

A CATALOGUE
OF
THE GREEK COINS
IN
THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

CATALOGUE
OF THE
GREEK COINS OF CYPRUS.

BY
GEORGE FRANCIS HILL, M.A.

Brit. museum, Dept. of coins

WITH ONE MAP, A TABLE OF THE CYPRIOTE SYLLABARY
AND TWENTY-SIX PLATES.

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

LONDON

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LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., 39, PATERNOSTER ROW; BERNARD QUARITCH,
15, PICCADILLY; ASHER & CO., 13, BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN;
KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., DRYDEN HOUSE,
GERRARD STREET, SOHO;
HENRY FROWDE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE, AMEN CORNER
AND ROLLIN & FEUARDENT, 6, BLOOMSBURY STREET, W.C.
AND 4, RUE DE LOUVOIS, PARIS.

1904.

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ST. JOHN'S HOUSE, CLERKENWELL, E.C.

TO THE
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PREFACE BY THE KEEPER OF COINS.

THIS volume of the Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum (the twenty-fourth of the series begun in 1873) contains descriptions of all the ancient coins of the cities and kings of Cyprus, and of those struck under the Roman Emperors.

The whole work is by Mr. G. F. Hill, M.A., Assistant in the Department of Coins and Medals.

The sizes of the coins are given in inches and tenths, and the weights in English grains. Tables for converting grains into grammes and inches into millimètres, as well as into the measures of Mionnet's scale, are placed at the end of the volume.

The Map of Cyprus which accompanies the work has been prepared under the supervision of Mr. Hill, and is based on Kitchener's *Survey* (Stanford, 1885), with additional details from J. L. Myres' and M. Ohnefalsch-Richter's *Catalogue of the Cyprus Museum* (1899), and from Oberhummer's *Abhandlungen W. von Christ . . . dargebracht* (Munich, 1891), and other topographical works.

The Cypriote characters, for which a special fount has been cast, reproduce, as nearly as possible, the forms which occur on the

coins. The extreme difficulty of distinguishing many of these syllabic signs from one another, owing chiefly to imperfect striking from worn dies, makes transliteration frequently impossible or very hazardous; hence many generally accepted attributions have had either to be abandoned or queried.

Special attention has been devoted throughout the Catalogue to the identification of coins struck from one and the same die or pair of dies, and to all evidences of the restriking of one type over another, both being valuable aids to the attribution of uncertain specimens.

A large number of additional coins from other collections have been described and discussed in the Introduction, and a selection from these has been reproduced on the Supplementary Plates.

I have carefully read the proof-sheets, and have compared the coins with the descriptions in the text.

In the revision of the work I have been assisted by Mr. Warwick Wroth, Assistant in the Department of Coins and Medals.

BARCLAY V. HEAD.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

October, 1904.

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MAP facing p. cxliv.

ERRATA.

P. 28, Heading. For STASIOIKOS read STASIKYPROS.

P. 33, No. 3, *obv.* Read [Σα·τα·σι·φο·ι·]κο·σε κ.τ.λ.

P. 37, Nos. 14, 16. For “olive-spray” read “laurel-spray.”

P. 44, No. 47. For “*Circa* 400 B.C.” read “*Circa* 400—360 B.C.

P. 65, No. 86, *rev.* For “bow-case within bow” read “bow in bow-case.”

INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. THE collection of Cypriote coins in the British Museum, although it contains many gaps in the series of the fourth century, is probably richer than any other collection in the early series. This is due to the acquisition in 1870, 1871 and 1902 of the greater and better preserved portion of the coins discovered by Sir R. Hamilton Lang at Dali. Thanks to these acquisitions, the collection contains a considerable number of unique varieties, and is also very rich in specimens of the commoner coins. In any other series, the multiplication of specimens closely resembling each other might be regarded as unnecessary; in the Cypriote series the difficulty of decipherment and classification lends importance to the minutest differences. For the same reason, it has been necessary to supplement the collection by more than the usual proportion of casts from other collections, and many of these, a study of which is absolutely necessary to the classification of the series, are represented in the supplementary Plates (**XVIII.—XXVI.**).¹

¹ I have to express my thanks to the following, who have generously responded to my requests for casts of coins which belong to them, or to which they have access: Drs. Dressel and Regling (Berlin), MM. Babelon and Dieudonné (Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris), Dr. J. Kubitschek (who, in addition to sending me casts, has kindly provided a catalogue of the whole series of Cyprus in the Vienna Cabinet), M. Svoronos (Athens), Dr. Jörgensen (Copenhagen), Mr. G. Macdonald (Hunter Museum, Glasgow), Dr. Imhoof-Blumer, Col. Massy (whose collection was formed in Cyprus), Mr. Philipsen (Copenhagen), Mr. Basil Lawrence

Besides the Dali treasures, the only other hoard represented in the British Museum is a small one of very minor importance. It contained three coins of Salamis (nos. 47, 48, 49), two of Amathus (nos. 2, 14), one of Nagidus (as B.M.C. *Lycaonia*, &c., p. 111, no. 9, Pl. xix. 9), one of Tarsus (as *op. cit.*, p. 166, nos. 23 f. (Pl. xxix. 7, 8), and an uncertain coin :—

Obv. Archaic beardless head r. : border of dots.

Rev. Incuse square.

Æ 5. Wt. 23·2 grains.¹

The exact provenance of this hoard is not known.

§ 2. In spite of the labours of De Luynes, J. P. Six and Babelon, and of scholars who have dealt more especially with the epigraphic side of the subject,² the Cypriote series still remains

(who possesses the coins collected by A. P. di Cesnola), M. Arthur Sambon, and Sir Hermann Weber. Sir R. H. Lang has also permitted me to examine the remainder of the Dali coins not acquired by the Museum; and my thanks are also due to M. Svoronos for allowing me to refer to the advance sheets and plates of his *Corpus of Ptolemaic Coins* now in the press.

¹ A similar coin, Dr. Imhoof-Blumer informs me, is in the Odessa Museum, and larger pieces of about 8 grammes at Paris and Berlin, all being regarded as Macedonian.

² The following special works are referred to in these pages in abbreviated form :—

H. de Luynes, *Numismatique et Inscriptions Cypriotes*. 1852. (“de Luynes.”)

H. de Luynes, *Essai sur la Numismatique des Satrapies et de la Phénicie*. 1846. (“de Luynes, *Satr.*”)

J. P. Six, *du Classement des Séries Cypriotes*, in *Rev. Num.* 1883. (“Six.”)

E. Babelon, *Les Perses Achéménides ... Cyprus et Phénicie*. 1893. (“Babelon.”)

J. L. Myres and M. Ohnefalsch-Richter, *A Catalogue of the Cyprus Museum*. 1899. (“*Cypr. Mus. Catal.*”)

L. Palma di Cesnola, *Cyprus*. 1877. (“Cesnola, *Cyprus.*”)

A. Palma di Cesnola, *Salaminia*. 1882. (“Cesnola, *Salam.*”)

A. S. Murray, A. H. Smith, H. B. Walters, *Excavations in Cyprus*. 1900. (“*Excav. in Cyprus.*”)

W. Deecke, *die griechisch-kyprischen Inschriften in epichorischer Schrift*,

one of the most obscure in Greek numismatics. A great many of the attributions due to Six, and more or less generally accepted since the appearance of his epoch-making article in the *Revue Numismatique*, rest on so slender a basis, that, at the risk of appearing unduly sceptical, I have made free use of the mark of interrogation and the word "uncertain." Eventually, it is hoped, the study of the series will not be retarded by this attempt to differentiate the speculative from the ascertained elements in the information at our disposal.

§ 3. In the seventh century B.C.¹ Cyprus counted at least ten kingdoms,² Idalium, Chytri, Salamis, Paphos, Soli, Curium, Tamassus, Ledri, Nure or Upridišša (Aphrodisium?), and Kartikhadasti (perhaps equivalent to Citium).³ In the middle of the fourth century⁴ we find the kingdoms of Salamis, Paphos,

in Collitz, *Sammlung der griechischen Dialekt-Inschriften* I. 1883. ("G.D.I.")

O. Hoffmann, *die Griechischen Dialekte* I. 1891. ("Hoffmann.")

J. N. Svoronos, *Νομίσματα τῶν Πτολεμαίων*. In the press. ("Svoronos.")

I may here also express my indebtedness to Mr. C. D. Cobham's *Attempt at a Bibliography of Cyprus*, 4th ed., Nicosia, 1900. My obligations to other works are indicated in footnotes.

¹ On earlier mentions of Cyprus in Egyptian inscriptions (sixteenth cent. B.C.) and Palestinian cuneiform documents (the Tell el Amarna letters), see H. R. Hall, *Keftiu and the Peoples of the Sea*, in *Annual of the Brit. Sch. at Athens*, viii. pp. 157 ff., and Oberhummer, *die Insel Cypern*, pp. 4 f.; and on earlier relations between Assyria and Cyprus, *ibid.*, pp. 6 f. (seven kings in the time of Sargon at the end of the eighth century). The supposed connexion between early Babylonia and Cyprus in the time of Sargon of Agade (*circa* 3800 B.C.; the later date suggested by Lehmann has not been confirmed) is extremely improbable, *cf.* Hall, *Oldest Civilization of Greece*, p. 314.

² For the latest discussions of the cylinders of Esarhaddon and Assurbanipal, see H. R. Hall, *Oldest Civilization of Greece*, p. 262, and Oberhummer, *op. cit.*, pp. 11 f.

³ Six, p. 253; Schrader, *zur Geogr. d. assyr. Reiches*, Sbr. Berl. Akad., 1890, pp. 337—344. Oberhummer (p. 14) prefers Amathus.

⁴ Diod., xvi. 42; Six, *loc. cit.*

Soli, Curium, Citium, Lapethus, Cerynea, Marium and Amathus. Coins have been attributed with varying degrees of probability to all in this second list except Cerynea, and also to Idalium and Golgi. These mints are dealt with in alphabetical order in this Introduction; in the Catalogue the same order is followed for the autonomous coins so far as the attributions are to be regarded as certain or probable; the "Uncertain" coins are placed after these; and the Catalogue closes with the Imperial Coins, which, although probably all issued from Paphos, were intended for circulation throughout the island.

§ 4. It is a matter of general belief that the rings of precious metal, of which a large number have been found at various sites in Cyprus, were a primitive form of currency.¹ In the sense that, being of precious metal,² they could serve as a medium of exchange with the help of a balance, this is doubtless true; but it is necessary to guard against the belief that they were made to conform to any kind of standard, such as that which results from an analysis of two series of haematite weights from Enkomi.³ The weights of these two series are, in grains troy (and grammes):—

Tomb 67.	Tomb 92.
30·2 (1·96)	
53·2 (3·45)	
79·5 (5·15)	77·5 (5·02)
104·4 (6·76)	101·7 (6·59)
156·3 (10·13)	{ 154·0 (9·98)
	{ 155·5 (10·07)
293·1 (18·99)	289·0 (18·73)

¹ Ceccaldi, *Rev. Arch.*, N.S., 31 (1876), p. 26; Six, p. 260.

² The rings referred to are of silver and bronze as well as gold, and many of them are doubtless of later date than the gold rings from Enkomi to be discussed below.

³ *Excav. in Cypr.*, p. 52, Tomb 67; p. 54, Tomb 92.

As the unit of these series the weight of 26·5 grains (1·72 grammes) is suggested in the work cited; it is, considering the smallness of the unit, perhaps only a curious coincidence that the gold bar, part of which was found in the course of the excavations at Enkomi, and part since, the whole being now complete at both ends,¹ weighs exactly 42 times that unit (1113 grains troy = 72·12 grammes). That the roughly cast gold nugget from the same tomb is also nearly an exact multiple of the same unit is still more likely to be quite fortuitous (1807 grains = nearly $68 \times 26\cdot5$ grains). But when we come to consider the gold rings from the same site, we find that they clearly bear no relation to the system of the weights. The weights of 38 of these rings (from tombs 57, 67 and 93) form a series which may be grouped as follows:—

Group.	Number of rings weighed.	Weight in grains troy.	Weight in grammes.
I	11	21·4 to 31·1	1·39 to 2·01
II	3	35·0 to 37·9	2·27 to 2·45
III	6	45·0 to 51·5	2·91 to 3·34
IV	1	60·6	3·93
V	4	67·7 to 72·6	4·39 to 4·70
VI	1	85·0	5·51
VII	7	114·9 to 121·0	7·44 to 7·84
VIII	3	140·2 to 145·1	9·08 to 9·40
IX	2	184·5 to 186·6	11·95 to 12·09

It will be observed that, in order to afford every chance of a system emerging from the series, they have been arranged so that the gaps between the groups are in some cases very small. With group V may be classed the gold “dumps”² weighing 72·0

¹ The part first found is illustrated, *op. cit.*, Pl. vi., no. 532 (cp. p. 42).

² *Op. cit.*, Pl. vi., nos. 533, 533*. A similar piece in pale metal, which was found at Cnossus, will be published by Mr. A. J. Evans.

and 72.5 grains (4.66 and 4.70 grammes) respectively, and the pieces cut from a gold bar from Amathus, the average weight of which is 72.0 grains. But it is perfectly clear that the groups do not represent any definite system, and extremely probable that the gaps between the groups of lower weight could be filled by ascertaining the weight of more rings.

§ 5. According to Hesychius,¹ the word *πέλεκυ* was used for a weight of 10 minae at Paphos. The Idalian tablet² appears to reckon sums in talents, *πελέκεις* and *δίδραχμα Ἡδάλια* (if the usual resolution of the abbreviations *πε· ΙΙΙΙ πε· ΙΙ δι· Η·* is correct). Further, we have the Hesychian gloss *ἄγκυρα . . . Κύπριοι δὲ τὸ τριώβολον*. We have thus evidence of the use of axes and some sort of hook³ as a primitive currency,⁴ although by the beginning of the historical period the actual objects must have been replaced by ordinary weights or coins which bore the old name.

§ 6. The monetary standard of Cyprus⁵ in the period of the earliest coinage seems to have been, strictly speaking, a reduced form of the Aeginetic. For all practical purposes, however, the coins were of the Persic standard, since the Aeginetic weight was so much reduced as to exceed the maximum Persic weight only by a negligible amount.⁶ The standard of the early coins has

¹ *S.v.* ἡμιπέλεκον.

² *G.D.I.*, 60; Hoffmann, 135.

³ This is more probable than that anchors should be meant. Cp. Babelon, *Traité*, i., 513, 514.

⁴ Six, p. 261.

⁵ Six, pp. 261 f.

⁶ We assume 11.50 grammes (177.47 grains) as the maximum of the Persic stater. Six gives 11.60 grammes (179.02 grains) as the maximum of the Cypriote stater. This is, however, exceptional, and seems to be vouched for only by the plated coin from Dati (*Num. Chr.*, 1871, p. 14, no. 25). I have elsewhere expressed doubt as to the accuracy of this weight; in any case, if the coin is plated, its value as evidence for the standard is *nil*. The next highest weight is 11.56

therefore been regarded as Persic throughout this Catalogue.¹ The stater is usually divided into thirds, sixths, and twelfths, or tetrobols, diobols and obols.²

Early in the fourth century the influence of Rhodes caused the introduction of a new standard, with a didrachm of 7.37 grammes (113.73 grains). It does not appear in the Salaminian coinage of Euagoras I,³ but is found in the coinage (probably of his time) attributed to Amathus (§ 9). Taking 8.60 grammes (132.72 grains) as the maximum of the gold stater,⁴ and the ratio of gold to silver as $13\frac{1}{3}$ to 1, we find that one of these gold staters would be worth 15 silver staters of 7.62 grammes (117.68 grains), which may therefore be taken as the normal weight of the Cypriote stater of the Rhodian standard. The kings of Citium, who issued gold half-staters, did not adopt the new standard for silver, because their gold coins would have been exchangeable for the inconvenient number of $7\frac{1}{2}$ silver staters. On the other hand, when the new silver standard was introduced at Salamis, the gold third also appeared.

The only instance of the use of the Attic standard in Cyprus (apart from the Alexandrine tetradrachms of Paphos) is furnished by the tetradrachm of Nikokles of Paphos (§ 52 **Pl. XXII. 10**).

We may now proceed to discuss the issues of the various mints to which coins have been attributed. A table of the chief Cypriote signs will be found at the end of this Introduction.

grammes (178.4 grains)—see no. 23, p. 50. A tetrobol of 3.97 grammes (61.3 grains)—see no. 13, p. 48,—yields a stater of 11.91 grammes (183.9 grains).

¹ As by Babelon in his *Perses Achéménides*.

² For the supposed half-stater of Salamis, see § 56. 1. *d*.

³ For the relation between the gold and silver of Euagoras I, see § 68.

⁴ This maximum is based on the gold coins of Melekiathon, see § 17.

AMATHUS.

§ 7. Amathus was, according to tradition, one of the oldest cities in Cyprus. Nevertheless, the site seems to have yielded no antiquities of the Mycenaean period, such as have been found in other parts of the island.¹ The acropolis of the old city is by the sea, 6 or 7 miles east of *Limassol*; there are also many remains in the village of *H. Tykhonas*, about a mile inland, but these probably do not represent an old site, having been for the most part transported from the site by the sea.²

Amathus in historic times was one of the most important kingdoms in Cyprus. It was faithful to Persia in the revolt of Onesilos; and the Timonax, son of Timagoras, who furnished a contingent to the fleet of Xerxes,³ was possibly king of Amathus.⁴ The place is next mentioned in the time of Euagoras I, when it joined with Soli and Citium⁵ in an appeal to Persia against the king of Salamis during the war of Cyprus (B.C. 391).

Another king of Amathus, Rhoikos, is known from the fact that having returned to his home from captivity, he sent a present of barley to the Athenian state.⁶ Whether he was captured in the Cyprian war, or, as Babelon suggests,⁷ in 351, during the ex-

¹ *Excav. in Cyprus*, p. 89.

² Cp. Cesnola, *Cyprus*, p. 283. Others, however, have supposed this place to be the site of the temple of Aphrodite.

³ Hdt., vii. 98.

⁴ Engel, *Kypros*, i., p. 272; Six, p. 347.

⁵ Stephanus' Ὠτιεῖς must be corrected from Diodorus (xiv. 98) to Κιτιεῖς, and not *vice versa*.

⁶ Hesych., s.v. Ῥοίκου κριθοπομπία, Suid., s.v. Ῥύκου κριθοπομπία. These passages (which come from Eratosthenes ἐν τῷ ἐννάτῳ τῶν Ἀμαθουσίῳν) do not warrant the conclusion, generally drawn from them, that Rhoikos was taken prisoner by the Athenians, and not merely liberated by them from captivity.

⁷ P. cxxxvii.

pedition of Phokion, it is not possible to say, unless certain coins (pp. 6, 7, nos. 18-23, Pl. II. 2-6) are rightly assigned to him; in which case, we must incline to the later date.

Pasikypros, king of Tamassus, sold his kingdom about the middle of the fourth century B.C. to Pumiathon, king of Citium, and retired to spend his declining years in Amathus.¹ It is quite unnecessary, as Six has seen,² to conclude that he was also king of this city. Neither can we infer from a passage of Arrian³ that Androkles, whose ship was sunk in an engagement at Tyre in 332 B.C., was actually king of Amathus.

§ 8. The attribution of coins to Amathus is highly conjectural. Babelon⁴ assigns to it the series (Pl. I., II., 1-6) of which the constant reverse type is the forepart of a lion, basing his attribution on the group of fourth century coins with the sign Σ , which, he suggests, is the initial of Rhoikos.⁵ To this we may add that the form Σ , which occurs on one series of the coins in question (see iv. below), is otherwise only known from an inscription from Amathus.⁶ The only other piece of evidence is the provenance of the staters of Epipalos (see below); this is in itself unfavourable to the attribution, but in an island of the size of Cyprus provenance must count for very little.

¹ Duris, *F.H.G.*, ii., p. 472, fr. 12.

² P. 347.

³ *Anab.*, ii. 22. 2: τήν τε Πνυταγόρου τοῦ βασιλέως πεντήρη εὐθὺς ὑπὸ τῇ πρώτῃ ἐμβολῇ κατέδυσαν καὶ τὴν Ἀνδροκλέους τοῦ Ἀμαθουσίου καὶ τὴν Πασικράτους τοῦ Κουριέως (Θουριέως MS.). The fact that βασιλέως is not repeated with the names of Androkles and Pasikrates is significant.

⁴ P. cxxxvi.

⁵ Perdrizet, *Rev. Num.*, 1898, p. 209, notes that since names beginning with Σ are so rare, the evidence is not so weak as it seems to be at first sight.

⁶ *G.D.I.*, 54; Hoffmann, 123.

Of these coins, which begin about 450 B.C., the obverse type is always a lion couchant,¹ except in the case of the coins with \mathfrak{A} , which replace the whole animal by the head alone. The standard in use in the earlier coins (groups i., ii.) is the Persic, which, early in the fourth century, is superseded by the Rhodian.²

§ 9. The whole series may be divided into the following groups—a slight modification of the arrangement adopted by Babelon.

- (i.) Nos. 1–3 (**Pl. I. 1–3**); Six, pp. 307 f., nos. 12–16³); Babelon, nos. 729, 730. Six, no. 14 (see **Pl. XVIII. 2**), is now in the collection of Mr. Basil Lawrence; below the lion on the reverse there appears to be the sign Θ (*mo*). The following tetrobol is in Col. Massy's Collection:—

Obv. Lion couchant r., jaws open : border of dots.

Rev. Forepart of lion r. : incuse square.

\mathfrak{A} 7. Wt. 49·6 grains. **Pl. XVIII. 1.**

- (ii.) Nos. 4–6 (**Pl. I. 4, 5**). Six, nos. 17, 18. The Turin stater is illustrated, **Pl. XVIII. 3**. To these must probably be added three coins belonging to Sir Hermann Weber,⁴ **Pl. XVIII. 4–6**. The stater has on the obverse the sign Θ (*mo*), which would seem to have been inserted in the die subsequently. The smaller denominations are slightly earlier than the stater, and have the incuse square. All the coins of this group are distinguished by a characteristic treatment of the eagle above the lion. Col. Massy has a tetrobol similar to Sir H. Weber's (51·2 grains).

¹ The lion is one of the commonest types of Cyprus; that it is to be explained as a symbol of the destructive heat of summer (Oberhummer, *Die Insel Cypern*, p. 370) can be neither proved nor disproved, but is probable, in view of the eagle and star which are connected with it. Cp. Dussaud, *Notes de Mythol. syrienne* (*Rev. Arch.* iv. 1903, pp. 134 f.)

² See above, p. xxiii., § 6.

³ Six no. 13 is not in the British Museum.

⁴ *Num. Chr.*, 1896, p. 31, nos. 64–66, Pl. iii. 17–19.

- (iii.) Nos. 7, 8 (**Pl. I. 6, 7**). The appearance of the letter **E** in the exergue of these coins, taken in connexion with the use of this letter as the abbreviation of the name of Euagoras I at Salamis (p. 58, no. 58), suggests that they were struck by Euagoras when, at sometime during the Cyprian war (B.C. 391—386), he was in possession of Amathus.
- (iv.) No. 9 (**Pl. I. 8**). To the same class belong the staters at Berlin (**Pl. XVIII. 7**, Six, no. 19), and in the Waddington Collection.¹ Six reads the Berlin stater Νι?·τι?σω· on obverse and reverse. The Berlin and British Museum specimens are from the same obverse die. The first sign of the name on both sides seems to resemble *pu* rather than *ni*. The second is clearest on the reverse of the Berlin specimen, where it has the form λ. There is nothing to support the reading *mo*. The third letter is Ϸ or ϸ, i.e. *vo*. The fourth on the reverse of the Berlin specimen is clearly υ; on the obverse the lower half of the sign appears to have been obliterated, leaving only V (*sa*). Hoffmann² maintains that this sign cannot be a mutilated *so*, and suggests *la*; there is, however, a possibility that it may be a local form of *so*.
- (v.) Nos. 10–13 (**Pl. I. 9–12**); Six, nos. 20–22; Babelon, nos. 732–735; Ward Coll., no. 756A. The legends vary between the forms *Zo. vi. ti. mo.* and *Zo. ti. mo.*. The form Ϸ is equated to *ji* (*yi*) by Deecke, to *vi* by Hoffmann. The former interpretation would here conflict with Hoffmann's rule³ that the parasitic y-sound is not found except after ι. A stater in Sir H. Weber's Collection (**Pl. XVIII. 8**) bears the name no less than three times (in the form Ϸ↑Ϸ), once in the exergue, and again between the body of the lion and the exergual line on the obverse, once on the reverse. The obverse of the Berlin coin (Six, no. 20, here **Pl. XVIII. 9**) seems to agree in the form

¹ *Inr. Wadd.*, 4825.² P. 64, no. 123.³ P. 37.

of the inscription with no. 12 (Pl. I. 11) of this Catalogue; on the other hand, on the reverse we find apparently ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲟ , which Babelon has read E- Ϝε-τι-μο ; but the first sign can hardly be meant for *e*. It most resembles *ne*., and, but for the distinct form ⲓ or ⲓ on *e.g.* Sir H. Weber's stater and the Imhoof specimen at Berlin (Pl. XVIII. 10), it might indeed be possible to read the legends *Ne. ti. mo.* and *Ne. vi. ti. mo.* respectively. There seems to be no doubt that they are all meant to represent the same name, whatever that may be.

- (vi.) Lysandros. Nos. 14–16 (Pl. I. 13–15); Six, no. 23; Babelon, no. 736. The name Λυ-σα-δο-ρω is clear.
- (vii.) Epipalos. No. 17 (Pl. II. 1); also two staters published by Perdrizet.¹ They were found in the Messoria, between *Athienou* and *Tymbou*, with a stater of Lysandros and two didrachms of Pnytagoras. The inscription on both sides is ⲉⲛⲓⲛⲁⲗⲟ (E- πιⲛⲁⲗω) (see Pl. XVIII. 11). On no. 17 the legend is divided between the two sides of the coin.
- (viii.) Rhoikos? Nos. 18–23 (Pl. II. 2–6); Six, nos. 24–26; Babelon, nos. 737–741.
- (ix.) Head of youthful Herakles r., club on shoulder. *Rev.* Forepart of lion r. $\text{Æ } .55$.² This coin was found in Cyprus, and seems from the style of the reverse to belong to the same series as the coins described above.

§ 10. If these coins are rightly attributed to Amathus, it is unfortunate that they do not throw any light on the important cult of Aphrodite at that city. But the statement of Hesychius (*s.v.* Μαλίκαι), that the people of Amathus called Herakles by that name (evidently the Semitic word מלך), points to the existence

¹ *Rev. Num.*, 1898, pp. 207 f.; 6 gr. 50 and 6 gr. 40 respectively.

² Warren, *Num. Chr.*, 1891, p. 143, Pl. v. 8.

there of a cult of Herakles, whose head we find on the bronze coin (ix.), and with whom the lion may be connected.

Amathus was perhaps a mint of Ptolemy V.¹

CITIUM.

§ 11. Citium (*Larnaka*) was in historical times the most important stronghold of the Phoenician power in Cyprus, and therefore most in sympathy with Persia. The antiquities found there represent "all periods from the earliest Graeco-Phoenician (sub-Mykenaeen) onwards."² The history of its kings has been admirably investigated by Babelon,³ and his conclusions are in the main accepted here.

At Citium, as in most places in Cyprus, the cult of Aphrodite-Astarte played an important part in religious life,⁴ but it is not illustrated by any coins attributed to the city. The chief deity, to judge from the coins, was Herakles-Melkarth, presumably the Eshmun-Melkarth of the inscriptions.⁵

§ 12. *Earliest coinage.* The earliest coins generally attributed to Citium, with the lion couchant on the obverse, and smooth reverse, belong to the end of the sixth and beginning of the fifth century (Pl. XIX, 1, 2).⁶ They consist of tetrobols and diobols of the Persic standard. The stater here catalogued (p. 8, no. 1,

¹ Svoronos, nos. 1372, 1373.

² *Cypr. Mus. Catal.*, p. 6.

³ *Mélanges Num.*, ii., pp. 49 f. (= *Le Muséon*, 1892); the chief points are resumed in *Perses Achém.*, pp. cxxv. f.

⁴ Cp. *C.I.S.*, no. 86, l. 4; *C.I.A.*, ii. 168; Heuzey, *Figurines . . . du Louvre*, i. (1891), p. 168, &c.

⁵ *C.I.S.*, p. 48 ff. Representations of Herakles in stone are common among antiquities from Larnaka; terracottas, on the other hand, are rare (Heuzey, p. 196).

⁶ Six, p. 323, no. 1; Babelon, 641-643.

Pl. II. 7) seems to belong to the same group, although the lion's head is reverted. The astragalos recurs on coins of Baalmelek II;¹ it may possibly point to an earlier connexion with Idalium than is otherwise vouched for, or merely refer to the cult of Aphrodite at Citium.

These coins are followed by a group of tetrobols and obols² with the lion couchant on the obverse and, for reverse, a lion seated, sometimes accompanied by the '*cruz ansata*' or *ankh*.

§ 13. *Baalmelek I.* The earliest of the inscribed coins, with the same reverse type as the preceding group, bear the name of Baalmelek. A dedicatory inscription from Idalium³ is dated "in the third year of the reign of Baal[melek,⁴ king of Ci]tium and of Idalium, son of the king Azbaal, king of Citium and Idalium, son of the king Baalmelek, king of Citium." The founder of this dynasty was thus king of Citium alone. Babelon supposes that he was a Tyrian placed by Xerxes on the throne of Citium after the disasters of the second Persian War, the previous occupant of the throne having been killed. During his reign took place the unsuccessful siege of Idalium by Citians and Persians combined, which is commemorated in the famous tablet of Idalium.⁵ Baalmelek's reign is supposed to have come to an end with the capture of Citium; for the coins of Idalium cannot be dated later than the third quarter of the fifth century, and we know

¹ Babelon, no. 690.

² Six, nos. 3-5; Babelon, 644-646.

³ Berger, *C. R. de l'Acad. des Inscr.*, 1887 (xv.), pp. 203-210; Pierides, *Academy*, 1887 (xxxi.), pp. 293 and 329; Euting, *Sbr. Berl. Akad.*, 1887, pp. 420-422.

⁴ Not Baalram, as read by Pierides and others at first. See Six, *Num. Chr.*, 1888, p. 123.

⁵ De Luynes, Pl. viii., ix.; *G.D.I.*, 60; Hoffmann, 135.

that Azbaal was king of Idalium as well as Citium. This king may be supposed to have occupied the throne shortly after the death of Kimon in 449, and in any case not later than the retrocession of Cyprus which followed on the so-called "Peace of Kallias," when the Athenians withdrew their claims to the island.

The coins attributed to Baalmelek I are:—

- (i.) Staters and tetrobols inscribed with his full name; type, Herakles (Melkarth) fighting with club and bow, *Rev.* seated lion (nos. 1–7, **Pl. II. 8–12**).¹
- (ii.) Obols and half-obols with the head of Herakles, *Rev.* seated lion, inscribed with the name of the king abbreviated, *i.e.* either בך, לב, or לך, the first two being for בעלמלך, the last two for לבעלמלך (nos. 8, 9, **Pl. II. 13, 14**).²
- (iii.) Uninscribed obols and half-obols with the same types as group ii.³

The head of a ram frequently occurs as a symbol on the staters, and possibly on some of the smaller denominations;⁴ on the smaller coins it is often replaced by the Egyptian *ankh* sign.

The quarter-obols of the class attributed by Six⁵ to Baalmelek, with the head of a lion on the reverse, are described in the Catalogue (nos. 68–70, **Pl. IV. 16**), with other small denominations. With such small pieces it is impossible to use style as a criterion of date.

The small coin (Attic obol) described by Six,⁶ with a satrap

¹ Six, p. 324, nos. 6 (but this specimen is not in the British Museum), 10, 11; Babelon, nos. 647, 648. Some specimens have also the abbreviated name on the obverse (no. 2, *cp.* p. 25, note 2).

² Six, p. 324 f., nos. 7–9, 12–15; Babelon, nos. 649–669. For the method of abbreviation, see *Rev. Num.* 1889, pp. 394 f.

³ Six, p. 326, nos. 17, 18.

⁴ Six, no. 14.

⁵ P. 327, no. 19.

⁶ P. 327, no. 20; De Luynes, *Pl. ii.* 13.

holding his horse, and a lion rampant (symbol, ram's head), is rightly classed by Babelon¹ with the coins attributed to Gaza.

§ 14. *Azbaal*. Baalmelek I was followed by Azbaal, who conquered Idalium, and in whose reign therefore the independent coinage of that city came to an end. Azbaal introduces a new reverse type, the lion killing a stag.² His obverse type remains the same: Herakles fighting. The only coins with certainty to be attributed to him are staters and tetrobols inscribed with his name (nos. 10–23, Pl. III. 1–9);³ but some of the uninscribed diobols with the same types, or obols &c. with the head of Herakles (nos. 50–70, Pl. IV. 5–16), may belong to his reign.⁴

The end of Azbaal's reign is not exactly ascertainable; but since the coins of his successor Baalmelek II all have a fairly distinct incuse square, and can hardly be dated later than 400, Babelon's conjectural date of about 425 B.C. may be accepted, as dividing equally the time between the beginning of Azbaal's and the end of Baalmelek II's reigns.⁵

¹ No. 342, Pl. viii. 17.

² In one form or another, this is a common Oriental symbol (cp. *e.g.* Perrot and Chipiez, *Hist. de l'Art.*, iii., p. 652; *Cypr. Mus. Catal.*, p. 135, no. 4505; Ohnefalsch-Richter, *Kypr. Bib. Hom.*, Pl. 32. 25), and occurs with great frequency on Greek gems (*e.g.* Furtwängler, *Ant. Gemmen*, 3. 3, 8. 44, 11. 22, 13. 36, 18. 67, &c.; J. Menant, *Glypt. Or.*, Pl. xi.; Babelon, *Coll. Pauvert de la Chapelle*, Pl. v. 59). Babelon would assign to the coin-type a special significance, as symbolizing the triumph of Persia over the Greeks. It was adopted by Mazaeus, satrap of Cilicia, in the middle of the fourth century, at the time of the war which had as its object the restoration of Euagoras II to the throne of Salamis (B.M.C. *Lycaonia*, &c., p. lxxxii.).

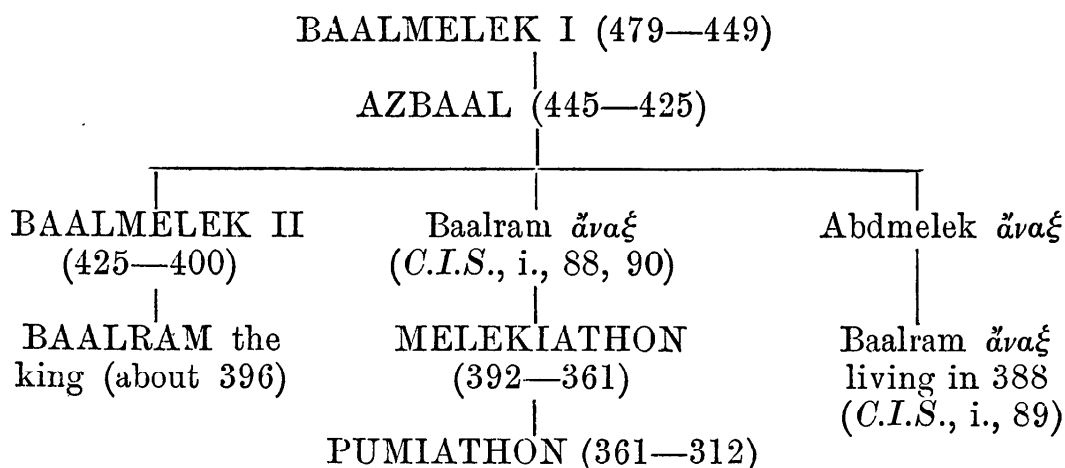
³ Six, p. 329 f., nos. 28, 29.

⁴ *Ibid.*, nos. 30–33. The obol, *Num. Chr.*, 1871, p. 18, no. 10, placed by Six under his no. 31, has a lion's head for its obverse type (see no. 84, p. 23). Six's no. 34 cannot belong to Azbaal (Babelon, p. cxxix.).

⁵ For another speculation as to the chronology of the kings of the latter part of the century, see Six, *Num. Chr.*, 1890, pp. 258 f.

§ 15. *Baalmelek II.* To Baalmelek II we are able to attribute staters, tetrobols and diobols with his full name, as well as tetrobols and obols with the abbreviated name 𐤁𐤋 (nos. 29–49, Pl. III. 10–13, IV. I–4).¹

§ 16. *Baalram.* We now come to a small group of coins bearing the name of Baalram (no. 71, Pl. IV. 17, and Pl. XIX. 4, 5). The identification of this ruler is rendered difficult by the fact that two persons of that name, who can hardly be identified with the king, are mentioned in inscriptions. Melekiathon, king of Citium and Idalium, was son of Baalram;² but this Baalram can hardly have occupied the throne, as no royal title is attached to his name in the genealogy. Again, a bilingual inscription from Idalium,³ dated in the fourth year of Melekiathon, mentions a Baalram son of Abdmelek. He has the title *ḥāvaḡ* (*adon* in the Phoenician portion), which was borne by non-reigning members of the royal house.⁴ It is impossible to suppose that the son of Abdmelek was the father of Melekiathon, since his dedication as *ḥāvaḡ* is dated in the fourth year of that king. Babelon supposes the relation of the various people concerned to be as follows:—



¹ Six, p. 327 f., nos. 21–27; Babelon, nos. 678–690. Some have the *ankh* in the field of the obverse, e.g. nos. 40, 41, and a tetrobol of 60·2 grains in Col. Massy's Collection (Pl. XIX. 3).

