here, how Britain, once despis'd, can raise
As ample sums as Rome in Cæsar's days;
Pour forth as numerous legions on the plain,
And with more dreadful navies awe the main."

If this were true of 1754, what may not be said a century afterwards! To paragon this point, it should be recollected that the well-to-do of the Eternal City, after they had abandoned homely simplicity, gave themselves up to a degree of luxury unknown to these degenerate days; whether as regards palaces, furniture, or costly entertainments. *Place aux Dames.* Some of their ladies are immortalized by extravagance; as Cæsennia for the licence given by her riches, Poppæa for her splendid vestments and her milk-baths, and the younger Agrippina for her magnificent grandeur. Pliny (*voce Holland*) tells us that he himself saw Lollia Paulina—not attired for a state solemnity, but only dressed to attend a wedding-supper—"so beset and bedect all over with hemeraulds and pearles disposed in rewes, ranks, and courses one by another round about the attire of her head, her cawle, her borders, her peruk of hair, her bondgrace and chaplet; at her ears pendant, about her neck in a carcanet, upon her wrest in bracelets, and on her fingers in rings; that she glittered and shon again like the sun as she went." As for the gentlemen, they dressed and passed their time in business, exercise, or pleasure, in a manner not remotely different in principle to men's occupation at the present time. But here the comparison terminates: for the extension of art, science, and mechanical skill has made the Romans kick the beam, by turning the scale in favour of the once-despised Britain—where now grand establishments add dignity to the state, where luxurious comfort is attainable by all ranks, where the printing-press refines the general intellect, and where a humanizing worship warms the higher and better feelings of our nature. Besides wealth and power, let imagination mark the difference of social intercourse in the two cited States. Rome had no mail-coaches, let alone railroads; and the few letters which circulated were carried by hired and expensive Tabularii; for Rome did not possess a public post. Now that we visit all parts of the country so easily, and even run from London to Edinburgh in a day, it seems as if the necessity for correspondence would diminish: but no such thing. Great Britain

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sends out letters with surprising promptness, at the cost of a mere penny (*dupondius*) each, so that an easy communication is open to all classes of the people. Figures convey accurate impressions for the mind to work upon; and, by the kindness of Mr. Rowland Hill, our true postal reformer, I am able to state that last year, 1855, there were circulated through the Post Office, 456,216,176 letters, exclusive of those to and from the Army and Navy, amounting to 1,962,000 more, and 75,000,000 newspapers and packets: and this while the electric telegraph is also flashing intelligence through continents and islands, and under rolling seas, with the wondrous velocity of thought. This is truly a marvel: a marvel with which familiarity can never blunt the edge of wonder!

And even here—disjointed from the ancient world—the perennial ploughshare has turned up great quantities of the currency of classic days—in the three metals—to enrich cabinets and illustrate writings (*see the Appendix*, No. ii.). As for their plenty abroad, I have known coins of all sorts to be exhumed by hundreds, and have done a little in that line myself.* I was surprised to see medallions and large brass medals being used as weights in the shops of Dernah, and other towns of Barbary; but, as if there were nothing new under the sun, I find that, even so far back as the middle of the sixteenth century, the learned Busbec (*Augerius Gislenius Busbequius*), ambassador to Solyman the Great, writes thus:—

I found abundance of old coins all up and down this country, especially of the later emperors; viz.,—the Constantines, the Constantius's, the Justins's, the Valens's, the Valentinus's, the Numerians, the Probus's, the Tacitus's, and such like. In many places the Turks use them for weights—viz., of a drachm or half a drachm; and they call it Giaur Manguri, *i.e.*, money of the pagans or infidels. The like coins I found in the neighbouring cities of Asia, as at Amysus, at Synopis, at Cumana, at Amastris, and Amasia itself, whither we were going. There was a brazier of that city who grieved me very much. For demanding of him whether he had any old coins to sell, he answered me that a few days ago he had a large room full of them, but melted them down to make brass kettles, as thinking them of little value, and fit for no other use. When I heard this story, it troubled me much to lose so many

* These "finds" have made many antiquists; but in one case brought out a most zealous and able member of the numismatic corps. When Vaillant was recovering from an illness at Beauvais, the tenant of a little farm he inherited came to him one morning with a bag of gold and silver coins, which had been discovered in tilling the ground. The delightful task of examining this subterraneous produce of his estate, attracted Vaillant to a branch of science which had never before occupied more than a casual portion of his time and attention.

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choice monuments of antiquity; but I paid him back in his own coin, by telling him that I would have given him a hundred guilders for them, so that my revenge was suited to his injury; for I sent him away as sorrowful as he did me for losing the coins.

Thus, brass medals are metamorphosed into kettles, and I have known of silver denarii, indiscriminately thrown together, being converted into forks and spoons; nor are we yet sure respecting the fate of those fine numismatic gems, the series of Roman gold so shamelessly stolen the other day from the grand Royal Collection at Paris. Great, however, as these losses have been, the historical sequences have not been seriously damaged, since the Family Series are safely ensconced in many quarters: and they may be assumed—including different types, symbols, numerals, exergual letters, and mint-marks—to consist of about 128 varieties in gold, 2400 in silver, and nearly 300 in bronze.

In the following Catalogue I have preserved, substantially, the same form which was adopted when describing my cabinet of Roman Large-brass Medals in 1834, since every coin is traced to its lair, as far as our knowledge permits. Certain technical terms and phraseologies are introduced that may rattle in the strict grammarian's ear; but to the numismatist they are necessary as conducing to perspicuity and precision, since they mostly convey a distinct antiquarian signification. The legends are, as before, given *in extenso;* still it must be observed that though their meaning is often of the same sense, there is a variation of case, as read in the nominative, accusative, or ablative absolute. It will be seen, however, that these legends partake more of obverse titular registers on the large-brass, than of the strength, aptness, and beautiful simplicity of their reverse emblems. It is from the admirable brevity of those legends, that they have been termed—not unaptly—the animus or soul of the piece; and modern art may strive in vain to match them. To be sure, we have one or two which rescue the mass from censure, as the "*afflavit* DEUS *et dissipantur*" on the medal recording the defeat of the Spanish armada; and the boy blowing at a latent spark in a bit of wood, with "Lateat scintillula forsan," on the Humane Society's medal. But too many of our best recent specimens of art—even among those struck for the public—are soulless.*

* I was much pleased with a medal struck in 1836, on the inauguration of the Antwerp railroad: it represents a chariot with winged wheels urged—before a rising sun—by a thunderbolt; and it is laden

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The reader will find, though perhaps not wholly justifiable, that the words "coin" and "medal" are used as convertible terms, for reasons which I have elsewhere given (*Introduction to my Roman Large-brass*). Throughout the whole, the compound character ℂℬ is placed for the obverse side of the coin, and ℝ for its reverse: and to each piece is attached its degree of rarity, which of course alludes more to its money value than to its higher interest of device, and such may be rather in request to complete a series than for historical recollection. To these details I have, as before mentioned, added the weight of every individual in Troy grains, with the various dates, as far as they can be approximated under our present means; and the state and condition of each coin are also faithfully recorded. The types are closely scrutinized through all their minutiæ; and every perceptible mark in the area is noticed, in obedience to Vaillant's reasonable dictum, that "nothing is placed on a coin without a cause;" but it sometimes happens that types may not be sufficiently distinguished by their attributes, and that conjectures on them are frequently found to be equally shaky and tiresome. However, as the trite saying runs, they often speak for themselves.

There is another point which must be adverted to, for it is of considerable importance in a Consular series. It will be seen that, to the winged-helmed head of so many of the obverses, I have applied the name Pallas and Roma indifferently; and for this reason, that though this singularly galeated female was stamped from the very commencement of Roman coinage, yet it has never been proved to have been struck to a local deity, or in any way religiously intended. The word ROMA has satisfied many collectors that it indicated the person represented, but the same letters are applied to the heads of various gods, as Saturn, Jupiter, Apollo, Mars, Hercules, and others; nor does the winged helmet appear on any known coins or monuments of the Dea Roma. On the other hand, Greek coins and gems apply this peculiar head-arming to Pallas, who was held in particular and constant honour also by the Romans; on the whole, it is therefore not improbable that Athena was the actual prototype of Roma. Nay more,

---

with a full cornucopia and caduceus, at once emblems of agriculture, commerce, knowledge, and industry. O si sic omnes! Fancy a certain straight-lined standing steam-engine, and two or three of the Directors' names, produced in another country at the same time!

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this must have been the impression of those who adopted the epithet Nicephora (*victorious*); for though it be true that the original word Νικηφόρος is of either gender, the instance of Κανηφόρη—the female bearing a basket at the Panathenaic procession—being latinized into Canephora, is a sufficient warrant for altering the termination. There is some difficulty in accounting for the name of Minerva being so often applied to Pallas, though some writers, albeit the ancients troubled their heads but little with Etymology, have supposed that *Monere* or *Menere*—alluding to the attribute of wise counsel—might have been the original; while others, referring to her menacing attitude when brandishing a spear, derive it from *Minitari;* and Cicero (*De Nat. Deor.*) insists that Minerva is called so because (*minueret*, or *minaretur*) she diminishes or menaces. Still my late friend Mr. Millingen, from studying a painted fictile vase, now in the museum at Venice, concludes, and apparently with reason, that the name *Menerva*, the archaïc orthography, was formed from the epithet Ἐνερέα, allusive to the custom of offering to her the armour of a vanquished enemy.*

Among the Romans there were GENTES and FAMILIÆ, or races and families; that being called a race which is made up of many families, as, for instance, the celebrated Junia gens, which included the tribes Brutus, Bubulcus, Gracchanus, Norbanus, Paciæcus, Pennus, Pera, Pullus, and Silanus. All Romans that were free-born had a right to three names, while the slave was only allowed one; whence the Satirist's—"Tanquam habeas tria nomina." They were rather more strict in these particulars than the moderns: no one was permitted to assume a nomen gentilicium, or a cognomen which did not legally belong to him; and he who did so was guilty of falsum, whereby he became liable to punishment under the Lex Cornelia. The three names properly borne by the citizens are so ably discussed by Eckhel, and his cited individual—Publius Cornelius Scipio, Africanus—is so universally known, that we cannot do better than select the same hero for our present illustration. In the first place, the *Prænomen* was put before a family

* A worthy field-officer of my acquaintance, an amateur collector who pretended to no nice distinctions, being asked whether a coin he had, did not represent the head of Pallas, replied—"O no, I am told it is Minerva!" Now, had he known the above, by a little veering and hauling he might have quashed the laugh he raised against himself.

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name for the sake of a difference in distinguishing the individual, since the nomen and cognomen were common to each member of the gens—in fact, what has now become the font or Christian name, as PUBLIUS. Then the *Nomen*, or "nomina gentilicia," is properly the surname, inherited from the founder of the gens; and it ends in IVS, as in the cited example, CORNELIUS—"this rule IVS," says Eckhel, "does not fail so much as it seems to do, for in this class of families we have Norbanus, Cæcianus, Betilienus, Allienus, Satrienus, ending otherwise; but it is almost certain that these were not race names—only cognomina, or agnomina." As the prænomen distinguished the individual, so the subjoined *Cognomen* pointed out his family, as SCIPIO; yet the same was frequently deduced from accidental circumstances, as from puns, manners, talents, faults, mental qualities, or bodily defects, so as to become a mere improperium, sobriquet, or nickname: a sample of these sharply-applied indications may suffice (see *post*, page 85, *Furia*)—

Auratus (*see* Oratus).
Balbus ..... *a stammerer.*
Bibaculus ..... *a tippler.*
Blæsus ..... *a stutterer.*
Brocchus ..... *snaggle-tooth.*
Brutus ..... *stupid, fortuitous.*
Bubulcus ..... *a herdsman.*
Cæculus ..... *small eyes, purblind.*
Calvus ..... *bare and bald.*
Catulus ..... *circumspect.*
Cestius ..... *a boxer.*
Cicero ..... *a vetch, small pea.*
Cicurinus ..... *quiet and domestic.*
Cincinnatus ..... *ragged hair.*
Cocles ..... *one-eyed.*
Crassipes ..... *club-footed.*
Cursor ..... *a runner.*
Dentatus ..... *born with teeth.*
Fabius ..... *from beans.*
Frugi ..... *sober and thrifty.*
Gurges ..... *a riotous glutton.*
Hortensius ..... *given to gardening.*
Lentulus ..... *a slow goer.*
Lurco ..... *a voracious glutton.*
Muræna ..... *from the lampreys.*
Natta ..... *a fuller, a mechanic.*
Orata ..... *from gold fishes.*
Ovinius ..... *after sheep.*
Pætus ..... *a squinter.*
Pansa ..... *splay-foot.*
Pictor ..... *a painter.*
Piso ..... *a corn-pounder.*
Plautus ..... *lop-eared.*
Porcia ..... *from a pig.*
Ravilla ..... *dark-eyed.*
Sapiens ..... *wise, sagacious.*
Scaurus ..... *defective ankles.*
Scrofa ..... *from a sow.*
Silius ..... *a snub-nose.*
Sophus ..... *a wise man.*
Spinther ..... *a herald's badge.*
Stolo ..... *from weeding-grounds.*
Strabo ..... *a wide squinter.*
Suillius ..... *from a pigsty.*
Superbus ..... *high-minded.*
Todilla ..... *short-legged.*
Valgus ..... *bandy-legged.*
Varus ..... *knock-kneed.*
Verres ..... *after a boar.*
Verrucosus ..... *sore with warts.*
Vitulus ..... *from a calf.*
Voconia ..... *also a calf, a pear.*

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These constituted the "tria nomina" of the people; but, in addition, the *Agnomen* was bestowed as a sort of second cognomen for distinguishing family from family; and it was moreover added as an honorary distinctive epithet for some illustrious action or remarkable event; thus our Scipio became AFRICANUS, from the conquest of Carthage and Africa; and it appears that he was the first Roman who obtained a surname from his successes. On a similar account the brother of Scipio was designated ASIATICUS; and Fabius Maximus was called Cunctator because, by his warily declining battle, he checked the impetuosity and progress of the great Carthaginian. It is therefore obvious why agnomina of honour were more rare than the other appellations. A little confusion occurs in the orthography of some of the names, but not more so than might have been expected; towards the Augustan age, the rude archaïsms were generally smoothed and refined under the influence of method and taste.* A specimen or two of the monogram-style, the colligated, braced, or ligatured letters so often mentioned in the following Descriptive Catalogue, may be here given:—

Aburia.

Antestia.

M. Aufidius.

Calpurnia.

Cneius Foulvius.

Italia.

Metellus.

Roma.

Tubero.

Veturia.

Such are the particulars which I conceived to be the necessary prolegomena to the following pages; and it only remains to add a few more words of rather a personal nature, before closing my somewhat lengthy remarks.

When this cabinet was under examination with a view to its being described, my excellent friend, Henry Bosanquet, Esq.—of whose extensive collections of coins and medals I was previously aware—made a most kind and liberal offer of any specimens in his possession which might enhance the details of the Northumberland series. Feeling that this generous proposal was made in full

* Henry Fielding having been asked by the Earl of Denbigh—the head of the old Feildings—how it came to pass that he wrote his name with *i e* instead of *e i*, replied—"My Lord, perhaps our branch of the family was the first that learned to spell." It might have happened thus also in days of yore.

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sincerity, I brought the whole of his Family denarii home for the sake of making the necessary comparison at leisure; and it ended in my selecting a specimen of each in the gentes Atilia, Curiatia, Fulvia, Horatia, Lutatia, and Spurilia—besides exchanging twenty-one of the πολλοι: steps whereby the following Descriptive Catalogue was greatly strengthened. The particular story of those coins is interesting in a high degree; and it will stamp numismatic authority on our pages to relate it. In a word, the Rev. Dr. Christopher Anstey was the father of Mr. Bosanquet's maternal grandfather—Christopher Anstey, Esq., of Trumpington, so well known as the author of the *New Bath Guide*, &c. Dr. Anstey was a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and, according to his son's biographer, was "a man of great literary research and extreme erudition." In and about the year 1746, he formed a cabinet of coins there, which it seems he mainly obtained through the agency of the ingenious Robert Ainsworth, compiler of the excellent Latin Dictionary which bears his name; for it appears—as may be gathered from the correspondence in Mr. Bosanquet's possession—that the author latterly devoted himself to numismatology, and, being resident in London, supplied the antiquaries of that day with such coins as they wished him to procure for them. On the death of Dr. Anstey, his collection and papers passed to Mr. Anstey, the poet; who, dying in 1805, left them to Mr. Bosanquet's mother, on whose demise they fell into their present keeping. Now, while it is to be hoped that the cream of those letters may yet be skimmed for the use of the literary public, I cannot but treat my readers to a couple of them as bearing on the coins above cited; the originals are written in a small and neat, but exceedingly contracted hand, a caligraphy little to be expected from a man so advanced as Mr. Ainsworth was, he then numbering seventy-five years:—

Rev$^{d.}$ & Learned Sir,

The very day I received your parcell I had made up one to be sent to you, the difficulty of feeding the Press in order to finish a book shortly to be published, the Removing of my Goods in order to go into the Country a while for the recovery of my health, not suffering me to do it sooner. I have also other urgent affairs wch so embarass me, that it will be impracticable for me to answer y^{r} Request before my Return from the Countrey, especially since I have neither Ursinus's nor wch is much better Mons$^{r.}$ Vaillant's *Roman families*, wch books if you had them would not only give you the names, but explain them accurately. But without one or both these, it would be difficult, if not impossible for me to do it. I have therefore returned the parcell, but no more of that kind though I had looked them

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out. I was unwilling to keep them till my return, lest any thing should happen to me. But I doubt not at my return to procure the books in order to answer y^r^ Request and send you all I have left. But after all if y^u^ had ten nay twenty times more than you have, you would not have half a series of Consular Coins, and I believe no Antiquary in the world hath half a series. The use that is comonly made of them is to put one drawer at the head of Imperial Denarii, a tolerable Series whereof is far more easy to be collected, wth a part whereof I can supply at an easier rate than, besides all my troubles, they cost me. As for the coins of the lower Empire concerning which you writ, they are generally Copper and very small. I have sent you a parcell of them, wch are all I have wh^ch^ are fair and legible for the most part, but all of them different either in the heads or reverses and many not very obvious. These I send at a very easy rate, one guinea, wch is little more than *2d.* per piece, or pick as many as you please at *6d.* each and return the rest. I had sent you several Greek town pieces and other Greek coins both in silver and copper, but apprehending by y^r^ letter that you want the books necessary to their description, I have superseded my first design, and sent a few of the most obvious. For wch reason also I have deferred to send the remaining Consular, till I get books and leisure to describe them. In the meanwhile I have sent you coins and medals in five parcels together with a list thereof with the very lowest prices of each.

When you have taken w^ht^ you please to chuse out, you may return the rest to Mr. Shipston's, and I shall order a friend in my absence to call for them. I have not leisure to send any more of my English coins, but will not dispose of one of them till the embargo I have laid on myself be taken off.

I can send none of the lower Empire except three wch if you take the copper will be at y^r^ service. Pardon this hasty scribble from

Reverend & Learned D^r.^

Your most humble serv^t^
Robt. Ainsworth.

From my lodgings at
Mr. John Ward's in Barnaby Street,
whither y^u^ may direct upon occasion.

The List you desired of Queen Anne's Medals, I have sent, but doubt not when I return to get them for you at a much easier price than those marked.

To
The Rev^d.^ Dr. Anstey
at Cambridge.

Rev^d.^ & Learned Sir

I acknowledge the Recept of two kind Letters from you, which I have toolong deferred to answer, by reason of the badness of my eyes, and the confusion of the Remains of my poor Collection. This Delay because involuntary I hope y^r^ goodness will pardon. I have herein sent you 100 Imperial Ases in the large brass, and 200 Denaries, 12 Greek coins and two Parthian. Any of these which may be wanting in y^r^ collection, please to lay by themselves, and send 'em back with those you do not want, and I will send them to you valued, which will save me the trouble of valuing the whole.

I thank you Dear Sir, for y^r^ kind offer to serve me by y^r^ son's interest, but my advanced age, infirmities,

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and an affair of the last importance, well exprest as I remember in the decorations of Mons. Vaillant, or Patin's book of Medals, ἔργα νέων βουλαὶ δε μέσων εὐχαὶ δὲ γερόντων, will neither suffer me to make use of the Services of my Friends, nor what I much more desire, to serve them. I had also thanked you for y^{r} complem^{t} on my book (Pardon me Sir, my better Knowledge in the faults of the Performance, and better opinion of y^{r} learning and judgm^{t} . . ill permit me to give it no other name) had that not . . en to confess a prejudice in favour of my book little to my Reputation, and which in justice to myself I must disavow. I find so many faults now when it is too late to correct them, that I can truly say with Ovid,

Cum relego scripsisse pudet quia plurima cerno
Me quoque, qui feci, judice, digna lini.

That it hath made its way so successfully notwithstanding the smallness of the letter and badness of the Paper, and of the adverse interest of the Proprietors of Littleton and the . . . . . of the one was published some time before mine and the other soon after, I entirely ascribe to the Design and . . . . . ed, and by no means to this Performance, the best excuse for wch is, That nothing is at once begun and perfected. And I hope the former of these will wth a candid and kind peruser atone for the imperfections of the latter, because my mistakes though they were more numerous than they are, by my particular citations being obvious may be easily corrected in subsequent editions, if some kind hand equal to the task, will but take half the pains in mine, wch has been bestowed on D^{r}. Littleton's book by Learned and industrious Gent. of y^{r} University, whereas the mistakes of those who barely give the authority of a writer's name, and without so much as mentioning his book much less the Number Section or Division, and in Poets the very line . . . . . as hard to be discovered as to prove a negative whence they must stand uncorrected, the writers secure, whilst the Peruser is misled. So much, too much perhaps in favour of my book.—

The large brass I have sent all I have, except Duplicates, and other Reverses of the same. I may perhaps find a few more in the middle and small coins. The silver are all I have, and some few Imperial coins in Gold, but those I think you do not collect. I have told y^{u} my whole stock, but shall endeavour to give you now and then a coin from my friends, now I know what you want, if you think fit to continue a correspondence wch I fear is near expiring, but earnestly desire the favour to see you, whenever occasion shall call you to London. In the mean while subscribe myself what I am,

Learned and Reverend Sir,
Y^{r} faithful & Obed^{t} Servt,
R. AINSWORTH.

London, 9th ult.
To the Rev^{d} & Learned D^{r}. Anstey.

From a comparison of these letters with others which were lent me by Mr. Bosanquet, it would appear that they were written about 1734-5: and from an original letter from poor Ainsworth to Bryan Fairfax, the antiquary, now in the possession of Dr. Lee, it may be inferred that his means were then ebbing, nsomuch that he had already parted with a portion of his collection:—

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Kind Sir

Since you had not time the other day to take my Thanks along wth you for y^{r} late civilities, you oblige me to send them after you, and desire your acceptance of 'em; and to assure y^{u} I am heartily sorry it is not in my power to serve you. I conceived hopes from Mr. Beeche's acc^{t} drawn, I suppose, from your modesty, that I might have done y^{u} some little service, either by my knowledge in Medals, or my assistance in procuring some for you, but the former vanished in my conversation with y^{u}, and the latter upon the sight of your Collection. All I can do for the present is to show all the broken remains of my Medals, out of wch you shall pick anything y^{u} please at what terms y^{u} please, and will faithfully endeavour to procure what you want, but that must be the work of some time. I desire y^{u} to give me notice the day before y^{u} shall be pleased to honour me with a visit, that I may be ready to attend y^{u}, who am, an y^{r} Goodness has made me,

Kind Sir,

Y^{r} Obliged Servt.,

ROBT. AINSWORTH.

7^{br} 12", 1730.

To

——— Fairfax, Esq.

This.

The being permitted to print a copy of this letter, is not the only obligation which the present work owes to my kind neighbour, Dr. Lee; for when he discovered the object in view, he handsomely offered any denarii in the Hartwell Collection which might differ in type from those in the Northumberland cabinet, or be in a purer condition. Thus empowered, I scrutinized all those that he had collected in the Levant, when Travelling Bachelor for the University of Cambridge; and out of them selected a very fine specimen from the gens Claudia (*see Tablet IV. No.* 36, *at page* 39 *of the Catalogue*). This coin, though a duplicate, is in a much sharper state than that which it displaced.

To my valued and long-tried friend, Sir George Musgrave, Baronet, of Eden Hall, in Cumberland, the following pages are much indebted for the constant readiness with which he allowed his exceedingly choice collection to be examined and re-examined; and, moreover, for his ready replies by letter upon contested points. His Grace of Northumberland had authorized me to illustrate the Catalogue with engravings of the coins described; but being aware that Sir George was as good a nummographer as numismatist, and that most of his coins are in unrivalled condition, I left that delicate department in his better hands. It is, therefore, to be hoped, that his earnestly looked-for work will soon make its appearance. In

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the mean time I may state that his manuscript catalogue, drawn up for his own reference and use, might serve as a pattern for all coin-collectors.

*** Since the following sheets were printed off, the sale of an eminent French numismatist's coins has placed a Minatia, equally rare and well preserved in the Duke's possession: still as his denarii were then numbered and their details printed, there was no way of admitting it into the cabinet but by displacing the one mentioned (*Tablet X., No.* 40) as in "fair condition," and installing this more perfect specimen in its cell. The description therefore—though not differing very substantially from that given—must stand thus:—

40. MINATIA (*Plebeian*). ℞—CN(*eus*) MAGN(*us*) IMP(*erator*), F(*elix?* assuredly not *ilius*). The bare and beardless head of Pompey the Great regarding the right,—which old Ursinus considered to have been struck during that chief's life-time; but see below. A coin of at least three degrees of rarity out of four: it weighs 60·1 grains, is in the highest possible conservation, and was procured at Mons. de Cohen's sale in 1830, for £10 5*s*. A somewhat inferior copy of this was sold at Lord Morton's sale of coins and medals, in 1830, for £4.

℟—M(*arcus*) MINAT(*ius*) SABIN(*us*). PR(*o*) Q(*uaestore*). Pompey the younger, son of the one on the obverse, with a bare head, but in military attire and armed with a parazonium, is stepping, by a plank from a prætorian galley, upon the shore. Here he meets a female wearing a corona-turrita, standing on spoils of war, and holding a lance transversely; this represents Spain welcoming the arrival of Pompey, as may be inferred both from her attitude and by her taking him by the right hand. There is another denarius, &c. &c. (*as on page* 142, *Tablet X.* No. 40.)

After Minatius was placed in its cell, a second alteration took place, under somewhat similar circumstances, by the arrival of a very fine Numitoria from Rome; where, with certain other rarities, it was obtained for the Duke, by the well-known intelligent antiquary, Dr. Braun. This coin has displaced the one "in rather secondary condition," described at page 153 (*Tablet XI.* 18); and which bears precisely the same galeated head and legend on the obverse; the reverse, however, differs in its detail, for though it has also a quadriga galloping in the same direction, instead of the warrior it has a semi-nude and winged Victory riding in it. This denarius is well-spread, but rather thinnish, weighing 49·8 grains; it is in fine preservation, and has all the degrees of rarity short of unique —namely, RRRR. The story, as told on page 154, is equally applicable to both types, and therefore needs no repetition here. Still I should add, for the

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information of the numismatic tyro, that though Italy, the land of many "finds," is a country where this class of coins often offer, I would warn the young collector against purchasing without a rigorous inspection: in fact, without the aid of a duly-qualified friend.

In concluding these introductory remarks, I ought to show cause for not having made any mention of *Todillia*, a gens first introduced, I believe, by Alessandro Visconti; but though he has been followed by some eminent antiquaries, I cannot think his argument about the short-legged bird on the coin he produces, sufficiently conclusive for the name to be admitted into the following Catalogue. Besides the denarius on which he founded this claim, he cited the authority of some bronze provincial medals, yet I have never seen one; nor does it appear that any classic writer mentions such a family. A coin which a friend has arranged in his cabinet under the letter T, as a Todillius, is certainly one of the *Incerti* of Morel; and with all my regard for Visconti's unquestionable skill and taste, I should not always be inclined to follow in his wake, being well aware that his judgment was too often warped by feeling and fancy. For the sudden manner of his death, see Petronia, 41, page 165.

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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

A Cabinet

OF

ROMAN CONSULAR AND FAMILY DENARII.

'Again Rome's glories shine:
Her gods and godlike heroes rise to view,
And all her faded garlands bloom anew.
Nor blush, these studies thy regard engage;
These pleased the fathers of poetic rage:
The verse and sculpture bore an equal part,
And art reflected images to art.'

TABLET I.

1. ABURIA (*Plebeian*). ℞—The winged-helmed head of Roma Nicephora; behind it GEM(*inus*), and before it ⋊, a numeral significant of denarius, as equal to ten asses. A common coin, but in excellent preservation, weighing 60·3 grains.

℟—Apollo togated, and radiated as the sun, with a whip in his hand, is driving a quadriga rapidly to the right. Under the horses' legs, partly in monogram, is M(*arcus*), ABVRI(*us*); and on the exergum, ROMA. It is supposed to have been struck by M. Aburius, tribune of the plebs, about B.C. 127, during his monetal triumvirate; an office which took precedence of every other post in the career of public honour, though confined to one year. (*See No.* 2.)

2. ABURIA. A sharp copy of the preceding coin, but slightly differing in some of the minuter details, showing that it is not from the same die; and it weighs 60·6 grains. The solar type is considered by some antiquaries as an allusion to the cognomen of the family—*aburio, ardent;* but it is rather a fanciful than demonstrable idea. There are no portraits, or heads of persons, on the coins of this gens.

3. ABURIA. ℞—The galeated head of Roma, or, as others—not caring for

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Victor Aldini—call it, Pallas, with GEM(*inus*) behind the nape of the neck. An excellent specimen of a common denarius, in sharp condition; weight 59 grains.

℞—Mars in a rapid quadriga, with his attributes of spear and shield, and bearing a trophy. Below the horses is C(*aius*) ABVRI(*us*); and on the exergum ROMA. The word Geminus refers, according to Pighius, to the Aburii being born of twin progenitors, but Eckhel is not quite satisfied with the propriety of such a derivation, because there is no sure authority for it. The word Roma in the exergum generally means that the denarius was coined there.

4. ACCOLEIA (*rank unknown*). ℂ—A female head whose hair is adorned with a garland, and the bust closely draped. Around it the legend P(*ublius*) ACCOLEIVS LARISCOLVS. A full-spread coin of rather common occurrence, in fine conservation, but weighing only 54·9 grains: it was struck probably about 40 years B.C.

℞—*Absque epigraphe.* In the field three robed females with branches on their heads, and other branches on a wand, which seems to hold them together; this alludes, not to Caryatidæ, but to the metamorphosis of the three Clymenidæ—sisters of Phaeton. "Phaëtontis sorores a quibusdam dici in larices arbores mutatas fuisse," says Havercamp. (*See the next.*)

5. ACCOLEIA. This is similar to the preceding, both in device and workmanship, but that the lady's head on the obverse—considered to be Clymene, the mother of Phaeton—is neatly coiffed. Cavedoni, however, fancifully thinks it represents Acca Laurentia, in allusion to the name Accoleia; while the lares on the reverse refer to the cognomen Lariscolus. This gens is only known to us by coins and inscriptions. Weight 59·4 grains.

6. ACILIA (*Plebeian, but very ancient*). ℂ—A laureated female head, which, from the word SALVTIS at the back, probably represents Hygeia. A coin of common occurrence, in fine preservation, and perhaps minted 48 years before our era: weight 58·8 grains.

℞—M(*ani*)V(*s*) ACILIVS III(*um*) VIR VALETV(*do*). A female clad in the stola, leaning her left arm on a cippus, holds a serpent with her right-hand; she probably represents a statue of the Goddess of Health, whether as Salus or Valetudo, between whom there is scarcely an assignable difference. (*See the next.*)

7. ACILIA. This is another type of the above coin, with a scarcely observable

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variation in the details; but it is in a still more perfect condition, and weighs 62·5 grains. It was under the patronage of the Acilii that Archagathus, the first physician, or rather surgeon, was established in Rome from Greece, B.C. 219; as may be seen in that delectable roll of sovereign remedies for disease, the xxixth book of Pliny's *Natural History*. This patron is considered to have been of the Aviola branch of the family, that cognomen being allowed precedence over the plebs of Balbus and Glabrio—the other surnames of this gens. It may possibly have been struck in B.C. 33 by his descendant, M. Acilius Aviola, consul suffectus (elected into a death or other *ad interim* vacancy). This was the man whose disaster in coming to life again after his funeral pile was lighted, and being nevertheless burnt to death from the inextinguishable rapidity of the flames, is related by Pliny (*Hist. Nat.* vii. 52).

8. ACILIA. ℂ—The galeated head of Rome, with ear-rings and necklace, and a mintmark ⚷ before it, of BALBVS at the back, and ROMA beneath: the whole in a garland, or rather torquis—an emblem of military merit.

℟—Jupiter, with attributes, in a running quadriga, guided by Victory: under the horses' fore-feet a round shield, and on the exergum M(*ani*)V(*s*) ACILI(*us*). A rather rare coin, in very fine condition; it weighs 58·7 grains. This may be in recognition of Manius Acilius Glabrio, who was honoured with a splendid triumph for victories gained over King Antiochus, of Syria, in B.C. 191: it was probably struck about half a century after the event.

9. ACILIA. ℂ—M(*anius*) ACILIVS, M(*anii*) F(*ilius*), written circularly between two concentric engrailments. In the field a helmeted head of Pallas, with the denarius mark ⚷, in the nape of the neck. In excellent and sound condition, but not rare; weighing 60·4 grains.

℟—A walking quadriga, in which stands the conquering Hercules as Foretrius, with a club in his right-hand, and the opima spolia in the other. On the exergum, ROMA. This also alludes to the victories above-mentioned, since the stern Glabrio sacrificed to Hercules on Mount Œta for the success he obtained at Thermopylæ.* After his successful career, the Acilii Glabriones had frequent public employments, and one of the last on the Fasti was a supplementary consul in A.D. 438.

* M. Acilius, son of the victor, built a temple in the herb market at Rome, which he dedicated to Piety, in B.C. 181. The reason was this: it stood over the spot where a woman had preserved her imprisoned father from starvation, by giving him sustenance from her breast.

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10. AELIA or ALLIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—A female head with a frontal diadem and necklace, regarding the right; before it the letter A, and behind it, BALA. A well-struck denarius, in excellent conservation, and weighing 61·5 grains: but it is common. Of Bala nothing is known in records.

℟—Diana, with a torch in her right-hand, a venabulum or hunting-staff in her left, and a quiver at her back: she rides in a biga drawn by galloping stags, below which is a locust or grasshopper. On the exergum, C(*aius*) ALLI (*us*). The whole of this reverse is in a narrow garland instead of engrailment: but the obverse is in a circle of dots. (*See the following.*)

11 and 12. AELIA. The first coin is similar in device to that just described, except that in front of the head on the obverse, the letter F appears instead of A; and on the reverse, Diana is holding a barbed spear. No. 12 is of similar type and fabric, but instead of a locust under the horses, there is an ear of wheat: it weighs 60·4 grains, and No. 11 = 61·7 grains. There are many varieties of this reverse, and they are distinguished by a griffin, knife, bird, anchor, plough, locust, ram's head, tortoise, crab, dolphin, &c., under the stags. Diana, Juno, Venus, Isis, and other heavenly damsels, are considered after all to have been one goddess worshipped under different attributes: and the pagans supposed that they severally, as well as the gods, wore crowns, and had sceptres, spears, sacred wands, caducei, and other symbols of power.

13. AELIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The winged-helmed head of Rome with × marked behind the nape of the neck. In secondary but sound conservation, weighing 59·7 grains: it is not rare.

℟—Castor and Pollux, the Dioscuri, on horseback, galloping to the right, with their couched lances in rest. Under them P(*ublius*) PAETVS. On the exergum, ROMA. This is a very archaic denarius, both in regard to emblem and fabric; whence it may have been struck when P. Ælius Pætus was Magister Equitum in B.C. 202. It seems to have been struck before the time of Sylla, when the general emblems were mingled with allusions to the name, deeds, or peculiarities of the families. The Ælii, though early distinguished by public rank and office, obtained their utmost celebrity under the Empire, when they were dignified by Hadrian and the Antonines.

14. AEMILIA (*Patrician*). ℂ—LEPID(*us*), PONT(*ifex*) MAX(*imus*), III(*um*) VIR R(*ei*) P(*ublicae*) C(*onstituendae*). The bare head of Lepidus,

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with thin features, regarding the right. A rare quinarius in very good condition, weighing 49·7 grains.

℞—CAESAR IMP(*erator*), III(*um*) VIR, R(*ei*) P(*ublicae*) C(*onstituendae*). The bare head of Octavius Cæsar. There is another denarius, with Lepidus as one of the triumvirate, having the head of Mark Antony on the reverse. They are among the remarkable coins struck by this noble and very distinguished family, which was of such ancient standing as to have furnished a consul in the year B.C. 484: the name was originally written Aimilia.

15. AEMILIA. ℂ—A laureated female head (*Venus Victrix?*) with ROMA in front, and ⋊ at the back of the neck. A plated coin of common type, but fabricated by the ancients: 44·2 grains.

℞—MAN(*ius*) AEMILIO. An equestrian statue, with a spear in its right hand, placed on a bridge of three arches, in which appear the letters L E P. The question has been asked, why so authorized a prænomen of the Lepidi as Marcus was overlooked by antiquaries when they here adopted Manius? The monogrammed MAN on this legend, is the curtest reply: but both designations might readily exist in one of the most ancient and numerous of the Roman gentes. This type is of interest, since it commemorates the construction of the celebrated Æmilian bridge: and the arched neck of the horse is classic. (*See the following.*)

16 to 19. AEMILIA. These are different copies of No. 15, but all of pure silver, and with slight mintage differences: 16 and 17 are very fine impressions, and in high preservation. They were probably struck about 90 years B.C., and refer to the act of Manius Æmilius Lepidus, in replacing the wooden bridge of Ancus Martius over the Tiber by a stone one; to the former of whom a statue was erected. Nos. 16, 17, 18, and 19, respectively weigh 55·4, 61·2, 56·5, and 58·7 grains.

20. AEMILIA. ℂ—PAVLLVS LEPIDVS . CONCORDIA. The veiled and mitred head of the goddess Concord, looking to the right; a coin in excellent condition, weighing 59·7 grains: but though interesting, is of common occurrence.

℞—TER . PAVLLVS. A togated figure points with the right hand to a trophy, on the other side of which is a captive with his hands bound behind him, and two children: presumed to represent Perseus of Macedon and his two sons. TER intimates the three triumphs of Paulus Æmilius. (*See the following.*)

21 to 24. AEMILIA. These are similar impressions, but not from the same dies,

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of No. 20, each in capital conservation, and No. 21 singularly sharp and fine; insomuch that the shield on the trophy is seen to be Macedonian: their several weights are respectively 59·9, 58·6, 58·6, and 42·5. There are such numbers of these, that they afford an indication of the general joy of the Romans on the capture of the last ruler of Macedon, and the plundering of his immense riches. On this occasion, in accordance with cruel orders from Rome, Paulus Æmilius gave seventy towns of Epirus to his soldiers for pillage, because they had espoused the cause of Macedon. This was at a time when the Roman armies were in the highest order, their discipline being then more perfect, perhaps, than at any previous or subsequent era: and such were the troops with which Scipio fought, as recorded by Polybius, who was one of the prisoners taken by that general. Paulus Æmilius, indeed, considered beating an enemy to be of little account compared with the bringing of his men into strict discipline; for he thought the one a certain consequence of the other. They appear to have been struck about 50 years before our era, by Paulus Lepidus, to commemorate such exploits in the gens.

25. AEMILA. ℂ—*Absque epigraphe.* A female head, with a frontal diadem, considered to be that of the Vestal Æmilia, mother of Romulus and Remus; but there is no proof of this. A coin of some degree of rarity, in very tolerable preservation, and weighs 59.5 grains.

℟—M(*arcus*) LEPIDVS. A man on horseback, carrying the spolia opima—spoils of war—transversely on his left shoulder. This commemorates the act of M. Lepidus, who, at the age of 15, still wearing the prætexta, slew an enemy, and saved a citizen, as is neatly expressed in the legend of another variety. The boy may be difficult to identify; but M. Lepidus, the moneyer who struck the coin, became afterwards prætor, B.C. 49.

26. AEMILIA. This excellently preserved denarius is similar in design and fabric to the above, except that at the back of the lady's head there is a laurel garland, and in front of the neck a simpulum—emblematic of the sacerdotal rank of Lepidus. Both were probably struck about 70 years before our era; and No. 26 weighs 57·9 grains. This representation of bearing the spolia opima is a figurative honour; for as the distinction applied to those only which the commander of a Roman army obtained in a field of battle from the corpse of the leader of the foe, the honour would necessarily apply to but few. Among the Romans, spoils taken in battle were esteemed the most distinguished acquisitions; and no victory was considered as complete unless the conquerors could succeed in

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stripping the bodies of the slain. This had descended to them from still earlier ages: it was a custom with the ancients in general, to make offerings to the gods of part of the plunder taken from their enemies. Indeed, there is a precedent for it as far back as the days of Abraham; for that patriarch gave tithes of all the spoil which he had taken from Chedorlaomer and other kings in battle, to Melchizedek—or the Church. (*Genesis* xiv. 20.)

27. AEMILIA. ℂ—A female head ornamented with a mitella, and assumed by antiquaries to be that of Venus; at the back of which is L(*ucius*) BVCA, no doubt a moneyer, or quæstor of Sylla. This specimen of a very rare and interesting type is much rubbed, weighing but 55·7 grains.

℟—*Absque epigraphe.* The dream of Sylla when marching from Nola against Rome, B.C. 83, as related by Plutarch; it is represented by a man lying on the ground, to whom appear Victoria alata and Diana, the latter distinctly marked by a crescent on the forehead, and wearing her peplus. The omen was propitious. For a type to which the device of Diana in augury is held properly to belong, see the Cornelia gens (*Tablet* vi. *No.* 2).

28. AEMILIA. ℂ—A turreted—or so dressed as to appear turreted—female head, with a necklace, under which is the word ALEXANDREA. This is a rare and very interesting coin, in perfect conservation, with a weight of 62·1 grains.

℟—M(*arcus*) LEPIDVS, PONT(*ifex*) MAX(*imus*), TVTOR REG(*ius*). S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). Lepidus, clad in senatorial vestments, places a diadem on the head of a togated youth, with a hasta-pura in his right hand; alluding to the young king, Ptolemy V., surnamed Epiphanes, being placed under Roman protection, whereby the aggressions of Philip of Macedon and Antiochus of Syria were checked, about B.C. 199. From this coin it appears that M. Lepidus actually assumed the title of guardian of Ptolemy.

29. AEMILIA. ℂ—M(*arcus*) SCAVR(*us*), AED(*ilis*) CVR(*ulis*). In the field EX S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*); and on the exergum, REX ARETAS. A man representing King Aretas soliciting for peace; in his left hand he holds the bridle of a camel, and his right bears a branch of olive, from which hangs a garland. An interesting type, but of common occurrence: it is in excellent preservation, weighing 59·5 grains.

℟—P(*ublius*) HYPSAE(*us*), AED(*ilis*) CVR(*ulis*), C(*aius*) HYPSAE(*us*) CO(*n*) S(*ul*). PREIVER(*num*) CAPTV(*m*). Jupiter fulminans in a quadriga

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quickly moving to the left; and below the fore-feet of the horses is a scorpion. Only the obverse of this denarius pertains to the Æmilia gens, for the reverse belongs to the family Plautia (*which see*); it seems to have been struck about B.C. 58, in the curule ædileship of Scaurus—*pravis fultum male talis*—the wealthy step-son of Sylla. (*See Julia*, Tablet IX. 45.)

30. AFRANIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The galeated head of Pallas Nicephora, looking to the right; at the back of the neck, ×. In very good condition, though rubbed, perhaps in currency; it weighs 57·2 grains.

℞—A winged Victory in a biga, galloping to the right. Under the horses is S(*purius*) AFRA(*nius*); and on the exergum, ROMA. Of the S. Afranius here commemorated, nothing is known; and Eckhel seems to think we might as well read Sextus as Spurius for the prænomen. L. Afranius, the partizan of Pompey, 'a better dancer than statesman,' does not seem to have added to the celebrity of the gens. The type has a degree of rarity. (*See No.* 31.)

31. AFRANIA. This denarius—weighing 55·8 grains—is similar in device to the above, but that the whip in Victoria's hand is better marked, although the coin is not so perfect. The device is ancient, but the gens is not recorded till about the second century before our era; it may, however, from inference, have been struck during the Second Punic War, or more than 200 years B.C. Stellio Afranius served in B.C. 169 against Perseus, king of Macedonia, and was stationed in Illyria, where he was compelled to surrender to his enemy. (*Liv.* xliii. 18.)*

32. ALLIENA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—A female head, with a frontal diadem and a necklace, presumed to represent Venus. Around it C(*aius*) CAESAR, IMP(*erator*), CO(*n*) S(*ul*) ITER(*um*). This very rare coin is badly struck, but in capital preservation; it was probably minted B.C. 47, and weighs 52·8 grains.

℞—A(*ulus*) ALLIENVS, PROCO(*n*) S(*ul*). A naked virile figure, with a mantle on the left arm, stands with his right foot on the prow of a ship, after the manner in which Neptune appears on coins and medals; but from his holding the triquetra, or three human legs, it is considered as representing Allienus assuming

* A lady of this family, Afrania, the wife of L. Buccio, was famous for her impudence, and pleading her own causes publicly in the courts of justice: her confident behaviour in which, made her so remarkable, that clamorous and contentious women were usually stigmatized with her name; and she gave occasion to the edict which forbade females to postulate. She was living till the second consulship of Julius Cæsar, B.C. 48.

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the naval command in Sicily, to which he was appointed by Julius Cæsar, in the civil war against Pompey. Aulus was the friend of Cicero, wherefore his sentiments and disposition are highly extolled by that fluent orator.

*** A fabricated denarius has been foisted into some cabinets, as pertaining to the ANICIA gens; but no authentic coins are known of that rich race, except to Hubert Goltzius.

33. ANNIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—C(*aius*) ANNI(*us*), T(*iti*) F(*ilius*), T(*iti*) N(*epos*), PROCO(*n*)S(*ulis*), EX S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). A female head, ornamented with diadem, ear-rings, and necklace; from the weighing-scales in front, it is assigned to Juno Moneta. Behind the head is a winged caduceus. An early plated coin, in good condition, weighing 50·7 grains: it is rare.

℞—On the exergum L(*ucius*) FABI(*us*), L(*ucii*) F(*ilius*), HISP(*aniensis*); in the field Q(*uaestor*). Victoria palmifera in a galloping quadriga, in compliment to Annius on his appointment to Spain, against Sertorius, in the year B.C. 81. He was a descendant of the Annius who was Prætor of the Latins B.C. 340; and who, falling down the steps of Jupiter's temple in the Capitol, broke his neck, after blasphemously defying that god. Livy, however, will not vouch for the truth of the great clap of thunder and violent storm that immediately followed his death. This gens was of considerable antiquity, but not of leading note.

34. ANTESTIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—The winged-helmed head of Roma-Nicephora, with C(*aius*) ANTESTI(*us*) monogrammed behind it. A coin in very fair preservation and of early type; it weighs 48·8 grains, and is not rare.

℞—The Dioscuri in high caps and floating robes galloping to the right, with their couched lances in rest; a dog running with them. On the exergum, ROMA. The cognizance of the Antestii seems to have been a dog,—but on their brass money there appears also a rook, with GRAG(*ulus*)—*graculus*—which Count Borghesi thinks may allude to the cawing of that bird: his words, as given by Riccio, being—"allusiva al gracchiare della cornacchia, simbolo di famiglia."

35. ANTESTIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.*—The galeated head of Roma, with ringlets and a necklace. Before it there is the denarial stamp ✕ and a dog behind. In excellent condition, and weighing 50·7 grains; of frequent occurrence.

℞—The Dioscuri as above; but under the horses, partly in monogram, C(*aius*) ANTESTI(*us*), and on the exergum, ROMA, as the place where it was struck. There is considerable uncertainty as to the time when this Caius was a moneyer: Riccio, however, from the smallness of his bronze coins, concludes that he lived about the middle of the VIIth century of Rome, in the time of Sylla.

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36. ANTESTIA. ℂ—The galeated and martial head of Roma, with the mint-mark ⋊ in front, and GRAC(*chus*) at the back. A well-spread early coin, in the very finest preservation, weighing 61·2 grains; but it is common.

℟—L(*ucius*) ANTES(*tius*) monogrammed under the horses. Jupiter fulminans in a running quadriga, the right hand darting lightning and the left brandishing a sceptre. On the exergum, ROMA, in rather archaic characters. I have followed Morel in rendering Gracchus on the obverse, for the GRAC is very clear; but *see* No. 34. This Lucius appears to have been a descendant of the L. Antestius who was consular tribune so early as B.C. 379; and he seems to have been contemporary with the Caius commemorated on the preceding No. 34.

37 to 40. ANTESTIA. These are mintage varieties of No. 36, though the differences are almost minute enough to constitute them duplicates. They are all in excellent preservation, and weigh respectively 58·7, 59·7, 60, and 45·2 grains. Antestia is thought by some to be only an early reading of Antistia, *see* Nos. 43 and 44; in confirmation of which these are decidedly the most ancient types of mintage of the two groups under notice, and the gentes may be deemed separate.

41. ANTIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.*—A bare and beardless virile head, in advanced life; it is thought to represent Antius Restio, the celebrated tribune of the plebs about B.C. 70, and author of the *lex sumptuaria et cibaria*, limiting the expense of entertainments, and the practice of dining out.

℟—C(*aius*) ANTIVS, C(*aii*) F(*ilius*). A fine naked figure walking, which by the club, the lion's spoils, and the trophy, is seen to be Hercules Triumphalis. This rare coin is in beautiful conservation, and was probably struck about 45 years before the commencement of our era; it weighs 54·2 grains.

42. ANTIA. ℂ—DEI PENATES. Two beardless and diademmed heads, jugata; which are held to be the same youths as the Dioscuri, Tyndaridæ, Cabiri,—or Castor and Pollux (*see Sulpicia, Tablet* XV., 6). This well-preserved coin weighs 59·8 grains, and is of very considerable rarity.

℟—C(*aius*) ANTIVS, C(*aii*) F(*ilius*). Hercules Triumphalis as above; and in a similar attitude of defiance with that specimen. The Antii seem to have been of unquestioned antiquity, a Spurius Antius having been sent ambassador to the King of the Veientes, by whom he was killed B.C. 438: and M. Antius Briso, tribune of the plebs B.C. 137, made himself remarkable by his opposition to the *lex tabellaria* of his colleague, till Scipio Africanus set him right.

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43. ANTISTIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—CAESAR AVGVSTVS. The bare head of Augustus regarding the right. Many antiquaries are disposed to consider Antistia to be a more modern rendering of Antestia, and that they are both one gens: the question at best is of greater numismatic than historical interest, no person of either name having been of much critical importance.

℟—C(*aius*) ANTISTIVS REGINVS III(*um*)VIR. The pontifical implements, namely, the simpulum, lituus, tripod, and patera. This very rare coin is in splendid condition, and weighs 58·3 grains. The earliest of this family that we find in office was S. Antistius, who was tribune of the plebs and centurion of the country in the year 422 B.C.; and one of the latest was P. Antistius, tribune and prætor, who gave his ill-fated daughter in marriage to Pompey the Great.

44. ANTISTIA. ℂ—C(*aius*) ANTISTIVS VETVS III(*um*)VIR. The head of Venus, with a rich diadem, and the hair carefully dressed. This is an anciently plated denarius, but it is rare, and in excellent preservation: it weighs only 45·5 grains, though as full-spread as the above specimen.

℟—Legend across the field—IMP(*erator*), CAESAR, AVG(*ustus*), CO(*n*)S(*ul*) XI. The pontifical and sacred instruments as on the above, only the arrangement of them is a little altered. These two coins of the Antistii were struck about B.C. 24, for both Reginus and Vetus, the moneyers, were of one stock, though of different families in the same gens, or house: both were friends of Cicero.

45. ANTONIA (*Patrician, with Plebeian branches*). ℂ—M(*arcus*) ANTON(*ius*), IMP(*erator*), III(*um*)VIR, R(*ei*)P(*ublicae*) C(*onstituendae*). The bare head of Mark Antony regarding the right, with a stellar mintmark under the neck. This denarius is in the finest conservation, and weighs 60·6 grains; it is rather rare: the fabric is peculiar, both as to letters and portraits.

℟—CAESAR IMP(*erator*), III(*um*)VIR, R(*ei*)P(*ublicae*) C(*onstituendae*). The youthful and bare head of Octavius. This was struck in the time of the Triumvirate, about 42 years before our era; and from numismatic comparisons, it is presumed that Martius Barbatius and Lucius Gellius were the moneyers.

46. ANTONIA. ℂ—M(*arcus*) ANTON(*ius*), IMP(*erator*). The bare head of Antony with a lituus behind it, showing him to have obtained the rank of augur; but there is no star as on the above. A coin in very excellent sharp preservation, weighing 60 grains: it is of considerable rarity.

℟—CAESAR DICT(*ator*). The laurelled head of Julius Cæsar, with a sacred præfericulum behind the wrinkled neck. Cæsar having crossed the

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Rubicon and destroyed his enemies in Spain and Italy, the obsequious Senate elevated him to the dictatorship, with absolute power, in B.C. 48; but he, finding it necessary to follow Pompey into Thessaly immediately—surrendered that office after eleven days, and caused himself to be elected consul with P. Servilius Isauricus.

47. ANTONIA. ℞—M(*arcus*) ANTONIVS, AVG(*ur*), IMP(*erator*) III. CO(*n*)S(*ul*) DES(*ignatus*) III(*um*)VIR, R(*ei*)P(*ublicae*) C(*onstituendae*). The bare and beardless head of Mark Antony regarding the right. A full-spread coin, in excellent condition; it weighs 52·7 grains, and has a degree of rarity.

℟—ANTONIVS AVG(*ur*), IMP(*erator*) III, inscribed across the area, which is otherwise plain. This type was struck to celebrate the priestly augurship, a dignity which Antony obtained in B.C. 50, through Cæsar's interest; and a pretty expounder of the will of the gods such a compound of energy and idleness, irresolution and bravery, official enterprize and personal sensuality must have made! Tacitus, looking to the end, observes that the house Antonia was an illustrious one, but unfortunate—*multâ claritudine generis, sed improsperâ.*

48. ANTONIA. ℞—III(*um*)VIR, R(*ei*)P(*ublicae*) C(*onstituendae*), CO(*n*)S(*ul*) DES(*ignatus*) ITER(*um*) ET TER(*tium*). The radiated head of Apollo as god of augury, and in allusion to Antony's campaigns in the east. A denarius in perfect preservation, but of rather common occurrence, weighing 59·5 grains.

℟—M(*arcus*) ANTONIVS, M(*arci*) F(*ilius*), M(*arci*) N(*epos*), AVG(*ur*), IMP(*erator*) TER(*tium*). Mark Antony, in the sacerdotal stole, and veiled, is standing to the right with the sacred lituus in his hand. This *baculum augurale*, or inflexed staff borne by the augurs, was the instrument with which they divided the expanse of heaven when viewed with reference to divination: it was borrowed by the Romans from the Etruscans, and they may have imported it from the east, for it greatly resembles the emblem in the head-dress of the Egyptian hierarchs. In the earliest times it seems to have symbolized power, and was used as a sceptre; so that with its regal and priestly attributes, it was assuredly as much the precursor of our episcopal croziers as was the shepherd's crook. Picus, the early sovereign of Latium, was as well known for augury and soothsaying, as from being a king; therefore Virgil's description will suit either application of the lituus:—

> "Ipse Quirinali lituo, parvâque sedebat
> Succinctus trabeâ, lævâque ancile gerebat
> Picus."—(ÆNEIDOS, vii. 187.)

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TABLET II.

1. ANTONIA. This denarius is of the same type and fabric with No. 48 of Tablet I, but from a different die; yet though in fine condition, it is not so well spread as that specimen, and still it weighs 60 grains. Numismatic antiquaries have suggested that this obverse refers to the vain-glory of Antony, in craving to be worshipped as Sol in the east. Borghesi considers the head itself to indicate the east, referring to the triumvir's conquests there;—surely it merely means that the god Apollo presided over augury, especially that derived *ex cœlo*.

2. ANTONIA. ℂ—The head of Jupiter, laureated and bearded; before the neck the letter E with a dot as a mint-mark, and behind it S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). A serrated coin in excellent condition, weighing 55 grains; it is common.

℟—Victoria alata, in a galloping quadriga, holds a crown with her raised left hand, and a long palm-branch together with the horses' reins in her right. On the exergum, Q(*uintus*) ANTO(*nius*) BALB(*us*), PR(*aetor*), in partly monogrammed but clearly-engraved letters. (*See the next.*)

3 and 4. ANTONIA. Similar in design and execution to No. 2, though from different dies, as shown by the coiner's letters. This type commemorates the Antonii Balbi; it is plentifully found, but not always in good sharpness. Quintus, who was pro-prætor in Sardinia in the time of Sylla, is sometimes mistaken for Atius Balbus, prætor of that island about B.C. 60; for whom see No. 46 of this tablet. The weights of these denarii are respectively 55 and 59·1 grains.

5. ANTONIA. ℂ—M(*arcus*) ANTONI(*us*) IMP(*erator*). The bare head of Mark Antony, slightly bearded, looking to the right. A small-spread denarius in good condition, weighing 51·8 grains: it is rather a common type.

℟—III(*um*)VIR, R(*ei*)P(*ublicae*) C(*onstituendae*). The radiated head of Apollo, as the sun, in front of a distyle temple, obviously referring to the augurship of the dissolute triumvir; but there are several of my brother-collectors, men with opinions which in general demand attention, who persist in viewing this type as another specimen of the empty pride of Mark Antony in the east—as on No. 1 of this tablet. It seems, however, to be extremely simple of attribution.

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6. ANTONIA. ℂ—M(*arcus*) ANTON(*ius*) C(*aius*) CAESAR. Two joined hands supporting a caduceus. A quinarius, or half denarius, in a very perfect state of preservation; it weighs 27·3 grains, and has one degree of rarity.

℟—III(*um*)VIR, R(*ei*)P(*ublicae*) C(*onstituendae*). The veiled and diademmed head of a female, viewed as the goddess of Concord. Perhaps struck on the peace between Augustus and Antony, after the marriage of poor Octavia—or rather, the wretched *mésalliance* by which she became a mere political shuttlecock.

7. ANTONIA. ℂ—M(*arcus*) ANTO(*nius*) IMP(*erator*). The sacred symbols of augury—the lituus and urceolus, with a raven—leader of the *Oscines*. A rather rare quinarius, in secondary condition; it weighs 29·4 grains.

℟—M(*arcus*) LEP(*idus*) IMP(*erator*). The pontifical implements—the simpulum, the aspergillum, securis and apex. Coined during the triumvirate, and before the death of Lepidus; and from the connexion of the obverse with the reverse, would indicate—*ex avibus oscines*—that the auspices prophesied stability and prosperity. From obvious causes indeed, about that time, peace—or rather a subsidence of hostilities—had restored plenty over the Roman dominions.

8. ANTONIA. ℂ—M(*arcus*) ANT(*onius*) IMP(*erator*). The lituus, præfericulum, and the above-mentioned raven, on a somewhat common quinarius of very small module. It is in fair conservation, and weighs 26·3 grains.

℟—*Sine epigraphe.* Victoria alata in the act of crowning a trophy, of which the summit is a helmet. This coin at once refers to the augurship of Antony, and the warlike talents which occasionally broke through his debauchery with signal energy: some deem it an allusion to the fall of Armenia, though surely even Antony himself ought hardly to have claimed as a conquest that which was obtained by fraud. At least, such would be reasonably presumed; but that, on an extremely rare denarius, there are the heads of Antony and Cleopatra, with *Armenia devicta* in the legend, which is evidence enough to convict him.

9 to 40. ANTONIA. These form the series called Antony's Legions, which are all alike except with respect to the distinctive number of the corps,—each consisting of 7484 infantry and 924 cavalry. On the obverse side is ANT(*onius*) AVG(*ur*) III(*um*)VIR, R(*ei*)P(*ublicae*) C(*onstituendae*); and in the field a prætorian galley propelled by rowers. The reverse has the legionary eagle, with an ornament (bell?) round his neck; he stands on a pike between two military standards. The legions here preserved are—CHORTIS (*sic*) SPECVLATORVM, II, III (*two copies*), IV (*two copies*), V, VI, (*three copies*), VII, VIII, IX (*two copies*), X (*two*

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copies), XI (*two copies*), XII, XIII (*two copies*), XIV, XV, XVI, XVII (*two copies*), XVIII, XIX (*two copies*), XX, XXI, and XXII. Most of these are common, but some—as I, XII, XIV, XVII, XVIII, XXI, and XXII, are rare; and all those marked as copies have been struck from various dies. Antony is considered to have had 25 of these legions, the same number which Augustus afterwards obtained; but some numismatists, by calling in the Prætorian cohorts, and the irregulars of all-work called *Cohortis Speculatorum*, extend that number to thirty. They are perhaps the latest of the true consular coinage.

The legions (*see my Large-brass Catalogue, p.* 184) consisted of 10 cohorts, but the number of men in each varied under time and circumstance; yet from their composition—skirmishers, infantry, and cavalry—were each a smaller army, under so admirable a discipline and arrangement that Vegetius enthusiastically exclaims—"Non tantum humano consilio, sed etiam Divinitatis Instinctu, Legiones a Romanis arbitror constitutas." Besides its military organization, each legion had a "Savings Bank," where the soldiers were obliged to deposit half of every donative they received, in order to its being preserved for their personal use; and it was moreover a politic measure for rendering those men incapable of desertion, or cowardice, whose fortunes were thus pledged at their colours. Among the legions above commemorated, we find those known to have been quartered in Britain, namely, the 2nd (*Augusta*), 6th (*Victrix*), 9th (*Hispana*), 14th (*Gemina*), and 20th (*Valeria Victrix*). The last had the well known cognizance of a boar, and for a long time, its head-station was at Chester; where, in 1821, an altar was found in excellent preservation, inscribed *Nymphis et Fontibus Legione Vicesima valente Victrici*. Besides the corps thus enumerated, of which many vestigia have been brought to light, the evidence of two inscriptions found with the curious Theban sphynx at Colchester, proves that the 3rd (*Gallica*) imperial legion also served in England. It should be recollected that in the days of the Republic, the Romans used five different animals for their standards—the wolf, the minotaur, the horse, the boar, and the eagle—but in the second consulship of Marius (B.C. 104), they adopted the eagle as the sole ensign of their legions. The weights of these legionary denarii vary considerably; thus:—

No.	*Grains.*	*No.*	*Grains.*	*No.*	*Grains.*	*No.*	*Grains.*
9	= 53·0	13	= 47·5	17	= 56·5	21	= 55·5
10	= 57·9	14	= 46·3	18	= 57·7	22	= 46·9
11	= 56·9	15	= 53·3	19	= 57·4	23	= 59·5
12	= 54·0	16	= 60·7	20	= 56·0	24	= 58·3

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No.	*Grains.*	*No.*	*Grains.*	*No.*	*Grains.*	*No.*	*Grains.*
25	= 62·4	29	= 54·8	33	= 52·3	37	= 57·2
26	= 60·3	30	= 53·1	34	= 53·0	38	= 58·3
27	= 51·3	31	= 54·5	35	= 55·0	39	= 52·8
28	= 59·2	32	= 52·5	36	= 61·4	40	= 58·7

⁂ Between Antonia and Aquillia, some antiquarians place two plebeian families,—APPULEIA and APRONIA, of whom bronze money was struck; but no denarii of these gentes are known.

41. AQUILLIA (*Patrician and Plebeian*). ℂ—VIRTVS III(*um*)VIR. Helmed head of an androgynous but finely featured female, with a plume, the emblem of Virtus, or manly valour. A well-spread and well-struck serrated coin in the highest preservation, weighing 60·8 grains; it is slightly rare.

ℝ—M(*anius*) AQVIL(*lius*), M(*anii*) F(*ilius*), M(*anii*) N(*epos*). SICIL(*ia*). A military figure, holding a shield on his left arm in a defensive attitude, while his right hand is raising a distressed woman from the ground. As it did not occur in the hoard found at Frascarolo, hidden about B.C. 168, it is considered to have been struck in commemoration of the termination of the Servile War, for which an ovation—the lesser triumph—was granted, and celebrated B.C. 98.

42. AQUILLIA. A finely preserved denarius of the same type and execution with the above, but from a different die; and it is also serrate, weighing 58·9 grains. This gens is of great antiquity, for one of them, C. Aquillius Tuscus, attained consular rank as early as B.C. 487; when, having defeated the Hernici, he obtained the lesser triumph. Livy does not esteem it to have been a victory, but a drawn battle (*lib.* ii. 40): loss of their lands, however, followed. When Tarquin was expelled, the Aquilii were already ranked among the nobles.

43. AQUILLIA. ℂ—CAESAR AVGVSTVS. The bare and beardless head of Augustus, well-impressed and looking to the right. A rather rare coin, full-spread and in beautiful preservation; it weighs 59·6 grains.

ℝ—L(*ucius*) AQVILLIVS FLORVS, III(*um*)VIR. A full-blown flower with numerous stamens, which La Cerda pronounces to be a genuine hyacinth—while Havercamp thinks it is a cyanus, Healy a blooming lotus, Vaillant an unknown floral production, and Riccio "gran fiore aperto:" but it seems merely to be an allusion to the cognomen, for punning in heraldry is not confined to the moderns. L. Aquillius Florus was monetary triumvir to Augustus, B.C. 20, which seems to be about the date of the denarius; but the cognizance may have been borne by the C. Aquillius Florus who watched the movements of Hamilcar, in Sicily, so far back as B.C. 259.

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Another Aquillius Florus, together with his son, came to a very lamentable end; for both having fallen into the victor's hands after the sea-fight at Actium, Octavius ordered that they should cast lots which of the two should be put to death: but the son, probably to save his father's life, voluntarily offered his head to the executioner, which Aquillius seeing, killed himself out of grief and despair. C. Aquillius Gallus instituted a rule to prevent breaches of trust and frauds in contracts, which rule proved to be so useful, that his friend Cicero deemed it the scourge of dishonesty, and a remedy for all sorts of rogueries—*everriculum malitiarum omnium.* (Cic. *De Nat. Deor.* iii.)

44. AQUILLIA. ℞.—*Sine epigraphe.* The radiated head of Sol, with the mintmark × before the neck. A well preserved denarius of 58·4 grains, which alludes to the campaigns of 129 B.C. in the east: it is not rare.

℟—M(*anius*) AQVIL(*lius*). On the exergum ROMA. Diana in a fast-running biga, with the moon and four stars in the field. This has been considered by some antiquaries as the earliest device of the Aquillia family; but the assigned reasons are insufficient for reliance. Yet why not view it as an astronomical allusion? The chariot running towards the east, may possibly advert to the moon's heliacal rising with the luminary indicated on the obverse, in whose light both she and the stars would be effaced.

45. ARRIA, (*Plebeian*). ℞—M(*arcus*) ARRIVS SECVNDVS. A young virile head, turned to the right, lightly bearded and bare. This very rare coin is in the finest conservation, with the features so well marked as to show that the profile was never intended for Octavius, as hath been supposed: it weighs 58·5 grains.

℟—*Sine epigraphe.* A hasta-pura between a laurel garland and a phalera, or military distinction. This was in honour of the martial bearing of the Arrii; but the name does not occur in history till about a century before our era; and it is even uncertain who this M. Arrius was, as well as whether Secundus was a cognomen or not. Quintus Arrius was prætor B.C. 72, and vanquished Crixius, the leader of the runaway slaves, killing 20,000 of his men; but he was afterwards defeated by Spartacus. He seems, however, to have been rewarded with gold phalaræ to adorn his cuirass, similar in effect to the modern orders of knighthood: such bosses were also worn on various parts of the body.

*** Many collectors place the ASINIA, a plebeian gens, after Arria; but that family coined no denarii. Asinius Gallus, son of the celebrated Pollio, was a monetary triumvir under Augustus.

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46. ATIA (*Plebeian*). ℞—Q(*uintus*) LABIENVS PARTHICVS IMP(*erator*). The bare head of Labienus, whose name is assumed by numismatists to be a cognomen of the Atia gens; but though that assumption is here adopted, the authority for so doing is very questionable. The coin is rare, and in excellent conservation: it weighs 51·5 grains.

℟—*Sine epigraphe.* A horse standing bridled and saddled, with cloth trappings, which afford a proof that the Roman horses had cloths on their backs either for ornament or the comfort of their riders. On the death of Brutus, Q. Labienus went over to the Parthians,—but it is hardly probable that this reverse, apparently struck in Rome, should be in compliment to the equestrian skill of that people: he fell, in B.C. 39.* In my description of Sardinia, page 15, is the drawing of a middle-brass medal of Atius Balbus, when prætor of the island: he married Julia, sister of Julius Cæsar, who became the mother of Atia, wife of C. Octavius, and mother of Augustus. This gens is of no great antiquity, and got the cognomen from a stammerer in the family; nor did any of its members ever attain the consulship; but when it became so splendidly allied, heraldic unction was applied, and poetic flattery dictated Virgil's

> 'Alter Atys, genus unde Atii duxere Latini;
> Parvus Atys, pueroque puer dilectus Iulo.'—ÆNEIDOS, v. 568.

47. ATILIA (*Patrician and Plebeian*). ℞—SARAN(*us*). The winged-helmed head of Roma-Nicephora, with necklace and ear-rings, and the three pendant locks; the mark × is under the chin.

℟—Castor and Pollux galloping across the field, with rested spears. Under the horses M(*arcus*) ATILI(*us*), and on the exergum ROMA. This coin—which must be rated common—is in the finest preservation and sharpness, weighing 56·5 grains. The first member of the Atilii who obtained the consulship, was M. Atilius Regulus, who was seated in the sella curulis B.C. 335. But the favourite and most celebrated of this gens was the highminded and warlike Atilius

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* In Mr. Bosanquet's cabinet is a neat—but very suspicious—denarius of the T. Labienus who deserted Cæsar; it has a fortified city on the reverse, over which is inscribed CINGVLVM. It will be recollected that this town was beautified at a lavish expense by Labienus, yet was one of the first to open its gates to the Dictator. T. Labienus was father of the above Q. whose son, from his bitter partizanship, was dubbed *Rabienus* by the imperial party. An aureus with the above reverse brought only £2. 10*s.* at Mr. Samuel Tyssen's first sale in 1802, where it was marked unpublished—'castrum turribus instructum'—which shows that its authenticity was doubted.

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Regulus, so famous in Roman story for his wonderful deeds and his heroic death: nor will I stop here, and like a marplot assign reasons for disbelieving so moving a narration, but only caution readers to take it *cum grano salis*. The Romans assuredly gulped the most extravagant fables concerning their high and magnanimous antiquity; giving grandiloquent accounts of acts in the infancy of their state, when it must naturally have been as destitute of great events as of the means of transmitting them to future ages.

48. ATILIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The galeated head of Roma as above, but with the denarial stamp × at the nape of the neck. A rare denarius of the first ages of silver coinage, in good preservation, and weighing 54·3 grains.

℟—C(*aius*) ATIL(*ius*) in monogram, on the exergum ROMA. Victoria alata in a biga galloping to the right; she holds the reins in her left hand, and with the right wields a whip. Of the object of this device, or the advantage it may celebrate, we know nothing. The M. Atilius Saranus (*Serranus in books*) of No. 47, was probably the prætor who obtained Sardinia in B.C. 174; but this is evidently an earlier coin: indeed Eckhel says that it belongs to an early mintage, and 'there is nothing else certain about it!'

*** The gens ATTIA appears here in some catalogues, but next to nothing of it is known. Attius Rufus was a partizan of Pompey's, and the name appears afterwards on a Greek-Imperial large-brass coin; but no Attian denarius has yet been seen.

TABLET III.

1. AUFIDIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—*Absque epigraphe.* The winged-helmed head of Roma in archaic rigidity, ornamented as usual, and with the × at the nape of the neck. In excellent condition, and very rare; weight 54·5 grains.

℟—Jupiter, wielding a thunderbolt and sceptre, in a fast-running quadriga, with a monogrammed legend which resolves itself into M(*arcus*) AVF(*idius*) under the horses, and ROMA on a base in the exergum. Though the Aufidii are but little noted till the later days of the republic, this denarius bears an early appearance. The first who attained the dignity of consul was Cn. Aufidius Orestes, in B.C. 71; but he was only adopted by Cn. Aufidius, the blind historian, so celebrated for intellectual sharpness of vision.

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2. AUFIDIA. ℂ—The galeated head of Roma Nicephora, with XVI at the nape of the neck, probably typifying the augmentation in the value of the denarius, which occurred in consequence of Hannibal's continued victories in Italy. In front of the neck, RVS(*ticus?*).

℟—Jupiter fulminans in a quadriga, galloping across the area to the right, with a monogrammed legend and ROMA, as on No. 1. This rare coin is in fair and sound preservation, although it is not improbable that it was minted so far back as 220 years before our era—that is, only forty-six years after they began to coin silver—as was suggested by Vaillant: it weighs 56·9 grains.

3. AURELIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—The helmed head of Roma as before, with the denarial × behind it, and COTA (*Cotta, in written documents*) in front. A rare coin, in excellent condition, supposed to have been struck in the last days of the republic: it weighs 59 grains.

℟—Hercules with his club shouldered, in a biga drawn by centaurs, with berry-bearing branches in their hands; they are galloping rapidly to the right. Under them M(*arcus*) AVRELI(*us*) partly monogrammed, and below ROMA. The right hand of the nearest centaur is upraised. The author of this emblem, and its intention, are alike unknown—(*but see the next*).

4. AURELIA. This coin is similar to No. 3, and also in good preservation, yet weighing 49·2 grains only. The precise object of the singular reverse has not been satisfactorily explained, but some think, with Visconti, that it alludes to the cognomen of this distinguished though plebeian family. Eckhel, however, suggests that the original is found in a Greek coin of Horreum, in Epirus, which was taken by the Romans. This is the least common of the Aurelian types.

5. AURELIA. ℂ—M(*arcus*) AVRELI(*us*). ROMA ✕, inscribed round the galeated head of Rome. This is a serrated denarius, in good preservation, probably struck B.C. 92: it weighs 57.9 grains, and is not of uncommon recurrence.

℟—Mars in a fast-running war-chariot drawn by two horses; he is naked, with an ornamented shield on his left arm, which also bears a military lituus or trumpet, and his right hand is in the act of throwing a javelin. Under the horses SCAVRI, and across the exergum L(*ucius*) LIC(*inius*), CN(*eius*) DOM(*itius*); the whole in compliment to the military virtues of the Aurelii.

6. AURELIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The head of Vulcan, bearded, laureated,

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and covered with the cap called pileus; the whole in a garland. Behind the head is a pair of blacksmith's pincers, and a starry ✳.

℞—Within a laurel-wreath is an eagle with expanded wings, standing on a thunderbolt—or rather holding it in his talons—and looking to the left. In the field the letter N as a mintmark, and on the exergum L(*ucius*) COT(*ta*). A common but serrated and full-spread coin, weighing 58·3 grains, in excellent condition, which was probably struck B.C. 70; and it is considered as an allusion to the taking of Lipari by C. Aurelius Cotta; of which place Vulcan was the tutelar god. The device may also be deemed heraldic, for plebs loved to beard patricians, and the Aurelii had won the distinction of consular rank, in the elevation of C. Aurelius Cotta, B.C. 252; from which time they flourished till the end of the republic. The Roman eagle—*propria legionem numina*—was of gold or silver, borne on the top of a spear; it was about the size of a pigeon, with its wings displayed, a size which contributed to its concealment in case of defeat. The recovery of that of the XIXth legion, which had been lost by Varus, will be found in the first book of the Annals of Tacitus, with a narrative of the eventful campaign of Germanicus; the which is sufficiently horrible to harrow the thinking mind: nor can the sage pronounce which curse has showed itself the worst—the Jewish exterminating forays, the spirit of Ogygian warfare, the fierce inroads of barbarian hordes, the jealousy of rival Greek cities, the ruthless career of the Romans to universal dominion, or the wars on account of religion—murdering each other for the love of God—even since Christianity, the teacher of fraternity and peace, was established. One important fact is gleaned on this head in the story of the Eternal City: besides being subservient to an admirable discipline, the Roman soldier was required to be a good workman, skilled in the use of those weapons of industry—the hammer, the axe, the spade, and the pick. Hence—whatever country they invaded—they had no occasion in constructing forts, throwing up entrenchments, making roads and bridges, draining wastes, or other public works, to send home for people under the separate orders of civilians, and paid at higher wages than the troops.

7. AUTRONIA (*rank unknown*). ℂ—The winged-helmed head of Pallas Nicephora, with × at the back of it. A very rare denarius, in secondary condition, perhaps from currency, weighing 54·5 grains; it is rather dumpy, and may have been coined about 66 years B.C.

℞—The Dioscuri on galloping horses, with their lances couched; the stars over their helmets being strongly marked; under the animals is the monogram

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AVTR(*onius*), and on the exergum ROMA. Very little is recorded of this gens, the only family name of which is Pætus: a cognomen of course acquired by one who squinted, or was cross-jack eyed: indeed among numismatists it got confounded with the Sempronii, till rescued by Vaillant.

8. AUTRONIA. This is a coin of the same device and fabric as No. 7, but is much lighter, weighing only 37·3 grains; and it affords evidence in the minutiæ of having been struck from another die—the object of both being of course to appear worthily in the eyes of posterity—

'Oh, fond attempt to give a deathless lot
To names ignoble, born to be forgot!'

9. AXIA or AXSIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—A galeated young warrior's head, whose helmet is decorated with two upright tufts or plumes; in front is S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*), and NASO below. A rare coin, in fine preservation, weighing 60·2 grains; and from Roma not appearing, it is conjectured to have been struck at Panormus in the last days of the republic.

℟—Diana Venatrix in a fast biga drawn by stags, with a venabulum or hunting-spear supported by her right hand, and the reins in her left; and there are three running dogs in the field, which Cavedoni thinks allude to the cognomen Naso—but the conclusion is lamer than the hounds appear to be. At the back of the goddess are the numerals XII; and on the exergum L(*ucius*) AXSIVS, L(*ucii*) F(*ilius*), but it does not appear from history who he actually was.

10. AXIA. ℂ—The same helmed head as on the above—probably intended for Mars—but without the cognomen Naso: at the back of the neck are the numerals III, and in front S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). A rare denarius in sound and excellent conservation, though it weighs only 52·5 grains.

℟—On the exergum L(*ucius*) AXSIVS, L(*ucii*) F(*ilius*); and on the margin of the upper verge, the same numerals as on the obverse. Diana girded in a biga rapidly drawn by stags, and accompanied with sporting dogs, one of which runs before and two behind. Some confusion has arisen from the head on the obverse having been pronounced to be that of a woman; but the absence of the ear-rings and necklace, the set features, and the thick throat ought to satisfy us that it is not the effigy of a female. The specimen before us is a manly and soldier-like head, even if invoked—'*Sive tu deus, sive tu dea es.*'

11. BAEBIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—The galeated head of Roma, regarding the

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left. In front of the neck ×, and at the back TAMPIL(*us*). A coin in excellent preservation, but of sufficiently archaic aspect to countenance the suggestion of its having been coined about B.C. 210: it is of slight rarity.

℞—Apollo in a running quadriga, with a bough in his right hand, and a bow and arrow in his left, which also holds the reins. Beneath the horse's legs ROMA; and on the exergum M(*arcus*) BAEBI(*us*), Q(*uinti*) F(*ilius*). This is supposed to commemorate the cessation of a plague which desolated Italy in the time of Tampilus—the older spelling of Tamphilus; or, says Riccio, it may indicate the devotion of the moneyer's family to Phœbus. (*See the next.*)

12 and 13. BAEBIA. Two fine copies of No. 11, but bearing evidence, on scrutiny, of being from different dies. The Bæbii furnished tribunes of the plebs, in C. Bæbius who was bribed by Jugurtha, and Q. Bæbius, whose radical oratory is immortalized by Livy (xxii. 34); but a member of this gens obtained the consular dignity in B.C. 182. The weights of these denarii—11, 12, and 13—are respectively 59·7, 60·7, and 59·2 grains. Eckhel's remark should not be omitted: he says that Hardouin only rendered himself ridiculous in "trying to make the cognomen Pamphilus instead of Tamphilus." Verily such pundits as Hardouin and Bryant might have been harnessed to a biga!

14. BARBATIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—M(*arcus*) ANT(*onius*), IMP(*erator*), AVG(*ur*), III(*umvir*), R(*ei*) P(*ublicae*) C(*onstituendae*). M(*arcus*) BARBAT(*ius*), Q(*uaestor*), P(*rovincialis*) vel P(*ercussit*), or as others insist, P(*roprae-tore*). The bare head and neck of Mark Antony. A rare coin, in fine conservation, and full spread, weighing 59·2 grains.

℞—CAESAR IMP(*erator*), PONT(*ifex*), III(*um*)VIR, R(*ei*) P(*ublicae*) C(*onstituendae*). The bare head of Octavius Cæsar, looking to the right. This was the title assumed when the second triumvirate was formed, one of the first acts of which was the proscription and murder of Cicero, who had rather needlessly dreaded the first triumvirs. In a letter to Trebatius he says—"by all means I recommend it to you to avoid the Treviri, for I hear they are formidable fellows; and I wish from my heart they were as harmless as their namesakes round the edges of our coin"—alluding to the *Treviri monetales*. At the moment of writing, the orator's wit could be applied alike to the warlike tribe bordering on Germany; or to Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus. By reading Barbatus for Barbatius, Ursinus and Eckhel make it a surname of the Valeria gens; but we are not wrong in following Borghesi's erudite suggestion, and placing the denarii here. (*See the next.*)

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15, 16, and 17. BARBATIA. These three coins are of the same type and execution with No. 14, but struck from different dies by Barbatius, the Quæstor of Mark Antony, B.C. 40, and Prætor of the Triumvirs: he was patronized by Julius Cæsar; yet is said to have been a runaway slave, who being recognized by his old master in the forum, was obliged to purchase his freedom privately for a large sum of money. Nos. 15, 16, and 17, respectively weigh 53·1, 53·7, and 52·8 grains.

*** Some antiquaries here insert the coins of BELLIA and BETILIENVS; but as the first is only numismatically known by a coin of Corinth, and the second—whose family name is unrecorded—from a small brass struck by the monetary triumvirs under Augustus, they cannot be enrolled among the Consular denarii.

18. CAECILIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* A female head neatly attired with a mitella, which, by the stork in front, is known to represent Piety (*see below*, No. 22). In very fine preservation, and weighs 59 grains; but the type is of common recurrence.

℟—The urceus of sacrifice and a lituus, within a laurel crown. On the exergum IMPER(*ator*). This perhaps was struck to Q. Cæcilius Metellus, who, if we are to believe Cæsar, was no better than he ought to have been: he commanded the Pompeian forces after the battle of Pharsalia, and was thereupon saluted emperor by the army. The symbols here presented, are held to recognize the extortionate imperator as pontifex. (*See the next.*)

19. CAECILIA. A coin of the same type with No. 18, in excellent sharpness, and weighing 60·2 grains, but of a different mintage. Eckhel remarks that "though the Cæcilii were a plebeian race, it appears from Livy there were patricians among them:" but the name of T. Cæcilius, the patrician consular tribune in B.C. 444, as given by that historian (iv. 7), is pronounced to be a wrong reading for T. Clœlius. It was a greatly distinguished, though not noble family.

20. CAECILIA. ℂ—L(*ucius*) METEL(*lus*) A(*ulus*) ALB(*inus*), S(*purii*) F(*ilius*). A young and beardless laureated head—conjectured to represent Apollo Vejovis—is regarding the right, with the mintage stamp ⋊ under the neck. A common coin, in fair conservation, weighing 60·4 grains.

℟—C(*aius*) MALL(*eolus*); on the exergum ROMA. A female figure, armed with a lance in her right hand, and a parazonium sword in her left, sits upon three shields, and is in the act of being crowned by a winged Victory. Riccio says—"This medal, struck in honour of warlike Rome, has been exactly imitated

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by the Italian League (1843); substituting *Italia* for *Roma*, and altering the legend." In placing this with the Cæcilia gens, I have yielded to Morel and his followers—but another copy will be treated under Poblicia (*Tablet* xii. 32).

21. CAECILIA. ℂ—Q(*uintus*) METE(*llus*), the last by monogram. The winged-helmed head of Pallas Nicephora, with × in front of the neck. A denarius in excellent condition, weighing 59·6 grains.

℞—Jupiter—(*rex omnipotentis Olympi*)—in a slowly moving quadriga of stately horses, holds a bough over the right shoulder, and grasps a thunderbolt with his left hand—emblems of peace and power. On the exergum, ROMA. This being common, is only retained in cabinets according to its state of preservation: the moneyer was afterwards called Balearicus, for his victories in the Spanish islands, where he entirely suppressed piracy.

22. CAECILIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* Within an engrailment, the head of Pietas with a stork, as on No. 18. A coin in capital preservation, of which the weight is 59·2 grains; it is not rare, but of much historical interest.

℞—An elephant stepping to the left. On the exergum Q(*uintus*) C(*aecilius*) M(*etellus*), P(*ius*), I(*mperator*). This name PIVS was hereditary among the Cæcilii, it having been obtained by the victor over the Carthaginians, L. Metellus—according to some accounts—for saving the Palladium and Penates from the burning temple of Vesta; in doing which, he lost the use of his eyes. This was in B.C. 241; but the most general attribution of the agnomen is, that it was bestowed by acclamation upon Q. Cæcilius, B.C. 99, in consequence of the filial love which he displayed for his father, when he besought the people to recal him from banishment.

23. CAECILIA. ℂ—Q(*uintus*) METEL(*lus*), PIVS. A laureated head to the right, having a thick beard trimmed in ringlets: it is considered by Andrew Morel to represent Neptune. This coin is in beautiful preservation, and weighs 62·8 grains; but in degree of rarity, is just a figure above common.

℞—SCIPIO IMP(*erator*). An elephant walking to the right. This reverse may allude to the elephants captured on the defeat of Hasdrubal; or perhaps it is simply a symbol of Africa, where Scipio was then serving. He had arrogated to himself the title of imperator, in Cilicia, B.C. 48. He attained high offices from his family connexions, but never displayed any convincing proofs of great ability either in war or in peace. (*See below, No.* 25.)

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24. CAECILIA. This denarius is the same in device and fabric with the above, but has indications of not having been minted from the same die; and it weighs only 57·5 grains. It must have been struck before B.C. 46, for in that year his squadron being defeated on the coast of Africa, the luckless Scipio stabbed himself, jumped overboard, and was drowned.

25. CAECILIA. ℂ—METEL(*lus*) PIVS SCIP(*io*) IMP(*erator*). A male head with a beard and hanging curls; below there are appendages from which the profile is considered to be that of Jupiter Terminalis—an eagle's head caboshed, and a sceptre. A very rare denarius, in excellent condition, weighing 56·3 grains.
ℝ—CRASS(*us*) IVN(*ianus*) LEG(*atus*) PROPR(*aetore*). A senatorial curule chair, with a wheat-ear on the left, and a man's hand (perhaps holding a coin) on the right. Above it is a cornucopia full of fruit, supporting a pair of scales. The whole is complimentary to the so-called* public virtues of Scipio; who verily was oppressive, mean, avaricious, and profligate; and who owed more of his prominence to his birth and connexions, than to his ability—born of the Cornelii, adopted by the Metellii, and father-in-law to Pompey, no wonder he was pompous!

26. CAECILIA. ℂ—The winged and galeated head of Pallas, with ear-rings and necklace. In front the denarial stamp ✠, and behind the head, ROMA. In perfect condition, with a weight of 59·3 grains: it is not rare.
ℝ—A virile figure, clad in senatorial vestments, in a biga drawn by elephants, who is being crowned by a flying Victory. On the exergum, C(*aius*) METELLVS. Probably struck in commemoration of the battle gained by L. Metellus over Hasdrubal, B.C. 250, at Panormus, in Sicily; where he captured elephants by wholesale, and for which he splendidly triumphed. (*See No.* 27.)

27. Another coin of the same type with the last, but differing in the die, especially in more fully showing an ornament pendant from the neck of the nearest elephant, which has been called a bell. This coin is also in excellent preservation, and weighs 60·7 grains; yet in striking it, the car is nearly cut off —indeed the fabric, though effective, is but rude. As this seems to have been struck B.C. 130, it is clear that though Pompey may have been the first Roman who had his chariot drawn by elephants, he did not originate the idea.

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* Ought I to apologize for using the term 'so-called?' Though a Germanized barbarism, it has become very common with us.

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28. CAECILIA. ℂ—A diademmed virile head, with pendant ringlets, considered to be of Apollo; with ⋊ before the neck, and behind the head, ROMA. A rather common coin, but in beautiful conservation, and of 60 grains weight.

℞—A decorated Macedonian shield within a laurel garland, in the centre of which there is an elephant's head; and around it is inscribed M(*arcus*) METELLVS, Q(*uinti*) F(*ilius*). This appears to have been struck by the moneyer, in honour of his father's triumph while still a prætor, B.C. 146; and also to recal the victory over Hasdrubal, at Panormus. (*See the next.*)

29. CAECILIA. ℂ—The galeated head of Pallas Nicephora, with the mark ⋊ before the necklace, and ROMA behind. In very fine preservation, weighing 58·5 grains: it is of greater interest than rarity.

℞—A Macedonian shield within a garland, embossed and inscribed in honour of Metellus, like No. 28; and was probably struck on the same occasion, though the obverses differ so greatly: the device bears two indications—namely, the elephant's head alludes to the decisive battle over the Carthaginians, B.C. 251; and the Macedonian shield refers to the conquest of Macedon. It will be recollected our Metellus gained the surname of Macedonicus from his victory over the mock sovereign Andriscus; this impostor, however, had the distinction of walking in chains before the conqueror's chariot, and the honour of being executed after the triumph, as a real bonâ fide king.

⁂ Between Cæcilia and Cæsia, some collectors enrol the gentes CÆCINA, of whom no denarius is known to exist—CÆDICIA, cognizant only to Goltzius, and therefore more than doubtful—CÆLIA, not appearing but in the time of Tiberius, on a coin of Utica—and CÆSENNIA, mentioned only on the Greek-Imperial coinage under Domitian.

80. CAESIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The diademmed bust of a youthful deity, considered to be Apollo Vejovis, the Angry Avenger, regarding the left, with his back turned, brandishing a three-pointed dart in his right hand. Behind the head is AP in monogram, which most antiquaries read as an abbreviation of Apollo; but Eckhel suggests that it signifies A(*rgenteum*) P(*ublicum*). A slightly rare coin, in beautiful preservation, which weighs 60·6 grains.

℞—Two galeated youths, or lares, armed with spears, are seated with a dog between them; their upper parts are naked, but they are draped from the waist to the feet. Above the dog is a small bust of Vulcan with a pair of pincers before it; in the left field the letter A, and on the exergum, L(*ucius*) CAESI(*us*); he being the moneyer who struck the coin, about B.C. 75. (*See the next.*)

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31 and 32. CAESIA. These two, in design and fabric, resemble No. 30, and are finely preserved—weighing respectively 56·4 and 60·1 grains; but the moneyer's alphabetical mark differs, in one being A and a digamma—the other A and R. Erizzo, in his *Discorso sopra le Medaglie*, published in 1559, says that the statue of Vejovis resembled that of Apollo with the bow and arrows; but Cicero (*De Nat. Deor.* iii.) asks—'from what would you derive Vejove?'* The name of this gens does not occur till towards the end of the Republic; yet these denarii may possibly belong to the L. Cæsius who accompanied Cicero to Cilicia in B.C. 50.

33. CALIDIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—A very full-spread head of Pallas, without the usual denarial stamp, but with ROMA behind the helmet. A large, though rather common denarius, in excellent condition, yet of a more archaic aspect than its age warrants: it weighs 59·5 grains.

℞—Victory in a galloping biga, with a laurel crown in her right hand. Under the horses is M(*arcus*) CALID(*ius*), Q(*uintus*) MET(*ellus*), CN(*eius*) FOVL(*vius*). Calidius, it seems, was a monetary triumvir, together with Q. Metellus and Cn. Fulvius. This seems to have been struck by M. Calidius the orator, son of Q. Calidius, who was tribune of the plebs in B.C. 99; and whose oratory is highly panegyrized by Cicero (*Brut.* 79, 80), for the clearness and elegance of its style, though it failed in carrying with him the feelings of his hearers. (*See No.* 34.)

34. CALIDIA. This denarius is of a similar type with the above, but though of an early mintage, not of so archaic an appearance: it is retained here as another specimen of the peculiar coinage of the Calidii. Its weight is 59·4 grains; and on the whole it must have been copied by the Orator from the antique money of his family—a *ruse* which appears to have been not at all uncommon among moneyers.

35. CALPURNIA (*a plebeian, but remotely ancient gens*). ℂ—PISO, CAEPIO Q(*uaestores*), under which is part of a hasta-pura. In the field is the bearded and laureated head of an elder, behind whom is a serrate instrument, which some conclude to be a sickle, and that therefore the effigies represent Saturn. In remarkably fine preservation, and weighs 59·6 grains: it is, however, a coin of rather common occurrence.

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* It seems that Vejove was worshipped by the Romans, for the same reason assigned by the Chinese for adoring their Joss, or Devil,—not through any hope of his doing good, but that he might not do them any harm.

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℞—Two togated men (Piso and Cæpio) seated on a long sella—or rather subsellium, as distinguished from the consular thrones—between two ears of corn, apparently addressing the populace. On the exergum is AD FRV(*mentum*) EMV(*ndum*), EX S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*), a very explanatory inscription, scarcely admitting of a varied extension. This may have been struck about a hundred years B.C., when the pressure of the Servile war in Sicily having occasioned a scarcity, Rome was supplied with grain by the care of the quæstors. (*See No.* 36.)

36. CALPURNIA. This is a denarius of the same device with No. 35, but from another die; it weighs 59·4 grains. They show that Piso and Cæpio had been appointed joint quæstors to buy corn for the public in the above-mentioned crisis: the whole therefore—obverse and reverse—has an agricultural bearing, and, as remarked, tells its own story. Numismatists are not quite agreed on the above date, but inference pronounces it correct; and morever it seems to be confirmed by Borghesi's examination of the Fiesole hoard.

37. CALPURNIA. ☿—A bearded head of the venerable Numa, crowned with a broad diadem, on which his name is inscribed in uncial characters. At the back of the head CN(*eius*) PISO, PRO Q(*uaestore*). In excellent condition, but weighs only 39·9 grains: it is slightly rare.

℞—The prow of a ship, with MAGN(*i*) over, and PROCO(*n*) S(*ulis*) under it. An heraldic allusion by which the Calpurnii claimed their descent from Numa; for even at the early time of that almost supposititious king, the beak of a galley was the national cognizance—whatever Polybius may say about fleets: yet this gens is not mentioned in history till the time of the first Punic war, and the earliest of the family who achieved the consulship was C. Calpurnius Piso, in B.C. 180.

38. CALPURNIA. ☿—*Absque epigraphe.* A terminal statue between a laurel crown and the sacrificial cup called capeduncula. A rare coin, in excellent preservation, with a weight of 60·4 grains.

℞—Across the field, the legend M(*arcus*) PISO, M(*arci*) F(*ilius*), FRVGI; under the letters a disc or patera, with a secespita, or knife for killing the victims at sacrifices, the whole in a laurel crown. The secespita here shown, is assuredly the long iron *cutter* with an ivory handle, used by the flamines, as described by Servius in his commentaries on Virgil, and others; not the axe of the popa, who struck the animal before the knife was applied, as some moderns have used the word, but without authority.

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39. CALPURNIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* A juvenile diademmed bust, with the clavus latus on the right shoulder; in the field a capeduncula, a garland, and a star. A rare coin, weighing 61·1 grains; in excellent and sharp conservation, except that the wings on the diadem, as seen in the British Museum copy, are rubbed, apparently from having been used in currency. Ursinus, and after him Havercamp, view in this handsome bust, the head of Terminus; but very few will use their spectacles; for the boundary-god—no other than Jove himself—was well bearded.

ℝ—*Sine epigraphe.* This reverse bears the pontifical implements as on No. 38, and they are held to allude to the ceremonies instituted by Numa, who, according to the legend, first erected an altar on the Tarpeian rock to Terminus. The beautiful face on the obverse may therefore represent the nymph Egeria, the prime favourite of the Camenæ: but the whole story of this nymph—her grove, her well, her prophetic powers, her wailings for Numa, and her skill in transmuting earthenware dishes into vessels of gold,—is altogether a monstrous myth; though certainly it was applied to the best purposes of order, law, and religion.

40. CALPURNIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The laureated and tired head of Apollo, behind which is a stag standing on a staff, emblematic of Diana. A coin common in degree, but in perfect conservation, weighing 60·8 grains.

ℝ—A naked youth on horseback, galloping rapidly to the right: he leans forward, holding out his right hand, and bears a long palm-branch over his left shoulder. On the exergum L(*ucius*) PISO FRVGI; under it an arrow-head mintmark and $\overline{\text{II}}$. This denarius commemorates the establishment of the Apollinarian Games by the prætor Calpurnius, B.C. 211, they not having been decreed by Senatus consultum before; and they were celebrated with ludi equiria, or horse-races. The first Lucius Piso was a Consul in B.C. 133, who obtained the designation Frugi, from his strict and honourable frugality; and this is probably the one who was prætor with the notorious Verres in 74 B.C. (*See the next.*)

41 to 48. These are all similar to No. 40, being struck with the same object, only differing in moneyers' marks—such as emblems, letters, or numerals; of which there is a prodigious series extant: insomuch that Cavedoni makes mention of 221 varieties having been found in the famous hoard at Fiesole, probably hidden B.C. 82. Even Morel, who figured no fewer than 133 specimens, had not got some of those before us now, and there are numerous others still unpublished; so that the quantity, for one family's striking, seems almost incredible, and shows the wonderful fertility of the Roman mint. The weights of these several coins vary from 61·7 to 56·8 grains, averaging 59·25.

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TABLET IV.

1. CALPURNIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The diademmed head of Apollo regarding the left, an unusual position in this series; behind it the letter S and three dots as mintmarks. A coin weighing 61·8 grains, and in remarkably fine preservation; it is, however, of frequent occurrence.

ℝ—This reverse and its legend are similar to those just mentioned in Tablet III., except that the rider wields a whip instead of a palm-branch, and there is a small moneyer's stamp under the inscription. Having alluded to the multiplied coinage mintmarks of this gens, I may submit a few which have passed under my notice, and they are independent of those denarii which bear alphabetical letters and numerals: the principal are—

Anchor,	Club,	Horn,	Sceptre,
Arrow,	Cornucopia,	Javelin,	Scorpion,
Axe,	Crayfish,	Key,	Shell,
Bird,	Crescent,	Knife,	Snail,
Bow,	Dagger,	Leaf,	Star,
Branch,	Digamma,	Lituus,	Stork,
Bucket,	Dolphin,	Lizard,	Torch,
Bull's-head,	Flower,	Locust,	Trident,
Butterfly,	Fly,	Mask,	Vase,
Caduceus,	Garland,	Owl,	Wing.

2. CALPURNIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The laureated and ringletted profile of Apollo within an engrailment, and a curious moneyer's mark behind, resembling the pendent secchio—or copper pail—of modern Italy. A beautifully preserved denarius, of frequent occurrence, weighing 60·8 grains.

ℝ—This differs from the reverse on so many of this series, in that the equestrian is riding with his palm-branch to the left. Over him is a handsome diota or amphora, and below the legend ROMA *in extenso*, it being often monogrammed in this series. In quitting these Calpurnian commemorations of games that were wise in principle, it is impossible to forget the depraved application which the Emperors made of *panem et circenses* to the Roman mobs; nor are we quite safe from such influences yet!

*** Between Calpurnia and Caninia, the CALVISIA and CANIDIA gentes have been enrolled in some cabinets; but the first being merely a freak whereby Goltzius threw dust in the eyes of jurists, and the second only known by foreign coins, they are not entitled to notice here. A contemporary antiquary wishes to recognise the fair *Heteira*, beloved, then hated by Horace, as one of the Canidii; but unfortunately for the claim, that woman's real name was Gratidia.

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3. CANINIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—The bare head of Augustus, looking to the right; before the face, and reading outwards, AVGVSTVS. A rare coin, in high preservation, weighing 58·5 grains; it was probably struck about B.C. 24.

℟—L(*ucius*) CANINIVS GALLVS, III(*um*)VIR. A kneeling Parthian presents a military ensign. This relates either to the restitution of arms and prisoners by the Parthians, or to some advantage gained in the east by one of the Caninii, who, however, were not very conspicuous either in adventure or for talent. L. Caninius Agrippa, who was Duumvir of Corinth, struck a complimentary middle-brass coin in honour of the Roman Empire, of which Augustus had then become the sole and absolute master.

4. CARISIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—MONETA. A female profile, neatly tired, with ear-rings and necklace, representing Juno the Adviser. A coin rather common, but in excellent conservation, weighing 60·4 grains.

℟—T(*itus*) CARISIVS. An anvil, pincers, and hammer; with the moneyer's die above the anvil, which, as bearing the animus of the whole, is decorated with a garland: Havercamp and Eckhel, however, thinking the pincers an attribute of the sooty god rather than a tool of the coiner, have miscalled it the cap of Vulcan. The whole is within a laurel crown; and it was struck in respect of his office by T. Carisius, a monetary triumvir of Julius Cæsar, retained in that station, by senatorial decree, after the assassination of his patron. This medal had the honour of being restored by Trajan.

5. CARISIA. ℂ—The galeated head of Pallas Nicephora, with a plume, regarding the right, and the word ROMA inscribed behind. A denarius in very fair preservation, weighing 62·5 grains; it is common.

℟—T(*itus*) CARISI(*us*). A cornucopia, which apparently is full of fruits posited in a globe, with a decempeda, or measuring rod on the left side of the area, and a rudder on the right; the whole in a laurel wreath. The symbols are pregnant with meaning, and the coin is considered to have been struck by Carisius when under the rule of Augustus; yet some of the denarii of this gens appear, both in fabric and device, to precede that age. (*See No. 6.*)

6. CARISIA. This finely-preserved coin is similar in device and execution to No. 5, but from another die; and it weighs 61 grains. The emblem is hardly republican; it evidently alludes to the greatness of the imperial power and the empire of the world after the recent struggles. The denarii were therefore pro-

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bably struck about the year B.C. 44; for, as Riccio has remarked, the symbols may be assigned either to freed Rome or to Cæsar. At all events, they seem to have been minted in nearly incredible numbers.

7. CARISIA. ℂ—IMP(*erator*) CAESAR AVGVSTVS. The bare head and neck of Augustus, with the Apollinean features, to the right. A coin in excellent preservation, weighing 57·6 grains; it is slightly rare.

ℝ—P(*ublius*) CARISIVS, LEG(*atus*) PROPR(*aetor*). A grand trophy, based on a heap of arms, which are numismatically held to be Spanish. In commemoration of Carisius, the lieutenant of Augustus, having triumphed over the Cantabri and Astures; in whose country, Eckhel thinks from the fabric, this coin may have been struck, such being a customary practice with Roman generals.

8. CARISIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* A diademmed female head, with wings at the shoulders, and therefore representing Victoria alata. A common coin, but in very fair preservation; it is ill struck, though weighing 61·3 grains.

ℝ—Victory in a biga, galloping to the right, holding the reins with her left hand, and a crown of laurel in her extended right. On the exergum T(*itus*) CARISI(*us*). This denarius is said to have been restored by Trajan; but I never saw or heard of an authentic specimen of such restoration, nor does it seem to be particularly entitled to that honour, which was kept rather exclusive.

9. CARISIA. ℂ—Victoria alata without the diadem, but the hair neatly braided; she wears also ear-rings and a necklace. Behind the beautiful head we read S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). A large-spread coin in high perfection, though damaged in the minting, weighing 57·4 grains.

ℝ—A winged Victory as above, but guiding a galloping quadriga; coined by T. CARISIVS, perhaps as a further remembrance of the Spanish campaigns. It seems that the victor of the Cantabri was Publius Carisius, whose "*milites emeritos*" (soldiers who had deserved well) were allowed, on being discharged, to found a city in Lusitania, which they named Augusta Emerita—the IMIRITA of the denarii struck there. Publius, however, may have been a colleague with Titus Carisius, his relation—the cruel and insolent Roman chieftain.

10. CARISIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* A fine female head, with the hair carefully tired and bound up by a fillet: this portrait, connected with the reverse, has been considered by antiquaries as the effigies of the Gergithian Sibyl. A very perfect coin, weighing 60·8 grains; but it is common.

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℞—T(*itus*) CARISIVS. On the exergum III(*um*)VIR. A sitting winged sphynx. This may refer to the act of Augustus, who, when Pontifex Maximus burnt more than 200 pseudo-prophetic books that were palmed on the public as *Sibyllini Libri;* of which last the most genuine copies were carefully examined, and deposited in gilt cases in the temple of the Palatine Apollo. (*See the next.*)

11 and 12. CARISIA. These two are of the same device, but different strikings from No. 10; and they respectively weigh 62 and 57·9 grains. Eckhel is not satisfied with Vaillant's assigning this reverse to the ænigmatical Sphynx, thinking his evidence unsound, and that therefore it does not allude to the Phrygian Sibyl; adding that the emblem belongs to older times, and still remains a riddle. The animal is sufficiently monstrous to have merited mention among the *bizarre* crudities laughed at by Horace (*De Arte Poeticâ*).

13. CARVILIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The head of Apollo Vejovis regarding the right, wearing a laurel crown. A rather common coin of fine fabric and good preservation, but not well spread; its weight is 58·2 grains.

℞—Jupiter fulminans in a rapid quadriga, brandishing a thunderbolt. Under the horses appears CAR(*vilius*), and on the exergum is monogrammed OGVL(*nius*), VER(*gilius*). In the upper part of the field the letter A. From these names, and reading G for C, Count Borghese made out a new family, GARCILIA, in which some numismatists have followed him; yet looking at the legend as merely recording the names of three moneyers, I cannot answer the Count's signal. Morel, on grounds equally conjectural, passes the Carvilii over to the Carisia race; but had he forgotten the Samnite wars, during which they came into distinction? The first of the gens who gained consular dignity was Sp. Carvilius, in B.C. 293: he received the surname Maximus, which was thenceforth handed down as a family appellative.

14. CASSIA (*Patrician and Plebeian*). ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The head of Bacchus Corymbifer—the chapleted Dionysus, as shown by his crown of ivy-leaves and berries: over the left shoulder a thyrsus. A common coin in perfect preservation, and its weight is 58·6 grains.

℞—The head of the goddess Libera regarding the left, and crowned with vine-leaves. At the back of the hair L(*ucius*) C(*assius*), Q(*uintus*) F(*ilius*). This is held to commemorate the vow which the Consul, Spurius Cassius, made in the Latian War, of dedicating a temple to Ceres and her children, Liber

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(*Bacchus*) and Libera. From inference—especially as it was found in the Modenese hoard—it may have been struck about B.C. 75. (*See No.* 15.)

15. CASSIA. This is a well-preserved coin of the same type with the above, but of a different spread and slightly coarser fabric, weighing 60·3 grains. Eckhel does not coincide with Ursinus, and those who follow on the same side, in the assignment of the effigies on the reverse; for Libera, he says, must be the same as Proserpine, "and I never heard of Proserpine's being ornamented with vine-leaves." Still there were too many harvest festivals and junkettings to her honour in many states, for this to be a rule; but the Queen of Death crowned with a vine-garland, might make a pointed "tee-total" moral.

16. CASSIA. **OB**—*Sine epigraphe.* A youthful and fine head (*Apollo?*) with long flowing hair, and a bare neck; a rich sceptre behind. A denarius in singularly fine condition, weighing 62·4 grains: it is not rare.

R—An eagle with expanded wings standing on a fulmen, between the augural insignia—a lituus and a præfericulum. On the exergum Q(*uintus*) CASSIVS. This Q. Cassius—who served some years in Spain—must be the grandson of the Lucius who promulgated the Tabellarian Laws, to which we shall presently allude. (*See Nos.* 17 *and* 18, *and* 27 *to* 31.)

17. CASSIA. This is a denarius of the same design with No. 16, but from a different die, while its weight is only 57 grains. I have marked the deity of the obverse above very doubtingly, though I am pretty certain upon the point: but when the erudite numismatic magnate, Eckhel, frowns, antiquarian minors must bow with respect, even though it may be against the grain. "Some," he says, "would make this the head of Apollo, in allusion to the *ludos Apollinares* instituted by Q. Cassius Longinus, in his prætorship: but I don't like these games being always thus intruded, and rather think it is the head of Jove, to whom belong the eagle, the thunderbolt, and the sceptre. We find Jupiter beardless on Syracusan coins."—It seems to be Phœbus for all that!

18. CASSIA. **OB**—LIBERT(*as*). Q(*uintus*) CASSIVS. Profile of the goddess of Liberty, with carefully-dressed hair, ear-rings, and necklace. A coin in beautiful and sharp preservation, with a weight of 61·7 grains: it is rather common.

R—A decorated round temple, surmounted by the statue of a goddess holding the wand of divinity and a patera: in the middle of the fane is a curule chair, significant of prætorian rank. On the left side of the area is an urn with two

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handles, and on the right a tabella, with which each citizen and judex voted in the comitia and courts of justice; it is marked A(*bsolvo*), C(*ondemno*).* The whole is enclosed within an engrailment.

19. CASSIA. ℂ—VEST(*a*). Q(*uintus*) CASSIVS. The head of the goddess Vesta, with a diadem and veil, to the right. In very good condition, but less so than the above, and its weight is 59·7 grains.

℞—*Absque epigraphe.* The round temple as above, with similar attributes. This emblem is considered as an allusion to the severity of L. Cassius Longinus —*scopulus reorum*—in having also the vestals Marcia and Licinia condemned, B.C. 113, after the College of Pontiffs had found only Æmilia guilty. This was a coin which Trajan thought worth restoration, although it commemorated the severe judgment that gave rise to the proverb "*Cassianum judicem*"—a saying which displayed the public reprobation of such heartless cruelty.

20. CASSIA. ℂ—LEIBERTAS. C(*aius*) CASSI(*us*), IMP(*erator*). A female head veiled—with a mitella, necklace, and ear-rings, representing the goddess of Liberty. A rather rare coin, in capital condition, with a weight of 61·4 grains.

℞—A lituus and præfericulum; under which, across the field, LENTVLVS SPINT(*her*). This Lentulus was somewhat irregularly entered into the college of augurs, in the same year in which he had assumed the toga virilis (B.C. 57). C. Cassius was saluted imperator after the naval defeat of the Rhodii—friends of the triumvirs—off the island of Cos.

21. CASSIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* A diademmed head, but without a veil, having the same inscription as on the last, showing that it is also intended to symbolize the goddess of Liberty. In excellent conservation, but weighing 56·3 grains; the type is of only one degree in rarity.

℞—The pontifical insignia, recognising the augural priesthood of Spinther, as on No. 20, with the same legend. After the decisive battle of Philippi, where he sided with the party of Pompey, Lentulus must have escaped death; for his name appears—with the augur's symbols—on denarii of Augustus Cæsar, proving that he was still alive in B.C. 27.

22. CASSIA. ℂ—The head of Ceres, crowned with wheat-ears, regarding the left; behind it is inscribed CAEICIAN(*us*), the letter A and a dot. In fair preservation, weighing 58·5 grains; it is of common occurrence.

* In doubtful cases there was a third tablet, with N(*on*) L(*iquet*); it acted as the oft-times very convenient "not proven" of Scottish verdicts.

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℞—L(*ucius*) CASSI(*us*), in the exergum. In the field a yoke of oxen bearing a plough on their shoulders, and above them the letter X with a mintage globule. Eckhel suggests—or rather suspects—that a Cæicius may have been adopted into the Cassia gens; and he mentions that L. Cassi. Kæciani, appears on a marble of Gruter. (*See the next.*)

23 and 24. CASSIA. These are two of the same design and execution with the above, but bearing different letters, on which consult Eckhel, v. 76; their condition is excellent, and they weigh 52·3 and 61·2 grains. From the emblem of the oxen and plough, it is supposed that this Cæicius, who is otherwise unknown, may have been appointed or elected the leader of some colony: but assuredly Havercamp is hasty in his conjecture that this denarius was struck by the Cassius who was made a decemvir for founding a colony in Campania, with twenty thousand plebs. Eckhel thinks the form of the coin is too old for that epoch, and doubts whether decemviri could strike money; nor is the second-brass of Augustus, with a vexillum standard on an altar, an admissible evidence.

25. CASSIA. ☋—*Absque epigraphe.* The winged-helmeted head of Pallas Nicephora, behind whom there is something resembling a diminutive helmet, or an urn, under the stamp ⋊. This is a commonish coin, but in a fine state of preservation, though only weighing 50·1 grains.

℞—A full-robed female stands in a fast-running quadriga—*dea Libertas triumphans*—her left hand holding the reins and a festuca—vindicta—or lance of manumission, while her extended right displays a pileus, or felt skull-cap of liberty. Under the horses C(*aius*) CASSI(*us*), who was head of the conspiracy against Cæsar; below—ROMA. (*See the next.*)

26. CASSIA. This denarius is almost identical in type with No. 25, but is more worn, and weighs only 50·7 grains. From their archaic fabric they bear the aspect of an earlier mintage than those already described of the Cassii; a gens which, as Tacitus (vi. 15) says, though plebeian, was ancient and respectable. It should be noted that though (No. 14) the race is above-stated to be also of the patrician rank, the only individual mentioned as such is Sp. Cassius Viscellinus—consul B.C. 502—who was put to death by the nobles; after which it seems that the Cassii thenceforward abandoned or were expelled their order: yet was it one of the most distinguished families in Rome, its members being constantly mentioned, as well during the Republic as during the Empire.

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27. CASSIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The veiled head of Vesta to the left, with a simpulum—or perhaps symbol of the sacred lamp—at the nape of the neck, and the alphabetical mintmark A in front. In excellent condition, and weighs 60·3 grains; but it is of common occurrence.

ℝ—LONGIN(*us*) III(*um*)V(*ir*). A Roman citizen clad in the toga—who is turned to the left—holds in his right hand a tabellum inscribed with the letter V, over a cistus, or casket, into which the impending vote is to be dropped. This mint-master Longinus is all but unknown, except his *ravi oculi;* nor does history trouble herself about the Roman knight Caius Cassius Celer, who was so prolific a monetal triumvir under Augustus, though he might be the Caius who held employment *sacris faciundis.* (*See the next.*)

28 to 31. CASSIA. These denarii are all of the same device and fabric with No. 27, but differ in the mintmark letters: and moreover, on the obverse of 31, Vesta is regarding the right. Two or three conjectural explanations have been given for the letter V on the tablet; but from the act represented, it seems that of VETO is the best, because Lucius Cassius obtained for the people the privilege of pronouncing that solemn and important word. The weights are respectively 52·1, 52·4, 53·8, and 48·3 grains.

*** Between the gentes Cassia and Cipia, some numismatists place CESTIA, a plebeian family, but of whom only aurei and bronze medals are known. Then there appears a grossly fabricated coin of the tribe CINCIA, recording one Cincius Alimentus, who was tribune of the plebs, B.C. 204; and another immortalizing the CICEREIA gens, but which is only, as yet, produced by Goltzius.

32. CIPIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—M(*arcus*) CIPI(*us*), M(*arci*) F(*ilius*). The galeated and winged head of Pallas, with ×, the denaric stamp at the back. This coin is well struck, very fine in fabric, and weighs 60·3 grains; it is slightly rare.

ℝ—A winged Victory, with her right hand extending a palm-branch, and holding the horses' reins in her left, in a quickly-running quadriga, under which is a ship's rudder, and ROMA on the exergum. On the latter, Cavedoni wishes to be witty as to the bit of scandal—"*non omnibus dormio*," &c., to which a certain Caspius gave rise; but it is mere humour as regards the symbol. This gens is historically better known as Cispius than Cipius; the omission of a letter, however, in a name is by no means an uncommon occurrence in Roman money. (*See No.* 33.)

33. CIPIA. This denarius is like the last in every respect, save that it is from a different die, and is lighter—weighing 58 grains. It may possibly have been struck

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in compliment of some achievement, but fame has acted very sparingly in her records of the Cipii; nor do we accurately know more of this Marcus Cipius than that he was a moneyer in the latter days of the Republic, then Tribune of the plebs, and afterwards Quæstor. In B.C. 57 this gentleman took an active part in Cicero's recal from banishment; in return for which Cicero defended him under an accusation of corruption; but, with all his veering and hauling, he was unable to obtain a favourable verdict.

34. CLAUDIA (*Patrician and Plebeian*). ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* A fine laureated head, with a lyre at the nape of the neck—an emblem from which this is usually adopted as the effigy of Apollo; but assuredly I side with those who—seeing the lineaments, the ringlet, the tire of the hair, and the ear-ring—pronounce it to be a female, perhaps Terpsichore. A rather common coin, in beautiful preservation; its weight is 62·2 grains.

ℝ—Down the field P(*ublius*) CLODIVS, M(*arci*) F(*ilius*). In the centre stands the stolated goddess, Diana, as evinced by the bow and quiver on her shoulder: but she also holds a long lighted torch in each hand, the attributes rather of Ceres than Diana. It may therefore have been originally intended for one of those compound polytheistic types which are met with in archæological monuments, some of which are truly ænigmatical; and from the torches they derived Diana Lucifera, so often invoked as Genetyllis. (*See the next.*)

35 to 37. CLAUDIA. These coins—respectively weighing 53·3, 60.4, and 59·5 grains—are similar to No. 34, except as to die, and No. 36 was obligingly presented to the cabinet by Dr. Lee, of Hartwell House. Antiquaries think they refer to the Apollinarian games, which were celebrated with great splendour after the Parthian victories: yet this is a mere guess, for we know nothing of P. Clodius, but that he was a monetary triumvir when Octavian was triumvir of the Republic. It should be recollected that on medals and marbles, Clodius is the same as Claudius; and that the Claudii were originally a Sabine race, which being received into the patrician order, was remarkable for its arrogance and intense hatred of the populace. "In all ages," says Niebuhr, "it (the noble branch) distinguished itself alike by a spirit of haughty defiance, by disdain of the laws, and by iron-hardness of heart:" and such was the family which adopted Nero! The most celebrated surname of the plebeian Claudii, or freedmen, was Marcellus—a very ancient branch; for that of Cicero, except in the single instance of the powerful orator, was but little distinguished. (*For more plebeiophobia, see Tablet* v., *No.* 38.)

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38. CLAUDIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The winged-helmed head of Roma regarding the right, with a mint-symbol at the nape of the neck, resembling a triangle surrounding a circle. This coin is in the finest preservation, weighing 58·5 grains; but it is found in such numbers as to be rated common.

℟—AP(*pius*) CL(*audius*), T(*itus*) MAL(*lius*), Q(*uintus*) VR(*binius*). Victoria alata driving a prancing triga to the right, holding the reins of the horses with both hands. This commemorates three of the persons who were monetal triumvirs in the sixth century of Rome; and Cavedoni suggests that the triangle on the obverse may symbolize the same individuals. In this case, is the circle within that figure to be considered as representing a coin?

39. CLAUDIA. This denarius resembles the above in every respect, save in die; and its weight is 60·8 grains. The inscription has given rise to controversy regarding the third triumvir's name, which by Ursini, Havercamp, and Morel, has been given as *Quintus Marcius:* but it has been seen that the monogrammed letters are really Q. VR, which became the Quæstor Urbanus of Spanheim and other elders. Eckhel remarks—"This is ingenious, but as in the old denarii the names of the races always occupy the lower segment, it would be unusual to find the name of an office there. So I consider them triumviri, whatever their names were." (*See Manlia*, Tablet X. 10, *and Urbinia*, Tablet XV. 42, 43.)

40. CLAUDIA. ℂ—NERI(*us*), Q(*uaestor*) VRB(*anus*), a monogrammed legend. The tired and bearded head of an elder, with an uncus (*hook*) over his shoulder; and usually thought to be Saturn (*Demeter*) or Plutus, in either case, as the potent God of Riches. A coin of frequent occurrence, but not common; in a secondary condition, with a weight of but 52 grains.

℟—The legend is nearly abraded, but compared with that in the British Museum, should be C(*aius*) MARC(*ellus*), L(*ucius*) LENT(*ulus*), CO(*n*)S(*ules.*) In the centre of the field, a legionary eagle between two military standards, one inscribed with H(*astati*), and the other with P(*rincipes*). I suppose it was by connecting this reverse with the aged head of the obverse, that Havercamp concluded the military insignia and eagle might refer to the Triarii (*triarios denotans*): and why not? But we must not forget that Mons. le Beau says, there were no more principes or hastati for half a century before this denarius was struck; and he therefore considers the letters to be the initials of the præfect of a centuria. (*See Neria*, Tablet XI. 11.)

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41. CLAUDIA. ℂ—A naked and beardless head of a man of mature age, in front of which we read MARCELLINVS; and at the back of the neck appears the Trinacria, or three conjoined legs of Sicily. As to Marcellinus, it matters little who he was, but the profile is doubtlessly a portrait of the great Marcellus, and alludes to the conquest of Syracuse, B.C. 212. A coin in very fine conservation, and apparently struck about B.C. 45; it weighs 58·9 grains, and is not very rare, though valuable for its historical interest.

℟—MARCELLVS, C(*on*)S(*ul*) QVINQ(*uies*). A temple of four columns, ascending the steps of which is a veiled and togated Roman, bearing a trophy: this evidently alludes to Marcellus's having slain the King of the Gauls, Britomart (*Viridomarus?*), with his own hand, and thereupon he vowed to dedicate the *spolia opima* to Jupiter Feretrius—the prædator. This denarius also records his having been five times consul, although he was not remarkable for having obtained any state distinctions in early life.

42. CLAUDIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The radiated head of Phœbus looking to the right; behind it a truncheon of command. This coin is in first-rate condition, and weighs 57·5 grains, but is not of rare occurrence.

℟—P(*ublius*) CLODIVS, M(*arci*) F(*ilius*). The moon in crescent—or horned—with five stars. Here, with reference however to the obverse only, honour might be intended to the Apollinarian games mentioned in No. 35; or it may have a similar astronomical allusion to that mentioned under the gens Aquillia (*Tablet* II. 44). The sun and moon had probably long been considered manifestations of male and female light, but I believe Milton was the first who recorded it in poetical numbers. (*Paradise Lost*, viii. 148.)

43. CLAUDIA. ℂ—The bust of Diana; with the hair carefully tired, and a bow and quiver on her shoulder. In front S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). A serrate denarius in excellent preservation, weighing 61·5 grains: it is a common type.

℟—On the exergum, TI(*berius*) CLAVD(*ius*), TI(*berii*) F(*ilius*), AP(*pii*) N(*epos*). Victoria alata, in a striped robe, holds a palm and the reins of a galloping biga with her right hand, and a laurel crown in her left; under the horses the numeral mark A·I—which precurses the noted mark of Lloyd's marine insurance. In such cases as that before us, the letter A is said to mean *alter*, so that the numbers already adopted should not be repeated. (*See the next.*)

44. CLAUDIA. This denarius is similar both in type and fabric to No. 43, save

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in its having been minted from a different die. It is in excellent conservation, and well struck, with a weight of 58·7 grains. If it be a numismatic fact, that the moneyer's numerals on a coin indicate the various matrices employed, some of these mintages must have been profusely abundant: in the instance before us the number is only XXXXVII; but I have had one of this type with LXXXIIII, and Andrew Morel figures one with CXXVII on his first plate of Claudia.

45. CLAUDIA. ℞—*Sine epigraphe.* The head of Roma Nicephora in a winged helmet, with the usual three ringlets, ear-rings, and necklace. This coin—also serrated—is in very fine condition, and weighs 60·7 grains; it is of one degree in rarity.

℟—Victory in a fast-running biga, to the right. On the exergum, C(*aius*) PVLCHER, a legend which Eckhel cites as proving Cicero to be wrong in stating that the ancients never used the aspirate except to a vowel, for this Pulcher was struck earlier than his time, probably 190 years before our era. Though Pulcher became a favourite surname, the first who bore it possessed in a more than ordinary degree, most of the worst characteristics of the Claudii.

46. CLAUDIA. ℞—C(*aius*) CLODIVS, C(*aii*) F(*ilius*). A female head to the right, the hair elaborately ornamented with flowers, ear-rings with large pendants, and the shoulders draped. Behind the neck, a flower; the whole indicating it to represent Flora, whose games were first celebrated on a grand scale by C. Claudius. A serrated coin of a degree in rarity, and in high perfection, weighing 59·7 grains.

℟—VESTALIS. A sedent female, veiled and robed, holds out a simpuvium in her right hand. Two opinions are pronounced on this reverse, of which *utrum horum mavis accipe.* One is, that it commemorates Quinta Claudia, who, in proof of purity, with her girdle drew a ship off a shoal near Ostia, and towed her up the Tiber, against the stream, to Rome; the second, that it recognises the filial piety of another vestal Claudia, who courageously exposed herself to save her father from being dragged out of a chariot by the Tribune of the Plebs, for triumphing contrary to law.

*** Here, in some cabinets, follows the plebeian gens CLOVIA; but no denarii were struck by them, and it is even doubted whether their bronze coins were minted at Rome. It was a Campanian family, one of whom was Cicero's banker.

47. CLOULIA (*Patrician*). ℞—*Sine epigraphe.* The laureated profile of Jupiter, to which Havercamp would fain add Capitolinus; but surely, if in con-

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nexion with the reverse, Feretrius—or prædator will do as well. This is a finely preserved quinarius, yet it is stamped × with two dots at the back of the neck; it is here only placed as an alphabetical mint-mark. Its weight is 28 grains, and it is of a somewhat common occurrence.

℞—A winged Victory crowning a trophy of spoils, under which sits a bound prisoner. Down the centre of the field is T(*itus*) CLOVLI(*us*), and on the exergum, Q(*uaestor*). Cloulia is an ancient form for Clœlia, or Cluilia: the family were originally from Alba, and, on the destruction of that city, was one of the six admitted (*gentes minores*) into the Roman Senate: but it is not settled whether the device alludes to any particular advantage; it merely bears an ordinary ancient arrogant emblem, which was widely adopted.

48. CLOULIA. ☉—The galeated head of Pallas Nicephora, with wings to her helmet, and the usual attributes; at the back of the neck is a garland of laurel, and under it the word ROMA. A full-spread coin of an ancient type in excellent preservation, and weighing 60·5 grains; it is not rare.

℞—A winged Victory in a biga, the horses prancing to the right, she holds the reins with both hands; beneath the horses' fore-feet is a double wheat-spike; and on the exergum, T(*itus*) CLOVLI(*us*). This also appears to be one of the common early types, though antiquaries have assigned various historical meanings to it; but without demonstration. The numismatic elders considered it to have been struck by the T. Cloulius who was urban quæstor in B.C. 248, and its fabric almost warrants the opinion: but Count Borghesi very ably maintains that, from its not having been found in the hoard at Fiesole, it must be later than B.C. 87, and he therefore supposes the moneyer may be the T. Cloulius mentioned by Cicero in his successful defence of Sextus Roscius, as having been supposed to be murdered by his two sons, at Terracina. This was the orator's first essay in a criminal cause.

TABLET V.

1 and 2. CLOULIA. These denarii are precisely the same with the last described, except as to mintage, and they are both equally archaic in fabric; but No. 1 weighs 58·5, and the second 55·3 grains. Besides those above mentioned, a Titus Cloulius was one of the three patricians who were unanimously elected tribuni militum—with consular power, instead of consuls, so far back as 445 before our era, when the *Lex Canuleia* established connubium between the nobles

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and plebs; from which it may be presumed that he did not oppose those intermarriages, then so warmly altercated (*Liv.* iv. 1-6; *and see* No. 19 *of* Tablet III.)

*** No coins of the gens CLVENTIA are known, though it possessed some remarkable individuals; and Virgil even recognized its antiquity in the *Æneid*, v. 123.

3. COCCEIA (*rank uncertain*). ℂ—M(*arcus*) ANT(*onius*), IMP(*erator*), AVG(*ur*), III(*um*)VIR, R(*ei*) P(*ublicae*) C(*onstituendae*), M(*arcus*) NERVA PROQ(*uaestore*) P(*rovinciali* or *propraetore*). The bare head of Mark Antony to the right. A denarius struck B.C. 41, and in remarkably fine conservation, weighing 59·5 grains: it is of two degrees in rarity—on a scale where four degrees indicate extreme infrequency, and five mark the coin to be unique.

ℝ—L(*ucius*) ANTONIVS CO(*n*)S(*ul*). The naked head of the Triumvir's brother, in whose consulate this coin was struck. Marcus Nerva was proquæstor to the Antonii in the Perugian war; and though the rank of the Cocceii has not been ascertained, it is certain that it was a distinguished family, and one which gave dignitaries to Imperial Rome. History is not likely to forget the cognomen of the excellent Emperor Nerva, even though it may have originated *de plebe.*

4. COELIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The winged-helmed head of Nicephora to the right, with ear-rings and necklace, and the denarius mark ✕ at the nape of the neck. A full-spread coin in very excellent preservation, but of archaic fabric: it weighs 60·5 grains, and is common.

ℝ A draped female—with part of the robes floating behind her—riding in a fast-moving biga, with the reins in her right hand and a whip in her left, is being crowned from above, by a small flying deity. Under the horses P(*ublius*) CALD(*us*), and on the exergum ROMA. On the trappings of the nearest horse there is a fulmen, but this obvious token of power is better shown on the next copy, although smaller, which see.

5. COELIA. This coin is exactly similar to the last in device, fabric, and conservation, only it is struck from a different die, and weighs 58·5 grains. The Cœlii, though plebs, were ancient and consular; but "who these Caldi were," says honest Eckhel, "I leave to conjecturers." One of them, however, managed to obtain the consulship, B.C. 94, notwithstanding he was a *novus homo.* A Cœlius Caldus was monetal triumvir two years before the dictatorship of Julius Cæsar, when the moneyers were increased to four: but Augustus reduced them to the old number.

6. COELIA. ℂ—*Absque epigraphe.* The galeated profile of Roma, decorated

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as above, but looking to the left. A well-struck and perfectly preserved coin, weighing 61 grains; it is of a somewhat common occurrence.

℞—A winged victory driving a biga rapidly to the left, under the fore-legs of the horses of which appears COIL(*ius*), and in the exergum CALD(*us*). In the upper part of the field is the letter R, and a pellet or dot, which has been groundlessly assumed to apply to the *rorarii*, as hath another with M and two dots to "*pecuniam manubialem;*" but they are merely the moneyer's alphabetical letters, referring probably to the several mintages.

7. COELIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* Roma-Nicephora wearing the winged helmet, and regarding the left as before. A rather common coin, but well-struck, and in excellent conservation; it weighs 56·3 grains.

℞—Victoria alata in a biga galloping across the field to the left. In the upper area I and a dot; under the horses, C(*aius*) COIL(*ius*), and on the exergum CALD(*us*). According to Eckhel—and his is a safe prop to rely upon—Coil is an archaism for Coel: Cael was also used for this gens, most of whose cognomens were merely surnames, and chiefly of freed men.

8. COELIA. ℂ—C(*aius*) COEL(*ius*) CALDVS, CO(*n*)S(*ul*). The bare and beardless head of an elderly man to the right. This, it may be presumed, is the portrait of Caius Cœlius, before whose neck is the type of a boar, and behind is a standard inscribed HIS(*pania*), both alluding to Clunia, a Spanish city to the S.W. of Numantia. A fine denarius, in capital preservation, and rare in degree; it weighs 60·2 grains.

℞—In straight vertical lines on each side of the field C(*aius*) CALDVS, IMP(*erator*), A(*ugur*), X(*vir*). Two erect trophies, between them stands a veiled priest (one of the decemviri sacrorum?) preparing a sacred lectisternium; before which is inscribed L(*ucius*) CALDVS, VIIVIR, EPVL(*onum*), and on the exergum CALDVS III(*um*)VIR. The allusion to Spain, and to some victory for which Caius was acclaimed Imperator, are also strengthened by the trophies; but history is silent on that head. The septemvir seems to have lived under Sylla, and was probably father of the tribune of the plebs, B.C. 51. (*See* No. 9.)

9. COELIA. This is similar to No. 8, but from a different die, with a weight of 55·6 grains. It is in high and sharp conservation, so that the inscriptions are very clear: and perhaps the epulone was father of the moneyer. No member of this gens attained the higher state offices until this Caius Cœlius was made consul,

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in B.C. 94: M. Cœlius, tribune of the plebs, was attacked by Cato the censor, in a speech bordering on scurrility; telling him he would hold his tongue for bread.

10. COELIA. ℬ—C(*aius*) COEL(*ius*) CALDVS CO(*n*)S(*ul*). The naked head of Caius Cœlius, as on No. 8; and behind it a tablet inscribed L(*ibero*), D(*amno*). A rare coin in beautiful preservation, weighing 60·8 grains.

℟—The radiated head of Phœbus, which, Eckhel suggests, may be in punning allusion to the name Cœlius and the sun in Cœlum. In front is the round buckler called Parma, and behind an oblong shield bearing a thunderbolt. It is in honour of Cœlius, who, when tribune of the plebs, amplified the Lex Tabellaria, by extending their vote—like the *absolved* or *condemned* of the Cassia denarius already described—to cases of murder and treason.

11. COELIA. This denarius, both in design and execution, is a copy of No. 10, but from a different die; and though not quite of so full a spread, weighs no less than 63·5 grains; it is in excellent taste, fabric, and preservation.

*** Morel has here introduced the plebeian gens COMINIA; but as they enjoyed none of the higher offices of the state, no coin is known of them except a large-brass one struck in Cyprus.

12. CONSIDIA (*Plebeian*). ℬ—C(*aii*) CONSIDI(*i*) NONIANI. From inference grounded on the reverse, this is assumed to be the head of Venus, with a decorated bust; but she wears a frontal diadem surmounted by a garland of laurel, ear-rings and necklace, and her hair is elaborately adorned with jewels. A rather rare coin, in splendid condition, and weighing 59·6 grains; the S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*) in front of the neck, is all but cut off in the mintage.

℟—A small temple of four columns on the summit of a steep hill surrounded with walls, on which hill appears ERVC(*ini*). Though the worship of Aphrodite Erycina was carried to Rome, this temple on a fortified mountain, must refer to the famous temple of that Venus in Sicily. The S. C. may allude to some gifts made to it at the intercession of a Considius, but history again leaves us in the lurch.

13. CONSIDIA. ℬ—*Sine epigraphe.* A laureated female head, with ear-rings but bare neck, regarding the right, considered to represent the goddess of Liberty. In the nape of the neck the letter A. This coin is in excellent condition, and was probably minted B.C. 49; it is a common type, and weighs 55·5 grains.

℟—A handsome though empty senatorial curule chair; above it C(*aii*) CONSIDI(*i*), and PAETI below it. This may possibly allude to the vacancies which were occasioned by fugitive consuls in Pompey's disturbances: but we do not find

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that any of the Considii gained any higher curule office in the state than the prætorship held by M. Considius Nonianus, B.C. 52. It might perhaps allude to the absence of senators, when Considius told Cæsar that he attended only because he felt secure in the armour of old age.

14 and 15. CONSIDIA. These denarii are nearly *fac-similia* of the above, in every way but identity of die and weight, the latter being 61·5 and 61·4 grains. From the A on the obverse, it has been advanced that they were struck at Adrumetum, still I look upon it merely as a mint-mark: besides which, as the name was then aspirated, the moneyer would probably place H instead of A as the mint letter. A Caius Considius certainly fell into Cæsar's power when Adrumetum was taken, and he was pardoned; but we know nothing further on that point. The family though old was undistinguished, and had therefore no beneficial exploit to commemorate by means of the mint, of which Caius had become the moneyer. His great ancestor, Q. Considius, was Tribune of the Plebs in B.C. 476: he, however, was only remarkable for applying the ferment of the Agrarian poison to the Commons (*Livy*, ii. 52), and thereby procuring an unjust sentence against Menenius, the consul.

16. CONSIDIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The head of Pallas, with a Grecian helmet and crest, the bust apparently in armour. In splendid preservation, though the spread is rather deficient on the lower verge, so that what is plainly an ægis and snakes in some copies, is here indistinct; yet it weighs 64·5 grains.

℟—Victoria alata in a quadriga galloping to the right: in her extended right hand is a laurel crown, and a long palm-branch in her left. On the exergum C(*aii*) CONSIDI(*i*). This type is of common occurrence, though very desirable when in thoroughly good preservation; but it must have been struck in greater numbers than the following, whereon, besides the various heads on the obverse, the quadrigæ are driving on different tacks.

17. CONSIDIA. ℂ—A fine female head in a diadem surmounted with a laurel garland and jewels, a triple array, which is considered to symbolize Libertas. At the back of the neck PAETI. A well-spread denarius, in the highest conservation; it has a degree of rarity, and weighs 54 grains.

℟—A winged victory, with a garland and palm, in a fast quadriga moving to the left: on the exergum C(*aii*) CONSIDI(*i*). This Considius was a moneyer of the Republic under Pompey, but it is only a conjecture that he was also Pætus. We are at a loss to know the advantages recorded on his denarii: they certainly

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cannot refer to the surrender of Adrumetum, or any African exploit. "The reiterated victories he struck," says Riccio, with humorous irony, "may allude to those which they hoped to gain." We may make pretty certain, from hoard inference, that this denarius was minted in the year B.C. 49.

18. COPONIA. (*Plebeian, but of noble origin*). ℞—Q(*uintus*) SICINIVS III(*um*)VIR. A diademmed juvenile head, presumed to be that of Apollo; it is beardless, and has a star beneath the neck, which is bare. A rare coin, in the highest preservation; it weighs 58·5 grains.

℟—C(*aius*) COPONIVS, PR(*aetor*) S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). In the field a club erect, on which are suspended the spoils of a lion, with a bow on one side, and an arrow on the other. This Caius seems to have been one of the prætors on the breaking out of the civil war, B.C. 49; but the arms of Hercules on his denarius are held to refer not to an act of his, but to the Coponii in general, as they originally came from Tibur, where the worship of that demi-god prevailed: the bow and arrow may, however, allude to the obverse. (*See the gens Sicinia.*)

19. CORDIA. (*Plebeian*). ℞—RVFVS III(*um*)VIR. The heads of the Dioscuri, jugata, and regarding the right; their caps are diademmed, and surmounted by the stars *a* and *β* Geminorum. A beautiful coin in very fine preservation, and probably struck about B.C. 49, when Cordius was moneyer: it is slightly rare, and weighs 61·5 grains.

℟—Monogrammed MAN(*ius*) CORDIVS. A stolated female standing to the left, her head inclined forward, with a balance in her right hand, and a *hasta pura*, or lance of divinity, held transversely on her shoulder. Riccio, and some others, call the matron holding the scales and lance on this reverse Venus, and therefore ascribe Cupid to her in the rather indistinct object on her shoulder; but the other attributes are assuredly those of Equitas and not of Venus, and therefore the artist might think to strengthen honesty by Wisdom under the Greek symbol of an owl. (*See the following.*)

20 to 22. CORDIA. These are similar denarii to No. 19, but of divers dies; and they weigh respectively 63, 59·1, and 62·2 grains. The heads on the obverse are questioned, for some insist that instead of the Dioscuri, they represent the two youthful Penates, tutelary protectors and founders of Rome. Either myth may be a matter of choice, yet the stars seem sufficient to point out Castor and Pollux. Other protecting spirits of the city—*Lares praestites*—were represented thus, only with dog-skins over their shoulders; but the *Dii Lares* or *Dii Domestici*, pro-

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perly so called, were genii watching over every man's actions from his birth to his death. Together with the Penates—from whom they differed in degree—they were analogous to the hero-worship of the Greeks, in power and rank inferior to the Panthea, and immeasurably below the Dii Majores: yet the lararium, though set apart for the tutelary and household gods, also admitted statues of the greater deities (Juvenal, *Sat.* xiii. 82). The name of Lares, as blessed spirits of good men, was frequently used as synonymous with Manes, and both were precursors of Saints; for as every ancient Roman had his *lar familiaris*, so the modern Roman has his canonized patron.

23. CORDIA. This is a serrate denarius—slightly rare, and weighing 60·5 grains—which, from bearing two heads, jugata on the obverse, and having CORDI on the exergum of the reverse, has been by many collectors admitted into this gens. But the heads are those of Honos and Virtus, and the whole alludes to matters more connected with the Fufia and Mucia families, where the type will again fall under discussion. The Cordii were originally from Tusculum, but very little is known respecting them, so that their reason for quartering "arms" with Roman gentes is not quite clear. After the destruction of the Republic, one of this family, Cr. Cordus, the historian, was impeached before Tiberius for having lauded Brutus and Cassius, and inveighed against Sejanus: seeing that under an accusation of this tenor, before such a relentless judge, there was no room for hope, he starved himself to death. His works were then publicly burnt by the ædiles.

24. CORDIA. ℂ—RVFVS. This is a very unusual obverse: it is a Grecian helmet with a crested plume, on which stands an owl in repose; both devices being in direct allusion to Greece. A full-spread denarius in good condition; it is of a rare type, and weighs 58·3 grains.

ℝ—MAN(*ius*) CORDIVS. The shield of Minerva, with Medusa's head in the centre. From the connexion of the obverse with the reverse on this coin, it may be assumed that it was struck with reference to the city of Pontus, where the ægis was a popular emblem: that is, the above dreaded one, for the name ægis was originally applied to the shield which Jove bore, and which he made from the hide of the goat Amaltheia.

25. CORDIA. ℂ—RVFVS S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). The diademmed head of a female regarding the right, with jewels and ear-rings, but the neck bare. Though less elaborately adorned than the lady on No. 12, there is a resemblance of attri-

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bute with that coin; and similar latitude with the reverse may warrant us to follow Havercamp and Eckhel, in calling it Venus. In the finest preservation, though only slightly rare; it weighs 61·3 grains.

℞—MAN(*ius*) CORDIVS. Cupid carried on a dolphin, and steering him by a bridle. As Cordius Rufus was monetary triumvir to the triumvirs of the empire, it is suggested that this type may have been struck in compliment to the mythic descent of the great dictator. But Eckhel objects to this—"as if Julius Cæsar alone had a right to these types;"—yet he puts forth nothing better.

26. CORDIA. This denarius is not so well preserved as the above; still it is similar in fabric, though evidently from a different die, as seen in the lettering of the obverse inscription, the dolphin's tail, and the monogram of MAN: besides which, it weighs only 55·6 grains. A recent writer describes this fish-rider as Arion; but surely Arion could not have bridled his friendly companion when he jumped overboard with his cithara only, nor was he furnished with wings.

27. CORNELIA (*both Patrician and Plebeian, a most noble family*). The youthful head of Hercules, with his club and the spoils of the Nemean lion on his shoulders; at the back of the head a buckler, under which is the letter B and a dot. On the exergum ROMA; and the whole is within an engrailment. This denarius is of good fabric, and in very fine preservation; it weighs 60·1 grains, and is of rather common occurrence.

℞—LENT(*ulus*) MAR(*cellini*) F(*ilius*), monogrammed. A figure standing with a corona-turrita on his head, and a lance held transversely in his right hand, is about to receive a triumphal garland from a seminude authority, who bears a cornucopia on his left arm. Various explanations are given of this type, which probably relates to a success in the East; but Eckhel, who is a sturdy stickler for fact, says—"It is too obscure for me." He also tells us, that in the varieties of this coin, the same alphabetical letters appear on both sides, so that here we must look upon the B and V as convertible, as did Joseph Scaliger in—"*Felices populi, quibus bibere est vivere.*"

28. CORNELIA. ℂ—CN(*eius*) BLASIO, CN(*eii*) F(*ilius*). The head of a warrior, apparently Mars, in a Grecian plumed helmet, above which is the denarial mark ×, and behind the neck a caduceus. A common coin, in excellent condition, weighing only 42·4 grains, thus showing it to be plated; it was probably struck about forty years before our era, though we know nothing of this Blasius.

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℞—*Absque epigraphe.* A naked virile figure with a lance stands in the centre, holding a girdle and some arrow-heads in his left hand, whom a stolated and helmed female is in the act of crowning; on the right stands another draped lady, holding a hasta pura, but instead of a helmet she wears a simple vitta as a diadem. In the field, between the two first figures, is the Greek letter Π, coarsely inscribed, and on the exergum ROMA. (*See the next.*)

29. CORNELIA. This coin is similar in design with the above, except that the mint-marks differ, that on the obverse being here a bull's head, and an uncial Θ on the reverse, and moreover it weighs 61·6 grains. A close comparison of the two leads me to infer that the arrow-heads are the upper part of a fulmen, the rest of which is hidden behind the body. In this case the figure must typify Jupiter with his known attributes, the spear of divinity and the thunderbolt; and some of the varieties further confirm this view, by having an eagle between the letters of the exergum. It would then follow that the Amazonian female is Minerva, and the looker-on Juno. It is, notwithstanding, but fair to give the conclusions to which Eckhel arrived:—"Antiquaries," he observes, "differ respecting this reverse, though nearly all make it to be Bacchus with a thyrsus and arrows; which last, however, Vaillant has hastily concluded to be a bush of dry cinnamon. He (Bacchus) is being crowned by Pallas for the glorious termination of his wars. . . . I cannot say who the other woman may be."

30. CORNELIA. ℬ—The beardless head of Hercules coiffed with the jaws and skin of the Nemean lion: behind it S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*), and the monogram of FAVSTVS. A slightly rare coin in fine conservation, weighing 55 grains.

℞—*Absque epigraphe.* A globe surrounded with four laurel chaplets, the one on the lower verge being supported by an acrostolium of a ship on the left, and an ear of wheat on the right: an allusion, it has been advanced, to the destruction of the pirates and consequent abundance in Rome. The uppermost chaplet is the largest, and the others are pretty equal with each other; but unless it can be proved that the obverse bears the portrait of a Roman in the guise of a god, we have no clue to their precise meaning. Riccio, indeed, coolly says:—"The four crowns may mean that the hero had conquered the four parts of the world, if we may suppose that the Romans knew of America." Q.E.D.! Havercamp—in his *Thesaurus Numismaticus*—thinks they allude to Pompey's triumphs, or the victories of Augustus; but they were more likely to have been struck by Faustus, to the glories of his father, Sylla. (*See* No. 31.)

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31. CORNELIA. This denarius is the same as the above in all respects, save that of die and weight, this being 56·6 grains; and it is nearly in the same condition, but the head better developed. The portrait certainly does not represent either Pompey or Augustus; nor, if struck during his lifetime, can it be that of Sylla, since it was then forbidden to place the effigies of a living person on a coin. I am inclined therefore—with other numismatists—to think it a handsome conventional portrait of the young Hercules; though, as Eckhel, remarks, "we cannot give the reason for Faustus's using that type."

32. CORNELIA. ℂ—L(*ucius*) LENT(*ulus*), C(*aius*) MARC(*ellus*), CO(*n*) S(*ules*). A bare and youthful head of a deity, with his hair in ringlets. A rather rare coin in excellent preservation; it weighs 54·7 grains.

℟—*Absque epigraphe.* Jupiter standing naked, his right hand supporting an eagle over a decorated altar, and his left grasping a fulmen. In the area a star and a long-tailed letter Q, which may be a mere mintmark, or it may stand for quæstor; but assuredly Havercamp—like another Homer—*nods* while thinking it may be part and parcel of the Phœnician *Koph*, and thereby intimate the descent of the Syracusans from Corinth. (*See the next.*)

33. CORNELIA. Another copy of the above, but struck at a different epoch of mintage, with a weight of 59·6 grains. Collectors generally assume that the obverse bears the effigy of Jupiter Hellenius and the reverse the statue of Jupiter Eleutherius, both of great worship at Syracuse, where the ancestor of this Caius Marcellus acquired a harvest of glory—albeit the great Archimedes fell. These denarii are of excellent design and workmanship, and were probably struck—perhaps in Sicily—about 60 years before our era.

34. CORNELIA. ℂ—A fine and elaborately attired female head, exactly resembling the obverse of No. 12, but with the addition of a sceptre and S(*enatus*), C(*onsulto*). That, however, is assumed by numismatists to be the Aphrodite Erycina, and this the Venus Victrix! The coin is in the finest state of perfection, and of tasteful fabric; yet evidently by an artist who never heard "When unadorned, adorned the most." It weighs 58·4 grains, and has a degree of rarity.

℟—Three grand trophies, erect, between a lituus on the right of the area and a præfericulum on the left. In the exergum the monogram of FAVST(*us*). The object of this reverse has been variously discussed, but on the whole Eckhel's opinion may be the best; namely, that the three proofs of victory allude to the

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battles of Chæronea, Thurium, and Orchomenus. The pontifical emblems of course indicate the augurship of Faustus.

35. CORNELIA. ℂ—SVLLA CO(*n*)S(*ul*). A bare and beardless head of Sylla, the consul or dictator, with a handsome, intelligent face, and aquiline Roman nose; but not at all resembling the Grecian features on the obverse of No. 31, which some suppose also to have been intended for him. In excellent preservation, weighing 56·9 grains, and slightly rare: it is carelessly struck.

ℝ—Q(*uintus*) POM(*peius*) RVFI, RVFVS CO(*n*)S(*ul*). The naked head of Pompeius Rufus, who was consul with Sylla in the year B.C. 88, and slain by Cn. Pompeius Strabo. It has been held that this coin was struck by Faustus, the son of Sylla; but from the portraits—which could then only appear after the death of the person represented—it is now assigned to Q. Pompeius, the son of the above Quintus, a turbulent tribune in the troublous times of Clodius, and maternal grandson of Sylla.

36. CORNELIA. ℂ—Across the field SVLLA CO(*n*)S(*ul*), Q(*uintus*) POMPEI(*us*) RVF(*us*). In the area, a curule chair between a laurel garland and a lituus; the whole alluding to the consulship, triumphal dignity, and augurship of Sylla. This is a well-spread and well-preserved denarius, weighing 57·3 grains; it is rather common in degree.

ℝ—Q(*uintus*) POMPEI(*us*), Q(*uintus*) F(*ilius*). RVFVS CO(*n*)S(*ul*). A sella curulis as on the obverse, but posited between an arrow and a branch of laurel. The arrow may possibly be applied to the Apollinarian games, though surely Cavedoni takes considerable latitude in stating that therefore the laurel indicates Sylla's being one of the decemviri *sacris faciundis*. Perhaps, however, in the absence of closer inscriptions, there is nothing better to suggest. (*See the next, and Pompeia gens, Tablet* xii., *No.* 41.)

37. CORNELIA. This denarius is a copy of the above, in type and fabric, yet struck from a different die, and weighing 60·3 grains; in this very sharp condition the medal is somewhat rare. It is doubtful whether the RVFVS on both sides relates to one person or not: it was a wonderfully popular name, if its belonging to no fewer than fourteen Roman gentes may be admitted as an evidence. Rufus Cæcilius was the brother of P. Sylla by the same mother, but not by the same father; he was tribune of the plebs B.C. 63.

38. CORNELIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* Trinacria, exemplified by three dexter human legs flexed in triangle, with Medusa's head in the centre, where the thighs

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are conjoined; in the space between each flexure is an ear of corn. This is emblematic of the fertility and shape of Sicily, between its capes Pelorum, Pachynum, and Lilybæum.* A large-spread denarius, in very fair preservation; it has a degree of rarity, and weighs 57·2 grains.

℞—LENT(*ulus*), MAR (*monogrammed for Marcellus*), CO(*n*)S(*ules*). A colossal figure of Jupiter the Liberator; he is naked, and stands in the centre of the field brandishing a fulmen in his right hand, and supports an eagle on his left. The whole—obverse and reverse in connexion—being symbols of power and abundance. This seems to have been struck in B.C. 49—perhaps at Apollonia—when the Consuls Claudius Marcellus and Cornelius Lentulus deserted their posts and fled into Greece with Pompey: it appears that they minted in the various cities wherein they sojourned during their troubles, though the Trinacria and Medusa are directly referrible to Sicily. Lentulus, it will be remembered, was the cognomen of the haughtiest of the Cornelian gentes, who might have borne "Odi profanum vulgus" as a motto. Such was their high patrician pride, that Cicero coined the word *Lentulitas* to denote the inflated class. Another branch of this family—the Cethegi—seem to have delighted in adhering to old fashions, keeping their arms bare and—"*Fingere cinctutis non exaudita Cethegis*," says Horace (*De Arte Poetica*, v. 50). To this race belonged the keen would-be consul of B.C. 333, who distributed adulterated wine to the people after his election; and owing to the election proving irregular, he deservedly lost it.

39. CORNELIA. ℂ—G(*enii*) P(*opuli*) R(*omani*). A bearded and filleted head of the Genius of Rome—a profile of great beauty—regarding the right, with a sceptre over the left shoulder. Of rather frequent occurrence, but in splendid conservation; it weighs 61·7 grains.

℞—A globe between a sceptre encircled by a laurel wreath, and a ship's rudder; under which is the legend CN(*eius*) LEN(*tulus*), Q(*uaestor*), EX S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). This may have been struck in the urban quæstorship of C. Lentulus, in the year of Rome 694; in whose consulship a Spaniard enrolled himself as L. Cornelius Balbus of this powerful gens, and became consul in B.C. 40, being the first foreigner who obtained that dignity; in addition to which he enjoyed a triumph and the pontificate. (*See the following.*)

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* The heralds say that the three legs of Man, borrowed from the Trinacria, represent the promontories of the island; but as it is an oblong mass with only two real capes, the legs more probably allude to England, Ireland, and Scotland, being seen from its *Tinwald*. Old Gwillim tells us that "the legge is the member of strength, stabilitie, expedition, and obedience."

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40 and 41. CORNELIA. These denarii, in fine condition, are different mintages of the above to the Genius Loci, except that on No. 41 the reverse legend is LEN(*tulus*) CVR(*ator*) X (*denariorum*) FL(*andorum*). EX S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*); and they respectively weigh 61·6 and 52·7 grains. We are here shown that Cn. Lentulus was made a curator X by senatorial decree, and was therefore empowered to act as a triumvir monetales. But there is great obscurity respecting the Roman mint and its officers under the Republic: indeed, its full history is a desideratum among numismatists.

42. CORNELIA. ℂ—C(*aius*) CASSI(*us*), IMP(*erator*). LEIBERTAS. The diademmed head of a matron, who, from the inscription, personates Liberty. A rather rare denarius of large module, and in the finest preservation, but the workmanship is rather coarse; it weighs 56·2 grains.

ℝ—LENTVLVS SPINT(*her*). In the area an augural lituus and a præfericulum—as it is usually called; but from its having a handsome ansa and being elegantly vase-shaped, ought rather to be designated an urceus or guttus. This appears to have been coined by the son of the Lentulus who struck the three preceding denarii, and who bore those emblems, although he was somewhat surreptitiously enrolled an augur; a priestly office which the father does not appear ever to have served. (*See the following.*)

43 to 45. CORNELIA. These denarii are of similar device and execution with the above; No. 44, however, is plated—an early specimen of that fraudful art—and on the obverse of 45 Libertas is veiled: they respectively weigh 58·0, 50·8, and 52·7 grains. The last may allude to a difference in the state; for Lentulus joined the enemies of Cæsar, on the death of his father and the defeat at Pharsalia, but he took refuge in Alexandria, and was afterwards pardoned. On the murder of the Dictator, he relapsed to the opposition, with the appointment of proprætor in Asia; for which he was slain after the battle of Philippi. It is considered that these coins may have been struck at some eastern mint, about B.C. 42.

46. CORNELIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The laureated and bearded head of Jupiter regarding the right. A well-struck quinarius of good fabric, and in excellent condition; it is slightly rare in degree, and weighs 31·9 grains.

ℝ—A winged Victory crowning a trophy, with CN(*eius*) LENT(*ulus*) on the exergum. This pretty little coin—a revival of the old *victoriati*—may be attributed to C. Lentulus Clodianus, in B.C. 72, on the murder of Sertorius and con-

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sequent termination of the war in Spain. He appears to have been a Claudius adopted into this powerful family; and when censor, B.C. 70, he expelled sixty-four members of the senate for infamous life. This made some amends to insulted morality, after the recent profligate conduct of another of this gens—Cornelius Cethegus,—who, with his impudent harlot, held all public offices at Rome to sale, insomuch that even the illustrious Lucullus could only obtain his commission against Mithridates by making his court to the prostitute! So the dissolute Chelidonis exercised her power over Verres, nearly contemporaneously; whence Cicero's—"Are you not ashamed, Verres, to have followed, during your prætorship, the dictates of a woman whose name Domitius thought it almost indecent for him to pronounce?" (*Orat. in Verrem.* i. 53.)

47. CORNELIA. ℂ—L(*ucius*) SVLLA. A diademmed female head, before which stands Cupid supporting a long palm-branch with his right hand; thus showing the portrait to be that of Venus Victrix. A fine denarius in very excellent condition, but of rude fabric, weighing 63 grains.

℟—IMPER(*ator*) ITERVM. In the area are the augural insignia—a guttus for holding sacrificial oil, and a lituus, the wand of divinity, between two trophies. This seems to commemorate one of Sylla's dreams—and he was a cruel dreamer,—in which he saw his constant patroness, Venus, walking among his soldiers; and the trophies allude to his two victories over Archelaus, B.C. 87, for which he was saluted Imperator iterum. (*See No.* 48.)

48. CORNELIA. This coin is precisely the same as the preceding in design and fabric, but from a very different die; and it weighs 58·4 grains. Sylla was so strongly impressed with a belief that, together with Fortuna, he was indebted for his successes to Venus—to whom he was also otherwise a slave,—that he sent many rich gifts to her temple. This devotion inflated the self-confidence of the sanguinary despot: he took the additional name of Felix, and named the twins he had by Metella, one of his wives, Faustus and Fausta. "The inscription upon his trophies left among us," says Plutarch, "is — Lucius Cornelius Sylla, Epaphroditus." It might have been added to, by way of pointing a moral; for he was so diabolical as to make every passion—even ambition itself—subservient to revenge. The boasted patronage of Venus was on a dirty scale; even his last marriage with the divorced Valeria was discreditable; nor did it prevent him from still continuing his degrading intercourse with buffoons, actresses, and all sorts of infamous women. Did this SVLLA bequeath our verb *to sully?*

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TABLET VI.

1. CORNELIA. ℂ—FAVSTVS. A handsome profile of Diana, with a frontal diadem over which is a crescent, and the hair—in loose curls behind—is decorated with jewels. She wears ear-rings and necklace, and her shoulders are draped; while in the area behind is the augural staff. This rare denarius is in surprisingly perfect condition; it weighs 61.9 grains.

℟—FELIX. A togated figure seated on a *solium*, before whom a man, bending on one knee, holds out a palm-branch; behind the throne is another man kneeling, but with his hands bound behind him. This was struck by Faustus in compliment to his father, and represents Sylla receiving the homage of King Bocchus, on delivering up Jugurtha, his noted father-in-law. The ferocious and vindictive Roman was so elated at this event, that he had it engraven on a ring, which he thenceforward always wore: an act which—coupled with the golden images dedicated by Bocchus in the capitol—stung Marius to the quick, and generated that rancorous rivalry which proved so fatal to the state.

2. CORNELIA. ℂ—FEELIX (*an archaism of Felix*). The laureated head of a comely thick-throated chief, with a wild beast's skin fastened round his neck. From this appendage, which various antiquaries determine to be the spoils of a lion, the profile has been pronounced to be that of a youthful Hercules: but inference is strong in showing it to be the wily King Bocchus, to whom Sylla was so deeply indebted. A rare coin, in first-rate conservation, weighing 60·9 grains.

℟—Diana, in a galloping currus-bigæ, holds out a lituus in the manner of a whip; there are stars in the field, and the legend FAVSTVS under the horses. Here the lituus may be presumed to indicate how true an augur the goddess proved to Sylla, when in a dream she armed him with thunderbolts to destroy those enemies whom she called by name. This happened at Nola in the year B.C. 83, when—big with angry vengeance—he was compassing the dreadful and illegal march from Campania to the Eternal City. (*See Æmilia gens, Tablet* i., 27.)

3. CORNELIA. ℂ—The winged-helmeted head of Roma Nicephora to the right, wearing ear-rings and a *monile bacchatum*, with the denarial mark × at the back. A coin in remarkably good preservation: it weighs 56·7 grains.

℟—Victoria alata in a galloping biga, with a garland (?) in her hand; under

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the horse P(*ublius*) SVLA (monogrammed), and in the exergum ROMA. It is usual among some—and with appearance of reason—to ascribe this compliment to P. C. Sylla, grandfather of the dictator, who was prætor in Sicily 186 years B.C.; but there are others who, from the resumption of the ancient symbols, attribute it to the great-grandfather, who was *flamen dialis* and *prætor urbanus* B.C. 212.

4. CORNELIA. ℂ—The bust of Mars, with the back turned round; on his head is a Greek helmet and plume, and a lance or sceptre behind. A thick small coin in excellent condition, weighing 56·3 grains.

℟—A winged Victory in a fast-running biga, holding the reins in her left hand, and a laurel crown in her extended right. On the exergum CN(*eius*) LENTVL(*us*). The Lentulus here recorded was a moneyer about 86 years B.C., and is the one mentioned as *curator denariorum* on Nos. 40 and 41 of Tablet V.; some years after which appointment, he obtained the consulship with Gellius Poplicola as his colleague, when through the foul murder of Sertorius—by base Roman assassins—the war in Spain terminated.

5. CORNELIA. ℂ—L(*ucius*) MANLI(*us*), PROQ(*uaestore*). The galeated head of Pallas, with her usual attributes, regarding the right. A coin in fine preservation which, though the reverse type is interesting, is of frequent occurrence: it weighs 61·8 grains, and is of fine metal.

℟—Sylla in a triumphal quadriga, holding a caduceus in his right hand, and he is being crowned by a flying Victory. On the exergum, L(*ucius*) SVLLA IMP(*erator*). (*See Manlia, Tablet* X. 6.) The caduceator indicated a person sent to treat of peace, who usually bore a branch of verbena, among the Romans; for, in early times, the classic caduceus was viewed by them as the sacred and mystic wand of Hermes. But it must have been under some ambassadorial view that it is placed in Sylla's blood-stained hand. (*See the next.*)

6. CORNELIA. This denarius, though smaller, is similar in all respects to the last, save in the die, and that its weight is 60·4 grains: they were probably struck about B.C. 81, during the lifetime of Sylla, in compliment to his triumph over Mithridates, and the consequent establishment of his power. In order to consolidate this power, establish a kind of body-guard for his protection, and entirely crush his enemies, he founded military colonies throughout Italy, and conferred the citizenship on a great number of slaves, chiefly belonging to the people who had been proscribed by him: the slaves thus manumitted are said to have been as many as

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ten thousand, and were called Cornelii, after him as their patron. Such was sometimes the manner of a family rising from the dregs, and becoming both patrician and plebeian in rank; and thus were clans swelled.

7. CORNELIA. ℬ—*Sine epigraphe.* The bearded and laureated head of Jupiter Capitolinus—tutelary deity of the Romans—regarding the left; at the back of which is the letter F. A serrate denarius of good spread and high preservation, weighing 52·3 grains; it is of common occurrence.

℟—Jupiter in a currus-quadrigæ running across the field: he holds a military ensign or sceptre and the reins in his left hand, and with his right is hurling a fulmen. On the exergum, L(*ucius*) SCIP(*io*) ASIAG(*enes*), as Morel reads it, while others view it as ASIAC(*us*): "but on the twenty-seven excellent specimens in the Imperial Museum (*Vienna*)," says Eckhel, "it is clearly Asiag or Asiac, the *c* and the *g* being used indiscriminately." (*See No.* 9.)

8. CORNELIA. This serrated coin is of the same device and execution as the last, but on the reverse is a large T over the horses, and without any letter on the obverse, while the G on the exergum is more decided: it weighs 57·3 grains. This Lucius Scipio was consul B.C. 190, and having overthrown Antiochus at Magnesia, exhibited a magnificent triumph. His desire to be called Asiaticus sprung, it may be supposed, from a yearning not to yield in appellation to his brother Africanus,—who had served as his legate.

9. CORNUFICIA (*Plebeian*). ℬ—*Sine epigraphe.* The laureated, horned, and bearded head of Jupiter Ammon, looking to the left. A rare plated coin, in secondary condition, weighing 42 grains. This shows the reading of this family's name—*cornu et faciendo*—on coins, for most writers have it Cornificia; but the gens is almost unmentioned till the appointment of Q. Cornuficius as prætor, B.C. 66.

℟—Q(*uintus*) CORNVFICI(*us*), AVGVR, IMP(*erator*). This inscription is a good deal rubbed, but the deciphering it is much aided by a fac simile in the British Museum; also by the next coin. In the area a veiled and togated figure standing to the left, with a lituus or augural staff in his right hand, is being crowned by Juno Sispita, who bears on her left arm a shield like an ancile of the Salii, on which sits a bird with expanded wings. This represents Q. Cornuficius—the friend of Cicero—receiving the augurship: and from the horned head of Ammon, this coin may have been struck in Africa about B.C. 45, where Cornuficius was probably saluted Imperator by his insurgent army. He was the son of the "*vir sobrius ac*

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anctus" who was one of the judges of Verres, and assisted in the suppression of the Catalinian conspiracy: another coin, supposed to have been minted by him in Africa, bearing on the obverse a female coiffed with an elephant's head, brought £14 5*s*. at the sale of the Pembroke Collection, in August, 1848.

10. CORNUFICIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* A well-engraved female head regarding the right, with a diadem and ear-rings, but the neck bare; nor is there any attribute of Ceres. This very rare denarius is in excellent preservation, and weighs 42·4 grains; it is one of those presented by Henry Bosanquet, Esq., in 1855.

℟—Q(*uintus*) CORNVFICI(*us*), AVGVR, IMP(*erator*). This reverse is substantially the same as that of the preceding coin, but that there is no bird on Juno's shield, and the augur has a most decidedly feminine appearance. Cornuficius, who married the beautiful and profligate widow of Catiline, had been sent into Illyricum in B.C. 48, where Eckhel suggests he may have obtained the title of imperator; but, as seen above, I incline to the opinion that he obtained it in Africa, because the coins were struck there, and the military movements were on a larger scale. However, it is admitted that he rendered no small service to Cæsar in Illyricum; for though he pinched the inhabitants rather hard, he reduced that province to obedience. This can scarcely be the coin which was honoured by Trajan with a restoration; for that has, according to Morel's figure, the decided head of Ceres—indicated by a crown of wheat-ears—looking to the left. I have not met with another copy of that which is here described.

11. COSCONIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—L(*ucius*) COSCO(*nius*), M(*arci*) F(*ilius*) in large characters. The galeated head of Roma Nicephora, with the denarial mark × at the nape of the neck. A full-spread serrated coin in tolerable condition, weighing 57·4 grains; it is slightly rare.

℟—Mars in a galloping biga, hurls a spear with his right hand, while his left holds a military trumpet over a shield on his arm. In the exergum, L(*ucius*) LIC(*inius*) CN(*eius*) DOM(*itius*). This being very like the denarii struck by the Aurelia, Domitia, Poblicia, and Porcia gentes, about the time of the consulship of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus and L. L. Crassus, may have been struck within 95 years before our era; but I agree with Eckhel, that the emblems and aspect of this specimen denote a much higher antiquity. The Cosconii only make their *début* in the Second Punic War.

12. COSSUTIA (*Equestrian*). ℂ—CAESAR PARENS PATRIAE. The

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head of Cæsar veiled as Pontifex Maximus, and laureated as Dictator, with an augural staff in front and the flamen apex at the back: the veil here has been taken for consecration, but from the absence of *Divo*, it was probably struck while Cæsar was living. Cossutius also complimented him with the title Dictator perpetuo. This denarius is in excellent preservation, being of the unusual weight, 65·1 grains, and is not quite common.

℞—C(*aius*) COSSVTIVS MARIDIANVS in two lines saltier across the area, and between the angular spaces of the cross thus formed appears A(*uro*), A(*rgento*), A(*ere*), F(*lando*) F(*eriundo*); an inscription considered unique in arrangement, though otherwise common enough, especially with the moneyers of Augustus, showing that they used the three metals, and made the impressions by blows on the flans.* The Cossutii appear to have arrived originally from Gallia Cisalpina; but though they were admitted among the knights, they never attained to any remarkable importance.

13. COSSUTIA. ℂ—SABVLA. The diademmed and winged head of Medusa, her hair tired with serpents, and her majestic face looking towards the left. A coin in first-rate conservation, weighing 61·2 grains; it is of frequent recurrence.

℞—L(*ucius*) COSSVTI(*us*), C(*ai*) F(*ilius*). Bellerophon on Pegasus hurling a spear; behind him the arithmetical marks XXXIIII. As neither Maridianus nor Sabula are mentioned in history, these cognomens are otherwise unknown; and it is only by inference, and the obvious connexion of its two sides, that numismatists presume this coin to have been struck about B.C. 43, to commemorate the restoring of the city of Corinth by Julius Cæsar.

14. CREPEREIA (*Equestrian*). ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* A fine female bust with the shoulders turned, and long tresses between them; in front the letter E,

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* Corsini the Florentine, who was elected pope in 1730, under the name of Clement XII., issued some new pauls—a silver coin worth about five-pence English,—stamped with the ancient A. A. A. F. F., which excited the ridicule of Rome, a city which Lanzi designates as "Roma sempre faceta:" but as they were galled by the preference which the pontiff evinced for his own countrymen in all appointments, they extended the initials A(*vete*) A(*vuto*) A(*bbastanza*) F(*iorentini*) F(—*i*). The coin is very scarce now, but I was able to present one to the Numismatic Society. The obverse of the above No. 12, is also worthy of remark, since it reminds us that PATER PATRIÆ has figured on many a monument dedicated to despotism, with just as much significance as SERVUS SERVORUM introduced the fulminating bulls of the pontificate: on the medal which Gregory XIII. struck in honour of the detestable VGONOTTORVM STRAGES of 1572, he appears with P. P. to his bust.

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and behind a sepia or cuttle-fish. From the latter emblem, as well as other copies bearing a fish, Havercamp pronounces the portrait to be that of Venus Anadyomene, and—without resorting to his Corinthian authority for confirmation—taking its coherence with the reverse, it is a reasonable suggestion. This is a serrate denarius, in excellent preservation and very rare; it weighs 62·4 grains.

℞—Neptune standing in a bold attitude, and brandishing his trident, in a car drawn by a pair of hippocampi. In the upper part of the field the letter E, and under the horses Q(*uintus*) CREPER(*eius*), M(*arci*) F(*ilius*), ROCVS. The Crepereia gens, though greatly respected, has been but little mentioned in story; but notwithstanding that, the person here recorded may have had some connexion with Corinth after its restoration by Julius Cæsar, usually inferred by antiquaries. The fabric of this coin is masterly, and its serrated margin would indicate an earlier date:—"The use of toothing the edge," says Riccio, "is to us unknown; but it was a very ancient custom." This device seems to be the production of a Greek artist.

15. CREPEREIA. This denarius in its fabric and emblems resembles the above, except that instead of a sepia we here find a tortoise; and the letter B is placed instead of E, both on the obverse and reverse; moreover it is plated, and weighs only 49.7 grains. Some have fancied the head to be that of Amphitrite, but surely with Neptune—one of the *Dii majores*—the Venus who rose from the sea is in more fitting relation. To others who would make it Leander, Eckhel tersely answers that we seldom find on the obverse of the coins, the head of such a comparatively insignificant fellow. The sea-gods were not propitious to the descendants of Rocus, for Crepereius Gallus perished in the ship by means of which Agrippina was to have been destroyed. He had taken his place in the steerage, when, on a signal given, the deck over the Empress's head fell in at once; and being loaded with lead, Crepereius was crushed under the weight (Tac. *Ann.* xiv. 5).

16. CREPUSIA (*rank uncertain*). ℬ—*Sine epigraphe.* A frowning juvenile laureated head, with a bare neck. It has been generally called Apollo, but as there are young whiskers on his cheek, and that deity is never seen with hair on his face, it is more likely to be the Angry Vejovis or Anxurus. Behind the head is a sceptre and the numeral X, in front a flower. A common denarius, but of beautiful fabric and in fine preservation: it weighs 56·2 grains.

℞—A warrior on horseback gallops across the field, in the act of vibrating a javelin with his right hand. Over his shoulders are the numerals CLXXXXV, and on the exergum P(*ublius*) CREPVSI(*us*). There can be nothing said with accuracy

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as to the meaning of this device, both from the absence of a more copious legend, and the family's being but little known, though ancient. (*See the next.*)

17. CREPUSIA. This denarius—which weighs 56·7 grains—resembles the above, except in bearing a different mint-mark and numeral, having in front of the portrait the *strombus clavus*, or trumpet-shell. Those who—like the rabid collector of turnpike tickets—wish for the whole of the varieties of this coin, will find other copies with a thunderbolt, priestly apex, apple, tortoise, wheat-ear, leaf, lituus, bird, bird's-wing, crescent, star, and—what not? But although these stamps only multiply specimens, and shew the redundance of the mint, without increasing their real historical value, they are nevertheless desirable in full collections.

18. CREPUSIA. ℂ—L(*ucius*) CENSORIN(*us*). A veiled and diademmed female head, with ear-rings, necklace, and draped shoulders; she is regarding the right. A coin in singularly fine preservation, but of medium spread; it weighs 56·2 grains, and is of frequent occurrence.

ℝ—A female standing in a fast-running biga, with her right shoulder turned towards the horses, and the reins in her left hand. In the area C(*aius*) LIMETAN(*us*), and on the exergum P(*ublius*) CREPVSI(*us*). Many numismatists assure us that both the head and the figure are intended to represent Juno Moneta; but no satisfactory reason is assigned. It certainly is not uncommon to see the same divinity on both the obverse and reverse of a coin; but here the only point clear is that Censorinus, Limetanus, and Crepusius were monetary triumvirs together, perhaps about 95 years before our era.

19. CRITONIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—AED(*iles*) PL(*ebis*). The head of Ceres crowned with corn, having long tresses and draped shoulders. A full-spread coin in fair condition, but of a more archaic aspect than is warranted by the inferential date of the reverse; it weighs 60·9 grains, and has a degree of rarity.

ℝ—Two togated officials seated—on common, not curule chairs—between a huge ear of wheat, and the letters P. A. On the exergum M(*arcus*) FAN(*nius*), L(*ucius*) CRIT(*onius*). This denarius seems to have been struck to commemorate Cæsar's adding two more plebeian ædiles to those already existing, about B.C. 44. Under the uncertainty of abbreviations, some insist that the letters in the area mean P(*ublico*) A(*rgento*), while others, with equal right, sturdily contend that they are P(*rimi*) A(*ediles*): be this as it may, there can be no error in assuming that these gentlemen are sitting as Cereales, to superintend the public supply of corn—no small matter, with so ravenous a populace.

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20. CRITONIA. This denarius resembles the above in design and execution, but is more worn, and weighs only 56·6 grains. Critonius was patronised by Julius Cæsar, who preferred him ædilis Cerealis; yet after the dictator's death, the ungrateful ædile objected to certain public honours being paid to his benefactor during the celebration of the Cerealia. There is, however, some confusion in Appian's account of the incident. As the coin before us was found in the hoard at Cadriano, Riccio suggests that it might have been struck by the father of this Critonius: still the ædiles are represented actually on duty, and therefore the date of its mintage can be demonstrated to be B.C. 44.

21. CUPIENNIA (*rank uncertain*). ℞—The winged-helmed head of Pallas to the right, with the denarial stamp × before the neck, and a cornucopia filled with fruits and flowers behind. A full-spread coin in the finest condition, weighing 59·1 grains; it is important for a cabinet, but of common occurrence.

℟—L(*ucius*) CVP(*iennius*) monogrammed under the horses' legs of the Dioscuri, who, with rested lances, are galloping across the field. In the exergum, ROMA. The Cupiennii were a race but little known, for we only read of Caius Cupiennius, the correspondent of Cicero, about B.C. 44; yet the simple and early type before us, indicates an ancient gens. They came originally, it seems, from Copia in Lucania, taking the name from their native place by the easy substitution of the *u* for *o*; and the cornucopia was the public cognizance of that city.

22. CURIATIA (*Plebeian*). ℞—The galeated profile of Pallas; with earrings and necklace, and the mintage × under the chin; at the back of the head appears TRIGE(*minus*). A rather common coin, in excellent condition; it weighs 54·9 grains, and has a very aged appearance.

℟—A woman in a fast-running quadriga, with a sceptre in her left hand, whom Victory, standing behind, crowns with laurel. In the exergum ROMA, and under the horses C(*aius*) CVR(*iatius*) monogrammed. Although this gens is designated plebeian, it is certain that there also existed a patrician family of the same name, however unknown numismatically. A P. Curiatius was tribune of the plebs B.C. 401; but all authorities assign the present coin to C. Curiatius, Cicero's "homo infimus," who as *tribunus plebis* imprisoned the consuls of the year B.C. 138 for severity to the army recruits. This Trigeminus wished to make himself out a descendant of the three Alban heroes who fell before the Horatii, and who were called Tergemini from being born at one birth: "yet," says Eckhel, "he can have nothing to do with that ancient race, since Cicero calls him the lowest and most

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sordid of all men." On scrutinising its archaic type, the strongly impressed features, the monogrammatic cognomen, and the exergual characters, I cannot but think this denarius is earlier than the days of Cicero; nor is it at all improbable that it may have been struck by one of the ancient patrician branch.

23. CURIATIA. Another denarius of the same type and execution with the last, but of a different mintage; it weighs 61·4 grains, and from the still more archaic definition of the face, it may be esteemed as rare in some degree. But the same doubt as to the actual moneyer remains, as mentioned above, and neither history, medals, nor marbles furnish us with information to dissipate it: no members of the patrician Curatia gens, so far as our records go, rose to any eminence at Rome, and there are but few whose names even have come down to us.

24. CURTIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—Q(*uintus*) CVRT(*ius*). The galeated head of Roma-Nicephora, with her ringlets and the usual attributes; at the back of the neck is the numeral X. Its weight is 59·7 grains, and is one degree in rarity.

℟—Jupiter, threatening lightning with his right hand, and holding a long sceptre in his left, is galloping to the right in a grand quadriga: above the horses is a curved instrument resembling a military lituus, or trumpet, and below them M(*arcus*) SILA(*nus*), the L and A being monogrammed. On the exergum ROMA. This coin—probably minted in the seventh century of Rome—is in good preservation and fairly impressed, but having been carelessly minted, has part of Jove's car cut off; the next is better struck.

25. CURTIA. Another specimen of the above type, though from a different die, and weighing 61 grains; they show that Q. Curtius and M. Silanus were appointed together on some public duty. To these Eckhel adds a third, Cn. Domitius, as the name is coupled with theirs on a brass semis, whence he supposes they were triumvirs together for establishing some colony; and Cavedoni, accepting the idea, thinks the lituus may be a symbol for the missing name, as it represents the long curved tool anciently used for controlling horses, and therefore alludes to the cognomen—a pretty bold assumption. As with the Curiatii, this gens must have had a patrician branch, since a member of it, C. Curtius Philo obtained the consulship B.C. 445, that dignity being then inaccessible to plebeians.

*** Between the Curtii and the Didii, Borghesi has placed the families DECIA and DECIMIA; but as the coin of the first, produced in justification, is but a guess, and that of the second has been immemorially attributed to the Flavian gens, they may be considered as harmless intrusions.

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26. DIDIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—P(*ublius*) FONTEIVS CAPITO III(*um*)VIR. CONCORDIA. The veiled, well-impressed, and diademmed head of the goddess of Concord regarding the right. A full-spread and well-struck denarius, in the highest preservation; it is of some rarity, and weighs 64·9 grains.

ℝ—VIL(*la*) PVB(*lica*), T(*itus*) DID(*ius*), IMP(*erator*). A stately portico surmounted by a columned roof. This probably commemorates the Villa Publica which Varro describes as being for citizens coming from the country, public amusements, or such foreign ambassadors as they did not choose to admit into the city. As T. Didius was saluted imperator for triumphing over the Celtiberians, this coin was perhaps struck about B.C. 93; when he either built or restored this public villa—a prototype of the modern Turkish khan.

27. DIDIA. ℂ—A fine winged-helmed head of Pallas, with the numeral ✕ immediately under the couped neck, and a monogram of ROMA at the back. A rather rare coin, in beautiful preservation; it weighs 60·1 grains.

ℝ—A man in a short habit, girded with a parazonium, and bearing a shield on his left arm, is raising a whip with his right hand to chastise a naked but armed warrior, the point of whose sword is turned backwards. On the exergum T(*itus*) DEIDI(*us*). This spirited reverse has excited considerable conjecture, and most numismatists agree that it relates to the chastisement of refractory slaves for the Servile war; though others ascribe it to the restoration of discipline in the army of Illyria, under T. Didius, B.C. 114. The Didii are not mentioned till the latter part of the Republic, whence Cicero terms them *novi homines:* our martinet, however, obtained the consulship in B.C. 98. (*See the next.*)

28. DIDIA. This is a copy, in device and execution, of the above, though minute variations shew a difference in the die, and its weight is only 58·6 grains. Pighius thinks this T. Didius must have been the man who passed the noted *sumptuaria lex Didia*, B.C. 143, by which Italy was to be curbed as well as Rome, to which city only the existing Fannian law extended (*See Titia, Tablet* XV. 28); but assuredly his father was the legislator, or he would have been a very old consul—for the proposer of a law was required to be of a certain age, and T. Didius, the first of his family, did not obtain the fasces till 45 years afterwards. I have said above that it was a new gens: in the time of the Republic, no Didius bore a cognomen.

29. DOMITIA (*first Plebeian, then Patrician*). ℂ—AHENOBAR(*bus*). A long-visaged peculiar head, with curly hair, sunk eyes, and a bare neck. A full-spread coin in very fair preservation; it weighs 60·7 grains, and is rare.

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℞—CN(*eius*) DOMITIVS IMP(*erator*). The prow of a prætorian galley, with a trophy of armour and arms erected on its forecastle; the bows are very elaborately decorated. Here the obverse appears to commemorate the father of the great-grandfather of Nero—which is a full fathom of Roman genealogy; and the symbols on the reverse refer to the naval advantages gained by Cn. Domitius over the fleet of Octavius at Brindisi, B.C. 41. (*See No.* 28.)

30. DOMITIA. Another denarius of the same type and execution with the last, but of a different mintage; it weighs 60·6 grains. The cognomen Ahenobarbus is accounted for by Suetonius and by Plutarch through the circumstance that two youths, of uncommon size and beauty, arrived at Rome with the news of a battle gained over the Tarquinian forces, and ordered their hearer to carry the news of the victory to the senate. While refreshing their foaming horses at the public fountain, Domitius expressed his surprise at such a sudden and unexpected announcement; whereupon these Dioscuri, for such they proved to be, smiled and stroked his beard, which, in proof, immediately turned from black to yellow, like brass—whence the discriminative *soubriquet* Ænobarbus. (*See Postumia, Tablet* xiii. 22.)

31. DOMITIA. ℧—OSCA. A bare and bearded head to the right, with an expression of feature similar to that on the above, and a torquis round the neck. This coin is wellspread, and in high preservation; it weighs 59 grains, and is very rare.

℞—DOM(*itius*), CO(*n*)S(*ul*) ITER(*um*), IMP(*erator*). In the area appear the pontifical implements, namely, the flamen's apex, axe of sacrifice, aspersorium, and capeduncula. This denarius pertains to C. Domitius Calvinus, who was consul in B.C. 53, and again in B.C. 40; at which last date the *iterum* shows it to have been struck. This is useful in proving that, towards the end of the Republic, the Domitii had become one of the most illustrious of the Roman gentes, since here is a member recorded as twice consul, and as imperator and pontifex. From the fabric, and the obverse legend, it is concluded that it was probably minted at Osca, in Spain. The face may possibly represent the founder of the family.

32. DOMITIA. ℧—*Sine epigraphe.* The galeated head of Roma Nicephora, under her general attributes, with the numeral ✕ in front, and a wheat-ear behind, within a dotted engrailment. A full-spread denarius in excellent condition, which weighs 59·9 grains, but it is not of infrequent occurrence.

℞—In the upper verge, ROMA; on the lower verge, CN(*eius*) DOM(*itius*). A semi-nude winged Victory in a currus-bigæ galloping to the right, and holding

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forth a garland, apparently for the soldier who is fighting a lion below with a spear; an exploit well worthy of the reward. This was esteemed the most signal of the combats with wild beasts which took place at the venationes, as it demanded manliness and ability of no common order. (*See the next.*)

33. DOMITIA. This denarius, which weighs 59·8 grains, is similar to the last, except that the combatant is not in so spirited an attitude. They were probably struck to commemorate a celebration of gladiatorial games, the arrangement of which was part of the duty of the ædiles. What virtue was ascribed to a spear dipped in the blood of a lion, story saith not; but Festus informs us that the *celibaris hasta*, having been fixed in the body of a gladiator lying dead on the arena, was used at marriages to part the hair of the bride!

34. DOMITIA. ℂ—The winged-helmed head of Pallas, with the usual ornaments: before it ROMA, behind it the stamp ×. A well-struck, full-spread coin, in excellent conservation, weighing 60·7 grains; it is of common occurrence.

℟—Jupiter in a quadriga—a bough in the right and a thunder-bolt in his left hand—with the stately horses walking. On the exergum is CN(*eius*) DOMI(*tius*). By a rigid comparison of this type with the quadrigated Jove of other families, Borghesi arrived at the conclusion that Cn. Domitius must have administered the Roman exchequer contemporaneously with Q. Metellus and M. Vargunteius: this may have been about a century before the commencement of our era.

*** Between Domitia and Durmia, some medallic writers place DUILIA, a plebeian gens with the cognomen Longus. It seems that C. Duilius invented certain grapples, by means of which he gained his memorable victory over the Carthaginian fleet, B.C. 260. As he was therefore a person of note, and a sea-victor, the ever-ready Goltzius forged a denarius for him, showing Neptune on the reverse! Riccio assigns him an early *as*, and other specimens of the *Æs grave;* but his reasons for so doing are not particularly convincing.

35. DURMIA (*Plebian*). ℂ—CAESAR AVGVSTVS. The naked head of Augustus under the Apollinean aspect, with bare chin and neck, to the right. A coin in very excellent condition, of the weight of 58·3 grains, possessing a slight degree of rarity; ranking, in that respect, next to the vulned boar, another reverse of this gens, which was probably struck on the same occasion.

℟—M(*arcus*) DVRMIVS, III(*um*)VIR. A lion leaping upon and devouring a stag; a type drawn with great spirit. This gens was so obscure as to have been unknown till the time of Augustus, when our M. Durmius was a monetal triumvir. The device is considered to allude to the magnificent hunts that Augustus was

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wont to indulge in; which I esteem to be more probable than ascribing the type to far-fetched emblems of the petty state of Velia.