² C.I.S., i., 88, 90 (Cooke, *North Sem. Inscr.*, 23, 24).

³ C.I.S., i., 89; G.D.I., 59; Hoffmann, 134.

⁴ Harpocr., s.v. *ḥavaktes*.

The inscriptions do not in any way indicate that the father of Melekiathon was connected with the same royal house as Baalmelek II; if he was, the omission is surprising. If it were possible to date the coins of the king Baalram between the reigns of Melekiathon and Pumiathon, we might suppose that Melekiathon founded a new dynasty, and was succeeded by a son Baalram (whose coins we have, and who bore his grandfather's name). But the style of Baalram's coins, so far as it is possible to judge from the indifferently preserved specimens,¹ and the absence of gold (which metal was coined by both Melekiathon and Pumiathon), are in favour of the earlier date assumed by Six and Babelon, *i.e.* the beginning of the fourth century. As to the exact relationship of the three Baalrams, speculation seems to be futile.

The coins which bear the name of Baalram are staters and tetrobols, the types being in all cases Herakles fighting, and a lion attacking a stag (Pl. IV. 17, XIX. 4, 5).² Only one specimen, that in the Bibliothèque Nationale (Pl. XIX. 4),³ shows the complete formula $\omega\alpha\lambda\omicron\gamma\ \zeta$ ("belonging to Baalram"), the others being incomplete as regards the termination of the name. The stater of the Imhoof-Blumer Collection (Pl. XIX. 5),⁴ and the British Museum tetrobol (no. 71, Pl. IV. 17), differ from the others in adding the royal title מלך to the name. They probably belong to the later part of his short reign, since this addition is not found on the

¹ On the gold coins of Melekiathon Herakles carries the lion's skin on his left arm, as he does on those of Pumiathon. Probably therefore Melekiathon's gold coins were issued in the later part of his reign. Had Baalram followed him, we should expect to find the same disposition of the lion's skin on his coins, which is not the case.

² Six, *Num. Chr.*, 1888, p. 126, nos. 21, 22, 25.

³ Sorlin-Dorigny, *Rev. Num.*, 1884, p. 290=Six, *Num. Chr.*, 1888, p. 126, no. 21=Babelon, no. 691, Pl. xviii. 22.

⁴ Six, *op. cit.*, no. 25, Pl. v. 12.

coins of Baalmelek II, while it does occur under Melekiathon and Pumiathon.

To the same king Six¹ has attributed diobols, obols and smaller denominations with the head of Herakles, including the specimen with the lion's head (no. 84, **Pl. IV. 26**), and also nos. 57-67 (**Pl. IV. 10-15**) in this Catalogue. He is followed by Babelon;² nevertheless, it has seemed to me more discreet not to attempt any definite attribution of these uninscribed pieces.

Six's attribution³ to Baalram of the tetrobol with Herakles fighting the lion on the obverse, and the seated lion and bull beside it on the reverse, of which a second specimen is here placed among the uncertain of Citium (p. 23, no. 83, **Pl. IV. 25**), seems more suitable, so far as the attribution to Cyprus is concerned, than the suggestion that it belongs to Phoenicia.⁴ The fabric is not quite that of the Phoenician coins with which it has been compared.

§ 17. *Melekiathon*. The date of Melekiathon must be ascertained by working backwards from the reign of Pumiathon. That king came to the throne not later than 359 B.C., and we are probably justified in dating his accession from the close of the revolt of the satraps in 361 B.C. We know from a bilingual inscription from Tamassus that Melekiathon reigned at least thirty years,⁵ so that his accession cannot have taken place later than 391 B.C.

Melekiathon, like his contemporary Euagoras, introduced a gold

¹ *Num. Chr.*, 1888, p. 126, nos. 23, 24.

² Nos. 692-694.

³ *Op. cit.*, p. 131, Pl. v. 13.

⁴ Wroth, *Num. Chr.*, 1898, p. 122, no. 42.

⁵ Euting, *Sbr. Berl. Akad.*, 1887, p. 115 f. Other references are given by Six, *Num. Chr.*, 1888, p. 129, note 101.

coinage; but, for reasons already indicated, it is probable that these coins belong to the later part of his reign. They consist of half-staters weighing 4.30 grammes (66.36 grains) maximum,¹ with the king's name and royal title למלך מלכיתן, "of the king Melekiathon."² There exist also uninscribed gold coins weighing 12.9 grains³ or less, which are generally assigned to the same reign.⁴ The style of the head of Herakles seems to me to indicate a later date, and the British Museum specimen is accordingly catalogued under Pumiathon (no. 82, **Pl. IV. 24**).

The silver coins fall into two classes:—

- (i.) Staters with name (למל) בית(ן), and the usual types; symbol on reverse, club.⁵ (**Pl. XIX. 7**.)
- (ii.) Tetrobols with the name and title of the king; same types, but symbol on obverse *ankh*, and lion's skin on l. arm, as on the gold coins.⁶

The silver tetrobols, since they give the same representation of Herakles as the gold coins, also probably belong to the later part of Melekiathon's reign.

To Melekiathon Babelon also attributes uninscribed obols (similar to nos. 52–56) with a beardless head of Herakles and the usual reverse.⁷

A stater at Berlin (**Pl. XIX. 8**),⁸ with *obv.* a rider seated sideways

¹ On the high weight, which represents the maximum of the half-daric, see Lehmann in *Verhandl. d. Berl. Ges. f. Anthrop.*, 1889, p. 271; and for the relation to the silver coinage see under Salamis, § 68.

² Six, p. 337, no. 47; Babelon, 699 (Cooke, *North Sem. Inscr.*, p. 348, **Pl. ix. B 5**; here **Pl. XIX. 6**), 700.

³ Col. Massy's specimen.

⁴ Six, *l.c.*, no. 48; Babelon, nos. 701–703.

⁵ Six, no. 45; Babelon, nos. 704 (here **Pl. XIX. 7**), 705 (**Pl. xix. 7, 8**).

⁶ Six, no. 46; Babelon, nos. 706, 707 (**Pl. xix. 9**).

⁷ Babelon, no. 708 (**Pl. xix. 10**).

⁸ Prokesch-Osten, *C.R. de la Soc. fr. de Num.*, vi. (1875), p. 245. 43.

on horse to l., his l. resting on the horse's crupper,¹ in his r. the reins; *rev.* Herakles fighting with bow and club, is attributed to Citium by Imhoof-Blumer,² and to Melekiathon by Six,³ who reads a Phoenician 𐤏 in the exergue.

Finally, the bronze coins (nos. 72, 73, Pl. IV. 18) with the fighting Herakles (lion's skin on l. arm) and head of Aphrodite are, by reason of the former type and the letter 𐤏 on the obverse, with great probability assigned to Melekiathon.⁴

§ 18. *Demonikos*. The problems offered by the history of Demonikos, and the coins attributed to him, have been studied at length by Babelon,⁵ and his arguments are by far the most acceptable which have hitherto been advanced on the subject. Isocrates addressed a *παράνυσις* (*Or.* I) to Demonikos son of Hipponikos; the author of the argument to this oration states that Hipponikos was generally supposed to be a Cypriote. Tzetzes⁶ calls Demonikos son of Euagoras. (Possibly he married into the family of the king of Salamis.) Finally, Constantine Porphyrogennetos⁷ calls him "king of Cyprus." Babelon has shown that Demonikos cannot with any probability be considered to have reigned at Salamis. That he reigned at Citium, on the other hand, is made almost certain by the reverse type of the rare

¹ The object in his l. is probably a whip, as on the coins of Celenderis (B.M.C. *Lycaonia*, &c., Pl. ix. 1-6), from which the type is copied. On the cast kindly sent me by Dr. Regling, the letter in the exergue is illegible.

² *Monn. Gr.*, p. 383, no. 101.

³ P. 336, no. 44.

⁴ Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. Gr.*, p. 383, no. 102; Six, p. 337, no. 49; *Inv. Wadd.*, no. 4822, Pl. xiii. 10.

⁵ *Mél. Num.*, ii., pp. 71 f.; *Perses Achém.*, pp. cxxxi. f. Apart from the numismatic side of the question, Babelon makes it exceedingly probable that Hipponikos, father of Demonikos, was Hipponikos IV. of the Eupatrid family.

⁶ *Chil.*, xi., 658, 659.

⁷ *Them.*, p. 40, Bekker.

coins which can be attributed to him (see below). But the standing figure of Athena on the obverse shows the influence of Athens, and the coins differ from the general series of Citium by reason of their comparative freedom of style and lack of Oriental mannerism, and, in some specimens, by the use of the Greek language. Even the dialect of the Greek inscription is not Cypriote but Attic. If Demonikos reigned under the aegis of Athens,¹ he can only have done so during the short period 388–387, when Chabrias controlled the affairs of the island. His reign therefore interrupts the reign of Melekiathon, who probably for this time retired to Idalium or Tamassus. We have inscriptions² mentioning the second, third, fourth and sixth years of the reign of Melekiathon; and if he came to the throne in 392, his fourth year would correspond with the date of the arrival of Chabrias. The absence of inscriptions of the fifth year, however, considering the rarity of such documents, must be regarded merely as a remarkable coincidence.





The coins which can be attributed to Demonikos all³ have the

¹ Possibly the exertion of Attic influence at Citium at this time may account for the appearance of the Greek style in the local terracottas, although some of the statuettes of this class have been thought to go back to the fifth century (see Walters, *B.M. Catal. Terracottas*, p. xxxvii.). But in hieratic art it is difficult to assign a definite earlier limit. Heuzey (*Fig. ant. du Louvre*, i., pp. 176, 177) notices the fourth century parallels from Greece Proper, and (pp. 180, 181) is at a loss to account for Greek influence in Citium.

² *C.I.S.*, 13=G. A. Cooke, *North Sem. Inscr.*, 14 (Larnaka): second (?) year [of Melekiathon, king of Citium and Idalium] (but the restoration of the name is only probable).—90 (Cooke 24) (Idalium): second year of king Melekiathon, son of Baalram.—88 (Cooke 23) (Idalium?): third year of Melekiathon, king of [Citium and] Idalium, son of Baalram.—17 (Larnaka): fourth (?) year of king Melekiathon.—89, cp. Hoffmann, 134 (Idalium): fourth year of Melekiathon, king of Citium and Idalium.—88. 6, 7 (Idalium?): sixth year of Melekiathon, king of Citium and Idalium.

³ For the coins with Herakles strangling the lion and Athena seated on a prow, see under Curium, § 22.

same types of Athena standing and Herakles fighting with club and bow, treated, as already remarked, in a much freer style than the other coins struck at Citium. Athena¹ stands, usually looking l., her r. resting on her spear, l. holding her shield; she usually wears an Athenian helmet, while Herakles has his lion's skin round his neck and hanging at his back. The varieties are:—

- (a) De Luynes, *Satr.*, xiv., 21; Babelon, no. 695, Pl. xix. 1 and p. cxxxii.; G. A. Cooke, *North Sem. Inscr.*, p. 348, Pl. ix. B4.  on obv., on rev. [Λ]ϣϣϣϣΛϣ[Λ]. This inscription Babelon explains as an abbreviation of למלך דמנכו.² Stater, 10 gr. 95. (Pl. XIX. 9.)
- (b) Imhoof-Blumer, *Choix*, Pl. v., no. 182, *M. G.*, p. 382, no. 92. On rev.  and murex-shell, no legend. Diobol, 1 gr. 70. Another in Col. Massy's collection, 26.5 grains. (Pl. XIX. 10.)
- (c) No. 74, Pl. IV. 19. Imhoof-Blumer, *M. G.*, p. 382, Pl. G 17; Babelon, no. 696, Pl. xix. 2. On obv. of the latter  almost effaced, rev. uninscribed. Diobol, 1 gr. 48.
- (d) Six, p. 333, no. 40. Athena holds owl in r.; above, uncertain sign. On rev., ϣΛϣΛ? Turin. Weight not stated. (Pl. XIX. 11.)
- (e) De Vogüé, *Rev. Num.*, 1867, p. 377 f., Pl. xi. 18; Babelon, no. 698, Pl. xix. 4. On obv. BA ΔH, on rev. ? Rhodian didrachm, 6 gr. 99 (108 grains). (Pl. XIX. 12.)
- (f) Imhoof-Blumer, *M. G.*, p. 382, no. 100, Pl. G 18; Babelon, no. 697, Pl. xix. 3. On obv., Athena looks r., and her helmet seems to be of the Corinthian type; in field r., ϣϣ (בר); on rev., Herakles carries his lion's skin on his l. arm. Rhodian tetrobol, 2 gr. 10. (Pl. XIX. 13.)

¹ On the type, which is generally supposed to reproduce the Athena Promachos of Pheidias, see Lermann, *Athenatypen*, pp. 84 f.

² It is probably a mere case of accidental omission of the letter, rather than abbreviation. Cases of the vowel *a* representing a nasal sonant cannot be adduced as analogous (e.g. Μελαθίϣ for Μελανθίϣ). If it is a case of abbreviation, שנת for שנת is a nearer parallel.

As Imhoof-Blumer has remarked, this attribution and classification cannot be considered as certain; but nothing more probable has been proposed, and the only alternative that suggests itself, viz. Tyre, is not supported by any historical evidence. The murex-shell of *b* is not found on other coins of Citium, and is therefore no evidence for the attribution to that city, as of Tyrian origin; much less for the attribution to Demonikos, who would not emphasize on his coins the Tyrian origin of his realm.

§ 19. *Pumiathon*, son of Melekiathon, is known from certain inscriptions,¹ as well as from two references in literature. Duris² says that Alexander, after the siege of Tyre, gave to Pnytagoras an estate which he took away from Πύματος ὁ Κιτιεύς, who again had purchased it from Pasikypros for 50 talents. Here Πυμιάτωνι should be restored.³ In 312 B.C., we are told by Diodorus,⁴ Πυγμαλίων was put to death by Ptolemy on the ground of his friendly relations with Antigonos. The coins of Pumiathon bear dates ranging down to his forty-seventh year.⁵ He must therefore have been reigning by 359 B.C. The coins of his thirtieth year are numerous, and then there follows a period of ten years without a

¹ *C.I.S.*, i., 92: eighth year [of Pumiathon, king of] Citium and Idalium, son of Melekiathon.—10 (G. A. Cooke, *North Sem. Inscr.*, 12): twenty-first year of [Pumiathon, king of Citium], Idalium and Tamassus, son of Melekiathon, king of Citium and Idalium.—11 (Cooke, 13): thirty-seventh year of Pumiathon, king of Citium and Idalium, son of Melekiathon, king of Citium and Idalium.

² Ap. Athen., iv. 167c.

³ One MS. has Πυμάτωνι; see Schweighäuser *ad loc.* Meursius (*Cypr.*, p. 127) thinks it was 'Pymatos' from whom Alexander received the present of a sword which Plutarch mentions (*Alex.*, 32): δωρησαμένου τοῦ Κιτιέων βασιλέως.

⁴ xix. 79. 4. The form Pygmalion is evidently due to a reminiscence of the mythological name. The form פִּנְמָלִיִן found its way into Phoenician (Punic): see Cooke, *op. cit.*, p. 55, note 1.

⁵ Six, *Num. Chr.*, 1888, p. 129, note 102.

coinage. Supposing that his first year corresponds to 362/1 B.C., his thirtieth would correspond to 333/2 B.C., and his fortieth to 323/2 B.C. The period in which he struck no coins would thus begin with the fall of Tyre,¹ when he was disgraced by Alexander, and end with the death of Alexander (May or June 323), after which Pumiathon would recover some of his lost privileges. The earliest inscription of Pumiathon (of his eighth year) calls him king of Citium and Idalium. By his twenty-first year Tamassus has been added to his possessions. In his thirty-seventh year, which, by hypothesis, falls within the period of his disgrace, he is again king of Citium and Idalium only. The possession of which he was deprived must therefore have been Tamassus.

The coins of Pumiathon (nos. 75-82, **Pl. IV. 20-24**) are entirely limited to gold; the highest weight reached is 4.25 grammes.² In addition to the dates recorded by Six, year 26 occurs on a specimen formerly in the Montagu Collection.³

The curious fact that no silver coins can be attributed to Pumiathon is perhaps to be explained by the large quantities of silver which seem to have been issued by the kings of the fifth century, and which, remaining in circulation, may have made a new issue of silver unnecessary.

§ 20. Under the Ptolemies, Citium was one of the three chief mints of Cyprus, from the time of Ptolemy II to that of

¹ Which took place about July 332 (Niese, *Gesch. d. gr. u. mak. St.*, i., p. 81). The large coinage of the thirtieth year was probably due to the part taken by the Cypriotes in the expedition against Tyre.

² Six, pp. 338 f. Dr. Regling informs me that the Prokesch-Osten specimen of year 24, of which the weight is given (*Ined.*, 1854, p. 61) as 87 Paris grains (=4.62 grammes), really weighs only 4.14 grammes.

³ Sale Catal., ii., 316 (4.10 grammes).

Ptolemy XI.¹ The place seems to have been of small importance in Roman times after the first century, and by the end of the third its commerce had almost entirely decayed.²

CURIUM.

§ 21. The site of Curium at *Episkopí* in the Limassol district has yielded remains of all periods from the Mycenaean to the third century B.C.³ In the Ionic Revolt Stasanor, king of Curium, at first favoured the other Greeks, but in the battle in the Salaminian plain in 498 deserted to the Persian side.⁴ This is practically all that we know of the history of the place. About a mile from the site are the remains of the temple of Apollo Hylates at Hyle (*Apello*).⁵ A temple at Curium itself was perhaps dedicated to Demeter and Kora.⁶

§ 22. The coins which belong to Marium were at one time attributed to Curium (see below, § 34). More recently Babelon⁷ has attributed to it the group of coins to which the diobol, p. 72, no. F 1 (Pl. XIII. 13), belongs, and which had previously been assigned to Citium⁸ on the strength of the legend $\Delta\alpha\cdot\mu\omicron\cdot\nu\iota$, which was supposed to stand on the Fox specimen at Berlin (Pl. XXV. 6).⁹ The Paris stater (Pl. XXV. 7),¹⁰ however, the British Museum diobol,

¹ E.g. Svoronos, nos. 522, 1349–1371, 1467–1485, 1573–1620, 1758–1773.

² E. Oberhummer in *Ztschr. d. Ges. f. Erdkunde*, xxv. (1890), pp. 192, 193.

³ *Cypr. Mus. Catal.*, pp. 6, 7. For the yield of the excavations of 1895, see *Excav. in Cyprus*, pp. 57–86; for the history of the place, Babelon, pp. cxxxvii. ff.

⁴ Hdt. v. 113. Busolt, *Gr. Gesch.*, ii.², 547.

⁵ *Arch. Zeitung*, iii., 99 f.

⁶ *Excav. in Cyprus*, pp. 62, 64.

⁷ P. cxxxviii.

⁸ Six, p. 334.

⁹ *Num. Chr.*, 1882, p. 91, note 5; Imhoof-Blumer, *M. G.*, p. 381, no. 97.

¹⁰ Babelon, no. 742, Pl. xx. 10.

and an obol in Col. Massy's collection (**Pl. XXV. 8**), clearly read 'Α· ρι·, and the second of these two signs appears to be visible on the cast of the obverse of the Berlin coin itself, where it has been read *νι*. The four varieties which can be assigned to this king are thus:—

(a) *Obv.* Herakles and lion, club behind.

Rev. ♀*⊕≠ and *ankh*; Athena seated on beak of prow, holding aphlaston and spear.

℞ 10·81 grammes. Paris. Babelon, no. 742, Pl. xx. 10, here **Pl. XXV. 7**.

(b) *Obv.* ♀[*] and *ankh*; Herakles and lion, traces of club behind.

Rev. ⊕≠ Athena (wearing aegis?) holding aphlaston, seated on prow.

℞ 6·30 grammes. Berlin. Six, *loc. citt.*, here **Pl. XXV. 6**.

℞ 6·28 grammes. Cesnola Catal., 1871, no. 357.

(c) The diobol no. F 1, **Pl. XIII. 13**.¹

(d) *Obv.* Herakles strangling lion; behind, club: border of dots.

Rev. Athena seated on beak of prow as on *a* and *c*; in field r. above ≠, below ♀*, l. *ankh* (with plain ring): the whole in dotted incuse square.

℞ ·35. Wt. 11·3 grains (0·73 grammes). Col. Massy. (**Pl. XXV. 8**.)

§ 23. Babelon attributes these coins to the Aristochos, apparently son of Onasias, who made a dedication at Curium, which will be discussed below in connexion with the coins of Paphos (§ 45). There is, as we shall see, some slight probability that the Paphian coins reading 'Α· ρι· σι· το· really belong to this person. If he were king of Curium we should expect to find the fact mentioned in a dedication from that site. Names beginning with 'Αριστ- are as

¹ The object held by Athena seems to be not an owl, as described by Six, but an aphlaston, as on the other coins.

common in Cyprus as elsewhere, and the coincidence on which Babelon founds his attribution is thus very slight.¹ More attractive is the other suggestion, which he discards as rash, that the coins were issued by Aristophanes son of Nikophemos, whose services to Euagoras I are commemorated by Lysias.² This would account for the Attic influence which is discernible in the types of the coins. Six³ sees in the group on the obverse (which is to be compared with the well-known types of Mallus in Cilicia and Heraclea in Lucania) a reproduction of an Attic work, perhaps of Myron; and the Athena of the reverse recalls a figure from the balustrade of the temple of Athena Nike.⁴ There can be no doubt that the coins belong to about the time of Aristophanes; but as we do not know that he assumed the royal title, it is best to regard the attribution of these coins as for the present wholly uncertain.

GOLGI.

§ 24. The site of the Sicyonian⁵ colony of Golgi is uncertain. Cesnola's identification with *Athienou* is a guess, founded on the

¹ It is fair to mention that the British Museum scaraboid with *Athena holding an aphlaston* (Conze, *Arch. Zeitung*, 1884, p. 166; Murray, *Handbook of Gk. Archaeology*, p. 152, no. 14), was found at Curium (*Cypr. Mus. Catal.*, p. 7). But no argument in favour of the attribution can be founded on the type of a private seal, which, by the way, is probably adapted, as Conze remarks, from the Parthenos type, and only in the aphlaston recalls the type of the coins in question.

² xix., *de bonis Arist.* Aristophanes supported the cause of Euagoras in Athens, when the king sent for help (21 f., 43); shortly afterwards he and his father were put to death in Cyprus, probably in 389 (Judeich, *Kleinas. Stud.*, p. 120, note 1).

³ *Z. f. N.*, xiv., 142 f.

⁴ Kekulé, *die Reliefs an der Balustr. der Athena Nike* (1881), pp. 1 and 6.

⁵ Steph. Byz., s.v. Γολγοί.

modern name of the locality, *Yorgos*.¹ Indeed, there is some doubt whether a separate *city* of Golgi ever existed.² Six, however, has attributed³ to Golgi a long series of coins which may be discussed here. Many of them were formerly given to Soli. His attribution is based (1) on the sign Λ (*Ko*, *Xo* or *To*) which occurs on some specimens, (2) on the types of Herakles and of a bull with a branch above it, which he connects with the relief from Athienou representing the myth of Herakles and Geryoneus.⁴ If Athienou were certainly Golgi, this *rapprochement* would have some weight.

§ 25. The coins in question (all staters, unless otherwise noted) are the following:—

- (a) *Obv.* Lion crouching. *Rev.* Ankh. P. 69, no. C 1. (Pl. XIII. 5.)
Six, no. 12.
- (b) *Obv.* Lion crouching, Λ . *Rev.* Bull, Λ . P. 69, no. C 2.
(Pl. XIII. 6.) Six, no. 13. Other specimens in the Hoffmann Catal., no. 667, at Athens (Mavromichale Coll., 10·72 grammes, Pl. XXV. 9=*Journ. Intern.*, vi., p. 256, no. 737, Pl. xvii. 8), in Col. Massy's collection (166·2 grains=10·76 grammes).

¹ Cesnola, *Cyprus*, p. 105; cp. G. S. Phrankoudes, *Κυπρίς* (1890), p. 442. Mr. J. L. Myres informs me that he is inclined to look for Golgi near *Pýla*, between Larnaka and Cape Pedalion; a site near the sea is required for a Greek colony.

² See R. Neubauer, *Comm. phil. in hon. Th. Mommseni* (1877), pp. 673 f., on the supposed remains of the temple of Aphrodite Golia at *Athienou*. The writer, with Münter, identifies Golgi with Old Paphos.

³ *Num. Chr.*, 1897, pp. 206 f.

⁴ *Rev. Arch.*, N.S., xxiv. (1872), Pl. xxi.; L. Palma di Cesnola, *Descr. Atlas of the Cesnola Coll.*, Pl. cxxii., 912. Figures of Geryoneus himself (*e.g. ibid.*, Pl. lxxxiii., no. 544) also come from Athienou. The relief represents the adventure of Herakles with Cacus, and not with Geryoneus, according to P. Gardner, *J.H.S.*, xiii. (1893), p. 74.

- (c) *Obv.* Head of lion. *Rev.* Head of bull, with inscriptions $\neq \simeq$ or $\neq *$ (or $\neq \text{K}$). P. 69, nos. C 3, 4. (Pl. XIII. 7, 8.) Six, nos. 8, 9.
- (d) *Obv.* Figure (Hermes?) walking r., wings on shoulders and ankles, holding caduceus? *Rev.* Bull, Λ . Six, no. 1 = *Num. Chr.*, 1888, p. 121, Pl. v. 11.
- (e) *Obv.* Herakles striding, with bow in l. [and club in raised r.], between two trees. *Rev.* Bull; above, large branch. Tetrobol. (Pl. XXV. 10.) Six, no. 2.

The above five classes seem to be sufficiently similar in fabric and style to justify our attributing them to the same place.

§ 26. On the other hand, all the staters which I have seen of the groups next to be described are strongly marked off by their flat, widely spread fabric; and as in style they are partly contemporary with those just described, it seems impossible to attribute them to the same place. They fall into two groups:—

- I. (f) *Obv.* Hermes $\neq \vee \simeq$. *Rev.* Head of Zeus Ammon. P. 70, nos. D 1, 2. (Pl. XIII. 9, 10.) Six, no. 3; Babelon, no. 785, Pl. xxi. 20.
- (g) *Obv.* Herakles fighting. *Rev.* Head of Zeus Ammon; behind, I . Tetrobol. Six, no. 4 (= *Rev. Num.*, 1867, Pl. xi. 9).
- II. (h) *Obv.* Head of lion r. *Rev.* Rude incuse square. (Pl. XXV. 11.) Six, no. 5. The Cypriote origin of this coin is open to doubt. The lion's head on this and the following coins should be compared with the type of Lindus (B.M.C. *Caria, &c.*, Pl. xxxv. 7, 8). For another instance of the connexion between Rhodes and Cyprus, see below § 40.
- (i) *Obv.* Head of lion r. *Rev.* Gorgoneion $\neq *$. P. 68, no. B 1. (Pl. XIII. 3.) Six, no. 6.

- (*k*) *Obv.* Similar, of rather later style, and * [≠?] on *rev.* Six, no. 7. (**Pl. XXV. 12.**) Cp. *Journ. Intern.*, vi., p. 183, no. 38, p. 257, no. 737*a*, Pl. xi. 7; wt. 10.37 grammes, no letters legible.
- (*l*) *Obv.* Gorgoneion. *Rev.* Ankh (as on *m*), to r. ≠, to l. ?. See *Marium*, p. 32, no. 1, **Pl. VI. 9.**
- (*m*) *Obv.* Head of lion l. *Rev.* Ankh between two branches, ≠*. P. 68, no. B 2. (**Pl. XIII. 4.**) Six, no. 10.
- (*n*) *Obv.* Head of lion l.; on the Weber specimen, Λ. *Rev.* Ankh; sprays in corners of incuse square. Tetrobol. (**Pl. XXV. 13.**) Six, no. 11.
- (*o*) *Obv.* Head of lion r. *Rev.* Ankh. Obol. (**Pl. XXV. 14.**) Inv. Wadd., 4823, Pl. xiii. 11.

The connexion of types between these coins and groups *a—e* is very slight;¹ and the difference of fabric and style is so great, that the occurrence of Λ on a specimen of *n* can hardly be regarded as an argument for attributing all the coins to the same mint. It may be noted that a specimen of *n* was found at *Poli tes Chrysochou*;² this, if provenance counted for anything in Cyprus, would be in favour of some site on the north coast. As suggested below (§ 79), classes *h—o* may after all belong to Soli, to which they were formerly attributed.

In addition to the above, Six attributes to the same mint two later coins:—(1) a tetrobol with, on *obv.*, Herakles slaying a small lion, and, on *rev.*, seated lion and bull (above, p. xxxv., and p. 23, no. 83, **Pl. IV. 25**); (2) the gold coins of Euagoras with Λ (below, § 68). The arguments in favour of this attribution are even more precarious than in the case of the earlier coins.

¹ The lion's head and *ankh* are common to both series, and the trees or branches are found on both *e* and *m*.

² *J.H.S.*, xii., p. 313.

IDALIUM.

§ 27. The site of Idalium is about half a mile south of *Dali*, on the upper waters of the *Yalias Potamos*, which now flows into the sea close by the mouth of the *Pediaeus* at *Salamis*.¹ The distance from *Citium*, with which *Idalium* had close historical connexion, is about 13 miles as the crow flies. The various excavations have revealed antiquities dating from Mycenaean times onwards; for numismatics, the most important yield was of course the *Dali treasures*.² The chief cult was that of *Aphrodite*; she had a temple on the eastern acropolis and also two other shrines. Besides this, there were temples of *Apollo* and *Athena*.⁴ Inscriptions give the name of *Apollo* as *Ἀμυκλος* or *Ἀμυκλαῖος*.⁵ From the shrine of *Athena* came the famous *Dali tablet*; and we have also from *Dali* a dedication *τᾷ Ἀθάνᾳ τᾷ ἐν Ἡδαλίῳ*.⁷

¹ Ross, *Reisen nach ... Cypern*, p. 102, identifies it with the *Satrachus*; Oberhummer, *die Insel Cypern*, p. 220, suggests the name *Idalias*.

² Lang, *Num. Chr.*, 1871, pp. 1 ff.

³ Cp. Theocr., xv. 100; Verg., *Aen.*, i. 681, 693; and de Vit, *Onom.*, s.v. *Idalius*.

⁴ For the literature of the various excavations, see *Cypr. Mus. Catal.*, p. 3.

⁵ *G.D.I.*, 59; Hoffmann, 134; *C.I.S.*, i., 89. In this inscription *Ἀπόλλων Ἀμυκλος* corresponds to the Phoenician *Resef Mikal* (רשף מכל). Another inscription from *Dali* names *Ἀπόλλων Ἀμυκλαῖος* (*Rev. Arch.*, 27. 1874, p. 90). Both names are probably Hellenized forms of the Phoenician (Foucart, *B.C.H.*, vii., 1883, p. 513). Another epithet of *Apollo* at *Idalium* seems to be *Ἀμφιδέξιος* (*G.D.I.*, i., 37, Hoffmann, 137).

⁶ *G.D.I.*, 60, Hoffmann, 135. Hogarth, *Devia Cypria*, p. 111, thinks that the Greeks of Cyprus confounded the Great Goddess at *Idalium* with *Athena* (cp. Hesychius: *Ἐγχεῖος Ἀφροδίτη Κύπριοι*). The name of *Aphrodite* or *Ἥρα* is not found in inscriptions from this site.

⁷ *G.D.I.*, 62; Hoffmann, 138. The dedicator is *πακάρα*, which has been explained (1) as *Πά(γ)κρα*, a hypocoristic form of *Παγκράτεια* or some such name; (2) as *βα(σιλεὺς) Γρά(ς)*, in which case we possess coins of the dedicator. The former explanation seems to me preferable; *Πά(γ)κρα* would not be an abbreviation made for want of space, so that Six's objection (p. 317) falls to the ground.

§ 28. The attribution to Idalium of the coins here catalogued under the name rests on fairly sure ground; the evidence is as follows:—

(1) A tetrobol at Berlin (**Pl. XIX. 14**), inscribed $\text{⋈} \text{H} \text{⋈}$ can hardly be read otherwise than $\text{'H} \cdot \delta \alpha \cdot \lambda \iota \cdot$.¹ Six doubts the transcription, on the ground that some obols seem to read only ⋈ ($\text{A} \iota \cdot$). But see below, group vi.(b), p. lii.

(2) The British Museum stater (no. 4, **Pl. V. 3**) appears to read $\text{⋈} \text{H} \text{⋈}$ [·], the first (right-hand) sign being obliterated. Six (perhaps judging from an inaccurate engraving²) reads it $\text{⋈} + \text{⋈}$ ($\pi \alpha \cdot \lambda \sigma \cdot \lambda \iota \cdot$). Confusion between the signs for e and pa is not improbable; so that Deecke's reading³ $e \cdot \tau \alpha \cdot \lambda \iota \cdot$ ($\text{'H} \cdot \delta \alpha \cdot \lambda \iota \cdot$) is to be preferred.

(3) The staters of the class nos. 10–19 (**Pl. V. 9–12**) read $\beta \alpha \cdot \text{K} \alpha \cdot \rho \alpha \cdot$. The signs on the dedicatory inscription to Athena mentioned above have been read in the same way, but, as already indicated, this reading cannot be insisted upon.

(4) The tetrobols (nos. 20–28, **Pl. V. 13–16**) of the latest period (judging by style) read $\Sigma \alpha \cdot$, which is probably the initial of $\Sigma \tau \alpha \sigma \iota \kappa \upsilon \pi \rho \sigma$, who was one of the last kings of Idalium, before its conquest by the Citians.

(5) The provenance of coins of this class mainly favours the attribution to Idalium. All the British Museum specimens were acquired directly or indirectly from Sir R. H. Lang, and came from the Dali treasure. On the other hand, the find represented a great many different mints; the Walcher de Molthein specimen⁴ was found at *Paralimini* (between Famagousta and Cape Greco); and

¹ *G.D.I.*, 206; Hoffmann, 236; Six, p. 317, no. 7, where the weight should be 3·53 grammes.

² *Num. Chr.*, 1871, p. 11, no. 2.

³ *G.D.I.*, 205.

⁴ *Catal.*, no. 2640.

a specimen of the earliest class, with incuse square reverse, was found in a grave at *Poli tes Chrysochou* (Marium).¹

What is known of the history of Idalium has already been incidentally mentioned in connexion with the history of Citium. The occurrence of the ethnic, instead of the king's name, on some of the coins, and the fact that on the Dali tablet the date of the siege is indicated not by a regnal year, but by an eponymous magistrate or priest (*ἐν τῷ Φιλοκύπρων φέτει τῷ Ὀνασαγόραν*), show that the Idalians enjoyed a comparatively free constitution.²

§ 29. The types of all the coins here catalogued are a seated sphinx and a lotus-flower. These are evidently connected with the local cult of Aphrodite-Astarte. The flower-holding goddess is a common Graeco-Oriental motive, and we find it, for instance, on the bronze bowl from Dali.³ The sphinx, too, is commonly associated with Aphrodite.⁴ It is a curious fact that the nearest sculptural parallels to the scheme of the coins, on which the sphinx is seated on palmettes, lotus-tendrils, &c., come not from Dali but from the site at Athienou, about seven miles distant.⁵)

The coins are staters, tetrobols or obols of the Persic standard ;

¹ P. Herrmann, *Das Gräberfeld von Marion*, p. 22.

² Cp. Six, p. 319.

³ Cesnola, *Cyprus*, p. 77; Ceccaldi, *Rev. Arch.*, N.S., xxiv. (1872), p. 304 (Pl. xxiv.); Richter, *Kypr. Bib. Hom.*, Pl. 130, &c.

⁴ *J.H.S.*, xix., p. 164; B.M.C. *Lycaonia, &c.*, p. xlii., note 4: Aphrodite with flower on throne flanked by sphinxes (cp. Imhoof-Blumer, *Kl. M.*, p. 434 f.), where some of these coins are given to the Cilician Aphrodisias). Cp. also the association of the sphinx with Aphrodite in Thebes and Lesbos, and especially with the sibyl Herophile at Gergis (Pauly-Wissowa, *Realenc.*, i., 2752. 48 f.). Sphinx and lotus both probably refer to Aphrodite in her chthonic connexion: cp. Enmann, *Kypros u. der Ursprung des Aphroditenkultus* (Mém. de l'Acad. Imp. de St. Petersb., xxxiv. 13), pp. 73 f.