36. DURMIA. ℂ—M(*arcus*) DVRMIVS III(*um*)VIR. HONORI. The laureated head of a Roman regarding the right, apparently Augustus as Honos, with a bare neck and chin. In capital spread and preservation, with a weight of 60·8 grains; it is a rare type, and the impress good.

ℝ—CAESAR AVGVSTVS, SIGN(*is*) RECE(*ptis*). A bare-headed and bearded Parthian, on his knee, offers a military standard inscribed ×, with his right hand. This is a tribute to the glory of Augustus on the final submission of Phraates IV. (the xvth *Arsaces*), B.C. 20, and the voluntary restitution of the Roman standards and prisoners taken in the war with Crassus and Antony; a restoration which caused universal joy in the Eternal City.

37. DURMIA. ℂ—CAESAR AVGVSTVS. The bare head of Augustus under the conventional features of Apollo, regarding the right. A coin in perfect preservation, weighing 52·9 grains, and of one degree of rarity.

ℝ—A shield between a military standard and a legionary eagle: above it SIGNIS, below it RECEPTIS, and at the angles thereby formed S(*enatus*) P(*opulus*) Q(*ue*) R(*omanus*). On the shield CL(*ypeum*) V(*ovit*). This is another indication of the general exultation at the surrender of the standards, as above, by Phraates; but it is only by inference that we assume it to have been struck by Durmius about B.C. 20, he being then a monetary triumvir. It was therefore placed among his denarii, instead of a very worn one with the device of a crab holding a butterfly in its hand-claws; which, like the anchor and dolphin of Titus, may allude to the favourite maxim of Augustus—*Festina lente.* Another type of this popular and adopted Greek saying, σπεύδε βραδέως—"hasten slowly," struck in the same reign, is a terminus placed on a thunderbolt. The same maxim is illustrated in the jettons of the Netherlands, by a tortoise with a mast and full-sail stepped on his back; and "*Festina lente*" was the armorial motto of my gallant old friend, Admiral Sir Richard Onslow.

38. EGNATIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—MAXSVMVS. A female head, diademmed with a mitella, and the shoulders draped: a pileus at the back of the neck shows it to represent Libertas. This denarius, weighing 61·2 grains, is in excellent conservation; and it is rather rare, notwithstanding Eckhel's dictum to the contrary.

ℝ—C(*aius*) EGNATIVS, CN(*eii*) F(*ilius*), CN(*eii*) N(*epos*). Two females

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clad in the stola, and armed with helmets and spears, standing between two long sweeps, or steering-oars, each erected on the prow of a galley. The first lady has a parazonium in her left hand, and her foot on the head of an animal; towards the neck of the other female flies a little Cupid. These appear to resemble Honos and Virtus—proper companions for Libertas; and the God of Love may possibly be a Samnite addition. Eckhel tells us that there are all sorts of conjectures about the meaning of this type, but nothing certain: "I am content," he adds, in scornful brevity, "with describing them from very sharp specimens."

39. EGNATIA. ℂ—MAXSVMVS. The bare bust of a youthful and winged Cupid regarding the right; the hair is decorated with a string of pearls, and he is furnished with a bow and quiver at his shoulder. A coin in fine condition, and though rated common by Eckhel, has a degree of rarity; it weighs 59.6 grains.

℟—C(*aius*) EGNATIVS, CN(*eii*) F(*ilius*), CN(*eii*) N(*epos*). A distyle temple, within which stands a togated man with a hasta-pura, and in the epistylium above him is a fulmen: by his side is a stolated woman with her hands raised, over whom is the pileus, or cap of liberty. On the left verge a mintmark. This is also a very obscure device, and few of the conjectures about it will stand probing; for the Jupiter Feretrius or Gamelius—and the Juno Gabina or Zygia of our numismatists, are mere guesses. The impress is excellent.

40. EGNATIA. ℂ—MAXSVMVS. The draped bust of a lady wearing a frontal diadem, which, by the little Cupid clinging to the shoulders, is pronounced to be that of Venus. A serrated coin, in fine preservation, but of alloyed metal, weighing only 40·7 grains: it is rare in two out of four degrees.

℟—In the field a stolated female in a currus-bigæ walking to the left, is being crowned by a flying Victory: behind her a pileus. On the exergum C(*aius*) EGNATIVS, CN(*eii*) F(*ilius*), CN(*eii*) N(*epos*). I here agree with Eckhel, in saying—"Havercamp asserts that it is Sylla in the biga, but it is certainly a woman, and Libertas"—and emblems of Libertas, observes Riccio, can "have nothing to do with Sylla." Why the Egnatii assumed the types of Venus and Cupid, is unknown: but these denaries were probably struck about B.C. 53. Ten years afterwards this Caius and his father being included in the proscription, they were both slain by a single blow, while locked in each other's arms; which father, it will be recollected, remained a member of the senate when his own father was expelled from it by the Censors, for disreputable conduct.

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41. EGNATULEIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—C(*aius*) EGNATVLEI(*us*), C(*aii*) F(*ilius*). The laureated head of Apollo, with a bare neck, and under it a Q, which some take as standing for quæstor; but the letter looks rather like a numeral mint-mark, having a longer tail than is usual for the alphabet. A quinarius, or half a denarius, in fine preservation; it weighs 29·4 grains, and is of common occurrence. No authentic denarii of this gens are known.

ℝ—Victoria alata standing to the left, inscribing a shield which is hung upon a trophy of spoils. In the area is the monetary mint-mark Q(*uinarius*), and on the exergum ROMA. This Caius Egnatuleius is otherwise unknown, but inference warrants us in following Count Borghesi, that our coin was struck about B.C. 87. Victory is registering the success—whatever it might be—precisely as Virgil teaches:—

> "Ære cavo clypeum, magni gestamen Abantis,
> Postibus adversis figo, et rem carmine signo:
> ÆNEAS HÆC DE DANAIS VICTORIBUS ARMA."
>
> ÆNEIDOS, III. 286.

42. EGNATULEIA. A quinarius differing from the above only in die and weight, the latter being 28·4 grains. Very little is known as to this gens, but it is rather unlikely, if Borghesi's date be correct, that Caius was the father of L. Egnatuleius, who deserted from Antony to Octavian, and who was quæstor in the year B.C. 44. Havercamp, catching at the Q, and chaining it to the Phœnician *koph*, makes out that these quinarii were coined in Sicily: "but," sharply observes Eckhel, "he is the one who says that ROMA on a coin shows it to have been struck in Rome;" and yet this very name appears on the specimens before us!

43. EPPIA (*Equestrian order*). ℂ—Q(*uintus*) METEL(*lus*) SCIPIO, IMP(*erator*). A female head, coiffed with the spoils of an elephant: in the area in front an ear of wheat, and under the bust a plough. This denarius is rather rare, and in excellent condition; it weighs 56 grains.

ℝ—EPPIVS LEG(*atus*), F(*landum*) C(*uravit*)—vel *feriumdum*—vel *fieri curavit*. Hercules, naked and resting on his massy club, which is posited on the numeral X, with the lion's skin upon it: an attitude so greatly resembling the one from the chisel of Glycon, that it is usual among collectors to call it the Farnese Hercules. This is an interesting type, since the legend shows that Eppius had money struck for the use of the war; and the emblems on the obverse, point out that it was in Africa they were minted. (*See the next.*)

44 and 45. These denarii are similar to the above, but of separate mintages;

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and they respectively weigh 58·1 and 58·7 grains. They all recognise Eppius as one of Scipio's legates in Africa, during the war against Julius Cæsar B.C. 46. Very little, however, is known of the family; though it seems that this officer was pardoned by Cæsar, with many others of his party, after the Battle of Thapsus, B.C. 46; and it further appears from a large-brass coin, that after this act of grace, he ungratefully went into Spain and renewed the war under Sextus Pompey.

*** After Eppia, some numismatists enrol EPRIA, a new and plebeian gens, of which we only hear in the reign of Vespasian, when the orator Eprius Marcellinus had a bronze coin struck to him at Cyme, in Æolia. But as no denarius appears, the family cannot be admitted here.

46. FABIA (*Patrician*). ℂ—A veiled and turreted female head, with draped shoulders, to the right, behind which appears EX A(*rgento*) PV(*blico*). A rather common coin in very good condition, weighing 60·1 grains.

℟—Victoria alata in a fast-running biga, with a stork by the horses' fore-legs, and in the lower area the Greek letter Γ over a pellet. In the exergum C(*aius*) FABI(*us*), C(*aii*) F(*ilius*). Havercamp makes out the bird to be an ostrich, and by fanciful licence therefore supposes that the coin was struck in Africa, by a man whom the Uticans afterwards burnt. Under this vague guess, he reads the letters on the obverse EX A(*uthoritate*) PV(*blicâ*).—(*See the following.*)

47 and 48. FABIA. These denarii—weighing 47·3 and 60·6 grains—are similar in type and conservation with No. 46, except that they differ as to mint-marks; moreover No. 47 is an ancient plated coin, and 48 is in perfect conservation. Ursinus and the older collectors assigned them to C. Fabius Pictor, who was consul in B.C. 269; but that is improbable, it being at or about the very time when the Romans first coined silver money. Indeed, both the fabric and historical reference unite in placing their chronology at from 90 to 100 years before our era; still the moneyer remains utterly unknown.

TABLET VII.

1. FABIA. ℂ—LABEO. The winged-helmed head of Pallas, with her usual attributes, the stamp × in front of the neck, and ROMA at the back. This is a well-spread denarius in the highest conservation, weiging 56·9 grains; and though of frequent recurrence, it has a degree of rarity.

℟—Jupiter in a rapid quadriga, with a long sceptre in his left hand, vibrates a

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fulmen with his right; beneath the horses is the prow of a galley, and on the exergum Q(*uintus*) FABI(*us*). This is a coin, both in device and fabric, of greater pretension to early striking than those just described; and it is easy to imagine that the Fabii, one of the most ancient—as well as the most numerous and illustrious—of the Roman gentes, would be among the first to mint money. They pretended to derive their origin from Hercules and the Arcadian Evander; and were consequently placed in exclusive charge of the great altar of the demi-god, which stood in the Forum Boarium at Rome. (*See No.* 2.)

2. FABIA. This, though from a different die—and weighing 57·4 grains—is like the last; and they were both struck in honour of Quintus Fabius Labeo, who was appointed *by lot* to command the fleet fitted out against Antiochus, B.C. 189. Peace having taken place, he sailed to Crete, where he redeemed about 4000 Roman captives; for which he obtained a naval triumph, notwithstanding a strong opposition from the tribunes. This is the gentleman who, when quæstor urbanus, after a stout resistance, compelled the augurs and priests to the payment of the tributum, with all its arrears: and he claimed ancestral consanguinity with the poet-minor, Attius Labeo, of whose translation of Homer there remains the noted line:—

"Crudem manduces Priamum Priamique pisinnos!"

3. FABIA. ℂ—C(*aius*) ANNI(*us*), T(*iti*) F(*ilius*), T(*iti*) N(*epos*), PRO CO(*n*)S(*ule*). EX S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). The diademmed head of a decorated female, with the bust draped; which is designated Juno Moneta, because there is in front of the neck a weighing-balance as an attribute. (*See Annia, Tablet* i., 33); in the nape of the neck is a caduceus, and under the bust an insect.

℟—A winged Victory in a fast currus-quadrigæ of spirited horses, extending a palm-branch. In the area appears the mint-mark Q; and on the exergum L(*ucius*) FABI(*us*), L(*ucii*) F(*ilius*), HISP(*aniensis*). This Lucius Fabius was quæstor of the pro-consul Annius, in Spain, whither he was sent by Sylla in B.C. 83; but very little is mentioned by the ancient writers of those who bore the cognomen Hispaniensis. This well-impressed and full-spread specimen is in the highest state of preservation, weighing 60·1 grains; and is somewhat rare.

4. FABIA. This coin is similar to the last, except that the head is surrounded by a torquis, and its weight is 59·7 grains; the letter Q in the area over the horses may be presumed to stand for quæstor, since the mintage A and pellet is below them. The alphabetical marks of the moneyers are often puzzling, especially

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where a letter happens to suit either the legend or official station; but at the same time these emblems offer so endless a variety of combinations, that the antiquary finds it a difficult problem to estimate the probable produce of a Roman coinage.

5. FABIA. ℂ—ROMA. Q(*uintus*) MAX(*imus*). The laureated head of Apollo to the right; in front a lyre, and before the bare neck the denarial stamp ✠. A well-struck coin, in splendid condition, weighing 59·5 grains; which, though of frequent recurrence, is hardly to be called common.

℟—*Sine epigraphe.* A thunderbolt crossed by a cornucopia of fruits and flowers; the whole within a chaplet of wheat-ears and poppies—the *corona spicea*, the most ancient of the Roman garlands. Pliny (xviii. 2), tells us that Acca Laurentia, the nurse of Romulus, decorated him with a crown of this description—ears of corn twisted and tied together with a white ribbon, as a badge of wardenship over the tilled field; adding—"and this was the very first chaplet known at Rome." The honour of this decoration was continued for life; nor could a man once invested with it be deprived of so simple a wreath, even by banishment or being taken prisoner: but in immunities and privileges it yielded to the *corona civica*. From collateral inference, this denarius may have been struck about 140 years before our era. (*See the next.*)

6. FABIA. This is a denarius resembling the above in design and execution, but that it is not of silver; being a specimen of ancient plating, weighing only 44·9 grains. Riccio suggests that the head of Apollo may indicate the augurship of Q. Fabius Maximus, who possessed that office 62 years, and then resigned it to his son. This house, however, had claims upon Apollo under each of his attributes; for while it derived lustre from the bravery and devotion displayed in the desperate battles with the Veientes—at the sole expense of the Fabii, they furnishing at once men and money—it had equal pride in boasting both authors and artists.

7. FABIA. ℂ—Q(*uintus*) MAX(*imus.*) ROMA. The galeated head of Pallas, with features rather mannish, and the helmet well fitted to defend the nape of the neck: in front the mark ✠. A common sort of coin, in very good preservation, weighing 57·7 grains.

℟—*Sine epigraphe.* The device on this reverse is precisely the same as on the two last, though of such difference in obverse. Some antiquists—prone to leap at conclusions—would fain make out that this specimen must have been struck before the others, because the winged-helmed head is significant of an early

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mintage; but surely the execution would stamp them all three to be of the same date. Riccio attributes them to the Q. Fabius Maximus Servilianus who was Consul in B.C. 142; and as the fulmen and cornucopia form the emblem of Valencia, its type may possibly allude to his father's expedition into Spain. Others, however, assign this coin to Q. Fabius Maximus Eburnus, who, when consul B.C. 116, condemned one of his sons to death for immorality—*more Romano:* but having thereby exceeded the *patria potestas*, he was banished.

8. FABIA. ℂ—Q(*uintus*) FABIVS MAX(*imus*). The bare and bald head of an elder, supposed to represent Fabius Verrucosus, as he was called from a wart on his upper lip; the neck is naked, and he is regarding the left. In good condition, but though full-spread, weighing only 52·5 grains.

℟—TARANT(*um*) RECEP(*tis*). In the area, five fasces placed saltier, indicative of Fabius's having been five times consul; and the whole is in direct allusion to the re-capture of Tarentum, B.C. 209, a deed which, though prosperous, was the foulest transaction of his life. When I first took this coin out of a paper-wrapper marked R R R R, as the highest degree of rarity, I own to having been taken aback for a moment, thinking that a unique denarius was before me: but on scrutinizing it further, I soon detected it to be an ingenious fabrication from a coin of Vespasian. Though as it is now of some standing in age, and the work of a masterly forger, it is allowed to remain in the cabinet as a sample; and there is no doubt but that his Grace's grandfather, the purchaser, paid largely for it, since about that time ingenious fabrications were in the ascendant.

9. FABIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The winged-helmed head of Pallas-Nicephora to the right. Before the neck the letter R, and in the nape the numeral mark ✕. This coin is not of full spread, but in fine condition, and weighs 52·1 grains; the type is interesting, yet of common occurrence.

℟—N(*umerius*) FABI(*us*) PICTOR. Roma galeata seated on a throne, her right hand holding a pontifical apex, and her left resting on a shield, whereon is seen QVIRIN(*alis*), supporting a spear transversely. On the exergum ROMA. Juvenal complains of these armed ladies as disclaiming their own sex; and certainly it is not always easily seen, at a glance, whether some of the representations are male or female. Owing to this the letters on the shield have been read QVIRIN(*us*), who, as Eckhel says, wore a long beard: but the figure before us is a beardless helmed dame, and the emblems are in keeping, since there is frequent mention of the Fabii as flamines quirinales, an office only held by

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patricians. It is not easy to say to which Fabius Pictor this coin pertains, but there can be little doubt of the pride which the clan took in the eminence to which their ancestor attained as a painter; even though Val. Maximus thought it *infra dig.* in a noble to take that line. Pliny tells us that C. Fabius Pictor gratuitously, and with his own hands, painted a large battle-piece—probably the victory of Bubulcus over the Samnites—for the Temple of Salus, which had been vowed and built under contract by the dictator C. Junius Bubulcus. This fane was dedicated B.C. 302, and the painting—the first Roman picture on record—was preserved till the reign of Claudius, when the temple was destroyed by fire (*Pliny*, xxxiv. 4).

10. FABIA. This denarius is nearly identical with No. 9, but for some slight mintal differences, and its weighing 56·7 grains. The priestly apex must have been an important badge of distinction even among the Fabii, although it was one of the most ancient patrician families at Rome, tracing its origin into the remotest Ogygian times. We have mentioned their having obtained the exclusive charge of the *Ara Maximus;* and it is pretended that they derived their privilege from Remus, as the Quintilii did from Romulus. (*See Quinctia, Tablet* xiii., 32.) Ovid (*Fast.* ii., 195) renders a high tribute to the patriotic courage and tragic fate of the 306 Fabii slain in the fatal conflict on the banks of the river Cremera, in B.C. 477. The gods, however, preserved the race:—

"Nam puer impubes, et adhuc non utilis armis,
Unus de Fabiâ gente relictus erat:
Scilicet ut posses olim tu, Maxime, nasci;
Cui res cunctando restituenda foret."

*** After Fabia, some numismatists introduce the bronze coins of the FABRICIA, FABRINIA, and FADIA gentes; they are, however, very obscurely known, being provincial plebs, neither of whom struck any denarii. In the cabinet of Mr. Bosanquet is a well-fabricated, but false denarius of L. Fabricius, the *curator viarum* in B.C. 62; on the reverse is the bridge which he built over the Tiber, the remnants of which are now called *ponte quattro capi.*

11. FANNIA (*Plebeian*). ℞—The winged-helmed head of Pallas Nicephora, with ringlets and necklace, having ROMA at the back and the numeral X in front. In very good condition, weighing 58·8 grains: it borders on being common.

℟—On the exergum M(*arcus*) FAN(*nius*), C(*aii*) F(*ilius*); and in the area a winged Victory in a running quadriga, her left hand holding the reins, and her extended right a garland. This device is generally assumed to have been struck by M. Fannius, who was prætor B.C. 82, and one of the judices in the case *de Sicariis*, of Sex. Roscius of Ameria; but its archaic fabric seems to stamp

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an early date. There are many proofs that the boast of antiquity was incitingly popular with some extremely so-so families, even to certain upstart city-snobs; and that the moneyers aided and abetted the very venial propensity.

12. FANNIA. Another denarius, of the same type, but still more archaic in aspect, and weighing 59·4 grains: yet no members of this gens are known to historic records previous to the second century before our era, soon after which C. Fannius Strabo obtained the consulship with Valerius Messala. Strabo's son was a tolerably eloquent orator, and his nephew was an annalist; Fannius Quadratus was a poet in his own estimation, but not in Horace's; and L. Fannius deserted from the Roman army to join that of Mithridates. In the van of the ladies is Fannia, the excellent wife of Helvidius Priscus; and in the rear rank is the loose woman who received Marius after he was dragged from the fens of Minturnæ. One Marcus Fannius was ædile with L. Critonius B.C. 44, and the denarius struck on that occasion has already been described under Critonia (*Tablet* vi., 20); but as it shows a public employment, it must have been grateful to the Fannii. For the Fannian law, see Titia (*Tablet* XV. 28).

13. FARSULEIA (*Plebeian*). ℞—MENSOR S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). A diademmed female profile, with a draped bust and the monile baccatum; at the back of the neck a pileus or cap of liberty. A very full-spread coin of common occurrence, in perfect conservation; it weighs 58·4 grains.

℟—On the exergum L(*ucius*) FARSVLEI(*us*). In the field of the engrailment, a galeated and paludated warrior stands in a galloping currus-bigæ; his left hand holds a spear and the reins, while his right is extended to aid a togated figure in leaping into the car. Under the fore-legs of the horses is the Greek letter Π; and this, with a couple of lapidary inscriptions, is all we know of that perhaps once powerful gens. (*See the following.*)

14. FARSULEIA. Another copy of the same emblem, but from a different die, with a weight of 61·6 grains; instead of the Π below the horses is a scorpion, and over the pileus on the obverse are the numerals xxiiii. This type is of obscure meaning, for the notion that it is Mars about to convey Romulus to heaven is but a strained fancy. Indeed, so rude is the workmanship that I only call the rider a warrior because it has generally been so given out, for it really looks like the "helmed dame." If so, Eckhel's opinion is strengthened, namely, that the device is symbolical of Rome receiving the Italians to isopolity, under the Julian law,

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B.C. 90—a view favoured by the goddess Libertas being its obverse. Still this is rather ingenious inference than open demonstration.

15. FLAMINIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—The galeated head of Pallas Nicephora, with ROMA at the nape of the neck, and the denarial × in front. This coin is in excellent preservation, but of coarse yet expressive fabric; it weighs 60·1 grains, and occurs so frequently as to be rated rather common.

℟—A seminude winged Victory, in the car of a fast-running biga, holds the reins with her left hand, and a chaplet in her extended right. Under the horses L(*ucius*) FLAMINI(*us*), and in the exergum CILO. Putting together the workmanship, device, and the archaic Cilo for Chilo, this must be pronounced an early coin; and it is therefore hardly to be ascribed to the L. Flaminius who was quæstor to the Republic in Sylla's time. (*See the next.*)

16. FLAMINIA. This denarius resembles the last, save that its obverse seems to be less archaic, and its weight is 61·8 grains. There is no mention made of any of the Flaminia gens during the first five centuries of Rome; but in B.C. 192 Lucius Flaminius, who had greatly distinguished himself as an admiral on the coasts of Greece—and for which he had triumphed—obtained the consulship. He was a brother of the great Titus Flaminius, and son of the C. Flaminius who fell at the disastrous battle on the border of Lake Thrasimenus, and who is accused both by Livy and Plutarch of disregarding the omens of the gods: and well he might be sceptical, seeing that about five or six years before, he was obliged to resign a public appointment on account of the squeaking of a mouse which had been heard immediately after the election. In former times the Flaminii were believed to be only a family of the ancient patrician Quinctia gens; but this arose from a confusion of the Flaminii with the Flaminini.

17. FLAVIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—The winged-helmed head of Roma regarding the right, with her usual attributes, and the numeral × at the nape of her neck. A rather common denarius of small spread, but weighing 62·9 grains, and in fair preservation. It is of excellent metal.

℟—Diana in a running biga, holding out a chaplet; under the horses FLAVS, and on the exergum ROMA. This is assuredly a very ancient coin, yet the members of this gens are only mentioned in Roman history during the last three centuries before our era. Eckhel therefore holds it doubtful whether it actually belongs to the Flavii, who were of Sabine extraction, as Flaus may also stand for

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the ancient cognomen Flavus;* of which name one individual—Lartius Flavus—obtained the fasces upwards of 500 years before our era.

18. FLAVIA. ℂ—C(*aius*) FLAV(*ius*) HEMIC(*illus*), LEG(*atus*) PRO PR(*aetore*). The bare head of Apollo, with a mantled bust regarding the right: in front a lyre. This well-struck denarius—which has two degrees of rarity—is in the highest state of conservation, and weighs 57·1 grains.

℞—Q(*uintus*) CAEP(*io*) BRVT(*us*), IMP(*erator*). Victoria alata standing towards the left, and crowning a trophy, from which hangs a sabre like a modern dragoon's. Caius Flavius, who struck this coin about B.C. 43, appears to have been legate-proprætor to Brutus when he fled with Cassius into Asia; and he may have been the same who was put to death three years afterwards, at the taking of Perusia. On the whole it can hardly be the Flavius mourned over by Brutus at Philippi, as Plutarch expressly says he was *præfectus fabrum*, master of the band of artificers, which could hardly apply to a legate. Some have placed this coin in the Junia series; and while some are satisfied with Hemicillus for the cognomen in extenso, others insist that it ought to be read Themis, and not a few that it should be Hemis. From the fabric, it seems to have been struck abroad.

19. FONTEIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—P(*ublius*)FONTEIVS CAPITO III(*um*)V·IR. CONCORDIA. The veiled and diademmed head of the Goddess of Concord regarding the right. A denarius of a fair spread and rather rare type, in good condition; it weighs 59·7 grains.

℞—T(*itus*) DIDI(*us*), IMP(*erator*). VIL(*la*) PVB(*lica*). A conspicuous portico of two stories, or double rows of columns, with the letters SS incused on entablature between them; but they appear more recent than the coin. This reverse has been already described under the Didia gens (*Tablet* vi., 26); it therefore only remains to say that P. Fonteius was moneyer about B.C. 93; that he was the trusty friend—"none more so"—of Mark Antony; and that he was the faultless and perfect man in possession of a good kitchen, celebrated by Horace in the *Iter Brundusinum*—that delightful and admirably-told journey—

——— CAPITOque simul FONTEIUS, ad unguem
Factus homo, Antoni, non ut magis alter, amicus.

20. FONTEIA. This coin is similar to No. 18, but weighs only 55·5 grains; is very

* C. Decimius Flavus, a military tribune, B.C. 209, saved Marcellus from defeat by gallantly repulsing a desperate charge of Hannibal's elephants. Another Flavus, tribune of the plebs, was deposed from his office by Cæsar, for imprisoning a man who had saluted him (the dictator) as king.

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carelessly minted, and the reverse is of inferior fabric. The Fonteii were plebs, but very ancient, the main stock being from one of the most distinguished families of Tusculum. The patrician, P. Clodius Pulcher, in order to qualify for being elected a tribunus plebis, got himself adopted by P. Fonteius, B.C. 60. The first member of this gens whose name appears in the consular Fasti, is C. Fonteius Capito, one of the consuls suffecti, in B.C. 33, with Manius Acilius Aviola (*see Tablet* i., 7): he may have been the son of Cicero's client.

21. FONTEIA. ℂ—The monogrammed legend MAN(*ius*) FONTEI(*us*), C(*aii*) F(*ilius*). A laureated and ringleted head of a young man, which from having AP before the neck and a thunderbolt below, has been designated Apollo Vejovis. But as Ovid alludes to his not having been armed with the fulmen till the conflict with the Titans, and as Eckhel produces a copy with EX before the AP—and therefore reads it *Ex argento publico*—the meaning is not certain. This rather common coin is in very beautiful condition, and weighs 61·1 grains.

ℝ—*Sine epigraphe.* A winged boy riding on a he-goat, with the two caps of the Dioscuri in the area above him: in the exergum is a thyrsus, and the whole is in a myrtle garland. This has been called Cupid, but there is no attribute of bow and arrow, whence Havercamp is of opinion that the thyrsus denotes it to be Bacchus, while Eckhel thinks it is the Etruscan Vejovis himself—the goat being a sacrifice peculiar to him. On the whole the device seems to allude to the native haunts of the moneyer, for the curetes who guarded the little Jupiter were the Dioscuri, whose pilei and myrtle are here seen, and who were worshipped at Tusculum with especial honour. Moreover, although the thyrsus is certainly an attribute of Bacchus, the myrtle belongs to the twins, and they may therefore have been considered the Dii Penates of the gens. (*See the following.*)

22 and 23. FONTEIA. These denaries—respectively weighing 60·2 and 59·9 grains—are of the same type and fabric as the last, but having a slight variation as to mint-marks. The above Manius, son of Caius Fontenis, being prætor in Gallia Narbonensis between B.C. 76-73, was prosecuted for exaction under a new law—*Lex Aurelia de Judiciis*—and defended by Cicero; who has given a biographical sketch of his career (Cic. *pro Fonteio*).

24. FONTEIA. ℂ—P(*ublius*) FONTEIVS, P(*ublii*) F(*ilius*) CAPITO, III(*um*)VIR. The helmed head of Mars, moderately bearded, and the bust robed, a trophy of spoils over the left shoulder. A rare-typed denarius, in beautiful preservation; it weighs 59·8 grains, and is well-impressed.

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℞—MAN(*ius*) FONT(*eius*), TRI(*bunus*) MIL(*itum*). A warrior on a galloping charger is in the act of striking his spear into a foot soldier, who defends himself with a sword and shield; near him a conquered man has abandoned his helmet and buckler. Such is this device to my eye; yet Eckhel pronounces that these two figures are in single combat—"*inferne figuræ duæ in singulari certamine.*" The horseman is gigantic compared to the other figures. (*See the next.*)

25 to 27. FONTEIA. Three denaries of similar design and execution with the last, but struck at different mintages, the weight being respectively 62, 52·8, and 61·7 grains. The prænomens of the Fonteii about this time are rather doubtful: but the moneyer (see No. 18) seems to have published these warlike devices in commemoration of Manius Fonteius, who, when military tribune with Didius in Celtiberia, killed the leader of the enemy. Eckhel declines giving an opinion thereon, saying—"*in denario* I (*this coin*), *incerta omnia;*" and I must admit that the supposition I have expressed above, is at most an inferential guess.

28. FONTEIA. ☋—*Sine epigraphe.* A double-faced head, between the letter R and the mint-mark ⋊. In this type Havercamp recognises the general "*caput Jani geminum;*" and both Vaillant and Cavedoni think that the bi-frons head is here given in allusion to the traditional descent of the Fonteian race, which, according to Arnobius, was from Fontus the son of Janus. But as the faces are young and beardless, Eckhel—also deeming the story of Arnobius to be shaky—maintains that the head typifies Castor and Pollux, the dii penates of the Fonteii. —See his able disquisition on this unnatural device (*Vol.* v., *pages* 214 *to* 218).

℞—C(*aius*) FONT(*eius*) monogrammed. On the lower verge ROMA. A prætorian galley, having its rowers between two deck-structures, directed by a pilot; an acrostolium, decorated with garlands—typical of a happy voyage—is fixed on the poop. This vessel is fitted with a very formidable rostrum, and has a row of sweeps over the side, with an entrance-ladder on the quarter and a rudder from the counter. A full-spread coin of common occurrence, weighing 59·1 grains; it is in very excellent conservation. (*See the following.*)

29 and 30. FONTEIA. These coins are like the above in device, fabric, and good preservation,—except as to mintmarks on the obverses, and some slight variations; and their weights are 58·4 and 57·9 grains. The moneyer, Caius Fonteius, may have lived B.C. 113, as Riccio suggests; in which case he would be the legate of the prætor Servilius Cæpio, with whom he was slain in a popular tumult at Asculum, on the breaking out of the Marsic War, B.C. 90.

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31. FONTEIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* Two juvenile laurelled heads; jugata, to the right, with a star over each, and the denarial ✠ in front of the necks. A large-spread denarius, in sharp preservation, weighing 60·3 grains; this type, though frequently met with, is not so common as the above.

℟—MAN(*ius*) FONTEI(*us*) monogrammed; in front of the cutwater a P and two pellets. A war-galley coming stem on, which from the armed prow, the eyes on the bows, and the out-spread sweeps on both sides, has a curious scorpionic appearance, and one quite distinct from those just described: it moreover has a long and elaborately ornamented deck-structure, and abaft which the pilot is sitting under the aplustre. (*See the next.*)

32 and 33. FONTEIA. These are similar to the above, but they differ in die, and respectively weigh 61 and 57·8 grains: and, moreover, No. 33 has the letters PP in front of the faces, which are read *Penates patrii* by some, and *Penates præstites* by others who overlook the redundance. These, without doubt, were struck by the Manius Fonteius defended by Cicero; for that orator mentions his client's triumvirate and quæstorship. (*See Nos.* 20 *to* 23.)

*** Here some omnivorous collectors insist on placing a "dummy" in cabinets for FOSLIA, a patrician gens, of whom only one family name—Flaccinator—is known. But no authentic denarius of them exists, and the Foslii were early extinct.

34. FUFIA (*Plebeian, but consular*). ℂ—Two youthful heads jugated; one laurelled and ringleted, with HO(*nos*) at the back—the other helmed, with VIRT(*us*) in monogram before the neck, and under them KALENI. This is a well-spread and well-executed serrate denarius, in excellent conservation; it weighs 59·3 grains, and is slightly rare.

℟—In the field are two women standing and joining hands: the one on the left is stolated, and bears a cornucopia, with ITAL(*ia*) in monogram, under a winged caduceus; the one on the right is draped in shorter vestments, and her holding a sceptre with her right foot on a globe would typify the Mistress of the World without the RO(*ma*) behind her. In the exergum appears CORDI. This device is conjectured to refer to the peace between Rome and Italy after the murderous Social War, and the establishment of harmony by admitting the confederate towns of the latter to citizenship, B.C. 89. L. Fufius Caleno was a moneyer of the Republic, who was afterwards prætor with Mucius Cordus in the year 59 before our era. The cognomen Calenus is thought to have been derived from Cales in Campania, from whence the Fufii originally came. (*See Mucia.*)

*** Here Eckhel and others introduce FVLCINIA as a very ancient Roman family; but though the name is well known to history, no denarius of them has yet been found.

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35. FULVIA (*Plebeian, but consular*). ℂ—The winged-helmed head of Pallas-Nicephora, with the stamp ⋊ before the neck, and ROMA behind. A coin in good, but secondary condition, weighing 58·7 grains; it is common.

℞—Victoria alata holds out a chaplet, in a biga galloping to the right. Under the horses is CN(*eius*) FOVL(*vius*) monogrammed, and in the exergum M(*arcus*) CAL(*idius*), Q(*uintus*) MET(*ellus*), evidently the names of monetary triumvirs. This, and one other with nearly the same archaic orthography and device, are the only denaries known of the Fulvii, although it was confessedly one of the most conspicuous of the Roman gentes; to be sure, there are various other coins of this family figured by Morel, but they are all colonial. For the probable date of this medal, see Canidia (*Tablet* iii. 33.)

36. FULVIA. In type and fabric this denarius resembles the last described, but it is in better preservation, and weighs 58·9 grains. Although we do not hear of the Fulvii till L. Fulvius became consul in B.C. 322, it is known that even then they were of long standing in Tusculum, where it was boasted that they received their *sacra gentilitia*—peculiar sacred rites—from Hercules after the completion of his noted labours: their *ver sacrum* ought therefore to have been a lion. Savigny denies the existence of *sacra familiarum;* but nevertheless it is pretty certain that the peculiar sacred rites of a gens were performed regularly at fixed times, and that such sacra descended as an inheritance from father to son. Of the ladies Fulvia, two played a very conspicuous part: the first, a woman of rank but of profligate habits, divulged the Catalinian conspiracy, in vengeance for her extravagant price not being paid by a paramour; and next the Fulvia who took Mark Antony as her third husband—she having no more of her sex than her body (*nihil muliebre præter corpus ferens*), and breathing nothing but war and domination. This is the fury who pierced the dead Cicero's tongue with her bodkin several times, uttering all sorts of opprobrious Billingsgate the while!

37. FUNDANIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The galeated head of Pallas, of better fabric than the last, with a mint-mark H and a dot or pellet at the nape of the neck. This is not a rare coin, but is a good specimen of ancient art, in well-preserved condition; it weighs 60·5 grains.

℞—Jupiter, with attributes, in a slowly moving triumphal chariot, which is guided by a small figure sitting on one of the four horses. On the exergum C(*aius*) FVNDAN(*ius*), and in the field the letter Q(*uaestor*). Count Borghesi assumes that this device commemorates the triumph of Marius over the Cimbri,

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B.C. 101; and therefore that the youth managing the quadriga is the young C. Marius. From copies of it having been found in the hoard disinterred at Fiesole, he concludes it to have been struck B.C. 87, by Caius Fundanius, the father-in-law of Terentius Varro, the "most learned of the Romans." Though one of its members obtained the consulship so early as B.C. 243, the Fundanii never attained much importance in the state. The reverse may possibly refer to the defeat of Hamilcar, in Sicily, by the aforesaid consul, Fundanius Fundulus.

38. FVRIA (*Patrician*). ℞—AED(*ilis*) CVR(*ulis*). A bold female turreted head, the impersonation of Cybele; at the back of her neck there is a human foot, in punning connexion with the name on the reverse. A full-spread serrate coin in fine preservation, weighing 56·6 grains; it is of frequent occurrence.

℟—A curule seat inscribed P(*ublius*) FOVRIVS, and on the exergum CRASSIPES in unusually large characters, as if to mark the *soubriquet*. We learn hereby that Furius was a curule ædile; and also that this branch owed their cognomen to having splay-feet in the family. See also No. 40 for another example of the same jocular style: the Furii appear to have been frequently witty and personal in their cognomens, as C. Furius, who was quæstor to L. Scipio, being convicted of *peculatus*, has his sharpness indicated by the appellative Aculeo. Bibaculus would typify a branch of guzzlers, and those who became rubicund were called Purpureo, symbolized on the coins by a murex shell. The same gens had also Camillus, from a smock-faced hero; Philus, from gallantry; Luscus, from blear-eyes, and Fusus, from gawkiness: and yet they were among the most noble and gentlemanly of the Roman gentes. In the same spirit the French affixed epithets to the descendants of Charlemagne, such as the Bald, the Stutterer, the Fat, and the Simple; and such are the Lackland, Longshanks, Harefoot, Ironside, Rufus, and other surnames bestowed on our own sovereigns. It is difficult to assign this coin satisfactorily: one Crassipes was prætor in Sicily B.C. 173, and another married Tullia, the noted daughter of Cicero, in the year B.C. 56—but divorced her shortly afterwards. The workmanship has an old aspect, but it probably was struck by P. Furius—with the large foot,—who was curule ædile in B.C. 145, for the Megalenses ludi, typified by the head of Cybele (μεγάλη θεός) and the curule seat, were celebrated in that year with great pomp.

39. FURIA. ℞—III(*um*)VIR BR()CCHI. The mantled bust of a smiling Ceres crowned with corn to the right, behind which is a wheat-ear, and in front a grain of barley. A well-struck coin in excellent conservation, and of rather a rarer type than the above; it weighs 59·2 grains, though of a small module.

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℞—L(*ucii*) F'VRI(*i*), CN(*ei*) F(*ilii*); here the accent-mark between the F and V shows its ancient use in abbreviating the older Fouri into a modernised Furi. A decorated sella curulis between two consular fasces. Havercamp and Vaillant have descanted on this coin, but without much basis. It possibly was minted by L. Furius Brocchus, son of Cneius, who was moneyer about 114 years before our era, and may have been intended to celebrate a supply of corn; yet it is just as probable that the emblems allude to the dignities of Furius, prætor of Rome in B.C. 366. The very ancient gens Furii seems to have thrown off some plebeian branches—perhaps from their manumitted members—since they furnished tribunes of the plebs; one of whom was torn to pieces by an infuriated mob in the forum, B.C. 99. The rank of the Brocchi is uncertain, but the cognomen originated in Brocchus the first being remarkable for the teeth projecting outside his mouth.

40. FURIA. ℧—(*Sine epigraphe*). The winged-helmed head of Roma-Nicephora, with the usual attributes, and the denarial × at the nape of the neck. This is a well-preserved and rather rare coin, weighing 61·4 grains.

℞—Diana, with a crescent and floating robes, is guiding a galloping biga to the right of the field: in the upper area is a murex shell, beneath the horses PVR(*pureo*)—see No. 38—and in the exergum R()MA. Here the Tyrian dye-shell (*purpura*) punningly alludes to Furius Purpureo, tribunus militum in B.C. 210, who afterwards gained a splendid victory over the Gauls near Cremona, on which occasion the senate voted a thanksgiving of three days, and, after many formal and informal quibbles, a sort of triumph was granted to the victor.

41. FURIA. ℧—M(*arci*) FOVRII, L(*ucii*) F(*ilii*). The bearded and laureated head of Janus bifrons, surmounted with a spike. Fourius is the archaic orthography of Furius, nor is this the only peculiarity of spelling; for Livy (iii. 4) says—"some writers call the Furii, *Fusii*, and I mention this that nobody may conclude, from this difference of names, that they are different persons." This rather rare denarius is in very fine condition, and weighs 62 grains.

℞—Roma-Nicephora, stolated and galeated, holding a hasta pura transversely in her left hand, is crowning a grand trophy of warlike spoils with her right. Behind her is written ROMA, and in the exergum is PHILI monogrammed. Eckhel assures us that the meaning of this device is doubtful; but it certainly may have been minted by M. Furius Philus, who was a monetary triumvir B.C. 124, in honour of his grandfather's triumph over the Gauls a century before. This great family was obnubilated towards the close of the commonwealth, but dragged

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on an obscure existence for upwards of 35 years after our era began. "The glory of this family," says Bayle, "fell to the *distaff*, that is, to the women. I don't pretend to say that the women descended from Camillus signalised themselves in the wars; I speak only of a glory suitable to their sex. Chastity and continence were so well kept by the ladies of that family, that scarce one widow amongst them ever married again;"—an assertion which he quotes from St. Jerome—(*Ad Furiam De Viduitate servanda*)—as an ennobling example to the Fair.

42. FURIA. This denarius, though from a different die, and weighing 60·1 grains, is all but identical with No. 41. Gennaro Riccio has paid considerable attention to the device of their reverses, and remarks—"The trophy is here crowned by Roma, because it was the Roman people, and not the great officers in the state, who granted the triumph to P. Furius Philus. Evil omens appeared during the expedition, and the senate recalled him; but he, hiding the dispatches, and despising their superstitions, overthrew the Gauls." Groundless alarm and timid counsels at home are heavy hindrances to commanders abroad in modern times; although it is no longer customary to inter male and female captives alive in stone-lined vaults because chickens wont eat.

*** In some cabinets, Furia is followed by FVRNIA and GABINIA, two plebeian gentes, of whom, however, no denarii are known, save those of Goltzius, and GALLIA, a citizen gens, to which belong only the bronze coins struck by C. Gallius Lupercus, the well-known monetary triumvir under Augustus, about B.C. 26. A recent and able attempt has been made to introduce, as a family, GARCILIA; but see Carvilia. The Alban house GEGANIA is not numismatically known, although it was both ancient and patrician.

43. GELLIA (*order uncertain*). **O**—*Sine epigraphe.* The galeated head of Pallas regarding the right, with the stamp × at the nape of the neck, and the whole in a laurel crown on an unusually large scale. An early coin in remarkably good preservation, the workmanship rude but effective; it weighs 64·3 grains, and possesses a degree of rarity.

R—An armed warrior in a galloping quadriga, holding a shield on his left arm, is carrying off and embracing a woman: below the horses CN(*eius*) GEL(*lius*), and on the exergum ROMA. The meaning of this type is very uncertain, it even being doubtful to whom it may refer; having been dubbed "Jupiter attended by a female." Cavedoni explains it as alluding to the rape of Nerine by Mars: but Riccio thinks Cn. Gellius must have been the historian—contemporary of the Gracchi (*i. e.*, about B.C. 140)—because he enrolled the rape of the Sabines in his history, and also records Nerio, the Samnite representative of fortitude. (*See the next*).

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44. GELLIA. This denarius, though from a different die, is of the same type and fabric with the above; but it is lighter, its weight being 59·4 grains. There is another coin attributable to this Samnite family, though it is also enrolled in the imperial series, from bearing the heads of Octavian and Antony as obverse and reverse: but the moneyer was L. Gellius, the political Proteus who embraced all men and measures, being alternately retained by Brutus, Cassius, Mark Antony, and Augustus. There was a Cn. Gellius, perhaps the father of the above-mentioned historian, who was a jurist in the time of Cato the Censor, with which awful adversary it was his fate to spar respecting L. Turius—of whom, by the way, we know next to nothing. Oratory and law were greatly cultivated in those days; and it may be boasted that though the Romans adopted art and science in general from Greece, jurisprudence was entirely their own.

*** Some omnivorous collectors here foist in GESSIA, a name known simply on a coin of Smyrna; GINVTIA, a patrician family medallized solely by GOLTZIUS; GRANIA, a plebeian gens, who minted only in bronze; and HELVIA, another plebeian division, whose numismatic records are confined to the winged female bust imagined by Goltzius.

45. HERENNIA (*Plebeian*). ℞—PIETAS. A handsome female head, with a frontal diadem, ear-rings, and necklace: under the chin, the letter C. A denarius of superior execution and sharp preservation; it weighs 59·3 grains, and is of common occurrence: the style is quite Grecian.

℟—M(*arcus*) HERENNI(*us*). A naked young man carrying a togated elder on his shoulder. Most numismatic writers contend that this reverse represents one of the celebrated brothers of Catana, in the pious act of bearing off his father from danger during an eruption of Mount Ætna, as a symbol of the Catanian origin of the Herennii. This is possible; but as we don't know who this M. Herennius was, it is just as likely to refer to the pious Æneas carrying Anchises from Troy, bound to Rome. (*See the following.*)

46 and 47. HERENNIA. These denaries are substantially the same as No. 45, but with different mint-letters, as, for instance, 46 having a Q on the reverse, and 47 a V on the obverse; and they respectively weigh 61·2 and 58·4 grains. Some are disposed to consider them as having been struck by order of the M. Herennius who was consul in B.C. 93, when, although a pleb and a mean orator, he carried his election against the high-born and eloquent L. Marcius Philippus: but their workmanship and weight would indicate a later time. Pliny (*lib.* xix. c. 3) mentions the consulate of Herennius as having been remarkable for the quantity of Cyrenaic silphium—a very costly drug—which was then brought to Rome: a consequence

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of the settlement of an Herennius at Leptis in Africa, as a merchant. This induces me to add, that after my excavation of Leptis Magna in 1816, I was able to procure some roots of this long-lost classic plant; one of which I sent to H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, and another to the late Duke of Buckingham, in order to secure the services of their excellent gardeners in propagating them. The plants somehow or other hung fire, notwithstanding they were both in good thriving condition in 1829; but since then one has been lost by accident, and the other died away. The silphium or laserpitium of the Latins, is something between celery and sea-kale, but larger, and is well represented on the coins of Cyrene. By the kind medium of a friend at the helm, who was anxious to stamp my exertions in those regions, an augmentation was made by the Earl Marshal to my family arms, namely—a chief *argent*, thereon a mount *vert* inscribed with the Greek letters KYPA, *or*,—and issuant from it a representation of the aforesaid silphium *proper:* with a crest of augmentation (in addition to the family crest)—on a wreath of the *colours*, the aforesaid mount *vert*, &c.

*** Here some wish to place a denarius with the head of Pallas, and a camel on the reverse, as pertaining to the very ancient patrician gens HERMINIA; but it is only to be found in the series of the ingenious but over-ready Hubert Goltzius.

48. HIRTIA (*Plebeian*). ℞—C(*aius*) CAESAR, CO(*n*)S(*ul*) TER(*tium*). A veiled and diademmed female head, the impersonation of Pietas; yet feminine as the whole aspect is, and however different in laurels and feature from the dictator's effigies, there are those who insist that it represents Julius Cæsar as pontifex maximus; hence the conflicting attributions which have taken place respecting this coin. Eckhel says that in the five specimens of this coin in the Imperial Museum of Vienna, the age of the visage varies, so that beginning with a very young woman we come gradually to an old one; as with those of Queen Philistis, at Syracuse. This is an aureus, for as no other is known, it is allowed to repose among the silver series.* Goltzius tried his hand at a fabrication (*Morel, Tablet* xviii. *fig.* 10); and in our day Goltzius secundus—hight Becker—made dies and struck specimens in both the precious metals. I cannot, however, learn of an authentic denarius; for that figured by Morel under gens Julia, has its error rectified in the letter-press (*Vol.* i. *page* 206.) This coin is rare, but not extremely so; and being only known in gold, it is remarkable how it escaped the

* A third-brass coin of the Hirtia gens is said to have been found lately, and is described as being of rude workmanship, with pontifical instruments on the obverse, and an elephant on the reverse: but I have never seen either the coin, a cast, or a drawing of it.

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manifold dangers of fraudulent human digits, the cupidity of dealers, and the oblivious melting-pot: it weighs 124·3 grains.

℞—A(*ulus*) HIRTIVS, PR(*aetor*, vel *praefectus*). In the area are the implements of sacrifice, namely, the lituus, urceus, and securis, the only known type of this gens. Aulus Hirtius was, throughout life, the personal and steady friend of Cæsar; whom he is supposed to have aided in completing the Commentaries, by writing the last book on the Gallic war (*see Oppia*). As Hirtius was one of the præfects left in the city by the Dictator, B.C. 46, it is probable that this aureus was then struck. When consul, together with V. Pansa, both Hirtius and his colleague, though victorious, were slain in the battles with Antony before Mutina; and that singular incident proved a crisis in the history of the Republic, from the important events which followed.

TABLET VIII.

1. HORATIA (*Patrician*). *Sine epigraphe.* The winged-helmed head of Roma to the right, with the usual attributes and three ringlets; behind it the moneyer's mark ×. A full-spread and very rare denarius of archaic aspect, in fair condition, though somewhat detrited by wear, and weighing 53·2 grains.

℞—On an exergual base ROMA. Castor and Pollux—*Dii depellentes*, on horseback, with floating robes and rested lances. Under the animal's fore legs is a monogram, of which the letter H is the principal component: this, though not absolutely convincing, procured its admission among the money of the Horatii, since the ligature is otherwise unknown, being hitherto unpublished.

2. HORATIA. ☿—COCLES. The head of a female—rather young for Pallas Nicephora—to the right, with the distinctive winged helmet; behind her neck the stamp ×. This extremely rare coin, weighing 57·9 grains, is in excellent condition; it was generously added to this cabinet by Henry Bosanquet, Esq.

℞—IMP(*erator*) CAES(*ar*) TRAIAN(*us*), AVG(*ustus*), GERM(*anicus*), DAC(*icus*), P(*ater*) P(*atriae*) REST(*ituit*); in the exergum ROMA. The Dioscuri on horseback, galloping across the field with couched lances. The original from which this denarius was restored by Trajan, was evidently struck in honour of the one-eyed warrior; but by which of his posterity we are not likely to know, despite the disquisitions of C. Patin and others,—some of whom would fain make out that the lady on the obverse is the celebrated Clelia. We can only be sure that no silver money was minted in the time of the first Cocles; and however we

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may respect this very ancient and noble branch of the Lecures, still we are gratified on finding, that the piece in no way recognises the brutal sororicide who survived the combat with the Curiatii. The soubriquet Cocles is curious: it seems that the hero of the Sublician Bridge was no beauty, and because his nose was extremely flat—insomuch that both his eyes, as well as his eyebrows, seemed joined together—the vulgar, intending to follow the wits in calling him *Cyclops*, misnomered him *Cocles*, which name remained with him. But history sometimes rivals law in uncertainty; for notwithstanding this picture of Plutarch's, there are others which paint Cocles as having been perfectly handsome (*Dion. Hal.* xxii.), and assure us that he had lost one eye in the wars: in like manner, his celebrated exploit was performed without his being hurt, according to Livy and Valerius Maximus; Polybius drowns him outright; while Plutarch and Dio assert as positively that he was wounded in the thigh,—whence afterwards, while limping, he observed that every step reminded him of his triumph. Such is traditional history; and such the inconsistency of a mere popular legend!

*** Here some collectors have introduced the Hortensia (*pleb. gardeners*); but the coins hitherto brought forward—as the naked woman in a car, and the Tyndaridæ—are wholly Goltzian. As to gardening, Q. Hortensius—the rich old orator who borrowed Cato's wife—*watered* his plane-trees with wine! His daughter, in pleading the cause of 1400 over-taxed Roman ladies before the Triumviri, is thought to have displayed an eloquence worthy of her father: nevertheless it appears that the triumvirs ungallantly ordered her out of court.

3. HOSIDIA (*rank uncertain*). ℂ—GETA III(*um*)VIR. The head of Diana, with a frontal diadem, ear-rings, and jewels; the bosom draped, and over her shoulders a bow and quiver. A fine but common denarius, in excellent and sharp conservation, weighing 59·8 grains: it is finely impressed.

℟—A wild boar to the right, transfixed by a hunting spear—vulned, as the heralds have it—and assailed by a dog. On the exergum C(*aius*) HOSIDI(*us*), C(*aii*) F(*ilius*). It is uncertain to what Hosidius Geta this belongs, notwithstanding that some insist he is the person whom Dion Cassius celebrates for his exploits in Britain during the reign of Claudius, and others view him as the tragic poet. But it may have been in honour of the Hosidius who was proscribed by the triumvirs in B.C. 43, and rescued by the ingenious piety of his son; who, pretending that his father had lain hands on himself, publicly performed the funeral rites for him, and concealed him meanwhile on one of his farms.

4. HOSIDIA. This denarius exactly resembles No. 3, save in the almost infinitesimal differences of the mint. It is of small spread, but weighs 59·9 grains,

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and is in very fine preservation; appearing by the fabric to be of about the date above-named. The rather strong discussions on this point prove what "mighty contests spring from trivial things;" while a reference to the next coin will show that we are all adrift, and that we must still deal in conjecture.

5. HOSIDIA. ℂ—GETA III(*um*)VIR. The profile of Diana, with the attributes of bow and quiver; but instead of the fascia and ornaments as in the above, the hair is dressed closely round the head. This coin, which is in the highest preservation, is full-spread and serrated, and weighs 61·4 grains; it is of less common recurrence than the former.

℟—A speared boar and a barking dog statant as above; and C(*aius*) HOSIDI(*us*), C(*aii*) F(*ilius*) in the exergum. Havercamp and Co. have suggested that these denarii were struck B.C. 24, in commemoration of the magnificent hunts which were given to celebrate Augustus's birthday in that year. Now as Turpilianus, Aquillius, and Durmius were then the monetary triumvirs, Eckhel is quite right in saying that Hosidius would have been a fourth; still the design and execution of Nos. 2, 3, and 4 might countenance such an opinion; but in this specimen the fabric, the cognomen, and the serrated margin, would indicate a more ancient date than the Augustan age. Instead, therefore, of the birthday pageant just mentioned, it more probably alludes to the Capuan Hosidius, and the wild boar-hunts in the woods adjacent to the famous Temple of Diana on Mount Tifata; a neighbourhood where, as I can testify from personal knowledge, that sport still survives in the *caccia clamorosa* of the Neapolitan *cignali*.

6. HOSTILIA (*Patrician*). ℂ—*Sine epigraphe*. The head of Venus adorned with a diadem and flowers, and the hair elaborately dressed. A full-spread coin in very fine preservation, weighing 62·9 grains; it is not quite common.

℟—L(*ucius*) HOSTILIVS SASERNA. A draped Victoria alata walking to the right, bearing a caduceus, emblem of power and peace, and a trophy surmounted with palm-branches, indicating that peace followed the victory. It is only thus we learn that the Sasernæ belonged to the ancient and illustrious Hostilian race,—the house from which sprung Tullus Hostilius, third King of Rome; in illustration of which a denarius of this family represents the Septa, a segregated portion of the Campus Martius, with three togated citizens walking across to give their votes—Tullus having been elected by popular suffrage. (*See the next.*)

7. HOSTILIA. Nearly identical with the above, but more carelessly minted,

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insomuch that Saserna is not seen on the reverse, though the coin is in still better preservation than No. 6; it weighs 61·7 grains. This may have been struck B.C. 43, by the C. Saserna who served under Julius Cæsar in the African war; and in that case, both the Venus and the Victory will allude to the Dictator. Riccio cites a denarius of this follower of Cæsar, which has the head and legend of the Plancia family, who had then become stanch Pompeians, on the obverse.—Had they paired off?

8. HOSTILIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The personification of Pavor, in the face of a horror-struck man, with a long but scanty beard, and his hair standing on end; at the back a peculiar shield—*molto allungato*, as Riccio says. A rather rare coin, in very passable condition; it weighs 56·1 grains.

℟—L(*ucius*) HOSTILIVS SASERN(*a*). A biga, apparently in retreat, galloping across the field to the right: while the charioteer is urging the horses, the warrior stands in a defensive attitude towards the rear, with his poised spear and shield. This alludes to the vow of Tullus Hostilius, who, during a battle with the Veientes, seeing that his troops were deserted by their Alban allies, and to prevent a consequent panic, invoked divine aid, solemnly promising to erect temples to Pavor and Pallor—Fear and Paleness,—as well as to furnish twelve Salii as special priests of Mars Gradivus. (*See the next.*)

9. HOSTILIA. This is in all respects similar to the above, but from a different mint; and it weighs 59·6 grains. Riccio suggests that the flying warrior may be the Veienite chief, which certainly is a better supposition than that he should be Mettius, the Alban leader, who stole away without fighting. As a punishment for his desertion, he was tied to two quadrigæ, which were then driven in opposite directions; a savage manœuvre that tore him limb from limb,—a sight too shocking even for the hardened Roman soldiery. (*Liv.* i. 27 *and* 28.)

10. HOSTILIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* A lugubrious but resigned lank-haired female visage, with a military lituus or trumpet at the back of the head. This represents Pallor, and the coin is in perfect preservation: it weighs 61·3 grains, is fully spread, and is of frequent occurrence.

℟—L(*ucius*) HOSTILIVS SASERNA. Diana clad in foreign (*Ephesian?*) vestments, restrains a stag by the horns with her right, and holds an upright venabulum or hunting-spear in her left. This goddess may have been specially worshipped in the moneyer's family, but the principal object of the type was

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doubtless to celebrate the act of King Tullus. It is, however, a mistake to suppose that the Salii, Pallorii, and Pavorii were first introduced on this occasion, since they had already appeared in the mythology of the early Greek poets. Thus Hesiod, in his Theogony (*voce Cooke*):—

> "To Mars, who pierces with his spear the shield,
> Terror and Fear did Cytherea yield;
> Dire brothers who in war disorder spread,
> Break the thick phalanx, and increase the dead!"

In these medals we have Fear and Paleness equally divided as to sex, and such seems to have been a principle throughout the fantastic range of theological mythology. But the worthy Sir Aston Cockayne, in his ardent admiration of the Fair, gives a very unilateral view of the subject; for thus he sings:—

> "I wonder why, by foul-mouthed men,
> WOMEN so slandered be,
> Since it doth easily appear
> They're better far than we.
>
> "Why are the GRACES, every one,
> Pictured as women be,
> If not to show that they, in them,
> Do more excel than we?
>
> "Why are the lib'ral SCIENCES
> Pictured as women be,
> If not to show that they, in them,
> Do more excel than we.
>
> "Why are the VIRTUES, every one,
> Pictured as women be,
> If not to show that they, in them,
> Do more excel than we?"

Which is all very true; but Sir Aston forgot the *per contra* of the account. The polytheists availed themselves of the good feminines to typify the highest points of honour and virtue, as well as of bad women to characterize the lowest grades of vice and infamy: thus the Furies and the Fates, War—*Bella, horrida Bella!*—Discord, Pride, Avarice, Fraud, Hatred, Slander, Malice, Envy, Rage, Revenge, and lots of other vices, are "pictured as women be." *Papæ!*

11. HOSTILIA. This finely-preserved denarius is precisely like No. 10, but from its evidence of having come from a different die, and its weight is only 57·9 grains. It seems to have been struck about B.C. 42; but the moneyer falls under the displeasure of Eckhel, who even calls him a "vain scoundrel," for trying to palm himself off as one of the blood of Tullus Hostilius, though only a Saserna—"his ergo typis vanus hic homuncio Saserna fidem suis posterisque facere voluit, Hostilii regis sanguinem secum communicatum, cujus argumentum unicum fuit communio nominis." There was another of this family with the cognomen Tubulus, of whom a quinarius exists, who was branded by Cicero as one of the vilest of

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men, and who cunningly destroyed himself by poison to avoid the axe of justice, and its consequent pressure on his property and estate.

*** An attempt has recently been made to foist here a coin with Roma and the Dioscuri, as a genuine record of the ICILIA, a plebeian gens; but numismatically that family is unknown. It was distinguished in the early history of the Republic for its resistance to the patricians, and its heave-ahead advocacy of the plebs; showing great energy in troubled waters.

12. ITIA (*order or rank unknown*). ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The winged-helmed head of Pallas Nicephora, with the numeral mark × in the nape of the neck. A very rare coin in sound and fair preservation, weighing 53·8 grains.

ℝ—Castor and Pollux—*dii Tyndaridæ*—riding across the field with couched spears, paludamentum floating in the wind, and a star on each helmet: in the field under the horses, L(*ucius*) ITI(*us*); on the exergum ROMA. This is a denarius of archaic aspect, but there is nothing certain to be advanced about it, either as to its date or its author. The race is all but unknown to story, or even if mentioned, cannot be traced in the *gurgite vasto* of the libraries,—

> "In vain recorded in historic page,
> They court the notice of a future age:"

but still the medal—"faithful to its charge of fame"—preserves the recollection that such people were—though but *gens prorsus ignota.*

13. ITIA. This is an excellently-preserved denarius bearing the same emblems as the last, but with a small griffon "trippant" below the horses' fore-legs, instead of the name; and it weighs 53·3 grains, nearly the same as No. 12. This I should have certainly passed over to the class "Incerti," that refuge for destitute family coins, but that the advice of an otherwise scrupulous collector, together with circumstantial evidence, are in favour of its being thus identified. Your true griffon, according to Ælian, ought to have the body of a lion, fitted with the head and wings of an eagle; and here it is, though only represented in miniature. The Scythians used griffons as guards to their gold mines, or we are misinformed.

14. JULIA (*Patrician*). ℂ—CAESAR. A long-shanked elephant walking to the right, towards a sort of stump, or little tree, which some describe as a serpent about to be crushed, and therefore they view it as an emblem of the destruction of enemies: but of the many specimens of this type which have passed through my hands, I never could make out such an allegory. A well-struck denarius, in excellent preservation: it weighs 58·4 grains, and is common.

ℝ—*Sine epigraphe.* The pontifical *regalia*, namely, the apex, the sacrificial axe, the aspersorium, and the simpulum. The elephant here refers to its African

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designation, Cæsar, which is the etymon of the universally familiar cognomen of the Julia gens. The reverse shows the office of Pontifex Maximus: it was therefore probably struck before B.C. 47, for that was the year in which the senate decreed to Cæsar the power of stamping his own likeness upon coins and medals. This type was honoured by Trajan with a restoration—the which is of such extreme rarity as always to be entered R R R R in our catalogues.

15. JULIA. Another denarius of the same type and fabric as the above, and weighing 61·9 grains. It should be observed, that Cæsar and Bursio are the only cognomens of the Julii which are known on coins; the former representing one of the most ancient of the patrician Roman gentes, while the latter, from being unmentioned in history, is considered to have been a plebeian branch—perhaps made up of Julian freed-men. There is, however, much uncertainty in this respect; for though the family appear to have been coeval with Romulus, it was their splendid success in the empire that recalled the name from the earliest times of Roman fable, and even stamped their descent from a divine origin.

16. JULIA. ℞ — IMP(*erator*) CAESAR, DIVI F(*ilius*), III(*um*)VIR ITER(*um*), R(*ei*) P(*ublicae*) C(*onstituendae*). The bare and juvenile head of Octavius Cæsar, slightly bearded, turned to the right. A denarius in sound condition; it weighs 57·3 grains, and is of frequent recurrence.

℞—CO(*n*)S(*ul*) ITER(*um*), ET TER(*tium*) DESIG(*natus*). The emblems of the office of Pontifex Maximus in the capeduncula, aspergillum, guttus, and a lituus of multiple curves; but without the apex, which appears necessary to stamp that dignity. Inference would lead us to suppose that this coin was struck about 39 years before our era, but for the received opinion that Octavius—ever politic—did not assume the title of Divi filius till B.C. 30.

17. JULIA. ℞ — CAESAR AVGVSTO. A highly-decorated triumphal quadriga, with the horses in a stately walk; there is no rider in the car, but its upper front bears a miniature quadriga. This is a somewhat rare and significant coin, in very good condition, and weighs 51·9 grains.

℟—S(*enatus*) P(*opulus*) Q(*ue*) R(*omanus*). PAREN(*ti*) CONS(*ervatori*) SVO. Between a legionary eagle (*this part is badly minted*) and a crown of laurel is placed the upper portion of the Capitolina or toga-picta, a rich triumphal garment, ornamented with Phrygian embroidery; a coat of many colours, which, according to Juvenal (*Sat.* x. 35), was a cumbrous affair for a warm day on

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a dusty road. That observant satirist imagines Democritus re-appearing at a Roman pageant, such as cunning magistrates bestow upon mobs:—

> "What had he done had he beheld, on high,
> Our prætor seated, in mock majesty,—
> His chariot rolling o'er the dusty place,
> While, with dumb pride, and a set formal face,
> He moves in the dull ceremonial track
> With Jove's embroidered coat upon his back?
> A suit of hangings had not more opprest
> His shoulders, than that long laborious vest."

The toga-picta, it will be recollected, was among the presents with which Scipio cajoled Masinissa, after making him poison Sophonisba (*Liv.* xxx. 15). The striking of this coin may perhaps be attributed to the year B.C. 25, when the temple of Janus was shut for the second time, by command of Augustus.

18. JULIA. ℂ—DICT(*ator*) ITER(*um*), CO(*n*)S(*ul*) TERT(*ium*). The diademmed head of Ceres regarding the right, but without other ornaments. A well-minted coin, in fine preservation; it weighs 58·5 grains, and though historically interesting, is of rather common occurrence.

℟—AVGVR, PONT(*ifex*) MAX(*imus*). The pontifical insignia as on No. 16, but with a D behind the augural staff; which letter has been recognised D(*onum*), as commemorating a donative to reward soldiers and partizans,—and it may be so. It was apparently struck B.C. 47, on the defeat of Pompey at Pharsalia, when Cæsar was declared Dictator the second time: in the same year he concluded the Alexandrine war, conquered Pharnaces, returned to Italy, where he pardoned Cicero—albeit his offences were manifold—and then crossed over to Africa to carry on the war against the Pompeians,—thus exhibiting celerity, courage, talent, and exundant fertility of resource.

19. JULIA. ℂ—CAESAR AVGVSTVS. The youthful laureated head of Octavianus regarding the right, with naked head and shoulders, and bare chin. A well-spread coin in perfect preservation, weighing 54·4 grains; it is common in degree, yet important in its device.

℟—DIVVS IVLIVS across the field, in which is a large stellar *crinitus* of eight rays, one of them being hirsute. This is the famous "Julian Star," or comet, which—per favour of Pliny (*lib.* ii. 25)—we are able to describe in the *ipsissima verba* of Augustus himself:—"While we were celebrating the games to Venus Genetrix, in honour of Cæsar, a comet made its appearance in the north,

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and shone bright for seven days. It arose about the eleventh hour of the day, and was seen in all countries. It was commonly believed to be a sign that the soul of Cæsar was admitted among the gods; for which reason we added a star to the head of his statue, which soon after we dedicated in the forum." In my *Cycle of Celestial Objects*, I have shown the reasonable probability that this was a previous visit from the great comet of the year 1680; which, with the assigned period of about 575 years, tolerably represents the orbit of a body that has appeared in A.D. 1680—1105—530; B.C. 43—618—1193,—from whence Whiston fancifully carries it to the time of the Deluge. Having heard Augustus on this heavenly visitor, we will now quote the words of another great man—Newton—on the same subject. In the 83rd year of that illustrious philosopher's age, Mr. Conduitt, his nephew, says,—

"I asked him why he would not publish his conjectures as conjectures, and instanced that Kepler had communicated his; and though he had not gone so far as Kepler, yet Kepler's guesses were so just and happy, that they had been proved and demonstrated by him. His answer was, 'I do not deal in conjectures.' But, on my talking to him about the four observations that had been made of the comet of 1680, at 574 years' distance, and asking him the particular times, he opened the *Principia*, which lay on the table, and showed me there the particular periods—viz., first the JULIUM SIDUS, in the time of Justinian, in 1106, and in 1680."

20. JULIA. ℬ — *Sine epigraphe.* An elegant female head, richly attired, which—from the mythical *prestige* of all the Julii—must be intended to typify Venus. Havercamp, indeed, has dubbed it the goddess Pax, although there is neither legend nor attribute to back him. A well-spread coin in the finest preservation, weighing 51·5 grains; but it cannot be called not rare.

℟—A paludated warrior standing with his right hand extended, while his left holds, not a *hasta pura*, but a lance, obliquely, with its point downwards. Across the field CAESAR DIVI F(*ilius*). As this must have been struck after B.C. 30—the time when he assumed the title of Divi filius,—it may possibly allude to Octavianus having become sole ruler of the Roman world; the transversed spear, and the pallium floating behind, making the attitude that of a pacificator.

21. JULIA. ℬ—*Sine epigraphe.* The profile of Venus, with her hair elaborately dressed, and she is also decorated with a mitella and a pearl necklace; she regards the right. A well-struck engrailed coin, of excellent workmanship and perfect conservation; it weighs 58·8 grains, and though of interest as detailing a myth—of great import to the Julii—is common.

℟—Æneas marching across the field, with bearded and togated Anchises on his left shoulder, and his right hand bearing the sacred and mystic palladium;

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down the side at the back is written CAESAR, from which, and its fabric, it seems to have been struck about B.C. 48. This was a very popular device among the Romans, and we are informed that the good Antoninus Pius had a signet thus inscribed. The palladium, as all the world knows, was a wooden image made by Athena, three cubits in height, which was revered as a pledge of the safety of the town or place where it existed; provided it were kept in a secret adytum. But Mr. Julius Firmicus (*De Errore Profanarum Religionum*) most irreverently takes the shine out of the story: he says—"Hear what kind of a deity the Palladium is. 'Tis a statue formed of Pelops' bones, and made, as we are told, by Abaris the Scythian, who sold this statue to the Trojans, promising silly people a thousand idle things." So much for the old mythic idol! (*See the following.*)

22 and 23. JULIA. These denarii are similar in type and fabric to the above, but evidently produced from different mintages; and they respectively weigh 56·4 and 59·6 grains. The device refers to the traditional origin of the Julii; namely, that Julus, their mythical ancestor, was the same as Ascanius, the son of Venus and Anchises. For more matter on so grave a point, the "gentle" reader may consult the *Commentaries* of M. H. Servius upon *Virgil;* and La Cerda's ponderous tomes might be dived into with the same object. But, after all, the Palladium is a bit of a puzzle, for it became the tutelary god of Rome under a concealed name; and so cautious were the authorities on the mystery, that it is said the learned Valerius Soranus was punished with death for divulging it. By two hexameters which are extant, it seems he taught that God is the immanent cause of all things. They were thus quoted by St. Augustin:—

"Juppiter omnipotens regum rex ipse deusque,
Progenitor genitrixque deûm, deus unus et omnis.

Yet the indefatigable diligence of the keen and erudite Angelo Mai, has recently produced the following lines as the true reading:—

"Juppiter omnipotens, rerum regumque repertor,
Progenitor genitrixque Deum, Deus unus et idem."

Politian thought he had detected the sacred and secret name in the *Amaryllida sylvas* of the first Bucolic; but, in the face of Soranus's fate, it is very unlikely that Virgil would have transgressed the religious feeling in so ineffable a point.

24. JULIA. Æ—The galeated head of Pallas to the left, with CAESAR at the back, and the mint-letter D over the helmet. A rather common coin in very excellent condition; and though of small modúle, it weighs 60·8 grains.

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℞—Venus, with a sceptre in her right hand, in a car drawn by two flying erotes, or Cupids, having the monetal D over, and a lyre below them: their attitude is as if swimming through space. On the exergum, L(*ucius*) IVLI(*us*) L(*ucii*) F(*ilius*). Joseph Eckhel was in doubt whether this belongs to the L. Julius who was consul in the year of the city 690, or to his son who was pro-quæstor with Cato at Utica. But since Eckhel published this opinion, a crucial specimen has been found in the hoard at Fiesole—which was hidden in the year of Rome 670; it may therefore be safely attributed to L. Julius Cæsar, who was one of the consuls in B.C. 90. (*See the next.*)

25 and 26. JULIA. These, though from different dies, are precisely the same as No. 24, except in the monetal letters; 25 having C with two pellets, and the other B; and they respectively weigh 59·3 and 59·1 grains. The device is another allusion to the mythic origin which so greatly flattered the pride of the family: even the Dictator himself—though he must have laughed in his sleeve the while—frequently alluded to his divine descent, and gave Venus Genetrix as the word to his soldiers at Pharsalia and Munda. The fine invocation of Lucretius opens thus—

> "ÆNEADUM GENETRIX, hominum divômque voluptas,
> Alma Venus! cœli subter labentia signa
> Quæ mare navigerum, quæ terras frugiferenteis,
> Concelebras."

However, Tristan, the worthy Sieur de Sainct Amant, thinks the Julii were rather tardy in finding this out:—"Si ceux de cette famille tiroient leur extraction de Venus, il est certain qu'ils l'ont long-temps ignoré; car il se voit dans Macrobe (liv. 1, *de ses Sat.* chap. 12), que Varron et Cincius ont remarqué, que les Romains du temps de leurs roys, ne connoissoient point qu'il y eust un déesse de ce nom, et son culte n'estoit encore receu à Rome en ce temps-là."

27. JULIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The laurelled head of Augustus, under the favourite Apollinean aspect which flattery—with his own full acquiescence—insisted that he bore. A coin of frequent recurrence, in excellent conservation, though the reverse is injured in the minting; it weighs 56·4 grains.

℞—IMP(*erator*) CAESAR. The impersonation of Colonus, veiled, and with a whip in his hand; he is driving a plough drawn by two oxen, to mark the limits of the "urbs" of a new colony,—those of the territory were generally measured by other means. This device may be considered to commemorate the subjection of the Salassi, and the founding of the colony Augusta Prætoria, in B.C. 25, by Terentius Varro: at least it is as fair a suggestion as that of Schotti, who thinks it may allude to the *lock-spitting* of Byrsa at old Carthage!

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28. JULIA. ℂ—CAESAR, III(*um*)VIR, R(*ei*) P(*ublicae*) C(*onstituendae*). The galeated head of Mars Ultor—young and cheerful in aspect—to the right, with a sceptre behind, and the bust paludated. In secondary but sound condition; it weighs 59·4 grains, and has a degree of rarity.

℟—S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*), the stamp of senatorial authority. A legionary eagle before a trophy, flanked by two military ensigns. This was struck about B.C. 43, when Octavius was content with marking himself a triumvir; but he took the name of Cæsar, as an additional *prestige* for his approaching contest with Antony, and only four years afterwards he assumed the designation IIIVIR ITERVM R.P.C. The first Mars Ultor—the Oscan Mavors—which appeared on the imperial series, was introduced by Augustus Cæsar.

29. JULIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The bare and beardless head of Augustus, with fine expressive features, certainly resembling the conventional face of Apollo. A well-engraved coin in perfect conservation, weighing 58·1 grains: it is slightly rare, but of value when in this fine condition.

℟—AVGVSTVS, across the lower verge. In the area a Capricorn—half-goat and half-fish—with a cornucopia of fruits and flowers over it, and under a globe and rudder, emblematic of empire, abundance, and command. Capricorn being the nativity sign of Augustus, was held by him in wonderful veneration, especially after the revealments and predictions made to him by Thogenes at Apollonia. But it was the darling sign of a host of Sabæans and astrologers for many ages: perhaps because the Platonists held that souls descended from heaven into mortal bodies through Cancer, the first of the *portæ solis*, and when released from corporeality, reascended through that of Capricorn,—the last being called the Gate of Gods, and the former that of men.

30. JULIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* A young and laureated head of Augustus regarding the left, with naked neck and bare chin. This is an anciently-plated coin, weighing 45·7 grains; it is in very fine preservation, and slightly rare.

℟—Across the upper and lower verge, CAESAR AVGVSTVS, and between them, two goodly branches of laurel. These may have been carried after the hero in the triumphal procession, or they may allude to the laurels placed in front of his house by decree of the senate. Erizzo thinks they are referrible to the honours granted to Augustus on "finishing" Sextus Pompeius (*Dion.* lib. 49), such as laudations, statues, preferments, triumphal car, triumphal arch, annual festival, laurels and laurel crown, &c., &c.: while other writers conclude that the

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two laurels must be significant of two victories—Drusus in Germany, and Tiberius in Pannonia—about B.C. 11. But after all, it is possible that they represent myrtles, sacred to Venus, the assumed foundress of the gens; and they may have been carried in some procession in the portable machines called "Gardens of Adonis," which were also under the protection of that goddess.

31. JULIA. ℂ—AVGVSTVS DIVI F(*ilius*). The bare and youthful head of Augustus Cæsar to the right; the neck and chin as above. A fine and not very common coin, in pretty perfect condition, weighing 56·4 grains.

ℝ—On the exergum IMP(*erator*) × (*decimum*). The Emperor, in senatorial vestments, seated on a curule chair, which is placed on a suggestum: he is extending his hand to receive two laurel-branches, each offered by a virile figure in camp attire. These I should have deemed to be equites; but it is pronounced by antiquarian elders that these two figures represent the Roman people thus executing the decree of the senate. Be that as it may, it would seem that this coin was struck at the same time, and on the same occasion, with the above; yet Sebastian Erizzo opines that it alludes to the marvellous story of Augustus, Livia, and the white hen (*Plin. Hist. Nat.* xv. 30), by which it was commonly thought that laurel came to that emperor as from heaven.

32. JULIA. ℂ—FIDES EXERCITVVM. Two right hands joined, the ancient symbol of manly concord. A denarius in excellent preservation, though rude in workmanship, weighing 52·3 grains; it is not unfrequently met with.

ℝ—FIDES PRAETORIANORVM. Two hands joined, as on the obverse. This coin has also usually been placed among the Incerti class; but its type and fabric appear to point it out as referring to the amicable union of the army and the "guards" after the struggle and success of Augustus. Even on attaining the pinnacle of ambition, it is politically necessary for the successful favourite of fortune to hold candles to both these parties; for though there may then be nothing more to wish for, there is everything to apprehend.

33. JULIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The head of a female in high relief—which the numismatic corps usually designate Venus—to the right, with her hair dressed and diademmed, and the usual gems and ornaments. A rather rare denarius, in tolerable preservation; it weighs 56·6 grains.

ℝ—*Sine epigraphe.* Two cornucopiæ side by side, full of fruits and flowers, and tied together with ribbons—emblematic of fertility and abundance. In the

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lower area is the letter Q, but whether as a mere mint-mark or the initial for quæstor, is uncertain. It was not found in the hoard at Frascarolo, which, with other considerations, makes inference date it about B.C. 65, when Julius Cæsar was curule ædile: Cavedoni thinks it was struck by the Herennii.

34. JULIA. ℞—*Sine epigraphe.* The profile of Venus floridly decorated with a broad jewelled diadem, and rich ear-pendants and necklace; having IIT at the back,—which is to be read LII, year of Julius Cæsar's age, or B.C. 48. A coin of rude but effective workmanship, in sharp preservation, weighing 63·2 grains; its module is remarkably large.

℟—CAESAR. A trophy in the centre of the area, to which hangs a military lituus or trumpet on one side, and a large shield on the other: in the right area is a sacrificial axe. As the last symbolizes the pontifical office, it leads to the conclusion that the device is intended to commemorate Cæsar's victories in Gaul. Cæsar, who had able powers, would have found it difficult to gloze over the iniquity of these aggressive and murderous wars with more dignity of expression and beauty of sentiment than what an Englishman has supplied him with: Syphax boasts of the military excellencies of the Numidians, and Juba replies,—

> "A Roman soul is bent on higher views:
> To civilize the rude, unpolished world,
> And lay it under the restraint of laws;
> To make man mild, and sociable to man;
> To cultivate the wild, licentious savage,
> With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts,—
> The embellishments of life: virtues like these
> Make human nature shine, reform the soul,
> And break our fierce barbarians into men."

Milton, however, who had drunk much deeper of the sacred stream than ever did Joseph Addison, treats such devastating inroads less speciously, and gives the warring conquerors no quarter:—

> "——— what do these worthies
> But rob and spoil, burn, slaughter, and enslave
> Peaceable nations, neighbouring, or remote,
> Made captives, yet deserving freedom more
> Than those their conquerors."

35 and 36. JULIA. ℞—*Absque epigraphe.* The highly-tired head of Venus regarding the left, with the diadem terminating in a rosette of jewels behind, and her shoulders mantled in a fibulated lucerna; there is a small Cupid on the front

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of her neck, before which is an augural lituus, and at the back a sceptre. These denaries, though from different dies, are nearly alike, and in fine conservation; but they respectively weigh 63·5 and 58 grains.

℞—CAESAR. A trophy consisting of opima spolia, at the foot of which, on the right, sits a female captive, bewailing her fate; and on the left is a naked and bearded man with his hands bound behind him, who turns his head with anguished gaze at the trophy—*regardant*, the heralds say. The coins seem to have been struck at the same time, and to commemorate the same events as No. 34. On the reverse, diminutive as the figures are, the expression of the captives is far more in unison with nature and truth, than some of the fancy conceptions of our modern artists. The weeping woman sits on the ground, with her face on her hand, and her elbow on her knee—the very attitude of grievous affliction: so different to that misconception of bondage recently exhibited as the "Greek Slave," where a beautiful young female stands, anything but dejected in aspect, and returns gaze for gaze. By Mr. Hiram Power's own account, written apparently *after* his work was finished, the lady is supposed to be exposed before a wealthy eastern barbarian, "with an expression of scornful dejection mingled with shame and disgust." This we cannot perceive, though to stamp her as a slave, her pretty wrists are manacled, otherwise she might pass muster as a Venus proper, and we have yet to learn what is the sculptor's authority for putting a damsel for sale into chains,—for it is not so set down, either in ancient or modern times. The golden manacles which so sorely oppressed poor Queen Zenobia at Aurelian's triumph, were quite another affair.

37. JULIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The bare and youthful head of Octavianus, with a naked neck couped: the area is otherwise plain. This is a full-spread denarius of a rather rare type; it is finely-preserved, and weighs 58·6 grains.

℞—IMP(*erator*) CAESAR across the field. In the area a trophy of armour and arms raised on the prow of a prætorian galley, over which the anchor and rudder are crossed saltier. From the portrait being here unlaureated, this device possibly alludes to the decisive victory gained by Agrippa over the fleet of Sextus Pompeius,—unlaureated because he had not yet won his confirmed honours, and not with any allusion to the want of courage he is accused of having shown during the conflict. This sea-fight took place on the north coast of Sicily, in the bay formed between the promontories of Mylæ and Pelorum, and off the town of Naulochus, B.C. 36. Near this spot, Duillius gained his vitally-important victory over the luckless Carthaginian fleet. (*See the next.*)

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38. JULIA. ℞—*Sine epigraphe.* The laureated head of Augustus, with a bare chin and naked neck. A well-engraved and well-struck coin which, though of interest, is rather of common occurrence, though not quite frequent; it is in perfect preservation, and weighs 60·7 grains.

℟—IMP(*erator*) CAESAR across the field. In the centre a colossal statue of the emperor in a military habit, and with the hasta pura, on a columna rostrata, —the emblem of a successful engagement at sea. From the head on the obverse wearing a laurel crown, there can be no reasonable doubt that this commemorates the great naval victory—or rather conquest—at Actium, in B.C. 31; for though the titles *Imperator* and *Augustus* were not officially conferred on him by the senate until four years after that event, the Fasti show that he had been saluted as such in B.C. 33. The most interesting of the *columnæ rostratæ* which may yet remain as records of naval victories, is that which was erected in the forum in honour of C. Duillius, on the occasion above-mentioned (No. 37), which is still preserved, inscription and all, in the Capitoline Museum at Rome: it is called a rostral column because three ships' beaks project from each side.

39. JULIA. ℞—*Sine epigraphe.* The winged-helmed head of Roma, with ear-rings and necklace regarding the right; and the mintmark XVI at the back of the neck. This denarius is in very good preservation, and weighs 57·5 grains: it is of common occurrence.

℟—The Dioscuri galloping across the field with lances rested; under the horses' legs, in monogram, L(*ucius*) IVLI(*us*), and in the exergum ROMA. Which Lucius it was who struck this is uncertain; but the archaic type, and the XVI, induce some writers to place the date so far back as B.C. 220; for in consequence of the pressure then caused by Hannibal's taking the field, the Roman denarius was augmented from ten to sixteen assi, for the public service.

40. JULIA. ℞—AVGVSTVS DIVI F(*ilius*). The laureated and beardless head of Augustus to the right, with a bare neck: it is of good design. This well-engraved and well-struck coin is in perfect condition; it weighs 58 grains, and is rather rare in its degree of estimation.

℟—IMP(*erator*) XII(*duodecimum*) across the area, and SICIL(*ia*) in the exergum. Diana Venatrix wearing a peplus over more drapery than might be thought necessary for a huntress; her attitude is gradiens, or striding to the right, holding a bow in her left hand, and with her right drawing an arrow from a quiver. This type is usually deemed (*see Havercamp and others*) to be symbolical of Sicily on the defeat of Sextus Pompeius; but that luckless chief was

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vanquished thirty-six years before the commencement of our era, and the coin was struck in B.C. 10, as shown by IMP. XII. on the reverse.

41. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The galeated head of Roma-Nicephora, as above, with an ear of wheat at the nape of the neck. A rather common coin in excellent conservation, weighing 57·4 grains: it is large in module.

℟—Victoria alata, in a two-horse chariot galloping to the right, with the reins in both hands. Below the horses, L(*ucius*) IVLI(*us*). The identity of this Lucius is also uncertain; but from the type of the wheat-ear, he may have been provincial quæstor in Sicily or Sardinia. He was probably the father of the L. Julius Cæsar who went over to the Pompeian party; and was held in such contempt by Cicero, that he calls him a bundle of loose broom-sticks—*scopæ solutæ.* Upon this a scholiast remarks, that though he did not possess the *enthusiasm* of Cæsar, his relation, yet to be Pompey's confidential agent demanded high qualities. However this may be, it is pretty certain that Cæsar owed very little to the enthusiasm of an every-day warrior: his whole progress exhibited a studied application of means to the end, causes to consequence, and laws to results.

42. JULIA. ℂ—The galeated head of Roma, as above, with the denarial mark × in front, and an anchor—with a ring through its crown for tripping—behind. A coin in excellent condition; it weighs 56·4 grains.

℟—A female (*Roma?*), in a galloping biga, is being crowned by a winged Victory. Below, SEX(*tus*) IVLI(*us*) CAISAR (*sic*); in the upper verge, ROMA. Here again we are in doubt; yet the coin may be attributed with considerable confidence to the Sextus of this family who was urban quæstor and monetal triumvir in B.C. 176. The prætor of the same name who defended Sicily thirty-two years before, and to whom it is sometimes given, does not appear to have served as a moneyer. This, however, must be received as mere inference.

43 and 44. JULIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* A youthful winged and laureated head with long tresses—or rather hanging curls; the bust draped. At the back of No. 43 is a huge trident, with a smaller trident entwined with a serpent, and on No. 44 is a bird with expanded wings under a trident—symbols which, with the aspect of the portrait, induce a supposition that the device comprises Apollo, Mercury, and Neptune: though it is mostly styled *caput dei triumphi.* These full-spread denarii, thus differing in mintmarks, are in very good condition; they respectively weigh 57·9 and 58·5 grains.

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℞—Victoria alata driving a rapid quadriga, her right hand holding a garland, and her left the reins. In the upper verge a monetal number, and on the exergum, L(*ucius*) IVLI(*us*) BVRSIO. This cognomen of the Julia gens is known only on coins, and, as above said, has been thought to be a plebeian branch. But Bursius must have had the pride of family about him, if the Pantheistic obverse recognises Neptune and Apollo as builders of the walls of Troy, and Mercury as the guide of Æneas, the progenitor of the Julii. Eckhel, however, thinks he is warranted in calling the head that of Oceanus, from a description by Æschylus. Be that as it may, there is a vast number of these Bursiated coins, varying only in monetal emblems, mint letters, double letters, and arithmetical numbers. Among the first we find the following:—

Anvil,	Dog,	Lamp,	Scorpion,
Arrow,	Dolphin,	Leaf,	Serpent,
Balance,	Dove,	Lituus,	Shell,
Bezant,	Eagle,	Lizard,	Shield,
Bow,	Flower,	Lyre,	Snail,
Branch,	Fulmen,	Mallet,	Spear-head,
Butterfly,	Goat,	Mask,	Stag's head,
Caduceus,	Grapes,	Owl,	Sword,
Club,	Hammer,	Pedum,	Thyrsus,
Cock's head,	Helmet,	Pegasus,	Tower,
Cornucopia,	Hook,	Pincers,	Trident,
Crescent,	Horse and rider,	Plough,	Vase,
Crook,	Horse's leg,	Purse,	Wheat-ear,
Dart,	Knife,	Quiver,	Wheel,
Discus,	Ladder,	Rudder,	Wing.

Assuredly this list of mint-marks, exclusive of a host of letters and numeral figures, is pretty well for one branch in the mintage of a family to which 124 known varieties of coins belong! From a comparison of the several hoards which have been brought to light, it appears that this particular series was struck posterior to B.C. 100, when the mania for striking money was raging.

45. JULIA. ℬ — IMP(*erator*) CAESAR, DIVI F(*ilius*), III(*um*)VIR ITER(*um*), R(*ei*) P(*ublicae*) C(*onstituendae*). The well-impressed bare head and neck of Octavian, with a chin so clean that I do not perceive the *prima lanugine* on it, mentioned by Sigebert Havercamp. A well-spread denarius of common occurrence, but in very good condition, weighing 60·6 grains.

℞—CO(*n*)S(*ul*) ITER(*um*), ET TER(*tium*) DESIG(*natus*). A temple with four columns in front on a raised plinth, in the entablature of which appears the Julian star, and on the architrave are the characters DIVO IVL(*io*). Between

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the central columns is a statue of the Dictator as Pontifex Maximus, attired in sacerdotal robes, and veiled, with an augural lituus in his left hand. On the left of the field—right of the temple—is a decorated cylindrical altar with a flame burning upon it. This was struck in Rome, probably about B.C. 56, in recognition of the honours of Augustus, and shows a temple consecrated by him to his predecessor, with the altar at which the Romans pledged their oaths, swearing in the name of Cæsar. It is usual in numismatics to call all columnar edifices temples, yet certain indications suggest the idea of some being shrines, or merely intended to represent a canopy or *baldacchino* over the statue of the deity, as is well shown on a reverse of the Cassia gens (*Tablet* iv. 18): in most of which instances the centre intercolumniation is widened in order to allow of the statue in the cella being represented. Scaurus, the step-son of Sylla, first commenced that excess of architecture which soon afterwards characterized imperial Rome, in such extravagant sort, says Pliny, "as hard it is to say, whether Sylla did more damage to the state in having a son-in-law so rich and mighty, than by the proscription of so many thousand Romane citizens." (Holland's *Plinie*, xxxvi. 15.) In the public games which he celebrated with such extraordinary splendour, he built a temporary theatre which accommodated 80,000 spectators: 360 pillars decorated the stage, arranged in three stories, of which the lowest was made of white marble, the middle one of glass, and the highest of gilt-wood. Between the pillars there were 3000 statues, besides paintings and other ornaments (*see Plautia*, *Tablet* xii. 20). In the rage for building instigated by such an example, all the wealthier gentry engaged in architectural enterprizes, when, as Vitruvius says, many professed to be architects who wanted sufficient knowledge to be masons. This Plutarch designates not a taste, but an itch for building. Still, in a comparatively few years, there arose magnificent temples, stupendous palaces, vast baths, splendid mansions, triumphal arches, porticos, aqueducts, theatres, amphitheatres, circuses, columns, and other sumptuous structures; and, however defective in pet regulations, they assuredly—as with our own recent acres of ground covered with glass—hold out a more comprehensive and beneficial end for the million, than an idle indulgence of the eye to a few.

46. JUNIA (*Patrician and Plebeian.*) ꝏ—BRVTVS. A bare and bearded head of Lucius Brutus, with stern, lean features—*pallidis istis atque macilentis*, like Marcus—to the right: probably struck to commemorate the expulsion of the Tarquins by L. Junius Brutus, B.C. 509. This finely impressed denarius is not rare, but it is in extremely good preservation, and weighs 60·8 grains.

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℞—AHALA. The bare and bearded head of C. Servilius Ahala, the magister equitum who assassinated Mælius for a supposed plot against the state, B.C. 439; and, as the murderer of Cæsar claimed descent both from him and L. J. Brutus, we here have the likenesses of two tyrannicides; but, from the date, they must be either imaginary or conventional. The genealogical claim is not very strong, since the race of L. Brutus seems to have become extinct at his death, his two sons having been executed by his own orders. As Cavedoni found this coin in the hoard of Cadriano, which cannot have been hidden later than the year of Rome 705, he supposes Brutus struck it during his monetary triumvirate, B.C. 59: but Brutus was only 37 years old when he killed himself at Philippi; it therefore follows that he was not the officer who minted it.

47. JUNIA. This is a denarius resembling the last in type, fabric, and preservation; but weighing 63 grains. It may be necessary to remark that this race was patrician in the time of the Kings, but certainly a branch afterwards furnished tribunes of the plebeians: Niebuhr must therefore be mistaken in supposing L. J. Brutus, connected as he was with the Tarquins, to have been a plebeian. This was one of the most celebrated of the Roman gentes, yet the surname of Brutus is said to have been given to L. Junius because he pretended idiocy: the late Dr. Thomas Arnold, however, has pointed out a passage in Festus, where *Brutus*, in old Latin, is synonymous with *Gravus*.

48. JUNIA. ℬ—A(*ulus*) POSTVMIVS CO(*n*)S(*ul*). Senile but beardless bare head of Aulus Postumius, couped—almost caboshed—at the neck: this is in honor of the hero who won the great battle near Lake Regillus, B.C. 498. In excellent condition, weighing 56·8 grains; it is of common occurrence.

℞—ALBINVS, BRVTI F(*ilius*). An inscription in two lines across the area, within a chaplet of wheat-ears; allusive, perhaps, to the Cereal games. This type marks an event: A. Postumus Albinus, of the patrician Postumia gens, was Consul with M. Antonius, B.C. 99, and adopted Decimus Junius Brutus under the name of Albinus, as here recorded. Decimus was a sort of admiral to Julius Cæsar, and by him liberally honoured and rewarded; yet he became one of the assassins of his benefactor; and so entirely had he possessed the unsuspecting Dictator's confidence, that the other murderers induced him to decoy their victim to the Senate House on the ides of March. The base fellow was afterwards killed, while attempting to make his escape to Marcus Junius Brutus, in Macedonia.

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TABLET IX.

1. JUNIA. ℂ—C(*aius*) PANSA. The mask of Pan, his hair bound by a fillet, and a thick beard. For other examples of the same pun upon Pansa, see Vibia. This well-spread denarius is in excellent conservation, and weighs 58·6 grains; it is held as of one degree of rarity, on a scale of four.

℟—ALBINVS, BRVTI F(*ilius*). Two joined hands support a winged caduceus. This is one of the most usual emblems of Fides, or faith among parties—and carries out Virgil's *Accipe, daque fidem*, and *Jungimus hospitio dextras*. The caduceus typifies peace and concord, yet the political horizon was densely obscured, and the civil distractions—which gave rise to the Mantuan's *turbatur agris*,—had already proved how little faith existed, and that human happiness was for a time most wofully interrupted. (*See the next.*)

2. JUNIA. ℂ—PIETAS. A decorated female head, representing the goddess Pietas, or faithful attachment. A coin of the same degree of rarity with the above; it is in excellent condition, finely impressed, and weighs 56·5 grains.

℟—ALBINVS, BRVTI F(*ilius*). Two right hands joined, with a caduceus, as on No. 1. Both these denarii seem to relate to the circumstances of the times, alluding probably to the general faith inspired by the two Consuls—Pansa and Hirtius—taking the field against Antony; and the confidence in better days was confirmed by their having procured a decree for honours to Brutus, Octavius, and the legions, just before their departure, B.C. 43. (*See Vibia, Tablet* xvi. 18.)

3. JUNIA. ℂ—BONVS EVENT(*us*) ET FELICITAS. The head of a female to the right, with a frontal diadem, and the bust draped. A coin in very fair preservation, and not quite common; its weight is 52·9 grains.

℟—PAX P(*opuli*) R(*omani*). The joined hands and winged caduceus, as on the two last. This coin has been placed occasionally among the "Incerti;" and Havercamp, from its fabric, would assign it to Galba's time. But the late Dr. Arnold joined me in supposing that it might possibly be intended to impress a prospect of approaching peace and happiness in the troublous days we have been speaking of. It may indeed have been struck more than a dozen years later, when the Temple of Janus was closed, in which case it should have been transferred to the Julii, the antagonistic family; but the fabric shows its whereabout date sufficiently to rescue it from the uncertain class.

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4. JUNIA. ℂ—*Absque epigraphe.* The helmeted—or rather the morioned—head of a warrior, with a bare neck and a light whisker down his cheek: this is considered as Mars the Avenger. It is a rather common denarius, but well spread and in high preservation, weighing 64·3 grains.

ℝ—ALBINVS BRVTI F(*ilius*). Two military trumpets crossed, with two shields differing in form (*See Postumia, Tablet* xiii. *No.* 29), one above and the other below the point of intersection in the saltier. This was probably struck about the same time and on a similar occasion as the two last: and diminutive as the shields are, they indicate the distinction between the *clypeus* and the *scutum*—the one round, the other oblong,—a difference which has often been confounded. The lituus is here well shown to be a sort of trumpet slightly curved at the extremity, the tones of which are characterized as shrill; but the *stridor* of Lucan gives them at once a crashing, gnashing, creaking, shrieking, grunting, rattling sound. Strange music this! Virgil, however, gives a very different description of the "*cornuque recurvo*," or "*dira buccina*" of Alecto, the baleful blast of which roused all the hellish passions, and kindled war (*Æn.* vii. 514):—

> "Tartaream intendit vocem: quâ protinùs omne
> Contremuit nemus, et sylvæ intonuere profundæ!

5. JUNIA. This coin is nearly identical with the preceding, save that it weighs but 60 grains, and the face of Mars is younger and without the semblance of hair on the cheek. Riccio suggests that the crossed litui, or trumpets, may express the prænomen of Brutus Albinus, namely, Decimus: but we must leave that to him and the moneyer. The Romans, however, had so great a respect for the secret virtues of the number ten, as to deify it under the name of *Decenna;* while their institutions were crowded with decemviri, and the decennalian games became a vested right of the people. So also the number three was duly regarded as the type of the mystical perfection in the celestial, terrestrial, and infernal deities—creative, preservative, and destructive powers—the Graces, the Fates, and the Furies. Pliny (xxviii. 2) assures us, that Julius Cæsar prevented his carriage from overturning by pronouncing a charm three times; and again he shows the predilection for the triad in "*ejus rei causa ludi magni voti æris trecentis, triginta tribus millibus, trecentis, triginta tribus, triente.*" The ascription of a peculiar virtue to number seven has been general from the earliest ages to the latest—Joseph mourned seven days for his father, who served seven years for each of his wives. There are seven days in the week, seven strings to the lyre, seven notes in music, seven branches to the sacred chandelier, seven metals, seven bright planets, seven

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altars, and man had seven ages. Rome was built upon seven hills, and of the second Roman capital it was observed that Constantinople was also built on seven hills, had seven names and seven towers, and was taken from the seventh of the Palæologi by the seventh sultan of the Othmans.* This latent connexion between certain numerical affinities with circumstantial human and intellectual concerns, is not unworthy of the severest attention; more especially as the seventh day has ever been regarded sacred, as well amongst all polished nations as among barbarians.

6. JUNIA. ℞—COSTA LEG(*atus*). A laureated female head with a commanding Grecian countenance, which Havercamp tells us is the goddess Libertas; an opinion for which there are no grounds. This specimen is nearly in a perfect condition; it has two degrees (*in four*) of rarity, and weighs 59·7 grains.

℟—BRVTVS IMP(*erator*). A grand trophy in the centre of the field. This must have been struck about B.C. 43, when Brutus—disregarding the decrees of the senate, and determined to act on his own will—had engaged in a buccaneering sort of war against the Thracians, as a ready means of levying money for himself and booty for his soldiers; on which occasion he assumed the title of imperator.

7. JUNIA. ℞—LIBERTAS. The decorated bust of an elegant female, within a dotted engrailment, known by the legend only as the goddess of Liberty, for there are no attributes; and at that period it must have been *Libertas respiciens*. A well-struck and well-spread denarius, in the highest conservation; it weighs 59·9 grains, and is of more interest than rarity.

℟—On the exergum BRVTVS. The first Roman consul, Lucius Brutus, in senatorial vestments, marching in state between two lictors bearing their axes, preceded by an *accensus*, or official servant, to announce the Consul's approach and clear the way. It was usually thought that these medals were struck after the assassination of Cæsar, by Brutus the conspirator, in honour of the expeller of Tarquin; but as Cavedoni found copies of them in the hoard at Cadriano, he presumes that M. Brutus minted them at Rome in his monetary triumvirate in B.C. 59. The Emperor Trajan restored this coin, a fact from whence we are bound to see that it cannot represent the cruel judgment of Brutus. (*See the following.*)

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* Thus, in a later day, Avignon was remarkable as a city of seven gates, seven parishes, seven palaces, seven collegiate chapels, seven hospitals, seven monkeries, and seven nunneries; and it was the first to condole with Pope Pius the Seventh, on his forced sojourn in France, as I was informed by his excellent minister, Cardinal Hercules Gonsalvi. Even in our own day it is gravely maintained, that it requires the seventh son of a seventh son to make a surpassing physician.

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8, 9, and 10. JUNIA. These denarii are of the same design, execution, and condition with the above, but under certain minute mintal differences; and they respectively weigh 60·7, 54·6, and 56·9 grains. Numismatists, however, are not unanimous as to the meaning of the reverse; for some—denying the *utatur accenso et lictoribus*—sturdily maintain that the figures represent the lictors (*see* Akerman's *Descriptive Catalogue*, vol. i. *page* 56) taking possession of the sons of Brutus, in order to strip and scourge them before smiting off their heads, according to the brutal practice of that day.* As Madame Roland truly said, when dragged to execution by the revolutionary savages of 1793,—"O Liberty, how many crimes are perpetrated in thy name!" So the false and fanatic notions concerning *Patria* which the Romans had hotly embraced, brought them to subdue the affections of humanity, and extinguish every dictate of justice which seemed to oppose that devastating principle. It was this spirit, however, in return, and by a very just consequence, which proved at length the means of their total destruction. But while their savage patriotism was vaunted as so high a principle, their notions of the moral virtues were at a low ebb; and, like rabid democrats in general, loudly liberal in public, they were despots in private. Thus in the two patriots recorded on the denarii in hand, one witnessed the beating of his sons with rods and their fall under the lictor's axe; while the other could take employment under Cæsar's dictatorship without expressing the least displeasure, and yet—incited by another man—basely stab him. He moreover was a usurious money-lender, and divorced his wife, Claudia, after nine years' cohabitation, apparently for no other reason than to marry Cato's daughter, a match of powerful connexion. For the ominous and popular cognizance of daggers and freed-man's cap assigned him after Cæsar's murder, see Plætoria gens (*Tablet* xii. *No.* 12).

11. JUNIA. ℂ—LEIBERTAS. A well-impressed female head without ornaments, the hair plainly dressed, and the neck bare. A full-spread denarius in the highest preservation: it must have been struck B.C. 44, and weighs 57·5 grains.

℟—CAEPIO BRVTVS PRO CO(*n*)S(*ule*). The lyre of Apollo between a plectrum and a branch of laurel adorned with ribbons. Here we have Marcus Brutus called Cæpio, in consequence of being adopted by his mother's brother, Q. Servilius Cæpio, which must have happened before B.C. 59. This elegantly designed device refers to the games of Apollo which Brutus, as prætor urbanus—an office

* Thus in the *Catalogue of Coins and Medals*, by W. Chaffers, F.S.A., just issued in its fourth edition (1855), No. 169, this reverse is described—"The sons of Brutus walking, guarded by lictors."

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he obtained from Cæsar—purposed to have personally superintended, but that on smelling a rat, as the phrase runs, he thought it best to get out of the way, after planning the diversions on a magnificent scale. (*See the next*).

12. JUNIA. The type of this coin, though of a different fabric, is the same as No. 11; and it weighs 60·2 grains. Here is the confirmation of an historical fact,—for it is in commemoration of the splendid celebration which Brutus ordered—in the month of July after the fatal ides of March,—of the *Ludi Apollinares*, hoping thereby to turn the disposition of the people in his favour. But he signally failed: whereupon he bore up for Macedonia,—the pro-consulate of which fine province his victim had previously conferred upon him.

13. JUNIA. ℂ—LIBERTAS RESTITVTA. The head of a female, with her hair ornamented, and the usual necklace. A commonish denarius in excellent condition, weighing 52·8 grains; it is of coarse workmanship, as if minted in the camp,—the large hollow eye indicating a low state of art.

ℝ—A votive shield in the centre of the field, across which appears S(*enatus*) P(*opulus*) Q(*ue*) R(*omanus*). Around it is a garland of oak-leaves, meeting at the upper verge a globe and two stars; the *corona civica* alluding to Brutus's having saved his co-citizens from a tyrant. Morel placed this coin among his "Incerta," and Havercamp thinking there is a resemblance between the face of Liberty and that of Livia, asserts that it was struck in the time of Augustus. Another LIBERTAS RESTIT(*uta*) P(*opuli*) R(*omani*) was in this collection, but so palpable a forgery that it was turned out; the reverse being a cap and daggers, with the pithy EID(*us*) MAR(*tiæ*), like that on the coin of Plætoria above cited: yet a true copy of it was purchased by the British Museum this year (1855) at General Ramsay's sale, at a cost of no less than £39. 10*s*.

14. JUNIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe*. The winged-helmed head of Pallas-Nicephora regarding the right; before the neck is the denarial mark ×, and in the nape the head of an ass. A full-spread and well-impressed coin in fair preservation, though of archaic aspect; it weighs 56·4 grains, and is of higher interest than rarity.

ℝ—The Dioscuri on horseback, galloping with poised lances; under the horse's legs M(*arcus*) IVNI(*us*). In the exergum ROMA. This is evidently an early coin, and was probably struck by the Marcus Junius Brutus who was provincial quæstor in B.C. 159, and monetal triumvir before that epoch. The ass's head is held (*guessed*) to refer to the name Brutus (*stupid*), in allusion to the assumed

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fatuity of the elder liberator. But nothing certain can be advanced: the idiocy seems to have been inferred from the surname, while even that itself may have had a different meaning originally; and the now ignoble ass was once—as Ζῶον ἀνίκητον—an emblem of valour! It was Jacob's emblem of Issachar.

15. JUNIA. ℂ—The profile of Pallas with the winged helmet and attributes as above, but having the stamp × in the nape of the neck, and no other symbol. A common coin in very good condition, and of a better fabric than No. 14; it weighs 60·3 grains, and is well impressed.

℞—Castor and Pollux galloping across the field to the right. Under the horses C(*aius*) IVNI(*us*), C(*aii*) F(*ilius*). In the exergum, ROMA. Notwithstanding that this is an old and simple type, it may have been coined by C. Junius, who presided as *judex quæstionis*, B.C. 74, in the court which condemned those who would have poisoned the elder Cluentius: this, however, is but inference. Yet so strong was the public opinion that this verdict was obtained by bribing the judices, that *Judicium Junianum* became a by-word for corruption.

16. JUNIA. ℂ—The bearded and laurelled mask of Silenus, or Pan, with the letters ROMA below it, and the letter A at the back of the head. The whole surrounded with the military ornament or order, called torquis. A coin in beautiful preservation, weighing 61·5 grains; it is of a single degree in rarity.

℞—Victoria alata in a running biga, wielding a whip in her right hand, with the reins and a long palm-branch in her left; below the horses, a military trumpet, which being slightly curved, has been called a pedum or pastoral staff by some antiquaries, as pertaining to Faunus, the third king of the Laurentes. On the exergum, D(*ecimus*) SILANVS, L(*ucii*) F(*ilius*). The mask of Pan is punningly alluded to by his own cognomen in Silenus *vel* Silanus, the moneyer; but Faunus gradually came to be identified with the Arcadian Pan. (*See the next.*)

17. JUNIA. This is a denarius of the same type and fabric with the last, except that below the mask of Pan, instead of the word ROMA, there is a plough, and no letter appears in the field. Here the instrument of agriculture, with the sylvan obverse, more directly refers to Faunus than the above, as the tutelary guardian of fields and shepherds: he was a jovial divinity, and seems to have kept a pack of young fauns or satyrs in the sacred groves; at least Ovid informs us—*Fauni et Satyri fratres.* The reverses of these coins are identical; but this weighs only 57·8 grains, having probably been more in use.

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18. JUNIA. ℂ—A female head ornamented with a frontal diadem, a necklace, and with her shoulders robed; under which is the word SALVS, and there is the letter P(*ublica?*) on the right,—the whole within a torquis. A rather common denarius in excellent conservation; it weighs 58·8 grains.

℟—Victoria in a galloping currus-bigæ, reaching up to her knees—and of which both wheels are shown,—holding the reins and a palm-branch. Under the horses a symbol like a crested helmet, but which the industrious Havercamp critically terms "capellæ cornutum caput," and even makes Ovid back him. On the exergum, D(*ecimus*) SILANVS, L(*ucii*) F(*ilius*). (*See the next.*)

19. JUNIA. This coin is precisely of the same type and fabric as the last, but has been rather more detrited, perhaps by wear in former currency, and the symbol under the horses of the reverse is a locust; it weighs 59 grains. We should hardly know who this Decimus Silanus was, but from circumstantial evidence. The jurist T. Manlius Torquatus gave his son to D. Junius Silanus for adoption among the Junii. This son was prætor B.C. 142, and obtained Macedonia as his province; whence, however, he returned in about a couple of years, accused of extortion and tyranny. The senate referred the charges to his own or natural father, Torquatus, who condemned him; on account of which disgrace, the son, Silanus, hanged himself. The father would not attend his son's obsequies. Now, these four denarii bear the torquis in place of an engrailment, from which decoration the Manlii Torquati were first named: the opinion therefore that they were coined about B.C. 54, by D. J. Silanus—son of Lucius, the Asiatic pro-consul of B.C. 76, and great grandson of the prætor of Macedonia,—is trustworthy; especially as it is countenanced by the sound authority of the "chiarissimo" Cavedoni, in his judicious observations on the Frascarolo hoard.

20. JUNIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The winged-helmeted head of Roma-Nicephora to the right, without the usual ornaments of ear-rings and necklace; in the nape of the neck the letter S. This well-impressed coin is in the finest preservation, and weighs 59·9 grains; it is of common occurrence.

℟—A winged Victory guiding a galloping biga, with the reins in both hands. Above the horses is the numeral XVII; and on the exergum D(*ecimus*) SILANVS, L(*ucii*) F(*ilius*), ROMA. In our researches for the personal history of this prolific moneyer, it should not be forgotten that a Decimus Junius Silanus, about ninety years before this descendant was in office, in consequence of his familiarity with the Punic tongue, was one of those who were commissioned by

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authority to translate Mago's great work on Agriculture into Latin. On this head, Pliny (*N. H.* xviii. 3) is thus rendered by Philemon Holland—"Our senate giving order for this translation, to those that were well seene in the Punicke or Carthaginian language: in which businesse, *D. Syllanus* a Romane gentleman of a right worshipfull house, went beyond all others." (*See the next.*)

21 to 24. JUNIA. These four denarii are the same in design, execution, and conservation with No. 20, but that they bear different alphabetical letters and arithmetical numbers, the meaning of which—except we allow of their being accounted mere mintmarks—is obscure: in this very numerous series they extend from A to V, and each was apparently multiplied from the numeral I. to XXVII. or more. Such abundance of this type puts Decimus in a prominent point of view as a moneyer, otherwise he is all but unknown, the highest rank he obtained being that of urban quæstor: there is, however, a confusion in the identity between him and the step-father of the Marcus Brutus who murdered Julius Cæsar. These denarii respectively weigh 60, 58·7, 59·8, 52·2 grains.

*** Here numismatists inserted IVVENTIA, an ancient plebeian gens, but of which only some brass coins of Cæsarea-Augusta are known; the denarius with an eagle on a fulmen being Goltzian. Nearly the same may also be pronounced of the LAELIA, LAETILIA, and LAETORIA gentes; but it must not be forgotten that Count Borghesi has lately assigned a coin with C. TAL. on it—which has been usually placed with the Atilia family—to M. Juventius Thalna—consul B.C. 163,—who was so agitated and overcome by the announcement of the high honours decreed him by the senate, that he dropped down dead on the spot where he was actually offering a sacrifice when the news came. Of the patrician gens LARTIA, a forgery exists; but the name disappears from the annals soon after the death of Sp. Lartius, one of the two intrepid companions of Horatius on the wooden bridge.

25. LICINIA (*Plebeian, but consular*). ℞—S(*enatus*) C(*onsultum*). A female head which, from the laurel, together with the frontal diadem, jewels, earrings, necklace, and robed shoulder, is considered to be that of Venus Victrix, as in No. 34, Tablet v., and others, who seem to have ordered and commissioned the various winds as Prior did of late—

"Lybs must fly south, and Eurus east,
For jewels for her hair and breast:
No matter, though their cruel haste
Sink cities, and lay forests waste:
No matter, though this fleet be lost,
Or that lie wind-bound on the coast."

A full-spread, tolerably rare denarius, with both engrailments perfect, and in the highest preservation; it weighs 60·2 grains, and is well-impressed.

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℞—P(*ublius*) CRASSVS, M(*arci*) F(*ilius*). A gigantic warrior, attired in a military sagum, stands with a spear in the left hand, while his right holds a horse by the bridle. On the ground between the feet of the horse, on one side of the soldier's legs, is a lorica, on the other a shield. This is supposed by Eckhel to refer to the ceremony of the public inspection of the horses of the equites by the censors, and therefore an allusion to the moneyer's father and grandfather, who were both censors. It therefore seems to have been struck by P. Licinius Crassus, the younger son of the Crassus Dives who was so miserably destroyed by the Parthians, under the crafty Surenas, in his father's second consulship, B.C. 55.

26. LICINIA. ℧—*Absque epigraphe.* A well-impressed juvenile bust representing Apollo Vejovis diademmed, regarding the left with the back turned; the angry god vibrates a dart—telum trisulcum—of three points, with his right hand over his shoulders. A large and well-spread coin, in the highest preservation, weighing 61·2 grains; it is of frequent recurrence.

℞—C(*aius*) LICINIVS, L(*ucii*) F(*ilius*), MACER as an inscription on the exergum, and above it Bellona in a four-horse chariot galloping across the field, and preparing to throw her spear. This is considered to have been minted about B.C. 77, by that C. Macer who was impeached for extortion by Cicero, eleven years afterwards, and who, finding that the verdict would be against him, instantly committed suicide before all the forms were completed, thereby saving his family from the dishonour and loss which would have followed a regular sentence.

27. LICINIA. ℧—NERVA FIDES. The profile and bare neck of the goddess of Faith, with a laurel—or, as some insist, an olive crown. A denarius in the finest possible preservation; it weighs 64·3 grains, and is rare.

℞—A(*ulus*) LICIN(*ius*) III(*um*)VIR. A paludated horseman is galloping off, and dragging an armed barbarian by the hair of the head. It is difficult to conjecture the object of this device, for the opinions of neither Havercamp, Eckhel, Cavedoni, nor Riccio are satisfactory; and are certainly not conclusive. It may or it may not be A. L. Nerva conquering the Pseudo-Perseus, or the overcoming Spartacus in Sicily; but as it was not found in the hoard at Cadriano, it is held to have been struck B.C. 42. Nor are we surer of what is meant by the head of Fides on the obverse, though the notion that it alludes to the fidelity of the Licinii to Rome and its institutions, is plausible enough.

28. LICINIA. ℧—L(*ucius*) POMPONI(*us*), CN(*ei*) F(*ilius*). The galeated

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head of Roma-Nicephora regarding the right, with coarse ornaments: the mint-mark ⋊ at the back of the neck. A serrate and very large-spread denarius in a fine state of preservation, but of archaic fabric, weighing 60·8 grains; it is rather common, and has often been classed with the Pomponia gens.

℞—L(*ucius*) LIC(*inius*), CN(*eius*) DOM(*itius*). Mars standing in a galloping biga, holds the reins, a shield on his arm, and a military lituus, or trumpet, in his left hand, and with the right he is hurling a spear. It is probable, according to Jos. Eckhel, that Lucius Porcius was a monetary triumvir when L. Licinius and C. Domitius held some higher office in the state. From its simple style, the coin seems to be of an earlier date than that assigned by Havercamp, namely B.C. 92; and would rather appear to pertain to the times when this common gens entered into the higher offices of the state. It was C. Licinius Stolo—so called from the careful weeding of his grounds—whose exertions threw open the consulship to the plebs, thereby terminating the contests between them and the patricians.

29. LICINIA. ℂ—The galeated head of a martial female—*Amazonis*, sive *Heroinæ*—whose shield bears a warrior on horseback, and she carries a spear over the right shoulder. Before the bust is the stamp ⋊, behind it ROMA, and over the helmet is a moon in crescent. A coin of common occurrence, but well-impressed and in excellent condition, weighing 58·6 grains.

℞—P(*ublius*) NERVA. The ponticulus of the Comitia—or narrow passage to and from the court of assembly,—wherein stands a citizen putting his "yea" or "nay" tablet into a cista; and another person is receiving a similar one from the distributor. This coin is merely placed here because it was formerly enrolled among those of the Licinii, until Vaillant passed it over to the gens Silia, where the reader will find the reason upon which the transfer was made. But there are still remaining certain sceptic collectors, who persist in retaining it under the department Licinia, thereby recognising the dicta of numismatic elders,—to whom we also thus bend a knee, more, however, in courtesy than from conviction. (*See Mussidia, Tablet* xi. 3; *and Silia, Tablet* xv. 1 and 2).

*** Here, in some cabinets, the plebeian but illustrious house of LIVIA appears; although all the denarii yet known of this race are Goltzian. Some of these frauds evince the industry and skill which may sometimes attend sinister wisdom; alike exciting disappointment and admiration.

30. LIVINEIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* A bare and beardless head, perhaps intended for an ancient Regulus, looking to the right; it is within a bold engrailment of dots. This coin—of frequent recurrence—is in excellent condition,

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and weighs 54·4 grains. Though plebeian, the Livineii were originally a branch of the Atilia gens, and a supposed shoot of the house of Regulus itself.

℞—L(*ucius*) LIVINEIVS across the area, and in the exergum REGVLVS. In the centre a modius full of corn, placed between two wheat-ears. This device seems to imply that L. L. Regulus was one of the *præfecti urbi*, since those officers, towards the end of the Republic, besides maintaining peace and order in the city, had the superintendence of butchers, bakers, bankers, actors, &c. Before quitting this type—which was honoured with restoration by Trajan,—it must be remarked that the modius does not always appear in a tub-shaped form: it is sometimes represented as a very handsome basket, which was probably brought from Britain, for Juvenal expressly mentions the neat ones bought among the so-considered barbarous Britons (*Sat.* xii). Martial also—

"Barbara de pictis veni *bascauda* Brittannis,
Sed me jam mavult dicere Roma suam!"

Here we have *bascauda*, the Romanized form of *basket*, a word which is thus shown, under orthographical and foreign pronunciation allowance, to have been the vernacular British term nearly twenty centuries ago.

31. LIVINEIA. ℭ—L(*ucius*) REGVLVS, PR(*aetor*). The same beardless head as that just described; but which some who read the inscription P(*ater*) R(*eguli*) think represents the prætor himself. In tolerably fair conservation, weighing 56·7 grains; it is rated rather of more than one degree in rarity.

℞—REGVLVS F(*ilius*) as a legend across the field, and on the exergum PRAEF(*ectus*) VR(*bi*). A sella curulis, on which laurel is posited; it stands between two fasces without *secures*, or axes. Whoever the head on the obverse may be intended to represent, the reverse shows that it was the son of the prætor who struck the coin when præfect of the Eternal City.

32. LIVINEIA. ℭ—REGVLVS PR(*aetor*), this legend reads from the upper verge to the lower, exactly contrary to that of No. 31. The same naked head as in the above; and the denarius is in fine preservation, though weighing 54·3 grains only; it has a single degree in four of rarity.

℞—L(*ucius*) LIVINEIVS across the upper verge, and REGVLVS on the lower. In the area, a curule chair with state decorations thereon; it is placed between six fasces without axes—that is, three on each side; such being the mode in which that significant badge of office was borne before the urban præfects by the lictors. Thus it appears that these city wardens were ranked with the

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superior magistrates at Rome; for in the city the tribunes of the plebs, the ædiles, and the quæstors, were not allowed to be preceded by lictors: in the provinces, however, they ordered matters otherwise, and revelled in temporary pomp.

33. LIVINEIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The area occupied by the same bare and beardless head, regarding the right. A well-struck denarius, of one degree in rarity; it is in sharp conservation, and weighs 61·3 grains, though of small module.

℟—L(*ucius*) LIVINEIVS across the upper area, with REGVLVS on the lower; and between them a decorated sella curulis, bearing state trappings and ornaments; on either side of the chair are three fasces without axes, as in the above, wherein the absence of the secures indicates the city pageant, for after the right of *provocatio* had been secured to the people by Valerius Publicola, the axes —being emblems of sovereignty—were only exhibited abroad, and in the camps. The dictator, however, being the head and front of the state, and therefore an exception, was preceded by no fewer than twenty-four lictors, carrying fasces and secures, even in the city. Prætors and pro-consuls were allowed six of these finishers of the law, as with the urban præfect shown on the coin. (*See the next.*)

34. LIVINEIA. This coin, except in a slight difference of mintage, and its weighing only 54·7 grains, is precisely like No. 33; and all these types were struck on or about the same time, namely, when L. Livineius Regulus was in office. He was one of the eight præfecti urbi who were left by Cæsar in charge of Rome, when he marched against the sons of Pompey in Spain, in B.C. 45: and it seems that these præfects had the right of the fasces and the curule chair. Some antiquaries, however, suggest that the fasces without axes symbolize the præfect, and that the sella curulis refers to the employments of his father, the prætor.

35. LIVINEIA. ℂ—*Absque epigraphe.* The bare and beardless head already described; but with still more internal evidence of the face being a portrait. A full-spread denarius in good preservation; it weighs but 45·5 grains, and is of two degrees in rarity. The dotted engrailments are well marked on both sides.

℟—L(*ucius*) REGVLVS on the exergum. In the field, a gladiator armed with a spear, contending against a lion; while another gladiator above, with sword and buckler, is fighting a tiger; between the combatants is a squatting bear. Most of those who have written on the subject call the last a wounded bull, and hint that it shows how bull-baiting was introduced into Rome in honour of the battle of Thapsus, fought B.C. 46; but the type probably refers to the splendid games exhibited by Julius Cæsar. The type and the historical fact of

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gladiatorism are mutually illustrative; and it was struck when the *Ludi Circenses* were inflaming the Romans with mischievous degeneracy. Juvenal (*Sat.* iii.) makes a lugubrious apostrophe to Mars about the Greeks having foisted themselves into all places of power and profit, while the Romans—once so renowned for manly virtue—lost all their time in haunting the circus and sharing the dole. This most detestable and extravagant rage must have deadened every feeling of humanity, and the dreadful waste of human life was truly deplorable: Lipsius asserts that twenty or thirty thousand men were slaughtered in some months in Europe alone, and that certain private citizens butchered one thousand in a day! Even Vespasian and Titus, who were noted for general clemency, administered largely to this vile propensity; and Josephus (*Jewish War*, vii. 3) tells us that the latter, when in Syria, solemnized his brother's birthday (*the hateful Domitian*) after a so-called splendid manner, and inflicted dreadful punishment on the Jews in honour of him—"for the number of them that were now slain in fighting with wild beasts, and were burnt, and that fought one another, exceeded 2500." This took place at Cæsarea; and soon afterwards he kept up his father's birthday with similar *rejoicings*, at Berytus. It was not enough for these doomed fellow-creatures to fight and die bravely, the wretches looking on expected them to act cheerfully too; insomuch that they were hissed and cursed if they hesitated about receiving their death-blow. Even the modest virgins—looking only loves and graces—who frequented the *infamis arena*, warmly applauded the fatal lunge: hence Prudentius, the Virgil of the Christians,—

"consurgit ad ictus:
Et quoties victor ferrum jugulo inserit, illa
Delicias ait esse suas, pectusque jacentis
Virgo modesta jubet conservo pollice rumpi."

At these villanous shows, the defeated were often put to death, merely to give the cruel spectators an opportunity of remarking the successive changes in their expiring countenances, before they were dragged away by a hook (*unco trahebantur*) to the filthy spoliarium: and Martial tells us of a horrible fact, which is also hinted at by Juvenal (*Sat.* viii.), namely, that in his day, a miserable wretch was actually nailed to a cross in the amphitheatre, while some hungry bears were let loose to devour him. Was this infernal atrocity entered on the *edictum ludorum*, or prætor's *affiche*, by which Rome's gallant nobles and gentle dames were attracted to the promised amusements of the day?* (*See the next.*)

* While shuddering over the atrocities of Pagan Rome, it would be difficult to defend the revolting cruelties and massacres which have stained Christian Europe by axe, wheel, sword, and every kind of

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36. LIVINEIA. ℞—*Absque epigraphe.* The laureated but care-worn head and meagre throat of Julius Cæsar, with bare neck: in front of it a winged caduceus, and a branch of laurel behind,—emblems of power and glory. A rather rare coin, in fine and sharp preservation; it weighs 58·5 grains.

℟—L(*ucius*) LIVINEIVS REGVLVS. Here, indeed, we have a spirited bull bounding to the right—*Taurus feroci impetu saliens*,—which might, with better success than No. 35, have been identified with the spectacle of Thessalians adroitly killing bulls, first given to Rome by the Dictator, who has most absurdly been stated to be here typified by the ferocious beast. Euge! The butting-bull is a frequent type on the denarii of Augustus, most probably as a known symbol of power and dominion. This reverse is quite Grecian in workmanship.

37. LOLLIA (*Plebeian*). ℞—LIBERTATIS. The head of Libertas to the right, handsome, but stiffly upright, richly tired with a diadem and necklace apparently of pearls. A coin in a fine sharp state of conservation, and weighing 56·5 grains; it is rated at two degrees (*of four*) in rarity.

℟—PALIKANVS inscribed across the upper area. In the field a very light building with arches, representing the celebrated Roman Rostra, which was adorned with the beaks of captured vessels. Between the central arches are the prows of three large galleys; and it is surmounted by what many call a table,—but it is a kind of quadrate seat, or suggestum, with four supports. Cavedoni thinks that Libertatis indicates the coin's having been struck about B.C. 52, when Cæsar greatly favoured the tribunes of the people; or more likely four years afterwards, when those officers regained their right of haranguing; and this he considers is typified by the tribunic seat. As it was not found in the hoard at Cadriano, nor at San Cesareo, Riccio concludes that it was struck between the years 50 and 42 before our era; and the prows indicate the moneyer to be the son or grandson of Lollius Palicanus, who, B.C. 70, brought about the restitution of the powers and privileges to the tribunes of the plebs, of which they had been deprived by Sylla, who left the office a mere name.

38. LOLLIA. ℞—HONORIS. A juvenile and comely laureated head, of good

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torture; but, above all, by that hellish Sunday entertainment, the *Auto-da-Fé*, at which each grade, sex, and age, exhibited transports of joy on seeing their fellow-creatures roasted alive by slow fires. Indeed, even now, at home, were a stern moralist to demand whether the numbers of our fair sex that frequent criminal trials and executions, and evince such disgusting sympathy for vile murderers, were not a relic of the taste-diabolical, would he have to pause for a reply?

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impress, with a bare neck, and looking to the right. A fairly-struck coin, in excellent preservation, weighing 56·2 grains: it is two degrees in rarity.

℞—Across the field PALIKANVS. A decorated sella curulis, whereon are trappings of state, placed between two wheat-ears. This head of Honos and the curule chair are difficult of explanation; for the idea that they allude to the freedom of the Roman people, on the assassination of Cæsar, is weak indeed. It is known that the Lollius above alluded to—*loquax magis quam facundus*—being of a mean family, unheard of till the last century of the Republic, failed in his attempt to obtain the consulship in B.C. 67; and the formidable opposition of the aristocracy disheartened him from trying again. But in the time of the moneyer, B.C. 21, M. Lollius was consul with Æmilius Lepidus, and there might have been some gratification to his family in publishing the symbol of the greatness he had acquired: he, however, got into a serious scrape in Gaul, where he was defeated, and lost the eagle of the fifth legion. Yet although this most untoward occurrence summoned Augustus from Rome, Suetonius coolly styles it a defeat—*majoris infamiæ quam detrimenti.* Subsequently accused of peculation in the east, and treasonable correspondence with the Parthians, Lollius destroyed himself by poison, to the great joy of the people; and, probably, the gratification of his heirs.

39. LUCILIA (*Plebeian*). ℧—PV. The winged-helmeted head of Roma-Nicephora in a garland of laurel. A full-spread denarius, in the highest perfection, but of common occurrence; it weighs 59·4 grains. Morel has engraved it with an A before the PV, and Havercamp renders it A(*rgento*) PV(*blico*); but in the several copies which I have examined, the A is wanting,—yet with such guides as Eckhel and Riccio, we may safely imagine it there.

℞—M(*arcus*) LVCILI(*us*) RVF(*us*). Victoria alata in a biga, with reins in one hand and whip in the other, is driving the horses to the right. There is little to notice in this simple type, except that it was struck by M. Lucilius about a century before our era. This was just after the poet Lucilius had received the honour of a public funeral at Naples: but another of the gens, who was *tribunus plebis*, and a partisan of Sylla's, was thrown down the Tarpeian Rock, B.C. 86, by the Marian party. Rufus, however, is only known to us by this coin.

40 and 41. LUCILIA. These two denarii are, but for a slight difference in the dies, exactly the same in condition, design, type, and fabric, with the above; and their respective weights are 61·8 and 57·8 grains. Here there is no appearance in either obverse of A before the PV; yet it may be safely understood as above.

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This seems to be the only type struck by the Lucilii, for a coin with a head inscribed SEXT. LVCILIVS; and on the reverse a bull in sacrificial trappings, in possession of the late Mr. Thomas Thomas, the energetic collector, was an arrant forgery. They were, indeed, a plebeian race of little note; nor did any of its members obtain any of the higher offices of the state.

42. LUCRETIA (*formerly Noble, afterwards Plebeian.*) ℂ—The galeated head of Pallas, with ear-rings and necklace: in front of the neck the denarial stamp ×, and at the back TRIO. A coin in high preservation, though the fabric is rough; it weighs 59·8 grains, and is slightly rare.

℟—CN(*eius*) LVCR(*etius*). In the exergum, ROMA. Castor and Pollux galloping across the field with lances in rest. This C. Lucretius Trio seems to have been moneyer of the Republic, B.C. 219, which suits the design, though the workmanship appears of a later date; but the whole is very uncertain. The Lucretii were among the most ancient gentes, the name occurring as early as the reign of Numa Pompilius; they were originally patrician, but, numismatically speaking, we must follow Joseph Eckhel in saying "the first race is lost sight of, that which exists on coins being plebeian."

43. LUCRETIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The laureated and bearded head of Neptune to the right; at the nape of the neck a trident, and above it the numerals III; though I have also had a copy with the contested No. XXXI. A denarius of frequent occurrence, in very high conservation, weighing 60·3 grains.

℟—L(*ucius*) LVCRETI(*us*) TRIO. Cupid borne along on a dolphin, which he guides with a bridle. This type is so uncertain in its object, that it is but a guess to say,—perhaps it was struck by Lucius Trio in allusion to C. Lucretius, the naval triumvir in B.C. 181. Eckhel says, "Vaillant sees in it the naval victory of Æmilius, prætor of Sicily, and makes the number behind the head of Neptune the thirty-one captured ships:" and he briskly demands, "Who will refute this?"—*Quis hæc refutabit?* Now there are numerous copies of this device extant, and the arithmetical marks differ from I to LXXV!

44. LUCRETIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The radiated head of Phœbus, the Sun, regarding the right, with the neck short and bare. This rather common coin is in excellent preservation, and weighs 60·5 grains; it was restored by Trajan.

℟—A moon in crescent, surrounded by the seven stars of Ursa Major, inscribed L(*ucius*) LVCRETI(*us*) TRIO. In this device Eckhel sees two of those *heraldic* puns already alluded to: the sun and the moon as givers of light (*luc-em*),

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allude to the name of this gens, while the seven Triones—or the constellation of Ursa Major—evidently refer to the cognomen, or we should have considered those stars to represent the seven bright planets, not an unusual emblem.

*** LVRIA, a race but little known before the time of Augustus, is here introduced in some cabinets; but though the name is found upon bronze coins of that reign, it does not appear that any denaries were struck by the moneyers of the Lurii. From an investigation of some coins with Samnite-Etruscan inscriptions, the learned and reverend John Swinton, of Oxford, endeavoured —though without effect—to introduce LVPONIA among the veritable Roman families. (*See Philosophical Transactions for* 1768, page 260.)

45. LUTATIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—CERCO. The head of Pallas, with lean and anxious features wearing a true Grecian helmet, plumed, and decorated with two stars. Over it ROMA, and at the back of the neck ⋊. A denarius in high and sharp preservation, weighing 58·5 grains; it is not rare.

℟—Q(*uintus*) LVTATI(*us*) Q(*uaestor*). A prætorian galley, with an acrostolium, rowers, and a superstructure on deck; she is fitted with a figure-head on the prow, being the galeated head of a female, probably Roma Victrix. The whole is within a garland of oak-leaves and acorns. This is evidently a proud allusion by Lutatius Cerco to the decisive naval victory off the Ægades, obtained by C. Lutatius Catulus over Hanno, B.C. 241. The peace thereby obtained, which closed the first Punic War, rendered this an exploit which would be regarded as conferring honour upon their gens, both by the Cercones and the Catuli. The oaken garland is supposed to indicate that the Roman citizens—prisoners to the Carthaginians—were restored to liberty on that occasion.

46. LUTATIA. This finely conditioned coin is precisely similar to the above, save that it is from a different die; and it weighs 60·9 grains. In alluding to Roman naval victories over Carthaginian fleets, it becomes necessary to notice an error which became popular from being promulgated by the generally accurate Polybius: it is true that I have already treated of it in the introduction to my *Descriptive Catalogue of Roman Large-brass Medals;* but that book not being in everybody's hands, and Lutatius being a victor, a recurrence to the subject will hardly be deemed iteration. At what precise period the Romans directed their attention to maritime affairs we are not accurately informed; but we are sure that their earliest money bore the prow of a galley on the reverse,—that Ancus Martius assigned the timber of certain woods for ship-building, 630 years before our era,—and that *duumviri navales* were appointed so early as B.C. 304, for the express purpose of equipping, repairing, and maintaining the public navy. Now,

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Polybius, to whom truth was the eye of history, ascribes all the nautical aspirations of the Romans to the stranding of a Carthaginian man-of-war on their coast, at the opening of the first Punic War, before which time they had no thought of the sea: yet he himself mentions a commercial treaty to regulate the Roman trading voyages to Africa, Sardinia, and Sicily, 250 years before that war. The victory over the Antiates, when the tribune was ornamented with the beaks of the captured galleys, took place seventy-four years before the first Punic War, and antecedent to the war with the Tarentines, about fifty years before that event. It is therefore quite clear that the Romans possessed ships both for war and commerce, previous to the commencement of their wars with the Carthaginians; and that the story of the wreck of an enemy's vessel on their shores, and the "dry rowing" drills, ought to be told only to "the Marines."

*** Here collectors of general cabinets introduce the plebeian gentes MAECIA and MAECILIA, though no denarii of them are known: there are coins of both extant in brass, the first being Greek-imperials, and the second those of a triumvir of the mint under Augustus. And a false coin is abroad of the wealthy plebeian but equestrian family MAELIA.

47. MAENIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—*Absque epigraphe.* The winged-helmed head of Pallas, with ear-rings and necklace; at the back, the stamp ✕. This coin is of archaic type, and in very good condition, though rather worn, probably in former circulation; it weighs 57·5 grains, and is of frequent recurrence.

℟—Castor and Pollux, with stars on their caps, and poised lances, galloping across the field. Under the horses' legs there is a monogram resolving itself into P(*ublius*) MAE(*nius*); on the exergum, ROMA. It appears that there were three Maenii of the name of Publius, who each held the office of tribunus plebis; but it is quite uncertain to which of them this is assignable.

48. MAENIA. ℂ—*Absque epigraphe.* The galeated head of Pallas-Nicephora, regarding the right, with attributes as above, and ✕ in the nape of the neck. A rather common denarius, in very fine preservation, and full spread: weight 59·9 grains. The features strongly resemble those of the archaic Athena.

℟—Victoria alata, in a galloping quadriga, holds forth a laurel crown with her right hand, and in the left carries the reins. Under the horses, in monogrammed characters, P(*ublius*) MAE(*nius*) ANT(*iaticus*); in the exergum, ROMA. This appears to have been struck by the great-grandson of the renowned Caius Mænius, consul with Furius Camillus in B.C. 338, when they completed the conquest of Latium; for which they were both rewarded by a triumph, and

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the then rare distinction of equestrian statues in the forum. In consequence of an exploit on the river Astura, by which the surrender of the Antiates was secured, Mænius obtained the surname of Antiaticus.

TABLET X.

1. MAENIA. This denarius is similar in type and fabric to No. 48 on the last Tablet, except that it weighs 60·8 grains, and thus exhibits a permutation of die. It should also be mentioned that some readers of the monogram on the reverse, instead of Antiaticus, decipher it ANT(*onius*) vel AVT(*ronius*): in which, perhaps, they are influenced by the expression "*ut ego credo*" in Havercamp's *Thesaurus Numismaticus* of Morel, page 256.

*** Here Seguin places a brass coin with the head of Augustus, inscribed L. POL. MAEVI, as minted by the Mævian race, to which belonged the noted poetaster of the Augustan age, who, together with Bavius, incurred a contemptible immortality under the scourges of Virgil and Horace. The coin, however, has been shown, by Vaillant, to belong to Ptolemy of Mauritania.

2. MAIANIA (*rank unknown*). ℬ—*Absque epigraphe.* The winged and galeated head of Roma, with the denarial × at the nape of the neck. A rather common coin, in excellent conservation, weighing 61·5 grains.

ℝ—A winged Victory in a rapid biga, holding the reins firmly with her left hand, while her right whips the horses—which are unusually free from harness; below them appears in monogram C(*aii*) MAIANIA(*ni*), sive C(*aius*) MAIANIA(*nus*), of which readings it may be said "*utrum horum mavis accipe*," for history makes no mention of this gens. On the exergum, ROMA, whence we may infer that one of the family was authorized to strike the piece in that city.

*** All coins yet produced of the plebeian gentes MAGIA and MALLIA are mere fabrications: for the latter name see No. 10, below. None of the Magii obtained high places.

3. MAMILIA (*Plebeian*). ℬ—*Absque epigraphe.* The bust of Mercury, with the winged petasus on his head, and a latus-clavus on his shoulders: at the back a caduceus, over which is the letter L. A serrate denarius, in high preservation, but of common occurrence; it weighs 62·8 grains.

ℝ—C(*aius*) MAMIL(*ius*) LIMETAN(*us*). A man in mean attire resting on his staff, and wearing the pileus, or pointed skull-cap; before him is a dog in an attitude of gratulation. This is evidently the faithful Argus recognising

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Ulysses, after an absence of twenty years; a device which was considered worthy of restoration by no less a coiner than the Emperor Trajan. (*See the following.*)

4. MAMILIA. This denarius is precisely similar to the last, except that it weighs but 56·1 grains, and the alphabetical letter above the caduceus differs; it is also serrated. This type, though emanating from a fable, is of interest, in that it shows the force of genealogical tradition; for this gens, however ignoble at Rome, was one of the most distinguished families in Tusculum ("*longe princeps Latini nominis*"), and claimed their descent from Mamilia, the daughter of Telegonus, who, according to the veracious mythographers, was the son of Ulysses and Circe. Hence also the head of Mercury, the ancestor of Ulysses, on the obverse. Octavius Mamilius married the daughter of Tarquin the Superb, and was killed in the battle of Lake Regillus, B.C. 498; forty years after which the Roman franchise was given to L. Mamilius; but it was some time before the Mamilii obtained any of the higher offices of the state, the first consul from this family being in the year 265 before our era. The cognomen Limetanus seems to have been bestowed on C. Mamilius, the tribune who passed the law "*de Limitibus*," by which the boundaries of fields were fixed; and whose son, Cavedoni thinks, struck these coins between B.C. 94 and 84.

5. MAMILIA. ℂ—L(*ucius*) CENSORIN(*us*). A female head regarding the right, ornamented with veil and mitella, ear-pendant and necklace—the Juno Moneta of Sigibert Havercamp. This coin is in sound condition but of small module, nor does it boast artistic beauty, and though rather worn, weighs no less than 63·4 grains; it possesses one degree (*in four*) of rarity.

℟—C(*aius*) LIMETA(*nus*) monogrammed, P(*ublius*) CREPVSI(*us*). A female in a galloping biga, considered to be the same goddess as that on the obverse—namely, Juno the Admonisher; she is holding the reins in both hands to guide the horses (*see Crepusia, Tablet* vi. 18). Respecting the Mamilii having been patricians in Tusculum, and sinking to plebeians at Rome, it was not at all an uncommon occurrence, as may be seen in the course of this catalogue. According to Niebuhr's conjecture, the whole body of plebs was originally formed by the inhabitants of conquered Latin towns, whom Ancus Martius drove into Rome about 630 years B.C., and there is great reason in the opinion.

*** Goltzius has figured two denarii, and a second-brass coin (Morel, plate 23, *Nummi Consulares*) of the plebeian gens MANILIA; but nobody else ever saw a specimen. One of them purports to have been minted by L. Manilius, son of the noted C. Manilius, who was tribune of the plebs, B.C. 66—partisan of Pompey—"*semper venalis et alienæ minister potentiæ.*"

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6. MANLIA (*Patrician*). ℞—L(*ucius*) MANLI(*us*) PRO Q(*uaestore*). The galeated and winged head of Roma-Nicephora, with the usual attributes, to the right. A denarius in excellent preservation, but the type is of greater interest than rarity; it weighs 57·8 grains.

℟—In the exergum L(*ucius*) SVLLA IMP(*erator*). Sylla standing in a slowly-moving triumphal quadriga, which he guides with his left hand, and holds a caduceus in his right: a flying Victory is crowning him. The pro-quæstor here represents Sylla's famous triumph over Mithridates. It seems that Cavedoni possesses one of these coins with T after the MANLI, which may be explained Torquatus, and justifies us in assuming that he who struck these coins, B.C. 81, is the Torquatus mentioned by Plutarch as serving with Sylla.

These triumphs were at once pompous and pitiful; at first they were merely a solemnity to do honour to a victorious general, by affording him a welcome return to his city; but as they increased in magnificence they became also unmanly, abhorrent, and ungenerous. When our Black Prince passed through London with his royal captive after the battle of Poictiers, instead of barbarously making him feel his fall—*more Romano*,—he employed all the address of refined humanity to conceal from his prisoner everything that could remind him of his having been vanquished. But in the insolent ceremonial of the Eternal City the calamities of the unfortunate were grossly embittered; and every sentiment of benevolence was outraged when a whole people could behold with delight the moving instances of the caprice of fortune before them, wherein the highest potentates of the earth, with their families, were dragged from their thrones to fill up in chains the proud parade of the arrogant victor. This, however, was not the worst feature; for as the pageant ascended the Capitoline Hill, the fallen chiefs were led aside and butchered in cold blood—so that one and the same day ended the triumph of the conqueror and the lives of the captives:—"idemque dies et victoribus imperii, et victis vitæ finem fecit." (Cic. *in Verr.* v. 30.) The savage Marius, to be sure, did not knock Jugurtha on the head—after enduring all the insults of the solemnity, he was *only* cast into a dungeon, and there starved to death: nor did the benevolence of Vespasian, or his son, the Delight of Mankind, influence their conduct to Simon, the son of Gioras, after the conquest of Jerusalem; for, as Josephus (*Jewish War*, vii. 5) tells us, after that crafty tyrant had been led in pageant among the captives, a rope was put round his head when the procession stopped, by which he was mercilessly dragged into the forum, and there slaughtered, "having been sorely tormented by those that drew him along." The mercy shown by Pompey in his third triumph, and by

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Aurelian when he spared the life of Queen Zenobia, are mere exceptions to the general rule.* Authors usually attribute the origin of these spectacles to Bacchus, or, as Sir Isaac Newton insists, the Egyptian Sesostris; yet the TRIUMPHUS, that combination of ostentation and barbarity—splendour and wickedness, was only in use among the Romans; with whom conquest and cruelty told sorely, against whatever national virtue can properly be placed to their credit.

7. MANLIA. ℂ—The winged-helmeted head of Rome, with the denarial mark × before the neck, and ROMA behind it; the whole in a torquis. A rather common denarius, in beautiful conservation, weighing 58·6 grains.

ℝ—A galeated warrior armed with the spear, and carrying a shield, on which is represented a cognizance; he is on a horse galloping to the left—*cum impetu fertur*. Below, L(*ucius*) TORQVA(*tus*); in the upper field Q(*uaestor*); and on the exergum EX S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). Some collectors think this device was struck by L. Torquatus about B.C. 80, to commemorate the renowned T. Manlius, one of the A 1 heroes of Roman story, and of a most noble race; a brave man, a stern soldier, an imperious chief, a severe father, and a callous friend—the characteristics of a hero in those days. Yet in this reverse Eckhel, and I think with reason, sees, not Imperiosus the Great, but the son whom he so brutally executed B.C. 340. The story forms a pendant to that of Brutus (*see Nos.* 8, 9, 10 of *Tablet* IX.): on the eve of the great battle which destroyed the independence of Latium, young Manlius, provoked by the insults of a Tusculan noble, accepted his challenge, slew his adversary, and bore the spoils in triumph to his father. But this being in defiance of discipline, the parent ordered the youth to be executed; and he fell under the axe of the lictor, in the presence of the assembled army.† The torquis on the obverse, of course, alludes to the father.

8. MANLIA. ℂ—SER(*ranus*), ROMA. The well-known galeated head of Pallas-Nicephora, but her helmet, though plumed, is without the usual wings. A

* In a paper in *The World* (No. 103), Walpole, speaking of the deficiency of true politeness among the Romans, keenly but humorously says—"Nay, it was a common practice with them to tie kings, queens, and women of the first fashion of other countries in couples, like hounds, and drag them along their *via Piccadillia* in triumph, for the entertainment of their shopkeepers and 'prentices. A practice that we should look upon with horror! What would the *Examiner* have said, if the Duke of Marlborough had hauled Marshal Tallard to St. Paul's or the Royal Exchange, behind his chariot?" Walpole might have added, *and there cut his throat!*

† Walpole, in a letter to Sir Horace Mann (January, 1742), in mentioning the stoicism with which a worthy old naval officer heard of the loss of his son, adds—"It is unlucky for him not to have lived when such insensibility would have been a Roman virtue."

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rare though somewhat detrited denarius, weighing 53·1 grains: it is very archaic in fabric, from which, though usually attributed to a son of Quintus who served as quæstor, I am more inclined to assign it to the A. Manlius who was a legate of C. Marius in the Jugurthine war, B.C. 107.

℞—A(*ulus*) MANLI(*us*), Q(*uinti*) F(*ilius*). Sol, or Apollo with a radiated head, in a galloping currus-quadrigæ on the clouds, advancing rapidly in front; on either side of the sun is a crescent moon and the stamp ×, and in the field beside the horses two stars. Eckhel is by no means satisfied with extending the cognomen SER into Serranus, and gently hints that it might possibly be made Sergia, a gens to which the moneyer belonged; in which opinion he is joined by Count Borghesi. But as there is a difficulty in the orthography, Saranus being the proper form, I have allowed Andrew Morel's rendering to stand. Cavedoni thinks the type represents the stars and nocturnal shadows dispersing before the rising sun, since the early morning, *mane*, may allude to Manlius the moneyer: but this is much too far-fetched and oriental for present consideration.

9. MANLIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* A fine female head elaborately adorned, and of good impress; to which in most specimens there appears the word SIBVLLA. It is therefore assumed to represent the far-famed sibyl. This rare denarius is in perfect preservation, and weighs 61·1 grains.

℞—A very tasty sacred tripod, surmounted in the area by a diota, or sacrificial vase with two handles, between two stars, which are inferred to indicate Phœbus and Diana—the male and female lights already referred to (*see Claudia, Tablet* iv. 42). In vertical lines on either side of the tripod L(*ucius*) TORQVAT(*us*) III(*um*)VIR; and around the whole a torquis—or badge of military honour—in reference to the heroic but arrogant ancestor of this ancient and celebrated gens.

10. MANLIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* Pallas-Nicephora, with the usual attributes, and a singular symbol at the back of the neck as the moneyer's mark—not circular as on that figured by Morel, but irregularly triangular. This coin is common in degree, in very excellent condition, and weighs 57·9 grains.

℞—T(*itus*) MAL(*lius*), AP(*pius*) CL(*audius*) Q(*uintus*) VR(*binius*). A winged Victory driving a car drawn by three horses abreast: a curious device, inasmuch, except with the three monetal triumvirs here named, the triga is found only on the denaries of the Nævia family. Adverting to this inscription, Eckhel remarks—"Hitherto all have read the colligated letters MAL as MANL; but there is no trace of an N. Vaillant says that Manlius was sometimes called

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Mallius; however that be, we know from the Fasti, and from Gruter, that there actually was a Mallian race." He might have added that Cn. Mallius Maximus —though apparently a worthless man—had the honour of being consul in the year B.C. 105: and that a C. Mallius was one of Catiline's conspirators. (*See Claudia, Tablet* IV. *Nos.* 38 *and* 39; *and Urbinia, Tablet* XV. *No.* 42.)

11. MARCIA (*originally Patrician, afterwards Plebeian likewise*). ℂ—The winged-helmeted head of Pallas-Nicephora, with ear-rings and necklace: in front of the neck the denarial stamp ×; at the back LIBO. A well-spread and rather rare coin, in perfect conservation, weighing 58 grains.

℟—Castor and Pollux, with a star on each cap, floating robes, and poised spears, galloping across the field, to the right. Under the horses, Q(*uintus*) MARC(*ius*) in monogram: on a tablet in the exergum, ROMA. It is curious that with this denarius in every cabinet of consular coins—for it is only slightly scarce in degree—we should be recently told in a work of great pretension, that "This name is found only on Roman asses, semisses, and trientes."

12. MARCIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The laureated head of Apollo, with a bare neck, looking to the right, and surrounded by an engrailment. A denarius in perfect preservation, weighing 60·7 grains; it is of common occurrence.

℟.—L(*ucius*) CENSOR(*inus*). Silenus—bald-headed and Camus-nosed—standing by the side of a column on which is a statuette of a female (?); his head and right hand raised to heaven, and a wine-skin on his left shoulder; he is, moreover, tailed *à la Monboddo*, and though otherwise naked, wears buskins. The conjecture of Cavedoni that this represents the satyr Marsyas, and therefore a pun upon Marcia, is groundless, for there is no indication of music, which is the principal attribute of the myth. The figure is more characteristic of Silenus, but why that jovial drunkard should be exhibited here, deponent knoweth not.

13. MARCIA. This is nearly a copy of No. 12, though from a very different die; and it weighs 62·7 grains. Censorinus is the name of a plebeian family of the Marcia gens, and was given to C. Marcius Rutilus on his becoming censor for the second time in B.C. 265. It is considered that the coin was struck by C. Marcius, son of Lucius, who was monetal triumvir under Augustus; and the date may vary from B.C. 90 to B.C. 40. In this point of view, the reverse may have some allusion to L. Marcius as governor of Greece, and his Macedonian triumph.

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14. MARCIA. ℂ—ANCVS. The beardless diademmed profile of Ancus Marcius, the Fourth King of Rome, from whom, and Numa Pompilius, the Marcii boasted their descent: behind the head is an augural lituus. An interesting but common coin, in very high preservation, and weighing 61·8 grains.

℟—PHILIPPVS. An equestrian statue in which the body of the horse is supported by a branch, in the attitude of prancing on a bridge of five arches, with letters in them, AQVA MAR(*cia*), the last monogrammed. This refers to the grand aqueduct that carried the Marcian spring, celebrated for its cool and salubrious water, first led into the city by Ancus Marcius; and of which the works were afterwards repaired by Q. Marcius Rex, prætor, and by Marcus Agrippa. This is another of those select coins which were honoured with a restoration by the Emperor Trajan. (*See the following.*)

15. MARCIA. This denarius is similar in type and fabric with the above, but from a different die, and it weighs only 60 grains. The statue is in honour of a Marcius; yet notwithstanding the claims made by the Marcii to high genealogical antiquity, no patricians of this name, with the exception of Coriolanus, are mentioned in the early history of the Republic; nor did any of them reach the consular dignity till B.C. 310. By the way, these voted statues must have been in kind like our contract-paintings—of no surpassing excellence, since they had to draggle an order through as many "boards" as our own public business is crippled with: thus we learn from Cicero, that when an honorary statue was decreed, the senate left the carrying of it out to the consuls, the consuls to the quæstor, the quæstor to the contractor, and the contractor, of course, left the affair to the artist. It is not very clear upon what occasion this statue was ordered, but the best inferential evidence will be given below; still the reader may be reminded, that voting equestrian statues for civil services does not seem to have been popular among the military Romans. Even the favourite, Manius Æmilius (*Tablet* i. 15 to 19), was laughed at for choosing, though a lawyer, to be represented on a war-horse; whence the keen satirist,—

> "And the great pleader, looking wary round,
> On a fierce charger that disdains the ground,
> Levels his threatening spear, in act to throw,
> And seems to meditate no common blow."
>
> GIFFORD'S *Juvenal*, Sat. VII.

16. MARCIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* A beardless head in a Macedonian helmet, surmounted by two goat's-horns, and bound with a garland. In front the Greek

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letter φ, and behind ROMA in monogram. This coin is in very excellent conservation, weighing 59·8 grains; it is good work, and well impressed.

℞—L(*ucius*) PHILIPPVS, written on a base on which is an equestrian statue, and below the base, the denarial star or stamp. The rider bears a bough, perhaps of laurel, and the body of the horse is supported on a dry branch. This seems to have been minted by L. Marcius Philippus, about the year B.C. 98, who hereby commemorated the honour of his house by striking the effigies of Philip, son of Demetrius of Macedon, between whom and the moneyer, as we learn from Livy (lib. xlii. c. 38, 39), there was great friendship. Most numismatists think the reverse alludes to Q. Marcius Tremulus, to whom an equestrian statue was publicly erected, after he conquered the Hernici. (*See the next.*)

17. MARCIA. This denarius is in all respects like the last, save that the helmet is not strapped under the chin: its weight is precisely the same with that of No. 16, being 59·8 grains. Havercamp, wishing to make use of the stump under the horse, refers it to Q. Marcius Philippus penetrating through forests and wildernesses into Macedon to attack Perseus. For this he is reproved by Eckhel, who says—"Whatever it is under the horse, it merely shows that there was an actual equestrian statue erected to one of the Marcii, to which the branch acted as a support, as we often see in some of the heavier statues, where they are called adminicula, or verna; and that the present type was copied from the statue itself." Be this as it may, it should not be omitted, that punning genealogists account for the frequent recurrence of the horse on the coins of this family, by the probable allusion of φιλ 'ιππος to their name.

18. MARCIA. ℧—*Sine epigraphe.* The winged-helmed head of Pallas to the right, with the denarial stamp ⋊ at the nape of the neck. This common coin is in excellent preservation; it is not of large spread, and weighs 57·5 grains.

℞—An equestrian, attired with a chlamys, lance in rest, and a plumed helmet, is galloping across the field. Under the horse Q(*uintus*) PILIPVS, and on the exergum ROMA. Behind the horse is a symbol which has been dubbed by different antiquaries a plant, a locust, and an unlaced Macedonian helmet. On the substantial bearings of this coin, however, there is little left for doubt; for the archaic spelling of Philip, and the simplicity of its early type, indicate its having been coined by Q. Philippus, the son of that consul who, in B.C. 169, fought against Perseus; and who (*the son*) was afterwards exiled to Nucerai.

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19. MARCIA. ℂ—The beardless head of a young man, with features of archaic rigidity; he wears a diadem, from whence his hair hangs down in stiff curls, and his couped neck is naked. From general connexion with the reverse, and the family legend, this is usually called an Apollo; but at most it is only a conjecture; nor are we quite sure who Censorinus, the moneyer, was—perhaps the noted Marian butcher of B.C. 87. A well-spread coin, in very good condition, but of common occurrence; it weighs 57·1 grains.

℟—A horse running swiftly through the field without a rider, dragging his bridle along; under his legs C(*aius*) CENSOR(*inus*), and in the exergum an uncial V, which, from its size, can hardly be a mere numeral. In the upper verge is the mintmark, or moneyer's symbol, a crescent-moon and star. This type might be variously attributed; yet if we accept of Apollo for the obverse, then will the attribution to the Ludi Apollinares be, at least, as good as any other. These games were instituted partly to obtain the aid of the god of day in expelling the Carthaginians from Italy, and partly to preserve, through his favour, the Republic from all dangers—internal as well as external. (*See the next.*)

20. MARCIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* A juvenile and beardless diademmed head, with hanging ringlets as above, and therefore, perhaps Apollo, superintending his own games. A denarius of common type, but of extremely rare mintage symbols, in fair preservation; it weighs 57·8 grains.

℟—A horse running away and dragging his bridle, as if he had thrown his rider. Under the animal C(*aius*) CENSORI(*nus*). In the upper verge an eagle on a fulmen, with an indistinct symbol in his beak; in the exergum two birds—perhaps ravens. This coin, to the best of my knowledge hitherto unpublished, was liberally presented to the Northumberland cabinet by Mr. Henry Bosanquet. It may fairly be assigned to that C. Marcius Censorinus who was urban and provincial quæstor in B.C. 91, and soon afterwards monetal triumvir: if so, it may refer to his grandfather—a sort of seer—whose books and predictions having, in B.C. 213, procured a decree that the Apollinarian games should be perpetual, they were then fixed—*votivi et stativi.* For the nature of the games and their institutions, see the above-described coin, and Livy, XXV. 12.

21. MARCIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* A diademmed and bearded head representing Numa Pompilius, jugated with the beardless profile of Ancus Marcius. This common coin is in good preservation, and weighs 59·1 grains.

℟—A desultor with the pileus or pointed cap of felt on his head, guiding and

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whipping two running horses; under which is a slight mint symbol, and on the exergum C(*aius*) CENSO(*rinus*). This represents a very popular sport in the games of the Circus: the desultor—or leaping equestrian—generally rode two horses at the same time, sitting on them without a saddle, and vaulting upon either of them at his pleasure—thus, says Hyginus, performing the part, one time of Pollux, the next of Castor. This popular type was chosen by Censorinus in remembrance of his soothsaying ancestor above-mentioned; and the obverse seems to have been struck by him in the heraldic pride of ancestry.

22. MARCIA. ℞—L(*ucius*) CENSORIN(*us*). A female head, adorned with a diadem and veiled, apparently representing Juno Moneta. A coin in very excellent condition, weighing 56·8 grains; it is slightly rare.

℟—A draped woman standing in a rapid biga, galloping to the right; she holds the reins with both hands. Under the horses C(*aius*) LIMETAN(*us*) monogrammed; on the exergum P(*ublius*) CREPVSI(*us*), and in the upper area the numerals XXVI. The probable object of this coin—as inferred by Borghesi—is described under Crepusia (*Tablet* vi. *No.* 19); and, with these symbols and letters, it cannot be otherwise attributed satisfactorily. From the *æs grave* of this gens, Riccio thinks the moneyer boasts the nobility of his family, as descended from Numa Pompilius and Ancus Marcius.

23. MARCIA. ℞—*Sine epigraphe.* The galeated head of Pallas, with a modius behind, and the denarial ✠ in front of the neck, which latter Havercamp calls "stella Apollinis," it being figured as a six-pointed star in Morel's engravings. An early denarius of good impress, in excellent preservation, weighing 59·2 grains; and though frequent, it is not common.

℟—M(*arcus*) vel M(*anius*) MARC(*ius*) monogrammed; ROMA. Victory in a galloping biga, two ears of wheat through the letters below. Who this M. Marcius was, is not known with certainty; but the modius and wheat-ears would point him out as that ædile of the plebs, who first measured corn to the people at one asse the bushel (Pliny, *H. N.* xviii. 3). His date is very uncertain, but he appears to have been the urban prætor about the year 203 before our era.

24. MARIA (*Plebeian*). ℞—CAPIT(*o*) LXXXXVII. The head of Ceres crowned with wheat-ears, and the shoulders robed: she wears pendants from the ears, but no necklace; and there is a thumb-ring or signet-stamp in front of the

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neck. A serrated coin, in high perfection, weighing 54·3 grains; it is of common occurrence, but its restoration by the Emperor Trajan is very rare.

℞—Colonus ploughing with a pair of oxen; above, the numerals LXXXXVII; below, in the exergum, C(*aius*) MARI(*us*), C(*aii*) F(*ilius*), S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). This type is an evident allusion to the founding or planting of a colony, and not to husbandry, as one of our antiquaries has asserted; it may perhaps refer to Eropedia, in Gaul, planted by the celebrated C. Marius, the conqueror of the Cimbri and Teutones, and putative founder of the gens Maria. (*See the next.*)

25 and 26. MARIA. These are two serrate denaries of the same type and execution as the last, but with different mint-symbols and numerals, and respectively weighing 55·7 and 60·3 grains,—the moneyer's stamps being a corn-spike on No. 25, and a hound on No. 26. Riccio thinks they were coined by C. Marius, nephew of Marius, in his urban prætorship. Eckhel indeed asserts that we know nothing about the author of these coins, saying—"Havercamp assigns them to C. Marius, grandson of the C. Marius seven times consul; but their being serrated, makes them too old for this epoch." Be that as it may, they were struck in prodigious quantities, as evinced by the coiners' numerals, which, in this series, are the same on both sides: No. 26, before us, is marked CXXXV., and Morel figures one as high as CXXXXVIII. Besides the signet, the corn-spike, and the hound here given, the following are among those emblems that most generally appear in this gens:—

Altar,	Flower,	Prow,	Tabellum,
Ass's head,	Fly,	Reptile,	Torch,
Bow,	Leaf,	Scorpion,	Tortoise,
Bull's head,	Lyre,	Sepia,	Urn,
Butterfly,	Mirror,	Snake,	Whelp.

*** Count Borghesi has here introduced MATIA, a plebeian family with an adoptive cognomen; but as the coins he brings forward have already been attributed to the Pinaria gens, collectors should not be hastily disposed to alter the assignment upon the turn of a monogram.

27. MEMMIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—*Absque epigraphe.* The beardless head of an earnest-looking man, bound with an oaken garland, looking to the right; with the denarial ✠ in front of the neck. This is a well-spread coin, in excellent condition, insomuch as to show that Havercamp's description—"*Caput juvenile laurea corona ornatum*"—is wrong, though he is therein followed by Captain Healy; it weighs 58·6 grains, and is of frequent recurrence.

℞—L(*ucius*) MEMMI(*us*). The Dioscuri standing on the ground, each holding his horse by the bridle, each with a spear, and each with a star over his head and

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a chlamys at his back. This is another of those types, so common in the Consular Series, of which we know but little with accuracy; and one guess seems to be as good as another. Cavedoni "thinks" that Castor and Pollux allude to those words of Cicero about their cognomen—"C. Memmius Gemellus, cliens meus;" a far-fetched notion; but it may possibly have been struck by the moneyer in memory of C. Memmius, son of the profligate man who was tribune of the plebs in B.C. 66; or in commemoration of the impeacher of the nobles in the Jugurthine war, who so justly acquired the surname of *Mordax*. (*See the next.*)

28. MEMMIA. This denarius resembles the above, but is from a different mint, and weighs 60·3 grains. The Memmii are not noticed by history till B.C. 173; yet from the epoch just mentioned—the Jugurthine war—they held frequent tribunates of the plebs, although C. Memmius, the impeacher, was beaten to death with bludgeons by the mob of Saturninus. It will be recollected that it was to a C. Memmius Gemellus, that Lucretius dedicated his philosophical and didactic poem *De Rerum Natura*, about B.C. 57; and Virgil, to honour their antiquity, has given a niche to the Memmii in the *Æneid*, v. 117.

29. MEMMIA. ℂ—The laureated head of Romulus, with a thick crop of hair, and an elaborately-curled beard—the true *barba calaministrata:* and in vertical lines down each side of the area, C(*aius*) MEMMI(*us*), C(*aii*) F(*ilius*) QVIRINVS. This coin is common in degree, but of such interest that the Emperor Trajan restored it, in approbation of its device; it is thin, but full-spread, in the best preservation, and weighs 51·2 grains.

ℝ—MEMMIVS AED(*ilis*) CEREALIA PREIMVS FECIT. The goddess Ceres, veiled and stolated, is seated, with a serpent before her knees; and she holds a distaff (not a torch as it hath been called) with her left hand, and three ears of corn in her right. This elaborate device was struck by the C. Memmius who was consul in B.C. 34, to honour his ancestor and record the first Cereal ædile; still the name is otherwise unknown to history. (*See the following.*)

30 and 31. MEMMIA. These denaries are precisely the same in device and execution with No. 29, but that they are from different dies, and the legend of the obverse is round the engrailment, and not in vertical lines, as above: they respectively weigh 59·5 and 55·1 grains. The word QVIRINVS is assuredly intended to show the head on the obverse to be that of the God of Rome; but it has led to the assumption that it was a cognomen of the Memmia gens: yet, as

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Eckhel remarks, there is no mention of a Memmius Quirinus in any ancient author. The date of the introduction of the Cerealia at Rome, and consequently of the ædileship of this Memmius Quirinus on the coin, is therefore unknown, though it must have been previous to the year B.C. 216.

32. MEMMIA. ℂ—ROMA. The bearded and laureated head of Saturn regarding the left, with the letter C before the neck, and a notched sickle—the emblem of agriculture and civilization—behind. A serrated coin in high preservation, weighing 61 grains; it is of frequent recurrence.

℟—L(*ucius*) MEMMI(*us*) GAL(*lus* vel *bius*). A draped female, with a long sceptre, in a stately car, drawn by two horses, to the right; over their heads a flying Victory offers a garland to the fair rider. Riccio views this lady as Venus being crowned by Cupid; and Cavedoni moreover thinks Venus is an allusion to the cognomen Memmius. Eckhel tells us that the word "Gal" was usually completed Gallus, "but that Havercamp seems more rightly to read it Galbius, as we have a marble of Gruter inscribed—'L. Memmius, L. F. Palat. Galbius.'" It seems that Gallus was prætor in B.C. 173. (*See the following.*)

33 and 34. MEMMIA. These coins resemble the above, except that instead of the moneyer's alphabetical letter on the obverse, those marks are beneath the horses' fore-legs on the reverse: the respective weights are 57·9 and 54·7 grains. From their design and execution, the dots and the letters, it would seem that they were struck within a century before our era. It will not however be overlooked, that the obverse may not be significant of Saturn, as a representative of agricultural industry only, in which respect No. 35 would be a proper sequence: he was also the guardian of the public treasury, and the riches of the Roman state were deposited in his temple. (*See Tablet No.* xi. 11.) All the world know how Cæsar helped himself to this sacred deposit, and how Metellus, with apparent spirit, would have prevented him, but for the memorable rebuke of the Dictator. The tribune has had much praise for his firmness; Lucan, however, supposes he only aimed at political martyrdom, but that Cæsar did not think him worthy of the honour of falling by his hand. (*Phars.* iii. 134.) Nicholas Rowe does the passage into English: the official, with true Roman humanity, steps forward—

[*The Tribune putteth a question to Cæsar.*]

"Why seek'st thou ours? Is there not foreign gold?
Towns to be sacked and people to be sold?

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With those reward the ruffian soldier's toil;
Nor pay him with thy ruined country's spoil.
Hast thou not war? Let war thy wants provide."

[*To which Cæsar giveth a reply.*]

He spoke: the victor, high in wrath, replied:
"Soothe not thy soul with hopes of death so vain;
No blood of thine my conquering sword shall stain.
Thy titles and thy popular command,
Can never make thee worthy Cæsar's hand."

35. MEMMIA. ℞—C(*aius*) MEMMI(*us*), C(*aii*) F(*ilius*). A fine and well-impressed head of Ceres, crowned with a garland of wheat-ears, to the right, within an engrailment. A well-struck and rather rare coin, in the highest possible preservation, weighing 62 grains; the metal is excellent.

℟—C(*aius*) MEMMIVS IMPERATOR. This is inscribed in two vertical lines through the area, and between them is a grand trophy of spoils, to the foot of which a naked slave,* on one knee, is bound and supports it. This is, perhaps, the best executed of all the denaries of the Memmii gentes, insomuch that Eckhel says of it—"*insignis est operis.*" Nothing is known about this Imperator; but the moneyer seems to have been C. Memmius, son of the Caius who was consul in B.C. 34; a year marked by the defeat of the Dalmatians and Armenians.

*** A fabricated denarius appeared at a recent sale, as having been struck by the ancient and patrician gens MENENIA; it was, however, withdrawn on my giving a casting vote against it.

36. MESCINIA (*Plebeian*). ℞—*Absque epigraphe.* The laurelled and beardless head of Augustus, to the right; the neck bare. This very rare—at least R R—coin is in superior preservation, and weighs 57·1 grains.

℟—L(*ucius*) MESCINIVS RVFVS. The galeated figure of Mars, with a chlamys from his shoulders, but otherwise entirely naked; he holds a lance with his right hand, and the parazonium in his left. Though thus armed, the attitude bespeaks Mars Quirinus—quiet and peaceable within the walls, rather than the turbulent Gradivus about to combat the foe; the first was addressed *ad tranquillitatem urbis custodiendam*, the second *ad summovendos hostes.* He is standing on a substructure, inscribed S(*enatus*) P(*opulus*) Q(*ue*) R(*omanus*), V(*ovit*) P(*ro*)

* The attitude of this unhappy captive recals an expression of Horace Walpole's, who, cold as he was in general, seems to have warmed into feeling on the subject of shedding human blood:—"How I should be shocked, were I a hero, when I looked upon my own laurelled head on a medal, the reverse of which would be widows and orphans!"

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RED(*itus*) CAES(*aris*). This L. Mescinius Rufus appears to have been the son of Cicero's quæstor in Cilicia: he was monetary triumvir under Augustus, B.C. 17 and 16, as is shown by the seventh and eighth tribunitian power of that Emperor. The device records the general satisfaction of the senate and people of Rome, on the triumphant return of Augustus from Syria, in the year B.C. 19.

37. MESCINIA. ℂ—AVGVSTVS, TR(*ibunitia*) POT(*estate*) CAE(*sar*). A fine laureated and beardless head of Augustus, with the neck bare. An interesting coin—also very rare—in remarkably fine conservation, but rather thin; it was probably struck in B.C. 17, and weighs 54·2 grains.

℞—L(*ucius*) MESCINIVS RVFVS, III(*um*)VIR. An altar cippus bearing an inscription which, *in extenso*, is Imperator Cæsar Augustus, Ludos Sæculares (*scilicet fecit*). In the area XV and S. F.; that is, Quindecemviri Sacris Faciundis. This records the restitution of the secular games, and the countenance given to the sacred collegium; to the members of which the care of the Sibylline books was intrusted. Cavedoni thought that the priesthood might possibly allude to the moneyer also, Riccio, however, tartly remarks—"On no other coin has Mescinius dared to make any reference to himself, except in putting his name."

*** Some numismatists, following Swinton, have here introduced one of the *Victoriati* coins, struck about the time of the second Punic War, as belonging to the METILIA gens, from its having *Crot* written on it, and Livy has mentioned a T. Metilius Croto, who was sent as legate to the legions in Sicily B.C. 215. The evidence produced, however, is inconclusive: the Metellii migrated from Alba Longa to Rome as patricians, yet afterwards occur only as plebeians; nor is it certain whether *Crot* may be referred to a nettle, or to the famous city of the Brutii.

38. METTIA (*rank unknown*). ℂ—CAESAR IMPER(*ator*). The laurelled and beardless head of Julius Cæsar regarding the right, with a bare neck; at the back the pontifical emblems—an augural lituus and a sacred capeduncula. A very rare coin, in good sharp preservation, weighing 64·7 grains.

℞—M(*arcus*) METTIVS. In the field the letter I. Venus Victrix, with an idol of Victory on her left hand, and a hasta pura held transversely in her right, is leaning on a shield supported by a globe. This house is but little known; yet there is numismatic evidence to show that M. Mettius was moneyer to Julius Cæsar when he was proclaimed dictator for the fourth time, that is, in B.C. 44, the year of his assassination. He was probably the one who had been sent by Cæsar as a legate to Ariovistus, B.C. 58; by which Gallic monarch he was, for a time, detained prisoner, until rescued by the Roman successes.

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39. METTIA. This denarius resembles the above in every respect, save that the portrait seems to be rather younger; the moneyer's letter on the reverse is H, and it is in a higher state of preservation: still it is thin, and only weighs 51·9 grains. This type, as well as the Juno Sospita, and the nymph Lanuvina, her daughter, indicate that the moneyer came from Lanuvium; a city greatly favoured by Cæsar, who raised it from a municipium to a colony, and furnished it with walls. Here there was a sanctuary of Venus common to all Latium from time immemorial: but at Rome, the worship of Venus Victrix was introduced by the Dictator, and had a most popular "run" under the early emperors.

40. MINATIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—CN(*eius*) MAGN(*us*), IMP(*erator*). The bare and beardless head of Pompey the Great, which old Ursinus considered to have been struck during that chief's life-time; but see below. A coin of at least three degrees in rarity out of four; it is in fair condition, and weighs 59 grains.

ℝ—M(*arcus*) MINAT(*ius*) SABIN(*us*) PR(*o*) Q(*uaestore*). Pompey the younger, son of the one on the obverse, stands between the representative of Spain, namely, a female with the corona turrita on her head, and another lady with a trophy in her left hand—with her right crowning Pompey, who is in military attire. There is another denarius of this gens, in which Pompey is stepping from a gang-board, and the turreted lady who receives him—according to Morel, Eckhel, and Riccio—is holding two Spanish javelins in her left hand: but, instead of instruments of death, on a copy in possession of my excellent friend Sir George Musgrave, of Eden Hall in Cumberland, she is bearing the caduceus, emblem of peace and eternity. This, being unpublished, was first pointed out to me by Sir George, and we both agreed that it was impossible to doubt it; though the fact was very unexpected. The gens was of very little note; but M. Minatius Sabinus became a legate with the younger Pompey in Spain, under the rank of pro-quæstor; where he probably struck this coin in B.C. 46,—the father being then dead, or his portrait could not have appeared at that time; the Senate having allowed this honour, while alive, to Cæsar only. A Minatius Magius was *atavus* of the historian Velleius Paterculus.

*** Here general collectors place the gentes MINDIA and MINEIA, of which the rank and station are unknown; nor, to the best of our knowledge, were any denaries struck by either of them.

41. MINUCIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—*Absque epigraphe.* The winged-helmeted head of Pallas, with the usual attributes, and the denarial stamp ⋊ at the back of the neck. A well-minted coin in first-rate preservation; it weighs 61·7 grains, and—though interesting in type—is of frequent recurrence.

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℞—TI(*berii*) MINVCI(*i*), C(*aii*) F(*ilii*), AVGVRINI. In the upper area ROMA. In the centre of the field rises what has been usually designated a striated pillar (*columna striata*), but which in Havercamp's illustration of Morel, is aptly conjectured to be made up of many modii placed one above another,—a method recently caricatured in a projected testimonial of Shrewsbury to a supposed semi-jewish M.P. by rearing a column of hats. That before us is surmounted by a statue, and on each side of the base is a wheat-ear: on the right side of it is a veiled stolated figure, holding an augur's lituus, and on the left is a togated figure, holding something uncertain in each hand—perhaps loaves,—with his left foot resting on a modius by way of suppedaneum. (*See the next.*)

42. MINUCIA. ℂ—The head of Pallas-Nicephora as above, only with ROMA in uncial letters behind it, and the mark × in front of the neck. A denarius in excellent conservation, and, from the animals which appear on the reverse, a degree higher in rarity than the preceding; it weighs 58·7 grains.

℞—C(*aius*) AVG(*urinus*) across the upper field: not C(*aesar*) AVG(*ustus*) as in a recent sale-catalogue. The "striated" column as above, except that this statue holds a staff also striated—not a spear, as Riccio has it; from the capital hangs a bell—emblem of vigilance,—on each side, suspended by pendants of similar make; and at the base are two lions' heads, their bodies being procumbent behind the pillar—symbolical of Africa. This and 41 are two very interesting coins, as illustrating a remarkable event which happened B.C. 439; and they will be found detailed in Livy (l. iv. c. 12-16): but instead of the figures on the reverse representing a priest and Mælius, the corrupt though wealthy corn-factor, who was most illegally murdered, they were doubtlessly struck by C. and T. Minucius—father and son, about B.C. 170, to honour L. Minucius (*præfectus annonæ*, B.C. 439) and Minucius Fessus, one of the first augurs elected by the plebs, B.C. 300, whence the gens took the name Augurinus. The conduct of the corn-market præfect was so gratefully approved of, that Pliny (*voce Holland*) says, "*Manius Martius*, a plebeian ædile of Rome, was the first man that served the people with wheat at one asse the modius: and after him *Minutius Augurinus*, the eleventh tribune of the commons (even he who indited that mutinous and seditious citizen *Sp. Melius*) brought down the price of wheat for three market daies to an asse the modius. The people of Rome therefore, in regard of this good deed of his, erected a statue to him without the gate Trigemina" (l. xviii. c. 3); also saying afterwards (l. xxxiv. c. 5) that "his statue of brass was set upon a pillar."

43. MINUCIA. ℂ—RVF(*us*). The winged-helmeted head of Roma-Victrix

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to the right, with an ear-ring, monile baccatum, and denarial stamp ✕ in front of the neck. An early coin, in very excellent preservation, weighing 58·3 grains.

℞—Castor and Pollux, with stellified caps and rested spears, galloping to the right: under the horses Q(*uintus*) MINV(*cius*), and on the exergum, ROMA. We cannot fix accurately on this Q. Minutius Rufus, but he was probably the plebeian ædile who obtained Brutium as his province B.C. 200; who was consul in B.C. 197, and afterwards one of the three ambassadors sent to Gaul. I have called the Minucia gens plebeian, yet in some of its branches it must have originally been patrician; for it is expressly stated that when the ferment occasioned by the assassination of Mælius was appeased by Augurinus, he went over to the plebs from the nobles, and was thereupon chosen by the tribunes one of their body.

44. MINUCIA. ℂB—*Absque epigraphe.* A galeated female head, but not like that on the above, in its regarding the left and being destitute of trinkets, while the helmet is without wings and plumed. This denarius—well struck and full-spread—is in high conservation, and weighs 58·7 grains; it is of greater interest than rarity, and was honoured with a restoration by Trajan.

℞—On the exergum Q(*uintus*) THERM(*us*), M(*arci*) F(*ilius*). In the field, two soldiers attacking one another, and a third is prostrated, but protected. Both warriors are wielding swords, one bears a Roman, the other a Macedonian shield; and the fallen soldier has also a sword and shield. This elegant device evidently refers to the preservation of the life of a citizen in battle—the proud CIVIS SERVATUS; still to which Thermus it alludes remains unknown. This coin may have been struck by the Q. Minucius who was pro-prætor in Asia, B.C. 51 and 50, for the fabric is in the taste and execution of that day; and it is moreover said that his father was honoured with a civic crown at Mitylene, when Julius Cæsar, who was then a youthful warrior serving under his command, gained his first laurels.

45. MINUCIA. This coin is like the foregoing, in all respects except a slight difference in the die, and in that it weighs 59·4 grains. This combat with flourishing swords does not quite tally with our notions of Roman fighting, for Vegetius tells us that their recruits were taught not to cut, but thrust with their swords. And he adds, that the Romans only made a jest of those who chopped with the edge of their weapon, since they always found them an easy conquest.

*** Here general collectors place MITREA, a gens only known from two small-brass coins, and therefore not admissible in a series of denarii. The rank of the family is unknown, but the specimens seem to be those of some antique pedagogue, as they are inscribed *Magister Juventutis.*

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46. MUCIA (*anciently Patrician, then Plebeian.*) ℂ—At the back HO(*nos*), in front, monogrammed, VIRT(*us*), and under the neck KALENI. The jugate heads of Honos and Virtus, similar to those represented on a coin of the Fufia gens (*Tablet* vii. *No.* 34), and with the same legend. A well-struck and full-spread denarius, in very high conservation; it weighs 59·9 grains.

ℝ—RO(*ma*) ITAL(*ia*), monogrammed, and on the exergum CORDI. Italy and Rome standing with attributes, as described on the Fufian specimen, which see. To what is there stated may be added that Vitruvius mentions a C. Mucius as the architect of the celebrated temples of Virtue and Honour, which were so juxtaposed that the last could not be reached without passing the former. Independent of this, however, the Mucian family was much connected with the worship of those popular deities: this gens was a very ancient patrician house, ascending to the earliest days of the Republic, but existing in later times only as plebeians. Nothing certain is known of the author of this device; yet the statement made under Fufia—respecting the moneyer surnamed Caleno—above referred to, is probably correct, although the being serrated would indicate an earlier date.

*** Here some numismatists have enrolled MVMMIA, but the denaries of this gens are all Goltzian fabrications. Morel has engraved three of them (Nummi Consulares, Tab. xxv.), on one of which—that in honour of Mummius Achaicus—the noted collector of works of art is so apposite and ingenious as to induce the remark—"se non è vero, è ben trovato."

47. MUNATIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—M(*arcus*) ANTON(*ius*), IMP(*erator*), AVG(*ur*), III(*um*)VIR, R(*ei*) P(*ublicae*) C(*onstituendae*). A sacrificial urceus and an augur's lituus—a rod which, with all its divining powers, could never have foretold the varying destinies of the Munatius before us.* A well-struck and rare coin, in very excellent condition, weighing 59·5 grains.

ℝ—L(*ucius*) PLANCVS, IMP(*erator*) ITER(*um*). A sacred guttus between a winged fulmen—symbol of power, and a winged caduceus—emblem of peace. L. Munatius Plancus was a supposed friend of Julius Cæsar, and served

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* Josephus (*Cont. Apionem*, i. 22) quotes a good story on augury out of Hecatæus, which, as we treat of so many augurs, may be noted in our pages. Hecatæus was travelling with a detachment of Alexander's army, when a soothsayer made them all halt while he consulted a bird which hove in sight; whereupon one Mosollam, a Jewish guide—who was a man of courage, and a skilful archer to boot—drew his bow and shot the unconscious object of augury. A torrent of expletive burst on the sacrilege: but to the angry reproof of the diviner, he replied—"How could this unhappy bird give us any true information concerning our march? It had not the least prevision for saving itself: had it any perception of the future, it had not come here to be shot by Mosollam the Jew!" After all, there was much more for a naturalist

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under him, both in the Gallic and the Civil wars; yet he evinced an utter absence of principle and moral—even if not so bad as Velleius Paterculus makes him out to have been. (*See Plautia, No. 24, Tablet* xii.) This gens was unknown before the second century B.C., but afterwards is frequently mentioned. From a comparison of data, our coin might probably have been struck about thirty-five years before our era, and the type refers to the Septemviri Epulones, into whose priesthood and collegium Plancus was admitted: Eckhel supposes it was minted B.C. 40, so that this date seems to be pretty near the mark.

48. MUSSIDIA (*rank unknown*). ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The draped bust and head of a female, her hair adorned with pearls or beads, which, from wings being appended to the shoulders, is usually designated Victoria alata; but proof is still wanting. This denarius is in sound though secondary preservation, being rubbed, perhaps in currency; it weighs 50·3 grains, and is rather common.

ℝ—L(*ucius*) MVSSIDIVS LONGVS. A winged Victory guiding a galloping biga. This may allude to some advantage gained either by Rome, Julius Cæsar, or the Triumvirs; the whole, however, is obscure, since all that we are certain of is, that L. Mussidius was one of the monetary quatuorviri of that period. The Mussidia race is, indeed, little known, since it only appears on coins.

TABLET XI.

1. MUSSIDIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* A garlanded virile head, usually named the laureated profile of Julius Cæsar, but certainly on this specimen not the true effigies: it is a better likeness of our own Oliver Cromwell. A rather rare denarius, of small module, in high conservation, weighing 57·6 grains.

ℝ—L(*ucius*) MVSSIDIVS LONGVS. In the field a rudder, globe, cornucopiæ, winged caduceus, and pontifical apex—the tutelary and propitious symbols

to obtain from observation in augury, especially in the seasonable movements of birds of passage, than in divining from reeking entrails. *In re* the celebrated chickens, Cicero tells us (*De Nat. Deor.* ii.) of the temerity of Admiral Claudius, who, when the poultry were let out of the coop and wouldn't feed, ordered them to be thrown overboard, with—"let them drink, since they wont eat!" Then, continues the orator, "this piece of ridicule being followed by a victory over his fleet, cost him many tears, and brought great calamity on the Roman people. Did not his colleague Junius, in the same war (*the first Punic*) lose his fleet in a tempest by disregarding the auspices? Claudius was therefore condemned by the people; and Junius killed himself." Alas for human nature—such effects to be ascribed to such causes!

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of conduct, power, abundance, prudence, and religion. This auspicious device may have been struck in compliment to the great Dictator, although there is too much uncertainty in the case; for if the moneyer were quatuorvir under the triumvirate, it is not likely that he could have been præfect during the absence of Julius Cæsar, as hath been advanced. My own view differs from that of my collaborateurs: the head on the obverse does not seem to wear a crown of laurel, but rather a chaplet of wheat-ears; and the face, instead of Cæsar's, may be that of L. Mussidius, or some other member of the college called *Fratres Arvales*, to which he belonged. Assuming this, there is no difficulty in supposing the symbols of the reverse to be consequent upon the fertility of the cultivated grounds, and the abundance and power thereby created.

2. MUSSIDIA. ℂ—CONCORDIA. The veiled and diademmed head of the goddess of Concord regarding the right, with her shoulders draped. A full-spread denarius, in pretty good conservation, weighing 53·3 grains.

℟—L. MVSSIDIVS LONGVS. Two right hands joined, support a caduceus—emblems of faith, security, and prosperity. This type is supposed, by some, to refer to the peace of Brundusium and Cæsar's amity with the senate, in B.C. 47; the notion is only grounded on inference. Peace! One historical fact is certain; namely, that the troublous contentions of these exemplary republicans for many years, showed how easily a commonwealth may be made the most detestable of all tyrannies. Even intelligent and chivalrous France, in our own generation, has furnished a melancholy parallel!

3. MUSSIDIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* In the area, a full-faced and radiated head of Phœbus—Apollo as god of the sun—with flowing locks and draped shoulders, within an engrailment of dots. This coin is well spread, and in sharp preservation; it weighs 61·1 grains, and has one degree of rarity.