⁵ Richter, *Kypr. Bib. Hom.*, Pl. xxvi., cxii. 1, cxvii. 3.

the staters are presumably the $\delta\acute{\iota}(\delta\rho\alpha\chi\mu\alpha)$ 'H($\delta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\alpha$) of the Dali tablet. The following groups may be distinguished:—

- (i.) Uninscribed, with incuse square only on reverse. Nos. 1–3. (Pl. V. 1, 2.) Six, p. 315, no. 1; Babelon, no. 725. On the later issues the floral ornament appears below the sphinx, and the square gradually becomes more regular.
- (ii.) Similar, but inscribed 'H· $\delta\alpha\cdot\lambda\iota$ (see above). No. 4. (Pl. V. 3.) Six, no. 2.
- (iii.) Sphinx on palmettes; various doubtful signs. *Rev.* Lotus-flower in incuse impression fitting the shape of the type. Nos. 5–9. (Pl. V. 4–8.) Six, nos. 3, 4.¹ The curious addition to the die on nos. 5, 6 is unexplained. I am inclined to attribute all to a king whose name begins with $K\iota\cdot$, supplying \neq ($\beta\alpha\cdot$) on no. 5 to make $\beta\alpha\cdot\sigma\iota\cdot K\iota\cdot$.
- (iv.) Sphinx on lotus-tendril, inscribed $\beta\alpha\cdot K\alpha\cdot\rho\alpha\cdot$. *Rev.* Lotus-flower between ivy-leaf and astragalos, in incuse circle. Nos. 10–19. (Pl. V. 9–12.) Six, no. 5; Babelon, no. 726. The connexion between this name and that inscribed on the bronze from Dali has been discussed above.² For the possible significance of astragalos and ivy-leaf, see below under Paphos (§§ 39, 45).
- (v.) Similar types (all tetrobols), inscribed V ($\Sigma\alpha\cdot$) on obverse. Nos. 20–28. (Pl. V. 13–16.) Six, p. 317, no. 6; Babelon, no. 727. These tetrobols are generally ascribed to Stasikypros, the king mentioned in the Dali tablet, in whose reign Idalium was besieged by the Citians. To the same king would belong the

¹ Six, apparently misunderstanding Lang's description, describes two of these coins as having the rev. type in a circle, with concave field.

² Babelon (p. cxxxv.) notes that a Greek named Γρᾶς was son or grandson of Penthilos, who founded a colony in Lesbos; while Penthyllos, according to Herodotus (vii. 195), was the name of a Paphian general in the Persian War—obviously a mere coincidence.

obol¹ (**Pl. XIX. 16**) with the head of Aphrodite on the obverse, and lotus-flower and astragalos on the reverse, which is inscribed $\Sigma\alpha$. See below, vi. (c).

(vi.) A group on which the astragalos is replaced by the *ankh*. These are :—

(a) A tetrobol (3·53 grammes) at Berlin reading $\text{'H}\cdot\delta\alpha\cdot\lambda\iota$ (**Pl. XIX. 14**). De Luynes, p. 31, Pl. vi. 3; Six, p. 317, no. 7.

(b) Obols (Six, p. 318, no. 8): Head of Aphrodite r., behind \perp (position of ivy-leaf and *ankh* exchanged). The first two signs of the word $\text{'H}\cdot\delta\alpha\cdot\lambda\iota$ were probably in front of the head. (**Pl. XIX. 15**.)

(c) Obols, the head to l. De Luynes, Pl. ii. 17 (**Pl. XIX. 16**=Babelon, 728), vi. 9; Six, p. 318, no. 9.

§ 30. In the dating of these various groups we are guided by the following facts :—

At least one of the staters of the period preceding “Gras” is struck on a coin of Baalmelek I of Citium, and therefore, if the date assigned to the latter king is correct, is not earlier than 478 B.C. These coins are followed by those of Gras, who, in spite of the large number of the coins bearing his name, need not have reigned long, since a very great proportion of them are from the same pair of dies. Next comes Stasikypros, who was reigning—if the Dali tablet is rightly dated—before 449. It is not necessary to suppose that Idalium fell immediately after the evacuation of Cyprus by the Athenians; the city may have resisted for some time the attacks of Azbaal, and we may without rashness date the latest coins of Idalium (group vi.) as late as 430 or 425 B.C.

The staters with the heads of Aphrodite and Athena (**Pl. VI. 1–5**)

¹ Babelon, no. 728.

classed by Six under Idalium, because they come from the Dali treasure, are so different in character from the series described above, that their provenance must be disregarded.

The attribution to Idalium of Ptolemaic coins is highly conjectural.¹

LAPETHUS.

§ 31. The site of Lapethus is near the present village of the same name.² The spot has been occupied from the Bronze Age to modern times. The Phoenician origin ascribed to the city by Alexander of Ephesus³ and Scylax⁴ has been disputed, on the grounds that Strabo⁵ calls it a Lacedaemonian foundation, and that a Phoenician settlement on the north coast would be improbable.⁶ But that there was a Phoenician element in the population as late as Ptolemaic times is proved by the bilingual dedication from *Larnax tes Lapithou* to Athena Soteira ('*Anath*') by Praxidemos (*Baalsillem*) son of Sesmai.⁷

Lapethus is only mentioned once in the ancient historians, when in 313–312 Ptolemy deposed its king Praxippos.⁸ To this king bronze coins have been attributed:—

¹ B.M.C. *Ptolemies*, p. 46, nos. 3, 4; p. 47, no. 12. It is not accepted by Svoronos.

² Oberhummer (*Abh. ... W. von Christ ... dargebr.*, p. 106) says it is about half an hour N.E. of the modern village, between it and the sea; cp. Myres and Richter, *Cypr. Mus. Catal.*, p. 7.

³ Apud Steph. Byz., *s.v.* Λάπηθος: Βήλου δ' αὖ Κίτιόν τε καὶ ἡμερόεσσα Λάπηθος.

⁴ 103: Λήπηθις Φοινίκων.

⁵ xiv. 682: Λάπαθός τέ ἐστι πόλις, ὕφορμον ἔχουσα καὶ νεώρια, Λακώνων κτίσμα καὶ Πραξάνδρου. Cp. Tzetz. ad Lycophr., 447, 586 f.

⁶ Engel, *Kypros*, i., p. 175.

⁷ *C.I.S.*, i., 95; G. A. Cooke, *North Sem. Inscr.*, 28. Praxidemos was probably the high-priest of Poseidon Larnakios (Le Bas-Wadd., iii., 2779). Cp. the name Πραξι . . . in the inscription from Lapethus, Sakellarios, i., p. 143.

⁸ Diod., xix. 79. 4: Πράξιππον τὸν τῆς Λαπηθίας βασιλέα.

Obv. Head of Apollo l., laureate; behind, ΠΡ. *Rev.* Krater (kylix-form); to r., ΒΑ. Æ 6. Six, p. 370, no. 1. Athens. (Pl. XX. 2.) Warren, *Num. Chr.*, 1891, p. 144, Pl. v. 11.

This attribution may be regarded as fairly certain.

§ 32. There exist, however, two important groups of coins which have some claim to belong to the same mint (Pl. VI. 1-8). The name לִפֶּת or לִפֶּת has been read on one of the coins of Sidqmelek (the Paris specimen 784 here illustrated in Pl. XX. 1);¹ if rightly, they belong to Lapethus, and carry with them the earlier² coinage (of which no specimens are known except those from the Dali treasure here catalogued, nos. 1-6, Pl. VI. 1-5). The first letter on the Paris stater is certainly ל, the second may well be פ, but of the third, which Six and Babelon read ו or ת, the cast sent me by M. Dieudonné hardly shows any trace at all. The attribution may thus be considered as possible, but not proved.

The obverse type of no. 1 (Pl. VI. 1) seems to be a head of Athena, the neckpiece of the helmet being clearly visible.³ These coins belong to the first half of the fifth century. The archaic style of the heads on the coins of Sidqmelek (Pl. VI. 6-8) forbids our dating them much later than the middle of the fifth century, although they were not represented in the Dali treasure. The peculiar helmet worn by the goddess on the reverse has been compared with Herodotus' description of the helmets of an Asiatic tribe in the army of Xerxes.⁴

¹ Six, p. 321, no. 17; Babelon, p. cliii.

² Babelon's dating of these coins later than those of Sidqmelek is not borne out by their fabric and style.

³ Cp. the dedication to Athena cited above (p. liii).

⁴ vii. 76: ἐπὶ δὲ τῇσι κεφαλῇσι κράνεα χάλκεα· πρὸς δὲ τοῖσι κράνεσι ὧτά τε καὶ κέρα προσῆν βοὸς χάλκεα, ἐπῆσαν δὲ καὶ λόφοι. Blau, *N.Z.*, iv. (1872), p. 2; Six, p. 322. Cp. the helmet worn by an Amazon on the Forman vase now in the British Museum (C. Smith, *Forman Catal.*, no. 357); this has bull's ears and horns, and a crest which passes across from side to side.

In the original helmet the crests were presumably parallel with the central ridge, the side-view in which they are shown being due to difficulties of perspective.

MARIUM.

§ 33. The site of Marium¹ is disputed, some maintaining that the ancient name survives in *Mari*, between Citium and Amathus, others identifying it with the city, later called Arsinoe, of which the site is at *Poli tes Chrysochou*. The case for the former view has been recently supported by Hogarth and Sakellarios, but the balance of evidence is in favour of the latter.² The exact position

¹ There is some evidence for an alternative form *Μάλιον* for the name. (1) The MSS. in Diod., xii. 3: 3 give *Μαλόν* or *Μᾶλον*; in Diod., xix. 79. 4 the MSS. have *Στασίικον τὸν τοῦ Μαριέως* or *τοῦ Μαλιέως*; in xix. 62 the *vv.ll.* are *Μανέων*, *τῶν Μανέων*. (2) According to Waddington, *Rev. Num.*, 1860, p. 6, there is a variant *Maleum* among the readings in Pliny, *N.H.*, v. 130. This, however, is not noted by Detlefsen. (3) The analogy of the forms **ΜΑΡΛ**, **ΜΑΛΡ**, **ΜΑΛΛ** on coins of the Cilician Mallus (Six, p. 343; B.M.C. *Lycaonia*, &c., p. cxxi.). (4) The Phoenician letters read **𐤌𐤍** by Six (p. 342) on the coin p. 71 no. 1 (**Pl. XIII. 11** attributed to Marium. (5) Possibly *Mennus* or *Maulnusa* mentioned in Egyptian inscriptions in connexion with the Keftiu (W. M. Müller, *Asien u. Europa*, p. 344; Hall, *Oldest Civilization of Greece*, p. 164, note 1) is Marium, and not Mallus in Cilicia.

² Hogarth, *Devia Cypria*, pp. 105 f.; cp. Sakellarios, i., pp. 48 f.; G. S. Phrankouides, *Κυπρίς* (1890), p. 381. We should note (1) that Pliny, though he mentions Marium, implies that it no longer existed in his time (*N.H.*, v. 31. 130: *fuere et ibi Cinyria, Mareum, Idalium*). (2) The passage of Diodorus (xii. 3. 3), which says that Kimon *Κίτιον μὲν καὶ Μάριον* (MSS. *Μαλόν* or *Μᾶλον*) *ἐξεπολιόρκησε*, proves nothing as to the neighbourhood of Marium and Citium. A city in the N.W. corner of Cyprus would be a natural point for Kimon, coming from the West, to attack; so that even if *Μαλόν* is Marium, we have no right to argue that it must have been near Citium (cp. *J.H.S.*, xi., p. 72). Marium was replaced in Ptolemaic times by Arsinoe (Steph. Byz., *s.v.* Ἀρσινόη . . . ἐβδόμη Κύπρου, ἡ πρότερον Μάριον λεγομένη and Μάριον, πόλις Κύπρου, ἡ μετονομασθεῖσα Ἀρσινόη). This would account for the statement of Pliny that Marium no longer existed in his time, and for Strabo's passing it over. It is certain that the city represented by *Poli tes Chrysochou* was Arsinoe. There were, it is true, at least three other cities of the same name in Cyprus (Hogarth, *Devia Cypria*, p. 42, note 1). The

of the site of Marium near *Poli* is, however, still uncertain; that of the later city of Arsinoe is immediately north of the modern village.¹ The antiquities found in the cemeteries do not go back much earlier than the seventh century, and are remarkable as showing the Hellenic element more pure than in any other site in Cyprus, although the earliest remains indicate a certain amount of Cypro-Phoenician influence.

We know from Strabo² that there was a grove of Zeus near [Marium]-Arsinoe, but the site has not been determined.³ A sixth-century inscription shows that Persephone (*Περσέφαττα*) was worshipped there.⁴ The latter is not represented on the coins, but the head of Zeus is one of the types of Stasioikos II. The cult of Aphrodite must have been important.⁵

arguments in favour of the *Mari* site, from the modern name and the distance between Paphos and *Mari*, adduced by Sakellarios, are double-edged. It would be, though not improbable, yet strange that the older name should have been preserved; and, as Hogarth admits, "it is easier to believe that the Marians were transferred from *Poli* to the nearest city, New Paphos, a distance of only 25 miles, than from *Mari* for over 60 miles past Amathus and Curium and Old Paphos, to say nothing of smaller towns like Treta." He also points out that the extraordinary amount of Attic pottery found at *Poli* recalls the epithet of Scylax (103): *Μάριον Ἑλληνίς*, and adds that the geographical position of the name in Scylax is in favour of *Poli*. Further, it may be mentioned that the reading *Μάριον* for *Μάραι* in *Stad. Mar. Magni*, 233 (209 Gail), is an almost certain emendation, and therefore evidence in favour of placing Marium near the promontory Acamas (see Herrmann, *Das Gräberfeld von Marion*, p. 5, note 4). A small silver coin of Stasioikos was met with at *Xerovouno* (near the *Limniti Potamos*), but, as we have already seen, the provenance of Cypriote coins is of small value as a means of attribution.

¹ For the literature of the subject, see *Cypr. Mus. Catal.*, pp. 9, 10.

² xiv. 683.

³ It can hardly be at *Limniti* (*J.H.S.*, xi., 97).

⁴ *J.H.S.*, xi., 74.

⁵ I have been unable to trace the authority for the statement that Marium contained a grove and sanctuary of Aphrodite (Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-Encycl.*, i., 2759).

Of the history of Marium we know nothing except that (Weseling's emendation of Diodorus xii. 3. 3 being accepted as correct) it was captured by Kimon in 449,¹ and that in 315 the king Stasioikos (II), after first taking the side of Antigonos, went over to Ptolemy,² and in 312 was arrested on suspicion and deprived of his kingdom, the people of Marium being transferred to Paphos. After what was probably a brief interval,³ the new city of Arsinoe was founded near the site of Marium.

§ 34. The earliest coins which can be attributed to Marium belong to the latter half of the fifth century, and, if we judge by the comparatively severe style of the head, may be as early as the third quarter. They reveal to us the names of two kings, Stasioikos and Timocharis. The attribution of no. 3 (Pl. VI. 11) to Marium and not to Curium, as originally proposed by Blau,⁴ followed by Six,⁵ is certain.⁶ No. 1 (Pl. VI. 9) shows that the name on the obverse of no. 3 should be read Σατασιφοιλοκοσε.⁷ There is absolutely no numismatic evidence for the existence of a king Onasioikos. Six and Deecke, who attribute to such a king the Devonshire tetrobol no. 2 (Pl. VI. 10), base their attribution on the dedication to Apollo Hylatēs by Onasioikos son of Stasioikos.⁸ But the restoration of his name on no. 2 is proved to be wrong by

¹ Busolt, *Gr. Gesch.*, iii.,² p. 342.

² Niese, *Gesch. d. gr. u. mak. Staaten*, i., pp. 278, 279.

³ Herrmann, *op. cit.*, p. 6.

⁴ *N.Z.*, 1875, p. 13.

⁵ Pp. 348 f.

⁶ Babelon, p. cxlvii., note 1, with references.

⁷ The Σατα on no. 1 cannot be considered as clear, but they are more certain on the Berlin specimen (Pl. XX. 4) from the same dies. The cross-stroke at the top of the Σα sign appears to be a flaw; but compare the form √ on the Curium inscription, Hoffmann, 120. The Berlin specimen has a large graffito A on the obverse.

⁸ *G.D.I.*, 27; Hoffmann, 94.

the Waddington specimen,¹ which gives clearly the name of Stasioikos on the obverse.

§ 35. The king Timocharis, whose name appears on the reverse of no. 3,² is generally assumed to be identical with the king of Paphos, whose epitaph is known.³ It is, however, fairly certain, from their style, that there is a considerable interval between the Marian coins and that of the king Timocharis or Timochares of Paphos (Pl. VIII. 7). There is therefore no reason to identify the two kings.

There exist also two varieties of obol issued by Timocharis alone :—

- (a) *Obv.* Head of Apollo r., [laureate]; behind [and in front], branch: border of dots. *Rev.* ↑ ≠ Type of the larger coins, but to l.; deep incuse square.

Æ 4. Wt. 13·3 grains. Shown at the British Museum, 1894. (Pl. XX. 5.)

- (b) *Obv.* ↑ [≠ ?] Head of Apollo r., laureate; behind, uncertain object: border of dots. *Rev.* ↑ ? ≠ ? Types as on preceding.

Æ 35. Wt. 12·2 grains. Col. Massy (Pl. XX. 6).

The Apollo whose head appears on these coins is doubtless one of the many forms of Apollo which we find in Cyprus, especially in the western part of the island.⁴ The goddess is presumably Astarte-Aphrodite, who is also represented riding on a bull at

¹ *Inv. Wadd.*, 4840, Pl. xiii. 23 (here Pl. XX. 3). From the same dies.

² Another specimen of the stater at Berlin (*Z. f. N.*, xvii., p. 238) reads on the rev. simply βασις Τιμοχαριφο[σε].

³ *G.D.I.*, 39; Hoffmann, 104.

⁴ Cp. Hogarth, *Devia Cypria*, pp. 24 f.; Reinach, *Rev. d. Et. gr.*, ii. (1889), pp. 225 f.—Hylates, Opaon, Melanthios, Myrtates. The branches sometimes associated with the head of Apollo on the coins are in keeping with his character as vegetation god.

Soli in Cilicia;¹ and even if we call her Europa, we may admit her connexion with the Oriental goddess.²

§ 36. A group of coins (represented only by the two specimens, nos. E 1, 2, p. 71, Pl. XIII. 11, 12) has been attributed to Marium on the ground of the Phoenician letters **למ** which occur on the tetrobol, and perhaps also on the stater.³ The reverse type bears a superficial resemblance to that of the coins of Stasioikos I, in that it is a female figure borne along by an animal. Here, however, the resemblance ends, for the figure is nude,⁴ and the animal is a ram and not a bull. The Cypriote signs on the obverse of no. E 2 are unfortunately too obscure to help us.⁵ This being so, the coins are relegated to the Uncertain class. The animal on the obverse seems to have the hind-quarters of the feline race, and although its head appears to be somewhat pointed, this portion of the type is not well preserved. It may, therefore, be a panther or leopard⁶ (the absence of a tuft to the tail showing that it is not a lion); it is certainly not a bull,⁷ and can hardly be a dog or wolf.⁸ The animal appears to be wounded.

¹ Imhoof-Blumer, *J.H.S.*, xviii. (1898), p. 165, Pl: xii. 8. 9.

² Cp. Farnell, *Cults*, ii., pp. 632, 633.

³ Six, pp. 342 f.

⁴ De Luynes wrongly describes the figure as clothed in transparent robe. On the type, see R. Gaedechens, *Uned. Ant. Bildwerke* (Jena, 1873), pp. 19 f.; E. Bethe, *Arch. Anz.*, 1890, p. 27. The figure is doubtless Aphrodite, not Helle.

⁵ Six reads them Σαμαίας?—Πωξά(vous). That the reading in the text of this Catalogue is so different may serve to indicate the uncertainty of the inscription.

⁶ On animals of the cat-family in this part of the world, see Oberhummer, *die Insel Cypern*, p. 370.

⁷ De Luynes, pp. 25, Pl. v. 3, and 31, Pl. vi. 5.

⁸ So Six, *loc. cit.*, followed by Babelon, p. cxlvii.

§ 37. The coinage of Stasioikos II¹ consists of the following varieties :—

Gold.

- (a) *Obv.* **B** ≋ Head of Athena. *Rev.* **V** ≠ and [**M**]AP Bull.
N 63·0 grains (4·08 grammes). No. 4. **Pl. VI. 12.**
- (b) *Obv.* Head of Athena l. *Rev.* **V** ≠ Bull r.; in front, club.
N 23·8 grains (1·54 grammes). Col. Massy. **Pl. XX. 7.**
- (c) *Obv.* Head of Athena l. *Rev.* **V** ≠ Bull r.
N 6·48 grains (0·42 grammes). Babelon, no. 772 (Pl. xxi. 8).
Pl. XX. 8.
- (d) *Obv.* Head of Athena l. *Rev.* **V** ≠ Eagle l.; in front, ≋.
N 23·15 grains (1·50 grammes). Babelon, no. 771 (Pl. xxi. 7).²
N 22·4 grains (1·45 grammes). Sir H. Weber. **Pl. XX. 9.**
- (e) *Obv.* ≠ Head of Zeus l., laureate. *Rev.* **MA** Head of
 Aphrodite r.
N 29·66 grains (1·92 grammes). The Hague (Six Coll.).
 Six, p. 344, no. 3 (Pl. vii. 11). **Pl. XX. 10.**
- (f) *Obv.* **V** ≠ Head of Zeus l., laureate. *Rev.* **MA** Head of
 Aphrodite r.
N 10·8 grains (0·70 grammes). Babelon, no. 770 (Pl. xxi. 6);
 cp. p. cxlviii. **Pl. XX. 11.**

Silver.

- (g) *Obv.* Head of Zeus l., laureate. *Rev.* Head of Aphrodite r.
 Traces of βα·σι·[λε·]ν·[σε·].³

¹ Imhoof-Blumer, *M.G.*, pp. 379 f.; Six, pp. 344 f.; Babelon, pp. cxlviii. f., nos. 770–774.

² Babelon (p. cxlviii.) suggests that the ≋ is the initial of Onasioikos, which may have been the name of Stasioikos' father (cp. *G.D.I.*, 27). The eagle, he adds, may be due to the influence of Ptolemy, with whom Stasioikos was for a time allied.

³ According to Deecke, *G.D.I.*, p. 71, no. 29, the sign here taken for the Cypriote *u* is a Greek *μ*. Cp. Friedländer, *Beitr. z. ält. Münzk.*, 1851, p. 188, Pl. vi. 2; von Sallet, *Z.f.N.*, 1875, p. 136. It may be noted that the Cypriote *u* on no. 3 has the form **M**.

℞ 94.13 grains (6.10 grammes). Berlin. Imhoof, *M.G.*, p. 379, no. 82; Six, p. 344, no. 5. **Pl. XX. 12.**

- (h) *Obv.* Head of Zeus l.; in front, Σα·τα·σι·φο·ι·κω. *Rev.* Head of Aphrodite r.; in front, **ΜΑΡΙΕΥΣ.**

℞ 43.21 grains (2.80 grammes). Vienna. Imhoof-Blumer, *loc. cit.*, no. 85; Six, p. 345, no. 6 (Pl. vii. 12); Hoffmann, p. 98, no. 232; Babelon, p. cxlviii. **Pl. XX. 13.**

- (i) *Obv.* Head of Zeus l. (wearing peculiar earring?). *Rev.* Head of Aphrodite r.; behind, **ΜΑΡΙ** and myrtle-branch.

℞ 39.04 grains (2.53 grammes). Bibliothèque Nationale. *Rev. Num.*, 1860, p. 7, Pl. i. 9; Imhoof-Blumer, *loc. cit.*, no. 83; Six, no. 8; *Inv. Wadd.*, 4841 (Pl. xiii. 24). **Pl. XX. 14.**

- (k) *Obv.* Head of Zeus r.; in front, myrtle-branch. *Rev.* Head of Aphrodite r., between two myrtle-branches; in front, **Ι·V·Ξ**; behind, **ΜΑΡΙ.**

℞ 21.60 grains (1.40 grammes) or less. Imhoof-Blumer, *loc. cit.*, no. 86; Six, p. 345, no. 9. The Lawrence (Cesnola) specimen (**Pl. XX. 15**) weighs 20.1 grains.

- (l) No. 5. (**Pl. VI. 13.**) 19.0 grains (1.23 grammes).

- (m) *Obv.* Head of Aphrodite l. *Rev.* Head of Zeus r.; **ΜΑΡΙ.**

℞ 10.5 grains (0.68 grammes). Sir H. Weber, *Num. Chr.*, 1896, p. 32, no. 67 (Pl. iii. 20). (**Pl. XX. 16.**)

- (n) *Obv.* Head of Apollo l., laureate. *Rev.* Ankh with double cross-bar and V in ring (making **V·Ξ**).

℞ 10.03 grains (0.65 grammes) or less. Babelon, nos. 773 (Pl. xxi. 9=**Pl. XX. 17**), 774; *Inv. Wadd.*, 4842, Pl. xiii. 25. Cp. Six, p. 299, no. 52.

Bronze.

- (o) *Obv.* Head of Aphrodite r. *Rev.* **BA** **Α·Ξ** and **ΜΑΡΙΕ** Thunderbolt.

Æ 37.5 grains (2.43 grammes). Berlin (Imhoof Collection).

Imhoof-Blumer, *loc. cit.*, no. 87; Six, p. 346, no. 10; Babelon, p. cxlviii., fig. 73. **Pl. XX. 18.**

- (*p*) No. 6. (**Pl. VI. 14.**) 55·56 grains (3·60 grammes) or less. Six, p. 346, no. 11. Most specimens, as one in the Massy Collection (36·8 grains, **Pl. XX. 19**), have head to l.

The attribution of all these may be regarded as fairly certain, except in the case of *n* and *p*, of which the latter might with some reason be given to Soli.

PAPHOS.

§ 38. The site of Old Paphos at *Kouklia*, near the mouth of the *Dhiarrizos Potamos*,¹ is about 10 miles² from that of New Paphos, near *Ktima*. It is the former with which we are concerned until the Ptolemaic period. Excavations in the neighbourhood have revealed antiquities of all periods from late-Mycenaean to Roman.³ The famous temple of Aphrodite was from early times presided over by the Cinyrad kings, who are known from inscriptions (see below) to have borne the title of *ἱερεὺς τῆς Φαριάσας*. It is these priest-kings whose names appear on the coins of Paphos. The following members of this dynasty are known from sources other than numismatic:—

1. Demonoos, father of the Penthylus who, according to Herodotus,⁴ was admiral of the Paphian contingent in the fleet of Xerxes, and was captured by the Greeks. It is probable that Demonoos was king at the time.

2. Timarchos: G.D.I., 33, Hoffmann, 100: *ὁ ἱερεὺς τῆς ἀνάσ(σ)ας Τίμαρχος*.

¹ On the Bokaros question, see below, p. lxxv.

² 60 stadia by road according to Strabo, xiv. 683.

³ *J.H.S.*, ix. (1888), pp. 159 f. For the history, see especially pp. 175 f.

⁴ vii. 195.

3. Nikokles, son of Timarchos: Hoffmann, 101, 102, cp. 105: *ὁ Πάφῳ βασιλεὺς Νικοκλέφης ὁ ἱερεὺς τᾶς Φανάσ(σ)ας ὁ βασιλῆος Τίμαρχῳ ἱνις*.¹

4. Echetimos: G.D.I., 38, Hoffmann, 103: *Βασιλῆος Ἐχετίμων τῷ ἱερῆος τᾶ(φ) Φανάσ(σ)ας*.

5. Timocharis: G.D.I., 39, Hoffmann, 104: *Τιμοχάριφος βασιλῆφός τᾶς Φανάσ(σ)ας τῷ ἱερῆος*.

6. Eteandros: G.D.I., 46, 47, Hoffmann, 112: *Ἐτεφά(ν)δρῳ τῷ Πάφῳ βασιλῆφος*. The same name was borne by the king of Paphos in the time of Esarhaddon and Assurbanipal.²

7. Alynomos(?), placed on the throne by Alexander the Great, who deposed the reigning king. Plut., *de Fort. s. Virt. Alex.*, ii. 8. See below.

8. Nikokles (possibly identical with no. 3), son of Timarchos (possibly identical with no. 2). Pollux (ii. 78) says that Timarchos, the father of the Cyprian Nikokles, *ὃ τὰς παραινέσεις ὁ Ἀθηναῖος σοφιστῆς ἔγραψε*, had two rows of teeth. The relative clause is probably a mere blunder, since we know that Isocrates' friend was the son of Euagoras. Pliny (*N. H.*, xi. 63, 167) says: Timarchus Nicoclis filius Paphi duos ordines habuit maxillarium. We cannot be sure with Babelon³ that Pliny has made a mistake, since the names Timarchos and Nikokles may have alternated for more than two generations.⁴ But, assuming that at least two kings called Nikokles reigned at Paphos, we have to ask in what relation they stand to the Nikokles who came to a tragic end in 309,⁵ and to the kings nos. 2 and 3. It has been said that the Nikokles known from the three Cypriote inscriptions can hardly have been Ptolemy's

¹ For the best copy of Hoffmann, 102, see Hogarth, *Devia Cypria*, p. 32.

² I-tu-u-an-da-ar šar mat Pa-ap-pa. Oberhummer, *die Insel Cypern*, p. 12.

³ P. cxlv., note 3.

⁴ M. R. James, *J.H.S.*, ix., 186.

⁵ See below, under Salamis, § 75.

contemporary, since he uses the Cypriote syllabary.¹ But we find a Cypriote sign used by Menelaos—himself no Cypriote—on his coins; *a fortiori*, in dedications to the Paphian goddess her high-priest would have used the traditional script. We may, therefore, assume that these three inscriptions belong to Nikokles, the son of the Timarchos who was said to have two rows of teeth, and grandson of another Nikokles. And to the same younger Nikokles we must refer the inscription on the marble altar found on the site of the temple at Paphos:—

*Εὐρύχορος πόλις ἅδε τεᾶ, Νικοκλέες, ὄρμᾳ
᾿Υψηλὸν πύργων ἀμφ[έ]θετο στέφανον.*

An allusion to the fortification of the city by Nikokles, “perhaps in anticipation of his intended revolt against Ptolemy.”² If the story given by the pseudo-Plutarch is accurate—and there is little to be said for it—we may suppose that Timarchos succeeded Alexander’s protégé, having possibly expelled him after the death of Alexander.³

Timarchos and Nikokles belonged to the old Paphian dynasty.⁴

§ 39. We may now discuss the coins attributed to Paphos.

1. Astragalos group. In addition to the specimens catalogued (nos. 1–3, **Pl. VII. 1–3**) there exist in the Bibliothèque Nationale⁵

¹ M. R. James, *loc. cit.*, pp. 186, 187.

² *J.H.S.*, ix., pp. 187, 239.

³ Droysen (ii., 10 f.) supposes the Timarchos with the double row of teeth to have been son of the Nikokles who revolted against Ptolemy, which, in the light of the inscriptions and coins, seems less probable than the view stated in the text. As for ‘Alynomos,’ he points out that the anecdote is merely another version of the story of Abdalonymos of Sidon. Six (p. 362), however, accepts the anecdote, violently emending ‘Alynomos’ into ‘Timarchos.’

⁴ Diod., xx. 21.

⁵ Babelon, nos. 743, 744 (Pl. xx. 11, 12).

a stater (Pl. XXI. 1) and a diobol with the same types as nos. 1 and 2. On the stater the inscription is almost entirely effaced, but the letters above the bull have been read $\uparrow \varsigma$ (*Bω·κα·*); below the bull is the ankh (dotted, with pellet in ring); on the rev. is $\neq \blacklozenge$. The diobol is uninscribed. Sir H. Weber¹ also possesses (Pl. XXI. 2) a specimen of the stater from the same obverse die, apparently, as no. 1. Sir Hermann describes the obverse legend as different, but it may, I think, be read $? \uparrow$ above the bull, and $\mu \blacklozenge$ in the exergue. The sign for *Bω* is, it is true, much damaged, and at first sight looks like \blacklozenge .

Although, therefore, the reading *Po·ka·ro·se* cannot be regarded as certain, it has high probability.² Now we gather from Hesychius, s.v. *Βώκαρος*, that there was a river of this name in Cyprus.³ Meursius ingeniously conjectured that *Βώκαρος* is to be read for *Βάρβαρος* in Euripides, *Bacch.*, 406 ff:

*Πάφον θ' ἂν ἐκατόστομοι
Βαρβάρου ποταμοῦ ῥοαὶ
καρπίζουσιν ἄνομβροι.*

Those who accept the conjecture, however, are forced to invent far-fetched theories to explain the epithets *ἐκατόστομοι* (artificial irrigation canals) and *ἄνομβροι* (a frigid allusion to the rainless

¹ *Num. Chr.*, 1896, p. 32, Pl. iii. 21.

² The letters in the exergue might be read *ko·se*, since the form \blacklozenge is used for *ko·* in some Paphian inscriptions. But there is not room for more than two signs above the bull, so that the reading *Σα·τα·ρα·χο·σε* (*Σάτραχος*), which suggests itself, cannot be accepted.

³ *ποταμὸς ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ἐκ τοῦ Ἀκάμαντος ὄρους φερόμενος*. Meursius (p. 80) saw that this statement, in its present form, is a contamination of the accounts of two rivers, one in the island of Salamis, one in Cyprus. The mention of M. Acamas shows that the latter was in the western part of Cyprus, and cannot therefore have been near the Cyprian Salamis.

altars of the Paphian Aphrodite).¹ For our purposes, it is perhaps best to disregard the passage in Euripides, although if the attribution to Paphos of the coins before us is established, the emendation *Βώκαρος* gains considerably in probability. That the astragalos should appear as a type on coins of the city of Aphrodite is to be expected, since the best throw bore her name;² but it is odd that it does not reappear except as one of two symbols marking a later group of coins attributed (with some probability) to Paphos.

Six reads the letters *πα·σι·* as a king's name, and it is indeed not very likely that the word *βασι·*(*λεὺς*) should occur alone, the analogy with coins struck by Persian satraps, which might be urged in favour of this theory, not having much weight. Of possible names, *Pasikypros*³ is perhaps more probable than Six's suggestion *Pasippos*.

The coins in question belong to the early part of the fifth century, but we have no means of connecting them with Demonoos, who, as we have seen, was probably reigning at this time.

A silver obol is described by Six⁴ as follows:—

Bull (the Bokaros) l., turning its human head to r.; below, ...?;
above, ⚱, Πα.

Rev. Head of eagle l.; below, guilloche pattern?; incuse square.

℞ 0·88 grammes (13·6 grains). (Pl. XXI. 3.)

From an examination of a cast,⁵ I am inclined to doubt whether

¹ The latest discussions of the whole question, which make it unnecessary to give many details here, are by M. R. James, *J.H.S.*, ix., pp. 189 ff., and Oberhummer, *Abhandl. ... W. von Christ ... dargebracht* (Munich, 1891). James doubts, and Oberhummer accepts, the conjecture of Meursius.

² Cp. *Idalium*, p. li.

³ Deecke, *G.D.I.*, 203; Babelon, p. cxl.

⁴ P. 354, no. 5; now at the Hague.

⁵ I am indebted to Mr. George Macdonald for casts of many of the coins formerly in the Six Collection, which he kindly procured when on a visit to the Hague.

the head of the bull is human; the sign *below* it seems to be \ddagger (? \ddagger). If, however, the bull is human-headed, the coin is valuable as supplying a connexion between the series with the astragalos and that with the eagle's head, to which we now come. It is to be remarked that a further break between the astragalos coins and those which follow is provided by the fact that the latter have an incuse square instead of a circle.

§ 40. 2. The earliest issues of the second class seem to be represented by a stater in the Waddington Collection (here **Pl. XXI. 4**)¹, on which the bull walks instead of standing still; below it is $\ast \ddagger$ ($\beta a \cdot A$). The type of the reverse on all this class is obviously copied from the coinage of Ialysus, which begins in the early part of the fifth century.² The ornament has been slightly altered, the spirals being joined above the palmette instead of below it, so as to give the whole the appearance of a conventionalized ivy-leaf.³ The inscription **IEΛVΞION** or **IAΛVΞION** is replaced by a short band of guilloche pattern.

Somewhat later in style than the Waddington stater are those of the class represented by nos. 4-13 (**Pl. VII. 4-9**);⁴ on many of these we find the signs Ω or ΩK (*Pu nu*), representing some such name as Pnytos or Pnytagoras.⁵ On no. 8 (**Pl. VII. 7**), however, the signs are different, but quite obscure.

¹ *Inv. Wadd.*, 4828.

² Head, *B.M.C. Caria, &c.*, Pl. xxxv. 1 ff. The small coin with a winged boar on the obverse, ascribed to Cyprus in Montagu Catal., ii., 317, is of Ialysus. A connexion between Rhodes and Cyprus is also established by the uncertain coins with the lion's head (above, § 26, ii., Pl. xxv. 11, 12, xiii. 3).

³ Note the occurrence of the ivy-leaf as a symbol on the later coinage (§ 44 class *b*).

⁴ Six, p. 354, nos. 6-11; Babelon, no. 745, Pl. xx. 13 (eagle's head to r.).

⁵ *G.D.I.*, 123 (but see Hoffmann, no. 123); Hoffmann, no. 88; cp. the feminine Πνυτῖλλα in the same inscription.