℟—L(*ucius*) MVSSIDIVS LONGVS. The pons comitium, or separated space of the Forum Romanum for assembling the curiæ; which were then the sole legitimate representatives of the whole people. It is inscribed CLOACIN(*a*), on account of a statue of Venus which King Tatius dedicated there, having been found in a cloaca, or common sewer. It has the steps, asta, and septa, with a togated officer receiving a citizen's tabella or vote; this officer is called diribitor by Havercamp, Eckhel, and others, but it appears that the diribitores were the scrutators of the ballot, when the voting was concluded. In Cicero's invective against Piso, the words "vos rogatores, vos diribitores, vos custodes tabellarum,"

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(*Pison*, 15), point out the order in which those officials discharged their duties. The discussions of the curiæ were political and financial, yet their importance was especially manifest in the religious affairs of the state: each curia, as a corporation, had its peculiar sacra, and besides the public gods, they worshipped other divinities, and with peculiar rites and ceremonies. Riccio thinks this type may allude to the triumvirs *reipublicæ constituendæ*—extraordinary magistrates with great privileges—renewing their power under the semblance of liberty; still it is a mere guess. (*See Licinia, Tablet* ix. 29; *and Sitia, Tablet* xv. 1 and 2.)

4. NAEVIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—S(*enatus*) C(*onsultum*). The head of Venus, adorned with a mitella, ear-rings, and necklace. A serrated denarius in very good condition, but plated, of which art it is an excellent early specimen; it weighs 45·8 grains, and is of frequent occurrence.

℟—Victoria alata in a prancing triga, holding the horses' reins with both hands. In the upper area, the numerals CLXXX; and on the exergum C(*aius*) NAE(*vius*) BALB(*us*). The Nævii are not mentioned in history till the time of the second Punic war; thirty years after which L. Nævius Balbus was appointed one of the quinqueviri to settle the boundary dispute between the Lunenses and Pisines, B.C. 171. The moneyer here recorded may have been his descendant; he probably lived in the time of Sylla, and struck this type—Venus and Victory—in his honour. The poet Nævius was most likely of this gens. (*See the following.*)

5 to 9. NAEVIA. These five well-impressed silver coins resemble No. 4 in device and execution, except in having different numeral characters in the area; and the obverse of No. 7 bears the additional mint-letter C. Their weights are respectively 58·6, 63·6, 61·7, 57·4, and 59·1 grains. The triga is unusual among the many other carriages shown in the Family Series, being only found with the Nævii and on a denarius of Appius Claudius, the monetary triumvir; it appears, however, upon Etruscan vases. (*See Tablet* iv. *No.* 38.)

10. NASIDIA (*rank uncertain*). NEPTVNI. The bare head of Sextus Pompeius, the self-dubbed Neptune, with a dolphin under it, and a trident in front. A rare denarius, in very capital preservation, which weighs 57·7 grains.

℟—On the exergum Q(*uintus*) NASIDIVS. In the area, a ship rowing and sailing before the wind, the usual type of felicity: on the prow a figure stands with upraised hands, abaft the rowers is the helmsman, and between the aplustre and the lee-leach of the sail is a star. This seems from the connexion between the

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obverse and reverse to have been struck by Nasidius in honour of the younger Pompey, in whose fleet he was the præfect B.C. 35, when he deserted to Antony, and obtained a similar maritime charge from him. He commanded that part of Antony's fleet which was defeated by Agrippa, off the Leucadian promontory, in B.C. 31, previous to the decisive battle of Actium. The type may have been intended to commemorate the peace between Sextus, Octavian, and Antony, B.C. 39; and, in this view, the epithet Cæsarian may be applied to the star, without much latitude, although not represented as being crinite.

The trident is too interesting a nautical object to be passed without a word by a sailor; and too classic a one to be neglected by an antiquary. It is one of the most remote references, the holy city of Benares being built, according to the Brahminic superstition, upon one of the prongs of Siva's trident; and it appears thus on the Pillar at Delhi, called the Laāt of Feerōz Sha, as an emblem of superior power—"*Síva the Terrible* Ψ *and the Universal Monarch.*" It was called the Trisula, and esteemed the most common attribute of Siva under his character of Maha Deva, whence the classical sea-deity may have been derived. It was in use as a symbol during the latter periods of the Maccabean family—if not earlier, for the zeleg or priest's "flesh-hook of three teeth" (1 Samuel, c. 2, v. 13) was likely to be one. It was mythologically assigned to Neptune in allusion to his threefold power over the sea, which he troubles, assuages, and preserves. Others say that it was designed to denote by its three points, the quality of the three sorts of water that are found upon earth,—those of the sea, which are salt; those of the fountains, which are sweet; and those of the marshes, which are brackish, and therefore partake of both those qualities. Descending, however, from Parnassian heights, it must be admitted that this three-pronged implement may have become the marine attribute from its use in harpooning fish. In the contests of the gladiators, the Retiarius was armed with a net and a trident, as seen in sculpture. Hence Juvenal, lashing a degraded patrician gladiator:—

> "Gracchus steps forth: no sword his thigh invests—
> No helmet, shield,—such armour he detests—
> Detests and spurns; and impudently stands,
> With the pois'd net and trident in his hands."
>
> GIFFORD'S *Translation*, Sat. viii. 295.

Cæsar is considered to have been the first who permitted gentlemen to appear on the stage, and an affecting story is made of his compelling Decimus Liberius—despite of his pathetic remonstrance—to act: but as the knight was a distinguished writer of mimes—and mimes were mostly foolish and obscene—he may

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also have had a histrionic reputation. Still a shameful taste for public shows strengthened with the increase of gladiatorial exhibitions; and by the time of Nero, the male and female nobility had become abominably prostituted to scandalous excesses in the circus and amphitheatre, with the vilest of the rabble. Nor was it for temporary applause alone that they embraced this debasement: some good old patricians were so intent upon honour and dignity, that they affected to derive their origin from the great families of Troy, and therefore aimed at preserving an unsullied "peerage" character; but their degenerate descendants were mean enough to scramble with mimi, cut-throats, and rogues of every kind, for coppers.* Hence the indignation of Juvenal (Gifford's *Translation*, *Sat.* viii. 277):—

> "They sit with brazen front, and calmly see
> The hired patrician's low buffoonery;
> Laugh at the Fabii's tricks, and grin to hear
> The cuffs resound from the Mamerci's ear."

*** Some collectors here place a coin for the ancient patrician gens NAVTIA, but the piece so proposed properly belongs to the Rutilii. The plebeian house NERATIA is also introduced, though the only coins known of them are copper Greek-Imperial.

11. NERIA (*Plebeian*). ⊞—NERI(*us*), Q(*uaestor*) VRB(*anus*). The bearded head of a man with thick hair, regarding the right, and over his left shoulder is an implement resembling a boat-hook, but which Eckhel calls "harpa" (*harpago?*—whence *harpoon*), and Riccio designates it a spear or sceptre. Havercamp, who thinks the head to be that of Pluto or Dis, names it "uncus," and thinks it was used to hook peccant mortals downwards;† while Vaillant deems such an emblem appropriate for Plutus, because riches are obtained from the earth with a reap-hook. Yet it may be presumed that the head, as connected with the reverse, must be intended to represent Saturn, wherefore the implement may be the likeness of an archaic falx, or sickle. This very interesting, and tolerably rare denarius, is well struck and in capital preservation; it weighs 57·5 grains.

℞ — L(*ucius*) LENT(*ulus*), C(*aius*) MARC(*ellus*), CO(*n*)S(*ules*). A legionary eagle, with a small bell on its neck, between two decorated military

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* So have I seen the green-turbaned race of Mahomet begging for small money, but with all the pride and privilege of blood. The Slys "who came over with *Richard* the Conqueror" could not have been more self-satisfied of the value of their descent.

† Junius Gallio, in bitter allusion to the deification of the Emperor Claudius, and at the same time recollecting how the bodies of criminals were dragged to the Gemoniæ, says he was "hooked" into heaven: indeed, that apotheosis seems to have amused all Rome.

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standards, one of which is inscribed H(*astati*), the other P(*rimili*). These initial characters are mostly rendered *Hastati* and *Principes;* the erudite Le Beau however says, that for fifty years before these denaries were struck, there were no more principes or hastati, and he therefore considers the letters to stand for the prefect of a centuria. In this doubtful case Eckhel recommends every one to judge for himself,—"*in re adeo incerta arbitrentur alii.*" The whole type is surrounded by a radiated circle, instead of the dotted engrailment of the obverse. This device refers to the temple of Saturn in Rome, the celebrated ærarium, or public treasury, where the standards of the legions were deposited, and of which the city quæstors had charge. The names of the consuls prove both that the coin was minted B.C. 49, and that Nerius the quæstor belonged to their party when Cæsar drove away Metellus the tribune, and sacked the riches of the fane. (*See Tablet* x. 32 *to* 34.) Nerius, who fled the city with the consuls in fear of the Dictator, may have placed the head of Saturn on the coin to intensify Cæsar's crime in this violation of sanctity; and it may have been struck in Sicily, where he sought refuge with Cato. (*See Claudia, Tablet* iv. 40.)

12. NONIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—SVFENAS S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). The head of Saturn, as on the above, with curly beard and moustache, the sickle more strongly marked, and a symbol beneath it which has been termed a pileus, but which may have been intended for a crumena, indicative of his charge over the public purse. This is a full-spread denarius, in fine conservation, weighing 60·5 grains; it is not quite common.

ℝ—SEX(*tus*) NONI(*us*), PR(*imus*) L(*udos*) V(*otivos*) P(*ublicos*) F(*ecit*). Spanheim would fain read Prætor instead of *Primus*, yet it is a case of "*utrum horum*," &c., for there is great uncertainty both in date and object. In the field, a stolated female is seated on a pile of shields, with her right hand supported by a sceptre, and a parazonium in her left: she is being crowned by a winged Victory, also fully draped, and bearing a long palm-branch over her left shoulder. It has been advanced that this device may be in honour of Sylla's victories; and the opinion is countenanced by Riccio: but we are not certain whether this Sextus was the friend of Flavius Fimbria—*homo audacissimus et insanissimus*—serving in his army in B.C. 84, when, though he would not renew his oath to that violent partisan, he was actually acting against Sylla. Respecting the *ludi votivi* of the legend, it was a division made only with regard to religious festivals, and therefore analogous to the division of the feriæ; the celebration of which bore great resemblance to our Sunday. The pontifex Mucius Scævola, when asked,

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about this time, what kind of work might be done on a *dies feriatus*, answered, that any work might be done, if suffering or injury should be the result of delay; a reply quite in keeping with the evangelists Matthew and Luke, although not with the tenets of the Jewish Essenes. (*See the following.*)

13 and 14. NONIA. These denarii resemble the above in all their characteristics, save that of die: their respective weights are 57·9, and 63·4 grains. From what we have said of Saturn, under No. 11, it is probable that S. Nonius Sufenas minted them when he was urban prætor, in B.C. 82; or the device may be owing to Saturn being tutelar in his race. There is, however, much uncertainty, for the Nonii are of so little note as to be scarcely mentioned till the very end of the Republic; yet the name occurs frequently under the early emperors. As, for instance, the C. Nonius Asprenus, who, B.C. 9, occasioned such a ferment by poisoning all his guests at a banquet.* It is presumed that it was the son of the moneyer who struck this coin that became quæstor to Pompey, and was present at the battle of Pharsalia; when he sought to encourage his party after their terrible defeat, Cicero vented one of his sorry camp-jests, as recorded by Plutarch: Nonius having exclaimed there was yet room for hope, for there were seven eagles left in the camp, the talking waverer replied—"That would be good encouragement, provided we were going to fight with jackdaws."

15. NORBANA (*Plebeian*). ℂB—C(*aius*) NORBANVS. The diademmed and decorated bust of Venus turned to the right, with the numerals VII at the

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* One of the Nonii was proscribed by Triumvir Antony, because he possessed a rare opal. Pliny (voce *old Holland*) shall tell the story:—"For the which gem Marcus Antonius proscribed and outlawed one Nonius, a senator of Rome, the son of that Struma Nonius (at whom the stomack of Catullus the poet did rise so much, seeing him, as he did, sit in a stately chaire of ivory called curulis) and grandfather to that Servilius Nonianus whom I myselfe have seene consul. Now the said senator, when he was driven to fly upon this proscription, took no more of all the goods which he had, but only a ring wherein this opall was set, which (as it is well known) had bin valued somtime at 20,000 sesterces. But as the cruell and inordinate appetite of Antony (who for a jewell only outlawed and banished a Roman senator) was wonderful on the one side, so the peevishnesse and contumacie of Nonius was as strange on the other side, who was so far in love with that gem which cost him his proscription, and rather than to part with it, suffered himself to be turned out of house and home." The worthy naturalist then contrasts the sense of Nonius with that of the beaver in administering to the cupidity of the hunter. The growl of Catullus above alluded to, is in *Carm.* 52—

"Quid est, Catulle, quid moraris emori?
Sella in curuli Struma Nonius sedet."

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back of the head. This denarius is in very excellent preservation, weighing 59·8 grains; and it possesses one degree (*of four*) in rarity.

℞—*Absque epigraphe.* The consular fasces with an axe, between the prow of a ship, a caduceus and an ear of wheat; emblematic of law, navigation, plenty, and peace. It is quite uncertain by which of the Norbani this coin was struck; but Cavedoni's suggestion is plausible enough,—namely, that it alludes to Caius Norbanus, the prætor in Sicily B.C. 89, whose judgment maintained tranquillity in the island during troublous times; and whose skill and courage rescued Rhegium from the Samnites. The hoard found at Fiesole, he adds, supports the opinion: which, in such a case, is rather negative evidence. (*See the following.*)

16 and 17. NORBANA. These denaries are substantially the same in device and fabric with the above, but more common; for there are circumstantial differences, as in the numerals of the obverse, and in the reverses being without the ship's prow: moreover, their respective weights are 62·5 and 61·8 grains. Immemorially a set has been made against the Norbani as a gens, insisting that they ought to be turned over into another family; still it seems that the nomen perished, and the cognomen was assumed in its place; for Norbanus coming to be looked upon as a gentile name, a cognomen was attached to it, as Balbus, Flaccus, &c. Collectors, however, regardless of the Consular fasti, first quartered these coins on the Cestii; then Spanheim, and others, who were ably confuted by the Genoese antiquary Oderico, insisted on passing them over to the Junia race. Morel, Havercamp, and Eckhel, made a stand for the gens; yet, recently, "*l'egregio*" Count Borghesi, followed by Fontana and Riccio—the latter unwillingly—passed their pens over the Norbani, and cast their coins to the Vibii. The reasons, however, are so unsatisfactory, that I cannot deem the case to be yet made out, so as to constitute a decisive authority: the race is, therefore, retained here.

*** Here general collectors introduce colonial second-brass coins struck by duumvirs of the plebeian gens NOVIA, a family of little note, and only first mentioned in the latter days of the Republic; nor are there any authentic denaries of them known.

18. NUMITORIA (*Plebeian*). ℬ—ROMA. The galeated head of Pallas-Nicephora regarding the right, with her general attributes: in the front of the neck, the denarial ✕. This coin, weighing 59·8 grains, is in rather secondary condition, but extremely rare; yet Eckhel marks it C, a lapsus which led a continental knicknackaterian also to class it *common*, and suggest one ducat as its price. Had he brought two or three to London in good conservation, he might have charged from five to eight or even ten guineas each for them. So much for pricing!

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℞—C(*aius*) NVMITORI(*us*). A triumphal figure in a stately quadriga, is crowned by a flying Victory. The Numitoria gens is of high antiquity—P. Numitorius, the maternal uncle of Virginia, being tribune of the plebs in B.C. 449—but none of its members ever attained the higher offices of the state; and though it is uncertain, the coin before us may have been struck by C. Numitorius, who was urban quæstor in B.C. 82. This was the son of the aristocratical prætor of the same name, who was put to death by Marius and Cinna, when they entered Rome, B.C. 88; and whose corpse was afterwards shamefully dragged through the forum by the executioner's hook. By this coin it would seem that when Sylla rose into power again, the Numitorii returned to public honour: I therefore rather view the type as a compliment to that victor's having vanquished his enemies—thereby becoming the undisputed master of all Italy—in the very year 82, than that it indicates the Mithridatic triumph, as considered by Morel, Healy, Riccio, and other antiquaries.

19. NUMONIA (*an obscure house*). ℧—C(*aius*) NVMONIVS VAALA. A virile beardless bare head—perhaps the moneyer's ancestor—to the right. An extremely rare coin, in very fair but somewhat worn condition, and weighing only 43·3 grains. The restoration of this by Trajan, is also excessively scarce.

℞—A rampart of the camp, defended by two soldiers with spears and bucklers, is attacked by a helmed warrior holding a sword in his right hand, and a shield on the left arm raised to protect his head. On the exergum VAALA, the archaism for Vala. This type is interesting in more points than one, since it shows a fact unrecorded in history, that a certain C. Numonius had so successfully assaulted a fortified position as to have been awarded the surname Vala to himself and his descendants, one of whom here displays the cognizance; and it also represents the ancient vallum, or palisade, formed with stakes and branches. Historically, however, it gives rise to another suggestion, especially as the style of art—and its bearing apparently a living man's effigies—point it out as of the era of Augustus. The greatest disaster of that day was the defeat of Q. Varus, and the destruction of his army; by which the Romans lost all their conquests in Germany, east of the Rhine. The consternation at Rome was great and universal, and with the sad tidings came a tale that Numonius Vala, the legate of Varus, had basely deserted his chief (Velleius Pat. ii. 119). Now it might have been to deprecate the indignation of the public that the present coin was struck by one of the Numonii, to remind the citizens that the house had once "done the state some service." The faithless legate seems to have abandoned the infantry in the fatal battle of

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A.D. 9, and fled with the cavalry to the Rhine; but the coward was overtaken in his flight and slain, as he most richly deserved to be.

20. OCTAVIA (*Plebeian originally, then Equestrian, and finally elevated to Patrician rank by Julius Cæsar*). ℂ—S(*enatus*) P(*opulus*) Q(*ue*) R(*omanus*), inscribed within a civic crown, or garland of oak-leaves. A denarius in good condition, but weighing only 41·9 grains; it is plated, and offers a fair proof of the excellence attained in that art, at the beginning of our era.

ℝ—SALVS GENERIS HVMANI. A robed Victoria alata standing on a globe, with a garland of laurel in her extended right hand, and a palm-branch in her left; attributes which were offered to the fortunate Augustus, as well for his signal victories as for the administrative policy by which he restored tranquillity both at home and abroad, and substituted prosperity for distress.

It has recently become a fashion—and fashion has but a slight connexion with propriety and taste—to drop Octavia, despite its ancient Volscian root, from the Consular series. Notwithstanding the gens was plebeian at first,* and unmentioned till the year B.C. 230—when Octavius Rufus obtained the quæstorship and paved the way for his successors—under Augustus it became connected with the Julia and other gentes, by adoptions and intermarriages, so as to strengthen into the most illustrious and celebrated house of Imperial Rome. Morel has contented himself with two colonial copper coins and the three ingenious forgeries of Goltzius in silver, for this family; yet surely many of the denaries of Augustus's all but unknown moneyers—as for instance Durmius—might find a place here. Still I have chosen the one before us, because its noble legend was struck just before the commencement of our era—when the temple of Janus had been closed; when order, peace, stability of government, and good administration of the laws were restored after a long and sickening train of calamities; and, above all, when that greatest possible consummation took place—the birth of the SAVIOUR OF MAN!

21. OGULNIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* A juvenile laurelled and ringletted head on a fulmen, representing Apollo Vejovis—the questionable Etruscan imberbis of the city of Anxur—regarding the right. This rare denarius is full-spread, well-struck, and in sharp conservation; it weighs 58 grains.

* It seems from Juvenal that slaves, especially those from the east, wore ear-rings; "and this," says Gifford, "explains one of Cicero's best jokes." His rival, Octavius, said to him, rather rudely, as he was pleading, "Speak louder, I cannot hear what you say." "And yet," replied the orator, "you were wont to have your ears well bored!" A bitter retort; for the family of Octavius, though then ennobled, was supposed to have come originally from beyond sea, in a very mean condition.

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℞—OGVL(*nius*), monogrammed. VER(*gilius*). CAR(*vilius*). Jupiter fulminans in a fast quadriga, with the reins in his left hand, brandishes a thunderbolt in his right. This is one of those coins with which Count Borghesi wished to establish his house Garcilia; but the several strikings of a type differing in nothing but epigraph, merely record the names of the above three moneyers. (*See Carvilia and Vergilia.*) The Ogulnia gens were popular and useful in the early days of the Republic: in B.C. 300, two of them being tribunes of the plebs, proposed and carried a law by which plebeians were admitted among the pontiffs and augurs, and thus the two great ecclesiastical corporations were thrown open. In the year 296 before our era, Q. and Cn. Ogulnius, being curule ædiles, prosecuted several persons for violating the usury laws; and with the money accruing from the sale of their effects, which were confiscated to pay the fines consequently inflicted, they bought brazen gates for the Capitol—a service of plate for the Temple of Jupiter—a statue of this god in a quadriga—and a wolf suckling Romulus and Remus: moreover, they paved a way from the gate Capena to the Temple of Mars with square stones (*Liv.* x. 23.). (*See the next.*)

22. OGULNIA. This well-impressed denarius is precisely like the last, except that it has no legend: it is in singularly fine preservation, and weighs 60·4 grains. Yet the design, execution, size, and metal, are so identical with the foregoing, that I cannot but agree with Borghesi, that the many anepigrapheous coins we meet with of this type must be assigned to the above three moneyers. From the collateral career of these officials, we may infer that the coins were probably struck between the years B.C. 85 and 80. A lady of this gens gained the unenviable immortality of introduction into Juvenal's sixth *Satire*, as an example of prodigality in want, when degenerate Rome delighted only in mimes and gladiators, and the people were wont to remain in the circus from morn to night, being fed on their seats: "If I wanted to dine," said Augustus, with some asperity, to a Roman knight, who was taking his meal on the benches of the amphitheatre, "if I wanted to dine, I would go home." "And so YOU might," bluntly replied the man, "for you would not be afraid of losing your place!" But we must not forget our lady—one of a family which had furnished a consul to Rome so early as B.C. 269—

> "Whene'er Ogulnia to the Circus goes,
> To emulate the rich, she hires her clothes,—
> Hires followers, friends, and cushions; hires a chair,
> A nurse, and a trim girl with golden hair,
> To slip her billets:—prodigal and poor,
> She wastes the wreck of her paternal store
> On smooth-faced wrestlers; wastes her little all,
> And strips her shivering mansion to the wall!"—GIFFORD'S *Juvenal.*

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23. OPEIMIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The galeated head of Pallas in her conquering character, which, though bearing stern and manly features, shows an ear-ring with a long pendant, and a necklace; in front is the denarial stamp ✕, and at the back a chaplet. This well-impressed denarius is in the finest possible preservation, and weighs 57·8 grains; it is all but common.

℟—L(*ucius*) OPEIMI(*us*). In the exergum ROMA. Victoria alata, in a galloping quadriga, holds the reins with her left hand, and a laurel crown in her right—a type which was probably struck by L. Opeimius, the aristocratic prætor who suppressed the revolt of Fregellæ, B.C. 125. This is the man who, being consul four years afterwards, hunted C. Gracchus with personal animosity, to his destruction; and being himself condemned for receiving Jugurtha's bribes, he died—hated and insulted—a poverty-struck exile, at Dyrrachium. There were several gradations of banishment, and that of Opeimius must have been the *deportatio*, since he appears to have forfeited his property, and the rights *patria potestas;* but even the *exsilium relegatio*—which was not followed by loss of citizenship or property, was looked upon as a bitter punishment, since it separated the exile from all he held most dear, with the prospect of a lingering life and dismal death. Cicero, however, considered that for offenders exsilium was rather a means of avoiding punishment than a chastening infliction (*Pro Cœcina*). Honest old Holyday, speaking of Marius—the pro-consul who was banished for extortion and cruelty—says, "reserving the greater part of his spoils, he lived in wanton exile;" and Juvenal (*voce* Gifford) thus alludes to the same fellow:—

> "Marius to wine devotes his morning hours,
> And laughs, in exile, at th' offended Powers."

24. OPEIMIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The winged-helmetted head of Pallas-Nicephora, with the numeral ✕ as above; but instead of the chaplet at the back, we have now a sacred tripod. This well-struck and full-spread coin is in a fine state of conservation: it weighs 56·7 grains, and is not quite common.

℟—M(*arcus*) OPEIMI(*us*). In the exergum ROMA. Apollo, in a fast biga, is discharging an arrow from his bow—insignem pharetra. The horses are adorned with a kind of collar. The Opeimii are first brought on to the stage of history at the time of the Samnite wars; yet the components of the gens are little known. Thus there is no certainty respecting the author of this coin: Cavedoni thinks he was the brother of the above Lucius, and perhaps a moneyer; yet it is more likely that he was the M. Opeimius, præfect of the cavalry under Metellus Scipio, and taken prisoner by C. D. Calvinus, B.C. 48, in Macedon. The deity and the tripod are allusions to his having held a sacerdotal

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office—one of the decemvirs of sacrifices;—not a bad berth for a lover of good living: but besides feasts, the decemviri had charge of the Sibylline books.

*** Here in many cabinets follows the plebeian though ancient gens OPPIA, of which there are many brass coins of various modules existing, and some of them are held to have been struck by C. Oppius, the friend of Cæsar, who, together with Hirtius, assisted that great man in writing his *Commentaries*. No authentic denaries of the Oppii are known. Sestini and Eckhel mention third-brass coins of PECVVIA, a Campanian family, from which sprung M. Pacuvius, the famous tragedian, who was born B.C. 220, and attained the age of nearly ninety years.

25. PAPIA (*Plebeian*). ℞—TRIVMPVS. A virile laureated head, with a trophy behind it. This is the acknowledgment of an idol for triumphs; still there is no authority for supposing it to have been worshipped as a god; and the archaic orthography at so late a period (50 *years* B.C.?) is curious. This interesting and rare denarius is in excellent condition; it weighs 58·8 grains.

℟—L(*ucius*) PAPIVS CELSVS III(*um*)VIR. A she-wolf, holding a burning brand in her mouth, kindles a heap of combustibles; on the other side of which an eagle fans and animates the sparks with its wings. This at once shows the Samnite origin of the Papii, and illustrates the well-known legend related by Dionysius of Halicarnassus (i. 59), respecting the fire so conveniently made for Æneas, while founding Lavinium. This was the city which they say he built subsequent to the defeat of Turnus, on the banks of the Numicus, due south of Rome, and named after the King of Latium's daughter. (*See the next.*)

26. PAPIA. This denarius is in very sharp preservation, and weighs 57.9 grains. It resembles the above in the main, but that the obverse head represents Juno Sispita, *sine epigraphe;* the reverse of both are identical, and bring down to us the same myth. Being on a dead plain, it was soon found that Lavinium was altogether indefensible against a vigorous enemy; recourse was therefore had to the neighbouring heights, where they founded a second city, Lanuvium, in a pleasing and commanding situation. This seems to be the fact which connects this obverse with the reverse before us; for there was in Lanuvium a grand Temple of Juno, who was worshipped there, with special pomp and ardour, under the three names Moneta, Regina, and Sispita,—the last being the most appropriate and tutelar. Herein we are reminded of the modern infinity of madonnas.

27. PAPIA. ℞—*Sine epigraphe.* The elegant though small head of Juno Sispita, of Lanuvium, hooded with the goat-skin and horns; at the back is a modern-looking lantern with a hook for hanging it up. This is a serrated well-impressed coin, in perfect preservation, and the engrailment around is in the style of a torquis: it weighs 57·9 grains, and is of common occurrence.

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℞—L(*ucius*) PAPI(*us*), in the exergum. A winged griffin bounding to the right; under it a pair of fire-tongs, ingeniously bent to form a spring: the mark round the neck is considered to be a membrane, and not, says Tristan, "*des oreilles, comme imprudemment Pigonorius l'a estimée.*" As this type was found in the hoard discovered at Frascarolo, which must have been hidden about B.C. 168, it follows that the L. Papius here commemorated was anterior to the Papius Celsus on No. 25, who is unmentioned by any ancient writer. There is some confusion on this head, Celsus being supposed to have been a son of the tribune of the Plebs (B.C. 65), who carried the law by which aliens were banished from Rome—*peregrinos urbibus uti prohibent.* But Valerius Maximus states that the father of Paperna, who was consul B.C. 130, was accused under the Papia lex, of a false assumption of the rights of a citizen; so that he and Cicero differ in date; as does the elegant execution of the coin before us, from its serrated claim to an older time. The meaning of the griffin here is not exactly known; it may have been a family cognizance of the moneyer, or, as Havercamp suggests, it was symbolic of the care of the mint, since in eastern story these creatures are always the guardians of gold: Tristan, under a truly cautious parenthesis, thinks them both tall and strong—"*Aussi sont-ils remarquéz estre pourueus, (au moins, s'il y a encore de ces monstres) d'une force toute prodigieuse;*" so that they easily conquered the more stately elephants. They were sacred to the sun; therefore Vaillant refers them, as usual, to the Apollinary games. (*See the following.*)

28 to 33. PAPIA. These denaries are all of the same type and fabric as the last, but with different mint symbols—as 28, a mason's instrument—a mortar hod; 29, aries—capricorn; 30, a chopping knife—a kettle; 31, a saucepan—a frying-pan; 32, a trident—a dolphin; and 33, a crab—a mullet. Their respective weights are 58·2, 61·3, 58·7, 61·8, 55·5, 56·6 grains; and they have serrated margins.

The Papian is a very long series, and from its almost infinite variety of little symbols, affords a singular proof of the vast number of dies employed in the Roman mint. Havercamp enumerates 54 specimens, and Count Borghesi asserts that they may be carried to no fewer than 244 in variety, there being a denarius at Milan marked with that number: this, however, when we recollect that there are no numerals on those before us, adds to the surprise. Riccio remarks that such is the correspondence between the obverse and reverse in this series, that when viewing the one it will be easy to guess what should match it. This opinion of the able author of "Le Monete delle Antiche Famiglie di Roma" is strongly expressed, the *ipsissima verba* being—"essendo di piacevole soddisfazione, ed

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ammirazione insieme la corrispondenza del simbolo del dritto con quello del rovescio, tantochè se giugnesi ad esplicarne uno, sarà facile indovinare l'altro che debbe corrispondervi:" which assertion is followed by a list of 116 pairs of emblems. And thus, among those which I have seen, are—

Anvil	*Forceps.*	Modius	*Flagon.*
Aplustre	*Poop of a Galley.*	Oil Cruse	*Lamp.*
Base of a Column	*Capital.*	Pail with a Rope	*Hook.*
Bent Bow	*Javelin.*	Palm Branch	*Laurel Garland.*
Casket	*Key.*	Pestle	*Mortar.*
Chisel	*Hammer.*	Plough	*Yoke.*
Comb	*Shears.*	Rudder	*Anchor.*
Cornucopiæ	*Bunch of Grapes.*	Sacerdotal Apex	*Simpulum.*
Dart	*Club.*	Sceptre	*Laurel Crown.*
Diota	*Amphora.*	Shovel	*Brush.*
Eagle	*Thunderbolt.*	Sickle	*Modius.*
Ear of Oats	*Crow.*	Sock	*Sandal.*
Ear of Wheat	*Grasshopper.*	Spoon	*Fork.**
Fasces	*Axe.*	Stag's Head	*Goat's Head.*
Hair-pin	*Trinket.*	Stick	*Hand.*
Ham	*Boar's Head.*	Sword	*Helmet.*
Hare	*Dog.*	Tablet	*Desk.*
Helmet	*Two Shields.*	Tuscan Capital	*Doric Capital.*
Horse-rider's Cap	*Whip.*	Wine Vase	*Cullender.*
Mahaut's Goad	*Elephant's Head.*	Yoke for Horses	*Car.*

After all, these GRYPHONS were, according to *credible* testimony, queer creatures to fall in with; but, in case of accident, a remedy is given by the Rabbi Benjamin, who, in the words of Tristan, tells us of the invention which men use to kill them—"*Se couvrant de cuirs de bœufs, en sorte, que les oyseaux les estimans estre véritables bœufs, et venans à fondre dessus, sont facilement percez de coups d'espée.*" —Q. E. D. Birds! How would the illustrious Cuvier have classed them?

34. PAPIRIA (*Patrician originally, then Plebeian*). ℂ—*Absque epigraphe.* The galeated head of Pallas-Nicephora, with the usual characteristic attributes, and the mintmark × behind the neck. An archaic yet common denarius in fine preservation; it is full-spread but thin, and weighs only 48·4 grains.

* In consequence of one of Tom Coryat's crudities, and Heylin's assertions, the comparatively modern invention of forks has been so obstinately maintained, that the authenticity of the one from the Via Appia, figured by that critical antiquary, Count de Caylus, has been questioned. Yet here is a proof that they actually were used by the Romans; besides which, some from Pompeii may be seen in the Museo Borbonico, at Naples. Iron forks for agriculture, occur in Cato's work *De Re Rustica.*

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℞—CARB(*o*). In the exergum ROMA. Jupiter fulminans in a fast currus-quadrigæ, with a sceptre and reins in his left hand, and brandishing a fulmen in his right. This has long been attributed to M. Carbo, monetary triumvir in B.C. 93, a descendant of Papirius Carbo, prætor of Sardinia in B.C. 168; but it possibly belongs to C. Papirius Turdus, tribune of the plebs B.C. 211—and moneyer some years before,—since the aspect is that of an earlier date than the time of M. Carbo. The latter appears only on this coin inferentially, and in Cicero's letters (*ad Fam.* ix. 21), where he is mentioned as having fled from Sicily: the orator speaks of the Turdi, in the same letter, as a plebeian branch of the Papiria gens, but the one he cites was *tribunus plebis* in B.C. 178. (*See the next.*)

35. PAPIRIA. ℧—*Absque epigraphe.* The winged-helmed head of Pallas regarding the right, with the denarial × in front of the neck, and a laurel-branch at its back. A denarius of better fabric than the above, and in high conservation; it is smaller in spread, yet weighs 58·7 grains.

℞—M(*arcus*) CARBO. Jove in a galloping quadriga, as before; but here, by the prenomen as well as the workmanship, we are able to assume that it was coined about 93 years before our era. Numismatic authors term this a plebeian gens; and it seems that the Papirii thought themselves so also, till Cicero put Papirius Pætus to rights on that head in the above-cited letter, so genealogical and so truly descriptive of a Roman family, that I am induced to place it here—by the process *intercalatio*,—from William Melmoth (*vol.* ii. *page* 192):—

"How came you to imagine that all your family have been plebeians, when it is certain that many of them were patricians of the lower order? To begin with the first in this catalogue, I will instance Lucius Papirius Magillanus, who in the year of Rome 312 was censor with Lucius Sempronius Atratinus, as he before had been his colleague in the Consulate. At this time your family-name was Papisius. After him there were thirteen of your ancestors who were curule magistrates before Lucius Papirius Crassus, who was the first of your family that changed the name of Papisius. This Papirius in the year 315 being chosen dictator, appointed Lucius Papirius Castor to be his master of the horse; and four years afterwards he was elected consul, together with Caius Duilius. Next in this list appears Cursor, a man highly honoured in his generation, as after him we find Lucius Masso, the ædile, together with several others of the same appellation. And I could wish that you had the portraits of all these patricians among your family pictures.

"The Carbones and the Turdi follow next. This branch of your family were all of them plebeians; and they by no means reflect any honour upon your race. For, excepting Caius Carbo, who was murdered by Damasippus, there is not one of this name who was not an enemy to his country.

"There was another Caius whom I personally knew, as well as the buffoon, his brother; and they were men of the most worthless character. As to the son of Rubria, he was my friend; for which reason I shall pass him over in silence, and only mention his three brothers, Caius, Cneius, and Marcus. Marcus having committed numberless acts of violence and oppression in Sicily, was prosecuted for those crimes by Publius Flaccus, and found guilty: Caius being likewise impeached by Lucius Crassus, is said

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to have poisoned himself with cantharides. He was the author of great disturbances during the time that he exercised the office of tribune; and is supposed to have been concerned in the murder of Scipio Africanus. As to Cneius, who was put to death by my friend Pompey at Lilybæum, there never existed* I believe a more infamous character. It is generally imagined that the father of this man, in order to avoid the consequences of a prosecution which was commenced against him by Marcus Antonius, put an end to his life by a draught of vitriol. Thus, my friend, I would advise you to claim your kindred among the patricians; for you see the plebeian part of your family were but a worthless and seditious race."

*** Here some collectors introduce the gens PASSIENA; but no coin is known of them, except the fabrication of Hubert Goltzius: this is figured by Morel, *Nummi Consulares*, *Tablet* xxvii. *fig.* 13.

36 and 37. PEDANIA (*Plebeian*). These very rare denaries—with a female head and a grand trophy—are precisely, save in mintage, similar to that described under Junia (*Tablet* ix. *No.* 6). The respective weights of those before us are 55·1 and 53·3 grains. The Pedanii were a very obscure house; we learn from the coins, however, that Costa was legate to Brutus in the civil war. The tropæum here figured is a fair representation of the sign and memorial of a Victory which was erected on the field where the enemy was discomfited, and of less pretence than the costly trophies raised in Rome, to perpetuate advantages gained. The Satirist's description is an admirable illustration:—

> "The spoils of WAR; the trunk in triumph placed,
> With all the trophies of the battle graced,
> Crush'd helms, and batter'd shields; and streamers borne
> From vanquish'd fleets, and beams from chariots torn!"
>
> GIFFORD'S *Juvenal*, Sat. x.

*** Here Goltzius, and Goltzius only, gives us coins of the race PEDIA, to a gold one of which he supplies the noble legend "Salus Generis Humani," commemorative perhaps of his *Lex Pedia*, by which all the assassins of Julius Cæsar were punished with *aquæ et ignis interdictio*. The same lucky finder also produces both gold and silver coins of the old family PERPERNA; though nobody else knows anything about them.

38. PETILLIA (*Plebeian*). ℂB—CAPITOLINVS. The head of the Capitoline Jove turned to the right, with thick hair and very bushy beard. A rare

* "History fully bears out Cicero's indignant invective. This man, Papirius Carbo, was three times Consul of proud republican Rome; the last of which was in the year B.C. 82, just after the Capitol had been burnt down,—and there was a suspicion of his being the incendiary. Having revelled in wanton outrage, and exercised his power as tyrannically and savagely as Cinna had done before him, he was deposed by Sylla, to the infinite joy of the people, who, says Plutarch, "no longer hoping for liberty, sought only the most tolerable servitude." After various ineffectual but sanguinary struggles with his arch-enemy, Carbo basely deserted his generals, and soon afterwards reappeared as a piratical sea-king; but being caught, and brought in chains before Pompey, the latter, after a broadside of bitter invective, publicly executed the Roman of three consulships, and sent his head a present to Sylla. These rulers of the world were a precious lot!

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and well-impressed denarius, in secondary but sound condition; it is small in module, and only weighs 44·6 grains.

℞—PETILLIVS. A peripteral temple of six columns in front, with statues and ornaments, which, though inferior in decoration to the next, cannot be one of those which Vaillant had in view when he said that in the earliest reverses we see the more simple and more ancient Capitoline temple built by Tarquin, and burnt forty years afterwards. The workmanship would indicate that this Petillius lived in the last days of the Republic; and Cavedoni—from evidence afforded by the tresor-trove of St. Bartholomew—suggests that it may have been struck after B.C. 44. The care of the Temple of Jupiter was hereditary in the family, and from this they took their name—the respected Capitolinus. Horace, to be sure, mentions a Petillius in the time of Augustus, who was accused of having stolen the crown of Jupiter (*Lib.* i. *Sat.* iv.)—he being then curator of the treasures; and he was only saved from conviction and punishment by his being the emperor's friend. Horace and Crispinus are talking about it:—

"mentio si qua
De Capitolini furtis injecta Petilli
Te coram fuerit; defendas, ut tuus est mos:
Me Capitolinus convictore usus amicoque
A puero est, causaque mea permulta rogatus
Fecit; et incolumis lætor quod vivit in urbe:
Sed tamen admiror, quo pacto judicium illud
Fugerit."

But while Horace asks in the name of wonder how he saved his head, an antiquist has recently and very vehemently declared that, so far from being screened from justice, he was actually executed. Laud we the Gods!

39. PETILLIA. ℂ—PETILLIVS CAPITOLINVS. In the area, and nearly filling it, a large eagle with expanded wings, grasping a fulmen. This coin, though not sharp, is in very fair condition; it weighs 58·8 grains, and possesses one degree (*of four*) in rarity.

℞—(*Sine epigraphe*). A floridly decorated hexastyle temple, as above, with bells hanging to chains—either for summons-plangor, or against evil fascination—between the columns, and the letter S on the left and F on the right. Eckhel says on these siglæ, that Vaillant reads the S. F. *Sacris Faciundis;* and Havercamp *Sexti Filius;* but that he has a coin which, from reversing the letters, refutes both, adding, with imperturbable tranquillity—"Hactenus ergo ignotus earum sensus." Since this dictum was pronounced, Cavedoni suggests that the

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letters reversed may be explained by *Fulgeratori*, or *Fulminanti Sacrum:* and Riccio adds, that in truth their meaning has not been ascertained—"benchè per dire il vero, non ancora si è consequita la precisa esplicazione di quelle sigle." The use of initials and abbreviations in legends and inscriptions, has opened a fine field for fancy: but has proved injurious to accuracy. (*See the next.*)

40. PETILLIA. This denarius is similar in type and fabric with the last, but is plated, and weighs only 53·6 grains; and the same uncial letters appear in the area, on either side of the temple. It was in the lands of L. Petillius, at the foot of the hill Janiculum, that the sacred books of Numa—five hundred years after his supposititious existence—were said to have been found, in B.C. 181: they were in stone chests, the joinings of which were covered with lead, as per rule in such cases provided. This finding of holy volumes has had as long a run upon the human mind, as the threats and predictions about the destruction of the world on such-and-such days. I remember, when in India, being bored with a tiresome story about a Brahmin's being prompted by a vision to the discovery of a silver book, in which it was prophesied that the English would become Vishnuites; said book having been written thousands of years ago. Nor can it be doubted that San Cataldo, Bishop of Tarentum, appeared—about one thousand years after his death—to a priest in a dream, and ordered him to "go and dig up a book in such a place, and carry it to the king." This mandate being disregarded, the saint got vastly angry, and frightened the priest into obedience,—so that he forthwith went in procession to the indicated spot, and there found the consecrated book in a leaden box. This occurred in April, 1492; and Spondanus assures us that the writing was on tables of lead, by the command of God! But this flimsy Herod has been out-Heroded in our own times by Joe Smith, a profligate and ignorant labourer of the State of New York. This contemptible apostle, by special revelation in 1823, was directed to a certain cave, wherein he found a book hidden by one Mormon—ages before America had a name—in "a stone-chest containing engraved plates like gold, about seven by eight inches in width and length, and not quite as thick as common tin." Now, notwithstanding fifty gentlemen of the neighbourhood—of various professions and of diverse religious opinions—considered it their duty to expose this imposture by public affidavit, yet so deplorable is human weakness, that at the present moment, in the middle of the heave-a-head nineteenth century, the sect has flourished, and there are now many thousands of fanatical Mormonite followers of Joe. Alas for the boasted MARCH OF INTELLECT!

41. PETRONIA (*Plebeian*). ℞—CAESAR AVGVSTVS. The bare and

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beardless head of Augustus, regarding the right. A full-spread and well-struck denarius, in excellent preservation; it weighs 63·3 grains, and has only a single degree in rarity—such a popular reverse being sure of repetition.

℞—TVRPILIANVS III(*um*)VIR. The virgin Tarpeia being overwhelmed under a heap of shields, which Eckhel says reminds him of the "stony tunic" suggested by Hector to Paris. This has a direct reference to the Sabine origin of the very ancient house Petronia: the betrayed woman, however, according to Dionysius Hal. seems to be absolved from the charge of treachery, as the Romans built a stately sepulchre over the place she died upon, and made yearly sacrifices to her manes. Nay, even yet, as old Alessandro Visconti assured me on the spot, there exists a belief that she sits in the heart of the hill, covered with gold and jewels. But Alessandro had a strong vein of fourberie in ancient matters, and on some tacks should be trusted no farther than a man may swing a ship by the bowsprit. Poor fellow! in 1835, very soon after I had received a letter from him boasting of his rude health, he suddenly dropped down dead on the Nomentine road—among the relics in which he had gloried!

42. PETRONIA. ℂ—CAESAR AVGVSTVS. The bare head of Augustus turned to the right, as just described on the above. A full-spread coin, in fair condition; it weighs 59 grains, and possesses two degrees (*of four*) in rarity.

℞—P(*ublius*) PETRON(*ius*) TVRPILIAN(*us*). The syren Parthenope holding a trumpet in each hand,—in allusion to the restoration of Naples and Cuma by Augustus; though some, knowing the syrens inhabited rocky islets, view it as a slanting pun upon Petronia. She has a female head and body, with wings on her shoulders, and the tail, legs, and claws of a bird. This was one of the three noted sisters who were wont to decoy sailors to their ruin; and who, cleared from the shadows of myth, were undoubtedly harlots, as Servius has already unhesitatingly pronounced them to be. Though their head-quarters was near Naples, they seem to have inhabited various sea-ports—one locating at Capræa, a second at Pelorum, another at Panormus, and others at places along the coast; where perhaps weather-stricken seamen were treated with jovial hospitality, and may have consequently spent so much time with these sweet-singing syrens, that they were obliged to invent strange stories to appease their owners for demurrage. Circe—as Θεὸς αὐδήεσσα—might have been Lady Abbess of the order, although even modern littoral ladies have also made their guests drink till they were reduced to swine. History has fiercely vituperated them, but perhaps they are as much sinned against as sinning; for though they

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are charged with alluring seamen to their habitat, and there destroying them, it remains unexplained whether the destruction was physical or moral. This and other coins impressed with syrens, mermaids, and monsters of all sorts, were in circulation, when Horace asked whether any one could abstain from laughing at that artist who should join a human head to a horse's neck, make feathered beasts, or draw a handsome girl with the tail of a fish? Yet our denarius may have been before him when he opened *De Arte Poetica* with—

> "Humano capiti cervicem pictor equinam
> Jungere si velit, et varias inducere plumas,
> Undique collatis membris ut turpiter atrum
> Desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne,
> Spectatum admissi risum teneatis, amici?"

43. PETRONIA. ℂ—TVRPILIANVS, III(*um*)VIR FERON(*ia*). A female diademmed head, with ear-rings, mantled shoulders, and a bead necklace, which by the letters below it, is evidently the Sabine deity of the city of Feronia, under Mount Soracte; though Riccio suggests that it may allude to the above syren, he also designates the diadem "a crown of pomegranate flowers"—*fiori di melo granato*,—a description which assuredly does not apply to the copy before us. A rare denarius, in very fine preservation, weighing 60·5 grains.

ℝ—CAESAR AVGVSTVS SIGN(*is*) RECE(*ptis*). A kneeling Parthian, evidently in courtesy, offers a Roman military standard, inscribed ×. Petronius Turpilianus was monetary triumvir of the mint under Augustus, with Aquillius and Durmius for colleagues, and this interesting device records the gratifying restoration of the standards of Crassus by the Parthians, in B.C. 20. This year was also remarkable by ambassadors arriving from India to compliment Augustus. Indeed, from the public joy on this happy event, as well as the grievous consternation on the loss of Varus's eagles, it may be gathered that it was considered more a point of honour with the Romans to preserve their standards, than Annæus Florus, in his panegyrical history, would lead us to expect.

44. PINARIA (*Patrician*). ℂ—*Absque epigraphe.* The winged-helmed head of Pallas Nicephora, with ear-rings, necklace, and the denarial × at the back. An early and well-impressed coin, in very excellent sharp preservation; it weighs 60·5 grains, and is of frequent recurrence.

ℝ—NATTA, the last two letters thus resolved from a monogram. On the exergum ROMA. A winged and seminude Victory, in a fast biga, holds the reins in her left hand, and a whip (*flagrum*) in her right—"incalzando con frusta i

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cavalli," says Riccio. All that we gather about this is, that it was struck by Pinarius Nattus, of whom we know nothing but that he lived about the end of the sixth century of Rome, as shown on the bronze coinage of the Pinarii. It will be recollected that from a legend of Hercules having been treated with hospitality in their house, the exclusive custody of the sacred *Ara maxima* was entrusted to this gens; and, according to Virgil, they were to keep it for ever:—

"Et domus Herculei custos PINARIA sacri,
Hanc aram luco statuit; quæ maxima semper
Dicetur nobis, et erit quæ maxima semper."
Æneidos, lib. viii. 270.

45. PINARIA. This denarius is precisely like the above, except in die, and it weighs only 52·6 grains. It might be inferred that because the cognomen Natta implies a fuller, that this was a plebeian sprig of the Pinaria family, one of the most noble as well as most ancient of the Roman gentes; but though the Nattæ are rarely mentioned, they appear to have been of great antiquity, and Cicero speaks in general of the Pinarii Nattæ as *nobiles*. The type may possibly refer to an advantage gained by Augustus; yet the identity of the moneyer is quite uncertain, though Riccio, by a comparison of *æs grave*, concludes that a Pinarius Nattus was among the triumvirs of the mint about the end of the sixth century of Rome. One of the clan was satirized by Horace (1 *Sat.* vi. 124) for his dirty meanness in robbing the public lamps of oil, to anoint his body:—

"Non quo fraudatis immundus Natta lucernis."

46. PINARIA. ℂ—M(*arcus*) ANTO(*nius*) CO(*n*)S(*ul*) III. IMP(*erator*) IIII. The head of Jupiter Ammon to the right, crowned, horned, and bearded. A thin coin, in secondary preservation; it weighs 51·8 grains, and has one degree and a half in rarity—that is, 1·5 of 4.

ℝ—ANTONIVS AVG(*ur*). SCARPVS IMP(*erator*). A seminude Victoria alata walking to the right, with a long palm-branch in her left hand, resting on her shoulder, and a crown in her extended right. This was probably struck about B.C. 31, and the obverse refers to an African præfecture. Pinarius Scarpus was placed over Cyrene with four legions by Mark Antony; and after his signal defeat at Actium, Antony sailed direct for Libya, where Scarpus, who saw that his former patron's affairs were desperate, refused to receive him. It is unknown when, or how, Scarpus obtained the title of imperator, but there has been no end of carping on his name. Ursinus opened the attack in referring it to καρπὸς, meaning the palm of the hand; whence, as the letter ς has a derogatory signification, σκαρπος meaning one who has some blemish on his palm, and εὔκαρπος

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one who has not. "But," remarks Eckhel, "ς never had this detractive force in Greek; whence Ursinus must have been misled by his own Italian language, where it has; as in *'sconoscere*, *'sconfortare*, *'sconcertare*."

47. PLAETORIA (*Plebeian*). ℞—*Sine epigraphe.* A female head with the hair neatly tired, and the shoulders draped: Morel calls her the goddess Libera, but why, Morel only knows. This very rare (*two degrees in four*) coin is in sound condition, and was struck about B.C. 68; it weighs 58·6 grains.

℟—M(*arcus*) PLAETOR(*ius*) CEST(*ianus*). S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). A juvenile full-faced bust, mantled, fibulated, and placed upon a base on which is written SORS. In this type we have a new and popular deity—Luck, or Chance, to whom ancient superstition assigned considerable weight in the destinies of mankind. The practice of the Sortes Prænestinæ, as described by Cicero (*de Divin. lib.* ii. 41)—and that afterwards adopted, relative to Homer, Euripides, or Virgil—was merely to open the book at random, and take for an ordinance of Heaven the first passage which accidentally presented itself to the eye, as applicable to the person's own immediate circumstances. That paradoxical dreamer, Hardouin, whose sense succumbed to his learning, insisted that the Romans had no such deity as Sors, and that the word really should be read S(*alus*) O(*rbis*) R(*omana*) S(*apientia*)! This rhapsodomancy became a legacy from Paganism to Christianity. Poor Charles the First is said to have resorted in his agony to the Virgilian lots as a method of learning futurity; and he moreover consulted W. Lilly, the notorious astrologer, as to his chances of success. Being in the Bodleian library with the excellent Lord Falkland, they made this experiment, and met with passages equally ominous to each. That of the king was the curse of Dido on Æneas; it described his discouraged men oppressed by unequal numbers, and his utter ruin (*Æneid*, iv. 615-620):—

> "At bello audacis populi vexatus et armis,
> Finibus extorris, complexu avolsus Juli,
> Auxilium imploret, videatque indigna suorum
> Funera; nec, quum se sub leges pacis iniquæ
> Tradiderit, regno aut optata luce fruatur:
> Sed cadat ante diem, mediaque inhumatus arena."

48. PLAETORIA. ℞—CESTIANVS (vertically), S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). A helmed female head with pendant ringlets, bare neck, draped bust, and wings to the shoulders; in front a small cornucopiæ, and at the back a bow and quiver, and the vizor, or front of the helmet, is adorned with poppies and wheat. The whole is encircled by a torquis, and the full-spread coin is in the highest state of perfection, weighing 60·7 grains; it is not of unfrequent occurrence.

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℞—M(*arcus*) PLAETORIVS, M(*arci*) F(*ilius*) AED(*ilis*) CVR(*ulis*). An eagle with wings outspread, standing on a thunderbolt, and looking to the left. This significant emblem of omnipotent power may possibly allude to the priesthood of Plætorius, because the Epulones—one of the four religious corporations of Rome—were appointed to attend to the Epulum Jovis; a duty which had originally belonged to the pontifices. Besides Jove's feasts, these officials attended at all the banquets given in honour of the other gods. When Annæus Seneca pronounced that a good dinner without a friend to partake of it is the entertainment of a wild beast, he was not thinking of the Epulones! (*See the following.*)

TABLET XII.

1 and 2. PLAETORIA. These two denaries differ but slightly from the above; and they respectively weigh 57·7 and 61 grains. M. Plætorius seems to have been a son of the Marcus who was barbarously slain by Sylla: at least we know of no other Plætorius who held the office of curule ædile. This coin was struck by him B.C. 66, under the sanction of the Senate, as shown on the obverse; and the cognomen Cestianus is considered to have been derived from the cestus with which they armed the hands of pugiles, or boxers, in order to render their blows more formidable, the family perhaps being, in modern phrase, patrons of the ring: but the name is not mentioned by any ancient writer. (*See No.* 11.)

3. PLAETORIA. ℭ—CESTIANVS. A majestic female head, having hanging tresses, ear-rings, necklace, and a corona turrita, encircled by a torquis; with a little globe or pellet as a mint-mark in front of the neck, and a minute leafy symbol at its nape. A rather common denarius in excellent preservation; it weighs 62·4 grains, though thin, and is of excellent metal.

℞—M(*arcus*) PLAETORIVS, AED(*ilis*) CVR(*ulis.*) EX S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto.*) A grand sella curulis—the chair of state,—by the left side of which stands a sceptrum bipennis; which latter might alternately be regarded as an ensign of command, or a battle-axe. The Plætorii—even marked *ignota* in some catalogues—were a very obscure gens, of which no individual attained the Consulate, nor did it produce any men of remarkable distinction; but they were numismatically of some note, and were here proud of displaying the emblem of prætorship, which office Marcus held with Cicero, in B.C. 66. (*See the next.*)

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4, 5, and 6. PLAETORIA. These three coins resemble the above, but that they differ in mint-symbols, as for instance, No. 4, instead of the bipennis, has a moon and star; No. 5, an ear of corn; and No. 6 repeats the crescent: their respective weights are 58·2, 60·5, and 57·1 grains. Marcus was then at his meridian altitude, though he culminated soon afterwards; for we find, in Cicero's letters to Atticus, that he was condemned for something or other, and consumed one Leius, the orator's friend, in his conflagration (*incendio Plœtoriano*, i. e. *damnatione*). The head of Cybele refers to the games of Jupiter and of the Magna Mater, which were usually arranged by the curule ædiles: but the personal identity of this mother of the gods must have been a difficult point for even the great Pontiff himself to expound—whether Cybele, Rhea, Demeter, Ops, Berecynthia, or Agdistis—as the involvements of early mythology are such that kindred and affinity are somewhat confounded. Metis, a goddess of that era, offers a curious allegorical riddle, of which the best guess is perhaps that of Lord Bacon, in the preface to his treatise on *The Wisdom of the Ancients*. She generally personifies prudence.

7. PLAETORIA. ℞—*Sine epigraphe.* The bare head of a youth, usually regarded as Apollo, with flowing locks, which, however, in connexion with the reverse, is more probably Mercury. A coin of common order, but in the highest state of preservation, weighing 61·5 grains; it is well-engraved and well-impressed. ℟—M(*arcus*) PLAETORI(*us*) CEST(*ianus*). EX S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*), in two vertical lines, between which is a winged caduceus. This sacred and mystic symbol of peace and power was probably struck by Marcus about B.C. 68, and may be an emblem of the religious collegium to which he belonged; he then being one of the Septemviri Epulones. The distinct ivy-leaf mint-mark on the other face of the medal is decidedly a Bacchic allusion. (*See the next.*)

8 and 9. PLAETORIA. These denaries, weighing 56·9 and 58 grains, are in substance the same as the above, the reverses being identical; but the mint-stamp on No. 9 is a bent flower-stalk; the head on the obverse of No. 8 is that of a female, with her hair highly decorated and gathered into a net, a necklace, and richly mantled bust; behind which is a lizard. This, as an allusion to the priesthood, probably represents the Cumæan sibyl; and the S. C. is another proof that the ædiles required the special permission of the Senate for striking money.

10. PLAETORIA. ℞—MONETA, S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). The head of the advising Juno, as connected with the Capitoline mint; wearing a frontal diadem,

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with the usual ear-rings, necklace, and mantled bust. A rather rare and well-impressed denarius, in fine sharp preservation, weighing 62·7 grains.

℞—L(*ucius*) PLAETORI(*us*), L(*ucii*) F(*ilius*). Q(*uaestor*). S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). A naked man running towards the right, with a palm-branch in his right hand, and an unlaced cistus in his left; under him a strigil. This appears to have been struck by a Lucius Plætorius who is only mentioned on coins; from which we learn that he was quæstor, and probably minted this medal nearly one hundred years B.C. Some of these coins were found in the hoard at Cadriano, which, it appears, was certainly hidden 48 years before our era. (*See the next.*)

11. PLAETORIA. This coin is identical with the above, except that, instead of the strigil, a symbol is introduced on the reverse which has been viewed by Vaillant as a torch, but by Morel as a scourge; called by Horace *horribile flagellum*, before which the modern Russian knout—albeit so terrible—hides its diminished head: it weighs 62·8 grains, and is of fine metal. Many conjectures are made upon this type: good old Ursinus thinking it a soldier with a purse in his hand after receiving his pay; Vaillant, that it is a mint-man going to light a furnace; and Eckhel, with his accustomed caution—"gives it up;" yet there is no difficulty in recognising it as one of the Athletæ in a successful return along the palestra. This strengthens the inference just given at Nos. 1 and 2.

12. PLAETORIA. ℧—L(*ucius*) PLAET(*orius*) CEST(*ianus*). BRVT(*us*) IMP(*erator*). A bare head, usually considered to be that of Marcus Junius Brutus, regarding the right. This is an extremely rare denarius—3·5 of 4 degrees—in excellent condition; it is rather thin, and weighs but 53 grains.

℞—EID(*us*) MAR(*tiae*). The cap of Liberty between two daggers, surrounded by an engrailment of dots. This coin seems to have been struck by a descendant of the above Lucius Plætorius, perhaps about B.C. 43; with the intention of at once showing his approval of the assassination of Cæsar, and his becoming a follower of Brutus (*see Junia, Tablet* IX. 13), by whom, it appears, he was sent as his legate to Epirus. The Plætorius Rustianus, a Pompeian who perished with Metellus Scipio when their little fleet was overpowered at Hippo Regius in B.C. 46, may have been a brother of the moneyer; this, however, as neither books, medals, nor marbles come to our help, is mere inference. Thus, while Cavedoni sees in some of the female heads on the obverses of the Plætoria gens, the Juno worshipped at Epirus, Captain Healy only perceives the Roman divinity Augerona, with her mouth unbound—which was not exactly the way to

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typify the suppressed cries of anguish, or suggest concealment by forbearance of speech. In this last, Augerona—whose caution was never to reveal the sacred name of Rome to ears unpolite (*see Julia 22 and 23*)—seems to invade the province of Tacita or Muta—general silence—whose worship was introduced into Rome by Numa, as the most important rite of the divine and prophetic nymphs called Camenæ. Ovid (*Fastorum*, ii. 571) makes this mention of her—

> "Ecce anus in mediis residens annosa puellis,
> Sacra facit Tacitæ; vix tamen ipsa tacet:"

which John Gower, "sometimes of Jesus Colledge in Cambridge," thus renders—

> "Lo, now a grandame sits with maidens young,
> And worships *Silence* with no silent tongue."

13. PLANCIA (*Plebeian, though equestrian*). ℞—CN(*eius*) PLANCIVS, AED(*ilis*) CVR(*ulis*). S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). A female head covered with a singular cap called pileus by Eckhel, but more resembling a wingless petasus—"un berretto come una specie di petaso senza ali," says Riccio—from which her hair falls in tresses: the neck has a row of monili, or pendant jewels. It is difficult to pronounce who this means, though, as connected with the reverse, it may be ascribed to Diana the huntress. This rather frequent denarius is in very fine conservation, and weighs 56·7 grains: the impress of the head is good.

℟—*Absque epigraphe.* A damis, or antelope with turbinated horns, behind which are a bow and quiver. It is the rupi-caprum of the earlier catalogues, and the capra-silvestris, or wild goat, of later ones; but as Plancius served in Africa under the proprætor A. Torquatus, B.C. 70, the capra-Africana, or true antelope, may have been assumed afterwards by the gens as a cognizance. Reasoning upon both these devices, that erudite antiquary, Ennius Visconti, quotes an ancient marble mentioning *Dianæ Plancianæ*, from which it would seem that Diana was worshipped as tutelary guardian in the house of the Plancii. (*See the next.*)

14. PLANCIA. This coin is of the same design and execution as the last, and weighs 55·2 grains. The moneyer is the same Cn. Plancius who served under Q. Metellus in Crete, and was sent quæstor to Macedonia, B.C. 58. On returning home he became tribunus-plebis, and afterwards was accused of the crime *sodalitium*, or bribery of the tribes by means of illegal associations: in this he was defended by his friend Cicero, and acquitted. Of the individual there can be little doubt, for though he lost the curule ædileship B.C. 55, from elections being put

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off, he was shortly afterwards chosen, and had consequently to serve as ædile for the rest of the year; the coin therefore seems—both by workmanship and inference drawn from the Modenese and Cadriano hoards—to have been struck in or about the year B.C. 54—when Crassus marched against the Parthians.

15. PLAUTIA (*Plebeian*). ℞—P(*ublius*) YPSAE(*us*). S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto.*) The bearded head of Neptune, with thick hair, tired in a bushy roll round the face; at the back appears a trident. A well-spread denarius in fine sharp preservation; it weighs 60·3 grains, and is of frequent recurrence.

℟—C(*aius*) YPSAE(*us*), CO(*n*)S(*ul*) PRIV(*ernum*) CEPIT. Jupiter fulminans, in a quadriga galloping to the left, holds the reins with one hand, and launches a thunderbolt with the other. This was struck by one of the clan in honour of the family, which, though plebeian, had been important, consular, and ancient: accordingly, it commemorates the success of Plautius Hypsæus, the consul of B.C. 341, when the war with Privernum—a petty but strong state in the Volscian territory—was committed to his charge. (*See the following.*)

16, 17, and 18. PLAUTIA. These three denaries—weighing 57·9, 60·6, and 61·6 grains—have the same legends and reverses as the last-described; while instead of Neptune on the obverse, the portrait is that of a lady, with the usual ornaments, and her hair tastily bound with a broad fascia: behind her is a dolphin. Morel called this Venus, and Riccio nails it for Amphitrite, the wife of Neptune, on account of the—"delfino, che fu, secondo la favola, il messaggiero di questo maritaggio:" and cautious Eckhel says—"The head may be that of the marine Venus, on account of the dolphin, but I wont assert it so." Respecting the reverse, he says, "but that the type of Jupiter Fulminator is frequent with consuls, I should have thought it an allusion to the name Hypsæus, as he thunders from aloft—ἀπὸ τοῦ ὑψους." Amphitrite—the feminine Poseidon—has been comparatively little attended to, either by authors or artists: yet Tristan (*volume* ii., *page* 496) thinks he has caught her effigies. Her name has frequently been given, in ancient works of art, to Aphrodite, the sea Venus—from inconclusive variations of symbol; her figure on the arch of Augustus at Rimini, however, and certain effigies on the coins of Syracuse, are considered to be fairly her appropriations.

19. PLAUTIA. ℞—P(*ublius*) HYPSAEVS, AED(*ilis*) CVR(*ulis*). C(*aius*) HYPSAE(*us*), CO(*n*)S(*ul*). PREIVER(*num*) CAPTVM. Jupiter in a rapid quadriga, with attributes as above. This coin, weighing 59·2 grains, is in excel-

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lent and sharp preservation; it is certainly common, but was considered of such interest as a record of Roman success, that Trajan restored it.

℞—M(*arcus*) SCAVR(*us*), AED(*ilis*) CVR(*ulis*). EX S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). A kneeling figure clad in the pallium—that floats behind him,—by the side of a camel, which he holds by a bridle or halter, is presenting a bough of olive,—the emblem of a solicitation for peace: some, indeed, call the offering a branch of frankincense, as a gift and supplication. This obverse, like those of the above several denaries, was struck in honour of former Plautii, by a descendant, about B.C. 58; and the reverse commemorates the success of his colleague over the luckless Aretas, king of Arabia Petræa. (*See Æmilia, No. 29, Tablet* i. *and the next.*)

20, 21, and 22. PLAUTIA. These three denarii—weighing 62·3, 63·6, and 60·2 grains—are precisely similar to the last, except from their being of different dies; and from their bearing REX ARETAS on the exergum of the reverse, thereby showing the name of the kneeler. The camel is well represented, and saddled. The whole affords an admirable illustration of the *History of the Jewish War*, by Josephus, lib. 1, 8. M. Scaurus and P. Hypsæus were ædiles in B.C. 58; and both were condemned by Pompey for *ambitus*, or heave-aheadism, B.C. 52. Their ædileship was distinguished by the opening of the renowned theatre of Scaurus, and the celebration of the most costly and splendid public games ever then known, when, among other wild beasts, 150 panthers were exhibited; while five crocodiles, and a hippopotamus were seen for the first time at Rome. (*See Julia, Tablet* viii. 45.)

23. PLAUTIA. ℧—A(*ulus*) PLAVTIVS, AED(*ilis*) CVR(*ulis*) S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). The head of Cybele—Magnæ Matris—wearing the corona turrita, and her hair falling in ringlets; an allusion to the great games in her honour, which were celebrated by the curule ædiles. An anciently plated coin, in very good preservation, weighing 43·5 grains; it is not quite common.

℞—BACCHIVS IVDAEVS. This device is exactly similar to that of Aretas, namely, a palludated man on his knees holds a camel by the bridle in his left hand, and offers a branch of olive with his right—suing for peace. This records the submission of Bacchius, one of the adherents of Aretas, apparently of the Jewish faith, to A. Plautius, the quæstor of Scaurus, when the latter marched into Judæa to settle the disputes between the brothers Hyrcanus and Aristobulus; for which Æmilius Scaurus charged Aretas 300 talents. On this coin Eckhel says—"As of the Plautii the Sylvani alone were named Auli, Havercamp rightly assigns this to one of them:" it was probably struck in B.C. 55.

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24. PLAUTIA. ℬ—L(*ucius*) PLAVTIVS. A full face with thick hair, which has been called Sol by some, and Medusa by others, but connected with the reverse and a recorded story, it is more likely to be what it looks, namely, a grievous theatrical mask. This is a full-spread and interesting, yet almost common denarius, in the highest preservation; it weighs 60·2 grains.

℟—PLANCVS. Aurora, with wings and flowing robes, is guiding four spirited horses, emblematic of daybreak—or rather of that peculiar light by which the rising sun is preceded, and which Eos, or Aurora, was supposed to bring up from the east,—the *akasch*, or fifth element of Hindoo physics. Here we have L. Plautius Plancus, who being adopted from the Munatia gens by a L. Plautius, took his new relative's prænomen as well as nomen. He was not fortunate; being included in the deadly proscription of the triumvirs, with the full consent of his contemptible brother Munatius Plancus, the consul of B.C. 42 (*see No.* 47, *Tablet* X.), Plautius fled, and found concealment in the neighbourhood of Salernum. Here he seemed safe, but the perfumed ointments which he used, and other refinements, gave his enemies a clue to his lurking place; when, to save his slaves, who were being tortured to death because they would not betray him, he voluntarily surrendered himself to his merciless executioners.

25 and 26. PLAUTIA. These denaries are alike in type and fabric with No. 24; though they are all from different mints, and respectively weigh 53·5 and 57·3 grains. They may have been devised B.C. 43, to record the noted act of an ancestor: for it seems that the musicians, being annoyed at the want of respect showed them by the severe censor, Appius Claudius, made a *strike*, and went to Tibur to settle there. But the people feeling the loss of these *waits* at ceremonies and rejoicings, C. Plautius, the other censor, had them entertained at a great banquet, through a friend on the spot, where, being made drunk, they were thrown into wagons, and conveyed into the middle of the Roman forum, having their faces masked, that the magistrates might not recognise the truants thus brought back against their own decree (Ovid, *Fast.* vi. 651). As this welcome return occurred in the morning, Aurora is represented: but it was sufficiently light to render infinite amusement to the authorities and the populace, as also perhaps to themselves. Persius might have said—as of his intrepidly ignorant and braggart captain—

> "Convulsive mirth on every cheek appears,
> And every nose is wrinkled into sneers!"

27. PLAUTIA. ℬ—*Absque epigraphe.* The winged-helmed head of Pallas

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looking to the right, with the denarial stamp × at the nape of the neck. This early medal is in excellent preservation, weighing 58·9 grains; it is common.

℞—C(*aius*) PLVTI(*us*); in the exergum ROMA. Castor and Pollux on horseback, with couched lances, galloping across the field. Pighius attributes this coin to C. Plautius Hypsæus, urban quæstor in B.C. 160, perhaps the moneyer a short time before. In that early day, Plutia, Plotia, or Pluzia, was the same as Plautia; and they may all be esteemed the same race. The proud and dissipated young noble, who imperiously boasted his descent from the sister of Cæsar, and therefore his claim to the purple, is terribly scourged by Juvenal:—

"Ask you for whom this picture I design?
Plautus, thy birth and folly make it thine.
Thou vaunt'st thy pedigree, on every side
To noble and imperial blood allied;
As if thy honours by thyself were won,
And thou hadst some illustrious action done,
To make the world believe thee Julia's heir,
And not the offspring of some easy fair."

GIFFORD'S *Juvenal*, Sat. VIII.

28. POBLICIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—A female head with draped shoulders, and a plumed helmet, from under which her hair falls down the nape of the neck; above which is the mintal letter C, and behind it ROMA. A full-spread serrate denarius, in perfect conservation; it weighs 58·5 grains, and is common in degree.

℞—C(*aius*) POBLICI(*us*), Q(*uinti*) F(*ilius*). At the upper verge the same monetary letter C. A well-executed device of Hercules strangling the Nemean lion: under his left foot is his club, and in the area his bow and quiver of arrows. Poblicia was the ancient form of orthography for the Publicia gens. This first labour of Hercules was a favourite subject with the ancient artists, and has appeared in numbers of the choicest cameos* which have reached us: indeed, the struggle gave skill in figure-drawing one of its finest opportunities. (*See the following.*)

29 and 30. POBLICIA. These denaries resemble the above in all but the mint letters; and they respectively weigh 61 and 61.5 grains. There is no certainty as to this coin, but it is usually attributed to the son of the prætor Quintus Pub-

* In that beautifully illustrated but very eccentric and rare work, the *Hypnerotomachia of Poliphilo*, 1499, is the first mention I have yet met with of the now common and even colloquial word *cameo*: it occurs thus—"Negli triangoli che larco causura, era una Pastaphora per una nobilissima sculptura, di artificio quale nomina il vulgo Chameo."

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licius, who was previously a moneyer. Plutarch (*in Romulus*) mentions that Roma was supposed to be a daughter of Telephus, son of Hercules, which may be a possible clue to the reverse; for otherwise the Romans had nothing to do with the Nemean fight—the first of the twelve labours in the Grecian myth. That Eurystheus must have been a pretty tight fellow for a task-master!

31. POBLICIA. ℞—*Sine epigraphe.* The head of Pallas looking to the right, with a chased and plumed helmet, above which is a mallet; in front of the neck a denarial stamp ✕. This coin, though stained in part, is in excellent preservation; it weighs 61·9 grains, and is of somewhat common occurrence.

℟—C(*aius*) MAL(*leolus*), the latter word monogrammed. A naked man, with a pallium thrown behind his shoulders, and a spear in his right hand, places his right foot on a cuirass: in the area before him is a trophy of spoils, and behind him is the prow of a ship—apparently typifying some naval advantage. Nothing can be advanced with certainty on this device, but it may have been struck in commemoration of M. Publicius Malleolus, consul in B.C. 232, who was sent with his colleague against the Sardinians: and one specimen—Havercamp says—has an anvil as a mint symbol, which will agree with the malleolus, mallet, or hammer, by the licence of pun. It was probably minted by the C. Publicius Malleolus who was quæstor to Dolabella, B.C. 80, and amassed immense wealth by plundering the provincials: he appears to have died in Cilicia, though Cicero says he was killed by Verres, who thereupon succeeded to his office,—which assertion the old scholiast imputes to oratorical exaggeration.

32. POBLICIA. ℞—L(*ucius*) METEL(*lus*). A(*ulus*) ALB(*inus*), S(*purii*) F(*ilius*). The laureated head of Apollo regarding the right, with the neck bare. A common denarius in perfect condition, except part of the legend being cut off by the carelessness of the workmen in the mint; it weighs 60·8 grains.

℟—C(*aius*) MAL(*leolus*), in the exergum ROMA. A semi-nude female, seated upon shields, holds a spear in the right hand, and leans her left on a parazonium: behind her a stolated and winged Victory is placing a garland on her head. This apparently records the success of the quæstor in Cilicia, and gives the names of his colleagues in the exchequer; but the head of Apollo can hardly have any reference to Vat. Publicius, the Italian seer, mentioned by Cicero along with the prophetical Marcii (Cic. *de Div.* i. 50). It will be recollected that a Publicius Malleolus murdered his mother, in B.C. 101, he being considered the first Roman guilty of so revolting a crime as matricide. He was consequently sewn up in

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a sack made of raw hides, together with an ape, a dog, a cock, and a viper, and cast into the sea. Excepting the viper, it is difficult to account for this selection of animals. He was descended from the brothers Malleoli who built the Temple of Flora, and the beautiful clivus which led up the Aventine Hill, about thirty years before. Flora was an ancient goddess, and not the woman described by Lactantius, albeit the Florales Ludi were quite worthy of such an origin. Juvenal (*Sat.* vi. 249), with indignant but terrible brevity, sums up his character of an infamous female, by representing her as worthy to appear the head and leader of those naked trulls who footed it at the Floralia:—

"Dignissima prorsus
Florali matrona tuba."

When Marcus Cato once happened to be present at these licentious games, the spectators were ashamed to call upon the strumpets to strip themselves, as usual; Cato being informed by his friend Favonius (*Val. Max.* lib. ii. cap. 10) that the forbearance was out of respect to him, immediately left the theatre, amidst the plaudits of the people. But Martial ridicules the Censor's prudery, asking—"Why, since you knew the nature of these games, did you go into the theatre? Was it merely that you might come out again?" He might also have told him, that if his presence prevented a scandalous exhibition, it was clearly his duty to remain. Roman virtue, however, can seldom stand the probe of true morality; a natural consequence of so impure an idolatry.

33 and 34. POBLICIA. These denaries, being alike in device and execution, and differing only in mintal minutiæ, are here classed together under the same description. **Ob**—M(*arcus*) POBLICI(*us*), LEG(*atus*) PRO PR(*aetore*). **A** female head with a bare neck and plumed helmet. Both coins are full-spread, in good and sharp preservation, and weigh 59·7 grains each; they are 1·5 of 4 degrees in rarity, and are historically interesting.

R—CN(*eius*) MAGNVS, IMP(*erator*). A paludated warrior, who, by the legend, is Pompey, stepping from a ship, with his left hand on a parazonium: he receives a long palm-branch from a draped female, who, by the two spears over her left shoulder and the round shield at the back, represents the tutelar genius of Spain, welcoming the arrival of the hero. This reminds us that the coiner was legate to Pompey the Great in the war against the noble Sertorius about B.C. 77. Riccio remarks that Eckhel thought Poblicius was legate to Pompey the Younger, and the companion of M. Minatius, so that the medal may have been struck in

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708 or 709 of the era of Rome;—"he is right about Minatius, but this medal not having been found in the great hoard at Cadriano, cannot be of so late a date." These coins are often classed with the Pompeia gens.

*** A coin was produced at a recent sale, as having been struck by the plebeian yet very ancient gens POBLILIA; but it was instantly objected to. Indeed, the greatness of the family was already waning when silver coinage was gathering its way; and though the girl whom Cicero so disgracefully married in his old age, and her brother, revived the notoriety of the Poblilii, we do not find that any of them attained to importance in the state.

35. POMPEIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—CN(*eius*) PISO, PRO Q(*uaestore*). The bearded head of an elder, whose hair is bound with a broad diadem on which is written NVMA,—appearing at first sight very like the indented work called *daunsette* in heraldry. A full-spread denarius in the highest state of preservation; it weighs 59·8 grains, and possesses rather more than one degree—in four—of rarity, nor are its artistic claims greater.

ℝ—MAGN(*us*), PRO CO(*n*)S(*ule*). The prow of a prætorian galley. This was probably struck just as Pompey the Great was starting out to war with the pirates, B.C. 67, when the bill of his convenient although not creditable friend passed, despite the aristocratic opposition to it. This law to form the pro-consulate of the seas, gave unlimited and irresponsible power over the whole of the Mediterranean, and to a distance of 50 miles inland from its coasts. Moreover, he obtained 500 vessels, 120,000 sailors and foot-soldiers, 5000 horse-soldiers, 24 senators as legates or lieutenants, and the power of taking such sums of money out of the public treasury as he might think fit. So sweeping an enactment shows the terror which the pirates were held in by Rome itself; and they really were a numerous, systematic, and powerful body; yet with these ample means, and the wisdom and vigour exerted by Pompey, did he destroy them within four months, and without the loss of a single ship. Those fellows had lorded it everywhere, and were indiscriminate in their visitations; their inveteracy, however, was directed against the trade and people of the imperial city, whom they not only insulted and distressed at sea, but carried their audacity so far as to make descents upon the Appian Road, and thence bear off Roman magistrates, with all their attendants and lictors. If any of their captives declared himself to be a Roman, they threw themselves in derision at his feet, begging his pardon; and after they had insolently sported with their prisoner, they cast out a gang-board, desired him to return home, and jeeringly wished him a good journey. If the patient declined to walk the plank, they shoved him overboard, saying "that they would not by any

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means keep a freeborn Roman in captivity!" The prow before us is taken from the earliest coinage of the Republic, which was even then copied from the Etruscans. The origin of this symbol is subject to much dispute, and the very learned Jacob Bryant—*more suo*—clearly sees that it is a relic of the Arkite worship. Yet a different reason is assigned by Ovid (*Fast.* i. 229, *et seq.*), and one which at all events relates the popular tradition: in reply to the question—

"sed cur navalis in ære
Altera signata est, altera forma biceps?"

Janus himself assures the querist, that the prow represents the ship in which Saturn came to Italy after he had been expelled from heaven by his dutiful son. These gods!—pretty examples to poor erring humanity!

36. POMPEIA. ℂ—VARRO, PRO Q(*uaestore*). The majestic and diademmed bust of a middle-aged man, with a carefully ringletted beard; and which, from its appearance, has been styled Jovis Terminalis. A rare denarius in very fine condition, and full-spread; it weighs 60·2 grains, and is well impressed.

℟—MAGN(*us*) PRO CO(*n*)S(*ule*). A sceptre placed between an eagle and a dolphin, signifying that the proconsular rule extended to both sea and land. This and the foregoing were both struck on the same occasion, Piso and Varro being among Pompey's moneyers. Some antiquaries have assigned these denaries to Pompey the Younger, not recollecting that he never bore the title of proconsul: and though the gens was plebeian, and unmentioned till the second century before our era, it had become illustrous at the time in question. (*See Terentia, Tablet* XV., *No.* 22). Eckhel remarks that Pompey's having the name of Magnus at this time, supports the dates given by Pliny and Plutarch.

37. POMPEIA. ℂ—MAG(*nus*) PIVS, IMP(*erator*) ITER(*um*). The profile of Pompey the Great, with the head and neck bare. In front is the augural lituus, and at the back the urceus vase, emblems of the sacerdotal dignity of the first Magnus. A rare (1·5 of 4 degrees) denarius, in high preservation; it weighs 59·3 grains, and bears marks of having been carelessly struck.

℟—PRAEF(*ectus*) CLAS(*sis*) ET ORAE MARIT(*imae*). EX S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). Anapus and Amphinomus, the pious brothers of Catania, each with a parent on his shoulders; between them stands Neptune with his foot on the prow of a ship, holding an aplustre with his right hand. This coin was struck by Sextus, the younger son of the triumvir, about B.C. 39, when he had assumed the

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surname Pius, to show that he wished to avenge the death of his father and brother; and for the same reason the reverse bears the Catanese brothers, while Neptune typifies the naval superiority which Pompey so proudly boasted. According to Giudice Riccio, this device was honoured with restoration by the Emperor Trajan; but his coin must be extremely rare, since it is seldom met with.

38. POMPEIA. ℂ—MAG(*nus*) PIVS, IMP(*erator*) ITER(*um*). A columnar edifice representing the pharos of Pelorum, off which Sextus gained an advantage over Octavian's fleet; before it is a prætorian galley, with a legionary eagle planted on its forecastle, and a trident appears over the aplustre and other poop ornaments, which emblem I have met with on no other specimen. The light-house is surmounted by a statue of Neptune, with his left foot on a prow, and a trident in his right hand. This interesting and well-struck coin is slightly rare; it is in excellent conservation, and weighs 58·2 grains.

ℝ—PRAEF(*ectus*) CLAS(*sis*) ET ORAE MARIT(*imae*). S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). The emblem of the point opposite to Pelorum, between which is the entrance to the famous Mamertine Strait. It represents Scylla, a monster having a female body ending in two long fish-tails, which wind up above her head, with three barking dogs below; she is armed with a rudder, which she wields with both uplifted hands, and is about to inflict a mighty blow. (*See the next.*)

39. POMPEIA. This denarius—weighing 58·3 grains—resembles the last; but though in excellent condition, it is not so well-struck, nor does it bear the trident over the ship's stern. There are few coins in which the devices of the obverse and reverse are in better connexion; and they are evidently intended to indicate young Pompey's command of the sea, after the destruction of Octavian's fleet in B.C. 36. The legend alludes to the maritime præfecture conferred upon that officer by a decree of the Senate shortly after the murder of Cæsar. The effigy of the dogged lady keeps well in the wake of the early descriptions of her:—

> "At Scyllam cæcis cohibet spelunca latebris,
> Ora exsertantem, et navis in saxa trahentem.
> Prima hominis facies, et pulcro pectore virgo
> Pube tenus; postrema inmani corpore pistrix,
> Delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum."
>
> ÆN. iii. 428.

We are told that this youth was so generally fortunate in his maritime expeditions, that he wore sea-green robes in lieu of purple, and called himself the Son of

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Neptune; yet, having at last lost a great part of his fleet in a gale of wind, in a transport of rage he cried out—"I shall conquer! yes, I shall conquer, Neptune, in spite of thee!" Thus, in a foul wind, I have heard Sicilian mariners turn from imploring to abusing their favourite saint; and their customary levity after danger has given rise to the proverb—"Passato il pericolo, è gabbato il Santo." Sextus seems to have taken things mighty easily, either from sloth or indifference—the undermining fiends of many a fair candidate for fame.

40. POMPEIA. ℂ—MAG(*nus*) PIVS, IMP(*erator*) ITER(*um*). A diademmed and bearded head of Neptune, with a trident over his shoulder; a son of which marine deity young Pompey arrogantly boasted himself to be (*see the gens Nasidia*). A full-spread and sharply-impressed coin, in excellent preservation; it weighs 59·8 grains, and has, though so interesting, only one degree in rarity.

℟—PRAEF(*ectus*) CLAS(*sis*) ET ORAE MARIT(*imae*). EX S(*enatus*) C(*onsltuo*). A naval trophy reared on an anchor, which, from having two ravenous Scyllæan dogs or wolves, is shown to commemorate the disaster to Octavius's fleet, above alluded to. Sextus is called imperator a second time on these coins, because his victory over Asinius Pollio, in Spain, first gave him a claim to the title; and his memorable defeat of the fleet of Augustus, in the Sicilian waters, enabled him again to assume it. The titles of maritime præfect and commander of the fleet were given him by the Senate, as shown by the S. C.; the triumvirs deprived him of them, but restored them again after the conference at Cape Misenum. He was brave, yet only of moderate abilities, and ill educated.

41. POMPEIA. ℂ—Across the upper and lower verge is inscribed SVLLA CO(*n*)S(*ul*), Q(*uintus*) POMPEI(*us*) RVF(*us*). In the field a decorated curule chair placed between a chaplet and the augural staff. A full-spread denarius, in sharp condition, weighing 60·7 grains; it is slightly rare.

℟—Q(*uintus*) POMPEI(*us*), Q(*uintus*) F(*ilius*) RVFVS CO(*n*)S(*ul*). A curule chair between an arrow and a laurel branch. This memorial of consular dignity has already been described under the gens Cornelia (*Tablet* v., *No.* 36). In addition to what is there said it may be added, that this coin is inferred to have been struck by the Q. Pomp. Rufus, who was tribune of the plebs, B.C. 52; and whose father was murdered in the forum by the Marian party B.C. 88. The "seat" in the government thus commemorated, had descended a few pegs from its palmy honours; and that once august and highly aristocratic body—THE ROMAN SENATE—had become so indiscriminately increased, that it was recruited

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even from among the freedmen, common soldiers, and peregrini. Fallen from its high estate, it was mostly an instrument in the hands of men in power; and in the last days of the Republic, as well as during the Empire, it was truly a degraded and servile body. To be sure, the "conscript fathers" had occasional qualms, and were seized with a fit of virtuous resentment on the accession of a new emperor, at the vices of the deposed or defunct; but a message from the throne instantly allayed their convulsive throes, and made them hug their chains.

42. POMPEIA. ℞—*Absque epigraphe.* The winged-helmed head of Pallas regarding the right; with ear-rings and necklace. In front is the denarial mark ×, and at the back the wide-mouthed jar with handles, called *olla ansata.* A rather common coin, in very fair condition, weighing 58·8 grains.

℟—SEX(*tus*) POM(*peius*) FOSTLVS; on the exergum ROMA. Here Fostlus is written for Faustulus, the O being often put for AV, as shown in Plotia for Plautia (*No.* 28 *of this Tablet*): "and," says Eckhel, "we often see a U left out altogether, as in vincla for vincula, &c." In the field a she-wolf suckling Romulus and Remus under the famous Ficus Ruminalis, on which the equally celebrated woodpecker is perched, with a couple of companions: behind the wolf stands the king's shepherd, Faustulus, who, leaning on his staff, with his right hand upraised, is viewing the whole with the astonishment so wonderful a scene would inspire. We do not know who this Faustulus the moneyer was; still, from the archaic look of the denarius, I am inclined to steer by Giudice Gennaro Riccio, and attribute it to the great triumvir's grandfather, though the reason of the agnomen is, perhaps, now a sealed secret. The stiffness of figure in this animal strongly recals that wonderfully interesting relic still preserved in the Capitoline Museum at Rome—the thunder-stricken she-wolf; a relic which was regarded as ancient even when Cæsar was murdered. (*See the next.*)

43. POMPEIA. This denarius resembles the last, but is in higher preservation, minted from a different die, and weighs 59·7 grains. In thus illustrating the origin of Rome—of which Romulus is only a lengthened form,—it by no means follows that such mythical stories were otherwise than the mere traditional belief of the Romans, as to their eponymous ancestors. The sensible Plutarch gives us the popular tale, although he doubts whether Mars was actually the father of the twins, or Amulius himself in armour; and he slily hints that Acca Laurentia was no better than she should be,—one of those women stigmatized among the Latins as *lupæ*, thereby demolishing the whole mythus. Ovid, however, gives the birth

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and pedigree of the martial princess (*Fasti*, iii.) and thus expresses the vulgar conviction, in the words of Mr. John Gower, Master of Arts—

> "'Tis known these infants sucked a wild beast's teat,
> And that a pie did daily bring them meat;"

which the said John Gower gives as the accurate rendering of—

> "Lacte quis infantes nescit crevisse ferino,
> Et picum expositis sæpe tulisse cibos?"

44. POMPONIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—L(*ucius*) POMPON(*ius*) MOLO, in unequally-sized letters. The laureated head of Apollo to the right; the neck bare. A full-spread denarius, of rough but effective fabric, and in excellent condition; it weighs 59·1 grains, and is rated at one degree of rarity.

℟—NVMA POMPIL(*ius*). In the centre of the field is a lighted altar, on the left side of which stands the mythical king, Numa, in sacerdotal vestments, and holding a lituus, but bare headed, and without a sacred veil; on the right a short-robed victimarius—styled Camillus by Eckhel—is dragging a goat to sacrifice. The Pomponii, though plebeian, were proud, and towards the end of the Republic followed the example of other Roman gentes, by claiming high antiquity—pretending descent from Pompo, one of the alleged sons of Numa: hence the type before us. Respecting the cognomen Molo, the name does not occur in ancient writers, yet Riccio suggests that the L. Pom. Molonius who struck this coin, was prætor to C. Cosconius, B.C. 56; but Cavedoni, judging from the unusual effigies of Apollo, and from a coarseness in the workmanship, concludes that he was a monetary triumvir about B.C. 124. Owing to a peculiarity in the style of sacrifice, he connects the obverse with the reverse; and his argument, though not absolutely convincing, is well entitled to attention.

45. POMPONIA. ℂ—Q(*uintus*) POMPONI(*us*) MV̄SA. A juvenile diademmed head of Apollo, with hanging ringlets and bare neck. A rare coin, of much finer execution than the above, being in good Grecian taste, and in unusually fair preservation; it weighs 55·8 grains.

℟—HERCVLES MVSARVM. In the area stands Hercules Musagetæ, with the lion's skin hanging from his head, and a huge knotted club at his knee; he is playing upon a lyre. This Pomponius Musa is only ascertained by the coin before us, being unmentioned in history; and it might be deemed that on his other money, the reference could not pertain to his own name, but rather to the statue of the Muse represented, since the figure always stands between the Pomponius and

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Musa. Yet the manner of writing it here, makes it a cognomen. The Temple of Hercules Musarum was built in the Flaminian circus by the Consul Fulvius; who having, when imperator in Greece, recognised Hercules as Musagetes, consecrated to his tutelar protection the nine statues of the muses—Mneiæ, or Remembrances—which he had brought over from Ætolia, B.C. 189.

46. POMPONIA. ℞—*Sine epigraphe.* A fine youthful laureated head, with a bare neck; it certainly looks like a female, and has been called Mnemosyne—the mother of the muses; yet there can be but little doubt of its representing Apollo—addobbato ne' crini all' uso di donna—that is, with his hair tired and drawn together behind, as women wear it. Riccio, however, thinks that the Latin moneyer—"non avesse avuto d'uopo"—to strike two different heads of the same deity in this gens. At the nape of the neck is a closed roll or volume, with strings. Of excellent workmanship and high conservation; it weighs 63·1 grains, and possesses one degree of rarity in a scale of four degrees.

℟—Q(*uintus*) POMPONI(*us*) MV̄SA. A stolated and stately female standing towards the left; she is leaning on a short column, indicative of stability, with a closed roll in her right hand—"d'où pendent des courroies." This figure represents the muse Clio, who presided over history: thus Horace—

> "Quem virum aut heroa lyra vel acri
> Tibia sumis celebrare, Clio?"

It is the first of a curious series struck by Pomponius at Rome, in the latter part of the sixth century of that city. They are all in good taste and fabric, and each bears an accent on the word Músa, to give force to the pronunciation, the cognomen MVSA being only the Greek term MOYΣA Latinized; still the use of this accent would make the coins of a later date than here given. (*See Furia, Tablet* vii., 39.) In placing this series in due order, most of our numismatic writers have disposed the Muses alphabetically, and one friend has them arranged according to his valuation of their pursuits—commencing with Urania as the præses; but, on historical grounds, I shall adopt the order observed by Herodotus; nor can any one be much out by following in his wake. It is probable that they were all copied from the statues brought from Ambracia by Fulvius: and though in ascribing the distinctive names, absolute accuracy may not be obtained, the attributes are sufficiently marked for a near approach.

47. POMPONIA. ℞—*Sine epigraphe.* The same androgynous profile as on the

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last, only with two tibiæ, or musical pipes, behind the neck. A moderately-rare and well-impressed denarius, in sharp conservation, weighing 54 grains.

℞—Q(*uintus*) POMPONI(*us*) MV̂SA. A robed female—"ad talos stola demissa"—leans her left elbow on a short column, with the left hand near her face; and with her right hand she holds two flutes—or rather the pipes—about to execute the *cantare tibiis*, a favourite performance. This double flute is extremely ancient, and still exists in the launedda of Sardinia (*see my "Sketch" of that island, page* 192), and also among the natives of Polynesia; yet doubt has been thrown over its very existence by an inveterate sceptic. Again Herodotus (*Clio*, 17) mentions an army being marched to the sound of the pastoral pipe, harp, and flutes masculine and feminine; meaning, it may be supposed, grave and acute, bass and treble; but Aulus Gellius, seeing only one mode of treating male and female, assures that there were in the camp *ladies* who played the flute. Here we have Euterpe, who presided over cheerful wind-instruments; whereby, as her name implies, she gave delight. Horace, in closing his first ode, promises—

"Si neque tibias
Euterpe cohibet, nec Polyhymnia
Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton."

48. POMPONIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The same laureated head as before, but with a soccus—the light pump worn by comedians—at the back of the neck. In excellent condition, of one degree in rarity, and 58·8 grains in weight.

℞—Q(*uintus*) POMPONI(*us*) MV̂SA. A draped female turned to the left, leans on a pillar, and with her extended right hand holds a humorous theatrical mask. This represents Thalia, the comic muse, who presided over comedy and pastorals, wherefore she was reckoned of inferior caste to Melpomene. However, she was greatly lauded by the poets, and the epigrammatist (*Latinized*) says—

"Thalia comicam invenit rationem, et mores honestos."

It will not be forgotten that the larva, persona, or mask, was worn by the Roman actors in nearly all dramatic representations. They were made to suit every variety of tragic and comic requirements; and some of those which I have handled are remarkable for expression. Very old, moderately old, and young men—youths and boys—women of different grades and ages—and slaves of both sexes and all kinds, had their peculiar masks; and if the actors displeased the spectators, they were hissed and obliged to take them off. There was also an ugly Manducus mask with clotted hair, bushy beard, bloated cheeks, nasus aduncus, and vast mouth, with which the Roman children were wont to be terrified. (*See the next.*)

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TABLET XIII.

1. POMPONIA. ℞—*Sine epigraphe.* The handsome androgynous laurelled head as on No. 48 of the last tablet, but here exalted by a sceptre behind the nape of the neck. This is a well-minted and remarkably well-preserved coin, weighing 63 grains, it is rated at one degree (*in four*) of rarity.

℟—Q(*uintus*) POMPONI(*us*) MV̄SA. A stately female with long robes, palla, and peplus, stands in the centre of the field; she has her right hand on a club resting on the ground, and with her left holds forth a grave theatrical mask, while from her girdle hangs a parazonium. These characters, and their attributes, were borrowed by the Romans from the Greeks; but it seems rather singular, that with the taste and perception of the latter, the use of masks should have been permitted to supersede the powerful expression of which the human face is capable. Some have supposed that it would have been impossible to distinguish the features of an actor in the large theatres of the ancients, and others think that the mouth of a tragic mask contributed to raise the voice of the wearer: either may be true, still there will be many a "guess again" before the question is conclusively settled. This device must be assigned to Melpomene, the tragic muse; who also presided over every kind of melancholy subjects. Hence the invocation of Horace:—

"Præcipe lugubres
Cantus, Melpomene, cui liquidam pater
Vocem cum cithara dedit."

2. POMPONIA. ℞—*Sine epigraphe.* The effeminate effigies of Apollo Musarum, with a tortoise at the nape of the neck. A well-impressed denarius in the highest preservation; it weighs 57·5 grains, and has one degree of rarity.

℟—Q(*uintus*) POMPONI(*us*) MV̄SA. A stolated lady holds a musical lyre with her left hand, and a little rod, or plectrum, for playing it, is pendant from her right. In this device we must recognise Terpsichore, a very festive muse, who presided over choral song, dancing, and all sorts of gaieties. As her name imports, she was very jovial; though the muses being rather allegories than goddesses, the effect of her patronage was anything but pure; and Pindar (*Isthm.* ii.) rates her soundly, while Euripides lets her cat out of the bag. However, to make the most for the "heavenly maid," Hesiod (*Theog.* 78) describes her as joyous in the choir; and the old epigrammatist says:—

"Terpsichore gratiosa dedit artifices tibias."

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3. POMPONIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The same juvenile Greek head as above, but with a compound plectrum at the back. A full-spread coin, in capital preservation, of two degrees in rarity, and weighing 55·9 grains.

℟—Q(*uintus*) POMPONI(*us*) MV̄SA. A female, habited in the stola—over which is the palla,—holding a lyre, and playing upon it with a simple plectrum, or at least apparently so. From the difference of symbol on the obverse, and the cithara being longer than that in the hand of Terpsichore, antiquaries deem that this device is assignable to Erato, the muse of amatory poetry; yet under her influence Callimachus also produced his pious hymns, for it is recorded that

"Hymnos immortalium jucundissimos Erato invenit."

Erato was in great demand at all sorts of marriages, where she encouraged dancers, musicians, and the smaller sciences; but however *erotic*, she was stamped with character, and to her is ascribed the invention of the psaltery, or long lyre of nine strings. In the representation of her, dug out of Herculaneum, she seems to play on the strings of the instrument with her fingers.

4. POMPONIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The garlanded feminine youthful profile, as before, though, in this instance, with a laurel crown at the back of the neck. A denarius in the finest preservation, and remarkably well struck; it has one degree of rarity, and weighs 59·8 grains.

℟—Q(*uintus*) POMPONI(*us*) MV̄SA. A robed and stately female standing in the attitude of a Roman senator; her head is decorated with a rich chaplet, the ribands of which flow over her shoulders. This lady represents Polymnia, or Polyhymnia, the muse who presided over lyrics and eloquence; and whose tutelage by the Greek epigrammatist is thus rendered:—

"Polymnia doctissima voluptates tripudii reperit.
Polymnia harmoniam omnibus dedit canticis."

In works of art, Polymnia is usually represented in a pensive attitude, as indeed is somewhat expressed in the type before us; and moreover, as on this coin, she is not characterized by any attribute except the chaplet or garland. From this some antiquaries have considered her to represent pantomime, or the art of showing by signs and gestures only, all that passes: hence Ausonius:—

"Signat cuncta manet, loquitur Polyhymnia gestu."

5. POMPONIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The laurelled young androgynous head as above, but with a more decided Apollinean aspect. At the back of the neck a

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large radiated star. A full-spread and well-impressed coin, in very high conservation, weighing 61·5 grains; and it has one degree in rarity.

℞—Q(*uintus*) POMPONI(*us*) MV̄SA. A lady, clad in the stola, stands with a wand in her right hand, pointing to a celestial globe on a tripod; her left hand holds her robes. Here we very plainly see Urania, the tutelary patroness of astronomy, for the symbols on both sides of the coin are allied:—

"Uranie polum invenit, et cœlestium chorum astrorum."

Urania is usually represented attired in the training tunic *ortostadios*, with a wide sash; and, as her name implies, she is considered to have an eye to the whole universe, in the ancient comprehension of the term—heavens. "Mundum et hoc quod nomine alio cœlum appellare licuit," saith Pliny; and Ausonius—

"Uranie cœli motus scrutatur et astra."

6. POMPONIA. ℧—*Sine epigraphe.* The same feminine head as before; with a little hammer—for tuning the cithara—towards the nape of the neck. A coin in excellent condition, elegant in design, and full-spread in module; it weighs 59·5 grains, and possesses one degree (*of four*) in rarity.

℞—Q(*uintus*) POMPONI(*us*) MV̄SA. An elegant woman, stolated, and with the palla in folds, is playing on a cithara which rests on a pillar. This type exhibits Calliope, the acknowledged queen of the tuneful Nine, and muse of epic poetry—the most noble and ancient branch in the whole art of versification. Hence Virgil's

"Carmina Calliope libris heroica mandat."

Calliope frequently appears upon ancient monuments, and as her office was to transmit the actions of heroes and other great men to posterity, a rolled volume is sometimes given as her attribute. Moreover, which one might learn from Diodorus's etymology of her name, she was distinguished by a fine voice—

"Calliope heroicos invenit provida cantus."

*** Here PONTIA, a gens of Samnite plebs, is introduced, though the authority brought forward is a gross fabrication. Neither have the gentes PONTINIA, POPILLIA, and POPPAEA, any but the fanciful yet extremely clever coins of Goltzius, which are to be seen on Plate XXVIII. of the *Nummi Consulares*, in Morel.

7. PORCIA (*Plebeian*). ℧—P(*orcius*) LAECA. The archaic and galeated head of Pallas, with the mint-stamp × in front of the neck. On other copies of this coin the word ROMA appears over the helmet, but owing to a fault in striking, the head is too high in the area for it to appear on this copy. Exclu-

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sive of the moneyer's fault, this denarius is in tolerable preservation, though rubbed from use, and forms a fine specimen of ancient plating on copper: it weighs 49·8 grains, and is frequent in occurrence.

℞—PROVOCO, in the exergum. In the centre of the field, a man clad with the paludamentum, and in military attire, stands with his extended right hand over the head of a togated citizen before him, while, on the other side, a lictor advances with the rods of office. P. Porcius Laeca was quæstor B.C. 130, and monetary triumvir some years before; and being a descendant (*grandson?*) of the Porcius who was tribune of the plebs B.C. 199, is here commemorating the passing of "lex Porcia de Provocatione," though the name of the proposer of the law of appeal is not mentioned by any ancient writer. Livy (x. 9) says—"The Porcian law seems to be the only one that was made for saving citizens from corporeal punishment, because a severe penalty was annexed by it against any person who should beat or put to death a freeman of Rome."

8. PORCIA. ☋—LAECA. The winged-helmed head of Pallas-Nicephora, to the right, with a denarial ⋊ in front of the necklace. A common, but well-struck coin, in full preservation, weighing 48 grains; it is also plated.

℞—M(*arcus*) PORC(*ius*) under the horses, and ROMA in the exergum. A female, in a galloping quadriga, holds the reins and a sceptre in her left hand, and with her extended right exhibits a pileus, or freed-man's cap; a flying Victory above is in the act of placing a garland on her head. The public profession of liberty by one of the Cato family, is a bitter sarcasm on the destestable barbarity of the censor to his slaves, and reminds us that the epithet of impèrious-cringer applied to him is no solecism. The M. Porcius Laeca who struck this coin, was monetary triumvir: he was a senator, and a leading member of the Catilinarian conspiracy; for it was at his house that the conspirators met in November, B.C. 63. Cicero (*in Cat.* i. 4) addressing Catiline, makes the assertion—"I affirm, that last night you met your confederate assassins—let me speak it out—at the house of Marcus Laeca: I affirm that then and there, numbers of your associates in guilt, and partners in despair, were assembled. You don't dare to deny this!"

9. PORCIA. ☋—*Sine epigraphe.* The winged-helmeted head of Pallas-Nicephora, with her ear-ring and necklace; and the denarial mark × at the back. A well-struck coin, in sharp conservation; it weighs 58·9 grains, and is not rare.

℞—C(*aius*) CATO under the horse's legs; on the exergum ROMA. A rapid biga, in which a seminude and winged female holds the reins with her left hand,

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and a garland in her extended right: this is Victory, about to crown C. Cato, who was consul B.C. 114; but why he is thus honoured is unknown. It could not be for his operations against the Scordisci, or rather their operations against him, because his army was cut off; nor would such an honour follow his extortions in Macedonia, since it was lucre-love that he was accused of and brought to trial for, and sentenced to pay a heavy fine out of the booty acquired by lawless exaction. The same high official was afterwards detected coquetting with Jugurtha, when in order to escape another condemnation, he made off to Tarraco in Spain, and as a time-serving resource, became a citizen of that town.

10. PORCIA. ℂB—M(*arcus*) CATO PROPR(*aetore*). A female head with the hair carefully tressed and drawn into a knot behind, and the shoulders draped; it may possibly represent Liberty, as Havercamp suggests. A rather rare denarius, in capital condition; it is well impressed, and weighs 57·7 grains.

℟—On the exergum VICTRIX. A winged Victory seated on a throne; she is clad in long robes, and holds out a sacred patera with her right hand, and a palm-branch over her left shoulder. Some collectors have viewed this type as a tribute to the military virtues of M. Porcius Cato, the haughty censor who boasted his own inflexible morality and virtue. But with all his vaunted excellences, he must have been a callous brute, as evinced by his contempt of domestic affections, his sanguinary campaigns in Spain, his odious cruelty to his slaves, his mock austerity of manners, his utter want of elevating sentiment, his usurious love of money, and his political dishonesty; and even the anti-teetotalism of this stern reprover of others, this mender of public morals, was brought forward by Horace (lib. iii. Ode 21, *ad Amphoram*):—

"Narratur et prisci Catonis
Sæpe mero caluisse virtus."

However, he was passing virtuous among a people who tolerated gladiatorial combats; and his exterminating cry, "*Delenda est Carthago*," gave him a popularity with those whom he instigated to the third Punic war. The phrase showed that Cato was equally hard-hearted and impolitic; for had he used Scipio Nasica's spectacles, he would have seen that Carthage in its weakened state was rather a useful check than a formidable rival to Rome. The cruel destruction of this state, and the consequent successes, gave birth to the luxury, venality, and corruption which not very remotely caused the ruin of the Republic. (*See the next.*)

11 and 12. PORCIA. These denaries are substantially the same as the last, only that the proprætorship is omitted, and ROM(*a*) placed at the back of the head;

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added to which, the name CATO is monogrammed, and on No. 12, in the space between the supports of the throne appear the letters ST. These coins—which respectively weigh 60·9 and 61·8 grains—were struck by Cato Uticensis, but it is a question whether they were minted when he was sent proprætor to Cyprus, or during Scipio's war in Africa against Cæsar. Ursinus suggested that here Cato alludes to an ancestor's having built a small temple, B.C. 193, thus mentioned by Livy (xxxv. 9):—"About the same time M. Porcius Cato dedicated a temple to Victoria the Virgin, near the Temple of Victory, two years after he vowed it." The sedent figure holding a sacred patera countenances this, more than the Roma Victrix of Havercamp; and the letters under the throne—if accepted as Victoria ST(*abilis*)—confirm the instance. Still it must not be overlooked that the "impareggiabile" Count Borghesi supposes ST to stand for stipendium, because Cato of Utica struck them to pay his soldiers with: but the hoards found at Cadriano and S. Cesario prove them to have been anterior. "At Frascarolo," says Riccio, "there were many denarii of M. Cato without the Pro. Pr., and two among them with ST; therefore Borghesi's ingenious explanation cannot stand—the words being point-blank "*non può sostenersi.*"

13 and 14. PORCIA. These are two quinaries—weighing 27·2 and 30·2 grains—struck by the same moneyer, and on the same occasion as the three last; though here the female head of the obverse is ornamented with ivy and berries; and below it each has a symbol—as on 13 a fly and on 14 a torch. This is one of a long series in some cabinets, where the same device is marked with alphabetical letters and numerals as well as symbols,—the principal of the last being a spiculum or javelin, an arrow, a bow, a fulmen, a trident, a wine-skin, a leaf, a lituus, a crescent and star, a rudder, a sickle, a prow, a club, and various insects. Those who see in the youthful ivy-crowned head the effigy of Bacchus, think that it refers to the agricultural studies of Cato the Elder—*mais helas!*

15. POSTUMIA (*Patrician.*) **OB**—A(*ulus*) POSTVMIVS CO(*n*)S(*ul*). The bare and beardless senile head of the ancient consul and dictator Aulus Postumius Regillensis, regarding the right. A common denarius, in sharp conservation, of the uncommon weight of 64·2 grains. Can it be plated on lead?

R—ALBINV(*s*), BRVTI F(*ilius*), inscribed in two lines across the field, and surrounded by a garland of wheat-ears. This device has already been treated of under the Junia gens (*Tablet* viii., 48); and though in honour of Regillensis, it was not struck till 400 years afterwards. This agnomen caught the attention of

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Niebuhr, who judiciously pronounces that it was taken from a place of residence, because Livy (xxx. 45) states expressly that Scipio Africanus was the first Roman who obtained a surname from his conquests. These adventurers were sharp fellows to war with, for they won upon every tack; and even when called in as mediators, they generally obtained a lion's share. Thus, when they were chosen territorial arbitrators between the Aricini and Ardeates, these hardy swordsmen awarded the land in dispute to themselves. Arbitration, indeed! War is not always an unmixed evil, and sometimes peace itself is not an unqualified blessing, even though not purchased "at any price"—to use a phrase recently coined by some of our incomprehensible dabblers in affairs beyond their comprehension.

16. POSTUMIA. A similar coin to No. 15, but only weighing 59·1 grains; and the features somewhat younger. Decimus I. Brutus struck these in commemoration of his adoption among the Postumii, one of the most ancient patrician gentes at Rome, who had frequently held the highest offices of the state, from the banishment of the kings to the downfall of the Republic. As the perfidious Decimus had been in public employment before he changed his family, and was therefore not in the power of his parent (*sui juris*), the ceremony of his being received into another gens, must have been that called *adrogatio*—made by order of the people at the Comitia Curiata. However, let the form have been what it would, he was as little loss to the Junii as he was little of a "catch" to the Postumii.

17. POSTUMIA. ℂ—*Absque epigraphe.* A juvenile female head, with the hair tastefully dressed and ornamented, and the bust robed; this, by the bow and quiver at the shoulder, is stamped as Diana Venatrix. Close above the head on this copy, apparently, is the small head of a bull,—though Morel has figured it with stag's horns, which would certainly have been much more appropriate for the Aventine goddess. A well-impressed serrated coin, in unusually high perfection; it weighs 60·7 grains, and is of common occurrence.

℟—A(*ulus*) POST(*umius*), AV(*li*) F(*ilius*), S(*purii*) N(*epos*), ALBIN(*us*). A togated figure stands towards the left, on rough ground usually called the summit of a hill, and stretches his right hand, with an ear of wheat in it, towards a sturdy ox intended as a victim: between them is a cylindrical altar with a flame upon it. This celebrates the "ludi sæculares" to Apollo and Diana; for Apollo's temple was on the Aventine, and oxen were slain to Diana in these games. By this reverse the moneyer may also compliment his great-grandfather, Aulus Postumius, who after being consul and censor in times demanding great judgment, was elected a decemvir "sacris faciundis," in B.C. 173.

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This type, with the fatness of the ox for its purpose, naturally draws the mind to sacrifices or offerings, which formed the chief part of the worship of the ancients; partly as signs of gratitude, partly as a propitiation of the gods, and partly for the gratification of the multitude, with whom feast and sacrifice were synonymous terms. The celebrations of periodical observances are worthy of deep notice, as well for their political effect and social character, as for the sake of the illustration they afford to national history. Their close resemblance, as existing among different nations, has formed an element in the solution of more than one problem, which had for its object a chapter of the history of the world: and they may be said, in many cases, to furnish an apparent link of connexion between generations of men long divided, and dwelling far apart. Religion and festivity went hand-in-hand; and while the gods delighted in the legs, the fat, and certain portions of the intestines of sheep, swine, or oxen, the remaining parts of the victim were consumed by men, who held it atrociously piacular to eat any sacred morsel. But what with tearing out the bowels while the animals were yet breathing—that the haruspex might consult them before the blood was cold—and the rudeness of the cookery, it must have been rather "getting victuals" as the sailors say, than dining. Yet, notwithstanding the hilarity which a great sacrifice created, many pagans considered the ceremony very seriously, as an awful form of intercourse with Heaven—an acknowledgment of divine power, and a payment of homage. Plato said that neither the gods, nor good men, will accept the present of a wicked sinner; and Horace (*Carminum*, iii. 23) points out where the offering of a piece of bread was more pleasing than a sacrifice of costly oxen:—

"Immunis aram si tetigit manus,
Non sumtuosa blandior hostia
Mollivit aversos penates
Farre pio et saliente mica."

Which the Rev. Dr. Francis happily, though not literally, renders—

"A grateful cake, when on the hallow'd shrine,
Offer'd by hands that know no guilty stain,
Shall reconcile th' offended Powers Divine,
When bleeds the pompous hecatomb in vain."

18. POSTUMIA. ℂB—HISPAN(*ia*). A veiled female head with pensive features and dishevelled hair, considered to represent Spain; she is without the usual ornaments of a lady. A full-spread and well-struck serrated denarius, in high preservation, weighing 59·2 grains; it is of frequent recurrence.

℟—A(*ulus*) POST(*umius*), AV(*li*) F(*ilius*), S(*purii*) N(*epos*) ALBIN(*us*)—

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the AL in monogram. A togated man stands with his open hand towards a legionary eagle fixed before him: at his back are the consular fasces, with an axe. Ursinus, however, thinks that the device on the reverse represents a military oration, and probably refers to the Dictator Postumius Tubertus making an address to his son; who, having abandoned his post to get at the enemy, was therefore condemned to death B.C. 431; as indicated by the armed-fasces behind. This instance of Roman *virtue* in son-murder is rejected by the elegant and elevated Livy, though on insufficient grounds, as is shown by the indefatigable Niebuhr; but the Patavian admits that the atrocious act was allowed to have occurred by other historians, only he had not heard that Postumius was ever remarkable for inhuman severity; yet, by a sort of solecism, he had just before told us (lib. iv. 26) that he was an austere imperious man. (*See the next.*)

19. POSTUMIA. This denarius is precisely similar to the above in type and fabric; still it differs in die, with a better impressed obverse, and weighs 61·2 grains. Respecting its legend, the erudite Eckhel says—"I agree with Ursinus in thinking that the first A. Albinus of these coins (17, 18, and 19) was the son of Spurius, consul B.C. 148: but that the son Aulus was perhaps the one who was consul B.C. 99, called in the *Fasti*—Sp. F. Sp. N.: and that the son of A. Albinus was a later Albinus, called on the coins—Auli F. Spurii N. Whence the date of these denaries would be about B.C. 104, suiting their serrated style, of which fabric are all the denarii of A. Albinus, Auli F. Spurii N." The consul Aulus Posthumius Albinus, according to Cicero, was a good speaker; and it was during his *reign* that the spears of Mars moved, as related by Aulus Gellius.

20. POSTUMIA. ℞—*Absque epigraphe.* The winged-helmed head of Pallas, designed in a very archaic style, with the usual attributes; at the back of the helmet there is a sacerdotal apex. This finely-impressed denarius is in full preservation, and weighs 58 grains: it is almost common.

℟—Under the horses L(*ucius*) POST(*umius*), A(*uli*) F(*ilius*); in the exergum ROMA. In a galloping currus-quadrigæ stands Romulus as Mars trophæophorus, galeated and paludated, with a spear and the opima spolia. Nothing certain can be said of this; but it may be conjectured that L. Postumius was the son of Aulus Albinus, who was killed by his own men, on account of his great cruelty, when commanding the fleet in the Marsic war, in B.C. 89. The moneyer here, probably, commemorates the triumph of his great namesake in B.C. 178; and the pontifical apex records the rank of military flamen obtained by that officer. Plutarch says

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the soldiers dispatched the patrician and prætorian admiral just mentioned with clubs and stones; and that Sylla allowed them to escape with impunity. This was part of the baneful habit which, as that biographer remarks, eventually sold Rome, in "buying the army's services by ministering to their vices, thus becoming slaves to the meanest of mankind, in order to command the greatest and the best." Indeed, so low was the state of the public and private morality in the Eternal City about these times—as shown by Livy, Plutarch, Suetonius, and, above all, Juvenal,—that a good Roman might have forestalled Horace Walpole with—"I should love my country exceedingly, if it were not for its inhabitants."

21. POSTUMIA. ℂ—ROMA. The head of Diana Feronia, her hair drawn into a knot, with a mantled bust, and wearing a necklace and ear-rings: at her shoulder appear a bow and quiver. A coin in very fair preservation, but of a somewhat rude fabric; it weighs only 56·8 grains, and is not rare.

℟—A(*ulus*) ALBINVS S(*purii*) F(*ilius*). Three galeated warriors on horseback galloping to the left; they are armed with spears and shields, and a foot-soldier is running before them, symbolical of a body of infantry endeavouring to escape from a furious charge of cavalry. Before the horses' heads, there is a military mint-mark; but that part of the area is rather badly struck. The moneyer here records the act of his ancestor, the Dictator, who after having thrown the legionary ensigns into the enemy's camp, provoked his soldiers to recover them; and on this occasion the bridles were taken from the horses, that they might run the more headlong against the enemy. This very questionable *ruse*, I believe, was never yet tried by our Horse Guards. (*See the next.*)

22. POSTUMIA. ℂ—ROMA. The laureated head of Apollo regarding the right: before it is the denarial mark ×, and at the back a star of eight rays,—the whole within an engrailment. A coin of very archaic aspect, in full and sharp conservation; it weighs 58·8 grains, and has 1·5 of four degrees in rarity.

℟—On the exergum A(*ulus*) ALBINVS S(*purii*) F(*ilius*). In the field Castor and Pollux—*Diis depellentibus*—with their horses drinking at a fountain, or rather trough, to the left. Towards the upper verge, a crescent. This refers to the story of two beautiful youths, or rather god-lings, already given under Domitia (*Tablet* vi., 30); and in addition to what is there stated, it should be remembered that, at the great battle near Lake Regillus, these youths, on white horses, were seen fighting with the utmost valour on the side of the Romans. Of course, they were pronounced to be the Dioscuri, and the grateful victor after-

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wards dedicated a temple to Castor and Pollux in the forum. Cicero, however, who never was brought-to by the brethren *Librorum expurgandorum*, is a troublesome sceptic at times, and humorously cites the building of this temple as a proof of the fact, though he cannot credit it. "Do you believe," he asks, "that the Tyndaridæ appeared to Vatienus on the road, mounted on white horses, to tell a Roman victory to a country fellow rather than to M. Cato, who was at that time the chief person of the Senate? Do you take that print of a horse's hoof, which is now to be seen at Regillus, to be made by Castor's horse?"—(Cicero, *De Nat. Deor.*) This coin might also be brought in proof that such an incident was palmed on the archives; as in certain modern instances, where *sta scritto nei libri* is advanced to impose on the weak, and silence incredulity.

23. POSTUMIA. ℂ — A(*ulus*) ALB(*inus*), S(*purii*) F(*ilius*). L(*ucius*) METEL(*lus*). The laurelled head of Apollo, with the denarial stamp ✠ beneath its coup. Some have questioned the identity of this Spurius; but Eckhel has well explained that in the coins of the Postumii, that name is never written Sp. but simply S, which cannot be read Sextus, as they had no individuals so named. This white denarius is in pretty fair preservation, though it has evidently been in current use: it is of common occurrence, and weighs 59·9 grains.

℟—C(*aius*) MALL(*eolus*)—here the verge is ill-struck, and the legend is assisted by another specimen; in the exergum ROMA. A small-waisted female figure sitting upon shields, supporting a spear with her right hand, and holding a parazonium with her left; she is being crowned by a winged Victory standing on the right. This seems to have been struck by the same moneyer, to commemorate Regillus; still it may also represent warlike Rome, ever victorious, and worshipped as such from very early times. No temples, however, were erected to the Dea Roma—the great Genius of the State—within the city till the time of Augustus, after which their number increased in all parts of the empire. This type is also common to the Cæcilian and Poblician races. (*See the following.*)

24 and 25. POSTUMIA. These denaries resemble the above, except in a slight mintage difference, and that they respectively weigh 61·2 and 60·5 grains. Nos. 21 to 25 are of similar execution—that is, of rough but effective fabric; they are attributed to an A. Postumius Albinus, son of Spurius, monetary triumvir of about B.C. 81: Spurius himself appears to have added no additional honours to the quarterings of the Postumii,—for he showed a most suspicious inactivity in carrying on the Numidian war, so that he was afterwards condemned

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by the *Mamilia Lex*, which was passed to punish all those who had been guilty of treasonable practices with the wily and unfortunate Jugurtha. The heads of Apollo and Diana commemorate the Great Games celebrated, for the fourth time, in their honour, B.C. 173, by the moneyer's great-grandfather.

26. POSTUMIA. ℞—*Sine epigraphe.* The profile of Diana the huntress, with her hair closely braided, and the bust draped: at the shoulders appear a bow and quiver, and the whole is within a marked engrailment. A well-spread coin, in full and sharp preservation, weighing 64·4 grains; it is of frequent occurrence.

℟—C(*aius*) POSTVMI(*us*), below which is a moneyer's monogram of AT. In the field a sporting dog running to the right, and under the legs is the venabulum, or hunter's lance; at once, in conjunction with the obverse, betokening the sports of the field and the public venations to which the Roman mobs were drawn; some of which shows bore more resemblance to the slaughtering of fowls in a farm-yard, than to active and healthy sporting. To be sure, the scene was frequently varied, by the introduction of creatures having better pretensions to courage than the hares, deer, and foxes, of the present day. More than was necessary has been recently written as to the genus of this dog, yet there is no great violence in concluding it to be intended for a greyhound. (*See the following.*)

27. POSTUMIA. This is all but from the same die with the above, the difference being barely discernible, except that it weighs 61·9 grains, which though good, is less than No. 26. In the uncertainty as to the moneyer of them, Cavedoni offers an idea respecting the man who made the happy augury for Sylla; still it is inadmissible, nor can anything but mere conjecture be adduced. Looking, however, to the fabric and emblems of these two denaries, I am induced to think that they record the Postumius who was appointed one of the three *procuratores* of the games which Octavius was to celebrate in the year B.C. 44; an appointment which Cicero, although a friend of the manager, did not approve (*ad Atticus*, XV. 2). In order to meet the Roman passion for blood, the venationes had become almost a part and parcel of the exhibition of gladiators; and thus men, lions, boars, bulls, snakes, crocodiles, and all sorts of creatures, were arrayed against each other in the fatal arena. These *sports*—save the mark!—were constantly given to the expectant mobs; and, without multiplying examples, two or three instances may be produced to give an idea of the numbers and variety of the animals slaughtered on these occasions;—moreover, the cited instances shall all be drawn from their very best rulers. The proud yet liberal-minded Pompey, in his second consulship, in

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B.C. 55, exhibited at once 500 lions and 18 elephants, which were every one dispatched in five days (Pliny, viii. 7). The extraordinary efforts in this line by Cæsar and Augustus are too well known to need repetition; and even the benevolent Vespasian slew 5000 wild beasts and 4000 tame animals at the dedication of his colossal amphitheatre. The intelligent Trajan, after his Dacian victories, killed 11,000 animals, and made 10,000 gladiators fight: and the mild Antoninus Pius, at one fell swoop, brought elephants, rhinoceroses, crocodiles, and many other wild beasts, including 100 fierce lions, before the public. The truly good Gordian had collected a fine menagerie for celebrating the Secular Games, which his foul murderer produced; it consisted of 32 elephants, 10 tigers, 10 elks, 60 lions, 30 leopards, 10 hyænas, 1 hippopotamus, 1 rhinoceros, 20 wild horses, 10 cameleopards, and a vast quantity of deer, antelopes, goats, and other beasts,—besides an army of gladiators! Still later, the energetic Aurelian exhibited "20 elephants, 4 royal tigers, and above 200 of the most curious animals from every climate of the north, the east, and the south:" and within ten years afterwards, that truly worthy Emperor Probus gave the people a venatio, at which were slain 100 lions, 100 lionesses, 200 leopards, 300 bears, 1000 ostriches, 1000 stags, 1000 boars, 1000 deer, and a vast number of wild goats, wild sheep, and other animals of various kinds.* Did the transcribers copy these astonishing numbers rightly?

28. POSTUMIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* A youthful and handsome head of Mars with a bare neck and chin, yet having young whiskers on his cheeks· he wears a plumed, but otherwise very plain helmet. A well-impressed, though rather common coin, in great preservation, weighing 58 grains.

℟—ALBINVS BRVTI F(*ilius*). Two military litui or trumpets crossed saltier-wise, in the upper space of which is a scutum, or shield worn by the heavy-armed infantry; and below it is a clipeus, or round buckler. The names scutum and clipeus are often confounded, but that they properly denoted different kinds of shields is manifest from various passages in ancient writers: the first was

* Nimrodism, though shaken, maintained its ground as well among the rulers of the earth—emperors, kings, popes, reigning dukes, &c.—as with men of smaller degree, as statutes and customs testify. Those august brothers—the Modern *Nasones*—monarchs of Spain and Sicily in our day—and whom, by the way, I met together at Naples, well-stricken in years—were wont to dispatch couriers to each other, recounting their exploits in slaughtering quarry; and from the continent the murderous *battue* has been smuggled into England. Even while writing this (Sept. 15th, 1855), the *Illustrated London News* is placed in my hands, wherein (page 335), I see that one of our hereditary legislators killed, on Friday the 7th, with his own hand, 219 partridges, 7 hares, 4 landrails, and 3 rabbits; together 233 head. Surely a drop of the blood of Commodus, or some other amateur gladiator, still trickles in the veins of this peer. Well may he ejaculate—A MA PUISSANCE!

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more intrinsically Roman than the second, which was called Argolic, because first used at the battle between the twin-brothers Proetus and Acrisius of Argos (Paus. *Corinthiacs*, ii. 25). Hence Virgil (*Æn.* iii. 637) comparing the only eye of the monstrous Polyphemus to a Grecian buckler, or—save us!—to the solar disc, in size, says—

"Argolici clypei aut Phœbeæ lampadis instar."

(*See Junia, Tablet* ix., Nos. 4 and 5).

29. PROCILIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—The bearded head of Jupiter, crowned with a garland of leaves and berries; at the back S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*) shows it to have been struck by authority. A finely impressed denarius, in excellent preservation, weighing 60·9 grains; it is not unfrequent in recurrence.

℟—L(*ucius*) PROCILI(*us*), F(*lamen*). Juno Sispita, vibrating a spear with her raised right hand, holds out a peculiar-shaped shield, blazoned with a fulmen, on her left arm: she is curiously robed, with buskins on her feet, turned up at the toes, and before them is her serpent erect. As there was a monetary triumvir of the name of Procilius in the time of Cicero, this coin may be of that date, though the S C would denote that it was struck under a higher magistrature than that of a moneyer: nor can I agree with Eckhel in thinking that Havercamp is wrong for extending the F into Flamen instead of Filius, since he may have been the priest appointed by Milo at Lanuvium, B.C. 52, when that ruffian murdered the rascally Clodius. The wretch was weakly enough defended by Cicero, who, however, after he was sentenced, wrote the oration which has descended to us. (*See the next.*)

30. PROCILIA. ℂ—The head of Juno Sispita, covered with the skin and horns of a goat; at the back S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). A full-spread serrate denarius, in the highest conservation; it weighs 60·4 grains, and is somewhat common.

℟—L(*ucius*) PROCILI(*us*), F(*lamen*). Juno Sispita, attired and armed as above, in a prancing biga, with the serpent erect under the horses. Though we are uncertain about who this Procilius was, it is clearly evident from the type and workmanship that both these denaries are from the same author, notwithstanding the second is serrated: they are valuable from proving the recognition of a Sispitan Jove, as well as Juno; and also in showing a gens little known in history, besides clearly indicating that the Procilii came from Lanuvium.

⁂ Here some collectors place the copper Corcyrean coins of PROCVLEIA, a family only known in the time of Augustus; and the plebeian but important gens PVBLILIA, yet who, though they obtained the highest dignities of the state, are only numismatically recorded by some medals of Macedon. Also PVPIA, a plebeian family which only became influential by adopting a Piso, is another of those gentes that struck no denarii; there are, however, some bronze coins of Cyrene minted by them: one of which bears the *Aries Libycus*.

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31. QUINCTIA (*originally Patrician, afterwards Plebeian*). ℞—*Sine epigraphe.* The usual Caput Palladis regarding the right; with a high-pointed sacerdotal apex behind the neck, and the denarial stamp ⋊ before it. An archaic coin in fair preservation, weighing 61·7 grains; it has one degree in rarity.

℟—On the exergum, ROMA. The Dioscuri—stellified and deified—riding across the field with their spears couched; under the horses and between the letter T and Q—*Titus Quinctius*—is a Macedonian shield. From the apex on the obverse, it is considered by some that the moneyer was a flamen—whence came, according to certain antiquaries, the cognomen Flaminius: but Eckhel says—"I can't allow that this T. Quinctius was the one who, as flamen, gave the name Flaminius to his family, since Livy mentions an L. Quinctius Flaminius many years before." This apex, it will be remembered, was a cap worn by the flamines, and so named from a pointed piece of olive-wood on its summit, the base of which was surrounded with a lock of wool (*filum, filamen, flamen*): and they were forbidden by law to go into public, or even into the open air without it. Flamen was a name for any priest who was devoted to the service of one particular god; but the most dignified were those of Jupiter, Mars, and Romulus—Flamen Dialis, Flamen Martiales (*Salii*), and Flamen Quirinalis—who were all of the highest families: they held great honours and had extensive privileges; on the other hand they were also subject to a multitude of vexatious restrictions, for which refer to that literary conglomerate, the "Noctes" of Aulus Gellius. The ministers of religion did not form a distinct order from the other citizens: they were usually chosen from the most honourable men in the state, and held their office for life. The sacerdotes were originally all patricians, till in B.C. 367, the plebeians were admitted to take a part; still the higher offices remained, down to the latest times, in the hands of the nobles alone. They were in two distinct orders, namely—those who had the superintendence of the forms and ceremonials of worship and of the sacra publica, and the mystagogues who interpreted omens and dabbled in augury; but in neither case does a trace of preaching appear. The wives of these men were regarded as priestesses, and had to undertake certain performances of the sacerdotia. There is great uncertainty as to the remuneration and emoluments of the ancient priests; yet it is clear that sufficient provision was made, in whatever manner, for the maintenance of those who devoted themselves wholly to sacred functions: and when Romulus first divided the Roman territory, he set apart a goodly allowance of *glebe-lands* for the support of the temples, and the celebration of holy rites. The most illustrious of the corps was the Pontifex Maximus, whose office was of great dignity and power, being supreme judge and arbiter in

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all religious matters; and whose office it was to prescribe those ceremonies with which each god was to be worshipped, to compose rituals, regulate the calendar, and *manage* the Vestals. He was the head of the college of pontiffs, and was not subject to any court of law, nor responsible either to the senate or the people—though the popular tribunes snarled now and then, and showed their teeth, as was their wont in many other cases: they were awkward opponents to endure.

Though the Quinctii, as an Alban house, were among the "*minores gentes*," they often held the highest offices in the state throughout the whole of the Republican times. Among these placemen—despite of his violent proceedings in re his son Cæso—Cincinnatus was the favourite hero.

32. QUINCTIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The laureated and bearded head of Hercules Recaranus looking to the left, his bust enveloped in the spoils of the Nemæan lion, and a huge club over his right shoulder: in the left side of the field is a small fly as a mintmark. This is a full-spread denarius in excellent preservation, weighing 64·9 grains; it has one degree (*in four*) of rarity.

ℝ—A desultor, or equestrian vaulter, riding on two horses at once (*see Marcia, Tablet* x. 21), under the legs of which is a rat creeping between the letters TI(*tus*) and Q(*uinctius*); and at the back of the rider is an uncial K and a pellet, the moneyer's mode of indicating the number of matrices used in the various mintages of this type. On the exergum, in incuse or sunk rebate characters, D. S. S. the true meaning of which, Eckhel says, is still wanting, for he will not accept of Havercamp's extension—D(*edit*) S(*umptibus*) S(*uis*): but the probably correct reading is D(*e*) S(*enatus*) S(*ententia*); because, as Riccio insists—"vale lo stesso che ex *Senatus consulto*," which implies that it was struck by an express order of the Senate; and moreover, according to Count Borghesi, it was restored by Trajan. The rat is here a spanking creature, a very bandicoot; still Havercamp calls it a mouse that he may introduce T. Quinctius Mus, who may or may not have been so dubbed; and Riccio even calls it a tipolino—little mouse; yet just look at its form, and compare its size with that of the horses! This curious type was placed among the "Incerti," a class to which all the denarial puzzles are removed; such an evasion, Eckhel thinks, is rather a weak expedient for getting rid of difficulties, since, as they are mostly minted by families, there must have been an occasion for each. This learned numismatist led the way in restoring this coin to the Quinctia gens, though some collectors—unravelling the siglæ to their own purpose—ascribed it to the Fabii; in which they were aided by the keen fancy of

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Goltzius, who produced a specimen with Q. FABIVS MAX. on it, which is figured by Morel (*plate* xvi., *fig.* 18, *Nummi Consulares*).

*** Here some collectors insert the colonial brass coins of QVINCTILIA, a patrician gens, which, though ancient, never attained any historical importance; the most notable of the family being the unfortunate Q. Varus, who lost the legions and eagles of Augustus. No coins of them are known, except the middle-brass one figured by Morel (*Nummi Consulares, Tab.* xxix., *fig.* 16), which emanated from the fertile and temerarious imagination of Goltzius. The plebeian gens RABIRIA seems to have struck no silver coin at home, but there is one of Chios, with the type of a sphynx and diota, which gains admission into cabinets; "he was therefore," says Eckhel, "some officer of that island:" "sed vix credam, fuisse hominem Romanum."

33. RENIA (*unknown to history*). ℞—*Sine epigraphe.* The helmed head of Roma, or caput Palladis galeatum, with the usual attributes, and the mint-mark × at the back of the neck. This is a well-struck denarius, in excellent conservation; it weighs 61·7 grains, and is of common occurrence.

℟—A stolated female divinity in a chariot drawn rapidly by two goats; she holds a whip in her right hand, with a long sceptre and the reins in her left. Under the animals is C(*aius*) RENI(*us*); and on the exergum, ROMA. This goddess, though only harnessing goats to her chariot, is considered by Count Borghesi to represent Juno Caprivora, who is described by Pausanias (*Laconics*, xv.) in these terms:—"The Lacedemonians alone of all the Greeks, worship Juno under the appellation of Αἰγο-φάγος,* and sacrifice she-goats to the goddess. Hercules founded this temple because, when he fought with Hippocoon and his sons, he suffered no impediment from Juno, though in other contests she always appeared to oppose him. She-goats, he adds, were sacrificed, because Hercules was destitute of victims of another kind." (*See the next.*)

34. RENIA. This is precisely like No. 33, excepting minute mintal differences, and it weighs 63 grains. We have no documentary authority, but inference prompts me to follow Morel in reading the name Caius Renius. That learned and worthy leader of Roman Family numismatics, Flavius Ursinus—followed, or rather improved upon by Vaillant and Havercamp—thought that the animals in the biga were possibly reindeer, and that the name Renius came from them: these erudite savans, however, have not shown how reindeer found their way from the polar regions into such southern climes; nor how the Latins of old—for the

* Platonian Taylor (vol. i. 275), though he renders the goat-slaughter truly, rather sheepishly terms the goddess Œgophagus—the words in Pausanias being Ἥραν ἐπονομάζειν αἰγοφάγον.

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coin is an early one—got acquainted with the word *renus*. Eckhel here, with much good taste, pleads for the veteran Ursinus, but cannot excuse the other two—"Ursino, qui ante duo et amplius sæcula suum Familiarum Romanorum opus scripsit, veniam damus, si renonum naturam minus habuit perspectam. An possumus pari indulgentia excusare Vaillantiam, ac praecipue Havercampum?" However, leaving those pundits to themselves, it is certain that the artist himself must certainly have intended them for every-day Italian goats—*veri caproni*—when he engraved his die; he having "hit them off" with considerable spirit and verisimilitude, and the horns not being palmated is conclusive.

*** An attempt has been recently made to foist in ROMILIA, an ancient though little-known family; and Cavedoni thinks that the denarius with the head of Roma on the obverse, and Romulus and Remus suckled by a wolf on the reverse, belongs to it, because the coin is very old, and was found in the Modenese, Bolognese, and Fiesole hoards. The argument may go for what it is worth; but it cannot be deemed conclusive.

35. ROSCIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—L(*ucii*) ROSCI(*i*). The head of Juno Sispita—the archaic orthography for Sospita, the well-known "saving" goddess of Lanuvium—covered with a goat-skin and horns: behind, a trident. A serrated coin, in the highest condition; it weighs 60·3 grains, and is common.

℟—On the exergum, FABATI. A robed female standing and feeding an erect serpent from her lap—ex sinu pascit: behind the damsel appears a fish. L. Roscius Fabatus, who minted this denarius, was one of Cæsar's lieutenants (*quæstor*) in the Gallic war, and commanded the thirteenth legion on the Lower Rhine, in the winter of B.C. 54: but as it was wanting in the hoard at Frascarolo, it must have been struck posterior to B.C. 68—which is late for serrated coins,—and therefore not by the quæstor's father. It appears that Roscius, though eminent for his station at Ameria, was originally of Lanuvium, the gens being of considerable antiquity; and at about the time that this coin was minted, was rendered famous by the merit and popularity of its great comedian. The serpent was a terrific nuisance: on certain occasions maidens were introduced, with their eyes bound, to feed it, when, if it behaved meekly and ate the food, they were considered pure virgins, and honoured accordingly; *mais au contraire—!*

36, 37, and 38. ROSCIA. These denaries resemble the last in device, metal, and execution, except that the mint-symbols differ—as, No. 36, a sling and camp altar,—No. 37, a pair of shears and a carding-comb,—No. 38, a warrior with a shield and a swan:—moreover, they respectively weigh 62·3, 60·4, and 57 grains. They were struck in great numbers, and though the Roscia gens appeared to have but

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one substantial device, the mintmark emblems varied wonderfully—being mostly even yet unexplained, though affinity between the obverse and reverse is generally traceable; as is clearly shown by Giudice Riccio. Among those which have passed through my hands, besides the above four, were—

A lighted altar, and a sacred patera.
Mouth of a well, and a bucket.
A peacock, and Juno's mitella.
A cornucopia, and a rudder.
Pegasus, and Medusa's head.
A lotus flower, and an ibis.
A lyre, and a bow-gaffle.
An anvil, and a hammer.
A lizard, and a mouse.
A poppy, and an ear of wheat.
The sole of a foot, and a sock.
An urceus, and a patera.
A balance lanx, and a weight.
A curved sword, and its sheath.
A senile mask, and a beardless mask.
A shield, and a helmet.

*** Here in more general cabinets the equestrian gens, RVBELLIA, is placed, as represented by a small-brass coin with an anvil in the centre, inscribed C(*aius*) RVBELLIVS BLANDVS, III(*um*)VIR, A(*uro*), A(*rgento*), A(*eri*), F(*lando*) F(*eriundo*): he was a monetary triumvir under Augustus; and from his son's marrying the daughter of Drusus, son of the Emperor Tiberius, the younger Blandus was called the *progener* of Tiberius. No denaries of the family are known: hence it has no claim to being brought forward here.

39. RUBRIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—DOSSEN(*us*). The bearded and laureated head of Neptune, with the trident over his left shoulder. A very thin quinarius, yet in good condition, though somewhat rubbed, apparently in currency; it weighs 24·7 grains, and though frequent, is not quite common.

℟—L(*ucius*) RVBRI(*us.*) A semi-nude walking Victoria alata, carrying a palm-branch over her left arm; before her is a decorated cylindrical altar, whereon is the round half-egg-shaped basket of Esculapius, with a serpent twisted round it. This, by conjecture, may refer to some unknown Rubrius who might have had a hand in transporting Esculapius, by sea, from Epidaurus to Rome: or it may refer to the moneyer's ancestor, who, in B.C. 288, was sent to Greece to inquire of that healing god the cause of a desolating plague, which then afflicted various parts of Italy. Might not this visitation have been aggravated malaria, after a series of adverse or unhealthy seasons?

40. RUBRIA. ℂ—DOSSEN(*us*). The laurelled and bearded head of Jove, regarding the right, with a sceptre on his left shoulder. A well-struck coin in excellent condition, weighing 57·8 grains; it is of rather common occurrence.

℟—L(*ucius*) RVBRI(*us*). A sacred thensa, slowly drawn by four horses; in it is a small winged Victory, holding out a garland, and on the panel is a thunderbolt. This type may be a vanity-commemoration of the family's having

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been appointed to a prominent office or share in some public solemnity; still, little is known of them under the Republic. Juvenal (*Sat.* iv.) makes a Rubrius, "though not of noble race," one of Domitian's affrighted counsellors in re the dressing of his fine large turbot. The restoration of this device by Trajan, with the additional legend, is highly valuable, being of great rarity. (*See the next.*)

41 and 42. RUBRIA. These denaries are similar in type and execution with No. 40, but—though apparently with the same object—evidently struck at different times, yet with no lengthy lapse between the several mintages. No. 41 is of good metal, and No. 42 is an anciently plated coin, in execution not inferior to the best specimens of that art which could even now be produced at Sheffield; their respective weights are 57·7 and 61·4 grains. (*See the next.*)

43. RUBRIA. ℂ—DOS(*senus*). The veiled head of Juno with a jewelled diadem, ear-rings, and necklace of pearls: over her left shoulder is a sceptre, like that of Jupiter. A rather common denarius in fine preservation, weighing 59·7 grains. This type was also honoured with a restoration by the Emperor Trajan: one of Eckhel's "numi restituti," rather than "*restitutionum*"

℟—L(*ucius*) RVBRI(*us*). A quadrigal thensa drawn slowly, as above, but bearing an eagle with expanded wings on a fulmen or thunderbolt upon the panel of the carriage. Riccio cites one copy with a bird, which he thinks is perhaps Juno's peacock; his words being—"dentro la quale (*the thensa*) evvi un uccello; forse il pavone sacro a Giunone." This attribute was borrowed for the Roman Juno from the Greek Hera; and is probably thus represented by the Rubrii, from their having carried the sacred image in one of her crowded processions,—as the Matronalia, Populifugia, or other celebration. (*See the next.*)

44. RUBRIA. ℂ—DOS(*senus*). The galeated and plumed head of Minerva to the right, with a mailed bust. A badly-struck denarius, but in tolerable condition, with the very uncommon weight of 66·4 grains: it is of frequent occurrence. This was also restored by Trajan.

℟—The thensa, as on the last, though the Victory which surmounts it is in a miniature fast biga; in this car there is an indistinct emblem, which Riccio suggests may be an owl, but prudently adds—"non potendosi ciò distinguere per la piccolezza dell' animale." These coins have been the subject of much speculation among antiquaries; for though the gens was of no great importance, and Dossenus not mentioned by any ancient writer, the thensa was by most deemed a triumphal

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carriage, and it was consequently assumed that Dossenus had obtained a triumph for some victory. Yet Flavius Ursinus had already pointed out—so far back as 1577—that these vehicles were the thensæ in which Capitoline deities were carried to the sacred games in the circus. The device was formerly assigned to L. Rubrius, perhaps one of the eight city præfects during the Spanish war; but the hoards of Cadriano, San Cesare, and Frascarolo, prove it to have been struck between the years 74 and 68 before our era. It therefore may be attributed to Lucius Rubrius, one of the senators who, B.C. 49, followed the party of Pompey, and then gave themselves up to Cæsar: he was possibly a priest of one of the great colleges, that tyrannized over the festa-loving multitude.

*** Here Goltzius gives a couple of denarii of RVPILIA, a plebeian gens rarely mentioned by history, and, except as here stated, unknown in coins. The ingenious and inventive fabricator has certainly exerted great taste in favour of the Rupilii, as will be seen in consulting Morel's twenty-ninth plate of *Nummi Consulares*, Nos. 19 and 20.

45. RUSTIA (*rank unknown*). ℂB—S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). The beardless head of Mars—or, from the ringlets apparent, it may be Minerva—with a Greek helmet and plume: the denarial stamp ✕ (*not star, as it has been called*) in front of the throat. A denarius in very perfect preservation, and in good artistic taste, weighing 60·4 grains; it is of frequent recurrence.

ℝ—L(*ucius*) RVSTI(*us*). A ram standing and occupying the whole area. Vaillant and Havercamp assert that March, taking its name from Mars, was the first month in the Roman year, before the time of Numa, and the ram being its sign in the zodiac, this type refers therefore to the correction of the calendar by Julius Cæsar: Eckhel, however, objects that the style of the denarius is older than B.C. 46. Yet in his own admirable catalogue (*Doctrina Numorum Veterum*, vol. v. 297) the name Aries appears in an astronomical sense; and he is followed by G. G. Riccio in the expression "Ariete in piedi." (*See the next.*)

46. RUSTIA. This coin is precisely like the above, only from a different die; and it weighs 57·7 grains. Lucius Rusticus, who coined it, has been supposed to have been monetal triumvir to Julius Cæsar; but, according to Cavedoni, the hoard of Frascarolo shows that it is later than B.C. 68, yet not so late as to allow of his having been triumvir to Cæsar. He was probably, then, that Rusticus who went with the sordid Crassus Dives on the fatal expedition against the Parthians, B.C. 53, in whose baggage the exulting enemy found the obscene *Milesiacs* of Aristides. These denaries show that our editors of early books ought to know something of medals and marbles before smudging their authors with corrections; for here we find decisive evidence that Rustius was actually a Roman name, and

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that the designation of the man with the dirty book, mentioned by Plutarch, need not be changed to Ruscius, Roscius, or any other name, as hath been proposed. To be sure, the gens was hardly known during the Republic: yet there can be little doubt that Cicero's facetious lawyer (*Brut.* 74)—the Caius *Rusius* whose humorous objections to the whimsical word "sputatilica" set the court in a roar—was originally written C. Rustius. This practice of cutting jokes to catch the ear of the mobility, shews that there were pleaders as impudent when Tully wrote, as there are among the barristers of the present hour: such impropriety is, however, calculated only for the meridian of the Old Bailey and Common Law—being very properly excluded from our superior Courts.

47. RUSTIA. ℂ—Q(*uintus*) RVSTIVS FORTVNAE ANTIAT(*es*). Two ill-proportioned female busts jugata; that to the right is galeated, and holds a patera; while the other wears a frontal diadem, and has a tunic closed at the throat: both are placed on a base, which terminates at each end in a ram's head. A rare coin in excellent condition, weighing 59·4 grains.

℟—CAESARI AVGVSTO. EX S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). A grand decorated structure for sacred purposes, on the body of which is inscribed FOR(*tunae*) RE(*duci*): it is somewhat in the style of that on a large-brass medal of Augustus, called the Altar of Lyons. Eckhel thinks that what is here called a base for the busts, was in reality the vehicle on which the images were carried about at Antium, to deliver responses: and, it may be added, that the repetition of the head of Aries may have arisen as much from being a favourite symbol of the Rustii, as from its being deemed the Leader and Prince of Stars. (*See the next.*)

48. RUSTIA. A coin similar to the above, but weighing 58·1 grains; and both are so minted that where the legend is shaved on the one it appears on the other. Quintus Rustius seems to have been one of the moneyers to Augustus; and this device was probably struck in B.C. 18, when, on the happy return of the Emperor from Asia, a vow was made to the Fortunæ Antiates, and the altar here represented was consecrated to Fortuna Reduci. The idols Antiates were plural, as shown by the two busts, the galeated one being Fortuna fortis, and that to the left Fortuna felix. Through all her surnames and epithets, the goddess of Chance was particularly adored at Rome; she being considered the steady promoter of speculative adventure, good luck, and every kind of sudden prosperity.

*** Here follows a gens RVSTICELIA, of whom brass coins are extant, though the name is barely mentioned in history. In the time of Tiberius, the Rusticelii appear to have attained authority in provincial office, but no authentic denaries of them are known.

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TABLET XIV.

1. RUTILIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—FLAC(*cus*). The winged-helmed head of Roma-Nicephora, with pleasing aspect, and her usual attributes. A well-spread denarius, in excellent preservation; it weighs 61 grains, and is not quite common.

℟—L(*ucius*) RVTILI(*us*). A seminude Victoria alata in a rapid biga; she holds the horses' reins and part of her robe in the left hand, and a garland in her extended right. Under the horses' fore-legs, a small mint-mark pellet. Nothing certain can be advanced respecting this device, though Cavedoni assigns it to the latter part of the seventh century of the Eternal City, because the denarial × and the word Roma are wanting. "Moreover," says Riccio—in his *Monete delle antiche Famiglie di Roma*, page 200—it was "not found in the hoard at Fiesole, so that we may be almost sure that it was struck after 672: therefore the author of it may be Lucius Rutilius, mentioned by Cicero (*pro Cluent.*, 65) as judge in 685," or B.C. 69. Eckhel gives no comment on the Rutilii. (*See the next.*)

2. RUTILIA. This, save in die, resembles the above, but is in still finer condition, and full spread, though it weighs only 58 grains. The device may allude to the taking of Capua, B.C. 211, by the sanguinary Flaccus—an irresolute brute with a cowardly brother; for though the Rutilii obtain no notice in history till the second century before our era, they may have been proud of so ancient a connexion as that of Flaccus. The person of the Equestrian Order who had wasted his property in riot and confusion,—and become an Apicius, miserably poor—inveighed against by Juvenal in the opening of the eleventh Satire, though there called Rutilus, is thought by some to have been of this gens; and with reason.

3. SALVIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—C(*aius*) CAESAR, III(*um*)VIR, R(*ei*) P(*ublicae*) C(*onstituendae*). The naked and youthful head of Octavianus, with a bare chin and moderate whiskers. A full-spread denarius, in fine preservation; it weighs 62·4 grains, and has one degree (*in four*) of rarity.

℟—Q(*uintus*) SALVIVS, IMP(*erator*), CO(*n*)S(*ul*) DESIG(*natus*). Across the area, a winged fulmen, or thunderbolt. This was coined about B.C. 42, by the noted Q. Salvidienus, who returned the favours of Augustus with base ingratitude. There is no doubt respecting his identity, although he is Salvius among

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moneyers and Salvidienus with writers; and, moreover, the consulship elect and the triumvirate sufficiently identify both the author and the time. Salvius may have been saluted Imperator when he fought for himself. Dio tells us of a flame which played around his head—presage of future greatness—when he was a boy tending sheep; for the Salvia gens was an obscure one from Etruria, and hardly Roman, till the name became important under the Empire from M. Salvius Otho —whose grandfather was a monetary triumvir under Augustus, appearing as such upon numerous bronze medals, especially on those called middle-brass.

*** Here some collectors introduce SALVSTIA, a plebeian race but little known, and of whom the only numismatic evidence is in some bronze contorniate medallions. Sallust, the first Roman historian, belonged to this gens; and, if we may judge from his affected style, would rather have been attached to a greater one. He was—like one or two of our own senators on becoming immensely rich—a man hating the nobility without loving the people: who would pull down all that is above him, without any intention of raising what is below him.

4. SANQUINIA (*rank unknown*). ℞—M(*arcus*) SANQVINIVS, III(*um*)VIR. A male laureated head with a crinite star over it, to the right. From this star, and the divi filius on the reverse, numismatists usually recognise the portrait as the effigies of Julius Cæsar, though it does not bear much resemblance to the head of the Dictator on other coins. This rare denarius is a very fair specimen of ancient plating, and weighs 44·7 grains.

℟—AVGVST(*us*), DIVI F(*ilius*), LVDOS SAE(*culares*). A togated young man, wearing a plumed helmet, stands in the centre, with a caduceus in his right hand, and a round shield on his left arm. In this device I might have been satisfied that a caduceator, or herald, was represented in some office pertaining to the Ludi Sæculares, which were celebrated by Augustus in B.C. 17. But where all is only conjecture, the guesses of other antiquaries may be attended to; and they are thus embodied by the cautious Eckhel:—"As to the type of the reverse, many think it a Salian priest bearing the ancile of his office: but ancilia were of a very different form, as we may see on the coins of Licinius Stolo, nor had the Salii the care of the Sæcular Games, but the *quindecimviri sacris faciundis*. Others call it a Fecialis, or herald, but such persons had nothing to do with these games. I think those are nearer the truth who make it a præconis, declaring the solemnities of the Games to the people."—(*Doctrina Numorum Veterum*, vol. v. p. 300). The figure may therefore indicate a public crier.

5. SANQUINIA. ℞—M(*arcus*) SANQVINIVS III(*um*)VIR. A young male head, more youthful than that of No. 4, with a wreath and the Julian star, which

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latter has a disc over its rays. This denarius is in very good condition, weighing 46·4 grains, and having one degree in the scale of rarity.

℞—AVGVSTVS DIVI F(*ilius*). The bare head of Augustus regarding the right. M. Sanquinius does not appear in any writer, nor does the family seem to have had a cognomen; but as a monetary triumvir under Augustus, the name appears on the coins of that reign. By inference, he was the son or grandson of that M. Sanquinius commemorated by Tacitus; and he seems to have struck this coin B.C. 17. As I have elsewhere said, the coins of Augustus's moneyers might mostly be passed over to the Julia and Octavia gentes; only that, in numerous instances, they afford a glimpse of other families.

6. SATRIENA (*rank unknown*). ℂ—*Absque epigraphe.* A fine head with a vizored helmet; behind it the numerals XXXII. It has been disputed whether this represents Mars or Minerva; but the absence of the usual female ornaments, the general aspect—in which I cannot perceive Eckhel's *lineamenta delicata*—and its connexion with the reverse, stamp it for the former. A well-impressed denarius in very excellent condition; it weighs 60 grains, and is common.

℞—In the upper verge, ROMA; and in the exergum, P(*ublius*) SATRIENVS. A gaunt she-wolf stalking to the left; which may either represent the ravager of flocks, or Lupa, the wife of Lupercus, who, oddly enough, was the sworn foe of wolves, the pet patron of shepherds, and the promoter of fertility among sheep—they were otherwise, taking the kinks out of the coil, Acca Laurentia and Faustulus. (*See Tablet* xii. 42.) In the *Origo Gentis Romanæ*, attributed to Aurelius Victor, it is remarked that this animal, the wolf, was under the special protection of Mars, in return for her having suckled his children by Rhea: on which account the wolf was designated Martius. (*See the following.*)

7, 8, and 9. SATRIENA. These denaries resemble the above, except in bearing different numeral mint-marks on the obverse, and in that they respectively weigh 57·5, 58, and 62·8 grains. As the name occurs only upon coins, not being commemorated either by writer or lapidary, the moneyer of them is unknown. The type, however, has not escaped conjecture: Vaillant thinks it refers to Flaminius Martialis, Morel ascribes it to Sylla, and Captain Healy to Roma; while Cavedoni gives it to the cognomen Satrienus. Eckhel also concluded it to be symbolical of Roma, and his opinion is thus summed up by Riccio—" L'Eckhel il riferisce all' origine di Roma per la lupa lattante i gemelli, e la lupa è l'emblema di Marte, giusta l'Albrigo (DEOR. IMAG. n. 3): *Ante Martem lupus ovem portans pingebatur, quia illud animas ab antiquis gentilibus ipsi Marti specialiter consecratum*

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erat; e Livio (L. x. c. 27): *Hinc victor Martius lupus gentis nos Martiae et conditoris nostri admonuit.*"

10. SAUFEIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—*Absque epigraphe.* The winged-helmed head of Minerva, here, differing from the above in really having "*lineamenta delicata*," and the female decorations of ear-rings and necklace: at the back of the neck, the denarial ×. A commonish coin, in very fine preservation; it is of a small module, but thick, and weighs 59·9 grains.

ℝ—Under the horses L(*ucius*) SAVF(*eius*); in the exergum, ROMA. A seminude winged Victory in a rapid biga, galloping to the right; she holds the reins in her left hand, and is urging the steeds with a whip in her right. Of the Saufeii, one was a murderer who escaped punishment through the special-pleading of Cicero; and another, one of the *females* of the family, turned a religious institution into Bacchanalian orgies, and got shockingly drunk while she was sacrificing to the Bona Dea for the welfare of the people—a very startling sample of a stylish Roman lady. Besides this scandal (*Sat.* ix), Juvenal gives her a blighting immortality in his tremendous sixth Satire, showing that—in addition to her bibulous propensity, and her utter contempt of all the laws and restrictions against it—the Saufeia was also a bit of an Amazon:

> "Saufeia now springs forth, and tries a fall
> With the town prostitutes, and throws them all."

11. SAUFEIA. This denarius, weighing 54·5 grains, resembles the above, but that the whip in Victoria's hand is different, and the letter L is wanting before the cognomen. Though it cannot be referred with absolute certainty, it was probably struck in the last days of the Republic by L. Saufeius, a Roman eques who acted as moneyer in B.C. 59: he was the friend of Cicero and Atticus, whose goods and chattels being seized by the triumvirs, were restored so speedily through their interference, that he received intelligence at the same time of the confiscation and restitution of his property. From Cicero's letters to Atticus, we gather that Saufeius was an inveterate reader of books; which, as he was a warm disciple of the Epicurean philosophy, may have been resorted to as a means of attaining peace of mind—the *summum bonum* of the creed.

12. SCRIBONIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The head of Pallas Nicephora with her usual attributes of ear-rings, tresses, and monile bacchatum; at the back of the neck, the denarial stamp ×. A common coin, in excellent preservation, weighing 55·4 grains. This is said to have been restored by Trajan.

ℝ—C(*aius*) SCR(*ibonius*) under the horses; in the exergum, ROMA. The

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Fratres Pileati—Castor and Pollux—riding rapidly across the area, with long spears in their hands, and the mantle flying out from their shoulders. The earliest mention of the Scribonii is at the time of the second Punic war, and the first of them who attained the consulship was C. Scribonius Curio, in B.C. 76: but the Caius Scribonius before us was moneyer B.C. 204, and urban prætor ten years afterwards; a date more suitable to the device than to the workmanship, it being both spirited and tasteful. It may possibly have been a family restoration.

13. SCRIBONIA. ℞—PAVLLVS LEPIDVS. CONCORD(*ia*). The veiled head of Concord, with a rich frontal diadem and ringlet, the hair falling in tresses down the neck; she is looking to the right. A well-spread coin, in the best preservation; it weighs 60·3 grains, and is of frequent recurrence.

℟—LIBO PVTEAL SCRIBON(*ii*). The celebrated Scribonian puteal or well-altar, of which such frequent mention is made in ancient authors: it is adorned with a festoon of laurel, on each side of which is suspended a harp, and there is a hammer under the bight. As there are several of these puteals to describe, it may be as well to mention that there is a very good specimen in the British Museum, from one of the noted villas of Tiberius at Capreæ: it is of marble, cylindrical in shape, and bears marks of the ropes used in drawing up water. It is adorned with fine groups of fauns, nymphs, and other Bacchic figures, which, from being so near the ground, might have had other meaning than mere decoration. Putealia-signata alludes to their exhibiting figures; but when those figures were so grotesque, might there not be another purpose, analogous to what is still practised to arrest and foil the *Cattiv' Occhio*, or *Jettatura*—the lineal successor of the Roman *Fascinum*? Indeed the Evil Eye is one of the most widespread and ancient of all human superstitions; and was even declaimed against in the sacred writings, no less than 1000 years before our era. Vida of Cremona, forbidding old ladies from approaching his silk-worms, exclaims—

> "discrimine nullo
> Limine anus omnes, monstra infelicia, longe
> Pelle: nocent cantu tristes *oculisque malignis*."

Now, it will be recollected that the Evil Eye was supposed to injure children, and the ornaments of the putealea being low, might attract their attention so that they would avoid the influence of a yaw-sighted gazer. Superstition, we are told, makes "nature's worst vermin scare her god-like sons;" and thus when a manly Roman praised any thing or person, they used to add, *Præfiscini* or *Præfiscine dixerim*, to avert any fascination that might otherwise ensue. (*See the following.*)

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14. SCRIBONIA. This denarius is identical with the above, except that the letters of the legend are smaller, and it weighs only 57 grains. They were probably struck by the Triumvir's brother about B.C. 65, and may refer to the repairing and re-dedication of the Puteal Libonis, by L. Scribonius Libo, who was tribune of the plebs in B.C. 149. This is mostly looked upon as a bidental altar—see Nos. 16 and 17—for the ancients regarded lightning with a superstitious horror, as a visible manifestation of divine wrath. Thus Persius (*Sat.* 11) in reprobation of selfish prayers—aptly compared to pulling Jupiter's beard—

> "Or dost thou think the impious wish forgiven,
> Because, when thunder shakes the vault of heaven,
> The bolt innoxious flies o'er thee and thine,
> To rend the forest oak, and mountain pine?
> Because, yet livid from the lightning's scath,
> Thy smouldering corpse (a monument of wrath)
> Lies in no blasted grove, for public care
> To expiate, with sacrifice and prayer!"

15. SCRIBONIA. ℂ—BON(*us*) EVENT(*us*). LIBO. A female portrait, with the hair carefully drawn to the back of the head, and bound at the forehead with an ornamental fascia: the neck is couped and bare. A common but interesting denarius, in the highest perfection, weighing 60·4 grains.

ℝ—PVTEAL SCRIBON(*ii*). The Scribonian altar or well, ornamented as above: and to what has been stated, it should be added that, in the form of conducting a public trial, the judge opened the proceedings by taking an oath before the *Puteal Scribonianum*, that he would act according to law, to the best of his judgment. As the tribunal of the prætor was near it, Horace humorously condemns those poets who could not drink wine as freely as did Homer and Ennius, to the water of this well:—

> "Forum putealque Libonis
> Mandabo siccis; adimam cantare severis."
>
> *Epistol.* I. xix. 8.

A copy of the restoration of this coin by the Emperor Trajan, was sold for £9, at the sale of the Pembroke Collection in 1848. (*See the following.*)

16 and 17. SCRIBONIA. Fac-similia of the last, save in being struck from different dies, and their respective weights being 60·7 and 62·5 grains. This far-famed puteal was an enclosed space in the forum (*sceleratus campus?*), and was thus designated because it was open at the top, being a sort of fence to protect passengers from a puteus or well; but why it was railed in was a matter of

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uncertainty even in Cicero's time. It seems to have been dedicated in very ancient days, either because the noted razor and whetstone of the augur Navius had been deposited there—because the spot had become a bidental from having been struck by lightning,—or, according to the sage Pompeius Festus, because lightning was stored therein, as in a magazine. Bonus Eventus was rather a comprehensive genius, for while Fortuna (*see Tablet* xiii. 48) was the staid goddess of luck, and was held responsible for it; whether good or bad, B. E. was symbolized as a spontaneous act, and rewarded those who succeeded beyond their hopes; in this respect being closely allied to Felicitas.

18. SEMPRONIA (*Patrician and Plebeian*). ℂ—PITIO. The galeated head of Roma-Nicephora, with a pleasing cast of countenance, her usual attributes, and the mintmark × in front of the neck. A commonish coin, in excellent preservation; it weighs 56·1 grains, and is full spread.

℟—L(*ucius*) SEMP(*ronius*) under the horses; in the exergum, ROMA. The stellified and deified Dioscuri on horseback, with semi egg-shaped helmets and poised lances, galloping across the field. This is an early denarius, but we have no mention of the Pitiones in any of the writers or lapidaries; indeed I believe it appears only on the coins of this family. The Sempronia gens was of great antiquity as well as note, and one of its members obtained the consulship within twelve years after the Republic was founded, that is, in the year B.C. 497. Of the families Sempronii the Atratina branch was undoubtedly patrician, and distinguished for public services; while all the others appear to have been plebeian.

19. SEMPRONIA. ℂ—S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). The laureated head of Julius Cæsar, but a very indifferent likeness. A very rare denarius—at least R R,—in good conservation, though a little detrited by wear; it weighs 59·9 grains.

℟—TI. SEMPRONIVS GRACCHVS Q(*uaestor*) DESIG(*natus*). In the area a military standard, a legionary eagle, a plough, and a measuring-rod. It is agreed that this coin must have been minted in the end of Julius Cæsar's reign, or the beginning of that of Augustus, when T. Semp. Gracchus was one of the monetary quatuorviri. The reason of the type of founding a colony on the reverse, has not been yet satisfactorily shown; nor has it yet been settled whether this is the Gracchus who was the paramour of Julia, the daughter of Augustus and wife of Tiberius. If he actually were the real Simon Pure, and there seems little reason to doubt it, he was banished by Augustus to Cercina, a flat islet on the coast of Africa, where he lived miserably till the accession of Tiberius, who

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had him put to death, A.D. 14. "The assassins," says Tacitus, "found him on the point of a prominent neck of land, with a countenance fixed in sorrow and despair. As soon as the ruffians approached, he desired a short delay, that he might write the sentiments of a dying man to his wife Alliaria. Having dispatched that business he presented his neck to the murderer's stroke; in his last moments worthy the Sempronian name." (Tacit. *Ann.* i. 53.)

20. SENTIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The archaic winged-helmed Caput Palladis, with ear-rings and necklace, regarding the left. A common, yet well-spread coin, in fine condition, its weight being 60·5 grains.

℟—L(*ucius*) SATVRN(*inus*). A bearded seminude man in a rapid quadriga, who, by the sickle in his right hand, is seen to be Saturn, a pun upon the moneyer's cognomen; but we are uncertain as to his identity, though it is not quite travelling out of record, if we admit Borghesi's opinion that he was a brother or son of a governor of Macedonia (*see the next coin*). Still the chronological discrepancies are puzzling, for the illustrious antiquary cites a much earlier Sentius than the one mentioned as pro-prætor of Macedonia during the Social War; and who, according to Plutarch, was still there in B.C. 88. Over the horses is an uncial letter B, between two pellets.

21. SENTIA. This coin has substantially the same device and execution as the last; only the letter B is omitted, and an E placed under the horses, while its weight is only 58·2 grains. Count Borghesi—as quoted by Riccio—thinks these may have been struck about B.C. 187, by the Saturninus who was afterwards the prætor in Macedonia; but that must be a mere guess, although medals, countermarked with isolated monetal siglæ, cannot—as he justly remarks—be of a much later date: moreover, his prænomen was not Lucius. This gens is unmentioned by writers till towards the close of the Republic; and the first member of it who obtained the consulship was C. Sentius Saturninus, in B.C. 19. From one of these denarii bearing on its obverse ARG(*entum*) PVB(*licum*), there must have been some law passed about that time to regulate the weight of the public silver currency; but it was not till about B.C. 86 that the prætor Marius Gaditanus carried his bill for that purpose. The standard of money was, at that time, so uncertain and fluctuating, that no man knew what he was worth (*Cic. De Offic.* iii. 20)—his *edictum de re nummaria* was therefore expedient.

*** A coin, evidently fabricated of late, was recently brought to sale, purporting to be of the plebeian gens SEPTIMIA; it pretended to commemorate the friend of Horace, whom Augustus called "Septimius noster." The race was unnoticed till towards the end of the Republic, but they attained their meridian altitude when Septimius Severus was elevated to the purple.

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22. SEPULLIA (*rank unknown, but probably Plebeian*). ℂ—CAESAR IMP(*erator*). The laureated and beardless head of Julius Cæsar, with a bare and curiously wrinkled neck; at the back of which is the large Julian star with eight rays. A common denarius in the highest perfection, but not well minted, nor had the die sufficient relief for a good impress; it weighs 57 grains.

℟—P(*ublius*) SEPVLLIVS MACER. Venus, her head inclined, stands with a small statue of Victory on her right hand, and supports a hasta-pura with her left, the lower end of which is concluded with stellar rays. P. Sepullius Macer is unmentioned in history, but from numismatic testimony it seems that he was monetal IIII-vir to Cæsar, in B.C. 44; for though Eckhel considers that the Sepullian denaries were struck after the Dictator was poniarded, there is no conclusive evidence to that effect. Cavedoni confirms the date here given by the hoards of Sant' Anna and S. Bartolomeo. The gens is known only by its coins, from which, however, it may be gathered that they held snug berths during an awfully unsettled period. At Cæsar's accession to supreme power, all sorts and conditions of politicians were making their bargains; a practice which Horace Walpole (*himself a fat sinecurist*) aptly terms—"patriots going to market with their honesty."

23. SEPULLIA. This denarius, in spread of type and execution resembles the above, but is evidently from a different die; and it weighs only 55·8 grains. Antiquaries view in this device a reference to Cæsar's improvements in the Roman Calendar which established the corrected Julian year; though the grounds for such an opinion are sufficiently weak to render it shaky. Riccio adopts this view, in the following words—"Rassegna lo zecchiere colla stella della prima—meaning a copy of this device, which is the first on his list—le correzioni operate da Cesare al computo de' mesi dell' anno!" To my eye the obverse and reverse unite in representing the Dictator's conquests, and the divine origin of his family—as said and sung. "Lies," says Bayle, "should be told only, not printed."

24. SERGIA (*Patrician*). ℂ—EX S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). The helmed head of Pallas-Nicephora to the right, with the usual attributes; behind it, ROMA and the stellified mintmark ✳. A well-spread common but interesting denarius, in beautiful preservation—weight 60·3 grains: the device seems to have been very popular.

℟—M(*arcus*) SERGI(*us*) SILVS; in the area, Q(*uaestor*). A paludated and helmed warrior on horseback, galloping in the opposite direction to the obverse; in his left hand he holds a naked sword, and a human head hanging from it by the hair. M. Sergius Silus was urban quæstor about B.C 107; and being the great

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grandson of the brave Sergius who fought against Hannibal, he here represents his illustrious relative with the glaive in his sinister hand, because he had lost the right one in battle. Joseph Eckhel thinks it probable that this device is taken from an equestrian statue erected to the intrepid soldier, who was thus acknowledged as the representative of valour and fortitude. (*See the next.*)

25 and 26. SERGIA. These denarii resemble the last, but with slight variations of die; and their weights are respectively 59·8 and 60·1 grains. The Sergii boasted their descent from Segestus the Trojan, and they furnished the state with a consul so early as B.C. 437; while Virgil countenances their antiquity in the *Æneid*, v. 121. They were therefore proud of so distinguished an officer as M. Sergius; but the gens acquired a very unenviable notoriety at a later age by Catiline's belonging to it, nor did his sister Sergia add to their credit. Pliny (*H. N.* vii. 28), renders a tribute to our warrior, which I will transcribe from the terse Philemon Holland—"The second time that he went into the field and served, his hap was to lose his right hand: and in two other services hee was wounded no fewer than twenty-three times: by means whereof hee had little use of either hand, and his feet stood him in no great stead. Howbeit, thus maimed and disabled as hee was for to be a souldiour, hee went many a time after to the warres, attended with one slave only, and performed his devoire. Twise was he taken prisoner by Annibal (for he dealt not I may tell you with ordinary enemies) and twise brake he prison and made escape, notwithstanding, that for twentie moneths space he was every day ordinarily kept bound with chains and fetters. Foure times fought hee with his left hand onely, untill two horses one after another were killed under him. Then hee made himselfe a right hand of yron, which he fastened to his arme, and fighting with the help of it, he raised the siege from before Cremona, and saved Placentia." Silus is the only cognomen of the race which occurs upon coins.

27. SERVILIA (*Patrician, with Plebeian branches*). ℞—AHALA. The well-shaped bare and bearded head of Servilius Ahala—who slew Mælius—regarding the right. A nearly common denarius, in perfect conservation; its weight is 62·7 grains, and it is well-impressed—however roughly the hair is graven.

℟—BRVTVS. The bare and bearded head of Lucius Brutus, the first consul, B.C. 509, after the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome; but his whole story is equally problematical, poetical, and contradictory. A copy of this coin has been already described (*see Tablet* viii. *No.* 46), it being common to the Junia gens on the adoption of Brutus by Q. Servilius Cæpio: in which description I

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alluded to the slightness of the affinity between the tyrannicides, thus claimed by Cæsar's quondam friends; but Riccio thinks otherwise, saying—"M. Bruto facevasi discendente di Lucio Bruto, avendo questi lasciato un figlio infante, quando fe perire i due adulti per sostegno del novello regime da esso introdotto." Could this allegation have been sustained in the Roman College of Arms?

28. SERVILIA. ℂ—CASCA LONGVS. The laureated and bearded head of Neptune, to the right, with a trident below the neck. This is a remarkably well-plated denarius, in very high preservation, and though fully spread, weighs only 39·5 grains; it has 2·5 degrees of rarity in four.

℟—BRVTVS IMP(*erator*). A winged and stolated Victory, with a palm-branch over her left shoulder, is tearing a diadem with both hands; and she stands on a broken sceptre. Eckhel does not seem to view the force of this device, merely remarking—"Victoria stans. s. palmæ ramum, et simul utraque manu coronam lemniscatam:" but surely it must have been struck as an allusion to the triumph of the patriot party; for the brothers Servilii Cascæ, though favoured friends of the Dictator, were the foremost of his assassins; one, a tribune, being the first who struck his dagger into Cæsar, on the memorable 15th of March, B.C. 44. From the evidence of this coin, it would appear that Casca, the moneyer, had joined the army of Brutus.

29. SERVILIA. ℂ—RVLLI. The profile of Minerva, regarding the left, wearing a Greek helmet and plume; and the bust is in armour. A large-spread commonish coin, in full preservation; its weight is 58·4 grains.

℟—P(*ublii*) SERVILI(*i*), M(*arci*) F(*ilii*). Victoria alata in a galloping biga, holding the reins and a palm-branch with both hands: under the horses' fore-legs an uncial P, which Riccio thinks—and with reason—may be extended to publico, argento being understood. Captain Healy, however, very sturdily maintains it is a mere mintmark; or that if we are to *guess* upon omissions, it were much safer to read it P(*opulus*) R(*omanus*). The reader may cast the die!

30. SERVILIA. This denarius resembles the last, but the characters and bearing of the palm-branch shew that it is from a different die; it is also thinner than the preceding, and weighs 57·9 grains. Nothing can be accurately fixed in the assignment of this coin; for while some would refer it to the hearty Roman who immortalized himself by first bringing a boar whole to the festive table, others give it to his son, the tribune of the plebs in B.C. 63, who proposed an

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extravagant agrarian law. This being the most extensive and overbearing *lex* that had ever been brought forward, was attacked by Cicero, in three orations still extant; but for which, we should scarcely know anything of either the family or the life of Rullus. (Plin. *H. N.* viii. 51, and Cic. *Rull.* i. 1.)

31. SERVILIA. ℞—*Sine epigraphe.* The winged-helmed head of Pallas-Nicephora, with the denarial ✠ in front of the neck, an augural lituus behind; under the bust, ROMA. A well-impressed denarius in thoroughly archaic taste and excellent preservation; it weighs 59·9 grains, and is slightly rare.

℟—C(*aius*) SERVEIL(*ius*). A galeated warrior on horseback, with a poised spear, and a shield on his left arm, on which is inscribed the letter M: he is assaulting another horseman similarly armed, whose steed has stumbled, but who defends himself with his sword. At the sale of that "helluo nummorum," Mr. Marmaduke Trattle, in 1832, an aureus of this family brought only £2 2*s.*, which had been sold at the Dimsdale auction, only eight years before, for £5 7*s.* 6*d.* Some of the denarii underwent a similar fluctuation in price.

32. SERVILIA. ℞—ROMA. A laureated female head, with her hair tressed and drawn together behind. In front of the neck the numeral ✠, and a pontifical lituus behind, above which the letter B. A rather rare coin, in good preservation; it weighs 59·1 grains, and is of very white metal.

℟—C(*aius*) SERVEIL(*ius*). The same bellicose device as on the above; but the defeated warrior seems to act with greater spirit, showing a difference of mintage. Caius Servilius, the augur, was son or grandson of M. Servilius *Geminus*(?), consul in B.C. 202, and afterwards elevated to the pontificate; he is here represented conquering his enemy. Plutarch, in *Paulus Æmilius*, records his checking the insubordinate soldiery by exposing his wounds both before and behind, "which," said he, "I got by being on horseback day and night in your service." He had killed twenty-three enemies in single combat.

33. SERVILIA. ℞—FLORAL(*ia*) PRIMVS (*fecit* understood). A finely-impressed head of Flora, with a diadem and female ornaments: at the back an augural lituus. This is a well-struck coin, in fair condition, yet weighing only 51·1 grains, being somewhat worn in former currency.

℟—C(*aius*) SVRVEIL.I(*us*) C(*aius*) F(*ilius*). Two warriors in camp attire, standing opposite each other, bring together their drawn swords in the act of swearing fœdus, or confederacy; and each has a shield on the left arm, on the

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exposed surface of one of which is a large star. There are antiquaries, to be sure, who have termed this a combat; but had their barnacles been cleaned up, they must have perceived that it was the declaration of a compact with Socii or Fœderati. These were independent states, yet under a general liability to furnish, when called upon, a contingent to the Roman army. (*See the following.*)

34. SERVILIA. ℞—This is precisely the same with No. 33, but that the head of Flora is decorated with more flowers; and it weighs 58·1 grains. The type has been considered to show the two Servilii Cascæ, exulting with drawn swords on the death of Cæsar; but Eckhel objects that they were not in military attire when they slew the Dictator, and that the lituus rather pertains to the Augurs than the Cascæ. It is doubtless a record of some treaty, or act of alliance; though Riccio carries it into remote antiquity, by considering it a type of the union between Romulus and Tatius. From the device of the obverse, it may have occurred in the spring, or the head may refer to the re-establishment of the Floralia Ludi; for the absurd story related by Lactantius (*Institut.* i. 20) concerning their origin, must have been made for the marines. The moneyer may have been the quæstor to Brutus and Cassius, B.C. 43; the *vir fortissimus* of Cicero.

35. SERVILIA. ℞—*Sine epigraphe.* The galeated head of Roma regarding the right,—in aspect like an ox-eyed Juno—with ear-rings and necklace, and the Greek letter ω at the nape of the neck. A large-spread commonish denarius, in excellent condition; it is plated, and weighs only 47·4 grains.

℟—M(*arcus*) SERVEILI(*us*), C(*aius*) F(*ilius*); below the inscription the letter O. Two galeated and paludated warriors have dismounted from their horses, and are fighting hand to hand with their swords, on foot. It is difficult to assign this coin, and therefore the idea that it commemorates a Marcus who was quæstor of a province about B.C. 204, is as good a guess as any other: but Eckhel capsizes Havercamp's notion that the combatants represent Servilius Pulix conquering a Macedonian chief. The device is spirited, and is said to have been restored by Trajan; yet I never saw an authentic copy of such a restoration in any of the collections which I have examined.

36. SERVILIA. ℞—*Sine epigraphe.* On the lower verge, ROMA. The winged-helmed head of conquering Rome, with the usual attributes, and a votive garland of laurel behind. The general three ringlets of hair which fall down the nape of this lady's neck—in which a friend reads Europe, Asia, and Africa(!)—are here

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so well marked as to seem as if they were really intended to be symbolical. A well-impressed denarius of excellent fabric, bold relief, and in the highest state of preservation; it weighs 59·3 grains, and is of frequent recurrence.

℞—C(*aius*) SERVEILI(*us*), M(*arcus*) F(*ilius*). The two stellified Dioscuri, with spicula, or javelins, held points downward, galloping in contrary directions. This Caius Servilius was a descendant probably of M. Servilius Geminus; and the fineness of the workmanship may induce a belief that he was a moneyer in the latter days of the Republic. His father seems to have been the extortionate Marcus Servilius, who was brought to trial under an accusation of repetundæ, of which his advocate Cœlius gives so lame an account to Cicero (*ad Fam.* viii. 8) that it is hardly clear whether he was entirely acquitted or absolutely condemned. At all events, no acquittal was registered by the prætor.

37. SERVILIA. Except a slight difference in die, this denarius is the same in type and execution with the preceding: it is, however, thin, and weighs only 53·6 grains. Eckhel suggests that Castor and Pollux are here an allusion to the cognomen Geminus; and their riding in different ways, may indicate their alternate life and death. Riccio, however, concludes that the type is in recognition of the warlike talents of the Servilii, some of whom occupied the post of Master of the Horse. The garland on the obverse may possibly refer to the vows offered to Apollo in time of those public sicknesses called plague, or pestilence—but no doubt malaria fevers,—by youths crowned, and carrying branches of laurel in their hands; processions being then, as now, the rage in Italy.

38. SERVILIA. ℧—PISO, CAEPIO, Q(*uaestores*). The almost caboshed head of Saturn, diademmed and bearded, with a serrated sickle at the nape of the neck. A rather common denarius in high conservation, weighing 57·8 grains.

℞—AD FRV(*mentum*) EMV(*ndum*), EX S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). The two quæstors seated between two ears of corn. A copy of this type has already been described, under Calpurnius Piso, (*Tablet* iii. *Nos.* 35 *and* 36). This quæstor urbanus, Cæpio, was of the patrician stem of the Servilii, a gens very celebrated during the early ages of the Republic; and the names of few gentes appear more frequently at this period in the consular Fasti, the first consulship obtained being by P. Servilius in B.C. 495, which is, according to the Scholiast, a long time ago! The sacra of the family was very peculiar: the object of their worship was a most wondrous copper coin, of which Pliny gives a detailed account (*H. N.* xxxiv. 13), thus rendered into English by Philemon Holland:—

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"But before I depart from these brasse mines and furnaces, I cannot conceale from you one miraculous thing as touching this mettall. There is (you know) a noble family in Rome of the *Servilij*, well renowned, as may appear by the Roman Kalender and acts of record: and these have among them a certaine piece of brasse coine called a triens (the third part of a Roman asse) which they do keep and feed with silver and gold. For eat and consume it doth both the one and the other: from whence it came first, and what the reason in nature of this property is, I know not yet. But for my warrant, I will set downe as touching this matter the very words of old *Messala:* The house (quoth he) of the *Servilij* hath a certain sacred Trient, in the honor of which piece they do sacrifice yerely with great devotion and solemnity, omitting no magnificence nor ceremonies thereto belonging. And this Trient the common speech is of them all, that it seemeth one while to grow bigger, and another while to diminish and be smaller: according to which increase or decrease, the said *Servilij* take presage—That their family shall either rise to more honour, or decay in credit and reputation."

39. SESTIA (*originally Patrician, afterwards Plebeian also*). ℂ—L(*ucius*) SESTI(*us*), PRO Q(*uaestore*). A small veiled female head, of very pleasing expression, with a diadem and necklace. A very rare and well-struck coin, in extremely fine preservation, weighing 55·5 grains.

℟—Q(*uintus*) CAEPIO BRVTVS, PRO CO(*n*)S(*ule*). A sacred and decorated tripod, between a secespita, as some call the sacrificial axe, and a simpuvium. L. Sestius—son of the warlike but illiterate P. Sestius and Postumia—was quæstor elect of M. Brutus, in B.C. 45; and in the following year accompanied his leader to Asia, where he distinguished himself by his devotion to the leader of the Republican party, and consequently got into trouble. His fidelity did not pass unnoticed: he was pardoned by the discerning and politic Augustus, under whom he became Consul Suffectus, B.C. 23. The Suffecti, though styled *Minores*, had the honour of having their names entered in the Fasti. (*See the next.*)

40. SESTIA. This denarius is, in every respect save mintage, similar to the last; and in that it weighs 56·1 grains. This moneyer is the last of the Sestii whose name appears on the Consular Fasti: the only member of the gens who obtained the fasces under the Republic, was P. Sestius Capitolinus Vaticanus, in B.C. 452. It was during this year of his reign, that it was resolved to appoint Decemviri, from whom there should be no appeal (*provocatio*). The connexion between this consul and the above Consul Suffectus, is not very clear.

41. SESTIA. ℂ—L(*ucius*) SESTI(*us*), PRO Q(*uaestore*). A sella curulis with a spear transversely across it, indicative of quæstorian rank and power; under the chair a modius. From Ursinus fancying that this chair was supported on two daggers instead of mere ornamented legs, and that the modius was a pileus,

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many antiquaries—also recollecting the friendship between Brutus and Sestius—have called the veiled female on the obverse of the above, LIBERTAS.

℞—Q(*uintus*) CAEPIO BRVTVS. A tripod between a simpulum and a pontifical apex. This is a very rare quinarius, in excellent preservation, but has been so struck in minting, as to lose part of the legend—which, however, borrowing from other specimens, is PRO CO(*n*)S(*ule*); it weighs 24·9 grains.

Here a bone may be thrown to the critics, provided they are not of the class ὑπὲρ. As our quæstor was a paymaster, and the pro-consul only an acting officer, may not this reverse indicate a sacrifice—the prelude of a feast? Granting this, the seat on the other face, instead of the ivory chair, may be viewed as one of the reclinia at a Roman prandium, or cœna, at which the modius would typify abundance. Vestiges of these meals, and even the skill of the archi-magirus, or *artiste*, are preserved to this day in South Italy. It is true that the recumbency (*accumbendi*) so grateful to the lazy, has been discarded, together with sows' paps stewed in milk and wine, boiled pigs, and dormice pies; still the taste remains for huge fishes, garum sauces, stuffings resembling the porcus Trojanus, and unnaturally enlarged livers of birds. Their love of edulia mellita still subsists in the attractions of *robba dolce;* and the unscrupulous pilferings by which the mappa or sportula of the ancients were filled, now swells the pockets of the moderns—alike showing approval of the conditor dulciarius. They also retain that still worse feature of olden manners, of entertaining guests at the same board, according to their rank or quality. It is true that Julius Cæsar, who was a real gentleman and a warm-hearted host, cast his "pantler" into prison for serving his guests with inferior bread to what he was himself helped to; but the praiseworthy example was unheeded, insomuch that in Juvenal's day the mortifications to which the poor were subjected by the rich, at entertainments, provoked that poet's manly indignation, and produced his fifth Satire. Plinius Secundus (*Ep.* ii. 6), writing to his friend Avitus, thus expressed himself on the same subject:—

"I supped lately with a person who, in his own opinion, treated us with much splendour and frugality; but, according to mine, in a sordid yet expensive manner. Some very elegant dishes were served up to himself and a few more of the company; while those which were placed before the rest, were extremely cheap and mean. There were in small quantities, three different sorts of wine; but you are not to suppose it was that the guests might take their choice: on the contrary, that they might not choose at all. The best was for himself and his friends of the first rank; the next for those of a lower order (for, you must know, he measures out his friendship according to degrees of quality); and the third for his own and his guests' freed-men. One who sat near me took notice of this, and asked me how I approved of it? 'Not at all,' I told him. 'Pray, then,' said he, 'what is your method on such occasions?' 'Mine,' I returned, 'is, to give all my company an equal reception; for when I make an

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invitation it is in order to entertain, not affront my company: I set every man upon a level with myself when I admit him to my table, not excepting even my freed-men, whom I look upon at those times to be my guests, as much as any of the others.' At this he expressed some surprise, and asked me if I did not find it a very expensive method? I assured him, Not at all; and that the whole secret lay in being contented to drink no better wine myself than I gave to them."