With these staters must be classed a small coin (1·43 grammes) with the sign *Pu* above the bull, and similar reverse (without guilloche).¹

Finally, the transition to the next class is given by some coins (tetrobols, diobols, &c.) which have the *mihr* or winged disk over the bull on the obverse and a standing bird on the reverse, with a spray of laurel² and the inscription $\Psi \neq$ or $\neq \Psi$: nos. 14–16 (Pl. VII. 10–12).³ On some specimens the ankh also occurs in the field of the reverse.⁴ Sir H. Weber's specimen (41·7 grains, here Pl. XXI. 5) has O (? *mo*) below the bull. The bird is described by Six as a dove, by Babelon as an eagle. The head of the bird on nos. 14–16 (Pl. VII. 10–12) and its attitude are somewhat unlike those of the eagle as usually represented on Greek coins. Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe considers the bird on nos. 14, 15 (Pl. VII. 10, 11) to be a dove. Nevertheless, on Sir H. Weber's tetrobol (Pl. XXI. 6) there can be no doubt that we have an eagle, especially as the curious laureate head on the obverse can hardly represent anyone but Zeus.⁵ The presumption, therefore, is that the artist in all cases meant his bird for an eagle.⁶

A hemiobol(?) in the Waddington Collection (Pl. XXI. 7)⁷ has for

¹ Babelon, no. 746, Pl. xx. 14. Sir H. Weber possesses a similar coin (1·64 grammes=25·4 grains), but the sign on the obverse is obscure.

² Generally called olive; but the connexion with the eagle points to its being laurel.

³ Six, p. 355, nos. 12, 13; Babelon, nos. 747, 748; *Inv. Wadd.*, 4829–4831, Pl. xiii. 14, 15.

⁴ Babelon, no. 748, and a specimen (19·8 grains) in the market.

⁵ *Num. Chr.*, 1896, p. 33, Pl. iii. 22.

⁶ R. Dussaud, *Notes de Mythologie syrienne* (*Rev. Arch.*, sér. iv. t. 1. 1903, p. 135 f.), regards the bird as an eagle, and both this and the winged disk as solar symbols.

⁷ *Inv. Wadd.*, 4832, Pl. xiii. 16.

obverse type the spray of laurel, which on the larger coins just described occurs as a symbol in the field; on the reverse is the standing eagle and the signs \neq and another which Babelon describes as a monogram. It would appear to be the same as the sign on a coin published by Col. Falkland Warren¹:—

Obv. Head of bull facing: border of dots.

Rev. Eagle standing l.; in front, $\times \times \neq$; in r. top corner, two leaves with berry between: incuse square. \mathcal{R} 5·4 grains.

§ 41. *Stasandros*. 3. Six places first among the coins of Stasandros a small denomination² (**Pl. XXI. 8**) with the same types as the diobols of the preceding class, reading apparently $\nabla \neq$, and usually having also the ankh on the reverse. With these coins rank staters on which the king's name is given at greater length: $\Sigma \text{FVI} \vdash \text{V}$ ($\Sigma \alpha \cdot \tau \alpha \cdot \sigma \alpha (\nu) \cdot \delta \omicron \cdot \rho \omega$) or $\text{FVI} \vdash \text{V}$, together with the title $\neq \text{A}$.³ These have the ankh on both obverse and reverse, and the Paris specimen (**Pl. XXI. 10**)⁴ has also the spray of laurel, which after this reign disappears from the coinage. An uninscribed diobol⁵ is without the ankh, and has on the reverse a globule surrounded by pellets. The later issues (nos. 17–29, **Pl. VII. 13–18**) are distinguished by the appearance, as

¹ *Num. Chr.*, 1891, p. 142, Pl. v. 5.

² P. 356, no. 14. The weight which he gives (0·97 grammes=15 grains) is wrong; the Berlin specimens weigh 1·14 and 1·10 grammes (17·6 and 17·0 grains) respectively. The *sa* is not very clear on the casts of these coins which I owe to Dr. Regling. Col. Massy's specimen (**Pl. XXI. 8**) weighs 12·0 grains, has no ankh, and appears to read $\nabla \neq$, but the ∇ is disfigured by cracks in the die, or may even be not ∇ but a modification of the 'monogram' on the small coins just described.

³ Sir H. Weber possesses a specimen (**Pl. XXI. 9**) similar to Six, no. 16; the exergual line on the obverse is double, and the ring of the ankh on the reverse is dotted.

⁴ Babelon, no. 749.

⁵ Six, no. 17; Babelon, no. 752.

a symbol on the reverse, of a one-handled vase,¹ while the spray of laurel on the small denominations is replaced by an ivy-leaf. On a stater, however, in the Weber Collection (Pl. XXI. 11) the exergue contains a laurel spray; on the British Museum stater, a palmette. The standing bird is probably, as before, intended for an eagle.²

§ 42. 4. In the next class of coins, the bird³ on the reverse is represented flying, in the conventional combination of profile and under-view characteristic of early Greek art. The treatment of the head shows that the bird is meant to be the same as that which stands on the coins of Stasandros. If there were any proof that omens were taken at Paphos from the flight of birds, we might see in the type an allusion to this practice.⁴

Six places at the head of this class the coins which he attributes to Moagetas. As, however, coins of this group were not represented in the Dali treasures, I have placed them at the end of the class, an arrangement which has the advantage of bringing the coins on which the ankh appears on the obverse, as well as those which have the ivy-leaf on the reverse, closer to the series of Stasandros, on which these symbols are found. But the uniformity of style throughout this class shows that there is little difference of date between the coins composing it.

¹ For the shape compare especially the fifth-century vase in the British Museum (B.M. Catal. of Vases, iv. F, 595) inscribed **ΒΕΜΙΚΟΤΥΑΙΟΝ**. This word, however, is not the name of the cup, but denotes its capacity: cp. Hultsch, *Gr. u. Röm. Metr.*, p. 102, note 4.

² Dr. Bowdler Sharpe considers it to represent a hawk, probably a harrier (*Circus*).

³ Indeterminable, according to Dr. Bowdler Sharpe; but probably meant for an eagle.

⁴ Cp. *J.H.S.*, ix., p. 180.


§ 43. *a. Aristo* Nos. 39, 40 (Pl. VIII. 1, 2).¹ There is no doubt about the reading 'Αρι·σι·το on no. 40, in spite of Six's objection. There is, however, nothing to warrant the conjecture² that this coin was struck by the Aristophantos, son of Aristagoras, whose name is found in a dedication to Apollo Hylates from *Drimou*; for we are not told that this Aristophantos was king or priest of the goddess, and the title is mentioned in dedicatory inscriptions as far from Paphos as *Agia Moni*.³ If the coins in the succeeding group can be read, as we shall see they can, *Ο·να·σι·*, there is much to be said for Six's alternative attribution to the Aristochos whose name is read on the inscription of Curium.⁴ The omission of the title is intelligible in a dedication by a Paphian king at Curium, although it would be improbable at a shrine within his kingdom. But, the circumstances being so uncertain, we cannot insist on the connexion between the coins and the dedication.⁵

§ 44. *b. The group of staters (Pl. XXI. 12–17, XXII. 1–4) which is attributed by Six to Pasippos, by Babelon to Onasioikos(?), is unrepresented in the British Museum. All the specimens of the*

¹ Six, pp. 358 f., nos. 28, 29; Babelon, p. cxli. Another specimen in the Hunter Collection, Macdonald, ii., p. 562. 1.

² Six, p. 359.

³ Hogarth, *Devia Cypria*, p. 32.

⁴ Hall, *Jour. Amer. Or. Soc.*, x., 216; xi., p. 215; *G.D.I.*, 45; Hoffmann, 120. I am indebted to Prof. Torrey and Mr. Gillett for a photograph of the stone in question; the last sign of line 1 may well be , which gives the reading 'Αριστώχων τῷ 'Ονασίῳ suggested by Hoffmann, and in a measure now confirmed by Hall (Atlas of the Cesnola Collection, iii., Pl. cxxvi., no. 4).

⁵ If Aristophantos son of Aristagoras was one of the Paphian dynasty, the Aristagoras son of Onasioikos mentioned in one of the latest Cypriote inscriptions (Brit. Mus. Cyprian Room, Case 25, no. 33; Meister, *Gr. Dial.*, ii., p. 144= Hoffmann, 106) may be a descendant of his.

issue with the ivy-leaf on the reverse, of which I have seen casts,¹ appear to be from the same pair of dies. This is proved by, among other things, the crack which starts from the crupper of the bull. But on one coin (**Pl. XXI. 14**)² the signs $\text{ΒΑ} \cdot \text{ΣΙ} \cdot \text{ΛΗ}$ ($\beta\alpha \cdot \sigma\iota \cdot \lambda\eta$) appear below the bull. It would seem that these were added to the die when the crack already mentioned had obliterated the sign $\sigma\iota$ above the bull, and it was thought desirable that the royal title should be plain on the coin.³ It thus becomes possible to accept Babelon's reading of the legend above the bull on this coin, and on the others of the same group, as $\beta\alpha \cdot \sigma\iota \cdot \text{'Ο} \cdot \nu\alpha \cdot \sigma\iota$, since if the signs under the bull had belonged to the original legend the tautology $\beta\alpha \cdot \sigma\iota$ — $\beta\alpha \cdot \sigma\iota \cdot \lambda\eta$ would have been inexplicable.

§ 45. *c.* With this group bearing the ivy-leaf we may connect the other, smaller group distinguished by an astragalos. It is noticeable that ivy-leaf and astragalos occur in some relation to each other on the coins of Idalium (above, p. li.). But there seems to be no good reason for connecting the ivy with Aphrodite, as Engel suggests.⁴ Of this group three specimens are known, that with $\text{ΒΑ} \cdot \text{ΣΙ}$, formerly in the Six collection⁵; the Hunter specimen⁶ (**Pl. XXII. 1**); and one in the market⁷ (**Pl. XXII. 2**). The last bears on the reverse also, in very faint letters, the inscription $\text{ΣΥ} \cdot \text{ΝΕ}$,

¹ Viz., Babelon, Pl. xx. 22 (here **Pl. XXI. 12**); xx. 23 (here **Pl. XXI. 14**); De Luynes, Pl. iii. 8 (here **Pl. XXI. 13**); the Berlin specimen, Six, no. 31 (**Pl. XXI. 15**); and Hunter, ii., p. 562, no. 2 (**Pl. XXI. 16**). Babelon, no. 753, Pl. xx. 21 (**Pl. XXI. 17**), is also from the same obverse die.

² Babelon, no. 756.

³ Such alterations in dies have of late been frequently noticed; see Macdonald, *J.H.S.*, xxiii., p. 102, for a remarkable instance.

⁴ *Kypros*, i., p. 194.

⁵ Six, p. 361, no. 33.

⁶ Macdonald, *Hunter Catal.*, ii., p. 562, no. 3.

⁷ Shown at the British Museum in 1902. Wt. 167.0 grains.

which appears (but from right to left) on the obverse of the Hunter coin. These coins presumably belong to the same king Onasi . . . Two staters in the Hunter Collection¹ (Pl. XXII. 3, 4) have the signs $\neq \propto$ (evidently subsequently inserted in the die) on the body of the bull. One has no symbol on the reverse, the other an *ankh*. Probably they are worn staters of Aristo . . ., or of Onasi . . himself, re-issued by Onasi . . .

Finally, we may place with these coins the small denominations, nos. 41, 42 (Pl. VIII. 3, 4), without, however, definitely asserting that they are rightly placed.

§ 46. *d. Moagetas.* The inscription on no. 43 (Pl. VIII. 5) has been read by Six² *Mo·a·γ·ε·τα*. The signs are perfectly clear, and it is difficult to see how they can be read in any other order (from r. to l. under, and vertically downwards in front of, the bull). Hoffmann's attempt³ to read *A·γ·ε·δα·μω* cannot be regarded seriously, as it involves the separation of the two signs under the bull.⁴ The only other possibility is to regard the signs as representing two names.

The form of the *mihr* on this stater is noticeable, but it is hardly possible to accept the suggestion of Six that it is composed of the sign η |(furnished with wings.

With the stater are to be connected the uninscribed tetrobols (no. 44, Pl. VIII. 6), diobols and obols, on the reverse of which the incuse square is dotted and, in most cases, adorned with sprays.⁵

We have seen that the bird-types on the coins of Pu·nu· and Stasandros represent in most, if not in all cases, a bird of prey,

¹ Macdonald, ii., p. 562, nos. 4, 5.

² P. 357, no. 23.

³ No. 233.

⁴ Deecke regards $\hat{\vee}$ as a form of *ri*.

⁵ Six, p. 358, nos. 24–27; Babelon, nos. 757–760.

either hawk or eagle.¹ If the latter, it is the bird of Zeus, whose head is represented on the Weber tetrobol (Pl. XXI. 6).² If a hawk, it is obvious to connect it with Apollo,³ whose cult, though somewhat overshadowed in Paphos by that of Aphrodite, was of great importance in the Paphos district,⁴ and who appears on a later coin of Paphos (Pl. XXII. 10). The association of the solar symbol with the bull on these coins also points to a connexion with Apollo.⁵ The laurel-spray is more suitable to the same god than to Zeus.

The coins so far described bring us down to the close of the fifth century. Between them and the next coins attributed to Paphos there is a considerable difference in style, indicating a cessation of coinage. This, however, is not surprising, since at the beginning of the fourth century Euagoras was master of the greater part of the island.

§ 47. 5. The much discussed stater no. 45 (Pl. VIII. 7), now generally attributed to Timocharis and Nikokles, may be assigned, on grounds of style, to the period following the Peace of Antalkidas. As regards the inscription on the obverse, it is as well to admit that only the most vivid imagination would enable us to read *Νικο·κε·λε·φο·σε*; and all attempts to decipher the name on this side are best deferred until the discovery of a second specimen. The name on the reverse seems to me to read not *Τιμο·χα·ρι·φο·σε* but

¹ On hawks and eagles in Cyprus, see Oberhummer, *die Insel Cypern*, i., pp. 368 f.

² Zeus at Palaepaphos: Le Bas-Wadd., 2795.

³ If the head on the coins of Ialysus is meant for the head of a hawk, both this type and the winged boar are to be connected with the Triopian Apollo.

⁴ *G.D.I.*, i., 27, 28, 31, 32. On Apollo in Cyprus, see Reinach, *Rev. Ét. gr.*, ii., pp. 225 f.; Hogarth, *Devia Cypria*, pp. 24 f.

⁵ Cp. Wernicke in Pauly-Wissowa, ii., 111.

Τιμοχαρηφοσε.¹ On the other hand, the coins struck at Marium (see above, p. lviii.) clearly read *Τιμοχαριφοσε*. We have seen that there is no reason to identify the two persons.

Of the types, that on the reverse undoubtedly reproduces some statue of the latter half of the fifth century. The probability of Six's identification with the Nemesis of Agorakritos² is not invalidated by the objections of Rossbach, the last to discuss the type.³ Since the portion of the coin which should show the treatment of the head is badly damaged, it is sufficiently obvious why it should seem that "der für die rhamnussische Statue besonders charakteristische Stirnschmuck fehlt." At the same time, it is possible that the projections still visible at the side of the head do represent that decoration, and not a wreath. Six also seems right in describing the ornament of the fibula as a griffin's head. Although the earliest literary reference to the griffin as an attendant of Nemesis may be Nonnus,⁴ its occurrence on this type cannot be regarded as an argument against the identification with Nemesis. The idea that the type represents a human worshipper sacrificing is out of keeping with the group of conceptions usually embodied in Greek coin-types, at any rate at this period. We may agree, therefore, that the type is a Greek representation (inspired by the famous Nemesis of Rhamnus) of the Aphrodite of Paphos. The thymiaterion lends weight to the theory of Münter⁵ that there were two altars at Paphos, one for incense, the other for burnt-offerings, and is possibly the *κιχητός* referred to in the Hesychian gloss.⁶

¹ We should expect *Τιμοχάρεος* instead of *Τιμοχάρηφος*; but compare the alternative forms *βασιλῆος*, *βασιλῆφος*, &c. Meister, *Gr. Dial.*, ii., pp. 245, 246.

² *Num. Chr.*, 1882, pp. 99 f.

³ Roscher's *Lex.*, iii., 1. 149.

⁴ *Dion.*, xlviii. 385 f., 453.

⁵ See *J.H.S.*, ix., p. 179.

⁶ *κιχητός* <eis> ὃ ἐμβάλλεται ὁ λιβανωτός Κύπριοι.

The suggestion that the Zeus of the obverse is Zeus Salaminios,¹ represented after the Zeus of Pheidias, possibly with the Nike in his hand replaced by a phiale, as on the imperial coins of Cyprus, cannot be regarded as certain. The god may as well be the Zeus Polieus of Paphos.²

§ 48. 6. *a*. There can be no doubt as to the attribution to Paphos of the tetrobol no. 46 (Pl. VIII. 8), and the other coins, gold, silver and bronze, which bear as types the head of Aphrodite³ and a dove.⁴ The inscription on no. 46 is unfortunately most obscure; but the signs $\Psi\text{---}\Theta\text{---}\Psi$ \neq ||||| Ψ are partly certain, partly of the highest probability. Of the three signs left blank, the first may be Δ (a form of $\sigma\iota$), the second Λ or Λ (a Paphian form of $\lambda\epsilon$); in which case the third must be meant for υ , \omicron or $\phi\omicron$. It is tempting, therefore, to conjecture $[Xa']\rho\iota\delta\alpha\mu\omicron\sigma\epsilon\ \beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\epsilon$. The first sign, however, must then be completely obliterated; for if the mark in front of the dove's breast is a syllabic sign, it can hardly represent anything but $\pi\epsilon$ or $\pi\omicron$.

§ 49. *b*. Timarchos. To this king, the father of Nikokles, it is now possible to attribute two coins. The first is of gold⁵:—

Obv. Head of Aphrodite l., wearing stephanos, earring and necklace.

¹ Six, *Num. Chr.*, 1882, pp. 93 f.

² Le Bas-Wadd., 2795: Zeus Polieus with Aphrodite and Hera.

³ For the form of the stephanos cp. especially the terracotta heads in the British Museum, A 278, 279 (Walters, *Catal.*, p. 48, Pl. iv.).

⁴ This is probably the earliest coin of Paphos on which a dove is certainly represented. For marble and terracotta doves found among the ruins of the temple, see *J.H.S.*, ix., pp. 185, 186.

⁵ Warren, *Num. Chr.*, 1891, p. 145; Babelon, *Rev. Ét. gr.*, 1892, pp. 53–60, and *P.A.*, p. cxliv. Babelon calls it a gold obol; Warren gives its weight as 42·2 grains? (an error for 12·2 grains?).

Rev. ↑✕Σ↯ l., ≠ △ r.; in ex., ΓΑ; dove standing r.: border of dots. *N* Obol.

The forms for $\rho\alpha$ and $\chi\omega$ are unusual, but are found in this very name in the Agia Moni inscriptions.¹

The second coin is a silver tetrobol (wt. 51.4 grains, pierced) with the same types, in Col. Massy's collection. The inscription² on the reverse is ↑✕Σ↯ above the dove, and ΓΑΦΙ in the exergue (Pl. XXII. 5).

§ 50. *c.* We may here discuss a group of coins (nos. 47, 48, Pl. VIII. 9, 10) which, though not bearing the name of Nikokles, are described under that king by Six.³ It is possible, as Babelon suggests, that some of these belong to Timarchos. Indeed, the deep incuse circle on the stater no. 47 (Pl. VIII. 9), and the boldness of the head on the obverse, seem to indicate a period fairly early in the fourth century; while the style of the bronze no. 48 (Pl. VIII. 10), to judge from the better preserved specimens (*e.g.* that at Berlin, here Pl. XXII. 6), points to about the third quarter of the fourth century. The sign on these coins is probably *e* and certainly not $\rho\alpha$, so that they cannot belong to Nikokles. If it is *e*, it may represent the person who signs the coins with Alexandrine types (§ 51). In addition we have the following coins:—

- (i.) A gold coin of 1.45 grammes (22.4 grains), with a facing head of Aphrodite, crowned with myrtle and wearing a stephanos; on the reverse an eagle (or hawk) standing; in front, grapes.⁴ (Pl. XXII. 7.)

¹ Hogarth, *Devia Cypria*, p. 32.

² Barely visible on a cast, but plain on the original.

³ P. 363 f., nos. 35–40.

⁴ Six, no. 35; Babelon, no. 761 (Pl. xxi. 1).

This conjunction of types strengthens the attribution to Paphos of the coins discussed above (pp. lxxviii. ff.), on which we have a standing eagle or hawk.

- (ii.) A bronze with head of Aphrodite l.; *rev.* dove with star¹ above it, and ⚡ in front.² (Pl. XXII. 8.)
- (iii.) Bronze with similar types, but without star, and with ΓΑΦΙ on reverse.³ (Pl. XXII. 9.)
- (iv.) Bronze with head of Aphrodite wearing stephanos (high relief) and star of eight rays.⁴ (Pl. XXIV. 16.)

This seems to be earlier than nos. ii. and iii. Six suggests that it may belong to Euagoras II of Salamis, which suits the style of the coin better than the attribution to Nikokles.

- (v.) Here also may be mentioned a small bronze coin of which the only three specimens known to me came from Cyprus.

Obv. Head of Aphrodite l., wearing stephanos adorned with circles and palmettes.

Rev. Rose (as on coins of Rhodes); to either side, uncertain letters: border of dots.

Æ .45. No. 49. (Pl. VIII. 11.)

Æ .45. Wt. 17.6 grains. Col. Massy.

Æ .5 Wt. 18.4 grains.⁵

The consistency of the provenance of these coins, together with the type of the obverse, is in favour of attributing them to Cyprus, and perhaps to Paphos.⁶

¹ On the significance of the star as the solar symbol, cp. Dussaud, *Notes de Mythol. syrienne* (*Rev. Arch.*, sér. iv, t. 1. 1903, p. 135 f.).

² Six, no. 38; Babelon, no. 762 (Pl. xxi. 2).

³ Six, no. 39; Babelon, no. 763 (Pl. xxi. 3).

⁴ Six, no. 40.

⁵ I have to thank Mr. W. C. Boyd for communicating this specimen, which is in private hands.

⁶ Dr. Imhoof-Blumer thinks that they may be either of Paphos or of Cilicia; he points out that the rose occurs on small coins of Soli in Cilicia, and a similar head on coins of Tarsus and Nagidus (Imhoof, *M.G.*, p. 364, no. 49b; p. 363, no. 43; B.M.C. *Lycaonia, &c.*, Pl. xl. 12).

§ 51. The Alexandrine tetradrachms nos. 50, 51 (**Pl. VIII. 12, 13**), belong to the early class (Zeus with uncrossed legs), and were probably struck during Alexander's lifetime, and before the accession of Timarchus. The signs *e. zo* may represent the king of Paphos at the time, or a magistrate—possibly the same man who issued the bronze coins, **Pl. VIII. 10** and **XXII. 6**.

§ 52. 7. There remains the remarkable stater of Nikokles,¹ represented by specimens in the Uffizi (**Pl. XXII. 11**) and in the Turin Library (**Pl. XXII. 10**). The latter is undoubtedly genuine, but most serious doubts attach to the former.² On the obverse is a head of Aphrodite, wearing a tall stephanos, decorated with

¹ Eckhel, *Num. Vet. Anecd.*, i., pp. 238 f., Pl. xiv. 3; Six, p. 365, no. 41. The most recent reproduction of the reverse is in *Jahresh. des Oesterr. Instit.*, vi., p. 1, fig. 1a.

² This conclusion has been formed on a careful comparison of an electrotpe of the Uffizi specimen with casts of the Turin specimen, which I owe to the kindness of Dr. Imhoof-Blumer and M. Arthur Sambon. The Uffizi coin has, it is true, not been questioned by any of the numismatists who have published or mentioned it—and they include Ch. Lenormant, Six and Imhoof-Blumer. The last, however, now informs me that he finds reason to doubt the authenticity of the Uffizi specimen, while the other is above suspicion. As it is desirable that the claims of such an important coin should be thoroughly sifted, the two specimens are illustrated side by side on **Pl. XXII. 10, 11**. The weight of the Uffizi specimen is given variously as 21.07 and 20.82 grammes (325.16 and 321.30 grains), so that it must be a double stater of the Persic standard, a denomination which is not known in Cyprus. The fact that the Turin coin is an Attic tetradrachm (17.21 grammes = 265.6 grains) at once challenges inquiry, although such a difference is not impossible about the time when Ptolemy I was experimenting with standards. It is to be noted that the necklace, instead of lying as usual, and as on the Turin coin, in a straight line across the neck, follows the line of the truncation. On the reverse, the figure of Apollo is of heavy, Herculean proportions; the way in which the laurel-branch is inserted is unsatisfactory, and the whole style of the coin is that of a seventeenth century forgery. Mr. Head, I may add, has no hesitation in condemning the piece. A MS. note inserted in the departmental copy of Borrell's 'Notice' states that Burgon also condemned it. On the other hand, the style of the Turin specimen is good; the necklace is properly treated; there is no laurel-branch; the figure of Apollo is graceful.

palmettes and small circles, and surrounded by a row of battlements. Behind the head are the letters **ΓΒΑ**.¹ On the reverse is Apollo seated on the omphalos, holding arrow and bow; in field 1., in two straight lines, **ΝΙΚΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ | ΓΑΦΙΟΝ**.

Mr. M. R. James² finds in the battlemented crown an allusion to the fortification of Paphos commemorated in the epigram quoted above (p. lxiv.); but it must be remembered that Aphrodite occurs on earlier Cypriote coins (*e.g.* **Pl. XII. 1 ff.**) as city-goddess with a battlemented crown of the ordinary kind.

Babelon suggests³ that the Apollo on the omphalos represents a statue at Paphos⁴ which was among those Cypriote statues said by Libanius to have been transported by trickery to Antioch. He thus explains the origin of the Seleucid type from the Paphian. Libanius,⁵ however, seems to place the story in the reign of Antiochus II, whereas the Seleucid type comes in before his reign. Possibly Libanius has misdated his story, or, as Mr. Head suggests, the adoption of the type on the Syrian coins was an anticipation of the actual transfer of the statue.

§ 53. Under the Ptolemies Paphos (presumably the new city) was the most important of the Cyprian mints.⁶ Among the types

¹ The **Γ** may, however, be only the attachment of the necklace; otherwise the letters must mean Πάφου βασιλέως.

² *J.H.S.*, ix., p. 187.

³ *Rois de Syrie*, p. xlvii. For a discussion of the type, see *B.S.A.* IX (1904), pp. 211 f.

⁴ Hesychius, s.v. γῆς ὀμφαλός. ἡ Πάφος. καὶ Δελφοί. This passage is quoted by Babelon to show that Paphos had its omphalos as well as Delphi. But in view of the passage of Servius (*ad Aen.*, i., 724: apud Cyprios Venus in modum *umbilici*—vel, ut quidam volunt, metae—colitur) it is probable that the omphalos at Paphos was merely the conoid stone of Aphrodite.

⁵ i., pp. 306, 307, Reiske.

⁶ See the Νομ. Πτολ. of Svoronos, *passim*. Poole assigns to the Alexandrian mint a number of coins with the m. m. **ΓΑ**.

of the Cypriote coins of this period we find a head of Aphrodite, sometimes wearing a tall stephanos ornamented with rosettes,¹ and these were probably struck at Paphos in the time of Ptolemy I. Two other series of Ptolemaic coins largely found in Cyprus are the following:—

(1.) *Obv.* Head of Zeus Ammon.

Rev. Cultus-statue of Aphrodite on basis. Æ various sizes. Svoronos, p. 157, nos. 1005 foll.; Pl. xxx. 15 foll. Other specimens in the collections of Mr. de Rustafjaell (from Asia Minor) and of Col. Massy (from Cyprus).

(2.) *Obv.* Head of Zeus r., laureate: border of dots.

Rev. Zeus standing l., holding ears of corn and sceptre; above his head, star: border of dots. Æ .7 to .6. Five specimens in B.M., of which one is known to have come from Cyprus. *Inv. Wadd.*, 4838, 4839. Col. Massy has several specimens from Cyprus.

In the Roman period New Paphos was the capital, and the coins were issued thence, although it is the temple of Old Paphos which is represented on them. The city, and presumably the temple also, having suffered severely from earthquake, were restored by Augustus, and Paphos received the title *Augusta* or Σεβαστή in 15 B.C.² Later we find it described as Σεβαστή Κλαυδία Φλαυία Πάφος, ἡ ἱερὰ μητρόπολις τῶν κατὰ Κύπρον πόλεων.³ In the sixth century Salamis (Constantia) is the metropolis of the island.

¹ Svoronos, Pl. vi. 21 f.

² Dion Cassius, 54. 23; cp. *J.H.S.*, ix., pp. 227, 228, 251.

³ Le Bas-Wadd., 2806, cp. 2785; *J.H.S.*, ix., p. 252; cp. Oberhummer, *Münch. Sitzungsber.*, 1888, pp. 325 f.

SALAMIS.

§ 54. Ancient Salamis¹ is represented by (1) the remains of the original settlement, dating from 'Mycenaean' times; (2) the later, early Greek, Hellenistic and Roman ruins. The most important finds of the earlier period came from *Enkomi*, a village about 1¼ miles S.W. of the later town.² The later site was occupied at least as early as the seventh century, and it was thence that the coins were issued.

Among the cults of the existence of which at Salamis we have evidence, the following may be noticed. A temple of Aphrodite is mentioned by Ovid.³ A fragmentary Greek inscription, apparently from Salamis,⁴ contains the name of the goddess. She is represented by early terracotta idols with hands supporting the breasts,⁵ or of the *Κουροτρόφος* type,⁶ and by numerous figures of later date.⁷

The temple of Zeus Salaminios was supposed to have been founded by Teucer,⁸ and the god is mentioned in numerous inscriptions.⁹

Athena had a temple with Agraulos and Diomedes.¹⁰ A terra-

¹ *Cypr. Mus. Catal.*, p. 11.

² *Brit. Mus. Excav.*, pp. 1 foll.

³ *Met.*, xiv. 760: Veneris quoque nomine templum prospicientis habet. Tacitus, *Ann.*, iii. 62, quoted by Tümpel (Pauly-Wissowa, i. 2759) in this connexion, has no reference to Aphrodite at Salamis.

⁴ Cesnola, *Salaminia*, p. 99, fig. 95.

⁵ Cesnola, *op. cit.*, p. 202.

⁶ Walters, B.M. *Catal. Terracottas*, nos. A 10 foll., from Enkomi.

⁷ *E.g.* Walters, *op. cit.*, A 424 (riding on goose).

⁸ Tac., *Ann.*, iii. 62.

⁹ *J.H.S.*, xii., 78, 93, 176, 185, 188, 191, 194. The temple is also mentioned by Ammianus Marcellinus, xiv. 8. 14.

¹⁰ Porphyry, *De abst.*, ii. 54; Euseb., *Pr. Ev.*, iv. 16, cp. *De laud. Const.*, 13, p. 646b (Ἀθηνᾶ Ἀγραιλῆς).

cotta of the Lemnian type comes from Salamis,¹ as also does a statue of a more usual type.²

Herakles is represented by terracottas, in one of which he holds the cornucopiae.³

§ 55. The earliest coins of Salamis belong to the time of Euelthon. A king of this name was reigning when Pheretime of Cyrene, mother of Arkesilas III, fled to Salamis about 530 B.C. or a little later.⁴ At the time of the Ionic revolt the throne of Salamis was occupied by Gorgos, who according to Herodotus⁵ was son of Chersis, son of Siromos, son of Euelthon. Unless, therefore, we suppose that there were more Euelthons than one or that Herodotus' genealogy is wrong, the king Euelthon who was reigning about 530—520 must have been very old, if his great-grandson was king in 499/8.⁶ It is not impossible, but should not be assumed, that Herodotus has interpolated into the genealogy a Tyrian, either the Siromos (Hiram) who was king of Tyre in the third quarter of the sixth century, or a later person of the same name.⁷ Assuming the correctness of the genealogy, we obtain the following stemma:—

¹ Ohnefalsch-Richter, *Kypr. Bib. Hom.*, Pl. ccii. 1; Walters, B.M. Catal. *Terracottas*, A 423.

² *J.H.S.*, xii., 110, 129.

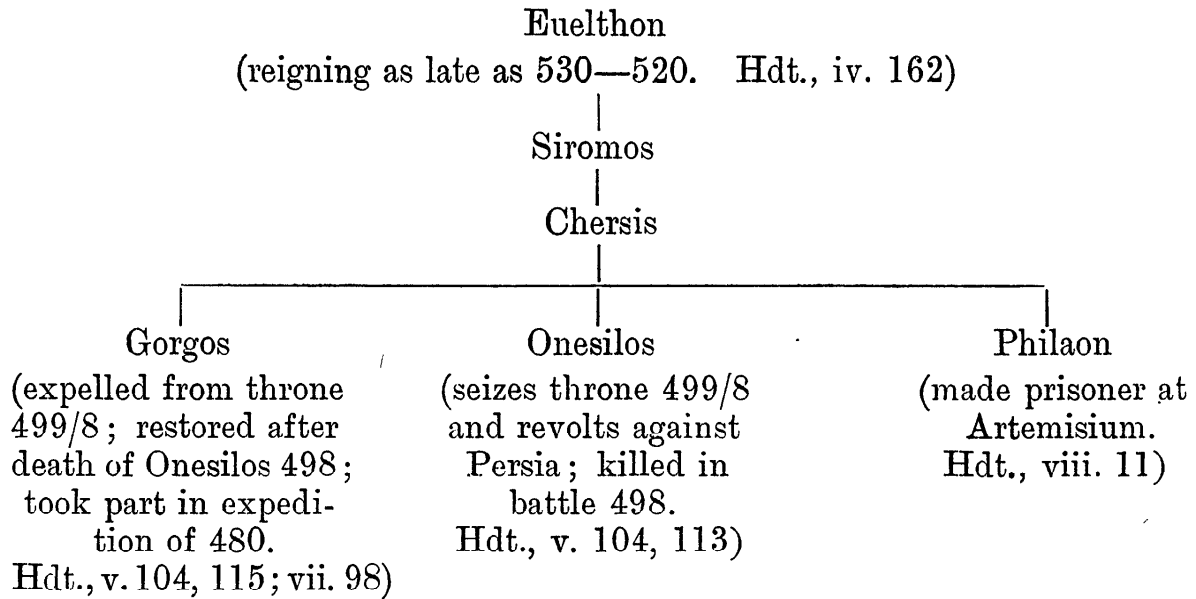
³ Cesnola, *Salaminia*, p. 192, fig. 197; Walters, *op. cit.*, A 437, 438.

⁴ Hdt., iv. 162.

⁵ v. 104.

⁶ See Stein's note on Hdt., iv. 162. Busolt (ii.², p. 547, note 3) points out that the revolt of Cyprus was precipitated by the news of the Ionian revolt, and had already begun when Darius heard of the burning of Sardes (Hdt., v. 108); so that it must have begun in winter 499/8. The reduction of Cyprus was effected by winter 498/7.

⁷ See, on this question, Stein's notes to Hdt., v. 104 and vii. 98; cp. Busolt, ii.², p. 545, note 6.



Six¹ is inclined to place the beginning of Euelthon's reign about 560, about which time it is supposed that Amasis king of Egypt conquered Cyprus,² and its end as late as 525, when Egypt was conquered by Cambyses. The Cypriotes, when Cambyses was preparing his expedition, acknowledged his suzerainty and served against Egypt.³ To the next 25 years Six assigns the reigns of Siromos and Chersis, and to the succeeding 20 that of Gorgos.⁴

§ 56. The coins bearing in one form or another the name of Euelthon, or evidently belonging to the same period as such coins, fall into the following classes⁵:—

¹ P. 264.

² Amasis became king about 570 (cp. Pietschmann in Pauly-Wissowa, i., 1745). His conquest of Cyprus is mentioned by Herodotus (ii. 182) and Diodorus (i. 68.6). The date, however, is quite uncertain. Babelon (p. cxiv.) gives it as 569, but this is apparently a confusion with the date of Amasis' accession.

³ Hdt., iii. 19. Cyprus was combined with Phoenicia and Syria into the fifth satrapy (Hdt., iii. 91).

⁴ Cp. Larcher, quoted by Engel, *Kypros*, i., p. 265, and Six, *loc. cit.*

⁵ See Six, pp. 266 f.; Babelon, p. cxiv.

1. *a.* Ε·ν·Ῥε·λε·θω·νε. Ram¹ lying l.

Rev. Smooth.

Staters,² tetrobols, diobols. Nos. 1-7 (**Pl. IX. 1-6**). Cp. Six, pp. 266 f., nos. 1-3; Babelon, nos. 555-565. Another tetrobol at Berlin (3·75 grammes=57·9 grs.).

- b.* Ram's head l.; behind, ✱ (Ε·).

Rev. Smooth.

Obol, 13·5 grains. Col. Massy. (**Pl. XXIII. 1.**)

- c.* Ram's head l.

Rev. Smooth.

Obols, half-obols, and quarters. Nos. 8-11 (**Pl. IX. 7-9**); cp. Six, p. 267, nos. 4, 5. Col. Massy has specimens weighing 6·8 (**Pl. XXIII. 2**), 2·8 and 2·6 grains respectively.

- d.* Inscr. very obscure. Ram lying l.

Rev. Smooth.

Octobol? 6·49 grammes=100·2 grains (not 5·72 grammes=88·3 grains as given by De Luynes). Six, p. 268, 7 (**Pl. XXIII. 3**). Possibly the coin is plated, which would account for the peculiar weight.

- e.* Ξ (apparently). Ram's head l.

Rev. Smooth.

Obols. Six, p. 268, no. 8.

¹ The significance of the ram as the type of Salamis is unexplained. Its appearance may be merely due to the importance of the sheep-breeding industry (Oberhummer, *die Insel Cypern*, p. 383); but it is possibly connected with the cult of Aphrodite. The ram was sacred to the goddess (E. Bethe, *Arch. Anz.*, 1890, p. 27), and we are told that in Cyprus she received as a sacrifice πρόβατον κωδὶς ἐσκεπασμένον (Lyd., *de mens.*, iv. 45). See Engel, *Kypros*, ii., pp. 263 f. Robertson Smith, *Rel. of the Semites*, p. 451, reads ἐσκεπασμένοι, supposing that the sacrificers wore the fleece of the animal (cp. Farnell, *Cults*, ii., p. 645). Still, the fleece may in this connexion be merely the fleece of purification, used in sacrifices to various other deities besides Aphrodite (see J. E. Harrison, *Prolegomena to the Study of Greek Religion*, pp. 23 ff.).

² Sometimes plated, as no. 4 (p. 46), and a specimen (142·8 grains) in Col. Massy's collection.

2. *a.* 'E·v·Fe·λe·θo(ν)·το·σε. Ram lying.

Rev. Smooth.

Stater, 179 grains (plated). Six, p. 268, no. 6. From the Dali treasure, *Num. Chr.*, 1871, p. 14, no. 25. The high weight is curious, if the coin is really plated.

- b.* Inscription obliterated(?). Ram(?) l., head reverted.

Rev. Smooth.

Stater, 168 grains (plated). Six, p. 268, no. 9. The accuracy of the description (from *Num. Chr.*, 1871, p. 14, no. 26) may be doubted.

3. *a.* 'E·v·Fe·λe·θω·νε. Ram lying l.

Rev. Ankh, the ring formed of pellets.

Tetrobol (no. 13, **Pl. IX. 11**); and probably also the stater no. 12 (**Pl. IX. 10**); cp. Six, p. 270, no. 14.

- b.* Ram's head l.

Rev. Ankh, ring linear.

Obol (13·5 grains). Col. Massy. (**Pl. XXIII. 4.**)

4. *a.* 'E·v·Fe·λe·θo(ν)·το·σε. Ram lying l.

Rev. Ankh, ring formed of dots ranged along linear circle; sprays projecting from corners of incuse square.

Stater. Six, p. 269. 10 (second specimen); Babelon, no. 566, Pl. xvi. 7.

- b.* Similar to preceding, but no sprays in corners of square.

Diobols and hemiobols. Six, p. 270, nos. 11, 12. It is not clear whether the hemiobol is inscribed or not.

5. *a.* 'E·v·Fe·λe·θo(ν)·το·σε. Ram lying l.

Rev. Ankh in incuse square with sprays, &c., similar to class 4*a*, but in ring the sign ✱ (Kv).

Staters, nos. 14–19 (**Pl. IX. 12–16**); Six, p. 270, no. 15; Babelon, no. 567, Pl. xvi. 8. Six's no. 14 belongs to class 3; of the two specimens noted under his no. 13, the first has apparently an incuse circle, the second is probably no. 26 of this

Catalogue (class 8). No. 19 has a square border of dots on the obverse.

b. Similar to *a*, but with straight lines framing the ankh r. and l.

Stater no. 20 (**Pl. IX. 17**).

c. Similar to *a*, but without sprays in angles.

Tetrobol. Babelon, no. 568, Pl. xvi. 9 (here **Pl. XXIII. 5**).

6. 'E·v·Fε·λε·θo(ν)·το·σε. Ram lying l.

Rev. Ankh with sign Kv in incuse square with sprays; in field r., $\text{K}\epsilon$ or $\text{K}\iota$.

Staters. Nos. 21, 22 (**Pl. IX. 18, 19**). Six, p. 270, no. 16.

No. 22 apparently had another letter on the left.

7. *a.* 'E·v·Fε·λε·θo(ν)·το·σε. Ram lying r.¹; above, globule in inverted crescent.²

Rev. Ankh with sign Kv in incuse square with sprays; in field r. and l., Ko·pv or Ho·pv.

Staters. Nos. 23–25 (**Pl. X. 1–3**). Six, nos. 19, 20.

b. Similar to *a*, but without symbol above ram.

Tetrobol, 55·3 grains. Col. Massy. (**Pl. XXIII. 6**).

Diobol. Six, no. 18=Babelon, no. 569, Pl. xvi. 10 (**Pl. XXIII. 7**).

c. Similar, with symbol above ram, but no sprays in angles or letters in field of *rev*.

Diobol, 26·9 grains. Sir H. Weber, *Num. Chr.*, 1896, p. 29, Pl. iii. 14 (**Pl. XXIII. 8**).

¹ In this group, the type is always to r.; in all the others, to l.

² This symbol perhaps marks the ram as sacred, presumably to Aphrodite. Cp. the triple pillar with the same sign over it on a stele from Nora, Sardinia (Evans, *Mycen.*, Tree and Pillar Cult, p. 41, fig. 22). The same symbol is used architecturally at Idalium (Richter, *Kypr. Bib. Hom.*, Pl. lviii., lix.). Cp. its use on a stele in connection with sphinxes, L. P. di Cesnola, *Descr. Atlas of the Cesnola Coll.*, i., Pl. xvii.; also with lions, ii., Pl. xcv. 642. On coins issued at Carthage or under Carthaginian influence it is also found over three ears of corn (Müller, *Num. de l'anc. Afrique*, ii., p. 146, no. 11).

d. Similar to *c*, but on *rev.* the signs $\text{𐀀} \text{𐀁}$, read by Six $\Sigma\alpha\text{Fo}$.
Tetrobol. Six, no. 17.

e. Ram's head r.

Rev. Ankh with sign Kv in ring.

Philipsen Coll. (Copenhagen). 0.88 grammes (13.6 grains).

Copenhagen. 0.82 grammes (12.6 grains). (Pl. XXIII. 9.)

S. *a.* $\text{Ἐϋ·φε·λε·θο(ν)·το·σε}$. Ram lying l.

Rev. Ankh, with sign Kv , in incuse square with sprays in angles.

Stater. No. 26 (Pl. X. 4). Six, p. 269, no. 10 (first specimen).

b. $\beta\alpha\cdot\sigma\iota\cdot\text{Ἐϋ}$. Ram lying l.; in front, *ankh*.

Rev. Ankh, in incuse square with sprays; in centre of ring, pellet.

Staters. No. 27 (Pl. X. 5). Macdonald, Hunter Catal., ii., p. 563. 1, Pl. lxi. 13=Six, p. 271, no. 21.

§ 57. Six (p. 265) considers that many of the coins bearing the name of Euelthon were issued after his death, his successors placing on their coins the name of the founder of the dynasty, as at Pergamum the kings continued to strike in the name of Philetairos. He supposes that, when Euelthon's successors became vassals of Persia, in 525, they would naturally abstain from placing their own names and royal title on their coins. To Euelthon himself Six assigns the coins of our groups 1*a* and *c*; to Siromos and Chersis coins of our groups 1*d* and *e*, and 2*a* and *b*; to Gorgos and Onesilos his nos. 10–21 (=our groups 4–8). The names which occur in the field of the reverses of the later coins¹ he regards as the names of

¹ Which he reads as given above, except that on our group 7 he reads the signs now as $\pi\sigma\text{ῑ}\iota$, now as $\pi\sigma\text{ῑ}\lambda\iota$. There is, however, little doubt that they are either $\kappa\sigma\rho\nu$ or, less probably, $\pi\sigma\rho\nu$.

magistrates, monetary or eponymous. The sign *Kv* (*Γv* or *Xv*), on the other hand, he explains as the initial of the name of Gorgos' successor. Babelon points out the conjectural nature of these hypotheses, and assigns all the coins with Euelthon's name to that king's lifetime. Few will hesitate to recognize with Deecke¹ and Babelon that *Kv* stands for *Κυπρίων*.² Its appearance is explained, according to Babelon, by the fact that Euelthon represented the Egyptian domination over the whole island; and in the same way he supposes the ankh to be the symbol of the authority granted to Euelthon by the king of Egypt.³ It is noticeable that the sign *Kv* is not found in the ring of the ankh on any coins without the name of Euelthon, the reason suggested by Babelon being that his successors were no longer kings of the whole island, but of Salamis only.

§ 58. The chief objection to this view lies in the style of the coins. It is difficult to accept so early a date as 'before 525 B.C.' for coins like nos. 23-25 (Pl. X. 1-3).⁴ These indeed, by reason of the flat fabric, which is also found in nos. 26, 27 (Pl. X. 4, 5), would almost seem to be later than the series which have the title *βασιλῆος* in full (nos. 28-30, Pl. X. 6-8). At the same time it would be hazardous to assume that a later king of the name

¹ *G.D.I.*, 165.

² Babelon's suggestion that *Κυπορυ* taken together (see group 7) stands for *Κύπρου* or *Κυπρίων* is, it seems to me, untenable. The genitive of *Κύπρος* in Cypriote would be *Κύπρω* or *Κύπρων* (*i.e.* *Κυπορω* or *Κυπορωνε*), and *Κυπρίων* would presumably take the form *Κυποριωνε* or *Κυπιριωνε*.

³ The significance attached by the Greeks to the ankh is by no means clear. Probably, from its being held on Egyptian monuments by gods and kings, they regarded it as the symbol of power and sovereignty, rather than as the sign of life.

⁴ Euelthon can hardly have been reigning later than 525 B.C., if the reigns of Siromos and Chersis intervened between his death and the Ionic revolt.

Euelthon reigned at Salamis, and only so could we justify an arrangement which would place nos. 23-27 after nos. 28-30.

The arrangement here followed is intermediate between those of Six and Babelon. Obviously, where the material is so scanty and ill understood, any classification must be regarded as merely tentative. To Euelthon himself are assigned groups 1-5 (Pl. IX. 1-17 and XXIII. 1-5); to his descendants groups 6-8 (Pl. IX. 18-X. 5, and XXIII. 6-9). In view of the great uncertainty of the subject, we may hesitate to make a definite partition of the last three classes; but it is worth noticing that the syllables *Kι*, *Kε* and *Kο·ρυ* (which is more probable than *Πο·ρυ*) may represent respectively *Xι*, *Xε* and *Γο·ρυ*. Is it not, then, possible that the second may stand for *Xέρσις*, the third for *Γόργος*, and the first for the Tyrian name *חִירָם* or *חִירֹם*, which Herodotus, it is true, writes *Σίρωμος*, but which in the Septuagint is transliterated *Χειράμ*?

§ 59. We now come to the coins conjecturally attributed by Babelon¹ to Gorgos. These belong to a larger group, which is distinguished by having the sign \neq in the ring of the ankh.

The general description of the staters is:—

Obv. Ram lying l.

Rev. Ankh, with ring formed of linear circle surrounded by pellets; within the ring \neq ; incuse square.

1. Babelon, no. 570, Pl. xvi. 11=Six, p. 273, no. 24 (Pl. XXIII. 10).

Obv. inscription, according to Six; under an inverted crescent. This feature, which would point to a connexion with nos. 5 &c. below, is not recognized by Babelon, and may be merely a flaw. Babelon reads the inscription $\Psi\Lambda\zeta$, i.e. *ρυ·γο·σε*; but the *ρυ*

¹ Nos. 570-572, Pl. xvi. 11-13.

sign, to judge from a cast, can hardly be regarded as certain.

Rev. $\begin{smallmatrix} 8 \\ \text{F} \end{smallmatrix}$ $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{A} \\ \text{Z} \end{smallmatrix}$ in the corners of the square.

- 2 Babelon, no. 571, Pl. xvi. 12 (here **XXIII. 11**). *Obv.* inscription obliterated. *Rev.* | in the field r. As a Cypriote sign | is only used for the numeral 1, but this can hardly be its meaning here, nor is it probable that it is a Greek letter.¹
3. No. 28 (**Pl. X. 6**). Of the signs on this there can be no doubt about the ν , and the $\sigma\epsilon$ is nearly certain.
4. No. 29 (**Pl. X. 7**)=Six, no. 23. The only certain sign on the obverse is again ν ; the exergual inscription may be $\mu \text{Z} 8$ for $[\beta\alpha\sigma\iota]\lambda\eta\sigma\epsilon$.
5. No. 30 (**Pl. X. 8**)=Six, no. 22. The sign above the 8 under the crescent is perhaps the same as the A which appears in the exergue. By the remains of the reverse inscription this coin seems to be connected with the Nikodamos group (below, § 60).
6. A stater belonging to Col. Massy. Of the obverse inscription $8 \text{A} \neq$ (perhaps under crescent) is legible. *Rev.* perhaps $\begin{smallmatrix} [8] \\ [\text{Z}] \end{smallmatrix}$ $\begin{smallmatrix} [\text{A}] \\ [\text{U}] \end{smallmatrix}$
Wt. 169.5 grains.
7. Diobol. *Obv.* Ram lying l.; above, $\text{A} \neq$ *Rev.* \neq in dotted ring of ankh. 27.6 grains. Col. Massy. (**Pl. XXIII. 12.**) The second sign bears some resemblance to the form which occurs on the bronze coins of Paphos (p. 44, no. 48, **Pl. VIII. 10, XXII. 6**), and seems to represent e ; but it is more probably merely a variety of A (u).
8. Diobol. *Obv.* Ram lying l.; above, $\text{A} 8 \text{A}$ ($\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\eta\sigma\epsilon$) and barleycorn(?). *Rev.* as no. 7.
25.0 grains. Col. Massy. (**Pl. XXIII. 13.**)

Unfortunately the only conclusion to be drawn from a comparison of these coins is that no name can be read on them with the slightest degree of certainty.

¹ Cp. the stater of Euanthes (**Pl. XXIV. 1**).

§ 60. The next series is more satisfactory, and reveals to us the name of the king Nikodamos.

1. Tetrobols. *Obv.* Ram lying l.¹; above, 8 ♂, l. ♀ or ♂, below, ♂, i.e. βασιληύς Νικόδαμος.²

Rev. Ankh with double linear ring and double bar (for ♂, βα); in corners of incuse square four signs, arranged in the following varying ways:—

a. ♂ ♂ la mi
 ♀ ♂ se ni

Inv. Wadd., 4805, Pl. xiii. 5. 50 grains = 3.24 grammes.

Col. Massy. 53.1 grains. (Same dies as preceding.) Pl.

XXIII. 14.)

Col. Massy. 50.0 grains.

b. ♂ ♂ mi la
 ♂ ♀ ni se

No. 31. (Pl. X. 9.)

Berlin. 48.7 grains = 3.16 grammes.

Philipsen (Copenhagen). 58.2 grains = 3.77 grammes.

c. ♂ ♂ mi la
 ♂ ♀ ni se

Babelon, no. 573, Pl. xvi. 14 (? = Catal. Behr, Pl. ii. 5).

(Pl. **XXIII. 15.)**

2. a. Tetrobols. *Obv.* Ram lying l.; inscription as on 1.

¹ The description of a specimen in the Borrell Catal. (1852), no. 317 = Six, p. 274, no. 28, with the ram to r., is too vague to be taken into account.

² Some tetrobols and diobols are described by Six (nos. 29, 30) as reading βασιλεύς. Of these the Paris specimen (no. 3b) is from the same obverse die as Col. Massy's specimen (no. 3a), which reads in the usual way. The Copenhagen specimen (no. 3b) is also from the same obverse die. On the two Berlin diobols (no. 3c), the lower part of the inscription is off the flan. The variant βασιλεύς thus disappears.

Babelon, 572, Pl. xvi. 13.

Col. Massy. 13·7 and 11·7 grains.

Cesnola. 12·8 grains. (Pl. XXIII. 22.)

§ 61. From these descriptions one certainty emerges, the name of the king Nikodamos; but the interpretation of the other legends is matter of considerable doubt. First, is the inscription on groups 1 and 2 to be read as the man's name *Μινιλασε* (*Μενέλας*), or as the ethnic *Σελαμινι* for *Σαλαμινίων* or *Σαλαμινίω*? There are certain objections to the latter alternative, which would make the legend begin at the right-hand *bottom* corner. The arrangement of the inscription *βασιλῆοσε* on nos. 28, 29 and the group to which they belong suggests, although it by no means proves, that the legend should begin in one of the upper corners of the square.¹ On the other hand, the objection raised by Babelon² to the form *Σελαμινι* for *Σαλαμινι* is answered by reference to the form *Σελαμινι·οσε*, which is found indifferently with *Σαλαμινι·οσε* in Cypriote inscriptions from Abydos, and *Σελαμίνιος* in a Greek graffito from the same source.³ It is also objected that the sign \neq in the ring of the ankh indicates that we have the name of a king in the other signs; but why should not Nikodamos be described as *βα(σιλεὺς) Σελαμινί(ων)*? Nor can it be said that the name

¹ On the well-known Corinthian trihemiohols (B.M. Catal. *Corinth*, p. 10), in addition to the arrangements $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{T} & \text{P} \\ \text{H} & \text{I} \end{smallmatrix}$ and $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{H} & \text{T} \\ \text{I} & \text{P} \end{smallmatrix}$, one coin (no. 111) is said to have $\begin{bmatrix} \text{P} \\ \text{T} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{H} \\ \text{I} \end{bmatrix}$; but it is possible that this should be read merely T P , like the coin of an uncertain Corinthian colony, *op. cit.*, Pl. xxxix. 8.

² P. cxviii.

³ Sayce, *Proc. Soc. Bibl. Arch.*, vi. (1884), pp. 209 f.; Hoffmann, pp. 89 f., nos. 182, 185, 189. There seems no valid reason to doubt the accuracy of the transcriptions. That the *σε* in Hoffmann, 193, 197, 203, 208, represents *Σελαμίνιος* is, however, not certain.

Λαχαρίδας (if rightly so interpreted) on group 3 proves that we have also a man's name in groups 1 and 2. Finally there is a grave objection to the form *Μι·νι·λα·σε* (the only other arrangement of the signs for which there is anything to be said). It is doubtful whether the Greek *μενε* would become *μινι* in Cypriote. The weakening of *ε* to *ι*, which is found in certain exceptional cases, such as the words *ιν*, *θιός*, *μι*,¹ does not justify us in assuming a similar weakening in a word like *Μενέλας*.² The balance of evidence, therefore, seems to favour the reading *Σελαμινί(ων)* or *Σελαμινί(ω)*. On the other hand, we may reject without much hesitation the suggestion³ that the other name is to be read *Κα·λα·ρι·τα* and interpreted *Κλαριτᾶ(ν)*, an ethnic with which the name of the Cypriote river *Κλάριος* is compared. But who *Λαχαρίδας* was, whether brother of Nikodamos and co-regent with him, or a magistrate, we cannot say; the importance given to the name on the coins favours the former interpretation.

§ 62. The coins of the last two series may be supposed to represent the rulers of Salamis from the end of the reign of Gorgos to about the middle of the fifth century. In proceeding to the next series of coins (with the ram's head reverse) we are confronted with a difficulty. The earlier pieces are so primitive in style that it is impossible to place them so late as the middle of the century. These early pieces are the four staters from Dali, and the diobol from the Woodhouse Collection which is probably to be classed with them (nos. 33–37, **Pl. X. 11–15**). They are the

¹ Hoffmann, pp. 145, 161.

² Cp. the preservation of the *ε* in such a word as *τέμενος* (Hoffmann, 147²).

³ Deecke, *G.D.I.*, p. 60, no. 178; cp. Hoffmann, p. 97, no. 226.

predecessors¹ of the coins of Euanthes, and if the latter belong to Salamis, so also must these. The types of the recumbent ram and the ram's head are so intimately associated with that mint, that it is difficult to think of these coins as having been issued elsewhere. But we must bear in mind the possibility that they were struck by a line of princes descended from Euelthon and exiled from their home, or ruling over a dependent principality,² during the greater part of the fifth century. Of the names of Euanthes' predecessors we know only that one began with $\Phi\epsilon$ (no. 36); the curious legend on no. 34 (perhaps, as Six suggests, altered on the die) may possibly represent the same name.

§ 63. The coins which reveal to us the name of Euanthes all have the recumbent ram (or, in the case of the obol, the ram's head) to l. on the obverse; on the reverse the ram's head r. or l., in an incuse circle more or less definitely marked. The varieties are :—

1. Staters. *Obv.* $\lambda(\Upsilon\neq$ above, $\cdot\mu\neq\neq$ in ex. ($E\cdot v\cdot Fa(v)\cdot\theta\epsilon\cdot o\cdot\sigma\epsilon$).

Rev. Type l.; $\triangle\neq$ ($\beta a\cdot\sigma\iota$) below, $+$ (λo) above, \mid to r.

Vienna. Six, p. 277, no. 37.

Babelon, 576, Pl. xvi. 17. (Pl. XXIV. 1.)

Cp. the \mid on the coin described above (p. xci.).

2. Staters. *Obv.* Same die as the Paris specimen preceding. *Rev.*

Type r.; below, \neq .

Nos. 38, 39 (Pl. XI. 1, 2.)

¹ It is difficult to see reasons in favour of Six's suggestion (p. 279) that these coins may be imitations of the coins of Euanthes, struck under Abdemon.

² Euanthes on some of his coins (no. 41) appears to be called $\beta a\cdot K\upsilon$ ($X\upsilon$, $\Gamma\upsilon$). He can hardly have been entitled to call himself king of Cyprus, unless he was the Phoenician who expelled the Teucrid dynasty from Cyprus (see below); and the name of Chytri suggests itself as an expansion of the sign $X\upsilon$.

3. Diobols. *Obv.* 𐤁𐤏𐤍𐤏 above, letters in exergue obliterated.
Rev. Type 1.; 𐤁𐤏𐤍𐤏 above; below, ivy-branch.

Six, no. 38. (The Berlin specimen weighs 24.8 grains = 1.60 grammes.)

Sir H. Weber. 27·3 grains. (Pl. XXIV, 2.)

4. Diobol. *Obv.* ✱? above. *Rev.* Type 1; ≠ above, ivy-branch below.

No. 40 (Pl. XI. 3).

5. Diobols. *Obv.* ✧≠ ($\beta\alpha$ Kv ?). *Rev.* Type r.; above, ✧≠ ($\beta\alpha$ 'E'); below, ivy-branch.

No. 41 (Pl. XI. 4).

Berlin. 28 grains = 1.81 grammes.

Possibly the Munich specimen, otherwise similar, but, according to Six (no. 39) reading $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota$ on the obverse, should be placed here.

6. Obol. *Obv.* Ram's head l. *Rev.* Ram's head l.; above 8♠[≠],
below ♀✱? (E?). 12·6 grains. Col. Massy. (Pl. XXIV. 3.)

Considerations of fabric preclude the attribution¹ to Salamis of the staters with Hermes and the head of Zeus Ammon, p. 70, nos. D 1, 2, **Pl. XIII. 9-10.**

§ 64. It appears from the account given by Isocrates² that the Teucrid dynasty reigning in Salamis was expelled some time before the birth of Euagoras, by a Phoenician exile, who seized the throne and, pursuing an active anti-Hellenic policy, subjected the whole island to the Great King. It was during the reign of his descendants that Euagoras was born. Finally, one Audymon or Abdemon of Citium,³ one of the family reigning in this city (εἰς

¹ Cp. Six, pp. 279, 304; Bab., p. cxix.

² *Euag.*, 19, 20.

³ A Tyrian, according to Diod., xiv. 98. 1—but this is near enough for Diodorus, Theopompus (fr. 111, *F.H.G.*, i., p. 295) calls him Audymon of Citium.

τῶν δυναστεύοντων), perhaps viceroy of the king of Citium (Six), and a partisan of Persia, expelled the prince¹ reigning in Salamis and seized the throne himself. Euagoras, who was dangerous to him, was expelled, and forced to fly to Cilicia.² His reign was short,³ as Euagoras returned and, in 411, captured him and Salamis by surprise.⁴

Unless the coins of the Euanthes series described above belong to this Phoenician dynasty (which, considering the Greek character of the name Euanthes, is unlikely), we have no coins which we can attribute to the two (or more) predecessors of Abdemon. At the same time, the coins of Euanthes are so far advanced in style that it is difficult to suppose that at least three generations of kings issued coins between Euanthes and Euagoras. This is a further argument in favour of the supposition that the coins of the Euanthes series were issued outside of Salamis by the exiled Teucrids. That the Phoenician kings should have issued no coins may have been due to their close connexion with the Great King.

§ 65. Six has attributed⁵ to Abdemon a series of small coins which seem to mark the transition between the earlier coinage and that of Euagoras. The varieties⁶ are as follows:—

¹ The prince in question may have been Agyris, of whose murder Euagoras was afterwards accused at the Persian court (Diod., xiv. 98. 2). Müller's emendation of Agyris to Anaxagoras in this passage (Ctesias, ed. Didot, p. 77a) is not very probable. Presumably Euagoras was an accomplice of Abdemon. Babelon, *Mél. Num.*, ii., p. 65.

² Isocr., *Euag.*, 26, 27.

³ Judeich, *Kleinas. Stud.*, p. 114.

⁴ Isocr., *Euag.*, 28–32; *Nicochl.*, 28; Theop., *loc. cit.* The relations of Euagoras with Haker ("Ακωρις), king of Egypt, do not belong to this time, but to that of the war with Persia, since Haker was not yet on the throne. For an account of the events of this period, see Babelon, *Mél. Num.*, ii., pp. 64 f.

⁵ *Num. Chr.*, 1890, pp. 256 f.

⁶ The standard is taken by Babelon to be Euboic; with such small coins it is not possible to be certain on this point.

1. *a. Obv.* Ram's head r.¹.

Rev. Incuse square; youthful male head (Herakles?) r.,
with short hair; in lower angles, ☿ Δ .

Obols and hemiobols(?): 8.4 grains and under.² Nos. 42-44
(**Pl. XI. 5-7**).

Babelon, nos. 581, 582.

Philipsen (Copenhagen), 7.1 grains = 0.46 grammes.

b. Similar to preceding, but on *rev.* ☿ \bigcirc on r., letter on l. off the flan.

Hemiobol. Philipsen (Copenhagen), 5.8 grains = 0.37 grammes.
(**Pl. XXIV. 4**.)

2. *Obv.* Youthful male head (Herakles?) r.

Rev. Smooth.

Trihemiobols(?).

Babelon, 577. Pl. xvi. 18 (16.20 grains).

Col. Massy. 14.1 grains (from Salamis). **Pl. XXIV. 5**.

Obols, 13.42 grains and under. No. 45 (**Pl. XI. 8**).

Babelon, no. 578.

Inv. Wadd., 4807, 4808.

Hemiobols, 7.0 grains and under. Nos. 47, 48 (**Pl. XI. 10**).

Babelon, no. 579, Pl. xvi. 19.

Col. Massy. 6.5 and 3.8 grains (both found at Salamis).

3. Similar to preceding, but behind head \neq .

Obol. No. 46 (**Pl. XI. 9**).

4. *Obv.* Similar head r.

Rev. Wheel with four spokes.

Obols (10.2 grains and under). No. 49 (**Pl. XI. 11**).

Imhoof-Blumer, *M. G.*, p. 380, no. 90.

¹ Six describes the ankh as appearing in front of the ram's head; it is not visible on any specimens known to me.

² The coin catalogued under Cebren (B.M. Catal. *Troas*, &c., p. 44, no. 14, Pl. viii. 4) does not seem to me to belong to this group.

Col. Massy (2 specimens, 8.8 and 8.2 grains, **Pl. XXIV. 6**, from Cyprus).

Mr. B. Lawrence (Cesnola, *Salam.*, p. 295, fig. 307), 7.8 grs.

Six regards the head as that of Herakles (who is represented as youthful and not wearing the lion's skin on some of the coins of Euagoras I, nos. 56-60, **Pl. XI. 18-21**). He reads the letters on group 1a as a combination of Phoenician **𐤁** and Greek **Δ**, giving, with a supposed **γ** which is off the flan, the name **𐤁𐤅𐤁**, or Abd[emon]. The combination of Phoenician and Greek letters is improbable, and the letters on 1b (which was not known to Six) suggest that what appears to be **Δ** is really a form of **γ**.¹ All the coins would then read **𐤁𐤅𐤁**. The provenance of the coins leaves no doubt that they are Cypriote, and probably of Salamis. The attribution of these coins to Abdemon may therefore be regarded as plausible.

The coins of groups 2-4, on the other hand, may be the first coinage of Euagoras.² The reappearance of the smooth reverse may have been a deliberate attempt to return to the original fabric of Euelthon, the founder of the Teucrid dynasty which Euagoras restored.

§ 66. Euagoras,³ as we have seen, acquired possession of Salamis in 411. His reign was a period of Hellenic revival, which is reflected in the improved style of his coinage.⁴ A faithful ally of

¹ The **γ** often assumes an almost triangular form; cp. *C.I.S.*, no. 54, Pl. x.

² Babelon (no. 580) classes the wheel coins with the head of Herakles in a lion's skin with these groups. They are discussed under Euagoras, below, § 68.

³ For the history of this king, see especially Judeich, *Kleinas. Stud.*, pp. 113-136. The local form of his name was apparently Euagoros; gen. *Εὐφayόρω* (Meister, *Gr. Dial.*, ii., p. 167). Cp. *Πντayόρω* (Hoffmann, 197).

⁴ Babelon, p. cxxi.

Athens, he entertained at his court more than one distinguished Athenian. Greek letters appear on his coins beside the Cypriote signs. Persia was too deeply involved in its own troubles to interfere with his plans, and Konon was successful in reconciling him for a time with the Great King (397). But when Euagoras sought to extend his rule over the whole island, Amathus, Citium and Soli turned to Persia for help (391/0). In the war which ensued, Euagoras at first not only held the part of the island he had conquered, but perhaps added Amathus to his dominions (see above, p. xxvii.), and certainly extended his rule for a time over sea to the Phoenician coast. But after the conclusion of the peace of Antalkidas he met with a naval reverse off Citium, and was eventually shut up in Salamis (386). The war, however, lingered on until about 381, when Euagoras recognized Artaxerxes as his suzerain, but not as his supreme master. His kingdom was confined to Salamis. He died in 374/3.

§ 67. There is little to be added to the account given by Six¹ of the coinage of Euagoras, which is fairly well represented in this Catalogue. The origin of the types introduced by him is obscure.² The suggestion that the goat or *αἴγαρος* is a canting type, alluding to the name *Εὐαγόρας*,³ seems somewhat rash. The other types of

¹ Pp. 280 f.

² Since they disappear after his reign, they may perhaps be regarded as personal to him, and not as representing any particular Salaminian cult. That they were adopted owing to Attic influence is not improbable (cp. P. Hartwig, *Herakles mit dem Füllhorn*, Leipzig Diss., p. 48). Hartwig (p. 38) suggests that the goat is connected with Herakles in his character of country-god. This suggestion is borne out by the appearance of the grain of barley with the goat. The corn of Cyprus was famous: Oberhummer, *die Insel Cypern*, pp. 274 f. For the animal, *ibid.*, p. 374.

³ Babelon, p. cxxi.

importance relate to Herakles, and of these the most remarkable represents the god holding the horn of Acheloös, which, as in all earlier representations of the subject, is empty.¹ Of other representations of this motive it is interesting to note two from Cyprus, a terracotta² and a sandstone statuette,³ the former of which at any rate is of later date than the coin of Euagoras. On the well-known Cyzicene stater,⁴ of the latter half of the fifth century, Herakles is represented bearded.

§ 68. It is possible, as Six has suggested, that the earliest coinage of Euagoras is represented by the small coins described above, § 65, groups 2-4 (Pl. XI. 8-11; XXIV. 5, 6), and by those with the head of Herakles in lion's skin, and a wheel on the reverse (no. 50, Pl. XI. 12). Between the spokes of the wheel is sometimes seen the sign \neq (Pl. XXIV. 7).⁵

The largest denomination of gold struck by Euagoras is the half-drachm or quarter-daric. The weight of the only known specimen (no. 51, 31.4 grains) is probably somewhat below the normal, if we may judge by the gold coins of Melekiathon (66.36 grains max. for the drachm). The ratio between gold and

¹ There is no trace of fruits in the horn on any specimen known to me, and the engraving in De Luynes (Pl. iv. 9; cp. Hartwig, *op. cit.*, p. 47) is probably inaccurate in this respect.

² Cesnola, *Salam.*, p. 192, fig. 197.

³ *Ath. Mitth.*, ix., p. 131. 6.

⁴ Greenwell, *Num. Chr.*, 1887, Pl. iii. 18; Wroth, *Num. Chr.*, 1896, p. 7, Pl. vii. 7.

⁵ Six, p. 282, no. 7; Babelon (p. cxx., note 5) doubts the reading, and prefers the Phoenician ∇ (Σ) for the Paris specimen (no. 580, Pl. xvi. 20). [It may be noted in passing that the head of Herakles on that specimen is bearded, not beardless.] But the sign is clearly \neq on three other specimens: Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. Gr.*, p. 380, no. 92; *Inv. Wadd.*, 4809; and Col. Massy, 9.4 grains (Pl. XXIV. 7).

silver was probably the traditional $13\frac{1}{3}:1$, so that the gold half-drachm of Euagoras would be equivalent to $2\frac{1}{2}$ of his silver staters:—

$$\frac{33.18 \times 13.3}{2.5} = 176.52$$

The smaller denominations seem to be tenths and twentieths. Six, it is true, gives the weight of one specimen (p. 280, no. 1) as 13.9 grains = 0.90 grammes, but this is not confirmed by the Paris Catalogue, the highest weight in which (no. 583) is 12.5 grains = 0.81 grammes. The gold tenths with the letter Λ on the reverse (Pl. XXIV. 8) are thought by Six¹ to have been struck by Euagoras for Golgi (see above, p. xlvii.).

In addition to the coins represented in this Catalogue, Six describes (p. 285), as possibly belonging to Euagoras, a small coin (4.7 grains = 0.30 grammes) now at the Hague, with a head of Herakles in lion's skin nearly facing, and γ° below the forepart of a Pegasos with curved wings. Judging from a cast, I should be inclined to attribute the coin to Cilicia, to which the Phoenician inscription is more suitable than to the anti-Persian Euagoras. With the obverse type cp. the Tarsian stater of the time of Pharnabazos²; with the reverse the forepart of Pegasos on coins of Celenderis.³

§ 69. Euagoras was succeeded by his son Nikokles, the friend and pupil of Isocrates. The date of the end of his reign is not certain, but probably coincided, as Judeich has suggested,⁴ with the end of the revolt of the satraps about 361. Attic influence is

¹ *Num. Chr.*, 1897, p. 210, no. 15.

² B.M. Catal. *Lycaonia, &c.*, p. 166, no. 22, Pl. xxix. 6.

³ *Op. cit.*, Pl. x. 6–8.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, p. 133.

increasingly evident in the coinage¹ of this ruler, which consists of:—

1. Two denominations of gold (thirds and tenths).² Nos. 61–63, **Pl. XI. 22–24**. A specimen of the larger denomination (*Inv. Wadd.*, 4811, Pl. xiii. 8) has the sign XC (Fa) on the obverse.
2. Bronze. *Obv.* Head of Aphrodite l., hair in coil. *Rev.* Dolphin l.; above, $\neq 2$ ($\beta\alpha\text{ N}\iota$); below, **B N**.

Æ Wt. 50·0 grains (**Pl. XXIV. 9**). Mr. Basil Lawrence (*Cesnola, Salam.*, p. 293, fig. 302; *Six*, p. 287, no. 23; *Babelon*, p. cxxii.; *Ohnefalsch-Richter, Kypr. Bib. Hom.*, Pl. cxcii. 7). *Babelon* suggests that this should rather be given to Nikokreon, but the good style favours the earlier date.

§ 70. Euagoras II³ was the successor and probably the son of Nikokles. In 351/0, when Cyprus revolted with Phoenicia and Egypt, he seems to have been expelled by one Pnytagoras, doubtless a member of the royal family. At first associated by Artaxerxes with Phokion in command of the expedition against Cyprus, he reduced all the island except Salamis to submission. Pnytagoras, however, succeeded in gaining the ear of the Great King; Euagoras was disgraced. Restored to favour, he was made governor of some place in Asia (which *Babelon* identifies as Sidon). Even this position he abused, and was forced to fly to Cyprus, where he was taken and executed.⁴ Pnytagoras continued undisturbed in possession of his throne, as a vassal of Persia.

¹ It is hardly necessary to point out that coins of group 1, connected as they are by their types with the later coinage of Salamis, cannot belong to Paphos, where they are placed by *Deecke (G.D.I., p. 61, nos. 180, 181)*.

² Twelfths, according to *Babelon* (p. 89, nos. 601–603), but the analogy of the coinage of Euagoras I (p. ciii.) and the weight 12·4 grains=0·80 grammes given in the *Behr Catalogue* (no. 708) are in favour of their being tenths.

³ See *Judeich, op. cit.*, pp. 133, 134.

⁴ After 346; *Judeich*, p. 136.

§ 71. Babelon divides the coins of Euagoras II into three classes: those struck at Salamis; those issued by him as satrap of the Persian king (*ca.* 351–349); and those issued from the mint of Sidon.

I. The first class includes not only the various silver coins,¹ but also the gold staters and bronzes with the lion-type, which Six supposes to have been issued outside Salamis, but which, as the distinction is conjectural, may be treated together with the rest. We have the following varieties:—

1. Gold staters. *Obv.* **BA** or no inscription. Lion l. devouring prey; on its back, eagle standing l., head r.; in field above, star of 16 points. Linear circle.²

Rev. **EYA** Bust of Aphrodite r. or l., wearing turreted crown, earring, necklace, and drapery on shoulders, hair falling down back and tress on neck.