*** The Sestia gens is frequently confounded with SEXTIA; but, whatever they were originally, they are distinct races. A member of the latter, L. Sextius Sextinus, was the first of the plebeian order who was honoured with the consulship, B.C. 366: however, the name does not occur in numismatics, except where supplied by the invention of the ever-ready Goltzius. (*See Morel's Nummi Consulares, Tab.* xxxii., *Figs.* 1 *and* 2.) Morel also gives two second-brass coins of the obscure plebeian gens SEXTILIA, whose name does not occur once on the Consular Fasti: but Eckhel thinks these pieces were either not Roman, or not current money.

42. SICINIA (*originally Noble, afterwards Plebeian*). ℂ—FORT(*una*) P(*opuli*) R(*omani*). A female head, with a frontal diadem and a large pendant at the ear, but without other ornament to the neck than a long ringlet: in connexion with the legend, and the type of the reverse, it may be presumed to represent the Dea Fortuna. A fine denarius, in the highest possible conservation; it weighs 62·8 grains, and is of frequent occurrence, though not quite common.

℞—Q(*uintus*) SICINIVS, III(*um*)VIR (i. e. *of the mint*). A winged caduceus, a palm-branch with crossed ribbons, and a laurel garland; emblems of power, success, and peace, and thus united they form a presage of lasting tranquillity. This therefore seems to have been struck by Sicinius in the beginning of the year 49 before our era, to commemorate the treaty of the Senate and Pompey with Cæsar. It is probable that our moneyer was the son of the *radical* tribune L. Sicinius, whom Cicero (*Brut.* 60) describes as a very "vulgar sort of man," but exceedingly humorous, whose only qualification for an orator was being able to make jokes for the people to laugh at. (*See the following.*)

43 and 44. SICINIA. These coins resemble the above, except in mintal differences; and they respectively weigh 58·4 and 58·5 grains. Ursinus reads the first word on the obverse FORT(*itudo*), but Eckhel remarks—"We don't read of the Romans worshipping Fortitudo, but Virtus instead: we know, however, of their intensely adoring Fortuna from the earliest times; and they owed more to Fortuna, as Plutarch says, than to Virtus." The only patrician member of this gens was T. Sicinius Sabinus, who was consul B.C. 487. The other Sicinii mentioned in history were plebeians, some of whom were noted for vehement opposition to state abuses; but the gem of the whole was Sicinius Dentatus—who is said to have fought in one hundred and twenty battles, to have slain eight of the enemy in

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single combat, to have won numerous honorary rewards, and to have accompanied the triumphs of nine generals, whose victories were principally owing to his valour. This hero—who was most treacherously murdered at last—is called by A. Gellius and others, the Roman Achilles, which is hardly a compliment, since the Greek knew that he was invulnerable,—a very comfortable conviction when going into action. Even though so well instructed by the four-legged bard, though handsome and brave and all that, Achilles was an imperious unrelenting savage—and something worse—who never merited the plinth on which my excellent friend Henry Hallam—of middle-age celebrity—would fain place him.

45. SICINIA. ℂ—Q(*uintus*) SICINIVS, III(*um*)VIR (*monetalis understood*). A youthful diademmed head—presumed to represent the Palatine Apollo—regarding the left, with a star below it: it has a sarcastic vein of expression. A well-spread and well-struck denarius, in the highest preservation; it weighs 55·2 grains, and is 1·5 of four degrees in rarity.

℟—C(*aius*) COPONIVS, PR(*aetor*), S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). A massy club in the centre, on which are the spoils of the Nemæan lion; it stands between a bow and an arrow: emblems which evidently allude to Hercules and his worship, as mentioned at Tablet v. 18 (*page* 48), having settled in the ancient city of Tibur in his expedition to fetch the oxen of Geryon—when he abolished the cruel human sacrifices which obtained among the Sabines. Though this coin bears the name of the mintal triumvir at Rome, it is thought—from its fabric—to have been struck in Asia, by the prætor Coponius. (*See the following.*)

46, 47, and 48. SICINIA. These denarii closely resemble the above, save that there are slight mintal differences, and that the face of the obverse looks to the right: their respective weights are 60·8, 62·1, and 61 grains. Poor Coponius was a greatly respected member of the Senate, who, having espoused the cause of Pompey, and followed him into Greece, was proscribed by the dread Triumvirs in B.C. 43; but his wife obtained his pardon from the sensual Antony, by the sacrifice of her honour. The symbol on the reverse of these coins has already been described under Coponia (*Tablet* v. *No.* 18); to which, it may be added, that it was popular both in Greece and Rome, as uniting the greatest physical vigour with energetic power and amiability of disposition. Indeed, this demi-god did not lie under Shakspeare's rod, when he makes Isabella confront the Lord-Deputy with—

> "O, it is excellent
> To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous
> To use it like a giant."

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TABLET XV.

1. SILIA (*Plebeian*). ℞—ROMA. The bust of a handsome female looking to the left, wearing a plumed helmet, above which is a crescent; she holds a spear over her right shoulder, and her left arm bears a shield on which a horseman is represented; before the neck a denarial stamp like a star. A rather common denarius, of fine fabric, and in good condition; it weighs 58·9 grains.

℟—P(*ublius*) NERVA. The septa pons of the comitium—or place where the ordinary and legal meetings or assemblies of the people were held,—within which a citizen, clad in the distinctive toga of Rome, puts a tablet into a ballot-box; while another voter, coming up, receives a similar tabella from the distributing officer. The upper area is cut off by a line appearing like a shelf, on which is placed—perhaps a muniment chest,—but Sigebert Havercamp took this to be "some animal." However in saying "in summa denarii parte animal quoddam parte sui cernitur, equus forsan," this eminent antiquary drew his description, perhaps, from Morel's drawing, in which it is rather indistinct. (*See the next—also Licinia, Tablet* ix. 29; *and Mussidia, Tablet* xi. 3).

2. SILIA. This denarius resembles the above, but is from a different die, and weighs 58.9 grains. Havercamp takes the bust on the obverse to be that of Roma, because ROMA is written beside it; but we often find that word to effigies certainly not of Rome. Eckhel says—"Roma sometimes has the twins engraved on her shield, but this bears a horseman on it: moreover I know not what the little moon has to do with Roma:" at all events she has an impudent Amazonian bearing, and it is to be feared that the warlike ladies who frequented gladiatorial combats were no better than they should be. Propertius, in his day, said that they had become so abandoned, that it would be as easy to handle the stars or empty the sea, as to purify them (l. ii. el. 32). Seneca sneers at their marriages, and other writers reprove them; but Juvenal, in his dreadful sixth Satire, hands out the female sex, especially the imperious dames just mentioned, in truly forcible diction; and on their propensity to masculine habits, he asks

> "Quem præstare potest, mulier galeata pudorem
> Quæ fugit à sexu?"

These coins had generally been assigned by the older numismatologists to the Licinia gens; but Vaillant was the first to restore them to the Silii, because none

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of the Licinii ever bore the prænomen Publius: they are now therefore attributed to the friend of Cicero—P. Silius Nerva, who governed Bithynia and Pontus as proprætor in B.C. 51. Indeed the gens did not acquire much importance till quite the latter end of the Republic. They boasted some useful members; and the celebrated Silius Italicus, the consular poet, was of this race.

*** By an odd coincidence, general collectors here place the bronze coins of the plebeian gens SOSIA, which furnished C. Silius—the friend of Germanicus—with his wife Socia Galla, who, it will be remembered, was involved in the accusations brought against her husband in A.D. 24, under the gloomy Tiberius. No denaries of the Sosii are known; but a bronze coin of Mark Antony, with SOSIVS on it, is supposed to record the taking of Jerusalem by Sosius and Herod, as related by Josephus (*Antiquities of the Jews*, XVI).

3. SPURILIA (*perhaps Equestrian*). ℞—*Absque epigraphe.* The winged-helmed head of Pallas-Nicephora, with the three remarkable curls at the back of the neck, and behind them the mint-mark ×. A rather common coin, in good condition; it weighs 56·7 grains, and is of good impress and fabric.

℟—A(*ulus*) SPVRI(*lius*); in the exergum, ROMA. The crescented Diana driving a rapid biga across the field, with a rod, which she holds in her right hand, the reins of the horses being in her left. This Aulus Spurilius, *alias* Spurius, *alias* Spurinus, *alias* Spurina, is unknown; but Count Borghesi infers him to have been contemporaneous with Furius Purpureus and D. Flavius, as they represent Diana in the same way on their coins; the date would therefore be about B.C. 185; an opinion countenanced by both type and workmanship. Indeed the Spurilii are unmentioned by early writers, and known only from coins: yet Ursinus and other numismatic elders have pronounced "Spurilia gens plebeja fuit," under the notion that Livy's Spurilius, tribune of the plebs (iv. 42), was of that race; but in all the more modern editions that name is written Sp. Icilius. (*See the next.*)

4. SPURILIA. This coin is nearly identical with the last, except that its more rigid and archaic aspect gives it an appearance of earlier mintage: its weight is 54·6 grains. However SPVRI may be extended, it appears that the moneyer's design was to acknowledge Diana as a patron divinity; but among the early Romans Diana was reckoned to be a goddess of inferior rank, the sworn protectress of slaves; for her worship had somehow or other been introduced without being sanctioned or recognised by the ruling patricians. Artemis, Diana, Feronia, Fauna Fatua, are identical in characteristics; and they show that a deity of woods and groves was greatly worshipped, without the state taking any notice of her, or ordaining any festival in honour of her. From the lower grade of this goddess,

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correlative with Olympus, her annual festival went by the name of *dies Servorum;* for though the treatment of slaves varied, of course, according to the disposition and means of their owners—and the principles of the Roman law respecting them were exceedingly strict,—a general social intercourse greatly ameliorated their condition. Many were considered and treated as part of the family they belonged to; and as death was considered to put an end to the distinction between slaves and their masters, the rights of burial, and the Dii Manes, were granted to that numerous and unfortunate class, which comprehended myriads of both sexes and all ages, as well as of every occupation—whether drudges, labourers, domestic servants, companions, musicians, artists, doctors, or literati. The last-mentioned were not merely literary slaves, used by their owners either as readers, copyists, or amanuenses; among them were found men of exalted powers of mind, as witness Terence and Epictetus! And the reader will remember that nothing herein advanced is intended to palliate—in the slightest degree—the horrid state of slavery, as existing generally in the Eternal City.

5. STATIA (*Plebeian*). Ꝺ—*Sine epigraphe.* The hirsute and bearded head of Neptune regarding the right; and behind it is a trident. The Statii were not remarkable in the earlier ages, though we find T. Statius was tribune of the plebs in B.C. 475. This extremely rare denarius is of full spread, good metal, and excellent preservation; it weighs 57·4 grains.

Ꝛ—MVRCVS IMP(*erator*). A trophy is raised in the centre of the area: on the right of it a togated Roman, with his left hand on a parazonium, offers his right to a distressed and supplicating female, who is kneeling at the foot of the trophy. This Statius Marcus was legate to Cæsar in B.C. 48, and afterwards pro-consul in Syria; and the type may be in allusion to the aid which he rendered in that province. He then became præfect of the fleet, whence Neptune's head on the obverse, and gained various maritime advantages; but on the ruin of the Senatorian party he took his fleet over to Sextus Pompeius, in Sicily, by whom he was perfidiously murdered. Eckhel can't opine why he is styled Imperator—"Eum *imperatorem* appellat Cassius ipse in epistola ad Ciceronem data, et a Velleio dicitur vir praetorius, et imperator. Causa ejus honoris ignoratur,"—but surely the surrender of Bassus, the defeat of Dolabella, and the victory off Brundusium, were sufficient to warrant his followers in saluting him with that title; and the coin before us advances the occurrence to fact.

*** Here, in general cabinets, follow the gentes STATILIA and SVILLIA; but as only bronze and provincial coins are known of them, they take no place in a series of denarii. Goltzius, how-

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ever, has not forgotten some claim of the former to maritime renown, for to the head of Neptune he gives Victory crowning a magnificent naval trophy, in a style which merits authenticity. See Morel's *Nummi Consulares* (*Tab.* xxxii., *Fig.* 6.)

6. SULPICIA (*originally Patrician, afterwards Plebeian likewise*). ℞—Two laureated youthful heads jugata, regarding the left. In front the letters D. P. P., affording another proof of the mischief of abbreviations, some reading D(*ii*) P(*enates*) P(*atrii*), others D(*e*) P(*ecunia*) P(*ublica*), and the most modern D(*ii*) P(*enates*) P(*raestites*). This is a serrated and elegant denarius, in the highest possible preservation; it weighs 61·2 grains, but is of greater interest than rarity.

℟—C(*aius*) SVLPICI(*us*), C(*ai*) F(*ilius*). Two men standing, in military habits, but with bare heads and having spears in their left hands, point with their right hands to a sow lying between them; in the upper verge of the field the monetal letter I. This typifies the two companions of Æneas discovering the runaway white sow and her progeny under an ilex: which connected with the Penates on the obverse, who appeared in Æneas's dream, evidently alludes to the building of Lavinium, a town thus named after the Latin lady whom this ancestral hero of the Romans is fabled to have married.

This myth is connected with the early worship of the masters of the world, who besides adoring the greater deities, had much veneration for godlings, semones, and all sorts of apotheosized men—the "demon herd," as a worthy orthodox Christian dubbed them; perhaps without recollecting their regard for the gens Δαίμονας, as furnishing a particular genius to each man. It is true that the heathen mythology was invested with great splendour, for every human passion had its presiding deity, and every place its tutelar idol; but they were the acknowledged prime-agents of as much evil as good; and no reflecting man can contemplate their gross assumption of human passions and human infirmities without feelings of the most contemptuous abhorrence. The ancient bards have handled their gods wounded by mortals, screech-owls silenced by thunderbolts, and dirty divine courtships with poetical licence; but our own Congreve pressed them hard in making "burning balls" hiss harmless by King William's head at the investment of Namur; it is quite as rich in fancy, and consistent with reason, as the slashing combat of Venus and Diomed at the siege of Troy:—

> "For every fire his sacred head must spare,
> Nor dares the lightning touch one laurel there."

The glory of the *Dii communes* was prostituted by the Parnassians to all sorts of abominations; and these abominations have only been aggravated by those who

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attempted to explain them, either by local tradition, by allegories, or by the principles of natural philosophy. The apologists for idolatrous extravagances, insist that they tended to civilize the early savages: but surely it is a serious error to found morals upon fables instead of truth. What are termed "pious frauds"—in allusion to pretended inspirations, counterfeit miracles, forged books, and heaven-made dolls,—may have been started with a design of doing good; yet, as Dr. Robert South said, it is "lying reduced to practice," and must inevitably be followed by detection, to the disparagement and injury of the good cause. But a mysterious yearning pervades even the primitive inquiries; for the very Gods of Olympus themselves were amenable to an awful but impersonal power called MOIRA, or FATE,—proving an indistinct notion of Omnipotence and Immortality. Many of the ancient Greeks seem to have regarded death as a sleep; but that opinion of the mortality of the soul tallies very ill with their demi-gods, the ordeals of the shades (*souls?*) before the Diræ, the Furies, and the Eumenides, the future rewards and punishments, the delights of the Elysian fields, and the torments of Tartarus. However, the statement of Moschus (*voce Gisbourne*) over a departed friend, runs thus:—

"The meanest herb we trample in the field,
Or in the garden nurture, when its leaf
In autumn dies, forebodes another spring,
And from brief slumber wakes to life again:
Man wakes no more! Man—peerless, valiant, wise—
Once chill'd by death, sleeps hopeless in the dust,
A long, unbroken, never-ending sleep."

The Romans made a great advance upon this comfort for the atheists; for there were those among them who believed that a future existence awaited exalted virtue—"the animus of great men," says Tacitus, "does not die with the body." But the *soul* has long been a mighty stumblingblock. Some critics insist that it is clearly shown by Virgil, in the death of that dread virago Camilla, that he understood it as we do; and knew well what it portended. His words are,—

"tum frigida toto
Paululum exolvit se corpore, lentaque colla
Et captum leto posuit caput, arma relinquens."

This is variously rendered by the several doers of the Mantuan bard into English. John Ogilby, in the spirit of a civil engineer, thus translates it:—

"Her arms forsaking; coldness by degrees
Benumbs her locomotive faculties;
In death's arrest her head and body lies,
And to the shades her soul disdaining flies."

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Dryden, who followed our Master of the Revels by about 30 years, gave it:—

"Short, and more short she pants: by slow degrees
Her mind the passage from her body frees.
She drops her sword, she nods her plumy crest;
Her drooping head declining on her breast."

And Christopher Pitt, about half a century after Dryden, rendered the passage:—

"In short thick sobs the vital spirit flies,
Her head declin'd, and drooping as she dies;
Her radiant arms bestrew the field of fight:
Her soul, indignant, sought the realms of night."

The chief difficulty of properly fixing their thoughts upon so awful a subject as a future state was, that the idea is too vast to be readily embraced by the pagan mind. Cicero has frequently been cited as having maintained the soul's immortality; but surely such a doctrine cannot be proved by his woe-begone letter to Sulpicius—a member of the gens before us—when he had just lost his beloved daughter,—that "fatal stab to his peace," as he pathetically terms it.

7, 8, and 9. SULPICIA. These denaries exactly resemble No. 6, except that each has a different mintmark letter between the figures of the reverse; their respective weights being 59, 58·3, and 57·3 grains. The moneyer seems to declare himself a native of Lavinium: Count Borghesi believes him to have been the C. Sulpicius Galba, son of Caius—the bribed of Jugurtha—and the daughter of P. Crassus Muciamus, who was legate of Sylla in the Mithridatic war, B.C. 86. This is uncertain; yet the family was illustrious and very ancient, and had always held distinguished offices, the first consul from it being in B.C. 500, the last in A.D. 158: but one of this gens lost his priesthood, only because the sacred apex fell from his head while he was in the act of sacrificing.

10. SULPICIA. ℞—(*Sine epigraphe*); but with the siglæ of authority—S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). The veiled profile of a lady, which, from the absence of trinkets and in connexion with the reverse, is considered to represent a vestal virgin; or it may commemorate the Sulpicia, who was selected—in B.C. 113—as the chastest woman in Rome, to consecrate the statue of Venus Verticordia, the goddess who turned the heart from vice to virtue. A rare and well-struck denarius, in excellent preservation, weighing 60·6 grains.

℟—On the exergum P(*ublius*) GALB(*a*), and in the area AED(*ilis*)

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CVR(*ulis*). The long knife called culter, or secespita, and an ornamented sacrificial securis, or axe, placed diagonally; and between them is a simpuvium; in this legend, the exergual letters are cut clearer than those in the field. Our P. Sulpicius Galba was probably the severe but honest man who was appointed one of the judges *in re* Verres, but objected to by the defendant. He was curule ædile in B.C. 77, pontifex B.C. 57, and augur eight years afterwards. But all this is mere inference; and whether he is the same as the Galba who served as legate under Sylla, or whether he is the moneyer recorded on this coin, are equally uncertain—a lesson for human vanity. (*See the next.*)

11. SULPICIA. In type and fabric this well-impressed denarius resembles the last; but it is of a smaller spread, and weighs only 59·9 grains. In connecting the types of the obverse and reverse, this coin is held, by several respectable numismatic authorities, to commemorate some special repair or decoration of the temple of the thrice-sacred Vesta—goddess of the Roman hearth; but this, though probable, is merely guess-work, as is also that of supposing it alludes to the priesthood of Publius; or to some of his family having been so. Nor have I anything better to offer, in aid of the student's inquiry.

12. SULPICIA. **OB**—L(*ucius*) SERVIVS RVFVS. A juvenile bare head to the right, moderately bearded. A very rare denarius, in good condition; weighing 62·1 grains. Trajan honoured this type, which is singularly rare, with a restoration.

R—*Absque epigraphe.* Two pileated but otherwise naked men, standing with spears held transversely; over the cap of each, a star; and each has a sword. L. S. Sulpicius Rufus is considered to have been the son of the celebrated lawyer-orator who was the contemporary and friend of Cicero, and of about the same age. This is the same Sulpicius who seems to have been bought by Marius; for he suddenly deserted the aristocratical party, and placed himself at the head of their opponents. His career was equally violent and brief, for while Marius was lucky enough to escape into Africa, Sulpicius was discovered in a villa, and put to death as a public enemy: Otway makes Metellus say of him—

> "That mad wild bull whom Marius lets loose
> On each occasion, when he'd make Rome feel him,
> To toss our laws and liberties i' th' air."

In regard to the portrait on the other face of the medal, several opinions are expressed, though nothing satisfactory: but the dismounted Dioscuri are supposed

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to allude to the raising of the siege of Tusculum by L. Sulpicius Rufus, who was tribunus militaris, with consular power, B.C. 380. This event is also commemorated on another coin of this gens, where the turreted walls of a city are inscribed TVSCVL(*um*): in the device before us, the being without horses may indicate that Castor and Pollux were at home in that city.

13. SULPICIA. ℂ—SER(*vius*) SVLP(*icius*). A youthful laureated head with traces of a beard, which is usually deemed among antiquaries to be the personation of Honos. It is a rare coin—two degrees in four—in very tolerable condition, and weighs 56·3 grains: it has the appearance of debrasion, from wear in currency, though evidently it never had much relief from its artist.

℟—*Absque epigraphe.* A naval trophy, composed of various parts and ornaments of a ship around a mast, with a rudder and anchor suspended from the yard-arms: on the right side is a figure with the hands wrapped in his toga, and on the left a naked man with his hands pinioned behind his back. The meaning of this is only conjectural; but it is not risking much to think it refers to Galba Maximus, who was consul in B.C. 211, and who, in command of the socii navales, took the island of Ægina, together with the fleet, and performed other maritime exploits: at least, this conjecture is more probable than that of supposing it to represent a common votive offering to the *Diis littoralibus*. Riccio says it must have been struck about B.C. 49, because it was in the great hoard found at Cadriano, in the Bologna department, in the year 1810; nor can it be much more ancient, since the sign of value and the word ROMA are wanting.

14. SULPICIA. ℂ—GENIO P(*opuli*) R(*omano*). A bare head regarding the right, with a cornucopiæ at the back of the neck, as if borne on the left shoulder. A rather common coin, in good, but secondary condition, weighing 55·3 grains, and of indifferent metal: it has undergone rough treatment.

℟—MARTI VLTORI. In the centre of the area is seen the God of War naked, but with a helmet on his head and a belt round his body, to which hangs his sword: he is striding across the field with a buckler—the celebrated ancile—on his left arm, and vibrates a javelin with his right hand. This has immemorially been assigned to the Sulpicii by antiquaries (*see Morel, Sulpicia, Tab.* ii); the figure on the reverse is admirably indicative of the *Avenger*. Next to Jupiter, Mars enjoyed the highest honours at Rome, as the father of Romulus; but of the numerous temples dedicated to him, one of the most important was that built in his honour—as Mars Ultor—by Augustus, in the forum. This was after taking cruel vengeance upon the murderers of his great-uncle. (*See the next.*)

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15. SULPICIA. This denarius resembles the last, except that the portrait is much younger; and it weighs 56·5 grains. Numismatists have viewed the device as a compliment to the advent of Galba's succeeding Nero; and Morel's copy, above quoted, if faithfully engraved, must have borne the aged effigies of that Emperor, and is so treated by Havercamp; but the view is not corroborated by the coin before us. The vengeful god must have had a task to find out who ought to be punished in those disturbed times, when the respective followers of Nero, Galba, Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian, outraged humanity, and shook the poor world out of its propriety: how many cases illustrated the adage—

> "Forgiveness to the injur'd should belong,
> But they ne'er pardon who have done the wrong."

16. SULPICIA. ℞—VIRT(*us*). A youthful head, on a small scale, with a helmet and plume—on which are projections before and behind, forming the ἀμφίφαλος—regarding the right. A thin and rather flat coin, in sound but secondary condition: it weighs only 44·1 grains, and is rather common.

℟—S(*enatus*) P(*opulus*) Q(*ue*) R(*omanus*). A votive shield placed upon two lances in saltier, as the attributes of the Roman Virtus. This is ascribed to the Sulpicii, from its reverse being exactly similar to one which has SER(*vio*) SVLPICI(*o*) GALBAE IMP(*eratori*) AVG(*usto*) round the obverse; and which is an expression of public feeling for the Emperor Galba (*see Morel, Sulpicii, Tab.* ii., *Letter* F.). Servius was a common Roman prænomen; but considerable confusion has occurred in its being also a Gentile name, and therefore sometimes confounded with Sergicus. (*See A. Visconti's "Indicazione" of Vitali's Medals*, voce *Galba.*)

17. SULPICIA. ℞—HISPANIA. A deeply-impressed though small female head, with neatly tired hair; the impersonation of Spain, with a buckler under the neck, and two spears—the distinctive *duo gaesa*—behind. A tolerably rare and well-struck denarius, of elegant design; it is in excellent preservation, and weighs 51·7 grains, the field being uncommonly thin at one edge.

℟—GALBA IMP(*erator*). A figure considered to be the Emperor, on a prancing horse, crossing the area, with his right hand elevated in token of faith. There are sage numismatists who insist that this is an imperial denarius, struck by the Emperor Galba in the year A.D. 68; but the absence of a portrait on the obverse militates against this assumption. Surely the taste and workmanship displayed may carry it a little higher, and it will be remembered that a successful general was saluted imperator by his soldiers. I therefore think it may fairly be

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assigned to Galba's great-grandfather, who served under Cæsar, and defeated the Nantuates in B.C. 58; and four years afterwards he was prætor urbanus: embracing four generations was a tempting genealogy. (*See the next.*)

18. SULPICIA. This coin resembles the above in all respects, but that in addition there are two ears of wheat in front of the neck on the obverse; and that, being worn, its weight is only 37·7 grains. Having attempted a guess at the meaning of the device on these two denaries, and as, of course, the above is but a vague inference, it becomes proper to add, that in the opinion of some good antiquaries they commemorate the aged Galba's being in Hispania Tarraconensis; when, on the soldiers proclaiming him Imperator, he assumed the title of Cæsar.

*** Some collectors here place the bronze coins of the obscure gens TADIA, and the equally unimportant family TARIA; but the coins of the latter are only known to Goltzius, whose boy on a dolphin over a trident is all *mihi*. (*See Morel, Tab.* xxxii., *Fig.* 19.) No coins are known of the TARPEIA gens, the name of which occurs only in the kingly, and the early republican period: it is curious that it escaped the forgers.

19. TARQVITIA (*Patrician and Plebeian*). ℂ—C(*aius*) ANNIVS, T(*iti*) F(*ilius*), T(*iti*) N(*epos*), PROCO(*n*)S(*ule*). EX S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). The laurelled head of a female, apparently Juno Moneta, regarding the right, adorned with a mitella, ear-rings and necklace; and an indistinct mint-mark in front of the neck. A full-spread coin, in very good conservation, weighing 60·3 grains; in rarity it possesses two of the four degrees.

℟—Q(*uintus*) TARQVITI(*us*), P(*ublii*) F(*ilius*), Q(*uaestor*). Victoria alata in a rapid biga, with the reins of the horses in her left hand, and a long palm-branch in the right. In the upper verge the monetal numerals XXIIII. Our Q. Tarquitius appears to have been provincial quæstor to C. Annius, who fought against Sertorius in B.C. 82: hence this coin is often ranged in the Annia series. The Tarquitii were of great antiquity—one of them being magister equitum to the dictator Cincinnatus, B.C. 458: it is, numismatically speaking, a rare family, and one of the few bearing titles on the obverse.

20. TERENTIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—The well-known "caput Palladis galeatum," with the usual attributes; at the nape of the neck a denarial ✕, on which is a statuette of Victoria alata placing a small laurel crown on the helmet. This is a sharp-struck denarius, in perfect preservation, but, from some peculiar exposure to chemical action, the reverse is encased in a black patina—which does not, however, obscure the type: it weighs 59·9 grains, and is of frequent recurrence.

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℞—Under the horses C(*aius*) TER(*entius*) LVC(*anus*); in the exergum ROMA. The paludated, pileated, and stellified Dioscuri on horseback, with couched spears, galloping across the field. Cavedoni thinks the flying Victory on the obverse, being the emblem of various Lucanian coins, alludes to the cognomen Lucanus. Be that as it may, we are not to forget that one of this gens, Terentius Rufus, whom Titus left in command at Jerusalem, took the tyrant Simon prisoner, and sent him in bonds to the grand and memorable triumph celebrated for that conquest: he is also the officer who, according to the veracious Talmudists, wickedly ploughed up the rugged Zion as a field. (*See the next.*)

21. TERENTIA. This denarius resembles the above, but is of a larger spread, yet weighs only 54·9 grains; nor are the helmets quite so egg-shaped. Eckhel is angry about Havercamp's reading of the agnomen in extenso, as Lucretius, seeing that it had been rendered Lucanus from the time of Ursinus, and therefore an absurdity:—"Verum pro sana hac absurdam parturivit Havercampus, dum legit: C. TER(*entius*) LVC(*retius*), tanquam totidem III-viros monetales." From a comparison of the weights of some *æs grave*, Riccio follows an opinion started by Count Borghesi, and thinks this moneyer may have held office before the battle of Cannæ, in B.C. 216—that *famosa sconfitta*, as he terms it.

22. TERENTIA. ℂ—VARRO, PRO Q(*uaestore*). The diademmed bust of a terminal deity regarding the right, with the hair and beard elaborately dressed; and assuredly those inveterate polytheists, the Romans, had not a more useful god in all their pantheon than Terminus—as innocent as our hedges. A rare denarius in fine sharp preservation; it is small in module, and weighs 52·5 grains.

℞—MAGNO PRO CO(*n*)S(*ule*). A sceptre between a dolphin and an eagle. M. Terentius Varro followed Pompey in the expedition against the pirates, B.C. 52, where he greatly distinguished himself; but this coin has already been described (Pompeia, *Tablet* xii. *No.* 37). From his vast and varied erudition, Varro was esteemed the most learned of the Romans; and Cicero gives a striking view of "what a change of masters was there," when Mark Antony, after the battle of Pharsalia, seized and plundered his villa,—placing in effective contrast the lofty pursuits which its walls were in the habit of witnessing under its rightful owner, with the beastly excesses and foul debauchery of its plunderer. Though Plebeian, this gens is mentioned so early as B.C. 462, and was remarkable for literary talent; for it boasted a painter, an antiquary, a grammarian, a jurist, an orator, and two or three poets; of whom L. Terentius Afer, the known writer

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of comedies, was first educated and then manumitted by P. Terentius Lucanus, a Roman senator—who thereby secured a passport to posterity.

23. THORIA (*Plebeian*). ⊞—I(*unonis*) S(*ispitae*), M(*agnae*) R(*eginae*). The head of Juno, the saving goddess, covered with the Sispitan goat-skin and horns. A full-spread but not rare denarius in the highest conservation; it weighs 60 grains, and has less relief on this side than on the other.

℞—L(*ucius*) THORIVS BALBVS. The "Bos irruens," or a fierce bull charging; no doubt a punning allusion to the moneyer's cognomen—Θούριος, impetuous, and not an agrarian emblem: above the beast's back is the letter H. This Thorius was the son of Spurius Balbus, tribune of the plebs in B.C. 107, and consequently the man of refined luxury from Lanuvium described by Cicero (*De Fin.* ii. 20) in his conferences concerning the ends of things Good and Evil:—"This gentleman," he says, "lived in such a manner as to be plentifully supplied with all the most exquisite pleasures that could be devised. He was both keen in his pursuit of them, and distinguishing and curious in their several kinds. He was so far from being superstitious, that he despised the numerous sacrifices and temples of his own corporation; and so little afraid to die, that he fell in the field, and in his country's service." It seems, in fact, that there was not a single gratification, however rare, which Thorius did not enjoy—health, riches, interest, and friends; in short, he was a fair exemplar of the treacherous conclusion, that Pain was the supreme Evil, and Pleasure the supreme Good. From a scrutiny "pe' ripostigli Modenesi," Riccio states it to have been ascertained, that this coin must have been struck about the year B.C. 68. (*See the following.*)

24 and 25. THORIA. These denaries resemble No. 23 in all respects, except that there is a different monetal letter in the upper area of each reverse; the three being H, G, and X; and the respective weights are 61 and 60 grains. Sospita is connected with the Greek verb σώξειν, but the ancient Romans called her Sispita, and so her name appears in inscriptions. Notwithstanding what I have said above as to the butting bull, as some antiquaries insist that it alludes to an agrarian law introduced by the tribune Sp. Thorius Balbus, it is as well to remind the reader that this lex concerning the Roman public lands, was engraved on the back part of the same bronze tablet which contained the Servilia lex de Repetundis: this tablet was broken at some unknown time, and a portion is lost; but seven fragments were preserved, and the inscriptions thereon have been published by Fulvius Ursinus, the leader of the writers on Roman families,

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about A.D. 1577. In this assertion respecting the leadership, I have not forgotten that Goltzius published his "Fasti Magistratuum" eleven years before the "Familiæ Romanæ" of Ursinus had appeared; but such is the character of the former, that the exact and trustworthy Eckhel was obliged to devote many pages (*Caput* xxii.) of his "Prolegomena generalia," to show what faith is to be put in the said Goltzius, generally and particularly.

26. TITIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—*Absque epigraphe.* A senile stoic-looking head, with a pointed thick beard, and a winged diadem. This is a denarius in fine sharp preservation, weighing 65 grains; except the restoration by Trajan, this is a common type. Whom the head represents is uncertain, but the style is oriental.

℟—Q(*uintus*) TITI(*us*), inscribed on a base, upon which prances the winged horse Pegasus, strongly resembling the Greek type on the coins of Corinth. Everything about this coin is uncertain, the head on the obverse having been assigned to the brother of Laomedon, to the poet Titius, to Bacchus, to Mercury, and to Somnus; and the Pegasus is considered by some to allude to the Trojan origin of the family, while others contend that it is merely emblematical of swift horsemanship. But no good, or at least fully satisfactory reason, is adduced for any of these attributions. Perhaps Riccio is right in suggesting, that the Pegasus may have been struck in reference to the poetic glory of C. Titius, progenitor of the moneyer: at least it seems naturally appropriate. (*See the next.*)

27. TITIA. A similar denarius to the last, but from a different die, and its weight is only 55·1 grains. The Titii seem by the device to have boasted antiquity; but the name is rarely mentioned in the republican period; nor did any of them obtain the consulship till B.C. 31. The family, however, was a pretty flourishing one, and held many of the secondary offices; some of its members were of the equestrian order, and it boasted distinguished warriors and orators, while, from the evidence of two inscriptions, one was a Roman sculptor. That excellent antiquary, Mons. Raoul Rochette, thinks this artist's full name was Titius Gemellus; but he does not give sufficient evidence.

28. TITIA. ℂ—*Absque epigraphe.* An androgynous (διφυὴς) head, crowned with ivy leaves and berries; which may be either Bacchus or a Bacchante, though Havercamp—thinking of the reverse—doubts whether it represents a muse, or the Dea Libera, the taste in either case being Grecian. A rather thin coin in the fullest preservation; it weighs 60·7 grains, and is of common occurrence.

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℞—Q(*uintus*) TITI(*us*) on a base, as above, with the flying Pegasus thereupon; the which may possibly allude to the Titia gens as originally Trojans at Alba. One of this moneyer's ancestors, Caius Fannius, was distinguished as an orator, "with as much excellence," says Cicero, "as was possible without a knowledge of Greek literature, and without great practice." When the *Lex Fannia* was proposed, B.C. 161, Titius represented the usefulness of that sumptuary step by descanting on the prevalent prodigality, gluttony, and drunkenness (*Macrob. Sat.* ii. 9, 12). By a provision of this act it was ordained that no poultry should be served on the table except one hen, and that not fattened for the purpose; but Pliny tells us (*N. H.* lib. x. cap. 50), that the epicure Romans evaded this enactment by feasting on cocks, capons, and chickens, well crammed by the fartores with paste soaked in milk and mead. Another orator of this race was Sextus Titius, the seditious tribune of the plebs in B.C. 99, a man of infinite volubility, but so extravagant in his gestures as to furnish room for the invention of a light dance, which was popularly called the Titian jig. (*See the next.*)

29. TITIA. This denarius resembles the above in type and fabric; but it is evidently from a different die, the effigies on the obverse rather more masculine; and it weighs only 57·9 grains. It may therefore be concluded to represent Bacchus—emblem at once of manly beauty and feminine grace:—

———"trahisque Bacchus Virginis tener formam."

Giudice Riccio, however, instead of receiving it as androgynous, boldly pronounces the sex of the obverse in describing it:—"Testa di BACCHANTE, coronata di ellera e di corimbi a dritta." The frantic damsels who bore a part in the *Orgia* or *Dionysia*—with their screaming, singing, drinking, and reel-dances—were ludicrous yet wretched specimens of worship!

30. TITIA. ℂ—*Absque epigraphe.* A bust of Victoria, with her hair carefully dressed and drawn up in a knot behind, her bosom draped, and her shoulders winged. This is a quinarius in pretty good condition—though somewhat rubbed by circulation, weighing 30·2 grains; it is common.

℞—Pegasus running across the field, and prancing on a base as shown upon the above denaries: under the legs and over the exergum line, Q(*uintus*) TIT(*us*). Count Borghesi observed such a similarity between the coins of this Titius and those of C. Vibius Pansa, that he supposed them to be mintal colleagues in B.C. 64: but Riccio assures us that the hoards of Frascarolo and Roncofreddo prove these denaries to have been struck about B.C. 74; yet he freely admits that our Titius might have been the monetary partner of Vibius. These antiquaries,

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therefore, are substantially in agreement, though they differ a little in circumstance. The *find* at Roncofreddo was described by Borghesi, and that of Frascarolo by Cavedoni; and both are important communications.

31. TITINIA (*Patrician and Plebeian*). ℂ—*Absque epigraphe.* The winged-helmed head of Pallas-Nicephora, with her usual attributes, and the numerals XVI. behind. A full-spread denarius of good metal, and in excellent preservation, weighing 58·5 grains; it is of frequent recurrence.

℟—Victoria alata in a galloping biga, holding the reins in the left hand, and urging the lively horses with a whip; under them C(*aius*) TITINI(*us*), and in the exergum, ROMA. This moneyer is unknown; but the coin—which corroborates a material historical incident—must have been struck about B.C. 216; or very soon after the dictatorship of Q. Fabius Maximus. That was the epoch when, on account of the expensive war against Hannibal, the silver money was raised from the value of ten to that of sixteen assi; and this historical fact is clearly proved by the XVI. behind the effigies on the obverse. (*See the next.*)

32. TITINIA. This is a coin of the same type and fabric with the above, but from a different die, and its weight is 53·4 grains. The Titinia gens, though ancient, never attained much importance, and none of its members were raised to the consulship. M. Titinius was one of the tribunes of the plebs, elected immediately after the abolition of the decemvirate, B.C. 449, and there were several Titinii in secondary offices of the state; but the most celebrated of the clan was Titinius, the dramatist, whose line was genteel comedy—*Comœdia Togata.* He appears to have flourished about B.C. 170; and is greatly commended by Varro for the skill with which he developed his characters.

33. TITURIA (*rank unknown*). ℂ—A monogrammed TA(*tius*), and SABIN(*us*). The bearded undecorated head of Tatius, King of the Sabines. A full-spread coin in high preservation; it weighs 75·5 grains, and is rather common.

℟—On the exergum, L(*ucius*) TITVRI(*us*). In the field two paludated bare-headed Romans, each carrying off a Sabine female: a pretty fair emblem of the popular but improbable fable, which has been palmed off in books as genuine Roman history! Numismatists, without vouching for the credibility or imposture of the legend, cite this type as a proof that the Titurii were proud of their Sabine origin; but surely the mythus of the Romans bearing away their women with impunity, could not have been a gratifying recollection. Reader—for the weighty prizes gained, look to that *enlévement*—especially the full-dressed lady in the centre—as represented by the pencil of Rubens! (*See the next.*)

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34. TITURIA. This denarius—weighing 61·5 grains—is identical with the foregoing; but instead of the monogram on the obverse, there is a palm-branch: a type which is considered by some antiquaries to refer to the political union of Romulus and Tatius. That union, however, was brought about by the Sabine women rushing between the contending parties, as the legend runs, and praying their husbands and fathers to be reconciled; in which they were successful, insomuch that the two people not only made peace, but agreed to form only one nation. So beneficial a mediation as this, would hardly be commemorated by the violent rape of the Sabines, as typified on the reverse before us.

35. TITURIA. ℂ—SABIN(*us*). The bare and bearded profile of King Titus Tatius regarding the right. This well-struck denarius is in full preservation; it weighs 60·9 grains, and is of greater interest than rarity.

℟—On the exergum, L(*ucius*) TITVRI(*us*). In the centre of the field, the virgin Tarpeia surrounded up to the waist by the shields that had been thrown upon her; her hair is dishevelled, and she is holding up her hands to ward off two Roman soldiers who are advancing to cast their shields also. Above the fair doomed one is a crescent-moon and star, which may be indicative of the occurrence having happened at night; or they may form a general mint symbol. The crescent and star constituted the badge of Byzantium ages before Constantinople fell; and the same has been continued by the Mahometans to this time. (*See the following.*)

36 and 37. TITURIA. These are similar to No. 35, except in a difference of die, and No. 37 has on the obverse, the additional letters A.PV, which may be extended either *Argento Publico* or *Auctoritate Publica:* they respectively weigh 63·9 and 57·8 grains. This relates to the old mythus of paying the covetous Tarpeia; who, having demanded what the soldiers had on their arms as a reward for her treason, forgot that they wore shields as well as gold armlets. She was not only crushed to death, according to history, but that seems not to have been all her punishment; for—as before said—a legend exists at Rome, to the effect that the perfidious woman still sits in the centre of the Tarpeian rock, very gorgeously decked out; and that there she must sit until a certain magical spell shall be broken in some future age (*see* Petronia, *Tablet* xi. 41).

38. TITURIA. ℂ—SABIN(*us*). The bare and bearded head of Tatius—couped at the neck—as before. A full-spread denarius, in high preservation, weighing 61·4 grains: it is of common occurrence.

℟—Under the animal's legs L(*ucius*) TITVRI(*us*). A winged Victory in a

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galloping biga, with the reins in her left hand, and a garland of laurel in her extended right: on the exergum, the mint-mark letter A,—the whole within an engrailment. Under an inference drawn from studying the hoard at Fiesole—in which the denaries of L. Titurius with the biga were wanting—Count Borghesi thinks that the coins of this moneyer are posterior to B.C. 89, and not later than B.C. 74. Titurius may have been a brother of Cæsar's unfortunate legate, who, after obtaining a brilliant victory in Normandy, B.C. 56, over Viridovix, fell under the fatal wiles of Ambiorix, two years afterwards.

39. TITURIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The laureated and bearded head of Jupiter, regarding the right, caboshed rather than couped at the neck; at the back, the letter H between two pellets. A rather common quinarius, in sound but secondary condition, weighing 24·3 grains; it has suffered a little abrasion from currency.

℟—In a vertical line down the centre of the field P(*ublius*) SABIN(*us*); and on the exergum, Q(*uaestor*). Victoria alata crowning a trophy of spoils of war, which is surmounted by a helmet. In the area the letter H, with a couple of pellets, as on the obverse. It is uncertain who this Publius was, but the type possibly alludes to the victory gained by the legate Titurius Sabinus, as above stated: or it may commemorate an advantage obtained by an ancestor of the moneyer; yet the notion that it refers to the military exploits of the Romans and Sabines under Romulus and Tatius, is utterly untenable, it having been advanced without the slightest historical or numismatic authority. As well might it be deemed a memorial of the murder of Remus by his brother!

40. TREBANIA (*rank unknown, though inferentially termed Plebeian*). ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The winged-helmed head of Pallas-Nicephora, with the three ringlets; behind the nape of the neck, the mint-mark ×. A full-spread denarius, in excellent conservation, weighing 58 grains; it is common in degree.

℟—Under the horses L(*ucius*) TREBANI(*us*); in the exergum, ROMA. Jupiter-fulminator in a galloping quadriga, holding a long sceptre and the reins in his left hand, and darting a thunderbolt with his right. As above said, the order of this gens is uncertain, the name occurring only on coins, and therefore unknown to history; but from the style of his work, L. Trebanius must have been monetary triumvir of Rome in the last days of the Republic—perhaps about 50 or 60 years before the commencement of our era.

*** Here some introduce the ancient plebeian gens TREBONIA; but no denarius is known except from Goltzius, and one thought to be a fabrication of Becker's, which, however, I have not seen. That of the former is fanciful enough—the head of Jupiter, and a sheep before an altar—as engraved by Morel, *Nummi Consulares*, Tab. xxxiii. Fig. 1.

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41. TULLIA (*partly Patrician, partly Plebeian*). ℂB—ROMA. The galeated head—winged but not plumed—of Pallas regarding the right, with handsome features and her usual attributes. A well-spread denarius, in unusually fine conservation, weighing 59·7 grains: it is of frequent recurrence; but its restoration by the Emperor Trajan is extremely rare.

℟—A stolated Victoria-alata standing in a chariot rapidly drawn by four horses, with a long palm-branch and the reins in her left hand, and a parazonium in her right: in the upper area a laurel chaplet, while below the spirited animals is a large ✕; and in the exergum M(*arcus*) TVLLI(*us*). This has been fondly attributed to Cicero, because it is not exactly known who this Marcus was; but the opinion holds only by a rope of sand, for the type and fabric are too rigidly archaic for his day. It is given by the best antiquaries to M. Tullius Decula, who was a monetary triumvir about B.C. 104; and the large ✕ is supposed to be a punning allusion to his cognomen: Vaillant assigned the coin rather to his father, who bore the same names. The gens Tullia was very ancient, but its patrician branch became extinct at an early period: the first of the plebeian class who obtained the consulship was the above Tullius Decula, in B.C. 81, and the next was the celebrated orator Tullius Cicero, eighteen years afterwards. Tully, republican as he was, claimed King Tullius as his *gentilis* (*Tusc.* i. 16), that martyr to a cruel and most infamous daughter (Ovid's *Fasti*, vi.). In his "Brutus," however, he is more moderate; for remarking that the truth of history has been greatly corrupted by necrological laudatory essays, he remarks that many circumstances were recorded in them that never existed,—"such as false triumphs, a pretended succession of consulships, and false alliances and elevations, when men of inferior rank were confounded with a noble family of the same name: as if I myself should pretend that I am descended from M. Tullius, who was a patrician, and shared the consulship with Servius Sulpicius, about ten years after the expulsion of the kings."

As a strong *prestige* still lingers in favour of this coin's having been struck by Cicero, I must declare that I join with Eckhel—and on similar reasons to those given in the *Doctrina Numorum Veterum*, vol. v., *voce Tullia*—in thinking all the monetary likenesses of this remarkable man are false; and that even the most authenticated bust of him has been so mutilated by time, that it would be no more to be recognised than was Deïphobus in the lower regions. As Dr. Middleton's spectacles magnify too largely for my vision, I will here endeavour to map the mind and disposition of the powerful orator; the *tivnesses*, as De Ville would say—according to my scrutiny—may be ranged thus:—

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HOT.	COLD.	HOT.	COLD.
Amiable,	Inconsistent.	Eloquent,	Despondent.
Affectionate,	Insincere.	Talented,	Vain.
Liberal,	Ignoble.	Mentally strong,	Morally weak.

Under such violent antitheses his character was alternately elevated and depressed —enhanced and damaged; and, moreover, they totally disqualified him for the duties of a great statesman. Hence his boasted patriotism was mingled with party feelings of the most narrow and personal cast; nor had he foresight enough to see the true interests of his country, or he could not have adhered to Pompey the faithless, instead of Cæsar the magnanimous, or have become a mere tool in vile hands. The same fickleness reigns over his private affairs; and, singularly enough, he is convicted by his own depositions. When embarrassed by pecuniary difficulties, he divorced the mother of his children, after thirty years' union, in order to marry his rich young ward. Though he muttered about being "chiselled" in the transaction, he consented that the daughter he loved so extravagantly should wed Dolabella—whom at one time he represents as a person interesting Heaven and earth in his welfare, and at another that he, the said Dolabella, was a monster of lewdness and infamy!* There is no reasonable doubt that Cicero was a most expert lawyer, well acquainted with every artifice used in litigation—as brow-beating a timid witness, badgering a prosecutor, pouncing upon blots in evidence, and all that; but even his great exploits in the law department are sounded by his own trumpet. Still, despite the numerous maculæ on his reputation, Cicero is undeniably one of the great characters of our race; and his masterly writings must remain popular through all civilized ages.

In the Duke of Northumberland's library is an extremely rare book; it is intituled "A poore Knight, his Pallace of private pleasures. Gallantly garnished with goodly galleries of strange inventions. By J. C. (Gent.), 1579." In this work, J. C. celebrates his feeling for our great orator, by a poem of two hundred lines, of which the reader may not dislike a specimen. He opens with spirit, styling his production "The lyfe and death of Maister T. Cicero, who was slayne, beeinge 63 yeares of age;" and he warms with his subject:—

> "No legend lye, no fable fond, no tatling tale I tell,
> No treasure of THALIAS schoole, my shop hath for to sell:
> Come Chapmen come, come view and see, and bargain for the best,
> And see the hap of him whose hand, held Rome in perfit rest."

* Cicero could be witty upon this respectable son-in-law. Dolabella, it seems, was of a small stature, which afforded occasion for the Orator to ask him once, "Who had tied him to his sword?"

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He then enters into details, and arrives at Cicero's becoming Pater Patriæ:—

"He caused CATELYNE to trudge, whose flight his mates did wound,
And by his pollicy, he kept the Cittie safe and sound."

He discusses the orator's family affairs:—

"His wife was named TERENTIA, in whom hee was beguilde,
By whom he had young CICERO, and TULLIA the milde."

At length Octavius, the "cursed wretch," hands poor Cicero over to that "tiger" and "hellish hound," Mark Antony; who, maliciously bent on the "divelish dæde," immediately summons his myrmidons:—

"And sent POPILIUS (whom long since, TULLY had saved from shame)
To stop his breath, whose stony hart, accorded to the same.
From whom he tooke both hands and head, and left the carcasse still,
And brought to ANTONY his lord, his greedy gorge to fill."

*** Eckhel here remarks, that a denarius inscribed D.TVR, struck about the year of Rome 723—under M. Antony—may possibly belong to the TVRILLIA race. Here also follow the bronze provincial coins of the UMMIDIA gens, bearing the head of Cybele, and Aries with a crescent and star—the ram looking back, as described by Manilius. Of this gens was the Ummidius Quadratus recorded by Josephus. A clever forger has also attempted to patch up a gens URGVLANIA, by mistaking a phrase of the learned Thomas Reinesius, of Gotha; who, at the commencement of the seventeenth century, knew, perhaps, better than any man of his time, all that relates to the Roman families.

42. URBINIA (*rank uncertain*). ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The very general *Caput Palladis galeatum*, or winged-helmed head of Rome, with an ill-defined circular symbol (*torquis?*) at the back of the neck. A rather common denarius of good fabric, and in fine sharp preservation, weighing 61·6 grains.

ℝ—On the exergum, T(*itus*) MAL(*lius*), AP(*pius*) CL(*audius*), Q(*uintus*) VR(*binius*). Victoria alata in a galloping triga—the horses of which are placed in uncommonly vivacious attitudes—holding the reins with both hands. This has generally been classed in the Claudia and Manlia series; but is now restored to a family of great antiquity; for it was blotted by the vestal Urbinia's being interred alive, so far back as 470 years before our era. In B.C. 43, Urbinius Panopion, proscribed by the triumvirs, was preserved by the extraordinary fidelity of one of his slaves, who exchanged dresses with his master, dismissed him by a back door as the executioners were entering in front, then placing himself in the bed of Panopion, allowed himself to be killed, as if he were the latter. We have on this coin another proof that Mallius and Manlius are convertible forms of the same name,

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as had long been inferred from writings. Count Borghesi is therefore certainly right in pronouncing that this coin—probably struck about the time of Sylla—was minted under the direction of T. Manlius, A. Claudius, and Q. Urbinius, as monetary triumvirs of the year. Some of the older writers adopted the two first names, but rendered the Q. VR. into Quæstor Urbanus, without considering that the urban quæstors had nothing to do with the striking of money. (*See Claudia, Tablet* iv. 38 *and* 39, *and Manlia, Tablet* x. *No.* 10.)

43. VALERIA (*Patrician, afterwards Plebeian also*). ℂ—ACISCVLVS. A diademmed and juvenile head, with a star above the forehead, and hanging ringlets; at the back of the head a pick-axe, the whole surrounded by a garland instead of an engrailment. A full-spread denarius in fair condition, but thin; it weighs 48·6 grains, and has 1·5 of four degrees in rarity.

℟—In the exergum L(*ucius*) VALERIVS. A strutting harpy, or bird with a virgin's helmed head, on the left side of which are two spears and a buckler; the whole within a garland. Though this type agrees pretty well with the description of the *Avium Stymphalidum* of Virgil, it has been the topic of much discussion as to whether it should be dubbed a syren, a chimera, or what not: Eckhel, however, thinks it may be an impersonation of the attributes of Pallas, adding with some humour:—"We have here, then, Minerva as she leaped from the brain, not of Jupiter, but of the workman." If this can be received *ex cathedra*, it presents a superior imaginative taste in the moneyer, than can be expressed by the mere effigies of the disgusting and filthy harpy; a *bird* which was happily extinct when I visited the site of its former existence.

44. VALERIA. ℂ—ACISCVLVS. The head as on No. 43—but of far superior workmanship—crowned with a circlet, and most likely intended for Apollo; having a mason's hammer, or pick-axe (*ascia*), in allusion to the name, behind. A well-struck coin, in the highest preservation; it weighs 56·8 grains, and possesses one degree of rarity in four. Its restoration by Trajan is extremely rare.

℟—In the exergum, L(*ucius*) VALERIVS. Europa, with a floating peplus held by both her hands, carried along on the back of a bull. Borghesi thinks this L. Valerius to have been one of the moneyers of the triumvirate after the murder of Cæsar; and Cavedoni pronounces him to have been a monetal triumvir about B.C. 43. The type admits of the usual mythological explanation, but the whole is a monstrous figment: more staid views bring it down to Europa's merely taking her passage in a ship having a bull for a figure-head. In like manner St.

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Paul embarked in a vessel "whose sign was Castor and Pollux:"—a fact which Sir James Thornhill overlooked, in painting his well-known picture in our metropolitan cathedral, representing the Apostle's shipwreck. (*See the next.*)

45. VALERIA. This denarius resembles the above in all respects, save that of die; it is full spread, in fine sharp preservation, and weighs 65·5 grains. I have expressed before that the device represents the fabulous Phœnician princess; but Riccio conjectures that it may symbolize the power, as Jove, of Octavius over the murderers of Cæsar. This assuredly was very great, and among the punished were many professed friends of those in power, who were thus taught that the violators of faith must expect no faith from others—"frangenti fidem frangatur eidem." The Valerii did not want for proud notions, for L. Valerius Volesus, consul in A.D. 5—claimed descent from an ancestor who settled at Rome with Titus Tatius—and when proconsul in Asia, having one day beheaded 300 persons, he strutted among the headless bodies, exclaiming—"O royal business! More than royal! What king would have dared to do the like?" But this, and other cruelties, drew on him the wrath of Augustus, and a condemnatory decree.

46. VALERIA. ℂ—ACISCVLVS. The radiated and beardless head of Sol, couped at the neck, regarding the right, with a pick-axe—not the common ascia or adze—behind. This is a well-struck denarius, in unusually high preservation; it weighs 62·6 grains, and is rare.

℟—In the exergum, L(*ucius*) VALERIVS. A draped female, who, by the crescent above her forehead, is seen to be Diana, is driving a rapid biga across the field, with the horses' reins in her left hand, and a whip—figured by Riccio as having two thongs—in the right. The restoration of this coin by Trajan is very rare—that is, three degrees out of four. The types on both faces may allude to some special ceremonial in which Apollo and Diana were invoked; but is not Riccio rather early in assigning them to the first celebration of the Secular Games by P. Valerius Poplicola, B.C. 509? The Diana in the car has certainly a greater similitude to Artemis of Greece, than the Fauna Fatua, or Feronia—who was the original Italian divinity, and whose love of woods and springs militated against furious biga-driving, whether steered by a mortal or a goddess.

47. VALERIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The bust of Victoria, with her hair carefully tired and drawn into a knot behind, her shoulders draped and winged; behind is the letter S. A well-spread coin in a high state of preservation; it weighs 58·1 grains, and is of frequent recurrence.

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℞—C(*aius*) VAL(*erius*) FLA(*ccus*), IMPERAT(*or*). EX S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). A legionary eagle, between two rich military standards bearing tablets, on one of which is written H, and on the other P, initials resolving into *hastati* and *principes*. It is uncertain to which Valerius Flaccus "Imperator" this is referable, since there were several such—men who had meritoriously won the honourable distinction; but the type was probably struck about a century before our era, when the eagle became the sole ensign of the Roman legions;—at the same time each cohort had its own standard. (*See the next.*)

48. VALERIA. Except for the addition of a fulmen before the face of the obverse, the absence of the letter S, and its weighing 58·8 grains, this denarius is identical with the above; whence they must have been struck on the same occasion. Eckhel thinks, and with reason, that the device was distinctively assumed by this Imperator because he probably formed the legions called Valerianæ, mentioned in the Mithridatic war: the celebrated XXth legion was also called Valeria. This ancient and powerful gens produced a larger number of illustrious men than any other house in Rome: all its great families were of the patrician order, and the name occurs more or less for nearly a thousand years, during which time they enjoyed extraordinary honours and privileges in the city. The plebeian branches afforded some good men and true, but the rapid multiplication of the various gentes was no indication of political purity. On the contrary, they often consisted of freedmen belonging to the clan, to whom manumission was given in a way which could not have eluded our bribery-and-corruption act: such, for instance, as when the proud and despotic Sylla bestowed the Roman franchise upon 10,000 slaves at one fell swoop, to carry a political point; and, in order to secure their devotion to his cause, he enrolled them under his own name.

TABLET XVI.

1. VALERIA. ℬ—*Sine epigraphe.* The winged-helmed head of Roma-Nicephora, with the three locks of hair, ear-rings, and bead necklace; at the nape of the neck a denarial ×. This is a full-spread commonish coin in excellent preservation; it weighs 58·7 grains, and is of good metal.

℞—Victoria alata in a fast-running biga, holding a whip and the reins. Under the horses C(*aius*) VAL(*erius*) in monogram, C(*ai*) F(*ilius*); over the animals FLAC(*cus*); and in the exergum, ROMA. The exact object of this coin

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is open to discussion, as nothing yet put forward is conclusive. The practised Cavedoni thinks that, as the S. C.—or token of authority—is here wanting, this device must be attributed to the monetary triumvir, L. Valerius Flaccus, who became consul a second time on the death of Marius, in the year B.C. 86, and was afterwards murdered by his legate—the treacherous and sanguinary Flavius Fimbria, a *homo novus;* nor is there anything which appears to invalidate the opinion.

2. VALERIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The bust of Victoria, with winged and draped shoulders; the hair is carefully dressed into a knot behind, and there are ear-rings and necklace; before the neck is the denarial stamp ⋊, but in appearance like a star. A well-struck full-spread denarius, in high conservation; it weighs 60·3 grains, and is rather common.

℟—L(*ucii*) VALERI(*i*) FLACCI. Mars-tropæophorus, naked but helmeted, holding a spear transversely in his right hand, and bearing the opima spolia—an offering to *Jovi prædatori*—on his left shoulder: he stands between a sacred apex and an ear of wheat, while a chlamys or scarf floats behind him. It is attributed generally to the Valerius Flaccus, a flamen of Mars, who was consul in B.C. 131: but though it may possibly refer to him, the type and excellent workmanship betoken a later date. Another of the same name was prætor to Cicero, B.C. 63, and as he also wore the apex, it might more safely be ascribed to him, only that the work appears still more modern. Riccio conjectures that the wheat-ear refers to the L. V. Flaccus who, being curule ædile in B.C. 201, caused immense quantities of corn to be brought from Africa, for a sumptuous celebration of public games; but no crucial proof can be adduced.

3. VALERIA. ℂ—ACISCVLVS. The laureated head of Jupiter to the right, with a mint-stamp pick-axe behind it. This is a very rare coin—at least RR in marketable degree,—in fair preservation, weighing 58·5 grains.

℟—L(*ucius*) VALERIVS, on the exergum. Our numismatic elders have usually described this reverse as a female with her body terminating in two fishes' tails;—even the lynx-eyed Eckhel has it "mulier in duas piscium caudas desinens:" wherefore Sigebert Havercamp—viewing the obverse as the effigies of Neptune (*with a boarder's tomahawk instead of the trident?*)—boldly calls the presumed lady Amphitrite: yet he gives no authority for her being here, nor why the "well-ankled" goddess of Hesiod ends thus in fishes:—

> "With the pow'r does Amphitrite share,
> Of all the main the loveliest-footed fair."
>
> COOK'S version of HESIOD'S *Theogony.*

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And see Plautia (*Tablet* xii. 16). Other antiquaries beheld in the monster a merman, or a mermaid, for both were common enough in those days, as we are credibly informed by Pliny and Pausanias; besides whom there are hosts of witnesses who, with their own eyes, had seen them *haurient*, as the heralds would say of their rearing their heads above water to inhale the air. Captain Healy insisted that this device represents Derceto, or Atergates; but surely that Syrian deity had only one tail. Such were the different opinions of numismatic men till Count Borghesi set them all right; since which the most casual observer pronounces it to be a bearded man's body, terminating in two squamose tails, which end with serpents' heads: or as Riccio, quoting Borghesi, has it:—"Tronco di uomo barbato, con capelli irti, le cui extremità inferiori terminano in due code squamose ripiegate a spire, appoggia il braccio destro sul fianco corrispondente, ed il sinistro sulla testa in atto di riposarsi, tenendo le dita al numero di quattro lunghe oltre al naturale." It obviously is intended to represent the giant Typhæus, holding up his hand to fend off Jupiter's thunderbolts, and the nails—or rather claws—to his fingers are enormously long. It is drawn after the manner of that unequivocal Phrygian coin figured in Mionnet's Supplement, vol. vii. plate 12, fig. 2, where Jupiter is actually fighting with the Titanic giants. Still, although many guesses are hazarded, we really cannot see how the Valerii were concerned in the early mythology of the Titanomachia or Gigantomachia, or Europa and the bull.

*** Here some collectors have foisted in the gens VALGIA, but no authentic coin of that family is known; there is however a pretty fabrication by Goltzius (*Morel*, table xxxiv. fig. 15), bearing the head of Juno Sispita on the obverse, and on the other face a round altar bearing a cyathus—or crater amplus—on it, with an upreared snake being fed by a veiled and robed priest. As this, from the inscription, seems to be a compliment to Virgil's poetical friend Valgius Rufus, Havercamp has described it among the *Nummi Consulares Incertæ Fidei*.

4. VARGUNTEIA (*Order unknown*). ℂ—The old caput Palladis, galeated, accompanied by her usual attributes, and a stellified denarial stamp (✠) in front: behind the helmet is a monogrammed legend, which rolls out into M(*arcus*) VARG(*unteius*). This is a well-impressed full-spread denarius; in fine condition: it weighs 59.5 grains, and is not rare.

ℝ—*Sine epigraphe.* Jupiter—optimus maximus—slowly drawn in a stately quadrigated car towards the right; he carries a palm-branch in one hand, and a thunderbolt in the other—emblems of peace and power. Under the horses, and in the exergual space, is the word ROMA. Such being my view of this device, I cannot accept of Havercamp's "Jupiter in lentis quadrigis, utpote triumphalibus," since it typifies omnipotence independent of conquest. This Marcus Vargunteius

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is utterly unknown, for the race is of as little note as its rank is uncertain—the principal one recorded in history having been an accomplice of Catiline, who kindly undertook to murder Cicero, in B.C. 63. Borghesi—from the weight of the *æs grave* of Vargunteius, and the uniformity of his coins with those of C. Domitius and Q. Cæcilia—thinks that they must have ruled the mint together about B.C. 154; a conclusion which is very reasonable.

*** Certain antiquaries here recognise the VATINIA gens in their cabinets, although no coins can be adduced but from Hubert Goltzius; and one which is considered to be Becker's. No great respect is entertained for the Vatinii in general.

5. VENTIDIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—M(*arcus*) ANT(*onius*), IMP(*erator*), III(*um*)VIR,R(*ei*) P(*ublicæ*) C(*onstituendæ*). The bare and bearded head of Mark Antony, with an augural lituus behind the neck. This extremely rare coin is in secondary condition; it weighs 59·3 grains.

ℝ—P(*ublius*) VENTI(*dius*), PONT(*ifex*), IMP(*erator*). A youthful figure standing, with a light chlamys thrown over his left shoulder: he holds a spear in his right, and an olive branch in his left hand. The Ventidii were of an ignoble and low origin, and were scarcely noted till the extraordinary successes and elevation of P. Ventidius Bassus, who probably struck this coin about B.C. 39, when Antony's legate. Few men have run through a greater variety of fortune than he did: he was taken prisoner with his mother in his infancy by Pompeius Strabo, and was led along in the triumphal procession; being afterwards manumitted, he became an errand boy, next a cart-driver, then in rapid succession a muleteer, a soldier, centurion, general, tribune of the plebs, pontifex, prætor, and consul; he moreover had been declared a public enemy, yet obtained a splendid triumph for his victory over the Parthians; and, finally, he was honoured with a grand and impressive public funeral. Hence Juvenal (*Sat.* vii.)—

> FORTUNE IS ALL: she, as the fancy springs,
> Makes Kings of pedants, and of pedants Kings,
> For, what were Tullius and Ventidius, say,
> But great examples of the wondrous sway
> Of stars, whose mystick influence alone,
> Bestows on captives triumphs—slaves, a throne?

6. VERGILIA aut VERGINIA (*Patrician and Plebeian*). ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The laureated head of Apollo Vejovis regarding the right. Under the neck, a thunderbolt. A coin of neat device and fine workmanship, in excellent preservation; it has two degrees (*of four*) in rarity, and weighs 59 grains.

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℞—Jupiter fulminans in a galloping quadriga. Under the horses, VER(*gilius*), and in the exergum, CAR(*vilius*), OGVL(*nius*). These names of the moneyers are transmuted, so as to be assigned to the Carvilia and Ogulnia gentes (*see Tablet* iv. 13, *and Tablet* xi. 21). Though custom has given the preference to spelling this name Virgilius, the coin shows what appears to be the more correct orthography. Virgil was not a Roman citizen by birth; but he became one of the brightest brilliants of intellectual Rome, at a time when her mental powers had gained their meridian altitude. That is, with the elect: for a comparison of this people under their Monarchy, Republic, Empire, and Papacy, shows them to be somewhat the same in a general point of view; and also proves that it is not suns, soils, or climates that form national character, but the government—since the Romans veered and hauled according to its goodness or indifference. In their palmy times they retained a strong vein of barbarism, with coarse virtues and gross vices; they possessed disciplined valour, perseverance, and passive energy; but they were neither highly imaginative, moral, nor loveable. Lord Bolingbroke remarks that, "An insatiable thirst of military fame—an unconfined ambition of extending their empire—an extravagant confidence in their own courage and force—an insolent contempt of their enemies—and an impetuous overbearing spirit with which they pursued all their enterprises, composed, in the days of Regulus, the distinguishing character of a Roman. Whatever the senate and people resolved, to the members of that commonwealth appeared both practicable and just. Neither difficulties nor dangers could check them, and their sages had not yet discovered, that *virtues in excess degenerate into vices.*" They bequeathed their cruelty and cunning, with the excitable sensibility of shedding tears upon the commonest occurrences, to their successors; and the latter have added an abject but perhaps not incurable cowardice, to the legacy received.

*** General collectors here introduce a bronze coin of Cæsar Augusta, in Spain, struck by a monetary duumvir of the gens VERRIA, under Augustus, B.C. 23. Flaccus, the historical antiquary, was of this family. It should be recollected that a coin of the gens VIRGINIA, with a goose—the vigilant and greatly honoured guardian of the capitol—on the reverse, is a gross fabrication of Hubert Goltzius; as Havercamp says, *nummus falsus et fictus est.*

7. VETTIA (*Plebeian*). ℬ—SABINVS, S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). The bearded and bare head of a man, which from a monogrammed TA under the chin, is assumed to be that of Tatius, King of the Sabines. A full-struck serrate denarius, in high conservation; it weighs 61 grains, and has one degree in rarity.

℞—On the exergum, T(*itus*) VETTIVS, and in the upper verge, IVDEX.

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A togated man in a slow-going biga, with the reins in his right hand and a long sceptre in his left; behind the car is an ear of wheat. The Vettia—sometimes Vectia—race was very ancient, although its principal eminence was obtained under the Empire; and it is to mark their antiquity that the head of Tatius appears. Who Vettius Judex was, is unknown; the denarius being serrated, Eckhel considered it to refer to some earlier Vettius than the urban prætor of B.C. 59, who, from the ear of wheat and the senatorial stamp, struck it when serving as ædile. Riccio, however, says that as this and many other serrate coins were found at S. Cesario, and not at Frascarolo, and therefore not hidden before the year 700 of Rome (B.C. 54), we may attribute it to the prætor of 59.

8. VETURIA (*Patrician*). ℂB—TI(*berius*) VET(*urius*), the last three letters ligatured; behind the neck, a ×. A warrior's head, with a Greek helmet and plume; he has a bare chin, whiskers, and draped shoulders. Ursinus and others held that this device personates Virtus, while Annibale degli Olivieri and his followers insist that it is the effigies of Mars—*utrum horum*, &c. A well-struck full-spread coin, of archaic aspect and good metal, in excellent preservation, weighing 60·6 grains; it is of common occurrence.

℟—ROMA, in the upper verge. A kneeling man holding in his arms a pig, which two soldiers—each armed with a spiculum and sword are touching with their staves. This type has been variously explicated, and Havercamp's idea that it was struck shortly after the Italians had the right of suffrage conferred upon them by the Romans, in order to perpetuate that memorable event, is as good as any. There can be no doubt that it refers to the conclusion of some treaty, but what the particular treaty may have been, it is useless to conjecture (*see the next*). That it marks an alliance, or confederacy, is clear from Virgil's having enrolled a mention of the ceremony (*Æneidos*, viii. v. 640, 641)—

> "Armati Jovis ante aram, paterasque tenentes,
> Stabant, et cæsa jungebant fœdera porca."

9. VETURIA.—This denarius resembles the above in all respects except that it is from a different die, of bolder impress, and weighs 60·6 grains. Havercamp was the first to attribute it to the Tiberius Veturius who was moneyer to the Republic about B.C. 88; and this, we learn from Riccio, is now confirmed by the Modenese hoards. Still, its object may have been to commemorate the remote standing of the family, especially if the reverse alludes, as Ursinus proposed, to the treaty between Romulus and Tatius, at which some Veturius may have been the herald:

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and we know that Veturius Mamurus made the eleven counterfeit ancilia for Numa. The reverse is identical with the Samnite coin described by the Rev. John Swinton (*Philosophical Transactions for* 1760, *page* 853), save that it has not the Etruscan legend; and therefore the original device must have been struck much earlier than this. It may be inferred, from a fragment of Claudius Quadrigarius preserved by Seneca, that about the time of the Social War, one of the Veturii was prætor of the Marsi: at all events, they were of the highest antiquity, since Veturius Geminus Cicurinus held the consulship in B.C. 499: Havercamp alludes to a plebeian branch of this gens, but the point is unsettled: the cognomen of the Cicurii, or Cicurini, arose from their quiet and domesticated disposition, yet they were patricians, and filled some of the busiest posts in the Republic. Ursinus and Perizonius doubted whether these coins should not be assigned to the Vettia gens: but, says Eckhel, "we don't know that the Vettia used the prænomen of Tiberius, while we have Ti. Veturius, a flamen."

10. VIBIA (*Plebeian*). ℞—PANSA. The laureated head of Apollo, with a smiling mouth and a bare couped neck, regarding the right; in front of which is the mint mark, SS and five dots: these dots to the moneyer's letters have been considered generally to imply various coinages; but Fontana suggests that they indicate the number of alphabets used up. A well-spread coin of excellent device and workmanship, but common in degree; it is in a superior state of preservation, and weighs 62·6 grains.

℟—In the exergum, C(*aius*) VIBIVS, C(*ai*) F(*ilius*). In the field, a galeated Minerva in a quadrigal car—both wheels of which are shewn—galloping towards the right, bearing a trophy, or something like one, on her right shoulder, and holding the horses' reins and a spear in her left hand. (*See the following.*) Captain Healy considers this a compliment to the devotion of Pansa, in sacrificing himself for his country; yet surely nothing that occurred at the battle of Forum Gallorum indicated such a revival of an old Roman custom, nor do any of the numerous writers allude to such a motive for obtaining his mortal wound. Cicero would certainly have cited the instance of his contemporary (*De Nat. Deor. III.*), when he observed on the practice:—"You believe that the Decii, in devoting themselves to death, appeased the gods. How great, then, was the iniquity of those gods, that they could not be appeased but at the price of such noble blood!" He considers that the devoted leaders knew, that if they rode furiously upon the enemy, the whole army would follow the example.

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11 and 12. VIBIA. These are similar to the foregoing, the only variation being that the monetal-symbols on the obverses differ; and their weights are respectively 61·9 and 60·7 grains. Havercamp assigns these denaries to C. Vibius Pansa, the well-known consul of B.C. 43; and he thinks they were struck in incredible numbers to induce the soldiers to be led against the autocratic M. Antony at Mutina, where—though victorious—he was mortally wounded. But Eckhel remarks that the coins have the appearance of greater age, and refers them to the father or grandfather of that officer: from comparison, I also should certainly assume them to be anterior to B.C. 68: for if such a quantity were struck in Pansa's consulate, it may well be asked how it came to pass that not one of his colleague Hirtius, is known? (*See Hirtia, Tablet* vii., 48.)

13. VIBIA. ℂ—PANSA in the exergum. Pallas, with attributes as on the above three denarii, but in a quadriga galloping to the left. A well-struck coin of one degree of rarity, in excellent conservation; it weighs 61·1 grains.

℟—C(*aius*) VIBIVS, C(*ai*) F(*ilius*). A similar quadriga to that on the obverse, with the galeated goddess driving off with her trophy to the right. This denarius is unusual in having the same type on each side, as well as in not bearing the mint-emblems usual to this series: the most remarkable of which, besides numerals and alphabetical letters, are the

Anchor	Fruit,	Mask,	Thyrsus,
Bust,	Fulmen,	Murex,	Trident,
Caduceus,	Hammer,	Pedum,	Tripod,
Crescent,	Helmet,	Rudder,	Triquetra,
Dolphin,	Horse's Head,	Serpent,	Twi-bill,
Flower,	Knife,	Ship's Prow,	Vase,
Fly,	Locust,	Star,	&c., &c.

14. VIBIA. ℂ—PANSA. A Grecian head of Bacchus crowned with ivy-leaves and berries; or, as others insist, a Bacchante; for the androgynous profile seems ornamented with an ear-ring. A well-struck denarius, in capital condition, weighing 56·9 grains; it is rather common in occurrence.

℟—C(*aius*) VIBIVS, C(*ai*) F(*ilius*), C(*ai*) N(*epos*). Ceres, stolated and crowned with wheat, marches across the field to the right, with a lighted torch in each hand—"filiam Proserpinam quærens;" before her is a plough. The expounding of this type gave rise to a discussion which manifested more ardour than discernment. A furious sectarian decried all branches of classical research as tending to a mischievous admiration of the fabulous mythology of antiquity; and

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that the continual allusions thereunto by poets, painters, and sculptors—together with the nomenclature of astronomers—might actually undermine the foundations of our Church. Papæ! To the head which is not addled, it is palpable that an attachment to archaic pursuits is wholly a matter of taste; and that it is impossible for the extravagancies of the *impia cohors* which formed the heathen pantheon, to tamper, in a sane mind, with the worship of the TRUE GOD. From the C. N. of the legend, it is obvious that this coin was struck posterior to the former ones; and Riccio suggests, from the circumstantial evidence drawn out of the various hoards in which they have been found, that they must have been coined after the year 705 of Rome, or B.C. 49. This conclusion is very reasonable.

15. VIBIA. ℞—PANSA. The androgynous head of Bacchus, as above, but there is no trace of an ear-ring, and the neck is bare; if intended for a Bacchante, she is a marked virago. This is a full-spread coin of rather common occurrence; it is in very good conservation, and weighs 56·4 grains.

℟—C(*aius*) VIBIVS, C(*ai*) F(*ilius*), C(*ai*) N(*epos*). Ceres, crowned with corn, and in a car drawn by two dragons, holds forth a lighted torch. These dragons are portentous creations of the ancient imagination in all countries. In Scripture it is an emblem of the Devil (*Psalm* xci. 13), and the combat between it and the archangel Michael is seen everywhere. Mythologically, it was regarded as the snake which of erst guarded the apples of the Hesperides, and was at once terrible and vengeful: an idea which no doubt flowed from the Ophite worship, once all but universal. On this head I have already expressed myself, but may here repeat a passage:—"The theory may be vague and disputable; but that this idolatry is of the highest antiquity, is proved by its being alluded to in the earlier Holy Scriptures; and it is known to have prevailed among the Chaldees, the Persians, and the Egyptians, as emblematic of the Sun, and Time and Eternity. From the Orientals it descended to the Greeks, and from them to the Romans, among whom it became a type of Victory, Prosperity, and Health; and the Latin damsel who offered food to a serpent which he declined partaking of, was branded as unchaste, and underwent the ban of society. Time, however, wrought changes, and the serpent lost its divinity; but, though the actual system of worship fell off, the type and *prestige* remained, insomuch that the emblem appears constantly both in arts and letters. Thus Tristran, the amiable Sieur de Amand, indignant on finding the reptile figured so frequently on the reverses of Imperial coins and medals, sagely imputes the practice to the time when the Devil had established his empire over men's minds, and artfully biassed them in a blind adoration of the

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demoniac serpent—'Et persuada aux Gentils qu'il estoit le Génie de Félicité, de Santé, Salut, et de Victoire, qu'ils appellerent en suite ces démons detestables.'"—(*See my Letter on Cold Harbours; Archæologia*, vol. xxxiii. p. 125.)

16. VIBIA. ℂ—PANSA. A scenic mask of Pan, with thick hair and beard; a punning allusion to Pansa's cognomen, and behind the head is a pedum or pastoral staff. A jocose coin in very high preservation; it weighs 60·4 grains, and has one degree (*of four*) in rarity.

℟—C(*aius*) VIBIVS, C(*ai*) F(*ilius*), C(*ai*) N(*epos*). IOVI AXVR(*is*). A seminude Jupiter Axuris, or Anxuris, sitting with a long sceptre in his right hand, and a sacred patera in his left. As his head is here both bearded and radiated, he has not the boyish appearance which Servius assures us that Juno Feronia's brother was distinguished by. Havercamp, as usual, thinks the recurrence of these deities is owing to the celebration of Apollinary, Cereal, and other games; but he might have recollected that Jupiter, Apollo, Bacchus, Minerva, and Ceres were all zealously worshipped in Campania, still a very hotbed of idolatry, whence it is probable the moneyer's family came.

17. VIBIA. ℂ—LIBERTATIS. A laureated female head, adorned with ear-rings and necklace, the representative of the goddess Liberty. A well-spread denarius, and in excellent conservation; it is very rare, and weighs 54·6 grains.

℟—C(*aius*) PANSA, C(*ai*) F(*ilius*), C(*ai*) N(*epos*). Roma, helmed and seated on shields, holds a spear in her right hand and a parazonium in her left, while her left foot is pressing on a globe: she is in the act of being crowned by a flying Victory. This coin may be attributed to the Consul Pansa, as it was evidently struck after the murder of Cæsar; such an opinion, however, does not involve any necessity for its having been minted during the year of his consulate, although it is emblematic of the history of that eventful time.

18. VIBIA. ℂ—C(*aius*) PANSA. The scenic mask as before, which, being repeated on the reverse of some denaries, has induced collectors to term them Pan and Silenus; though Eckhel reminds us that the latter was nearly bald, proper enough for Pan, whereas Silenus thought of nothing but his belly—"Juxta plerumque, adstituitur pedum, aut organum musicum, at Silenus in uno fere suo utre acquievit." A rare and well-struck coin, in the highest preservation, weighing 60·2 grains: its fabric is in sound taste.

℟—ALBINVS BRVTI F(*ilius*). Two couped right hands joined sustain a winged caduceus—symbolical of Faith, Peace, and Concord. A similar device

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has already been described under Junia (*Tablet* IX., *Nos.* 1 *and* 2); it relates to D. Brutus, who, being besieged by Mark Antony at Mutina, B.C. 43, was liberated by the consuls Hirtius and Pansa, though their victory was fatal to both of them. Antony, however, was completely defeated, and obliged to cross the Alps, whence he fled into Gaul; where he joined the forces under Lepidus.

19. VIBIA. ℞ — *Absque epigraphe.* A beardless and youthful head of Bacchus, crowned with ivy-leaves and berries, regarding the right; the neck bare. A well-struck denarius, of excellent metal, and in fine preservation, weighing no less than 64·2 grains; it has one degree in rarity.

℟—C(*aius*) VIBIVS VARVS. A panther with his fore-feet raised on a decorated cylindrical altar, on which are the Bacchic attributes—a bearded mask, and a long thyrsus adorned with ribbons. Although Havercamp calls this Vibius Varus the son of the above-mentioned consul, we have no means of accurately knowing who he was, since the name appears only on coins: but there is numismatic proof that he was a moneyer under the Triumvirate. The panther—in Latin varia—is considered to be merely a pun upon the cognomen Varo.

20. VIBIA. ℞—*Absque epigraphe.* The bust of Minerva, with a plumed Greek morion on the head, and the ægis on her breast—that is, the skin-garment so named, not the terrific shield with the Gorgon's head. A rare denarius, in excellent condition, weighing 60 grains; it is not sharply impressed.

℟—C(*aius*) VIBIVS VARVS. Hercules standing naked, with his right hand on his club, and the Nemæan lion's skin on his left arm. A friend bought a copy of this in which the legend had been tooled so as to read VIBIVS RVFVS, the man of real antiquarian taste—who married the aged widow of Cicero, and bought Cæsar's curule chair; but there must have been a palpable fraud in some quarter, for no surnames of the Vibia gens appear on coins, except Pansa and Varus. Rufus prided himself on possessing these two antiques; and as the boasting of this self-immolated archæologist was inoffensive, Tiberius even raised him to the consulship.—Is he the C. Vibius Rufinus of the Fasti A.D. 22?

21. VIBIA. ℞—*Absque epigraphe.* The laureated profile of Hercules, with a very full beard, caboshed rather than couped at the thick neck. A well-struck denarius, in excellent taste and preservation; it weighs full 63·5 grains, and has one degree of rarity, estimating four as the maximum.

℟—C(*aius*) VIBIVS VARVS. Pallas, stolated and galeated, stands in the middle of the field, with a spear in her right hand, and supports a winged

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Victory with a garland—the sacred Palladium—on her left hand; below her arm is a shield. Both Hercules and the Dea bellica may have been tutelars of the Vibii, but we must have a better reason for the effigies of the latter being here than is given by Riccio; namely, in being significant of her early adoration in Campania. No Romans of the Vibia gens are mentioned till the latter end of the Republic, though they appear on the Consular Fasti under the empire. Two of the Emperors—Treb. Gallus and his son Volusianus—bore the name of Vibius; but although they struck reverses honouring Juno, Apollo, Mars, and some of the minors, I do not recollect either a Pallas or a Hercules in their coinage: both of them minted to the queen of the gods under the bellicose legend *Junoni Martiali*, meaning, however, only the mother of Mars.

22. VIBIA. ℞—*Absque epigraphe.* The laurelled and bearded head of Jove to the right. This rather rare coin is thin, but in very good condition, and weighs 43·8 grains: it is small as a denarius, and large for a quinarius,—moreover, it is one of the old pieces called Victoriati.

℟—VIB, in monogram, and in the exergum, ROMA. Victoria alata in the act of placing a garland of laurel on a trophy of spoils. Nothing is left for us to ascertain who this monogrammed moneyer was, nor the occasion for which it was struck. Count Borghesi is of opinion that this kind of coin was first minted after the triumph of Fulvius Centumalus, in B.C. 228, for the advantages he had gained over Queen Teuta, in Illyria. But he seems to have encountered no effectual or determined resistance, and the island of Corcyra was betrayed into his hands. An advantageous peace, however, resulted, by which the lady was bound never to sail beyond the island of Lissus with more than two state frigates, and even those were to be unarmed.

*** Here some collectors foist in VILLIA, an ancient plebeian gens, mentioned as early as B.C. 449: no coin, however, is known of them except that brought forward by the ever-accommodating Goltzius. (*See Morel, Nummi Consulares, Tab.* XXXV., *Fig.* 4.) Another fabrication has made a family—VINDICIA; for the slave who first had the freedom of Rome bestowed on him for giving information to the consuls of the conspiracy to restore the Tarquins: but both that attempt, and the deriving of the vindicta, or rod of manumission, from Vindicius, are absurd, although countenanced by the high authority of Livy.

23. VINICIA (*Plebeian, of Equestrian origin*). ℞—CONCORDIAI—*sic* by archaism. A laurelled and richly-adorned female head, with ear-rings and necklace, personifying the goddess of Concord. A rare and well-struck denarius of good fabric, in the highest preservation, weighing 61·5 grains.

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℞—L(*ucius*) VINICI(*us*). A lightly-draped figure of Victoria alata tripping lightly across the field, almost flying: on her left shoulder she bears a long palm-branch, decorated with four garland crowns, the end of which she supports with her right hand. Of these, three may allude to the victories of Pompey, and the end one, being larger than the others, may typify the gold crown decreed him—in the words of G. G. Riccio—"riferirebbero alle tre vittorie di Pompeo Magno, ed all' aurea corona decretatagli." (*See the next.*)

24. VINICIA. This is a fac-simile of No. 23, with the exception of the obverse legend being CONCORDIAE, without the archaism, and that it weighs only 57·3 grains. Riccio remarks that this coin having been found at Cadriano—a hoard described by Schiassi,—we may feel pretty sure that it is anterior to B.C. 49; and therefore it would follow that it must have been struck by L. Vinicius, moneyer to Pompey the Great, between the years 57 and 54 before our era. He was consul suffectus in B.C. 33, and probably the father of the numismatically-known money-triumvir to Augustus, who took office in the year B.C. 16.

25. VINICIA. ℧—*Sine epigraphe.* The bare and beardless head of Augustus Cæsar—with the well-known adulatory Apollinean cast—regarding the right. A very rare denarius in unusually fine condition, weighing 61·5 grains.

℞—L(*ucius*) VINICIVS. An elegant triumphal arch, adorned with statues and surmounted by a conqueror's quadriga: on the peristyle is inscribed S(*enatus*) P(*opulus*) Q(*ue*) R(*omanus*). IMP(*eratori*) CAE(*sari*). This was struck by the above-mentioned monetal triumvir about 16 years before our era, and is probably a laudation of the general magnificence of Augustus; for it was a year in which the Roman arms did not shine. It is evidently one of those insulated structures of record—of which many still remain—that mark the period of the Empire; for the early erections were either temporary, or very insignificant. They seem to have had their origin from the *Porta Triumphalis*, or gate by which a general celebrating a triumph led his army into the city: here, with walls in support, the arch would appear to advantage, but the insulated masses, however expensively constructed and elaborately adorned, have ever struck me as being deficient in effect. The triumphal arch is peculiarly Roman

26. VINICIA. ℧—S(*enatus*) P(*opulus*) Q(*ue*) R(*omanus*). IMP(*eratori*) CAES(*ari*). An equestrian statue on a square pedestal, before the gate of a city fortified with a wall and battlements. A well-struck denarius in good condition; it weighs 54·8 grains, and possesses two degrees (*of four*) in rarity.

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℞—L(*ucius*) VINICIVS, L(*ucii*) F(*ilius*). III(*um*)VIR. A cylindrical altar, or cippus, on which is inscribed in six lines—S(*enatus*) P(*opulus*) Q(*ue*) R(*omanus*). IMP(*eratori*) CAE(*sari*). QVOD V(*iae*) M(*unitae*) S(*unt*), EX EA P(*ecunia*) Q(*uam*) IS AD A(*erarium*) DE(*tulit*). This is held to record the munificent liberality of Augustus in reconstructing the Via Flaminiana. Cavedoni thinks that the *Via munitæ* may possibly allude to the moneyer's cognomen —*via, venio, viam venire.* The grandson of this moneyer, spoken of by Tacitus (vi. 15,) as "mitis ingenio et comptæ facundiæ," was married by Tiberius to Julia Livilla, the daughter of Germanicus, in A.D. 33; and was put to death by the infamous Messalina, A.D. 46;—"his father and grandfather"—continues the excellent and able Annalist—"were of consular rank; but the family, before their time, never rose higher than the equestrian order."

27. VIPSANIA (*Equestrian and Plebeian*). ☋—M(*arcus*) AGRIPPA, L(*ucii*) F(*ilius*), CO(*n*)S(*ul*) III. The bare and beardless head of Agrippa, the pride of the Vipsanii and *fidus Achates* of Augustus, regarding the right: under the neck is a small indistinct mintmark. This represents a full-spread coin in high preservation, weighing no less than 77·9 grains.

℞—(AE)QVORIS HIC OMNIPOTENS. Agrippa himself as a marine deity, in a ship-shaped car drawn by two hippocampi; and he is urging the sea-horses over the waves with a brandished whip, as though he were fully master of them. This is a singular piece, for though I found it in the Northumberland Collection, with R R R R on its wrapper, I at once saw internal evidence of its being a forgery: yet the portrait is one of the best I have known. It may have been from the burin of Cavino or Bassiano, circa 1540; but could not have been the work of Becker, as recently affirmed, since it has been upwards of 80 years in the Duke's cabinet. It is retained here for its merit as a classical fabrication, as a symbol of naval greatness, and in token of regard to the gens of Agrippa, the Emperor's admiral, who received the celebrated "corona rostralis" for the decisive naval victory B.C. 31, at Actium: he moreover occupied the consular chair three times.*

*** Some collectors choose to place Vergilia as VIRGILIA; but though they are perhaps authorized therein by the preference of modern times, the former appears to be the more correct orthography. The VISELLIA gens is also introduced here, but no authentic coin is known, that with Cybele on the obverse, and two warriors fighting with long swords on the reverse, being unluckily a Goltzian.

* While this sheet was in the press, I took the above coin to my old and esteemed friend, Mr. Burgon, in hopes that his knowledge might furnish an exact date for its fabrication. In a letter, dated from the British Museum, 27th of December, 1855, he says—"I am unable at present to hunt

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28. VITELLIA (*Order uncertain*). ℂ—VITELLIVS GERM(*anicus*), IMP(*erator*), AVG(*ustus*), TR(*ibunitia*) P(*otestate*). The laureated and beardless head of the Emperor Vitellius, with a very thick neck. A rare imperial denarius, small, but in excellent condition, and weighing 50 grains.

ℝ—XV-VIR SACR(*is*) FAC(*iundis*). A sacred augural tripod, on which is a dolphin, and between the legs a raven; a device which, coupled with the legend, indicates the charge of the Sibylline books by the quindecemviri of the sacred college. This coin is only retained here to displace a copper one of the Proconsul P. Vitellius—which was struck in Nicomedia,—and thereby instal one of the most disputed, as to rank, of the Roman gentes. In the time of Suetonius, it was a controversial point whether the origin of the Vitellii was ancient and noble, or recent and mean: the adulators of the Emperor and his enemies were partizans of the two several opinions, but the question is left undecided by the biographer of the Cæsars. The cognizance of the gens might well have been in the same conceit with that of the Voconii, which follows.

29. VOCONIA (*Plebeian*). ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The laureated head of Julius Cæsar, looking towards the right, with the neck bare. A full-spread and well-struck denarius, in high preservation; it weighs 55·2 grains, and is rare.

ℝ—Q(*uintus*) VOCONIVS VITVLVS, Q(*uaestor*) DESIGN(*atus*). S(*enatus*) C(*onsulto*). In the area a calf is represented, walking to the left,—an allusion to the cognomen, though except that the head is without horns, as Eckhel says, "it looks more like a bull." This Q. Voconius Vitulus, who apparently was monetary triumvir under the Dictator about B.C. 43, is only mentioned on coins; the type, however, which is executed in the best style, shows that the ancients connected the surname with the word signifying a calf, and that Vitulus is not merely another form for Itulus, as Niebuhr supposed.

30. VOCONIA. ℂ—DIVI IVLI(*i*). The laurelled head of Julius Cæsar as above, but with the augural lituus at the back. A large-spread very rare coin in sharp and sound condition, weighing 62·4 grains; it was struck by the same moneyer after the murder of the Dictator, in B.C. 44.

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out the earliest mention of your curious forgery—the portrait, design, and execution of which are very good; but Suetonius, in *Aug.* c. 25, seems to furnish the idea on which the forger has operated. The two first letters (AE) of the reverse-legend are off the coin; there is, however, no doubt as to the inscription, because it is described (*not engraved*) in the Catalogue of the Countess de Bentinck, 2 vols. 4to, Amsterdam, 1787 (*page* 748, *vol.* 2), as a medallion in silver. So I suppose the old forger amused himself by striking denarii for plebeians, and medallions for the nobles."