Six, p. 313, nos. 29, 30 (128·5 to 125·7 grains=8·33 to 8·15 grammes). **Pl. XXIV. 10, 11.**

2. Gold tenths or twelfths. Types: Head of Aphrodite in turreted crown r. or l., as on staters, usually with **BA**; *Rev.* Head of Athena in crested laureate Corinthian helmet r. or l., usually with **EYA**.

¹ It is hardly necessary to point out that the coins reading **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΑΓΟΡΟΥ ΚΥΠΡΙΩΝ** (Mionnet, iii., 677. 46, 47) are forgeries based on the tetradrachm of Perseus of Macedon. A specimen, from the collection of Canon Gius. Bianchini, is engraved in Maffei, *Verona illustr.* (ed. Ven. 1793, vol. vi., Pl. vi., no. 7).

² With this type should be compared that of the small silver, apparently of Cilician origin, described by Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. Gr.*, p. 375, no. 78, Pl. G 16 (another specimen is in the British Museum). In fabric and style (note especially the square of dots) these coins closely resemble others which can hardly be anything but Cilician (*e.g.* B.M.C. *Lycaonia, &c.*, Pl. xxxii. 7). The combination of eagle, star and lion is doubtless solar; cp. Dussaud's remarks on the coins of Paphos and Amathus, *Notes de Mythol. syrienne* (*Rev. Arch.*, sér. iv. t. I. 1903, p. 135 f.).

Six, nos. 27-30, 11.11 to 8.8 grains (0.72 to 0.57 grammes); Nos. 64, 65 (**Pl. XII. 1, 2**). Bab., 604, 605; Vienna, 10.7 grains=0.69 grammes (head of Aphrodite r., no inscr.). Babelon doubts the reading V ($\Sigma\alpha$) on Six, no. 31 (coins which are otherwise similar to nos. 27-30); and the X (or Cypriote X) on the same coins is evidently also very doubtful.

3. Silver Rhodian didrachms, types and legends similar to those on the gold tenths, to which they were probably equivalent.

Nos. 66, 67 (**Pl. XII. 3, 4**). Six, no. 32; Bab., 606, 607; Vienna, 114.2 and 104.9 grains (7.4 and 6.8 grammes).

4. Silver Rhodian hemidrachms, types as on no. 3, but Athena's helmet is of the Athenian form, and **BA** is absent.

Six, nos. 33, 34 (27.5, 25.0 grains=1.78, 1.62 grammes). Babelon, no. 608. Sir H. Weber, 24.9 grains. (**Pl. XXIV. 12.**)

5. Silver Rhodian obols. *Obv.* Head of Athena in crested Athenian helmet. *Rev.* Star of sixteen or eight rays; between the rays, on one specimen, \neq .

No. 68 (**Pl. XII. 5**). Six, nos. 35, 36.¹ Col. Massy, 9.7 grains. (**Pl. XXIV. 13.**)

Col. Massy's coin with the star of sixteen rays is the only specimen of this variety known to me. Babelon² describes the helmet of Athena as laureate, but this feature is not noticed by Six, nor is it visible on any of the five specimens collected by Col. Massy.

6. Silver. Head of lion l., jaws open. *Rev.* Head of Athena r. in crested Corinthian helmet.


Lawrence Coll., 11.5 grains (Cesnola, *Salam.*, p. 295, no. 38; Six, p. 314, no. 33). **Pl. XXIV. 14.** From Cyprus, but possibly not Cypriote.

¹ Sir R. H. Lang possesses a coin of these types in pale gold (11.9 grains), of the genuineness of which I am not quite certain.

² Nos. 609-611.



7. Bronze. Head of Athena r. in laureate Corinthian helmet. On one specimen, **BA**.¹ *Rev.* **EYA** Lion walking r.; above, star of eight rays.

Six, p. 314, nos. 31, 32.² (**Pl. XXIV. 15**=no. 31.) Bab., no. 612.

8. Bronze. Lion walking l. or r.; above, ram's head l. or r. *Rev.* Horse walking l.; above, star of eight rays; in front, *ankh* in various forms, usually 

Nos. 69-73 (**Pl. XII. 6-8**). Six, p. 311, no. 27; cp. Bab., nos. 613-618, and *Inv. Wadd.*, Pl. xiii. 9 and 7169. Col. Massy (with *obv.* type and symbol to r.), 55.7 grains. Vienna (types l.), 41.6 and 40.1 grains (2.7 and 2.6 grammes).

9. Bronze. Lion lying l. *Rev.* Horse grazing l.

Six, p. 312, no. 28; Bab., no. 619. The symbols in the field of this coin are obscure: according to Six,  on obverse,  on reverse; according to Babelon, star on obverse, none on reverse.

10. Bronze. Head of Aphrodite wearing stephanos (high relief). *Rev.* Star of eight rays.

Six, p. 364, no. 40. (**Pl. XXIV. 16**) See above, under Paphos, p. lxxviii.

The coins of groups 8 and 9 are supposed by Six to have been struck in a city which, after being in the possession of the kings of Salamis, was for some time in the hands of the kings of Citium. It seems more reasonable to assign them, with Babelon, to Euagoras II.³

¹ *Num. Chr.*, 1865, p. 165. Probably the indistinct letters noted by Six are also **BA**.

² The Berlin coins are the two specimens mentioned *Num. Chr.*, 1871, p. 231.

³ A bronze coin (35.0 grains) belonging to Col. Massy and found in Cyprus (with *obv.* facing laureate head of Apollo; *rev.* **EYA** and lyre) was attributed by the owner to Euagoras II. It would seem, however, to be more probably Colophonian (cp. Imh., *KL. M.*, Pl. ii. 35). From Cyprus also comes a bronze coin to

§ 72. We may here describe some bronze coins, the attribution of which to Cyprus has been disputed without good reason, although it is uncertain whether they belong to the reign of Euagoras II, and whether all are of Salamis.

11. Head of Athena l. or r. in crested Athenian helmet. *Rev.* Prow of warship l.; in front, $\Sigma A \Lambda$ or ΣA .

Æ No. 74 (**Pl. XII. 9**), from Cyprus. Six, p. 293, nos. 39, 40. Col. Massy possesses two specimens, and Mr. B. Lawrence another (32·8 grains), all from Cyprus.

12. Head of Athena l. in crested Athenian helmet. *Rev.* Forepart of bull kneeling l.; in front, usually Σ .

Æ No. 75 (**Pl. XII. 10**), from Cyprus. Six, p. 293, nos. 37, 38. If these coins belonged to Soli, we should expect them to bear the letters ΣO , in order to avoid confusion with Salamis. Col. Massy possesses six specimens, and the Nicosia Museum one, all found in Cyprus.

13. Head of Athena l. in crested (and laureate?) Corinthian helmet. *Rev.* as preceding, but prow of different form; above it, inverted crescent.

Æ 32·5 grains. Col. Massy (from Cyprus). **Pl. XXIV. 17.**

The provenance of these coins makes the attribution to Cyprus practically certain; and Six's later proposal,¹ to transfer them to Salmacis in Caria, may be unhesitatingly rejected.²

which my attention was called by Mr. W. C. Boyd, who has since presented it to the British Museum: *obv.* Head of Apollo, laureate, three-quarters l.; traces of inscription?; *rev.* mare r. suckling foal; above, $\Xi Y A$. Size '6; weight 72·3 grains. The style and fabric preclude a Thessalian origin, which the type suggests. Is this coin also Colophonian? or may it be assigned to Euagoras II? There is nothing in the nature of the types against the latter attribution; but I have preferred to omit the piece from the catalogue until further evidence is forthcoming.

¹ *Num. Chr.*, 1890, pp. 241 f.

² Cp. Warren, *Num. Chr.*, 1891, pp. 140 f.

§ 73. II. The second class of coins attributed to Euagoras II by Babelon consists of Rhodian tetradrachms and small silver coins which seem to be obols of the same standard, as well as bronze of the same types as the tetradrachms. The case for the attribution of these coins to Euagoras II is as follows.¹ The tetradrachms bear the Phoenician letters $\circ\circ$ ($\gamma\gamma$) or a single \circ ; these letters are to be regarded as the initials of the name of Euagoras, as on the coins attributed to his reign at Sidon;² they are of Rhodian standard; a hoard of them was found at Calymna together with coins of Maussollos, Hidrieus and Pixodaros;³ and we know that it was under the superintendence of Hidrieus, satrap in Caria, that Euagoras and Phokion organized the expedition against Cyprus. The symbols which occur in the field of the coins are found as types on coins of Salamis, especially those of Euagoras II.

Th. Reinach has already disputed this attribution,⁴ and more recently Imhoof-Blumer has expressed his doubts on the point.⁵ As 13 or 14 varieties are known, the coinage must have extended over a considerable period, and Euagoras was satrap in Cyprus only from 351 to 349. The coins would furnish the only instance of Rhodian tetradrachms issued in Cyprus; and their provenance, so far as known, points to Ionia or Caria. The fabric is Phoenician;

¹ Babelon, pp. cxxiii. f.

² Rouvier, *Journ. Int.*, v. (1902), pp. 110, 111, nos. 1128 f.

³ Borrell, *Num. Chr.*, ix. (1847), p. 165; Six, *Num. Chr.*, 1877, pp. 81 f. To the specimens described by Six, add the following: Montagu Catal., i., 676; Bunbury Catal., ii., 409; Weber Coll., *Num. Chr.*, 1896, p. 30, Pl. iii. 16; Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, ii., p. 518, Pl. xix. 23. With the horseman type cp. the carnelian cylinder, Babelon, *Coll. Pauvert de la Chapelle*, Pl. iii. 17.

⁴ Especially as regards the coins assigned to Sidon, *Une Nécropole royale à Sidon*, p. 391, note 3: the initials $\gamma\gamma$ cannot represent Euagoras, either on these coins or on those which Babelon attributes to him as king of Sidon.

⁵ *Kleinas. Münzen*, ii., p. 519.

wherever they were struck, Phoenician workmen must have been employed. Until, therefore, evidence is forthcoming of the circulation of these tetradrachms in Cyprus, their attribution may most safely be regarded as uncertain.

There is less doubt as to the attribution to Euagoras II of the following obols:—

14. *Obv.* Bust of satrap facing, in low tiara, the flaps tied before his chin; in field l., a star. *Rev.* Bust of Aphrodite l., wearing crown decorated with semicircular plates, earring, necklace and drapery.

Six, p. 294, no. 42. Bab., nos. 624 (Pl. XXIV. 18), 625, 626.

15. *Obv.* Bust of Aphrodite l., wearing turreted crown. *Rev.* Bust of satrap l., in low tiara; in field l., a star.

Imh., *M. G.*, p. 381, no. 93, Pl. G 10; Six, p. 293, no. 41.

Pl. XXIV. 19.

III. The third class of coins attributed by Babelon to Euagoras II (octadrachms of Sidon with **oo**) will be dealt with in the Catalogue of the Coins of Phoenicia.

§ 74. Pnytagoras occupied the throne of Salamis until the expedition of Alexander, when in 332 he assisted the king against Persia at the siege of Tyre.¹ His services were richly rewarded.² We hear nothing of him after this time, but Nikokreon of Salamis is mentioned by Plutarch³ as one of the kings of the Cypriotes who paid homage to Alexander after his return from Egypt to Tyre in 331. Although too much stress must not be laid on Plutarch's use of the term βασιλεύς, we may assume that Pnytagoras had

¹ Arrian, *Anab.*, ii., 20, 22.

² Duris (*F.H.G.*, ii., 472) ap. Athen., iv. 167c. He received an estate belonging to Pumiathon of Citium (see above, p. xl.).

³ *Alex.*, 29.

ceased to reign by this year; otherwise he and not Nikokreon would have represented Salamis at Alexander's court.

The most important types of Pnytagoras are two heads, which both seem to represent Aphrodite-Astarte (Pl. XII. 11). The turreted head we have already found on earlier coins representing her in the character of City-goddess. The other head is more remarkable. It first occurs on the small silver coins attributed to Euagoras II (above p. cx., Pl. XXIV. 18), although on these the earring seems to consist of a plain ring of globules. A close parallel is to be found in a head from Dali in the British Museum.¹

The coinage of Pnytagoras falls into the following groups:—

1. Gold staters (**BA ΓN**), with the two heads of Aphrodite.
No. 76, Pl. XII. 11. Six, pp. 294 f., no. 43.
2. Gold twelfths (\neq **Γ**), with similar types.
Six, p. 295, no. 44. Babelon, nos. 628, 629, Pl. xvii. 20, 21.
3. Silver Rhodian didrachms (**BA ΓN**), with heads of Aphrodite (crowned with myrtle) and Artemis.
Nos. 77, 78 (Pl. XII. 12, 13). Six, pp. 295 f., no. 45.
Bab., 630, 631. Vienna, 106.5 grs. (6.9 grammes).
4. Silver Rhodian tetrobols (**BA ΓN**), with head of Aphrodite wearing peculiar crown as on gold, and head of Aphrodite wearing myrtle-wreath.
No. 79 (Pl. XII. 14). Col. Massy, 36.3 grains (Pl. XXIV. 20).
5. Silver Rhodian tetrobols (**BA ΓN**), with heads of Aphrodite (no myrtle-wreath) and Artemis.²

¹ Egyptian and Assyrian Dept., Cyprian Room, Case 17, no. 154: "Head of Aphrodite crowned with a diadem, from Dali"; similar diadem and snail-shell curls on forehead, but no earrings or fillet under diadem.

² Described by Six as Aphrodite; but on some specimens traces of the bow are visible.

Nos. 80–84 (Pl. XII. 15–18). Six, p. 296, no. 46.¹ Bab., 632, 633. Vienna, 35·5 grains (2·3 grammes).

6. Silver Rhodian hemidrachm(?). Similar to preceding, but a Cypriote letter before head on reverse.

Six, p. 297, no. 47 (30·1 grains=1·95 grammes).

7. Bronze. Wreathed head of Aphrodite r. *Rev.* Head of Athena r. in Athenian helmet.

Warren, *Num. Chr.*, 1891, p. 142, Pl. v. 6. As no inscription is legible, the attribution is uncertain.

§ 75. Nikokreon, as we have seen, was reigning in 331 B.C.² In the war between Antigonos and Ptolemy he (with some other kings) took the side of the latter (315 B.C.). Antigonos was supported by Pumiathon of Citium, Praxippos of Lapethus, Stasioikos of Marium, the dynast of Cerynea, and perhaps also by Amathus.³ Ptolemy's forces in Cyprus were commanded by his brother Menelaus, who, in conjunction with Seleucus and Nikokreon, reduced Cerynea and Lapethus, brought over Marium, and obtained hostages from Amathus. Citium alone resisted for some time. Nikokreon was established as strategos over the whole island, Pumiathon being put to death in 312. We hear nothing more that is certain of Nikokreon, but that he did not reign much longer is probable from the fact that coins exist with the name of Menelaus; unless, indeed, we suppose these to have been issued while Nikokreon was still on the throne.⁴

¹ Cp. Borrell, *Rois de Chypre*, p. 48, misread BA ΓΥ.

² Droysen (ii., 2. 10) suggests that Νιθαφών in Arrian, *Ind.*, 18 (N. ὁ Πνυταγόρου Σαλαμίνιος), is a corruption of Νικοκρέων; but the *difficilior lectio* is to be preferred.

³ Diod., xix. 59. 1, cp. 62. 1–6. Niese, *Gesch. d. gr. u. mak. St.*, i., pp. 278 f.

⁴ Diod., xx. 21 (cp. Polyæn., *Strat.*, viii. 48), relates the tragedy which marked the extinction of the house of *Nikokles of Paphos* in 309. The table of contents of this book, however, speaks of '*Nikokreon king of Paphos*.' Wesseling,

Nikokreon's coinage consists of the following varieties¹:—

1. Gold staters (**BA NI**² or **BA NK**), with the two heads as on staters of Pnytagoras.

Six, p. 297, nos. 48, 49 (**Pl. XXIV. 21**).

2. Silver Rhodian didrachms (**BA NK**), with head of Aphrodite in turreted crown, and head of Apollo with bow at shoulder.

No. 85 (**Pl. XII. 19**). Six, nos. 53, 54. Bab., nos. 635–637. Vienna, 6.3 grammes. One variety, Bab., no. 637, has a **T** under the neck of Apollo.

3. Silver Rhodian tetrobols, similar to preceding.

Six, no. 54. Bab., nos. 638, 639. **Pl. XXIV. 22** is from an electrotype in the Brit. Mus.

§ 76. The coins of Menelaus, as we have seen, were probably not issued until after 312. After Demetrius' victory in 306, Menelaus surrendered Cyprus to the conqueror and was sent back to Egypt. The only coins struck by him are of gold:—

1. Third of stater. *Obv.* Head of Aphrodite l., wearing turreted crown; behind, **MEN**. *Rev.* Head of goddess wearing crown as on staters of Pnytagoras; behind, **≠**

followed by Engel (*Kypros*, i., p. 368), conjectures that Nikokreon of Salamis is meant. But the emendation, although supported by the fact that Axiothea, given by Diodorus and Polyaeus as the name of the king's wife, is known from Athenaeus (viii. 349e) to have been the name of the wife of Nikokreon, is unlikely in view of the definite statement that the affair related to the dynasty of Paphos; and the table of contents is more likely to be in error than the text of Diodorus. Cp. Niese, *Gesch.*, i., p. 306, note 2.

¹ For forgeries which seem to be based on the coinage of Nikokreon, see von Sallet, *Z. f. N.*, ii., pp. 132–134. For the small gold coins, Six, p. 298, nos. 50, 51, see under Soli (§ 80); for the silver coins with ankh combined with the signs $\beta\alpha$. $\Sigma\alpha$. under Marium, § 37 (*n*), p. lxi.

² The De Luynes specimen (Bab., Pl. xvii. 24) shows that von Sallet (*op. cit.*, p. 132, note 1) is wrong in supposing that inscription is never **NI**.

Six, no. 55 (Bab., no. 640, Pl. xvii. 27), 2·70 grammes.
Col. Massy, 42·5 grains (2·75 grammes). **Pl. XXIV. 23.**

2. Twelfth of stater. Similar to preceding, but **M** instead of **MEN**.
Col. Massy, 10·7 grains (0·69 grammes). **Pl. XXIV. 24.**

It was probably after the conquest of Cyprus by Demetrius that the well-known bronze coins (nos. 86–89, **Pl. XII. 20–23**) with the name of Alexander, and the letters **ΞΑ** or **Ξ**, were issued in the island.¹ The provenance of the coins leaves no doubt as to their having been struck in Cyprus.² In 294 B.C. Ptolemy recovered the island,³ and henceforward the coinage specially issued for Cyprus was of the Ptolemaic class.⁴ But Paphos was the centre of government under the Ptolemies as under the Romans until the sixth century, when Salamis (Constantia) regained importance.

SOLI.

§ 77. Soli (*Karavostasi* or *Palaia Chora*), near the Clarius (*Kambou Potamos*),⁵ was founded, according to Plutarch,⁶ by Philokypros, who at Solon's suggestion transferred his city from Aepea⁷ (where it had been founded by Demophon, son of Theseus) to a

¹ Unless indeed the **A** which occurs on some indicates Antigonus.

² From Cyprus come all the specimens here catalogued; three in Col. Massy's collection; those described by Warren, *Num. Chr.*, 1891, p. 141, Pl. v. 1, 2; and *Inv. Wadd.*, 4818, 4819.

³ Plut., *Demetr.*, 35.

⁴ Poole (B.M. Catal. *Ptolemies*, pp. 4, 7) attributes conjecturally to Salamis some coins of Ptolemy I. Those classed by Svoronos to Salamis range from Ptolemy II to Ptolemy XI.

⁵ Oberhummer, *Abhandl. ... W. von Christ dargebracht*, p. 95; cp. *Ztschr. der Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde*, xxv. (1890), pp. 219 f. It had a harbour (Strabo, xiv. 683; cp. Scylax, 103).

⁶ *Solon*, 26.

⁷ On the site see *Ztschr. ... für Erdk., loc. cit.*

more convenient place on the plain. The tradition will not bear examination in its details;¹ but it is clear that the place, like Soli in Cilicia,² must have had a close connexion with Athens. From a local inscription³ we find that the cult of Athena was important there. Strabo mentions the existence at Soli of shrines of Aphrodite and Isis. Cesnola found there remains of what may have been a temple of Kybele,⁴ and the Sergius Paulus inscription also came from the same spot.⁵

§ 78. Besides Philokypros and Kypranor, who are mentioned in connexion with the new foundation of Soli in the time of Solon, the following names of kings are known to us:—

Aristokypros son of Philokypros, killed in the battle on the plain of Salamis in 498.⁶

Anaxagoras, ὁ Κυπρίων βασιλεὺς at the time of the war between Euagoras I and Artaxerxes, may possibly have been king of Soli.⁷

Stasias (*G.D.I.*, 17; Hoffmann, 68).

Stasikrates, son of Stasias (*ibid.*). A son (Stasias) of this king (ὁ Φάναξ Στασίγας [ὁ] Στασικράτεος) is vouched for by *G.D.I.*, 18; Hoffmann, 69. This family, as is proved by the lettering of the

¹ Cp. *Ztschr. ... für Erdk.*, loc. cit.; Sakellarios, pp. 103 f. Strabo (xiv. 683) calls the founders of Soli Phaleros and Akamas of Athens. The life of Aratus (West., p. 53) calls the friend of Solon Kypranor. In the tribute-lists of Esarhaddon (seventh cent.) the place was known as Si-il-lu (Oberhummer, *die Insel Cypern*, p. 12).

² B.M.C. *Lycaonia*, &c., p. lxxi., note 4.

³ *G.D.I.*, 17; Hoffmann, 68. Possibly, too, the passage of Plutarch (*Qu. Gr.*, 292 A, cp. Hesych., s.v. ὑπερκάυστρα), which informs us that the priestess of Athena παρὰ Σόλοις was called ὑπεκκαύστρια, refers to this city.

⁴ *Cyprus*, p. 229.

⁵ Hogarth, *Devia Cypria*, pp. 113 f.

⁶ Hdt., v. 113. Soli held out against the Persians for some time (*id.*, v. 115).

⁷ Ctes., 29, *Pers.*, 63; Engel, *Kypros*, i., p. 297.

Greek part of the former inscription, belongs to the latter part of the fourth century.

Pasikrates ὁ Σόλιος vied with Nikokreon of Salamis in the choregia at Alexander's festival at Tyre in 331.¹ His son Nikokles accompanied Alexander to India.² Another of Alexander's companions, Stasanor, came from Soli, and probably belonged to the same family.³

The conjecture that the Pasikrates of Curium, mentioned by Arrian⁴ as assisting Alexander at the siege of Tyre, is identical with Pasikrates of Soli is very doubtful.⁵ Still more hazardous is Pierides' conjecture that the Pasikrates of the texts is the Stasikrates of the inscriptions.⁶

Eunostos married Eirene, daughter of Ptolemy Soter.⁷

§ 79. There can be little doubt that a city of the importance of Soli must have had a coinage from the earliest times. The early coins which Six formerly attributed to this mint he afterwards removed to Golgi (see above, p. xlvii.); nevertheless, as we have seen, the old attribution is more probable, at least as regards the classes *h—o* (Pl. XIII. 3, 4; XXV. 11–14). The type of the Gorgoneion is appropriate to the cult of the Solian Athena; and it may be noted that a coin of this class (*l*) has been employed as the blank for a coin of the neighbouring Marium. The coins *i* and *k* (Pl. XIII. 3;

¹ Plut., *Alex.*, 29.

² Arrian, *Ind.*, 18. 8.

³ Strabo, xiv. 683; Diod., xviii. 3. 3.

⁴ *Anab.*, ii. 22. 2, where the text is *Θουριέως*; the emendation *Κουριέως* is due to Dörner; 'il serait peut-être trop hardi de proposer τοῦ Σολιέως' (Babelon, p. cli.), especially as the usual form of the ethnic is Σόλιος.

⁵ See above, p. xxv., note 3.

⁶ *Trans. Soc. Bibl. Arch.*, iv. (1875), p. 41; approved by Hoffmann, p. 40.

⁷ *Athen.*, xiii. 576e.

XXV. 12), if they belong to Soli, may be assigned to the king Aristokypros.

The coins which Six proposed to give to Stasicrates belong on the one hand to Salamis,¹ on the other to Stasioikos II of Marium.²

§ 80. To Pasikrates (whether of Soli or of Curium, or of both) Babelon attributes³ a diobol similar to p. 66, no. 1 (here **Pl. XXV. 1**). To Eunostos, following Six,⁴ he assigns (no. 779, Pl. xxi. 14, here **Pl. XXV. 2**) a gold half-drachm (2.63 grammes) with the heads of Apollo (**EY?**) and Aphrodite (**BA**). With this coin may be compared one in the Waddington Collection:—

Obv. Laureate head of Apollo l.; behind, star or ✱ (E).

Rev. ⚭ Head of Aphrodite r., crowned with myrtle.

Wt. 0.68 grammes. **Pl. XXV. 3.** *Inv. Wadd.*, 4843.

The following coin, formerly in the Montagu Collection, was acquired by the British Museum and placed in the series of Cyrene. It appears to belong to the same class as the preceding coin, but the resemblance was noticed too late for insertion in the Catalogue.

Obv. Laureate head of Apollo l., neck draped; behind, ✱ (E).

Rev. Head of Aphrodite r., crowned with myrtle, wearing necklace and drapery; behind, letter off the flan?; in front, uncertain letter.

Wt. 3. *Wt.* 10.8 grs. (0.69 grammes). Montagu Sale Catal. I., no. 803, Pl. x.

Similar in style to these coins are the gold tenths (**Pl. XXV. 4, 5**) with similar types, but on the obverse ⚭ (apparently *Na*).⁵ The

¹ P. 293, nos. 37, 38; see above, p. cviii.

² P. 369 and p. 361, no. 34; Babelon, pp. cxlix., cli.

³ P. clii., no. 778.

⁴ P. 289, no. 26, and p. 369.

⁵ Babelon, nos. 780, 781 (Pl. xxi. 15, 16). Col. Massy's specimen (**Pl. XXV. 4**) weighs 0.61 grammes (=9.4 grains). These coins belong to the group attributed by Six (p. 298, nos. 50, 51) to Nikokreon of Salamis. (Six there by error describes the head on the obverse as similar to that on his no. 48, with mural crown). The Berlin specimen, Six, no. 51, is, Dr. Regling informs me, identical with the

small silver coin bearing a facing male head with a club on obverse, and beardless head wearing laureate pileus on reverse, which Babelon also classes among the uncertain in this place (no. 782, Pl. xxi., fig. 17), is probably not of Cypriote origin.¹

CYPRUS UNDER THE ROMANS.

§ 81. The Roman coinage of the island begins with Augustus. It is true that coins generally supposed to have been issued in Egypt by P. Canidius Crassus, lieutenant of M. Antonius, after the battle of Actium, have been ascribed to Cyprus.² These are of two kinds:—

1. *Obv.* Head of Apollo (or Libya ?) r., laureate, with formal curls.
Rev. **CR A** Axe and fascis.
 Æ .9. Wt. 86.0 grains. Brit. Mus. For other specimens, see Svoronos, *Νομίσμ. τῶν Πτολεμαίων*, p. 317, no. 1904.
2. *Obv.* Crocodile r.
Rev. **CRAS** Prow of galley r.
 Æ 1.1. Wt. 159 grains. Brit. Mus. For other specimens, see Svoronos, *loc. cit.*, no. 1903.

Of these the first was attributed by Cavedoni³ to M. Canidius Crassus, proquaestor of M. Cato in Cyprus; Babelon further

specimen Six, no. 50 (**Pl. XXV. 5**). The reading Kv (Kv) is very doubtful. The Whittall specimen (1867, no. 668) is also described as uncertain in respect of its inscription. Cp. von Sallet, *Z. f. N.*, ii., p. 132, note 1.

¹ Imhoof, *M. G.*, p. 466, no. 38 (? Mytilene). The head on the *rev.* is between two stars, and probably represents one of the Dioskuri. Another specimen in the British Museum (8.2 grains) was acquired from a dealer at Constantinople. These coins have now been discussed by von Fritze (*Z. f. N.*, xxiv. (1903), pp. 105 f., Pl. v. 1 f.), who shows that they belong to N.W. Asia Minor, possibly to Birytis.

² See Babelon, *Monn. de la Rép. Rom.*, i., p. 309.

³ *Bull. d. Inst.*, 1844, p. 48; *Rev. Num.*, 1857, p. 348.

attributes the second coin to the same place and moneyer. But a third coin¹ throws a different light on the matter.

3. *Obv.* A I Turreted female head r.

E M

o Λ

Π T

Rev. ΚΡΑΣ Crocodile r.

Æ 1·3. 14·30 grammes (220·6 grs.) and 13·25 grammes (204·5 grs.).

Finally, we have a fourth coin belonging to the same group:—

4. *Obv.* Head of Libya r.

Rev. ΚΡΑΣ Crocodile r.

Æ 1·1. 15·25 grammes (235·4 grs.). Svoronos, *loc. cit.*, no. 1902.

Svoronos attributes the whole of this series to Cyrenaica, and identifies Πτολεμαί. on no. 3 as the city of Ptolemais. The resemblance of the head on no. 1 to that on coins of Salamis is merely superficial, and can have no weight in deciding the attribution.

§ 82. The Imperial coinage extends from Augustus² to Caracalla and Geta. The usual types are Zeus Salaminios and the Temple of Paphos (see below). In addition to the coins which are obviously of Cypriote origin, there are a certain number of which the attribution to Cyprus depends entirely on the evidence of provenance. These will be discussed under the several Emperors.

Augustus. The ordinary coins (nos. 2–4, Pl. XIV. 2–4) bear the usual types, and the name of the proconsul A. Plautius.³ No. 1

¹ Feuardent, *Ég. anc.* (Demetrio Coll.), ii., p. 1, Pl. xxxvi. 538 *bis*; Svoronos, *loc. cit.*, no. 1901.

² If the description in Mionn., iii., 670. 1 is correct (which may be doubted), we have a pseud-autonomous coin with the head of Zeus and the temple-type.

³ Dessau, *Prosopogr.*, no. 343.

(Pl. XIV. 1) belongs to a class of coins found in Cyprus.¹ It will be noticed that the **D** has a form approximating to **Δ**, which is also found on no. 1; the evidence of provenance is thus confirmed. The year of issue is fixed by the consulship designate to 27 B.C., in which year the partition of the provinces took place, the Emperor retaining Cyprus amongst others. The other coins of Augustus, although some of them (nos. 2, 3) describe him merely as **IMP. CAESAR DIVI F.**, were struck after the year 22 B.C., when the province was returned to the Senate,² since the governor whose name appears on them bears the title *procos*.

§ 83. *Tiberius*. In the reign of Tiberius two classes of bronze coins seem to have been struck in Cyprus.

1. *Obv.* **TI·CAESAR AVGVSTVS** Head of Tiberius r., bare.
Rev. **DIVOS A[VG]VSTVS PATER PATR** Head of Augustus r., wearing radiate crown; above, star; in front, thunderbolt.

Æ 1·05. Wt. 176·0 grains. Col. Massy. (Pl. XXVI. 1.)

Æ 1·1. Wt. 191·1 grains. Sir H. Lang.

Both these specimens come from Cyprus, and the finding of others in the same island is recorded by Pellerin.³ I do not know what authority Cohen has for attributing them to Africa.⁴

2. As p. 74, nos. 5, 6 (Pl. XIV. 5). Two other specimens in Col. Massy's collection also came from Cyprus.

¹ *Inv. Wadd.*, 4844. Col. Massy, in addition to the specimen presented to the Museum, acquired another in Cyprus. Another specimen which, until after the text of this Catalogue was printed, remained in the cabinet of unattributed coins, was also procured by Mr. R. S. Poole in Cyprus in 1869. Cohen², i., p. 167, no. 829, suggests Corinth as the mint.

² For references to the history of Cyprus under the Empire, see Marquardt-Mommsen, pp. 232 f.; for a list of the proconsular governors, Hogarth, *Devia Cypria*, pp. 116 f. These governors were *propraetors* with the title of *proconsul*, and were assisted by a *legatus* and *quaestor*.

³ *Suppl.*, iv., p. 3 (Pl. i. 2); Eckhel, iii., p. 85.

⁴ i.², p. 212, nos. 5, 6.

A coin supposed to read **LIVIA IMP. CAESAR**, with the head of Livia, temple type, and name of **A. PLAVTIVS PROCOS**, is a misread coin of Augustus.¹

§ 84. *Drusus Junior*. The type of nos. 7, 8 (Pl. XIV. 6, 7) has been described² as a pontifex before the temple. The figure, however, is not veiled, and in other respects corresponds exactly to that of Zeus Salaminios. This type in fact combines the two types which occur separately on the other coins of Drusus (nos. 9, 10, Pl. XIV. 8, 9).

In connexion with the coinage of Drusus, it should be noted that an inscription from Famagusta mentions Drusus and his twin sons Tiberius and Germanicus,³ and that a head probably representing him, now in the British Museum, was found at Kyrenia.

§ 85. *Claudius*. Under this Emperor the *Κοινὸν Κυπρίων* makes its appearance on the coins, which also give us the name of the proconsul Cominius Proculus.⁴ So far as size is concerned, the money of the *Κοινόν* in this reign seems to belong to two denominations, the larger 1·5 to 1·4, the smaller 1·2 to 1·05 inches in diameter. The weights conform to no rule.⁵

§ 86. *Galba*. The coins of Galba bear dates **ΕΤΟΥC A** and **ΕΤΟΥC B**. As at Alexandria, these are not true regnal years. The earlier coins were probably struck before Sept. 1, A.D. 68; those with **ΕΤΟΥC B** between that date and the death of Galba on

¹ Eckhel, iii., p. 84; Sestini, *Lett.*, viii., p. 90; Mionnet, *Supp.*, vii., 304. 3; Cohen², i., 174, p. 24. Dr. Dressel has kindly examined the coin and sent me an impression.

² Babelon, no. 788.

³ *C.I.G.*, 2630.

⁴ Dessau, *Prosop.*, no. 1018.

⁵ Specimens not in the Museum weigh 483·8, 353·4, 180·56, 173·8, 169·7, 166·6, 157·5, 142·5 grains.

Jan. 15, A.D. 69.¹ The obverses are all countermarked with a circle.² The types are as usual Zeus Salaminios (Pl. XXVI. 2, Massy Coll., 215·8 grains) and the Temple of Paphos.³

§ 87. *Vespasian, Titus and Domitian.* During the last three years of Vespasian's reign there was a large coinage of silver or billon as well as bronze. The coinage may be tabulated as follows :—⁴

	Vespasian		Titus		Domitian	
	Temple Type	Zeus Type	Temple Type	Zeus Type	Temple Type	Zeus Type
Year 8 (H)	Æ, Æ	Æ, Æ	Æ	Æ		
„ 9 (Θ)	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
„ 10 (I)		Æ				

¹ See Eckhel, iii., p. 85, vi., p. 299. Pick (*Z. f. N.*, xiv., p. 314) suggests that at Antioch the Syrian year of Augustus was used to date the coins of Galba, and we may assume the same here, although the Cyprian coins of Galba are struck by the *Κοινόν*, and are thus not on quite the same plane as the Antiochian. The milestone Le Bas-Wadd., 2806, is another proof that the years of the reign at Paphos were dated, not from the renewal of the tribunician power, but by the local civil year.

² Containing, probably, in all cases nothing, although the Devonshire coin in Haym, ii., p. 193 (Pl. iv., no. 10), would appear from the engraving to have letters in it.

³ The only published specimen of the latter seems to be the Devonshire coin (see previous note).

⁴ The bronze coin with **A** quoted by Mionnet (iii., p. 673, no. 23) from Hardouin must be ignored as misread: cp. Pick, *Z. f. N.*, xiv., p. 342, note 5.

The weights in grains of the silver are as follows:—

Vespasian: 203·6¹ to 165·7 (no. 21).

Titus: 97·0 (no. 31) to 84·57.²

Domitian: 96·0 (no. 34) to 89·19.³

These are clearly two denominations, and seem to correspond to the quadruple and double denarius (210·5 and 105·25 grains),⁴ but they were probably tariffed at a disadvantage, like the heavier tetradrachms of Antioch which exchanged against 3 denarii.⁵ The coins were of course issued by the Roman government, and not by the Cyprian *Κοινόν*.⁶ They belong to three years, which are described as **ΕΤΟΥΣ ΝΕΟΥ ΙΕΡΟΥ Η, Θ** and **Ι** respectively.⁷ They are the continuation of the series which during the earlier years of Vespasian's reign, and even under Galba, had been struck at Antioch on the Orontes; for some reason, doubtless connected with the special relations of Vespasian and Titus to Cyprus,⁸ the mint was transferred to the island. The "new sacred year" by which the coins are dated is, as Pick has shown,⁹ probably the year reckoned from Sept. 2 to Sept. 1, the Syrian year of Augustus, so that year 8 would be 76/77 A.D., and year 10 78/79 A.D. The earthquake which destroyed three cities in Cyprus¹⁰ is generally made to synchronize with the pestilence at Rome in the *ninth* year of Vespasian (77/78 A.D.). But the date was evidently

¹ Babelon, no. 798.

² *Ibid.*, no. 814.

³ *Ibid.*, no. 816.

⁴ So Babelon, *loc. cit.*

⁵ Hultsch, *Metr.*, p. 595.