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℞—Q(*uintus*) VOCONIVS VITVLVS, inscribed in two lines across the field; between them a calf walking as on No. 28, and for the same equivocation; for this quibbling mode of expression where a word has at once different meanings, agreeing in sound but not in sense, was not at all uncommon, as the reader may have noticed in this series. Addison, therefore, is not absolutely right in declaring that—"a pun can be no more engraven, than it can be translated."

*** In some cabinets VOLCATIA or VVLCATIA is introduced,—a gens known only to history about the latter end of the Republic; but no denaries of them are known. Yet a coin has been trumped up as of the L. Volcatius Tullus, who scorned to thank Cæsar for what Cæsar had no constitutional power to bestow.

31. VOLTEIA (*of uncertain Rank*). ℧—*Sine epigraphe.* A female bust with a laureated helmet and draped shoulders, perhaps Minerva—but if androgynous, a Mercury—or young Mars—or Apollo Vejovis, looking to the right; behind the head is placed a small caduceus. This coin is in excellent preservation; it weighs 58·7 grains, and is of rather common occurrence.

℞—In the exergum, M(*arci*) VOLTEI, M(*arci*) F(*ilii*). Cybele, crowned with turrets, and seated on a throne, driving a car drawn by two lions, on which the seat is placed; she holds a patera in her right hand, and the reins with her left. In the upper verge appear the Greek arithmetical marks ΟΓ, which are remarkable, since though we see Greek letters on other denarii—as the φ on Manlia money—the Latins never used them as figures, but in the unique instance of this moneyer. Cybele viewed as Rhea, is a very puzzling divinity to define, and may well be left to the professed mythologist; but as the redoubtable Mother of the Gods, we owe her a passing word. Though her festive hilaria were uproariously celebrated by the frantic Galli, with orgiastic dances to pipes and tabors, horns and cymbals —"et horrendo lotos adunca sono;"—there was also a very earnest worship of this Magna Mater: the vestal Claudia, in her agony, thus invoked her—

"Supplicis, alma, tuæ, genetrix fœcunda Deorum:
Accipe sub certâ conditione preces.
Casta negor; si tu damnas, meruisse fatebor:
Morte luam pœnas judice victa Deâ.
Sed, si crimen abest, tu nostræ pignora vitæ
Re dabis; et castas casta sequere manus."

And for the triumphant consequence, see Ovid, *Fastorum* iv. There was, however, a singularity respecting her adoration, which has descended to modern times. Cavedoni, in explaining the reason of Greek letters being found on the coins impressed with Cybele, cites the following words from Servius (*Georg.* ii. 394):—

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"Hymni Libero apud Græcos Græca, apud Latinos Latina voce dicuntur: hymni vero MATRIS DEUM ubique propriam, id est *Græcam linguam* requirunt." Now the utterly illiterate Sicilian mariners, imitating the Church Service in their Evening Hymn, invoke the Blessed Virgin with—

"O Sanctissima! O Purissima!
Dulcis Virgo Maria
Mater amata, intemerata,
Sancta Virgo Virginum,
Ora pro nobis!"*

And the unfortunate Queen Mary of Scotland, when under extreme tribulation, supplicated the DEITY in a dead language, by composing the beautiful lines which she is said to have repeated immediately before her execution—

"O Domine Deus, speravi in Te!
O chare mi Jesu, nunc libera me!
In durâ catenâ,
In miserâ pœnâ,
Desidero te,—
Languendo, gemendo,
Et genuflectendo,
Adoro, imploro, ut liberes me!"

To return. The type before us forms a long series of this gens; and there is not only a great variety of Greek numerals on the reverses, but also numerous obverse mint-mark symbols, as, besides the above, there will be found the

Altar,	Crescent,	Owl,	Scorpion,
Amphora,	Fulmen,	Palm-Branch,	Shield,
Axe,	Garland,	Pheon,	Shrub,
Cippus,	Key,	Pileus,	Star,
Cock,	Lizard,	Pomegranate,	Tripod.

32. VOLTEIA. ꝏ—*Sine epigraphe.* The androgynous head of Bacchus, couped at the neck; with the hair falling in tresses, and elaborately adorned with ivy-leaves and berries. A commonish coin in very fair conservation, weighing 56·3 grains; it bears symptoms of having been in currency.

* There are, however, hymns to the Virgin in the vulgar tongue, as—

"Bedda Virgini, Matri di Diu,
Fammi sta grazia ti ni priu.
Uogghiu non vogghiu chiù manciari
Ti lu donu tuttu pe' lampadari.
Fammi Matri di nu Bambinu,
E ogni juorno a te m' inchinu."

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℞—M(*arci*) VOLTEI, M(*arci*) F(*ilii*). Ceres, holding forth two lighted torches, drawn to the right in a biga of serpents or dragons; behind her is a winged caduceus. Exactly as at present in Rome, torches were lighted at religious festivals, in the full glare of day, as if to assist the ardent beams of the sun; a practice alluded to by Propertius—

"Viximus insignes inter utramque facem."

Who Marcus Volteius was, history says not; but he appears on coins—of which he struck a considerable number: from the letters and symbols, they may have been struck early in the seventh century of Rome: and indeed Riccio says that, from the hoards, he must have been moneyer before the year B.C. 68.

33. VOLTEIA. This denarius is identical with the above, except that the stamp at the back of Ceres is a club, and it weighs 55·3 grains: moreover, the three locks of hair which may be thought to typify Trinacria, or Sicily, are more apparent here than on No. 32—one hanging down the nape of the neck, and one on each side, the end of that on the left being just visible. The biga of serpents seems to have been a favourite type with the Volteii, for, besides the caduceus and mace, the monetary symbols in the field of its varieties are—

Altar,	Grapes,	Mallet,	Spear-Head,
Buskin,	Helmet,	Pedum,	Star,
Bust,	Key,	Pincers,	Thyrsus,
Crab,	Knife,	Quiver,	Trophy,
Frog,	Lizard,	Shield,	Vase.

Havercamp refers these coins to the time of the Triumvirs; though Eckhel remarks —"of all the coins since the time of Julius Cæsar, we have none with the varying symbols or arithmetical marks, so I assign to them a greater age." This is not only of authority in the instance before us, but also answers the question as to whether these marks might not have been indicative of charms, as the Gorgon's head on the breast of Nero, Domitian, and others; for, as the first mention of the amuletum is by Pliny, it seems that recognition of them in public was after Cæsar's time. It was pretty rife, indeed, when that author wrote, for (*N. H.* xxv. 9) he mentions the powers of vervain in prognosticating future events, as taught by the Gaulish Druidæ, "who would bear us in hand forsooth, that whoever be rubbed all over the body therewith, shall obtaine whatsoever their heart desireth." Again (*N. H.* xxix. 4), whoever carries the blood of that strange and terrible creature, the basilisk, about them—"shall obtain a grant of all their petitions to princes: they shall find favour with the gods above, and

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speed in all their praiers: remedie they shall have of all diseases: and no sorcerie or witchcraft shall take hold of them." The Druids also trumpeted the virtue of snakes' eggs, as a sovereign means of acquiring advantage; and Pliny (*N. H.* xxix. 3) is able, from his own knowledge, to avouch—"that the Emperor Claudius Cæsar commanded a man of arms and gentleman of Rome, descended from the Vocantians, to be killed, for no other reason in the whole world, but because he carried one of these egs in his bosome." Yet there is evidence in this same Pliny to show that, when he *published*, the faith in the mystical virtues of plants, stones, rings, and other productions of nature and art, was strong, and all but universal—so natural appears to be the love of wonder!*

34. VOLTEIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The laureated and beardless head of Hercules, covered with the spoils of the Nemæan lion. A rare and well impressed coin in excellent condition, weighing 61·9 grains.

℞—M(*arci*) VOLTEI, M(*arci*) F(*ilii*). The Erymanthean boar, not running, which it is so often said to be, but firmly statant, as if in an attitude for defence. This device may have been struck merely in commemoration of the hunting (*caccia clamorosa*) of those days, or in reference to some of the Fasti. The boar, however, as representative of swine in general, had other claims to distinction: sometimes he is offered as a sacrifice to Ceres, as the destroyer of fields, and at other times he appears to be an agricultural attendant, having, by turning up the ground with his snout, taught the use of the plough. Moreover the sow of Lavinium, so useful to Æneas, was always gratefully remembered by the Romans; and the *sancta scrofa* was the medium for solemn oaths to be sworn by.

35. VOLTEIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The laureated and bearded head of Jupiter Capitolinus regarding the right: behind, the moneyer's letter F. A serrated rare coin in excellent preservation, weighing 61·4 grains; it is well impressed.

℞—On the exergum L(*ucius*) VOL(*teius*), L(*ucii*) F(*ilius*) STRAB(*o*), the last monogrammed. Europa, in full attire, riding on a spirited bull, courant—as

* This feeling is as strong in modern as ever it could have been in ancient Rome. When I was in Sardinia, the good people of Tempio were greatly surprised that, although covered with amulets, an outlaw was mortally wounded, "abbenchè il corpo era vestito di reliquie miracolose." While dying, he wrapped himself up in the garment of a holy Franciscan; reminding one of Jortin's remark—"as if piety were like the itch, and might be catched by using the foul clothes of a monk." But this was once a not uncommon practice, and gave birth to the noted ejaculation of the dying Rabelais—"Beati qui in *domino* moriuntur!"

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heraldry has it—to the left of the field, holding the floating veil of divinity with both hands: at the back of the animal is a fulmen, significant of Jove, and under the lady's feet an ivy-leaf in appearance, but considered by others a *folium volvolæ*, in allusion to the name Volteius. This moneyer is quite unknown, and there are those who question whether VOL should rather be rendered Volcatius, Volumnius, or Volusius; nor—among a mass of notions—is there any accurate opinion why he here gives us Europa. (*See Valeria, Tablet* XV. 44.)

36. VOLTEIA. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The laureated and bearded head of Jove looking to the right of the field, within an engrailment. A full-spread denarius, in the best state of preservation; it weighs 60·2 grains, and is rather rare.

℟—M(*arci*) VOLTEI, M(*arci*) F(*ilii*), on the exergum. A decorated temple of four columns in antis, on the entablature of which is a fulmen filling the space; and which, though apparently to be dated towards the close of the Republic, yet has an air of archaic rigidity. This was probably struck about the year B.C. 69, and may possibly have been intended to commemorate the dedication of the capitol by Q. Catulus—a name indicative of shrewdness or sagacity, to the highest sense of which useful qualification, as well as excellent principle, he could justly lay claim. (*See the remarks at Julia, Tablet* viii. 45.)

*** Though we cannot safely allow the above coin to be given to the VOLVMNIA gens, there are bronze colonial coins of that family; one of which is the well-known specimen struck by the duumvir L. Volumnius, about A.D. 54, with the heads of Nero and Octavia, bearing respectively a sun and a moon on their foreheads. This family was of great antiquity, for the wife of Coriolanus belonged to it; and one of its members obtained the curule chair as early as B.C. 461. It was both patrician and plebeian, but it never attained much importance. A coin of the Sentia family is sometimes foisted into cabinets as of the VOLVSIA.

37 to 48. FAMILIÆ INCERTÆ. Under this denomination are comprehended all those coins which, from the absence of proper names, or from bearing barbarous and ligatured letters, cannot be satisfactorily appropriated, nor are they readily recognisable; and some which, though undoubtedly of Roman workmanship, were yet thrown into this class as *plagia barbarorum*. Under our numismatic elders, this swelled into a formidable list; but as the types and fabric became more closely scrutinized, the number has collapsed, and when the Samnite and other distinctive epigraphs and symbols shall be better understood, there will remain but few coins to be designated uncertain. Still, as this class has been established, however inconsiderately, it only remains for me thus to install a dozen specimens, upon which antiquaries are not yet agreed. Among them are excellent

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devices of the Capitoline Jove, Vesta, Pallas, and Victoria; with the suggestive *Pax et Bonus Eventus*, and Castor and Pollux—or the two Castors, as the Rheims Bible (1352), and Sig. Olivieri, leaning on Pliny and Arnobius, insist that it is: like the double-star which *a* Geminorum actually turns out to be. Another reverse of good design and execution represents Roma seated on shields and leaning on a lance—on each side is a vulture, and before her legs is a wolf suckling the twins. Moreover, there are two fine specimens of the young Janiform head, with reverse Jupiter vibrating a fulmen, as he is rapidly carried along in a four-horse chariot, guided by a winged Victory standing behind him; the exergual letters being incuse. The following are their characteristics:—

37. ℂ—I(*ovi*) O(*ptimus*) M(*aximus*) CAPITOLINVS. The bearded and diademmed head of Jupiter looking to the left . . . . . 54·1 *grains.*
℟—VESTA P(*opuli*) R(*omani*) QVIRITIVM. The goddess, veiled and seated on a throne, holds a patera and a torch. (*Vitellia?*)

38. ℂ—VESTA P(*opuli*) R(*omani*) QVIRITIVM. The veiled head of Vesta, with a draped bust: before it a torch. (*Vitellia?*) . . . 43·5 *grains.*
℟—I(*ovi*) O(*ptimus*) M(*aximus*) CAPITOLINVS. A sedent statue of Jupiter in a distyle temple, holding a fulmen and hasta-pura.

39. ℂ—BON(*us*) EVENT(*us*). A female head, with a frontal diadem and tired hair, regarding the right. (*Sulpicia?*) . . . . . 51·7 *grains.*
℟—PAX. Two right hands, joined, support a caduceus, on either side of which is a cornucopia.

40. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The winged-helmed head of Roma, with the numeral V. in the nape of the neck . . . . . 34·1 *grains.*
℟—Castor and Pollux, with stars, poised lances, and floating robes, galloping to the right. (*Quinarius urbis Romæ?*)

41. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The galeated head of Roma-Nicephora, with the numeral X. in the nape of the neck . . . . . 69·1 *grains.*
℟—ROMA, on the exergum. The Dioscuri riding with lances in rest: under the horses an anchor. (*Denarius urbis Romæ?*)

42. ℂ—*Epig. obliterated.* A victor in a slowly-drawn triumphal quadriga; he holds forth a palm-branch. (*Imp. denarius?*) . . . . . 47·7 *grains.*
℟—*Sine epigraphe.* A winged Victory standing on the prow of a ship, holding a palm-branch and a garland.

43. ℂ—BON(*us*) EVENT(*us*). The diademmed head of a female deity to the right, with the neck bare. (*Sulpicia?*) . . . . . 55·1 *grains.*
℟—ROM(*a*) RENASC(*ens*). A galeated female, in military attire; she holds a sceptre and a statuette of Victory.

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44. ℂ—SALVS GENERIS HVMANI. A winged and draped Victory, standing on a globe, holds a palm-branch and laurel crown . . . 43·1 *grains.*
℞—S(*enatus*) P(*opulus*) Q(*ue*) R(*omanus*), within a corona civica, or honorary garland of oak-leaves. (*Octavia?*)

45. ℂ—ROMA and X. The galeated head of a female, whose helmet, though winged, is Grecian and plumed. (*Nonia?*) . . . . . 55·5 *grains.*
℞—*Sine epigraphe.* Rome seated on spoils, with a lance; before her are the wolf and twins; in the area two birds (*for augury?*)

46. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* The winged-helmed head of Pallas-Nicephora, with the stamp ⋊ at the nape of the neck . . . . . 59·2 *grains.*
℞—ROMA. A person (*Diana?*) with a torch in a biga of stags; under which animals is an elephant's head. (*Ælia?*)

47. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* Two laureated and beardless heads, united in Janiform style. The piece is a di-drachm. (*Urbis Romæ?*) . . . 100·3 *grains.*
℞—ROMA in incuse or indented letters. Jove attended by Victory in a rapid quadriga, with a sceptre and thunderbolt.

48. ℂ—*Sine epigraphe.* A double-head, as on the above, but the faces, though beardless, seem rather older . . . . . 100·7 *grains.*
℞—ROMA incused on the exergum. Jupiter in a currus-quadriga, as on No. 47. Also a di-drachm. (*Urbis Romæ?*)

After the INCERTÆ, Morel and Havercamp treat us to an elaborate catalogue of *Nummi Consulares incertæ fidei;* but with this very formidable collection—from its being based on certain productions of the classically inventive Hubert Goltzius—we have nothing to do: and therefore it only remains to ejaculate to the reader who has had the patience to wade through our pages, VALE!

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APPENDIX.

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I.

ON LARGE GOLD MEDALS.

AN interesting letter, written by John Ffinch—alluded to in the Introduction—relative to Lord Weymouth's purchasing some gold medals of extraordinary size; with Bishop Burnet's remarks on a valuable "find" of large gold coins, in Germany. The holograph original of this letter, I deposited among the archives of the British Museum, in February, 1848.

Wye, October the 2nd, 1700.

SIR,—I had not heard of your indisposition till by the return of my servant last Thursday, and indeed I should have been extremely concerned for itt, had he not informed me that you are recovered again; I most heartily wished you a perfect re-establishment of your good health. I have for some time designed communicating to you a surprising account (at least it is so to me) of some medalls which my Lord Weymouth purchased last winter in town; not knowing what credit to give to what I had heard of them, I wrote to my Lord, and had the following account:—Two amongst them, the most remarkable, are these: a medal of gold (weighing above twenty-two ounces, the gold worth £5 per ounce, of Joannes Palæologus, Emp. of Constantinople. On the Reverse is written—Opus Pisani pictoris.

This, I believe you will allow, may probably be a true one, Pisani being famous for having engraved very large Coins of several great persons, and particularly one of that Emperour, besides that my Lord assures me itt is not cast, and is of the finest gold; and not being very ancient, it might easily be preserved.

But that which startled me was the account of an Antoninus, whose diameter is four inches, half an inch, and a twentieth part of an inch—weighing 21 ounces 12 pennyweights, at £4 10s. per ounce. On one side are the heads of Antoninus and his Empresse Faustina; on the other, Cybele in her Chariot drawn by lyons,—in the exergue AETERNITAS. My Lord sais that besides their being of so extraordinary a size, and of the finest gold, that of Antoninus and Faustina is most exquisitely stamped; the other by Pisani, rude in comparison of the former. He sais that my Lord Pembrook, who is the best judge he knows, examined them nicely, and declared he saw no marks of spuriousnesse, that they were certainly struck, not cast, and concluded it was not worth any one's labour to counterfeit medalls of that metal and vallue; for the bare keeping them 7 years, would make the author a looser. My Lord sais he agreed with me, that the size might make itt doubtfull, having never read of any so large;—whose they were he knows not, the person who sold them being enjoyned secresy; but

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he guesseth they came out of some great cabinett. He bought at the same time above forty more gold medals, the finest and best preserved he ever saw, both ancient and modern, as of Galba, Ptolomy, Augustus, Marcellus, Domitian, Licinius, and many of the Greek Emperours. These are certainly a noble addition to my Lord's collection, though I know not yett what to think of his Antoninus; much is said for itt; my Lord Pembrook understands them very well, as does my Lord Weymouth, yett its bulk makes itt almost incredible that it can be ancient, for where can it have been so well preserved and concealed?

Mr. Evelin, in his "Book of Medals," reminds me of a passage in Dr. Burnett's letters, of his travells in Germany, who speaks of a prodigious piece of forgery discovered at the siege of Bonne, where he sais, clearing the ground to raise a battery, there was found a cart-load of gold Imperiall Medalls of the finest ducat gold, and of so great a size that some of them weighed two pounds, and that by the rude manner of their sculpture, at first sight every one concluded them to be false, and to have been counterfeited about four or five hundred years agoe; and he wonders who could be at so expensive a piece of forgery, for they amounted to the vallue of above 100,000 crowns when found, and he sais must have been worth ten times as much when made, supposing them to be but of the antiquity he mentions. If there is any truth in the story, I should believe those medalls to be ancient, (though of ill workmanship) and possibly coined by some Prince in confederacy with or tributary to the Romans. And I should be apt to think that my Lord Weymouth's was one of these, if I did not find it described to be admirably engraved.

I should not have troubled you with my conjectures, which will but show my ignorance—yett I could not but give you an account of the Medals, for I think there is something curious, even in the bare description of them, from which I doubt not you will be able to judge whether the Antonin be true or false.

I must, however, beg your pardon for so tedious a letter, and shall need it no lesse for offering you a parcel of such trash as I fear is most of what I send with itt, but they are all the duplicates I have met with since I saw you; I shall be pleased if there are any tollerable among them, and desire you will throw away what are not so; I wish they were more and better. I have taken the liberty of describing some of them which are the most defaced, they being I doubt hardly worth your examination. The best thing I can do now is to release you, after having desired you will, with my wife's, present my most humble services to your Lady, and accept them yourself from her, and from

SIR,

Your most obliged and most humble servant,

J. FFINCH.

Before my letter was done, the Carrier passed by, and left itt, so that I must keep itt till Monday.

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II.

ALLECTUS AND CONSTANS.

THIS sketch was originally written in 1837, as a voluntary contribution to the *Numismatic Journal*, a publication started in that year by my zealous friend, John Yonge Akerman, Esq., F.S.A.: but there being the same coins in the Northumberland Collection, besides several of Carausius—as mentioned in the Introduction to this Work—the paper has been augmented and reprinted here, on account of its bearing and interest as respects our early naval history.

That coins and medals are recovered from hidden sources in surprising numbers, whether deposited by casualty or design, is a fact so notorious, that to mention it were a mere truism, were there not a special object in calling attention thereunto. There is hardly a spot in Europe in which such memorials of past ages may not be found; and every remarkable place has already yielded a tribute of the kind: but the advantage which ought to have accrued to history from such accidental aid, has not been co-ordinate, because the circumstances of site and date are seldom duly recorded. Medals appear in the market in great abundance, but under circumstances in which it is impossible to ascertain the local, or other particulars of their revisiting the light. Such neglect of circumstantial evidence has, probably, been more owing to the want of a ready means of communicating with the public, than to any reservedness on the part of the finders or possessors, who—according to my own experience—are not generally desirous of keeping their treasures unnoticed or unknown. On this account, the launching of a periodical work expressly devoted to numismatics, must be gratifying to collectors and medallists, since it offers a medium through which the story of individual specimens may be promptly promulgated: for, however trite a coin may be in itself, a due notice of its peculiarities may offer, in the aggregate, seasonable hints and additional evidence on contested points. Under this conviction, I shall offer no excuse for the following remarks.

In the spring of this year, a farmer, ploughing in a field just beyond Shefford, in Bedfordshire, turned up several silver, potin, and small-brass coins which were submitted to my inspection. They were all nearly of the same date, common, and generally in bad condition; but three were in such good preservation, that I considered a notice of them might not be unacceptable to your readers. It should be mentioned, that the whole site is pregnant with relics of antiquity; and from what has been rescued from destruction by the exertions of Mr. Inskipp, a resident there, it is clear that a Roman encampment existed at Stanfordbury, on the hills adjacent to Shefford, and a burial-ground about a stadium west of it; the former being proved by the camp apparatus and implements found—the latter by the Samian ware,

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cinereal vases, and sacrificial utensils. This disposition of place is interesting, as showing that the law of the Twelve Tables which regulated the funerals of Rome, was also observed in the encampments of that warlike people abroad.

I.

Obv.—IMP. C. ALLECTVS. P. F. AVG. (*Imperator Cæsar Allectus Pius Felix Augustus.*) The head of Allectus with a radiated crown, long face, good features, and trimmed beard; the whole indicative of a man of middle age. This coin is of excellent silver, a rare thing in this reign; and the orthography ought to correct those who spell the name with a single L.

Rev.—VIRTVS. AVG. (*Virtus Augusti.*) On the exergum, Q. L., a galley on the sea, with six passengers on deck, and apparently, another sitting under the aplustre of the poop; it is furnished with a mast having a stay and back-stay without shrouds; the stem or prow is formidably armed; and six oars, besides a rudder, appear along its side, as if issuing from a-'tween decks.

II.

Obv.—IMP. C. ALLECTVS. P. F. AVG. (*Imperator Cæsar Allectus Pius Felix Augustus.*) A portrait of the emperor which resembles the above, but with smaller and more pleasing features, giving no indication of one capable of perfidy or assassination. This is a small-brass coin in very high condition, and was struck between the years 293 and 296, A.D.

Rev.—VIRTVS. AVG. (*Virtus Augusti.*) On the exergum, C.I. A long galley floating on the waves, with curious upperworks, parasemon, and aplustre,—and a stout mast supported by double stays and back-stays. There is a line of oars on the broadside, and a rudder on the quarter, all apparently projected from a-'tween decks; but, excepting a figure on the forecastle, there are no men along the upper-deck.

The ancestors and connexions of Allectus are alike unknown to history; but it will be remembered that he was a sea-officer in the somewhat piratical fleet commanded by Carausius: the latter being the hero of Stukeley's queer numismatic reverie, wherein he figures as a Welshman, while Jupiter presenting an orb to him, is transmogrified by a *coup de plume*, into Venus holding the mystic apple!* The gallantry and address of Allectus recommended him to the confidence of his master, who elevated him to a post where he had the opportunity of making unwarrantable exactions; and being detected, resolved to evade punishment by rebellion. Having perfidiously slain his benefactor, A.D. 293, he seized the imperial authority, and retained it by the strength of the navy. At length the energetic Constantius Chlorus, who had been no less than three years completing his preparations, sailed from the ports of Gaul for England, and threatening several parts at once, disconcerted both the councils and plans of the usurper. The latter had, however, judiciously stationed a powerful fleet off the Isle of Wight, for the purpose of intercepting the invader in his passage across the channel. A dense fog rendered the measure abortive, so that a formidable division of the Romans, under the præfect Asclepiodotus, disembarked in safety.† Allectus had posted himself near London, for the purpose of encountering Constantius himself, who was hovering on the shores of Kent; but the descent just mentioned, caused the usurper to move by forced marches to the westward, to

* So also the luminous Doctor found, in a figure of Hercules, a true resemblance of our great protoplast, Adam: and see the concluding paragraph of this paper.

† This landing of the Romans, according to Gibbon, convinced the Britons "that a superiority of naval strength will not always protect their country from a foreign invasion." It is difficult to say, after the lengthy preparations of Constantius, whether the invading fleets were not the strongest; and it is more than probable that the Britons wasted no thoughts upon the subject.

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oppose the præfect's progress, and in hope of overcoming him before the junction of the invading forces. Asclepiodotus, as an earnest of his intentions, had no sooner disembarked his army than he set fire to his fleet, that there might be no safety but in victory. A pitched battle ensued, in which the Roman troops proved superior to the mere foreign auxiliaries of the usurper, who was totally defeated and slain, A.D. 296. But he seems to have died with the same determined courage he had manifested while living,—for, perceiving his fate to be inevitable, he threw off his purple and other distinctions by which his body might be recognised, dashed among the enemy at the head of a devoted band of adherents, the companions of former successes, and met the death he sought. Even the panegyrist Eumenius, in lauding the victor, pays a tribute to the vanquished.

The reverse of the medals before us, affords a proof of the high esteem in which Allectus held his fleet, as the chief defence of the usurped insular empire; and the emblem has been proved appropriate in the subsequent naval career of the nation. Carausius—who really organized and disciplined that fleet—had also had a galley struck, and Neptune appeared on his coins,—but they were introduced as types of felicity, rather than of *Virtus*, or valour: and another, bearing on naval prowess, will presently be noticed. Among the first regular gold mintage of England, her maritime prowess was again recognised,—for Edward the Third, after his naval victory off Flushing, struck the famous Rose Nobles, a coinage then superior to any currency in the world for fabric, and at least equal in metal. They bore on one side—from Luke iv. 30*—*Jesus autem transiens per medium illorum ibat*, with a cross and the royal arms impaled in an undulating circle, resembling the outline of an expanded rose; whence the name: on the other side appears the king's own effigies, with a sword in his right hand, a crown on his head, and a blazoned shield held on his left arm; he is seated in a richly-carved ship, floating on waves. This gave rise to the old couplet—

> "Foure things our NOBLE sheweth unto me,
> King, ship, and sword, and power of the sea."

This national type was occasionally continued, particularly by such conquering sovereigns as Henry the Fifth, and Queen Elizabeth,—but it had generally to give way to the spiritless and unintellectual armorial balderdash with which the numismatology of modern Europe has been so bitterly degraded. It is high time that objects of meaning, elegance, and—in this country—of naval allusion, should supersede the soul-less quarterings which have hitherto offended the eye of judgment.

The prospect is, however, dimmed by the absurdities of our mint regulations, the restrictions of ignorance, and the careless apathy of most of those to whom the management of our matters of taste is committed. Pinkerton observes—"It has ever been the curse of this country, that while it superabounds in men calculated for all the arts and employments, yet, by a singular phrenzy, foreigners are always sure to obtain the preference." He then instances the flagrant case of Simon, a superlative native artist, who was displaced by Roettier, a Dutchman of no

* The singular Scripture text inscribed on this reverse has been the subject of considerable discussion; but the most natural way of accounting for it, is to suppose that it was adopted by Edward with reference to the great naval victory then obtained.

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such eminence. So in the present day we see the energies of a Wyon cramped, and one well capable of affording appropriate emblems of our maritime, military, commercial, agricultural, and scientific greatness, is still doomed to drag the deadening tether of a political mintmaster, an Italian associate, and a knot of tasteless pence-screwing, meddling moneyers. But our third coin must not be forgotten.

Obv.—D. N. CONSTANS. P. F. AVG. (*Dominus noster Constans Pius Felix Augustus.*) The beardless head of Constans regarding the right. It is encircled with a jewelled diadem, and the bust is paludated over armour. The visage is long, the eyes large, and the features, though not bad, somewhat unpleasing. The coin is of brass, darkly patinated, of ordinary fabric, and in excellent preservation: it was probably struck A.D. 340, when the death of his designing brother left Constans nothing to fear.

Rev.—FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. (*Felix temporum reparatio*), with the mintmark A.P. The emperor, in military attire, standing in a prætorian galley, with his right foot on the prow; it is steered by a winged Victory, who is naked to the waist. With his left hand he holds the labarum, inscribed with the sacred monogram of Christ, and his right supports a radiated phœnix on a globe, or *orbis terrarum.*

This medal offers nothing very peculiar, except its being among the first bearing *Felix temporum reparatio,* which afterwards became a favourite legend; while the device may either commemorate a naval advantage, or typify happiness. Of Constans himself (to save the reader the trouble of reference) it may be remarked, that he was the third and last son of Constantine the Great and Fausta; that he participated in the division of the empire with his brothers, on the death of their father, A.D. 337; that three years afterwards, his provinces were unjustly encroached upon by Constantine the Second, who was defeated and slain near Aquileia; and that, after a reign remarkable for voluptuousness and Nimrodism, he was assassinated by the partisans of Magnentius, at the age of thirty, A.D. 350.

The character of Constans has been most liberally, or rather largely, discussed by parties agreeing as cordially as do fire and water; so that we are, after all our pains, left to guess between the conflicting authorities. As a zealous defender of orthodoxy, Constans is not only always warmly greeted among the Christian writers, but is styled the "blessed" by Athanasius; yet Zozimus is not so courteous, since he roundly declares that he was the most cruel and sordid tyrant that ever disgraced a diadem. Some say he was vigilant, laborious, and pious; while others assert that he was a slave to gluttony and the worst vices, and that though he was inordinately elated by the successes over his brother, little was owing to his own talents and conduct. By one author we are told that he drank too freely, and by another that he was the very type of sobriety—even to what is now termed tee-totalism. Some attribute to him the most vicious licentiousness, while others mention his carefulness to be such that, like a watchful master-at-arms, he nightly paraded his palace, javelin in hand, to see that all was right. Amidst such discordant details, however, we collect that Constans actually possessed great personal bravery; and it appears that he conducted an expedition into Britain, in spite of contrary weather and many other difficulties, magnanimously defying the rigours of winter and the natural turbulence of the British sea. He passed over with a powerful fleet, put down the insurgents, and partially pacified the island. Who knows but that the coin now described was dropped at Shefford by one of his body-guard, or other immediate follower? And might not the reverse itself be in compliment to his landing in Britain? If so, it may have been struck previous to his sailing for our shores, in anticipation of a victorious result, as hath since been exemplified in the noted

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medal of the Napoleon series, inscribed "*Descente en Angleterre,*" which also bears the premeditated falsehood, "*Frappée à Londres.*"

A word more! Dr. William Stukeley, as before alluded to, took the trouble to write two quarto volumes, intituled *The Medallic History of M. Aurelius Valerius Carausius:* these were launched in 1757, and though not only replete with extravagant conjectures and hasty conclusions, but also with downright inventions, had a considerable run among the antiquists of his time. In this book we are informed that the rebel admiral—pretty well known to be a native of Flanders, and sprung "vilissime natus"—was born at St. David's in Wales, and that he was a prince of the blood-royal of Britain, married to a damsel named Oriuna (*a defaced Fortuna*)! No marvel that the caustic Pinkerton should kick out and snarl, observing that the work proved, beyond all doubt, that old women were not the only people who can say a good deal about nothing. Nevertheless, after all, Stukeley must have been a man of extensive reading and erudition, with untiring attachment to archæology; and these comments are made only to show that, on the question before us, he expended more learning than judgment. Here, indeed, we may very safely cast off his tow-rope, for history supplies us with quite sufficient testimony to pronounce that Carausius was an excellent sea-officer; and that he conducted himself with such zeal and energy, vigour and prudence, that Diocletian and Maximian found it good policy to acknowledge him as their colleague in the Empire—hence the medal with three busts, and the legend CARAVSIVS ET FRATRES SVI. Pretty brothers! Under the rule of this Pilot or Admiral—for he is designated by both titles, while Ossian terms him the "King of Ships,"—Britain, destined in a future age to obtain the Empire of the sea, already assumed its respectable station of a maritime power; and it is remarkable, that on a coin which he struck on his arrival here, with the legend EXPECTATE VENI, the genius of Britain welcomes the self-proclaimed Emperor with a trident in her hand—the earliest exhibition of our present allegory. Nor are the traces of our early nautical aspirations at all exhausted; as may be seen by the following letter, addressed to me by a distinguished antiquary, from whom we may yet expect a sound story of Carausius.

5, Liverpool Street, City,
May 4th, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR,—When I ventured to explain the stamp upon the fragments of tiles found at Studfall (| CL. BR |), as meaning, probably, *Classiarii Britannici*, I was influenced by a consideration of the maritime importance of the locality in former times. Inscriptions yielded me a little assistance. I found that in the time of Trajan, there was a cohort in Britain called *Classiana*, and that at a much later period there were other cohorts of a similar kind, of which the first, called *Ælia Classica*, probably so named after Hadrian, was quartered at *Tunnocelum*, a maritime station in the north. I also found, at Boulogne, mention made of one P. Graecius Tertinus, TR. CL. BR, a tribune of the British fleet. But we get no information from ancient writers relative to the forces serving on board ship in the British seas, or where the vessels were stationed, or how commanded; and we are pretty much left to conjecture from incidental notices in general narratives, the magnitude and importance of the *Classis Britannica*. Its power was felt long before Edward the Third placed its emblem on his nobles,—long before Alfred built his navy to repel the Danes. Britain had been gained from the Roman Empire by the British fleet under Carausius, and lost, probably, by the untoward fog which obscured it off the Isle of Wight, while the Romans landed on the Hampshire or Sussex coast, and beat the exhausted soldiers of Allectus.

The inscription which we have lately discovered records a *præfect* of the *British Fleet*, and it proves that at some rather early period he had his quarters in or about the *Portus Lemanis*, our Lymne, in Kent. On some

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occasion he set up an *altar*, probably dedicated to Neptune. But, unfortunately (as the antiquary has often to say), the altar is fragmentary, and the Romans themselves used it as part of the foundation of the great gateway of the castrum, which you will see engraved on p. 252 of my Richborough volume. I had previously noticed that all the inscriptions on tiles found in our researches were on *portions* only, and that they had been used as building materials; none of the perfect tiles made for the buildings in the castrum are inscribed. In the letters of the altar are numerous small barnacles, which prove that for a considerable period the stone had been covered by the sea; and we thus ascertain that both it and the marked tiles belong to a period antecedent to the building of the great castrum to which, for other reasons, I had always assigned a late date.

I hope shortly to forward you a copy of my *Report* on our excavations, with an engraving of the altar. In the meantime, I have much pleasure in placing in your hands this little additional acquisition to the scanty materials of the early history of our country and of the British navy, and I beg to remain,

My dear Sir, yours ever sincerely,

To Captain W. H. Smyth, CLAS. BRIT, &c. &c. C. ROACH SMITH.

III.

ON TRADESMEN'S TOKENS.

This discursive Essay—cited in the Introduction—was written in 1837, while the author was one of the stormy Board of Trustees of the well-known Bedford Charity; and its *seria mixta jocis* style was adopted for obvious reasons. The pamphlet occasioned no small fermentation when first circulated, and its conclusions quite astonished some of the town-born magnates; but happily, being numismatically based on truth, and therefore unassailable, it carried its point, and opened the sphere of the Trust. The author survived the conflict; and so far has acerbity been allayed of late, that the paper—even augmented—was publicly read, as one of great local interest, at the General Meeting of the recently instituted Bedfordshire Architectural and Archæological Society, held at the Moot Hall, Elstow, May 25, 1852.

"Money, being the common scale
Of things by measure, weight, and tale,
In all th' affairs of church and state,
Is both the balance and the weight."

Such being the recorded opinion of the sagacious Butler on the importance of money as a moving power, it may seem strange to pass the gold florins, nobles, angels, and spurryals of an Edward, a Henry, or an Elizabeth, in order to descend to the base metal and paltry symbols of a Smith, a Brown, a Jones, or a Robinson. But fate impels us onwards, although we feel aware that many old square-toes of the numismatic world will no sooner perceive the ominous title to our rambling remarks, than their noses will be released by the return of their spectacles to the morocco cases in which they repose, while a growl, perhaps maledictive, will be poured against the writer.

Nor is it by the living antiquary only that our path will be obstructed. Evelyn, a gentle-

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man after our own heart, predicts that the tokens which he stigmatizes as having abounded in every tavern and tippling-house, would be hereafter pored over with ill-spent diligence, and "may haply, in aftertimes," says he, "come to exercise and busy the learned, what they should signify, and fill whole volumes with conjectures, as I am persuaded as arrant trifles have done." This is manna compared with the irate Pinkerton's oppugnancy, who, however, was no great medallist, and often mistook the "venom of the shaft for the vigour of the bow." This gentle dictator assures us, that such small coins are collected by some antiquaries with an avidity truly puerile. "I will venture to say," he continues, "that their workmanship is always utterly contemptible, and that not one purpose of taste, information, or curiosity, can be drawn from them. It needs hardly be added, that they are recommended to the supreme scorn of the reader, who may justly regard the studying or collecting them, along with the admiration of counters, as beneath any man of taste."

This, as the comic Liston would have said, is "coming it strong" in rampant phrase; but we have assumed our panoply, and, nothing daunted by the contemptuous prophecy of the one, or the bitter sarcasm of the other, shall pursue our purposed inquiry; for, however unimportant some may deem it, in recollecting, "*Suave enim est in minimis etiam vera scire,*" they must acknowledge that truth is desirable, even in trifles. But, since some of our readers may, in consequence of such satire, scarcely know the meaning of the term, "Tradesmen's Tokens," we shall be excused a few prefatory words on their story; hoping that our temerity in running counter to these recorded denunciations may at least place the problem on the horns of a dilemma, and cause a repetition of the often asked

> "Who shall decide when doctors disagree,
> And antiquaries doubt?"

The British coinage is too well-known to those for whom this is written, to need much remark; but we must remind them of the great scarcity of copper money, for the purpose of small change, which prevailed during the time of our early sovereigns. The Saxon stycas offer no obstacle to this axiom, since they relate to a very confined circulation, and are mostly of billon, or copper slightly alloyed with silver; and the easterlings, or sterlings, seem to have been pennies. So much was this want felt among persons of the humbler ranks, that the Saxon silver coins were halved and quartered on the reverse, for the convenience of breaking them into smaller money, a practice which, according to Hoveden, continued till the time of Henry I. This has been impugned as a gratuitous assertion, by Leake, who treats Camden with no small disrespect on the occasion. But the *Britannia* is not the only evidence that those pieces were actually quartered into feorthlings, or farthings, for currency. Besides the oft-cited passage in Whitaker's *Richmondshire*, Stow asserts that "the penny was wont to have a double cross with a crest (*crease?*), in such sort that the same might be easily broken in the midst, or into four quarters." And there can be no reasonable doubt that the custom of breaking love-money, as a pledge of fidelity, originated from the public practice:—

> "The half of silver sixpence broken—
> 'Twixt youths and maids a true-love token."

In Queen Elizabeth's coinage of 1561, thin silver bits—mere spangles—of three-farthings

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value, were first struck, and they seem to have been reckoned contemptible pieces of money. Ben Jonson says—"He values me a crackt three-farthings, for ought I see:" and Shakspeare —albeit that particular money was unknown in King John's days—makes the bastard Faulconbridge quiz the lantern-jaws of his legitimate brother—

> "My face so thin,
> That in mine ear I durst not stick a rose,
> Lest men should say, 'Look, where three-farthings goes!'"

During this time, the old English silver pennies, which formed our staple currency in the middle ages, maintained the highest character for neatness of fabric, and purity of metal; and were consequently a favourite piece in all parts of Europe. The small change seems to have been chiefly managed by means of black money and counterfeit coins, as maile, brabants, blackmaile, Nuremberg tokens, crokards, turneys (tournois), dotkins, suskines, hardies, galley-pieces, staldings, pollards, and similar base currency, which were introduced by Jews and other foreigners; and against which Edward III., and other sovereigns, fulminated severe edicts.* This state of silver money continued till the reign of Henry VIII., when a most extensive deterioration took place. This prince, who threw his handkerchief as he listed, and showered domains upon court parasites, like an Arabian-Night caliph bestowing kingdoms, among other meddlings, debased the currency of the realm to the disgraceful pitch of upwards of 66 per cent. So mean a resort of despotism was not likely to flourish in English soil as it has done in Austria and in Turkey; accordingly we find, that in 1552 the silver coin was restored to the old standard, at which it has ever since steadily remained. A curious circumstance occurred on this occasion, which, though it has no more to do with our tokens than with the squaring of a circle or the trisection of an angle, we cannot but relate. It is recorded that the workmen who were employed in melting down Henry's base and full-faced money, fell sick with the "savour" (probably the fumes of arsenic), and that they were sagaciously advised to drink from a dead man's skull for their cure. The advice was thankfully accepted, government was petitioned, and accordingly a warrant was procured from the council, to take away the heads which then bedecked London Bridge, to make cups of them for the patients.

These general remarks, by showing that there was no authorized copper money, will account for the appearance of Town and Tradesmen's Tokens. We know that some medallists, backed by an old and barbarous poem, wish to maintain that Edward I. ordered a coinage much in the present form: but further inquiry will prove that he merely directed that the money should be made round; and all which the poet enumerates were then of silver, as plainly appears from the "cross" therein mentioned. This sacred emblem was so habitual a reverse on our "white" coinage, that its name was bestowed on the money so distinguished; and not only does Shakspeare frequently quibble upon it, but that old proverb, "the worst of crosses is never to have had any," may, like Paddy Macoul's broad hint, have a double meaning. We must now append the lines alluded to, from Peter Langtoft's (*Longatofta*) chronicle:—

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* In 1346, the Commons petitioned the Crown against the introduction of the Luxemburg coins, which are so pithily mentioned by Piers Plowman; and Chaucer, in his Prologue to *The Monk's Tale*, alludes to the fraudful use made of the *Lussheburghes* in *Venus payementes*. Piers Plowman says of them—"The *marke* of the money is *good*, and the *metel feble*."

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"Edward did smite round peny, halfpeny, ferthyng,
pe croice passed pe bounde of all porghout pe ryng.
pe kynges side salle be pe hede, & his name writen.
pe cropce side what cite it was in coyned and smyten.
pe pouere man ne pe preste pe peny prapses noping.
Men gyf God pe lest, pe feffe him with a ferping.
A pousand and two hundred & fourscore peres mo,
On pis mone man wondred first whan it gan go."

As these harmonious lines are of considerable importance to our theme, we may unravel them from **black letter**, for the benefit of some of the readers whom we are addressing:—

"Edward did smite round penny, halfpenny, farthing;
The cross passes the bound of all throughout the ring:
The king's side shall be the head, and his name written;
The cross side, in what city it was coyned and smitten.
To poor man, ne to priest, the penny frayes nothing,
Men give God aye the least; they feast him with a farthing.
A thousand, two hundred, fourscore years and mo,
On this money men wondered, when it first began to go."

To proceed. Before the time of James I. there was no royal brass or copper money coined for England, though most of the neighbouring states had used it some time before. Notwithstanding her known aversion to the measure, it is evident that Queen Elizabeth intended a copper coinage, from the proposition of Sir Richard Martin,* her warden of the mint, as to whether the new farthings should be made of silver, silver debased, or copper,—himself preferring the latter, since silver would be inconvenient for striking, as well as for handling, from the minuteness of its spread, which had dwindled to a mere spangle, and, moreover, as easily counterfeited as any. Nothing, however, was made of the motion; whence, for want of some such state money, most of the chandlers, victuallers, grocers, and other dealers, made tokens of lead, tin, latten, brass, or even leather, which were current among their customers and townsmen: upon returning which to the issuer, he gave current coin, or value for them, as desired. This dealing the while in a spurious currency was illegal, and in face of denounced penalties:

* An Elizabeth shilling, with a martlet as a mintmark, was coined by Martin, but instead of an allusion to the warden, the public, who were not much illuminated by the artist's power of representation, mistook the bird for one of the Anas tribe, and thereby supposed it to be intended as an honour to our illustrious navigator; hence, that shilling was commonly called a Drake. We admire this stroke of popular feeling, as well as that conveyed in the epigram on the Thalassiarchus Anglus and his sovereign:—

"O Nature: to Old England true
Continue these mistakes;
And for our *Kings* give us such *Queens*,
And for our *dux* such *Drakes*."

As this sketch is not to be considered under scholastic trammels, we must add the contrast to this epigram. It was let fly by the French at the murderer of Raleigh:—

"Tandis qu' *Elizabeth* fût *Roi*
L'Anglais fût d'Espagne l'effroi,
Maintenant devise et caquette,
Regi par la *Reine Jaquette*."

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most of such coins bore the name and calling of their issuers, while others bore promises to pay on demand; some were denounced as mere pledges, and others were widely circulated in currency with the modest and versified request—

"I am but brass,
Yet let me pass."

This autonomic derogation of the king's prerogative increased so extensively towards the close of Elizabeth's reign, that after the accession of James, the absolute necessity of coining a small currency under authority became obvious. Sir Robert Cotton estimated that, in and about London, there were no fewer than three thousand retailers of food and small wares, who used their own tokens, in an average annual quantity, to the value of 5*l.* sterling each, whereof not a tenth remained at the year's end: besides what was used and expended in other parts of the nation. He therefore proposed a coinage of royal farthing tokens, which received the king's assent: and in 1613, the new patent coppers were struck in Token-house-yard, and issued by proclamation, but not forced upon the people as established coin. They were of poor fabric, bearing on one side two sceptres in saltier, surmounted by a diadem, in allusion to the union between England and Scotland; and on the opposite side a harp, the symbol of Ireland, each side inscribed, IACOBVS D. G. MAGNÆ BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. These—although declared to be only pledges, and not monies—were decidedly unpopular, being nicknamed *Harringtons*, from the noted patentee. Old drunken Barnaby, in the queer journal of his far-famed *Iter*, thus sneers at them:—

"Veni Harrington, bonum omen!
Vere amans illud nomen,
Harringtoni, dedi nummum,
Et fortunæ penè summum,
Indigenti postulanti,
Benedictionem danti."

Now, if the writer of that farrago of humour, learning, and lewdness, was actually Harrington of Appleby, and not Brathwayte, a billiard-player would call the hit a canon! The authorized quaint English version only feebly expresses it:—

"Then to Harrington, be it spoken!
For namesake I gave a token
To a beggar that did crave it,
And as cheerfully receive it;
More he need not me importune,
For 'twas th' utmost of my fortune."

Such a government measure, however, from a judicious method of re-change being established, obtained circulation, though far from a brisk one, through the kingdom, without any great loss being sustained by the holders of the superseded Tradesmen's Tokens. Small payments were thus readily, though reluctantly made under James and Charles I.; but, no copper money being struck by authority under the Commonwealth, the former practice was renewed, and many cities, corporations,* and tradesmen, as media of "charitie and change," again resorted to their

* It does not appear that any tokens were struck at that time by the town or corporation of Bedford; in which, perhaps, the example of London was followed.

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particular brass or copper tokens, of different dimensions and stamp, till A.D. 1672, when the king's copper coinage, superseding private mints, became duly authorized, and has ever since been continued. In thus giving the genealogy of the farthing, let not the hoarders and admirers of rose-nobles and spur-ryals slue their sterns round in contempt; for that humble coin has been honoured with the talents of our very best numismatic artists, as witness the patterns of Simon for Oliver Cromwell—one of worthy Fuller's "Cæsars (*seizers*) of England," of Croker for Queen Anne,* and of Wyon for George IV.

Such was the rise, progress, and decline of the money called Tradesmen's Tokens; for that which suddenly started forth a hundred and twenty years afterwards, and had a run to an extent almost incredible, between the years 1787 and 1797, was contradistinguished as provincial coin and pocket-pieces. We have now to acquaint the reader with a circumstance, wherein those pieces, so contemptible in art, were brought to bear so powerfully in genealogy and local story, as to carry a notable point; and which may go far to prove that Pinkerton, however positive and pragmatical in assertion, is not altogether a true prophet, in pronouncing "that not one purpose of taste, information, or curiosity, can be drawn from tokens."

The snug and neat county town of Bedford is equally notable for the wealth of its endowments, and the general liberality of their administration. But, as in all cases where the petty notions of petty people must be listened to, acerbities occasionally interrupt the general harmony, though, thanks to the firmness of the most steady and disinterested of its trustees, such effervescences merely rather retard, than seriously interrupt, the main progress. Of course nobody intended to do wrong, nor was corruption prepensely thought of; yet somehow or other there were certain brief authorities, acting a very questionable part, and paving the way towards a population of paupers and impure voters, by administering gross bribery under the mask of benevolence. By such means sloth was nurtured, monies thrown away, and dwellings as well as stipends assigned to sturdy claimants. Well might the credence obtain—

> "When suckling on my mammy's knee,
> I learn'd the luck it was to be,
> A BEDFORD-BORN, the Charitee
> My birthright."

The Charitee! We should here tell the reader that in 1556, Sir William Harpur—a native of Bedford—and Dame Alice his wife, conveyed the school-house and premises, together with other property in the town, and 13 acres 1 rood of meadow land at Holborn, then *near* London, but now in its very heart. This estate affords a curious exemplification of the progressive value of metropolitan property: the original purchase was less than £180, and in 1668 the annual rental produced £99; but in my stewardship it amounted to upwards of £13,500, and, under proper management, and the falling in of leases, must still increase. Besides this munificent bequest, there are the minor, yet liberal benefactions of Hawes,

* We are amused, or, rather, concerned, to find that the popular delusion respecting the enormous value of Queen Anne's farthings still continues, notwithstanding the efforts of medallists to dispel it. It is but a short time since that a poor fellow travelled from Exeter with one to London, at considerable expense, thinking to make a little fortune by its disposal: his consternation may be imagined at being offered a shilling for it! Nor is this error confined to the lower orders of life.

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Paradine, Bamforth, Collins, Christie, Boteler, Leith, Taylor, Whitbread, and others, so that the town seems to be one enormous charity. While education in all its branches, rearing the young of both sexes for useful life, comforting meritorious old age or senile wretchedness, and other soundly reasonable acts for the benefit of the inhabitants, is the study and practice of the trustees, every good man would exclaim, *esto perpetua!* But——

Now, in attending to several astute discussions respecting the allotment of almshouses and other charitable dispensations, we often heard of the unalienable rights of these "Bedford-born" —an alliterative laconism which equally fills the labial, the guttural, and the nasal enunciation of those who correctly speak her Majesty's English, or those who clip it,—for clipping is a word not assignable to coiners only. The strength of an argument, however, must not be estimated by that of the lungs; nor is the ear to be deceived by the mouthing of a mere phrase. "Bedford-born" would come trippingly enough, were the glib utterers of it lineal descendants of the companions of a Harpur, a Hawes, a Paradine, or a Christie,—names which ought ever to be venerated in Bedford. But in the course of such debates, we were struck with the fact, that some of the most blatant assertors of this claim, albeit they may esteem themselves before all men, cut but little figure in the parish registers, tombs, deeds, and other munimental records, wherein the line of provincials is to be traced.

Following up the inquiry, and recollecting the utility of medals to history on the grand scale, we resolved to reduce that system to its sub-current—a more confined object, by calling in the aid of Tradesmen's Tokens. For this purpose, besides our own collection, we examined those made by some of our friends, and, moreover, had access to all those in the possession of the well-known Mr. Matthew Young, of London, which were the fruits of many years' collecting and arranging by the late numismatist, Mr. Tyssen.

These steps soon opened a new mine in a statistical light, for in the examination of pieces of money struck in the different towns and villages of Bedfordshire, it would appear that some places, now too inconsiderable to support more than a mere huckster's hovel, were formerly the *locale* of substantial tradesmen! and that the borough of Bedford has undergone a total change of population since the year 1672, the era when tokens were extinguished, they having then been "cried down" by public proclamation. Nay, more, the standing of most of the present residents is under half a century; and none of the oldest whom we have traced can reckon much more than a century of settlement. This is a singular vicissitude for the quiet capital of an agricultural county to have undergone in so limited a period; and it surely is one which offers much food for reflection.

Nor has the county itself changed hands in a less remarkable degree, as is visible even to the mere sight while riding about it, in the numerous mansions and manorial residences of former days, now occupied as farmhouses. "Hungry Time," said the observant Fuller, "hath made a glutton's meal" on the gentry of Bedford, "and hath left but a very little morsel for manners, remaining." But what would that good old worthy have said now? In the Lansdowne MSS., No. 887, in the British Museum, fifty families are mentioned as having removed or gone to decay within one gentleman's time; and of seventeen baronets residing round Bedford one hundred years ago, only one now remains, and his claim to the title is such as King Segar would have stickled at. There are still vestiges of the names of Gostwicke, Conquest, Devereux,

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Cockayne, Blundell, Boteler, and Gascoigne, but they have dropped upon persons of low station, who, apparently, can advance but little legitimate right to them.* This may be partly owing to the circumstance that, after the Reformation, numbers of persons, the juniors, both men and women, of good families, were turned adrift from religious houses, when the males went to work, and the females, if they could, got married. In some cases the disclosures are of a delicate nature; but professing no intemperate *rigida virtus*, we will neither personally nor allusively wound the feelings of any one living; it being to us more grateful to render a tribute of praise to honest integrity, than to castigate folly or knavery; though the latter be a task from which we would not flinch in matters of necessity. We shall, therefore, dwell no longer upon equivocal points than is absolutely requisite for the inquiry, and follow our clue with a moderation which might have placed us at the celebrated table of St. Augustine, whereon was the somewhat anti-Grundy inscription—

"Quisquis amet dictis absentem rodere vitam,
Hanc mensam indignam noverit esse sibi."

We will now endeavour to trace the families of those who issued tokens at a particular epoch in Bedford; and by showing their substantiality in the municipal offices held by them, the fact which follows, of the removal or total extinction of their families, will be the more extraordinary. We should also say, that besides title-deeds, court records, corporate and parish registers, and other unquestionable muniments, we have had access, through the liberality of the noble possessor, to a very curious and valuable manuscript belonging to the Marquis of Bute, which throws great light on the families who resided in Bedfordshire between 1475 and the "dispersion" in 1550. It is intituled "Registerium sive Liber Fundatorum, Magistrorum, Custodium, Fratrum, et Sororum Fraternitatis sive Gylde sancte et individue Trinitatis ac beatissime Virginis Marie, Ecclesie Parochii de Luyton, in comitate de Bedford." It is accompanied by official accounts of the Gylde, from the nineteenth year of King Henry VIII., to the festival of St. Michael next after the accession of Edward VI., among which are many rare particulars concerning the value of lands and the prices of provisions at the time; while the details of their anniversary "*ffeast*" show the great magnificence, and liberal abundance, of our ancestors in their entertainments. To these documents we may have to revert as often as of erst did Boniface to his ale.

Our own collection of Bedford Tokens—truly *nummorum famuli*, or *pseudo moneta*—comprises those of fourteen individuals, under dates which, though varying from 1654 to 1668, may be termed contemporaneous. Now, when it is considered that in those days the town consisted of little more than what is equivalent to its present High-street, it will be seen that these fourteen issuers of their own coins must have iucluded nearly all the most substantial

* The prestige for investigating the concerns of our ancestors, is a very prevalent passion among educated Englishmen; though at present, absurd notions about the perfection of the age somewhat tamper therewith. It was in the full enjoyment of such pleasurable sensations that, on our first visit to Stratford-upon-Avon, in passing the bridge, we met a cart, bearing, in uncial letters, the renowned name of Lvcy. Nor were we less amused to find that a recent holder of the honours of that house maintained its dignity so far that he was annoyed by being lately asked to a dinner in commemoration of Shakspeare, for the committee "ought to recollect how ill his ancestor had been treated by *that person*." Shade of Shallow, how thou must have chuckled!

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tradesmen who then constituted its citizens.* This is the more apparent, since, in order to maintain the privileges of the burgesses, the corporate customs strictly ordained that "no freeman of the borough, being either a freeman born, or any other way a freeman, by service as an apprentice, or by admittance, or allowance of redemption, or otherwise, shall keep any shop, or use any trade, art, or mystery, within this town." And the disparity between a burgess and a freeman was so strictly enforced, that we find, on the 21st of September, 1668, a minute of two persons being reduced from the former to the latter rank. It is couched in these terms: "Whereas Edward Veale and Robert Paulin having, by colour of a levelling Act of Council, made in the time of the late anarchy, by which the ancient distinction of burgess and freeman was abolished, come to be sworn of the burgessdom; and the commissioners for regulating of corporations, at their sitting for the execution of the Act of Parliament, did, through want of due information, or other accident, pretermit the disburgessing of those two persons; it is ordained that they be disburgessed."

In opposition to this view of the case, some black-letter adepts might blazon the former prosperity of Bedford,† and advance that our fourteen worthies were but a tithe of the mercantile standards of the place. They may tell us of castles and sieges; that, besides the abbeys of Newnham and Cauldwell, the priory of Grey Friars, the nunnery of Elstow, and the monastic hospital of St. Leonard's, all situate in the immediate vicinity, the town contained no fewer than six churches and several chapels. Nor will they forget to remind us it was from this ecclesiastical prosperity that the potent King Offa was buried on the banks of the Ouse, "a river more meandrous than Mæander;" and that from the chapel on the bridge came the name of *Bede*, or prayer, *ford*, as it was then spelt. All this and much more may be told; but we should reply, that the palmy days of Bedford had passed away long before the period of our inquiry, at which time its population was considerably under 1500; and that even then it was in a transition state towards recovery from the extreme depression which it had undergone since the destruction of its castle. So low, indeed, had the capital of the county fallen, that we find a dismal Jeremiad in the charter, about the year 1447. Among the lamentations there poured forth, it is stated that the burgesses and commonalty could not bear the burthen imposed on them, nor pay yearly more of the 42*l.* of the fee farm of the town than 20*l.* only, "without their final destruction, and the desolation of the town for ever." Various reasons are then

* This was in 1837; but in 1853 the Archæological Society made this announcement—"Another discovery has been made at Bedford, of no significance whatever to numismatists in general, but of considerable importance to our local archæologists and historians. It is no more nor less than a tradesman's token. We believe that this specimen just turned up is unique, as it does not appear in any of the local collections; and, what is more, it is not included in the list given by our excellent friend, Captain Smyth, in his valuable Paper on Tradesmen's Tokens; nor is it in the collection in the British Museum. It is a small thin farthing token of Phillip Nicholles, a grocer, in Bedford. This token has suffered considerably by wear; probably Phillip drove a smart trade, and he might have been 'close-fisted,' and over thrifty, for he certainly has not risked much metal in his coinage. The inscription is perfectly legible, and we are glad to have met with the token, even in this condition. On the obverse there is a shield in the centre, bearing nine cloves, divided by a chevron; round this is 'PHILLIP NICHOLLES,' and a mullet. On the reverse, 'IN BEDFORD, 1652.' In the centre, P * N * S

"We have, therefore, an additional public character to add to the catalogue of worthies of old Bedford."

† Bedford does not rank as a CITY: but it is no worse in that respect than its neighbours, for it is in one of seven counties, lying together, which have not one among them.

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given for this incapacity; and it was urged that, in consequence of the excessive decay and ruin which the place had fallen into, and the paucity of inhabitants, one hundred and eighty messuages were left desolate, "and the greater part of the men were disposed to remove from thence very shortly." The mitigation of taxes which followed the hearing of their prayer, may have contributed to the restoration of something easy, however short of prosperity. This "shocking bad" state of affairs has long since been rectified; and the town, independent of its squabbles and charities, is now a passing fair place of residence.

Proceed we with our evidence. On the grounds above stated, it might be concluded that we have a fair numismatic representation of the town for the time we treat of; it is, therefore, natural to infer that the descendants of the persons about to be named still occupy a place therein, even if not inhabiting the same houses. This, however, is not at all the case, according to the inquiries which we have instituted, and in which we have been kindly and diligently assisted by several intelligent residents of the neighbourhood. These premises being made, we will pass on methodically with the details of the tokens and their issuers, in chronological order: observing that, from the absence of portraits, we shall call the side bearing the name the *obverse*, and its opposite the *reverse*.*

I.

Obv.—IOHN PAVLIN, with a mullet mark, around an engrailed circle of dots. In the centre is an escutcheon charged with nine cloves, six in chief and three in base, divided by a chevronel. These arms denote that the issuer was a grocer; under which term, in country places, was then comprehended a most extensive dealer in hardware, gingerbread, bobbins, laces, haberdashery, mousetraps, curling-tongs, candles, soap, pickles, bacon, and every variety of grocery; besides which, they sold small coins for money-changing. But tea, the staple by which grocers now make gross fortunes,† had not then obtained its footing; for this lymph must have been beyond the means of most sippers, seeing that in 1666, a pound of tea cost sixty shillings, and money was then at a far higher value than in the present century.

The multifarious ramifications of these traders justified the application of the term Grocers, as well to those "engrossing" merchandize, as because they disposed by the gross. Their more ancient name was Pepperers, from the drugs and spices which they sold; a branch which was mostly abstracted from them, not long before the epoch of this token, by a seceding party, who were incorporated by King James I., under the designation of Apothecaries. These gentlemen soon wielded dog-Latin, and affected the rights of a medical staff: that they were not so considered at first, notwithstanding the royal countenance they met with, is evident from their charter having been translated and printed in 1695, for "the better information of their duty."

Rev.—IN BEDFORD, 1654, encircling a field, which bears I·P·D, with a cinquefoil between the letters I·D, and under the P. A small blanched farthing token.

The Paulin family were residents in Bedford for a considerable period, and the name occurs very frequently during the reigns of the second Charles and James. There are none now either in the town or county, and they seem to have hauled their wind to other berths, or died off, about the year 1710. John was of great respectability, as is evident from the registry of his family, though we find little more than the marriage of his sister "Rebecka" with Walther Faldo, the baptism of his son and three

* These tokens, having been selected with great care, are in superior condition; they were, therefore, deposited in the British Museum in June, 1838; where they remain, as permanent evidence to the truth of our story.

† The attention of the public has lately (1837) been drawn towards a fortune of this sort, by the rumour that a faded gentleman—a peer and a cabinet Proteus—is about to marry the widow of the old Screw of Fenchurch-street, and her half million of money. Did his lordship address her in Italian or Latin? "Senza di *Te* non posso vivere;" or, wrapt in classic poesy, he may exclaim—

"*Te*cum vivere amem, *Te*cum obeam libens."

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daughters, and the death of Elizabeth, one of the daughters, and of his wife, "Douglasse." His brother Robert, as we have shown, was reduced from the burgess-ship in 1668. He himself, as the records inform us, served in the responsible charge of bailiff of the corporation in the years 1669, 1673, 1677, and 1686; and was mayor in 1693.

As the word bailiff will appear frequently, we caution the reader against supposing that we mean the "bound" shoulder-tapper of Doe and Roe notoriety; our subject being a municipal officer of trust and consideration. Two bailiffs were elected annually, who were jointly considered as the sheriff of the borough, and lord of the manor. In a court of aldermen, their united votes were equivalent to that of one alderman; but in common council they voted singly.

II.

Obv.—ROBERT FITZHVGH, and a mullet. In the field, R·F·M, with three pellets, clearly impressed. This specimen is a thin farthing token.

Rev.—IN BEDFORD, closed by a mullet. A neat engrailment round the verge, and the date 1654 in the centre of a circle: the fabric indifferent.

The Fitzhughs were formerly in high consideration, both in the town and at Wilden, in its vicinity; and their pedigree was entered in the Visitation of the County for 1565: but they appear to have been a different family from the celebrated barons of the north. Those of Bedfordshire bore three martlets, *or*, on a chief, *gules*, over a charge of ermine; while the others had three chevronels, brased, in the base of an escutcheon, and a chief, *or*. In an autograph note by Lady Mary Wortley Montague, in a copy of Guillim's *Heraldry* belonging to the Marquis of Bute, that lady says, on the margin opposite to the northern Fitzhugh arms—

"A great neglected name in a madman's hands."

Robert Fitzhugh was a man evidently in high esteem, since his name is coupled with all the occurrences of the town for many years. He was chamberlain in 1647, bailiff in 1653, and mayor in 1656. Being senior alderman in 1679, he was sworn provisional mayor, *vice* W. Fenn, who died in office. From the minutes, this election appears to have been as much in compliment to character as in strict routine, Fitzhugh evidently not lying under the poet's lash—

"How fond must that man be of place,
Who courts it from the mean and base."

III.

Obv.—HENRY FITZHVGH.* In the field, 1655, between two stars. A little farthing token. A die-mark preceding the Henry, might be mistaken for an initial letter; but it is curious that there is no instance of a double Christian name on any of those Bedfordshire tokens which we have examined.

Rev.—IN BEDFORD, terminated by a cross between two mullets, and bearing in the centre a repetition of the date and stars of the obverse: the numerals very poorly impressed.

Henry was a brother of Robert Fitzhugh, and was elected mayor in 1649, without having served in any of the subordinate corporate offices, except that of common councillor. The family entirely disappeared about the commencement of the eighteenth century; and though the name has recently been revived, it is worn by a party from Northamptonshire, who claim no lineal descent or affinity whatever with the Bedford branch. That the Fitzhughs were considered most respectable is evident from the distinctive "Mr." being prefixed to them in the registers and records; for that appellation was then even more than equivalent to the now widely corrupted "Esq."—a style and title so abused, that every one, not actually wearing an apron, assumes it.

This token is without the third letter appended to the initials upon nearly all the rest, and which Mr. Akerman suggests may be the wife's, as in the following, where the letters $_{T}{}^{P}{}_{B}$ most probably stand

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* The only token of this person which the British Museum formerly possessed, was struck after the date of the above one; and two alterations in the orthography show that another and a worse artist was employed. It runs, HENRY FITTZHVGH · IN BEDFOD · 1665.

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for Thomas and Elizabeth Pare, as on a tea-spoon, or any household article. If so, the tokens are very uxorious, resembling the money immortalized by Butler, where the heads, in *adverse*, are

"Still amorous, and fond, and billing,
Like Philip and Mary on a shilling."

IV.

Obv.—THOMAS PARE, with a mullet or star, in the centre, three cloves and three pellets; an "elegant" extract from the well-known blazon, or arms of the ancient Society of Grocers.

Rev.—OF BEDFORD, 1656. In the field T·P·E, with four pellets. This is a small farthing token, of rather poor fabric and impress, and somewhat thin, from circulation.

Of those who rejoiced in the name of Pare, little can now be traced, there not having been a freeman, or even a resident of the name, for upwards of a century. The parish registers record the baptism of some little Pares, that Susan Pare paired off with Richard Owen, and that Thomas himself was gathered unto his forefathers in 1671. The family had, however, been long resident in the town, though they had originally migrated from Hitchin, where, in 1509, they were in so good a station, that a Thomas Pare was one of the "Baculari" of the Luton Gylde. The apprentice rolls show that the issuer of our token was an "eminent" grocer, and it further appears that he was "well to do," after the "father before him" left the stage in 1642. He was many years one of the common council, and served as chamberlain in 1653, with popularity and credit. After the squalls which agitated the magnates of Bedford, at the Revolution of 1688, there were rulers who knew not Pare; so Thomas junior, Abigail his sister, and some smaller Pares, repaired to the habitat of their kindred in Hertfordshire, where they might have assumed as an appropriate motto—

"Pares cum paribus facillime congregantur."

V.

Obv.—WILLIAM FALDO, with a mullet, In the centre W·F·A, and three pellets. A very thin farthing token, with pretty fair and not badly impressed characters.

Rev.—IN BEDFORD, 1659, with the initial letters of the obverse repeated in the field: struck at a time, as the record says, of "great distractions in the nation"—it being just before the restoration of King Charles II. A female Faldo appears on the Old Meeting-house minutes of this date, as one who "sought the Lord" on the occasion.

Faldo (*olim Ffawldoe*), is the name of a numerous and ancient family, whose pedigree is entered in the Visitation Book of Bedfordshire; and their names appear in the Luton Gylde. The first person mentioned is Adam de Faldho, of Faldho, an old house in the parish of Pulloxhill. They afterwards flourished in Maulden, at Biddenham, and other parts of the county.

The name has been vernacularized to Faulder, and still exists, though not of this kin, in Bedford. In Maulden Church, where Richard Ffawl-doe was interred in 1576, there are two monuments bearing the family arms, which are three bucks' heads caboshed, under a crest of three arrows passing through a ducal coronet, one in pale, and two in saltier. This discountenances the armorial rebus, formerly seen in the ancient south window of Biddenham Church, where FAL over a couchant doe presented the name; an unathorized pun, which provoked the wrathful indignation of both Ferne and Guillim, names ever dear in the archives of heraldry.

The Bedford family, though exercising trade, were a highly respectable and acknowledged branch of the Faldos: and there are abundant traces of them in the registers, deeds, and records of the borough. William, the issuer of the token before us, was of the then important business of a grocer; and there is direct evidence that he was a man of substance. He became chamberlain of the corporation in 1648; bailiff in 1651, and mayor in 1652. He was exceedingly diligent in the aldermanic courts, and was re-elected to the chair in 1664, but died before his period of office had expired, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, where also the mortal remains of Ann, his "widdow," were carried in less than two months after him; she being the lady, according to the Old Meeting-house records, who "sought the Lord" on the occasion of King Charles's restoration. In 1687, the son and a nephew of William Faldo were both dismissed from the station of aldermen, by the royal mandate of James II., in the squabbles

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above alluded to as disturbing the Pares; but they were shortly afterwards restored by King William, and Faldo *fils* was mayor in 1697 and 1711. The registers are so replete with the births and marriages of the Faldos, as to show that the family was a flourishing one; and thus it continued till about 1759: but from being "Misters," Magnates, and "Maiors" of the town and liberties, they dwindled and dwindled till the last representative was under the incarnation of a Κορσεύς,* the which, in plain though paraphrastical English, signifieth a shaver! This poor, but honest body, was a burgess of 1746, and heir-at-law to the manor farm at Harrowden, near Bedford, now possessed by Mr. Whitbread. He plied hard in several vocations, dropping to leeward on each tack, till he struck to Necessity, and bore up for a barber's shop, wherein the lineal descendant of all the Faldos took chapmen by the nose, till 1800, when the race and himself became defunct. But even in these reduced circumstances, he had to endure further buffets from Fortune; for, waxing old, he was *barber*-ously supplanted by one Symes, a man now well stricken in years himself, which gave rise to a well-known distich in the Parnassus Bedfordiensis:—

"Oh, how we are changed in these modern times,
We leave poor old Faldo, to lather with Symes!"

VI.

Obv.—THOMAS COX, with 1664, two stars, and four roundels in an engrailed central circle; the characters having less of script than usual, but still fair enough for a token.

Rev.—IN BEDFORD, with two mullets between the first and last letters. In the field, T · C · I, and three cinquefoils. This little farthing token is covered with a thin patina, and is fairly struck.

The Coxes do not seem to have been of much consideration, though the parish registers prove, that between the years 1640 and 1690, they were sufficiently prolific to prolong the race: and one of the most fortunate of the batch became of some note in the wool trade. Thomas did not serve in any corporate capacity, yet he must have been a burgess, otherwise the municipal regulations, which were then strictly enforced, would have prevented him from exercising his calling. The heir of Thomas, also Thomas, a bricklayer of repute, married in the very year in which this token was smitten, and was elected a freeman of the borough in the seventeenth year of Charles II.

About the commencement of the last century, a bit of an accident happened to the representative of the family honours, who was a mighty destroyer of game. Compelled to take in a reef, he worked "Tom Cox's traverse," shifted his berth, and sought smooth water in Oxford, where his descendants are still traceable. The name is common in the county, both among the yeomen and peasantry, but those who bear it in the town are of comparatively recent arrival.

VII.

Obv.—PAVLL BAMFORTH, with a mullet and cinquefoils; in the field, P · B · E, having three well-impressed cinquefoils between the letters.

Rev.—IN BEDFORD, 1665, with the initials and cinquefoils of the obverse repeated. This specimen is a little farthing token, tolerably struck, and with very fair characters.

The Bamforths, or Bamfords, were regular standards of the town and county. The name is enrolled in the Luton Gylde; and a "Sir" Thomas Bamfor, as beneficed clergy were styled before the adopting of the self-assumed title of "Reverend," was vicar of Cople (*olim Cow-pool*†) in 1521. The

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* The Κορσεύς of the palmy days of wigs, toupées, and cushions for ladies' heads, was an official in higher repute than at present. Hereupon they tell a story at Bedford, that, many years ago, a stalwart stranger stepped into a barber's shop, and after his desire was gratified, as he slipped a tester into the hand of the respectful operator, said, in a dignified under-tone, "Do you know, sir, whom you have had the honour of shaving? I am the Mayor of Huntingdon." "And I," rejoined the operator, with equal gravity—"I, who have taken the Mayor of Huntingdon by the nose, am no less than the Mayor of Bedford!"

† Its more archaic form was Cow-Pull (*Cow's-pond*): in like manner Pollux-hill was Pull-ox (*Ox-pond*)—and Pict's-hill, which my friend, the learned Vicar of Goldington, would fain derive from *Peak*, owes its name to

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nephew of "Sir" Thomas was intimate with the celebrated Sir Samuel Luke—the Parliamentarian "Scout-master" for Bedfordshire—whose mansion at Wood-end, with a singularly-contrived room for concealment in those troublous days, still exists; but, like nearly all its contemporaneous mansions in this county, exists as a farm-house. Here Butler found refuge, and wrote part of the immortal *Hudibras*, while serving as clerk there; yet we can hardly imagine that he would make Sir Samuel, his benefactor, the hero. Such, however, is asserted to be the fact; and Dr. Johnson, alluding to the poet's residence at Cople, says, that it is likely he there "saw the principles and practices of the rebels, audacious and undisguised in the confidence of success."

The Bamforths of Bedford were highly respectable; and on the registers, "Mr." is always prefixed to their name. They left several legacies to the poor of the borough, which are still enjoyed; but the family has disappeared since about 1725, one of the last dying rector of Little Barford, in 1720. Paul, the son of Alderman Robert Bamforth, seems to have been an able citizen; since we find that he was chamberlain of the corporation in 1661, a year of great excitement in general, and especially so in Bedford, on account of the feuds between the Conformists and the Non-conformists. He was again elected to that office in 1666, bailiff in 1663 and 1669, and mayor in 1681, two years after his brother William had served in the same capacity.

The year in which this token was struck, was one of alarm, not only in Bedford, but generally over England, on account of the plague raging in London. Little precaution seems to have been used in the borough to prevent its introduction, and the toll of the bridge was even lowered. The infection was communicated from the metropolis; and about forty persons, who died on the north side of the river, were buried in the "Pest-house Close," in front of the present Crescent.

VIII.

Obv.—WILLIAM ISAAC. In the field, 1666, with two mullets and five pellets; it is tolerably struck, and the characters very fair, considering the date and object.

Rev.—OF BEDFORD. In an engrailed circle, W · I · M, and three stars. This farthing token is thinly patinated with the true ærugo of time, a curious modern instance of such oxide.

Of this family, which has long since disappeared, there are so few recollections, that it was evidently of less consideration than the Faldos, Fitzhughs, and Bamforths. William Isaac was the hope and prop of his father Edward, who left him in fairish circumstances. He was early enrolled among the councillors of the corporation, and served the office of chamberlain in 1673 and 1675, and bailiff in 1674, 1676, and 1681. The mandate by which King James dismissed the two Faldos, as before-mentioned, directed that his Majesty's trusty and well-beloved William Isaac be elected mayor of Bedford. He, however, waited on William of Orange, with the warm congratulations of the corporation on his arrival; and 14*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* were the "monies expended about the regulation and delivery of the address." This act of homage was duly appreciated, insomuch that in August, 1688, a mandatory letter arrived from the new king, for again electing William Isaac to the chair; and he was accordingly continued in office. This certainly looks a little Vicar-of-Bray-ish, and stamps Isaac to have either been cunning or useful: at all events, he afforded one of the extremely rare instances which appear in the annals of the borough, of a person holding the dignity of mayor for two consecutive years.

William Isaac was a steady churchman; but his brother Edward walked in fellowship with Bunyan, Whitbread, and Fenn. In 1663, a year of terror to the sectaries, all conventicles being forbidden, he fell into "miscarriage;" but in the 9th of the seventh month of 1668, the Old Meeting-house records state that, "there were received with gladness into communion, Edward Isaac and his wife."

The family toddled along in business, but with a leewardly course, and the only corporate honours attained by the descendants of William, was the bailiff's mace in 1718.

One person alone remained master of the name in 1729, and he, being master of nothing else, bagpiped his mizen, put his helm a-weather, and went right before it, leaving "not a wreck behind."

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the pigs which fed on the acorns of the oak-woods there. *Offal Lane*, at the north outskirt of Bedford—where our ancestors shot out their dirt and garbage before manure was worth eight or nine shillings a cartload—was changed, while I served in the Corporation, to OFFA STREET.

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IX.

Obv.—HVGH HOLTON, with a broad cinquefoil. In the field is a utensil of extensive utility, by which the trade of Hugh was symbolized. *Per Diis immortalibus!* it is too much for the gravity of our discussion that its name should be exposed, and yet candour insists that it be given. The symbol, then, is a huge τήγανον, *sartago*, or, if it must out, plebeian frying-pan, with H · H on the sides of the handle.

Rev.—IN BEDFORD, 1666, with a pellet and cinquefoil. In the field HIS HALFPENY, a denomination which its spread and comparative weight support.

There is little mention of the Holtons; and they have long since entirely disappeared. From the registers, we find that Hugh was the son of Edward and Fanny Holton; that he had children, of whom the heir-apparent was presented and sworn a freeman in 1678; and that the daughter Elizabeth, baptized in 1670, was married in 1685. Neither Hugh nor any of his family gained any corporate honours, yet he must have been respectable, for it seems that he was able to befriend John Bunyan during his not very strict imprisonment on Bedford Bridge. There can be little doubt that the author of *The Pilgrim's Progress* had many warm friends in the town, or it is unlikely that such strong intercessions would have been made in his behalf, as were used by the worthy Bishop of Lincoln. It is, however, singular that—under the deaconship of Bunyan, the brother of our Hugh was severely rapped on the knuckles at the Old Meeting-house in 1669, in these terms—"It was further agreed upon by the Church, that brother George Holton should be again admonished, either by word of mouth or by letter, as soon as possible may be, for his inhuman carriage to his wife and children, and other evill which he stands guilty of." This is entered in a very curious register—which was lent to me by their minister—intituled *A Booke containing a record of the Acts of a Congregation of Christ, in and about Bedford, from their first gathering in* 1650. The history of the town is greatly involved in the proceedings of this conventicle; for its deacons seem to have been stern in their duty. In 1669, an admonition was served upon their staunch friend William Whitbread, "for withdrawing from the Church and ordinances of God:" this elicited reply and rejoinder, till at length the brothers Bunyan, Fenn, and Whiteman were deputed to reason with him. Meantime, the "impenitent having visited the Established Church in 1671," drew down a missive, in which he was told—"But considering that you have added more wickedness to your former transgressions, so long continued in, in that now of late you have, in the face of the Canaanites that dwell in the land, presented your person at that superstitious and idolatrous worship that, with force and cruelty, is maintained in opposition to the true worship and worshippers of God, to whom long since you have joined yourself; we cannot but feare your former repentance was feigned, and that your condition is worse than before." This broadside, with other shots between wind and water, brought down Whitbread's flag; and, according to the record, he chanted his palinodia most becomingly. At the same meeting, Robert Nelson was cast out for "being openly bishopt after the anti-Christian guise of the Church of England."

John Bunyan was born in 1628, began to preach about the year 1656, was ordained pastor in 1671, and died in 1688. The above *Booke* contains full evidence of his remarkable activity and energy, and a great deal of it is written in his own hand. Everybody, we believe, knows all about him, or we would describe his chair, his jug, his ring, and other relics still preserved; those who have not seen them, will find them beautifully represented in Mrs. S. C. Hall's charming *Pilgrimages to English Shrines*, 1850. He had a family by his first wife, one of whom died before him; but Fowitt Thomas Bunyan,* rather a captious body, was admitted into the congregation in 1673. Fowitt's children—Katherine and John—entered the same meeting, the daughter in 1692, the son the year following. John is often mentioned in the records of the sect, one of the last entries being his mission to reprove brother Steven White for kissing his servants, in April, 1718. As I could trace no more Bunyans after this in the Bedford documents, I considered the dynasty to have expired in him; but the industry and tact of Mrs. Hall have ferreted out some outliers, of whom she gives a very interesting account.

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* This is the first instance, among these documents, which I find of a person bearing two Christian names.

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X.

Obv.—ROBERT FARMAN · BAKER. In the centre, an escutcheon with a chief of bars, wavy, from which an arm, issuing out of a cloud, holds a pair of scales between three garbes, or wheatsheaves, in base.

Rev.—IN BEDFORD, 1667, with a cinquefoil; in the field HIS HALFPENY, R · F · E. This token is of a good yellow brass, which has become patinated. The family of Farman or Fairman, for the registers use both spellings, was of considerable respectability, and even opulence; but they have long been gathered to the vault of the Capulets. The race is said—on the authority of local tradition—to have been extinguished in a silly love-cross, about the year 1732.*

Robert was the son of William Farman, had a son and daughter, and buried his wife Elizabeth in the year in which this token was stamped. He was some years in the common council, served as chamberlain in 1681, and as bailiff in 1685. On the 2nd of September, 1695, he was elected mayor, but declined the chair under the plea of age, infirmities, incapacity, and non-residence. The representation was attended to, and he was excused from serving, after "paying all expenses." He had previously resigned his business, which appears to have been a passing good one, to a son, and hauled his wind into a "villa." What became of the successors, history says not.

XI.

Obv.—ANTHONY BOVLTON · IN. The field bears an escutcheon with nine cloves, divided by a chevron, charged couple-close, or voided; arms which were described under No. 1.

Rev.—BEDFORD · GROCER · 1667. In the centre, HIS HALFEPENY · A · B · S, with two stars and three pellets. A full-spread halfpenny, and fairly impressed.

The Boultons have utterly vanished, those now in Bedford being unconnected with the token-issuer. Anthony, as both the coin and the apprentice-roll unite in informing us, was a grocer by trade; but a grosser charge is perpetuated against him, in that he—Anthony Boulton—having vented a left-handed blessing on a Corporation Don, was compelled to make an *amende honorable* by eating his words,—and sorry food he may have found them. In the main, however, he appears to have walked a fair course; and the registers show that he baptized his son by the same Christian name, in 1662, which is about the sum of what we gather as to his private life. His public career must be considered useful, since he was long on the common council, served as chamberlain in 1673, bailiff in 1675, and was twice mayor, namely, in the years 1680 and 1690. He seems to have clewed up for a full-due about 1698, since all traces of him are then lost: and his family underwent a total eclipse.

XII.

Obv.—RALPH SMYTH · LINNEN, in the field, R · S · S, quartered with a couple of flowers, the stalks of which are "fretted and nowed," so as to run between the letters and form a flourish under them.

Rev.—DRAPER IN BEDFORD, with two mullets and a cinquefoil. In the centre, HIS HALFEPENY · 1668. This is a well-struck token of the halfpenny size, and entirely coated with a fine yellow patina.

The Smyths bear a proverbially *popular* name in all parts of Europe; and it is certain that they mustered in great force in Bedfordshire, where St. Loye, their patron, was in full repute.† The branch which we have been able to trace was one of no small respectability, having furnished several abbots to the "brethren and systren" of the Luton Gylde, where they carried on the war, and made as good a spread as any that the boasted "march-of-mind" men can undertake. In proof of this, we may state that the details of the "*ffeaste*" of Robert Smyth, in the thirty-fourth year of Henry VIII., as recorded in Lord Bute's manuscript, would startle the stewards of a dinner got up in these degenerate days. We need hardly say that plenty was a distinguishing feature at those entertainments, because abundance was

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* Slight indeed are the tenures by which descent hangs at times. Witness the family of Sir George Sondes, of Lees Court, in Kent, which, after flourishing several centuries, became extinct in 1655, by a quarrel of two brothers, mere boys, about a satin waistcoat or doublet: one being murdered, and the other, consequently, executed.

† The *gentleman* who was arrested—circa 1388—at Eton in Bedfordshire, on a charge of counterfeiting the coins of the realm in that village, was not a Smyth: his name was Henrie Goldesmythe: the latter probably designating the offender's trade—as with the Cart-wrights, Bakers, Coopers, Tailors, Wheel-wrights, &c.

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then considered a type of hospitality; but we can assure our readers that quantity was not the only virtue of the board, for it is sufficient to make an anchoret's mouth water to read the items of expense, wherein are enumerated wheat, wine, malt, bacon, geese, pigs, capons, chickens, rabbits, beef, venison, mutton, lamb, eggs, vinegar, verjuice, spice, butter, milk, honey, salt fish, salmon, sturgeon, and other good things; besides a gang of minstrels to keep the game alive.

Ralph Smyth, who was evidently one of the out-liers of the county family, since his pedigree was recorded in the Herald's Visitation of 1634, did not, perhaps, feast upon sturgeons; but he must have understood something of gastronomy in detail, since he was long a worthy member of the corporation of Bedford, a body which had not quite lost its epulary renown when Oliver Goldsmith publicly complimented its manducatory energies. Our ancestors ordered these matters wisely. They were well aware of the kindly feelings promoted by drawing people to a common board, many of whom otherwise were not likely to meet each other. The immaculates of these clamorous and mutable times, however, in contempt of experience, *ont changé tout cela;* and the fruits may be, that before five hundred years shall have passed away, most corporate bodies will present, instead of a fraternity rowing together, a knot of cold-blooded, blustering balatrones, bearding one another—so that each succeeding meeting will exhibit such increasing hardness of heart, as may vitiate the morals; and if there be a good Samaritan among them, he will reluctantly attend, crawling towards the scene of confusion like a dog to his &c.

But we must not forget our friend Ralph. He was long upon the common council, served as chamberlain in 1671, as bailiff in 1672 and 1674, and as mayor during the years 1676 and 1692. There is little more to be learnt of him than that he was well connected, and left children; but though the town is never without lots of Smyths or Smiths, no lineal descendants of Ralph are known to exist.

XIII.

Obv.—JOHN WALLER · AT THE BLEW. In the field, a hedgehog-looking creature, intended for the "Blew Bore," the sign of an inn formerly of note, but of which *periere ruinæ* may truly be said, for even the "oldest inhabitant" recollects nothing of its locality.

Rev.—BORE IN BEDFORD · 1668, with a broad cinquefoil: in the field, HIS HALFEPENY · I · W · M, and therefore the specimen bears the spread of that current coin.

This was a man of much respectability in Bedford; for Thomas, his father, who was a grocer, served the office of mayor in 1630, and his uncle William was one of the justices of Bedford in 1632. As the Wallers came originally from Hertfordshire, there is reason to suppose that mine host of the "Blew Bore" was a connexion of the poetical and political Edmund Waller; but though contemporaries, as the one was in the enjoyment of a princely fortune, and the other vending beer in Bedford, it is likely they never met or knew of each other.

John Waller boasted of no corporate honours, yet his family contrived to be respectable for several generations. His mother was desirous of becoming a sister of the congregation of which Bunyan was afterwards pastor; and a minute appears in the record-book, that "Mrs. Waller's desire was considered; but the Church, not being satisfied in her, did appoint Bro. Harrington to go to her, and to deale closely with her about the work of grace in her soule." This was on the 24th of the second month of 1656; but after being thus spoken with, she was advised to "yet waite" before walking in fellowship. She wrestled with Satan, and afterwards got in.*

The last of the lineage died an apothecary, about fifty years ago. He is still remembered as a wag, who, by a stroke of humour, broke an alarming quinsey which threatened the valuable life of a gentleman still living (1837) in Bedford, by exciting that irresistible mirth which Professor Wilson (*dear Christopher North*) calls the unsophisticated cholic of laughter.

Victuallers struck great quantities of small coin for the convenience of change, whence the term Tavern-Token: thus, in the old play with an unmentionable title—"I have a device will sting him if he have but a thimbleful of blood, or a spleen not so big as a *tavern-token*."

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* Bunyan was rather quarter-deckish to ladies in this respect: in 1672 he severely admonished Sister Whitbread for long "back-sliding;" and, in 1674, he ejected Sister Landey from his flock, with every mark of degradation, for "having taught her children to play at cards."

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XIV.

Obv.—IOHN CLARKE, with a pellet and mullet, and two keys, crossed in saltier, in the centre. The house to which these keys sufficed as a bush still exists, though under a doom of demolition: indeed, the taverns of Bedford are mostly of long standing, for the Swan was designated from the crest of the powerful Beauchamps of the castle—the Red Lion has been established for ages—and the George is spoken of by the same name, in a record dated so far back as the year 1481.

Rev.—OF BEDFORD, no date, but may be inferred from its fabric as having been struck about the year 1665. The age of the Cross-Keys is unknown; but the Swan was its rival in popularity about the year 1672, when John Rugh, of Bedford, was ejected from the Old Meeting-house, for issuing out of that inn so intoxicated as to require the help of three persons. In the centre J · C · S, with two stars: and it is a neat little darkly patinated farthing token, of fair fabric for its kind.

The Clarkes appear in great numbers on the registers and other muniments; but the branch to which the keeper of the Cross-Keys pertained came into Bedford from the respectable stock at Sandy, in the same county, several of whose names appear among the "baculari et puelli" of the Luton *ffraternite*, which was recruited from all the towns in Bedfordshire.

Some little scandal has been whispered against the integrity of John Clarke, going far to show that a man can place both the publican and the sinner under one hat. The honour of the Cross-Keys was said to be tainted with the vicious *cacoëthes aleatorium* which "filleth the hungry with good things, and sendeth the rich empty away." Shuffle-board seems to have been a source of bitter wrath to the elders of Bunyan's flock, as their records show; but the circumstances happen to be unimportant to our object, or they should have been submitted, on the axiom—

"Amicus Socrates, amicus Plato, sed magis amica Veritas."

John had a son, baptized Robert, in 1662, whose descendants disappeared from the town about 1733. But another ramification of the same "house" is to be traced from old John Clarke, a cordwainer, in 1617, which, for several generations, carried on the mystery of tawers and tanners, and having thus lived till they could no longer live thus in Bedford, removed elsewhere, after the death of Robert Clarke, freeman and currier, in 1780, whose father served as bailiff in 1712. The Clarkes supplied several common councilmen, and other corporate officers, but none of them ever sat in the municipal chair.

PROBATUM EST! We have now carefully examined, and scrupulously illustrated all our tokens in detail; and from the researches thus carried on, it follows, that in no instance has any one of the fourteen individuals who formed the *élite*, or substantial residents, in 1670, now a representative in the town of Bedford; besides which, in tracing their career, the disappearance of the Abbis, Elton, Bardolph, Fenn, Easton, Coventon, Paradine, and other co-citizen families, is also abundantly proved. As to the descendants of the benevolent SIR WILLIAM HARPUR—a name which should live in the borough till organized Nature forget her motions, or tradition her powers of utterance—they were swept away long before the epoch of which we treat. The whole population of the place may, therefore, be called a new one, since it clearly appears that none of the present claimants to "Bedford-born" exclusiveness as recipients of the town charities, are in any way sprung from, or connected with, the pious and liberal benefactors whose names adorn the local records; nor are they even in the slightest relationship to the townsmen who co-operated with them. The pretended and loudly bruited rights are therefore morally baseless; nor would it require much effort to enable the law to place the saddle on the right horse. Yet this unexpected result need not make the features of any *parvenu* relax to the inverted curve (⌒), since he is only the sport of circumstances over

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which he had neither control nor understanding, and may very fairly plead that his line of conduct has resulted from ignorance of the substantial facts: but then he should beware of crude boasting, and recollect that snarlers must keep their teeth to themselves, unless, like Mrs. Matador, they glory in having them drawn :—

> "Learn, sons of wind, and all your kin,
> To bluster 's not the way to win."

In conclusion. Not having the fear of the redoubtable Pinkerton before our eyes, we think that the time spent in this investigation has not been altogether useless, since it has placed the question treated of beyond cavil or dispute; and we are certain that so remarkable a change in the tide of population in so circumscribed a period and space, has yielded a point for the gravest meditation. We, therefore, strengthened by this experience, entreat such of our readers as may be desirous of investigating the local story of their neighbourhood, neither to cast their Tradesmen's Tokens overboard, nor despise the lowliest means which may conduce towards the establishment of the value and power of TRUTH.

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