⁶ Cp. Pick, *Z. f. N.*, xiv., p. 296. The dies were not engraved by the same workmen who produced the bronze coins of the *Κοινόν*; note, for instance, the different forms of **Ω** in the two series.

⁷ Pick, *op. cit.*, pp. 333 f.

⁸ Sueton., *Titus*, 5; Tac., *Hist.*, ii., 1, 2.

⁹ *Op. cit.*, p. 339. It has nothing to do with a "new temple," as Engel oddly supposed (*Kypros*, i., p. 130; cp. *J.H.S.*, ix., 208).

¹⁰ See Oberhummer, *die Insel Cypern*, pp. 138 f.

uncertain, and it is possible that it was made to agree with that of the pestilence at Rome by chroniclers who thought that two such acts of God must have occurred together. The Armenian version of Eusebius seems to vary between 2091 and 2092 A.Abr.¹ If it is right in preferring the earlier date, we may see in the relief of the island and the restoration of the buildings, which would presumably be aided by the Emperor, an occasion for the first issue of these coins. The rarity of coins of the tenth year is explained by the death of Vespasian on June 24, 79; possibly, however, coins of the temple type of this year were struck, although none have been preserved.

The silver coins are frequently countermarked, usually with a head which Babelon describes as Antoninus Pius, with the letters **IM AV**.² The similar head on no. 26 (**Pl. XV. 9**) more closely resembles M. Aurelius.³ Another head is described as Domitian's;⁴ but why should he have countermarked coins struck by his father in the same year as his own? Possibly (to judge from a sulphur cast) the head may be that of Caracalla.

The bronze of this period consists evidently of two denominations, the larger measuring (in inches) 1·4 to 1·3, the smaller 1·1 to 1·05.

§ 88. *Trajan*. The coinage of Trajan consists of two denominations of bronze, corresponding apparently to the two denominations

¹ Schoene, p. 158.

² Nos. 799, 810 (here **Pl. XXVI. 4**).

³ Dr. Kubitschek informs me that the countermark on a specimen at Vienna contains traces of letters **ATIT**. These are evidently the same as on no. 26.

⁴ Babelon, no. 808 (here **Pl. XXVI. 5**).

used in the reign of Vespasian.¹ They are all dated **ΔΗΜΑΡΧ** (*ικῆς*) **ΕΞ**(*ουσίας*) **ΥΠΑ**(*τος*) **ΤΟ** **Σ**.² The same change of dating was made at Antioch.³ The smaller denomination usually bears the Emperor's bust radiate, but an exception is provided by no. 39 (Pl. XVI. 9). Vaillant⁴ describes a coin reading **KOINON ΚΥΠΡΙΩΝ ΥΠΑΤ Σ**, with a veiled and turreted female head; this is perhaps misread, as the type is foreign to the Imperial coinage of Cyprus.

§ 89. *Antoninus Pius and M. Aurelius Caesar.* The attribution to Cyprus of the two denominations of bronze nos. 42–53 (Pl. XVI. 11—XVII. 3) depends entirely on their provenance. In most collections made in Cyprus they are exceedingly numerous, the smaller denomination, however, being the rarer of the two. Nos. 49, 50, 52 came from the British Museum excavations at Amathus. Other specimens are in the Massy and Lawrence Collections; and Col. Warren has noted⁵ the frequency with which these coins are found in Cyprus. Some specimens of the smaller denomination are distinguished by the combination of the laureate and the radiate crown.

§ 90. *Didia Clara.* The piece attributed to this princess by Haverkamp⁶ is doubtless a misread coin of Julia Domna.⁷

¹ Diameters 1·35 to 1·3 in. and 1·1 to 1·0 in. Specimens of the larger size in Sir H. Weber's and Col. Massy's collections weigh 456·0 and 370·3 grains respectively; at Vienna, 410·55, 382·72, and 379·64 grains. Of the smaller, specimens at Vienna weigh 208·34 and 163·58 grains (much worn).

² **ΥΠΑ ΤΟ Ζ** (Mionn., *Supp.* vii., 306. 12, from Arigoni) is impossible, as Trajan was never consul for the seventh time (Pick, *Z. f. N.*, xiv., p. 342, note 6).

³ Pick, *op. cit.*, p. 338.

⁴ *Num. gr.*, p. 28; Mionn., iii., 675. 31.

⁵ *Num. Chr.*, 1891, p. 146.

⁶ *Nummophyl. Reg. Christ.*, p. 154, Pl. xxiv., no. 6; Mionn., iii., 675, 32.

⁷ Cp. Pick, *Z. f. N.*, xiv., 342, note 1.

Septimius Severus and his family. The coinage of this family closes the ancient series of Cyprus.¹ The type of Zeus has now disappeared from the coinage. Besides the temple type, which is represented with great elaboration, we find a wreath containing the inscription on the small coins of Domna. The correctness of Vaillant's description of a coin of Geta, with Nike on the *rev.*, may be doubted.² On the other hand, the Vienna Cabinet possesses a coin of Caracalla (size 28 mm., wt. 13.0 grammes) with the Emperor riding r., wielding lance; under the horse: **M·ANTΩNEI | NO CAVΓOV | CTOC·NΥ** and around **KOINO[NK]YTT[P]I**. On the obverse of some of the coins of Geta (Pl. XXVI. 6) a spear appears in front of the bust.³ Inscriptions show the close relation between the family of Severus and Paphos.⁴ In the Vienna cabinet is a specimen of Sept. Severus on which, Dr. Kubitschek informs me, the date **LI A** may, with considerable probability, be read in the forecourt; this coin, therefore, and probably most of the others, were struck in A.D. 206–207.

§ 91. We may now consider the two types which occur on most of the Imperial coins. That the Zeus represented is the Salaminian god is a fair assumption, in spite of the absence of direct evidence, since otherwise Salamis, which ranked next to Paphos in Roman times, would not have been in any way represented on the coinage. The nearest approach to the type, with its peculiar short sceptre,

¹ As Pick notes (*loc. cit.*) the coin attributed to Macrinus by Vaillant (*Num. gr.*, p. 122; *Mionn.*, iii., 676. 43), with Nike on *rev.*, is doubtless misread.

² *Num. gr.*, p. 118; *Mionn.*, iii., 676. 42.

³ Babelon, no. 831.

⁴ *E.g.* Le Bas-Wadd., 2785, 2806.

and eagle perched on the left wrist, is to be found in the Zeus-Sarapis of the Stosch gem at Berlin (Pl. XXVI. 17).¹

§ 92. The Temple-type,² as it may be called for convenience, has been discussed so often and at such length, that many details must be omitted here. For the main facts it will be sufficient to refer to Prof. E. A. Gardner's discussion of the architecture of the temple.³

The representations on the coins fall into the following classes:—

1. Central portion only, with upright objects at sides, court in front. Augustus (Pl. XIV. 2, 3), Drusus (Pl. XIV. 6–8), Vespasian (Pl. XV. 4), Trajan (Pl. XVI. 6–9).

2. Central portion with side wings:—

a. Without court. Vespasian (Pl. XV. 1–3, 7, 8), Titus (Pl. XVI. 2), Domitian (Pl. XVI. 4).

β. With court. Sept. Severus and family (Pl. XVII. 4–6, 8–10 and XXVI. 6).

§ 93. In addition to the Cypriote coins, the same subject is represented on coins of Sardes and Pergamum, on a certain number of gems and rings, and on a bronze mirror. The models of shrines containing a sacred cone, of which one from Amathus is in the British Museum,⁴ bear but a faint resemblance to the Paphian shrine.

¹ Furtwängler, *Beschr. d. geschn. Steine*, 2363=*Ant. Gemmen*, Pl. 44. 51. Overbeck, *Gr. Kunstmyth.*, ii., p. 164. Sarapis and the Temple of Paphos are represented together on a gem referred to below (Passeri, *Thes. Gemm. Astrif.*, Pl. 78). A statue of a seated Sarapis from Salamis, *J.H.S.*, xii., pp. 125 f. I owe casts of the Stosch gem and of another, to be mentioned below, to the kindness of Dr. Dressel.

² Cp. W. de Visser, *Die nicht menschengestaltigen Götter der Griechen*, pp. 62 f.

³ *J.H.S.*, ix., pp. 203–215.

⁴ *Excav. in Cyprus*, p. 113, fig. 165, no. 1, and p. 114; Walters, *B.M. Catal. of Terracottas*, A 150.

Most, if not all, of the gems and rings represent the whole construction, together with the side wings, and with the court in front. The following, in addition to others to be mentioned later, may be noted here :—

1. Paris. Red jasper. Chabouillet, p. 218, no. 1582. The central portion consists of two tall double shafts (like double stakes, pointed at the top), connected by a cross-beam with cross-hatched ornament; above this, star and crescent. At sides are two thick columns with bases and capitals; above the capitals, on what is probably meant for the roof of the side-wings, stand birds (intended doubtless for doves, but more like eagles). Between these columns and the central portion are burning torches. The fence of the court is of lattice work; the part of the court nearest the shrine has a line of lattice-ornament, or, more probably, of cross-hatching representing the pavement. Similar lattice ornament on the base line of the shrine. The cone itself has a double slab at the top, from the lower part of which depend on each side short appendages, like stumps of arms. (**Pl. XXVI. 13.**) Cp. the Sardinian coins of Hadrian (**Pl. XXVI. 8–10.**)
2. Paris. Chrysoprase. Chabouillet, p. 218, no. 1583. The central portion consists of two tall double-shafts as on no. 1, connected by double cross-beams; the roofs of the wings supported by tall columns with capitals; within the wings short banded columns with capitals; on the roof of wings four-legged animals (? sphinxes or griffins); pavement of court indicated by one horizontal and seven perpendicular lines. Cone with double slab at top. (**Pl. XXVI. 15.**)
3. Berlin. Carnelian. Furtwängler, *Beschr.*, p. 134, no. 2977. The central portion with two tall double shafts as on no. 1, connected by two cross-beams with hatching between them; above, three points. The wings consist of two stages; in the lower are short

banded columns; on top of the upper, three short columns with capitals. Fence of the court latticed, and pavement indicated by horizontal and perpendicular lines. Cone has double slab at top. (**Pl. XXVI. 14.**)

4. British Museum. Furtwängler, *Ant. Gemmen*, Pl. 64, 81. Central portion with double shafts as on no. 1, connected by cross-beam with three points rising from it as on no. 3; underneath, garland (with ends flying in the field) as on later coins. Wings in two stages; on roofs of lower stages, doves; within them, short columns. Fence of court latticed; pavement indicated by horizontal and vertical lines. Cone has single slab at top. Below, **ΑΠΟC**. (**Pl. XXVI. 16.**)
5. Carnelian. Columns in wings; cone apparently bottle-shaped; pavement of court indicated by diagonal hatching. A. P. di Cesnola, *Salamina*, p. 40, fig. 39.
6. Engraved gold ring. Temple with side wings, columns at sides, and court in front; details of the temple not shown, the space being filled up with network of lines. Described as ground-plan of the temple, and figured upside down in L. P. di Cesnola, *Cyprus*, Pl. xli. 20.

The bronze mirror,¹ if we may assume that it is correctly illustrated, offers remarkable variations from the representations on the coins and gems. The uprights of the central portion widen out at the top; the cone is flanked by two smaller ones, without top-slabs; at the sides are two circles (discs?). The pavement is indicated by diagonal hatching.

§ 94. The Pergamene coin at Paris (no. 885, here **Pl. XXVI. 7**)² with the representation of the Paphian temple is apparently of the

¹ A. P. di Cesnola, *Salam.*, p. 59, fig. 66.

² *Obv.* **ΕΥΡΥΤΥΛΟC ΗΡΩC**; young male head r.; *rev.* **ΠΕΡΓΑ-ΜΗΝΩΝΕΠΙCΤΡΙΠΩΛΛΙΩΝΟC**.

time of Trajan or Hadrian. The temple is shown much as on the Cyprian bronze coins of Vespasian and Trajan (Pl. XV. 4, XVI. 6-9); but ΠΑΦΙΑ is written in the vacant space in the court.

Of Sardes the following coins may be noted :—

a. Hadrian. Macdonald, *Hunter Catal.*, ii., p. 466, no. 22; two specimens, nos. 633, 634, at Paris, of which the former is illustrated (Pl. XXVI. 8); and B.M. *Catal. Lydia*, p. 256, nos. 134, 135, Pl. xxvi. 8 (here Pl. XXVI. 9, 10). These coins show the uprights of the usual form, star and crescent, banded columns at sides with doves perched on them, and outside them again burning torches; the cone has appendages at the sides; the pavement of the court is indicated by squares with crossing diagonals. The inscription is ΠΑΦΙΗ ΚΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ.

b. Maximinus (Paris, no. 679). Details obscure.

c. Gordian (Paris, no. 689, Pl. XXVI. 11). The arrangement is similar to that on the coins of Hadrian, but the columns on which the doves stand have several bands, and the portions between the bands approach a spherical form. See below.

d. Philip. B.M. *Catal. Lydia*, p. 272, no. 197. Similar to preceding (Pl. XXVI. 12).

§ 95. The way in which the architecture of the shrine is treated seems to suggest that it was made of wood,¹ and this explains the difficulty of establishing any relation between the representation on the coins and gems and the actual remains. In any case—knowing the laxity with which architectural types are treated on coins—we need not assume that the later, more elaborate types are evidence of an extensive restoration in the second century. It is a reasonable presumption that when, in 15 B.C., Augustus came to

¹ Cp. C. G. Lenz, *Die Göttin von Paphos* (Gotha, 1808), p. 12.

the aid of the Paphians after the earthquake which destroyed their city,¹ some restoration was effected at the temple, and that the shrine as we see it on his coins was the new building. The lack of detail, as compared with the elaborate types of the later coins, is caused by the small space at the engraver's disposal.

§ 96. The type is probably, in accordance with the usage of die-engravers of Imperial times, a combination of façade and section. It suggests that the cone stood in a rectangular space, at the corners (and perhaps along the sides) of which stood the wooden uprights of which we see two. Above the cone it would appear (Pl. XV. 1) that an awning or arrangement of garlands was hung (cp. the British Museum gem, Pl. XXVI. 16). Garlands were sometimes fastened across from the tops of the uprights (Pl. XVI. 7, XXVI. 3). It would thus seem, in spite of the cross-beams connecting the uprights, that the erection was hypaethral; even in the elaborate later representations, with the metope-like construction above the cone, there is no sign of a roof above the central portion. The wings give the whole structure a superficial resemblance to the primitive shrine on the Cnossian fresco,² which was also mainly constructed of wood. On the later coins, we see plainly the sloping roofs of the wings, with doves perched on them, as on the dove-shrines from the Acropolis at Mycenae.³

§ 97. The two upright objects which flank the erection on coins of class 1 are candelabra or torches;⁴ this is proved by the Sardinian

¹ Dion Cass., liv. 23; cp. Oberhummer, *Die Insel Cypern*, p. 138.

² A. J. Evans, *Mycenaean Tree and Pillar Cult*, p. 95.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 93. Milani (*Studi e Mat.*, i., 209), followed by Karo (*Archiv f. Religionswissenschaft*, vii., p. 134), regards the birds as eagles.

⁴ Cp. Lenz, *op. cit.*, p. 13.

specimens (**Pl. XXVI. 8**, etc.), by the gem no. 1, and by a specimen at Paris of no. 20 (here **Pl. XXVI. 3**), where the flames of the torches are visible.

The large capitals which surmount the banded columns inside the wings (**Pl. XVII. 4**, etc.) have been taken for lamps;¹ but here again the Sardinian coins come to our assistance. On these coins, doves stand on the banded columns, which are, in the later specimens (**Pl. XXVI. 11, 12**), of a remarkable shape, consisting of a vertical pile of spheres separated by flat slabs.² There can be little doubt that we have here sacred columns, the evidence for the worship of which has recently been brought together by Mr. Evans.³ He is indeed inclined to see⁴ in the Mycenaean pillars the prototype of the cone of the goddess; "the columnar form of the Mycenaean type has been softened, perhaps by the contamination of Oriental examples, into a conical outline." The nature of the development may perhaps be better described in another way. The cone on the coins⁵ which Imhoof-Blumer now attributes to Aphrodisias in Cilicia⁶ is the cone in its simplest form. But at Paphos the cone has a capital slab (sometimes two slabs, with a neck between⁷)

¹ E. A. Gardner, *J.H.S.*, ix., p. 213.

² But for the evidence of the other coins, these columns might almost have been taken for Roman military ensigns! Cp. the various forms of candelabra in Ohne-falsch-Richter, *Kypr. Bib. Hom.*, Pl. 82.

³ *Op. cit.*, esp. pp. 71 f. We find a banded pillar, for instance, on a Cypro-Mycenaean cylinder (fig. 47=Cesnola, *Salam.*, Pl. xiii. 9) and on a gold ring from Cnossus (*ibid.*, p. 72, fig. 48). But for the double band, the pillar on the latter object is indeed strikingly like those which appear in the wings of the Paphian shrine.

⁴ P. 73.

⁵ B.M. Catal. *Lycaonia, &c.*, Pl. xvi., nos. 1-7.

⁶ *Kleinas. Münzen*, ii., p. 435. This is by far the most satisfactory attribution ever suggested for these mysterious coins, which it is to be hoped have now found a final resting-place.

⁷ These can hardly be described as 'excrescences added at the top that make it rudely resemble a human form' (Gardner, pp. 212, 213).

which corresponds to the capitals of the other columns. In other words, the Cypriote cult has adopted the Oriental conical form, and added to it the capital which is characteristic of the earlier Mycenaean sacred pillar, and which was perhaps used for the reception of offerings.¹

§ 98. Since several cones were found during the excavations at Paphos,² we have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the representation on the mirror already mentioned, where the great cone is flanked by two smaller ones. On the other hand, the engraving by Haverkamp³ of a coin of Vespasian is probably highly imaginary, and both the bird on the cone and the cones at the side must be discounted. The objects in the wings on a ring engraved by Visconti⁴ are, if correctly represented, something between the cone and the pillar. This ring is further interesting as showing the birds and round objects in the court. Two other interesting gems are given by Passeri,⁵ the latter showing Sarapis seated beside the shrine.

§ 99. The semicircular arrangement in front of the shrine was almost certainly a court and not a tank.⁶ There can also be no doubt that it was semicircular, for although, as Mr. Gardner argues, the space at the engraver's disposal on the later coins might have conditioned the form of the representation, this is not true of the coins of Drusus (**Pl. XIV. 6, 7**), on which it was as easy to make the court square as circular. That the squared blocks do not represent

¹ With the Paphian cone compare that on the cylinder in Ohnefalsch-Richter, *Kypr. Bib. Hom.*, Pl. xxx. 13.

² E.g. *J.H.S.*, ix., pp. 168, 172.

³ *Nummophyl. Reg. Christ.*, Pl. 52. 15.

⁴ *Mus. Pic-Clémentin*, i., T. A X. (p. 351).

⁵ *Thes. Gemm. Ant. Astrif.*, Pl. 77 and 78.

⁶ Gardner, *J.H.S.*, ix., p. 213.

masonry, but pavement, is proved by the diagonal treatment on gem no. 1 (Pl. XXVI. 13), on the Sardinian coins, and on Cesnola's bronze mirror. The late Mr. A. S. Murray suggested that the artist has attempted to indicate the inlaying of the pavement with various coloured marbles.

No satisfactory explanation has been found for the other objects beside the dove in the court. The long object cannot be meant for a fish, or a step leading up to the shrine. If, as has been suggested, the round objects represent food for the doves, the oblong object may, as Mr. Head points out, be a trough containing their drinking and bathing water.

§ 100. The Table of Cypriote signs (pp. cxxxvi., cxxxvii.) is compiled from coins which I have seen in the original or in casts. On the right has been added a column of select forms from inscriptions on other objects than coins, which, for convenience, I have called lapidary forms; the sources of this column are the tables of Deecke and Hoffmann. The fount used in the text has been cast for the purpose, the forms used being a selection of those given in the Table.

The Map is based on Kitchener's Survey (Stanford, 1885), details having been added from the various topographical works quoted in the course of this Introduction.

In conclusion, I have to express my obligations to Mr. Barclay Head, the Keeper of Coins, who has read the whole of this volume in proof, and to Mr. Warwick Wroth, for assistance in the revision of the Introduction. In this portion of the work I have also been able to profit by the criticisms of Mr. H. R. Hall from the Egyptological standpoint.

G. F. HILL.

AMATHUS IDALIUM MARIUM PAPHOS SALAMIS SOLI UNCERT. SELECT LAPIDARY FORMS

A			✱ ✱			✱	✱ ✱
E	✱ ✱	✱	✱ ✱	✱ ✱ ✱	✱ ?	✱ ✱ ?	✱ ✱ ✱
I		✱ ✱					✱ ✱
O		✱	✱	✱ ✱ ✱			✱ ✱
U		✱		✱ ✱ ✱ ✱			✱ ✱
KA		✱	✱	✱			✱ ✱
KE			✱	✱			✱
KI	✱ ✱			✱			✱ ✱
KO		✱	✱	✱ ✱ ✱		✱	✱ ✱ ✱
KU				✱ ✱ ✱ ✱			✱
TA		✱ ✱	✱ ✱	✱ ✱			✱
TE				✱			✱
TI	✱		✱	✱			✱
TO	✱ ✱ ✱		✱	✱ ✱ ✱		✱ ?	✱ ✱
TU							✱ ✱
PA	✱	✱	✱	✱ ✱ ✱	✱	✱ ✱	✱ ✱
PE							✱
PI	✱					✱	✱ ✱
PO			✱ ? ✱ ?				✱ ✱
PU	✱ ?		✱ ✱ ✱ ✱				✱ ✱
LA				✱ ✱		✱	✱
LE		✱ ✱ ✱ ✱	✱	✱			✱ ✱
LI		✱ ✱					✱ ✱
LO	✱			✱			✱
LU	✱ ✱						✱
RA		✱	✱				✱ ✱ ✱
RE							✱ ✱ ✱
RI		✱ ✱	✱ ✱	✱ ✱			✱

RO	Ⲡ			Ⲡ	Ⲡ Ⲡ			Ⲡ Ⲡ
RU					Ⲡ			Ⲡ
MA			Ⲡ	Ⲡ				Ⲡ Ⲡ
ME								Ⲡ Ⲡ
MI					Ⲡ			Ⲡ Ⲡ
MO	ⲠⲠⲠⲠⲠⲠ		Ⲡ	Ⲡ? Ⲡ	Ⲡ			Ⲡ Ⲡ Ⲡ
MU								Ⲡ Ⲡ
NA				Ⲡ		Ⲡ		Ⲡ
NE					Ⲡ			Ⲡ
NI					Ⲡ Ⲡ Ⲡ Ⲡ			Ⲡ Ⲡ
NO								Ⲡ Ⲡ
NU				Ⲡ				Ⲡ
YA								Ⲡ
YE								Ⲡ
VA					Ⲡ Ⲡ Ⲡ Ⲡ		Ⲡ?	Ⲡ Ⲡ
VE					Ⲡ Ⲡ			Ⲡ Ⲡ
VI	Ⲡ							Ⲡ
VO	Ⲡ Ⲡ		Ⲡ Ⲡ Ⲡ Ⲡ	Ⲡ Ⲡ	Ⲡ Ⲡ Ⲡ		Ⲡ	Ⲡ
VU								
SA	Ⲡ	Ⲡ	Ⲡ Ⲡ	Ⲡ			Ⲡ	Ⲡ Ⲡ
SE			Ⲡ Ⲡ	Ⲡ Ⲡ Ⲡ Ⲡ?	Ⲡ Ⲡ Ⲡ Ⲡ Ⲡ Ⲡ		Ⲡ	Ⲡ Ⲡ
SI		Ⲡ Ⲡ	Ⲡ Ⲡ Ⲡ	Ⲡ Ⲡ Ⲡ Ⲡ Ⲡ Ⲡ Ⲡ?	Ⲡ Ⲡ Ⲡ Ⲡ		Ⲡ Ⲡ	Ⲡ Ⲡ Ⲡ
SO	Ⲡ?							Ⲡ Ⲡ
SU								Ⲡ
ZA								Ⲡ
ZO	Ⲡ Ⲡ Ⲡ Ⲡ?			Ⲡ				Ⲡ
XE								Ⲡ
UNCERTAIN	Ⲡ Ⲡ			Ⲡ Ⲡ	Ⲡ		Ⲡ	

KEY TO PLATES XVIII.—XXVI.

PLATE XVIII.

No.	Class.	Collection.	See page
1	Amathus ?	Massy	xxvi.
2	„	Lawrence	xxvi.
3	„	Turin	xxvi.
4	„	Weber	xxvi.
5	„	„	xxvi.
6	„	„	xxvi.
7	„	Berlin	xxvii.
8	„	Weber	xxvii.
9	„	Berlin	xxvii.
10	„	„ (Imhoof)	xxviii.
11	„	Paris	xxviii.

PLATE XIX.

1	Citium	Paris	xxix.
2	„	„	xxix.
3	„	Massy	xxxiii., note 1
4	„	Paris	xxxiv.
5	„	Berlin (Imhoof)	xxxiv.
6	„	Paris	xxxvi.
7	„	„	xxxvi.
8	„	Berlin	xxxvi.
9	„	Paris	xxxix.
10	„	Massy	xxxix.
11	„	Turin	xxxix.
12	„	Paris	xxxix.
13	„	„	xxxix.
14	Idalium	Berlin	xlix., lii.
15	„	The Hague (Six)	lii.
16	„	Paris	lii.

PLATE XX.

No.	Class.	Collection.	See page
1	Lapethus	Paris	liv.
2	„	Athens	liv.
3	Marium	Paris (Waddington)	lviii.
4	„	Berlin	lvii., note 7
5	„	?	lviii.
6	„	Massy	lviii.
7	„	„	lx.
8	„	Paris	lx.
9	„	Weber	lx.
10	„	The Hague (Six)	lx.
11	„	Paris	lx.
12	„	Berlin	lxi.
13	„	Vienna	lxi.
14	„	Paris (Waddington)	lxi.
15	„	Lawrence	lxi.
16	„	Weber	lxi.
17	„	Paris	lxi.
18	„	Berlin (Imhoof)	lxii.
19	„	Massy	lxii.

PLATE XXI.

1	Paphos	Paris	lxv.
2	„	Weber	lxv.
3	„	The Hague (Six)	lxvi.
4	„	Paris (Waddington)	lxvii.
5	„	Weber	lxviii.
6	„	„	lxviii., lxxiv.
7	„	Paris (Waddington)	lxviii.
8	„	Massy	lxix., note 2
9	„	Weber	lxix., note 3
10	„	Paris	lxix.
11	„	Weber	lxx.

PLATE XXI. (*continued*).

No.	Class.	Collection.	See page
12	Paphos	Paris	lxxii., note 1
13	"	"	lxxii., note 1
14	"	"	lxxii.
15	"	Berlin	lxxii., note 1
16	"	Glasgow (Hunter)	lxxii., note 1
17	"	Paris	lxxii., note 1

PLATE XXII.

1	Paphos	Glasgow (Hunter)	lxxii.
2	"	?	lxxii.
3	"	Glasgow (Hunter)	lxxiii.
4	"	" "	lxxiii.
5	"	Massy	lxxvii.
6	"	Berlin	lxxvii., lxxix., xci.
7	"	Paris	lxxvii.
8	"	"	lxxviii.
9	"	"	lxxviii.
10	"	Turin	xxiii., lxxiv., lxxix.
11	"	Florence (Uffizi)	lxxix.

PLATE XXIII.

1	Salamis	Massy	lxxxv.
2	"	"	lxxxv.
3	"	Berlin	lxxxv.
4	"	Massy	lxxxvi.
5	"	Paris	lxxxvii.
6	"	Massy	lxxxvii.
7	"	Paris	lxxxvii.
8	"	Weber	lxxxvii.
9	"	Copenhagen	lxxxviii.
10	"	Paris	xc.

PLATE XXIII. (*continued*).

No.	Class.	Collection.	See page
11	Salamis	Paris	xcī.
12	„	Massy	xcī.
13	„	„	xcī.
14	„	„	xcīi.
15	„	Paris	xcīi.
16	„	Paris (Waddington)	xcīii.
17	„	Weber	xcīii.
18	„	Paris (Waddington)	xcīii.
19	„	Massy	xcīii.
20	„	Paris	xcīii.
21	„	Berlin	xcīii.
22	„	Cesnola	xcīv.

PLATE XXIV.

1	Salamis	Paris	xcī., note 1; xcvi.
2	„	Weber	xcvii.
3	„	Massy	xcvii.
4	„	Philipsen	xcix.
5	„	Massy	xcix., cii.
6	„	„	c., cii.
7	„	„	cii.
8	„	The Hague (Six)	ciii.
9	„	Lawrence	civ.
10	„	Munich	cv.
11	„	Florence (Uffizi)	cv.
12	„	Weber	cvi.
13	„	Massy	cvi.
14	„	(?) Lawrence	cvi.
15	„	Berlin	cvii.
16	„	Berlin (Imhoof)	lxxviii., cvii.
17	„	Massy	cviii.
18	„	Paris	cx., cxi.

PLATE XXIV. (*continued*).

No.	Class.	Collection.	See page
19	Salamis	Berlin (Imhoof)	cx.
20	„	Massy	cxi.
21	„	Berlin	cxiii.
22	„	?	cxiii.
23	„	Massy	cxiv.
24	„	„	cxiv.

PLATE XXV.

1	Soli	Paris	cxvii.
2	„	„	cxvii.
3	„	„ (Waddington)	cxvii.
4	„	Massy	cxvii.
5	„	Berlin	cxvii.
6	Uncertain	„	xlii., xliii.
7	„	Paris	xlii., xliii.
8	„	Massy	xliii.
9	„	Athens	xlvi.
10	„	Berlin (Imhoof)	xlvi.
11	„	Brussels (Hirsch)	xlvi.
12	„	Berlin	xlvi., cxvii.
13	„	Weber	xlvi.
14	„	Paris (Waddington)	xlvi.

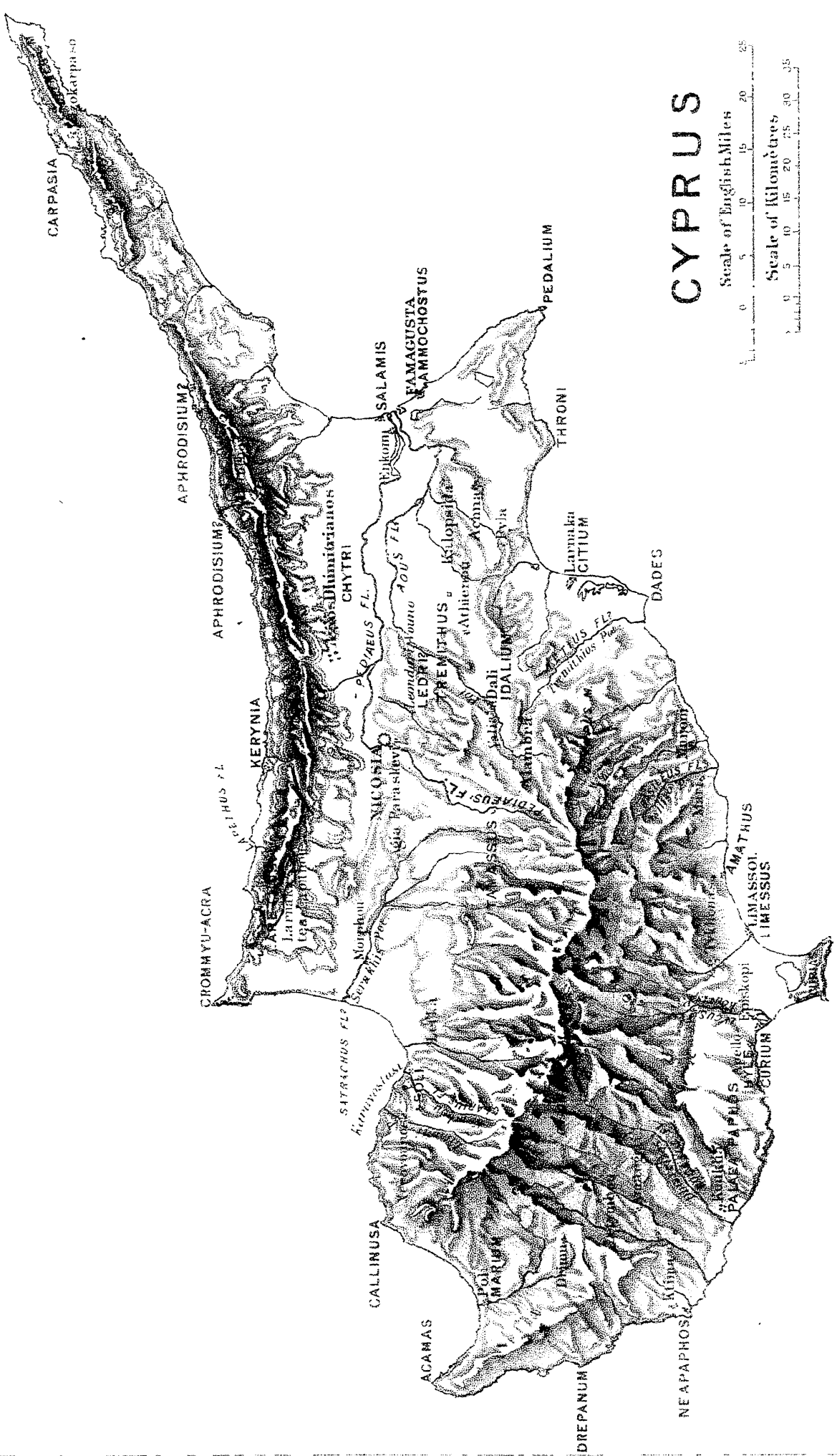
PLATE XXVI.

1	Tiberius	Massy	cxx.
2	Galba	„	cxxii.
3	Vespasian	Paris	cxxxi., cxxxii.
4	„	„	cxxiv., note 2
5	„	„	cxxiv., note 4
6	Geta	„	cxxvi., cxxvii.
7	Pergamum	„	cxxix.

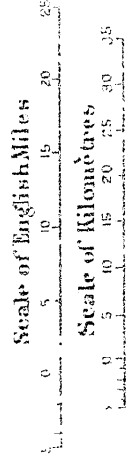
PLATE XXVI. (*continued*).

No.	Class.	Collection.	See page
8	Sardes (Hadrian)	Paris	cxxx., cxxxii.
9	„ „	British Museum	cxxx., cxxxii.
10	„ „	„ „	cxxx., cxxxii.
11	„ (Gordian)	Paris	cxxx., cxxxii.
12	„ (Philip I.)	British Museum	cxxx., cxxxii.
13	Gem	Paris (Bibliothèque Nationale)	cxxviii., cxxxiv.
14	„	Berlin	cxxix.
15	„	Paris (Bibliothèque Nationale)	cxxviii.
16	„	British Museum	cxxix., cxxxi.
17	„	Berlin (Stosch)	cxxvii.

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CYPRUS





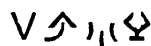
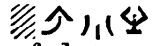
Standard's Geogr. Estab. London.

CYPRUS.



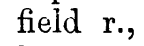




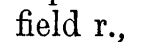

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">AMATHUS?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Circa</i> 450—400 B.C.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Persic Standard.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Stater.</p>				
1 ¹	175.4	AR 1.0	<p>Lion lying r., jaws open ; below, traces of inscription, FN (to·la —): border of dots. Same die as Hunter specimen (II., Pl. lxi. 1).</p>	<p>Forepart of lion r., jaws open, in dotted square within incuse square.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Payne Knight.]</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Diobol.</p>				
2 ²	23.8	AR .5	<p>Lion lying l., jaws open.</p>	<p>Forepart of lion r., jaws open, in dotted square within incuse square.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[1901.]</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. I. 1.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. I. 2.]</p>				
<p>¹ Payne Knight, p. 162 (A) 1; De Luynes, Pl. ii. 2; Six, p. 307, no. 12.</p> <p>² From the same find (in Cyprus) as no. 14, and Salamis, nos. 47, 48, 49.</p>				



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Diobol.				
3	25·9	AR ·55	Lion lying r., jaws open ; above, star.	Forepart of lion r., jaws open, in dotted square within incuse square. [Lang, Dali, 1902.] [Pl. I. 3.]
Obol.				
4	12·7	AR ·45	Lion lying r., jaws open ; above, eagle with ex- tended wings flying r., and Ⓞ (mo).	Forepart of lion r., jaws open, in dotted square within incuse square. [Lang, Dali, 1871.] [Pl. I. 4.]
Hemiobols.				
5	7·2	AR ·35	Lion lying r. ; [above, un- certain object ?].	Forepart of lion r., jaws open, in dotted square within incuse square. [Lang, Dali, 1871.] [Pl. I. 5.]
6	6·9	AR ·35	Lion lying r. ; above, un- certain object.	Similar to preceding. [Lang, Dali, 1871.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">EUAGORAS I OF SALAMIS?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Circa</i> B.C. 391.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rhodian Standard.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Stater.</p>				
7	102.2	AR .8	Lion lying r., jaws open, on double dotted exergual line; above, eagle flying r.; in exergue, E ; border of dots.	<p>Forepart of lion r., jaws open, concave field.</p> <p>In front, ; in ex., ---  (<i>βa</i>. ---) [1903.]</p> <p>[Pl. I. 6.]</p>
8	96.7	AR .8	Same die as preceding.	[1897.]
<p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. I. 7.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">UNCERTAIN KING.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Early Fourth Century</i> B.C.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rhodian Standard.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Stater.</p>				
9	98.4	AR .85	Lion lying r., jaws open, on double exergual line; above, eagle flying r.; in exergue, uncertain inscription:  (<i>Pu</i> . - <i>vo</i> . -).	<p>Forepart of lion r., jaws open; in field r., uncertain inscription,  (<i>Pu</i>. - <i>vo</i>. -): border of dots.</p> <p>[1897.]</p> <p>[Pl. I. 8.]</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">ZOTIMOS?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>After circa 385 B.C.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rhodian Standard.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Staters.</p>				
10 ¹	102.8	AR .8	Lion lying r., jaws open, [on double exergual line, consisting of line of dots below continuous line; in exergue, ()↑//]; above, eagle flying r.: border of dots. Same die as Ward Catal., p. 153, no. 756 A.	Forepart of lion r., jaws open; in field r., ()↑// (Ζω-τι-μω): linear border. [R. Payne Knight.]
			[Pl. I. 9.]	
11 ²	101.5	AR .8	Similar to preceding (exergue off the flan). Same die as preceding.	Similar to preceding; inscr., ()↑[//] Same die as Babelon, Pl. xx. 3. [R. Payne Knight.]
			[Pl. I. 10.]	
12 ³	99.5	AR .8	Lion lying r., jaws open, on dotted exergual line; above, eagle flying r.; in exergue, on raised band, ()↑↑// (Ζω-τι-μω). Same die as Babelon, Pl. xx. 6.	Forepart of lion r., jaws open; in field r., traces of inscription, ()↑//? border of dots. [1900.]
			[Pl. I. 11.]	
13	100.2	AR .8	Similar to preceding (same die).	Forepart of lion r., jaws open: border, if any, off the flan. [1903.]
			[Pl. I. 12.]	
<p>¹ R. Payne Knight, p. 162 (A) 2; De Luynes, Pl. ii. 4; Six, p. 310.</p> <p>² Ibid., no. 3; Six, p. 310.</p> <p>³ Sotheby's Sale Catalogue, 'Greek Coins of a Late Collector,' May, 1900, lot 406, Pl. viii.</p>				



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">LYSANDROS.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Circa 375 B.C.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rhodian Standard.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Staters.</p>				
14 ¹	101.5	Æ .8	Lion with wart on flank lying r., jaws open, on dotted exergual line; above, eagle flying r.; in exergue,  FV  (Λν-σα-δο-ρω): border of dots.	Forepart of lion r., jaws open; in field r.,  (Λν-σα-δο-ρω): border of dots; concave field. [1901.]
<p style="text-align: center;">Same dies as Babelon, Pl. xx. 7.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. I. 13.]</p>				
15	100.2	Æ .85	Similar to preceding (same die); first two letters of inscr. off the flan.	Similar type to preceding; inscr.,  FV  : border of dots; concave field. [1897.]
<p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. I. 14.]</p>				
16	98.2	Æ .8	Lion lying r., jaws open, on double exergual line (consisting of continuous line and line of dots); above, eagle flying r.; in exergue, [] FV []: border of dots.	Forepart of lion r., jaws open; in field r.,  FV  : linear border; concave field. [1897.]
<p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. I. 15.]</p>				



¹ From same find as no. 2.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">EPIPALOS.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Circa 360 B.C.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rhodian Stater.</p>				
17	102·2	AR ·8	Lion lying r., jaws open, on double exergual line (consisting of continuous line and line of dots); above, eagle flying r.; in ex., + (λω) and long crescent, horns upward: border of dots.	Forepart of lion r., jaws open; in field r., ⚡✱ (Ε·πι·πα): border off the flan. [1903.]
[Pl. II. 1.]				
<p style="text-align: center;">RHOIKOS?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Middle of Fourth Cent. B.C.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rhodian Standard.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tetrobols.</p>				
18 ¹	34·0	AR ·6	Head of lion r., jaws open: border of dots.	Forepart of lion r., head facing, jaws open, truncation dotted; in field r., ⚡ (Po): linear border; concave field. [Payne Knight.]
[Pl. II. 2.]				
19 ²	31·2	AR ·6	Similar to preceding (same die?).	Similar to preceding. [Lang, 1902.]
[Pl. II. 3.]				

¹ R. Payne Knight, p. 162 (A) 4; De Luynes, Pl. ii. 10; Six, p. 311, 24.

² Apparently not from the Dali Find.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
20	33.0	Æ ·6	Similar to preceding.	Forepart of lion r., head facing, jaws open, truncation dotted; in field r.,  : linear border; concave field. [1897.] [Pl. II. 4.]
21	32.6	Æ ·6	Similar to preceding.	Similar type to preceding; in field r.,  : linear border; concave field. [1903.] [Pl. II. 6.]
22	33.0	Æ ·6	Similar to preceding.	Similar type to preceding; in field r., star: linear border; concave field. [1897.] [Pl. II. 5.]
23	29.0	Æ ·6	Similar to preceding.	Similar type to preceding; in field r., uncertain symbol or letter ¹ : linear border; concave field. [Bank Collection.]

¹ Perhaps  or .

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">CIT IUM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Persic Standard.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">UNCERTAIN KING.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Circa</i> 500 B.C.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Stater.</p>				
1 ¹	168·5	Æ ·8	Lion lying l., head re- verted, jaws open; be- low, astragalos.	Smooth. [Lang, Dali, 1870.]
<p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. II. 7.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BAALMELEK I.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Circa</i> 479—449 B.C.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Staters.</p>				
2	170·2	Æ ·9	Herakles, wearing lion's skin over head and hanging down his back (the tail seen behind him), advancing to r.; in outstretched l. bow, in r. his club raised over his head: border of dots.	Lion seated r., jaws open, in dotted square within incuse square; in field, inscription.
<p>In field r., 7[9] (בד). In field l. above lion 744, r. 094 (לבעלמלך) 7</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Lang, Dali, 1871.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. II. 8.]</p>				
<p>¹ The attribution of this coin to Citium is conjectural.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
3	166.2	AR 1.0		In field l. above lion, ^{Λογλ} γλ[γ]; before lion's feet, ram's head. [Lang, Dali, 1871.]
			Same dies as Sir H. Weber's specimen.	
4	164.0	AR .95	Same die as preceding.	Similar to preceding (same die); inscr. complete. [Lang, Dali, 1871.]
			[Pl. II. 9.]	
5	164.7	AR .9	Same die as preceding.	Similar to preceding (same die); inscr. complete. [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
			[Pl. II. 10.]	
6 ¹	165.7	AR 1.05	Traces of over-striking by right arm of Herakles.	Similar to preceding; inscr. ^{Λογλ} γλγ [Lang, Dali, 1871.]
			[Pl. II. 11.]	
			[For another stater of Baalmelek I, overstruck with types of Idalium, see Idalium, no. 6.]	
			Tetrobol.	
7	46.5	AR .7	Herakles [wearing lion's skin over head and hanging down his back] advancing to r.; [in outstretched l. bow, in r. his club raised over his head].	Lion seated r., jaws open; in field l., above it, ^{Λογλ} γλγ; before lion's feet, uncertain symbol (ram's head?); the whole in dotted square within incuse square. [1901.]
			[Pl. II. 12.]	

¹ *Num. Chr.*, 1871, p. 16, no. 40; Head, *B. M. Guide*. Pl. 11, 42; Gardner, *Types*, Pl. iv. 21 and 43; Six, p. 325, no. 10 (Six's second and third varieties are the same coin).

¹ *Num. Chr.*, 1871, p. 16, no. 40; Head, *B. M. Guide*. Pl. 11, 42; Gardner, *Types*, Pl. iv. 21 and 43; Six, p. 325, no. 10 (Six's second and third varieties are the same coin).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Obols.				
8	12·6	AR ·45	Head of Herakles r., bearded, wearing lion's skin: border of dots.	Lion seated r., jaws open; in field l., above it, 79 (בד); the whole in dotted square, in incuse square. [1846.]
			[Pl. II. 13.]	
9	12·4	AR ·45		Before lion's feet, uncertain symbol (ram's head?). [Judas Collection, 1867.]
			[Pl. II. 14.]	
A Z B A A L.				
<i>Circa</i> B.C. 449—425.				
SILVER.				
Staters.				
			Herakles, wearing lion's skin over head and hanging down back (the tail seen behind him), advancing to r.; in outstretched l. bow, in r. his club raised over his head: border of dots.	Lion r. bringing down stag r.; above, inscription (לעובעל); the whole in dotted square within incuse square.
10 ¹	169·0	AR ·85	Border not visible.	Inscr. Λογζ ολ
			Same die as Babelon, <i>Perses Ach.</i> , no. 672=Mionnet, iii., 663, no. 647.	[Payne Knight.]
			[Pl. III. 1.]	
¹ R. P. Knight, p. 164 (B) 1; De Luynes, <i>Satr.</i> , Pl. xv. 37; Six, p. 330, 28.				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
11	165.4	AR .9	Border of dots off the flan.	Inscr. <i>Logzo</i> [L] [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
12	164.4	AR .9	Same die as preceding: border off the flan.	Inscr. complete; same die as pre- ceding. [Lang, Dali, 1871.]
[Pl. III. 2.]				
13	161.6	AR .9	Same die as preceding.	Inscr. complete; same die as pre- ceding. [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
14	167.1	AR .9		Inscr. <i>Log zol</i> [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
15 ¹	169.2	AR .9	Exergue marked by two parallel lines joined by cross-lines.	Inscr. <i>Logz ol</i> [Lang, Dali, 1871.]
16 ²	167.9	AR 1.0	Same die as preceding.	Inscr. <i>Logzo L</i> [Lang, Dali, 1871.]
[Pl. III. 3.]				
17	164.1	AR .95	„ „	Same die as preceding. [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
18	162.4	AR .95	Details obscure.	Same die as preceding. [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
[Pl. III. 4.]				
¹ Lang, <i>Num. Chr.</i> , 1871, p. 16, no. 43; Six, p. 329, no. 28. ² Gardner, <i>Types</i> , Pl. iv. 22; Six, p. 329, no. 28				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
19 ¹	169.4	Æ .95	Herakles as on preceding coins, but tail of lion's skin hangs between his legs: border of dots.	Lion r. bringing down stag r.; above, inscription as on preceding coins: the whole in dotted square within incuse square. Inscr. $\Lambda\omicron\gamma\tau\ \omicron\Lambda$ [Lang, Dali, 1871.] [Pl. III. 5.]
20	164.5	Æ .95	Same die as preceding.	Same die as preceding. [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
21	164.5	Æ .9	„ „	Same die as preceding. [Lang, Dali, 1902.] [Pl. III. 6.]
22	168.0	Æ .95		Inscr. $[\Lambda]\omicron\gamma\tau\ \omicron\Lambda$ [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
23	166.8	Æ 1.15		Inscr. $\Lambda\omicron\gamma\tau\ \omicron\Lambda$ Same die as Ward Catal., no. 757. [Lang, Dali, 1902.] [Pl. III. 7.]
Tetrobols.				
24	55.8	Æ .65	Herakles as on nos. 10 ff. (tail of lion behind): border of dots.	Lion r. bringing down stag r.; above, inscription as on previous coins: the whole in dotted square within incuse square. Inscr. $[\Lambda]\omicron\gamma\ \tau\omicron[\Lambda]$ [Lang, Dali, 1871.]

¹ Head, *B. M. Guide*, Pl. 11, 43.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
25	55.6	AR .6		Inscr. $\text{Log zo}[\text{L}]$ [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
26	54.8	AR .65		Inscr. Logz ol [Lang, Dali, 1871.]
[Pl. III. 8.]				
27	55.6	AR .6	(Position of tail uncertain.)	Inscr. $[\text{Lo}]gz ol$ [Lang, Dali, 1871.]
28	52.2	AR .65	(„ „)	Inscr. Logz ol [Woodhouse.]
[Pl. III. 9.]				
BAALMELEK II.				
Circa 425—400 B.C.				
SILVER.				
Staters.				
			Herakles, wearing lion's skin over head and hanging down back (the tail seen between his legs), advancing to r.; in outstretched l. bow, in r. his club raised over his head: border of dots.	Lion r. bringing down stag kneeling r.; above, inscription (לבעלמלך): the whole in dotted square within incuse square.
29	169.1	AR .9	Same die as Mionnet, iii., 663, no. 646 (Babelon, <i>Perses Ach.</i> , no. 678), and Macdonald, <i>Hunter Catal.</i> , Pl. lxi. 4).	Inscr. $\text{LylLog}[\text{L}]$ (Same die as coins mentioned under obverse.) [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
[Pl. III. 10.]				

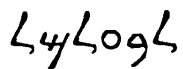
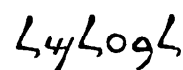
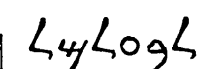
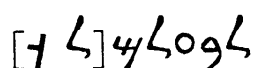

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
30	168.8	Æ .85	Same die as preceding.	Inscr. complete. Same die as preceding. [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
31	167.3	Æ .9	„ „	Inscr. [𐤅]𐤋𐤕𐤏𐤂𐤇 Same die as preceding. [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
32 ¹	165.7	Æ .9	„ „	Inscr. 𐤅 𐤋𐤕𐤏𐤂𐤇 [Lang, Dali, 1871.]
33	165.0	Æ 1.0	„ „	Same die as preceding. [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
[Pl. III. 11.]				
34	158.6	Æ .85	Same die as preceding.	Inscr. 𐤅 𐤋𐤕𐤏𐤂𐤇[𐤋] Same die as preceding. [Lang, Dali, 1871.]

35 ²	169.4	Æ .85	Herakles, wearing lion's skin over head and hanging down back (the tail flying behind), advancing to r.; in outstretched l. bow, in r. his club raised over his head; in field r., ♀	Lion r. bringing down stag kneeling r.; above, inscription [𐤅]𐤋𐤕𐤏 𐤏[𐤋] (לבעלמלך): the whole in dotted square within incuse square. [Lang, Dali, 1871.]
[Pl. III. 12.]				

¹ *Num. Chr.*, 1871, p. 16, no. 41; *Six*, p. 328, no. 22.

² *Num. Chr.*, 1871, p. 17, no. 1; *Six*, p. 327-328, no. 21, *Num. Chr.*, 1888, p. 126, no. 19.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Tetrobols.				
			Herakles, as on staters (tail of lion's skin seen between his legs): border of dots.	Lion r. bringing down stag r. as on staters; above, inscription: the whole in dotted square in incuse square.
36	55.2	Æ .6	Border off the flan. Same die as Babelon, <i>Perses Ach.</i> , no. 680, Pl. xviii. 17; Ward Catal., no. 758.	Inscr. $\gamma\lambda\psi\lambda\omicron\gamma\lambda$ Same die as Babelon, <i>loc. cit.</i> ; Ward, <i>loc. cit.</i> [Lang, Dali, 1871.]
37	53.7	Æ .65	Same die as preceding.	Inscr. $[\gamma]\lambda\psi\lambda\omicron\gamma\lambda$ Same die as preceding. [Lang, Dali, 1871.]
[Pl. III. 13.]				
38	52.4	Æ .65	Same die as preceding: border off the flan.	Inscr. $\gamma\lambda\psi\lambda\omicron\gamma[\lambda]$ Same die as preceding. [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
39	49.2	Æ .6	„ „ „	Inscr. off the flan. Same die as preceding. [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
40	56.8	Æ .6	In field r., traces of ρ : border not visible; tail of lion's skin flying be- hind.	Inscr. $[\gamma\lambda]\psi\lambda\omicron\gamma\lambda$ [Lang, Dali, 1871.]
[Pl. III. 14.]				
41	56.2	Æ .55	Same die as preceding: border not visible.	Inscr. $\gamma\lambda\psi\lambda\omicron\gamma[\lambda]$ Same die as preceding. [Lang, Dali, 1871.]
42	55.2	Æ .55	Tail of lion's skin flying behind.	Inscr. $[\gamma\lambda]\psi\lambda\omicron[\gamma\lambda]$ [Woodhouse.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Diobols.				
			Herakles, as on higher denominations (tail of lion's skin between his legs): border of dots.	Lion r. bringing down stag r., as on higher denominations; above, inscription: the whole in dotted square within incuse square.
43	28.7	AR .5	Same die as Babelon, <i>Perses Ach.</i> , no. 685, Pl. xviii. 15. ¹	Inscr. [7]  Same die as Babelon, <i>loc. cit.</i> [Lang, Dali, 1871.]
44	28.0	AR .55	Same die as preceding.	Inscr. [7]  Same die as preceding. [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
[Pl. IV. 1.]				
45	27.5	AR .5	Same die as preceding.	Inscr. complete. Same die as preceding. [Lang, Dali, 1871.]
46	27.1	AR .5	„ „ (re-struck ²).	Inscr. [7]  Same die as preceding. [Judas Coll., 1867.]
[Pl. IV. 2.]				
47	26.7	AR .5	Same die as preceding (re-struck).	Inscr. [7]  [1846.]
[Pl. IV. 3.]				
48	27.4	AR .55		Inscr.  [Lang, Dali, 1902.]

¹ Babelon, nos. 685 and 686 (Pl. xviii. 18 and 19) appear from the illustration to be from the same pair of dies.

² The only remains of the earlier type on nos. 46, 47 are a pair of parallel lines joined by cross-lines, which probably represent an exergual line. As this form of exergue occurs on the staters of Azbaal, it is probable that these coins were struck on tetrobols of that king. Sir Hermann Weber possesses a tetrobol, from the same dies as no. 46, re-struck in exactly the same position.




No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Obol.				
49	14.0	Æ .4	Head of Herakles r., with short beard, wearing lion's skin: border of dots. Same die as Babelon, <i>Perses Ach.</i> , no. 687, Pl. xviii. 20.	Lion r. bringing down stag r., as on higher denominations; above, 79 (79): the whole in dotted square within incuse square. Same die as Babelon, <i>loc. cit.</i> [Judas Coll., 1867.]
[Pl. IV. 4.]				
UNINSCRIBED SILVER OF DOUBTFUL ATTRIBUTION.				
Diobols.				
			Herakles, wearing lion's skin over head and hanging down back, advancing r.; holding in outstretched l. bow, in r. club over his head.	Lion r. bringing down stag kneeling r.: the whole in dotted square within incuse square.
50 ¹	28.2	Æ .55	In field r., uncertain object (? flaw).	[Lang, Dali, 1871.]
[Pl. IV. 5.]				
51 ²	26.7	Æ .5	In field r., uncertain object (? ♀).	[Lang, Dali, 1871.]
[Pl. IV. 6.]				
¹ <i>Num. Chr.</i> , 1871, p. 17, no. 6; Six, p. 330, no. 30. Wrongly described by Six as having crux ansata. ² <i>Num. Chr.</i> , 1871, p. 17, no. 5; Six, p. 330, no. 30.				

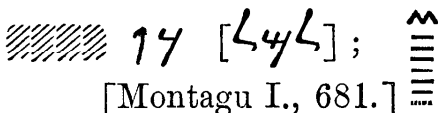
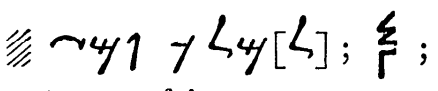

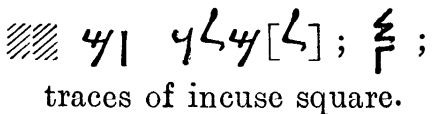
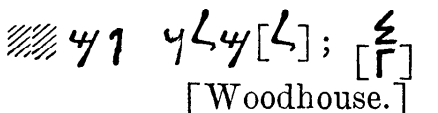

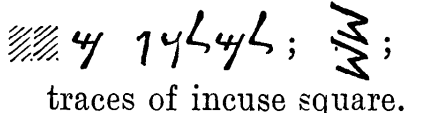
No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Obols.				
52	14·7	AR ·4	Head of beardless Herakles r., in lion's skin: border of dots.	Lion r. bringing down stag kneeling r.: the whole in dotted square within incuse square. [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
53	13·7	AR ·4		[Lang, Dali, 1902.]
			[Pl. IV. 7.]	
54	13·7	AR ·4		[Lang, Dali, 1902.]
			[Pl. IV. 8.]	
55 ¹	13·6	AR ·4		[Lang, Dali, 1871.]
56	12·0	AR ·4	(Square border of dots?)	
			[Pl. IV. 9.]	
Hemiobols, &c.				
57	5·8	AR ·35	Similar to preceding.	Similar to preceding. [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
			[Pl. IV. 10.]	
58 ²	5·7	AR ·35		[Lang, Dali, 1871.]
			[Pl. IV. 11.]	
59	5·5	AR ·35		[Lang, Dali, 1902.]
60	5·4	AR ·35		" "
			[Pl. IV. 12.]	
¹ <i>Num. Chr.</i> , 1871, p. 17, no. 7; <i>Six</i> , p. 330, no. 31. ² <i>Num. Chr.</i> , 1871, p. 17, no. 8; <i>Six</i> , p. 331, no. 32.				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
61	5·2	Æ ·35		[Lang, Dali, 1902.]
62	5·0	Æ ·35	[Pl. IV. 13.]	" "
63	4·9	Æ ·3		[Lang, Dali, 1902.]
64 ¹	3·7	Æ ·25		[Lang, Dali, 1871.]
65 ¹	3·7	Æ ·3	[Pl. IV. 14.]	" "
66	3·4	Æ ·25		[Lang, Dali, 1902.]
67	3·4	Æ ·25	[Pl. IV. 15.]	" "
68	2·0	Æ ·2	Similar to preceding: border of dots. (Type obscure.)	Lion's head r. in dotted square, in incuse square. [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
			[Pl. IV. 16.]	
69	2·0	Æ ·2		[Lang, Dali, 1902.]
70	1·8	Æ ·25		[Lang, Dali, 1902.]

¹ *Num. Chr.*, 1871, p. 17, no. 9; *Six*, p. 331, no. 33.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">B A A L R A M.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Early Fourth Century B.C.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tetrobol.</p>				
71	52·9	Æ ·55	Herakles, wearing lion's skin over head and hanging down back, tail flying behind, advancing to r.; holding in outstretched l. bow, in r. club over his head; in field r., ♀; exergual line of dots.	<p>Lion r. bringing down stag kneeling r.; above, [ϣ]ΑΛΟΓ ΓΛϣ[Λ] (למלך בעלרם): the whole in dotted square.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Lang, Dali, 1902.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. IV. 17.]</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">M E L E K I A T H O N.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">B.C. 392—361.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BRONZE.</p>				
72	31·3	Æ ·55	Herakles, nude, lion's skin on l. arm, advancing r.; in outstretched l. bow, in r. club raised behind his head; in field l., 4 (μ): border of dots.	<p>Head of Aphrodite l., wearing ear-ring, [necklace, drapery on neck,] and ornamented stephanos.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Judas Coll., 1867.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. IV. 18.]</p>
73	29·2	Æ ·55		[Devonshire Coll.]




No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Year.
<p style="text-align: center;">DEMONIKOS.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">388—387 B.C.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Diobol.</p>					
74	24.4	AR 45	Athena, wearing crested Athenian helmet, standing to front, head l.; r. resting on spear, l. holding shield: border of dots.	Herakles, bearded, wearing lion's skin fastened round neck and hanging behind him, advancing r., wielding club in r., holding out bow in l.: incuse square. [From Cyprus. Pres. by Col. Massy, 1903.]	
[Pl. IV. 19.]					
<p style="text-align: center;">PUMIATHON.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Circa</i> B.C. 361—312.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GOLD.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Euboic-Attic Standard.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hemistaters.</p>					
75	64.3	AN 5	Herakles, bearded, wearing lion's skin over head and left arm, advancing r.; in outstretched l. bow, in raised r. club behind his head; in field r.,  : border of dots.	Lion r. bringing down stag kneeling r.; above, king's name, למלך פמיתן; to r., date: the whole in dotted square. King's name off the flan;  ; traces of incuse square.  [Bank Coll.]	25= <i>circa</i> B.C. 337
[Pl. IV. 20.]					

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Year.
76	63.2	A ¹ .5		King's name off the flan. Same die ¹ as preceding. [Sir R. H. Lang, 1902.]	25= <i>circa</i> B.C. 337
77	63.5	A ¹ .5		 17 [L44L]; [Montagu I., 681.]	27= <i>circa</i> B.C. 335
78 ²	63.5	A ¹ .5		 741 744[L]; traces of incuse square. Same die as Babelon, <i>Perses</i> <i>Ach.</i> , 718 (Pl. xix. 14) and 719(=Luynes, <i>Satr.</i> , Pl. xiii. 14). [R. P. Knight.]	30= <i>circa</i> B.C. 332
79	63.4	A ¹ .55	Symbol has the form 	 41 444[L]; traces of incuse square. [Pl. IV. 21.]	„
80	63.1	A ¹ .55	Symbol off the flan.	 41 444[L]; [Woodhouse.] [Pl. IV. 22.]	„
81	64.0	A ¹ .5	Symbol has the form 	 4 1444L; traces of incuse square. [Montagu I., 682.] [Pl. IV. 23.]	40= <i>circa</i> B.C. 322

¹ Before the striking of this coin, the die of the reverse had begun to crack.











² R. P. Knight, p. 164(A) 1.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">Tenth of Stater.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Attribution conjectural.)</p>				
82	12·7	A ·3	Head of beardless Herakles r., wearing lion's skin.	<p>Lion r. bringing down stag kneeling r., in dotted square: traces of incuse square.</p> <p>[Thomas (1844), 2394 <i>bis</i>.]</p> <p>[Pl. IV. 24.]</p> <p>Same dies as Babelon, <i>Perses Ach.</i>, 701, Pl. xix. 6, and the Six specimen, Six, p. 337, no. 48.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">UNCERTAIN OF CITIUM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tetrobol.</p>				
83 ¹	49·0	Æ ·55	Herakles, nude, to r., fighting lion, which he holds with l., while he raises his club in r.; the lion tears his l. thigh with its claws; behind, ♀	<p>Lion seated l., jaws open, r. foreleg raised over small bull which stands l. beside it: the whole in dotted square, in incuse square. (Chisel-cut.)</p> <p>[1897.]</p> <p>Same dies as <i>Num. Chr.</i>, 1888, p. 131, no. 26, Pl. v. 13.</p> <p>[Pl. IV. 25.]</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Obol.</p>				
84 ²	15·0	Æ ·4	Head of lion l.	<p>Lion r. bringing down stag kneeling r.: the whole in dotted square within incuse square.</p> <p>[Lang, Dali, 1871.]</p> <p>[Pl. IV. 26.]</p>
<p>¹ <i>Num. Chr.</i>, 1898, p. 122, no. 42, Pl. ix. 7.</p> <p>² <i>Num. Chr.</i>, 1871, p. 18, no. 10. Described by Six, p. 330, no. 31, as having the head of Herakles.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">IDALIUM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Persic Standard.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Circa</i> 500—480 B.C.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Staters.</p>				
1	167·5	AR ·9	<p>Sphinx seated r. with curled wing, left forefoot raised.</p> <p>Border not visible.</p>	<p>Irregular incuse square.</p> <p>[Lang, Dali, 1902.]</p> <p>[Pl. V. 1.]</p>
2	164·5	AR 1·0	<p>Behind, circle of dots with pellet in centre  : border of dots.</p> <p>Same die as Babelon, no. 725, and Macdonald, Hunter Catal., Pl. 61. 5.</p>	<p>Incuse square more regular in shape. Same die as Macdonald, Hunter Catal., Pl. 61. 5.</p> <p>[Lang, Dali, 1902.]</p> <p>[Pl. V. 2.]</p>
3 ¹	163·5	AR ·9	Same die as preceding.	<p>Same die as preceding?</p> <p>[Lang, Dali, 1870.]</p>
4 ²	167·5	AR ·95	<p>Sphinx, with plume on head, curled wing, seated r., left forefoot raised, over two palm-ettes; behind, ; between wing and head, ; in front, letter obliterated.</p>	<p>Incuse square.</p> <p>[Lang, Dali, 1870.]</p> <p>[Pl. V. 3.]</p>

¹ Lang, *Num. Chr.*, 1871, p. 11, no. 1; Six, p. 315, no. 1.

² Lang, *Num. Chr.*, 1871, p. 11, no. 2; Six, p. 315, no. 2.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">UNCERTAIN KING: KI...?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Staters.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Circa 475 B.C.</i></p>				
5 ¹	167.6	Æ .85	<p>Sphinx, with curled wing, seated r., left forefoot raised, over two palm-ettes.</p> <p>on r.,  ? or  ? between wing and neck, oval pellet • ; on the wing of the sphinx, </p>	<p>Lotus flower on two spiral tendrils, in incuse impression the edges of which follow the outline of the type.</p> <p>[Lang, Dali, 1870.]</p>
[Pl. V. 4.]				
6 ²	166.0	Æ .95	<p>inscr. obliterated; on the wing of the sphinx, </p> <p>same die as preceding, but for the alteration in the inserted sign.</p>	<p>same die as preceding.</p> <p>[Lang, Dali, 1871.]</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Struck over a stater of Baalmelek I. of Citium.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. V. 5.]</p>				
<p>¹ Lang, <i>Num. Chron.</i>, 1871, p. 11, no. 3; Six, p. 315, no. 3. The sign on the wing is not a countermark proper, but has been inserted in the die.</p> <p>² Lang, <i>op. cit.</i>, p. 17, no. 47; Six, p. 325, no. 10. Lang and Six are wrong in supposing the coin of Idalium to be the original re-struck by Baalmelek; this is sufficiently clear from the fact that the impression of the Idalian reverse die has broken the plane of the reverse of Baalmelek. Of the original types the following portions are clearly preserved: <i>Obv.</i> right arm and right leg of Herakles, exergual line, and letters  in field; <i>Rev.</i> foreleg and hinder part and leg of lion, inscr.  [, border of dots and incuse square. As regards other over-struck coins, I am unable to judge; Six (pp. 315, 316) speaks of 'plusieurs statères'; the specimen described by him on p. 324, no. 6, is not in the British Museum.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
7 ¹	171.5	Æ .95	plume visible on head of sphinx; on l. $\triangle \neq$ ($\beta\alpha\sigma\iota$); between wing and neck, oval pellet: border of dots. [Pl. V. 6.]	same die as preceding. [Lang, Dali, 1870.]
8 ²	170.2	Æ .85	no plume on head of sphinx; on r. \neq , l. ∇ ($\beta\alpha\kappa\iota$). [Pl. V. 7.]	[Lang, Dali, 1870.]
9	167.0	Æ .9	similar to preceding, letter on l. obscure. [Pl. V. 8.]	[Lang, Dali, 1870.]
G R A S ?				
S t a t e r s .				
Circa 460 B.C.				
			Sphinx with curled wing, seated l. on tendril, which rises beneath her belly to a bud and in front to an open flower, on which she places her r. forefoot; on l. \neq ($\beta\alpha$), r. $\uparrow \nabla$ ($\kappa\alpha\rho\alpha$): border of dots.	Lotus flower on two spiral tendrils; on l. outline of ivy-leaf, on r. astragalos: the whole in faint linear border, in incuse circle.
10	171.1	Æ .95	same dies, obv. and rev., as Babelon, <i>Perses Ach.</i> , no. 726; <i>Inv. Wadd.</i> , no. 4824; Macdonald, <i>Hunter Catal.</i> , ii., 561, 3. The obv. die is distinguished by a flaw to r. of the bud, the rev. die by a pellet below the l. spiral. The reverse of this specimen is double-struck. [Lang, Dali, 1902.]	

¹ Lang, *op. cit.*, p. 11, no. 4; Six, p. 316, no. 4.

² Lang, *op. cit.*, p. 11, no. 5(?); Six, p. 316, no. 4.


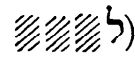



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
11	170·4	Æ .95	same die as preceding.	same die as preceding. [Lang, Dali, 1870.]
12	169·4	Æ 1·0	letter on l. obliterated. Same die.	same die. [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
13 ¹	168·7	Æ 1·1	same die.	same die. [Lang, Dali, 1870.]
[Pl. V. 9.]				
14	168·3	Æ .9	same die.	same die. [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
[Pl. V. 10.]				
15	161·6	Æ 1·0	same die.	same die. [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
16	159·4	Æ 1·2	letter on l. obliterated. Same die.	” ” ”
17	169·1	Æ 1·05	same die. [Pl. V. 11.]	same die(?) [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
18	173·1	Æ .95	letters obliterated.	” ” [Pl. V. 12.]
19	172·0	Æ .95	letter on l. obliterated.	[Lang, Dali, 1902.]

¹ Lang, *Num. Chron.*, 1871, p. 11, no. 6(?); Gardner, *Types*, Pl. iv. 40; Six, p. 316, no. 5.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">STASIOIKOS.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Circa 460—450 B.C.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tetrobols.</p> <p>Sphinx with curled wing, seated l. on tendril, which rises beneath her belly to a bud and in front to an open flower, on which she places her r. forefoot; on l. \vee ($\Sigma\alpha$): border of dots.</p> <p>Lotus flower on two spiral tendrils; on l. ivy-leaf, on r. astragalos: the whole in faint linear border, in incuse circle.</p> <p>All the following coins are from the same dies, obv. and rev., as Babelon, <i>Perses Ach.</i>, no. 727, and Walcher de Moltheim Catal., no. 2640.</p>				
20	57.0	\mathcal{A} .7	[Pl. V. 13.]	[Lang, Dali, 1902.]
21	55.3	\mathcal{A} .7	[Pl. V. 14.]	” ”
22	55.2	\mathcal{A} .75		” ”
23	54.6	\mathcal{A} .7		” ”
24 ¹	54.5	\mathcal{A} .65	[Pl. V. 15.]	[Lang, Dali, 1870.]
25	53.5	\mathcal{A} .7		” ”
26	53.2	\mathcal{A} .65		[Lang, Dali, 1902.]
27	53.0	\mathcal{A} .75		” ”
28	52.1	\mathcal{A} .75	[Pl. V. 16.]	” ”

¹ Lang, *Num. Chr.*, 1871, p. 12, no. 7; Six, p. 317, no. 6.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">LAPETHUS?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Circa 480 B.C.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Persic Staters.</p>				
1	163·7	Æ ·85	Head of Athena r. in Athenian helmet?	Head of Athena r., in crestless Corinthian helmet; in incuse square. [Lang, Dali, 1871.]
[Pl. VI. 1.]				
2 ¹	160·2	Æ ·85	Head of Aphrodite r., hair waved on head and in curls on neck; wears diadem(?) and circular earring.	Head of Athena l., hair taken up behind, in crestless Corinthian helmet; incuse square. [Lang, Dali, 1871.]
[Pl. VI. 2.]				
3 ²	175·0	Æ ·95	Head of Aphrodite r., hair waved on head and in three curls on neck; wears diadem and circular earring: border of dots.	Head of Athena r., in crestless Corinthian helmet; above, traces of inscription?; incuse square. [Lang, Dali, 1871.]
[Pl. VI. 3.]				
			Head of Aphrodite r. as on preceding coins.	Head of Athena r. (larger scale than on preceding coins), in crested Corinthian helmet: the whole in incuse square.
4 ³	164·6	Æ ·9	type almost obliterated; struck from much worn die.	hair taken up behind? [Lang, Dali, 1871.]
<p>¹ Lang, <i>Num. Chr.</i>, 1871, p. 15, no. 34; Six, p. 320, no. 13.</p> <p>² Lang, <i>ibid.</i>, no. 33; Six, p. 319, no. 10.</p> <p>³ Lang, <i>ibid.</i>, p. 15, no. 35; Six, p. 319, no. 11.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
5 ¹	166.4	AR .85	type almost obliterated; from same die as preceding.	hair in plaited mass on neck: border of dots to incuse square. [Lang, Dali, 1871.] [Pl. VI. 4.]
6 ²	163.4	AR .85	type still more obliterated.	similar to preceding, but in upper r. corner, ankh  [Lang, Dali, 1871.] [Pl. VI. 5.]
<p>S I D Q M E L E K.</p> <p><i>Middle of Fifth Cent. B.C.</i></p> <p>SILVER.</p> <p>Persic Staters.</p>				
			Head of Athena l., in crested Corinthian helmet, hair in regular curls on forehead and in horizontal rolls on neck; wears circular earring and necklace of thread with pearls hanging from it; around, inscription (לצדקמלך) 	Head of Athena facing, in low helmet with cheek-pieces, two bulls' horns, each with crest attached, and two bulls' ears; hair in regular curls on forehead, and in horizontal rolls on neck; wears necklace; to r. and l., inscription (לצדקמלך): the whole in incuse square.
7 ³	169.8	AR .85	l.  - - - פ -, r. - - -	l.  , r.  [L] same die as Hunter ii. 561, 1, and Babelon, <i>P. A.</i> , 783. [Northwick, 1859.]
[Pl. VI. 6.]				
<p>¹ Lang, <i>Num. Chr.</i>, 1871, p. 15, no. 36; Six, p. 319, no. 12. Six, Pl. vii. 6, appears to be an inaccurate reproduction of the reverse of this specimen.</p> <p>² Lang, <i>ibid.</i>, p. 16, no. 37; Six, p. 320, no. 15.</p> <p>³ Northwick Sale Catal., 1477; Six, p. 321, no. 17.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
8 ¹	168.8	AR .9	l. $\gamma\lambda$ - - - F -, r. - - -	l. $\gamma\lambda\eta$, r. $\varphi\theta\kappa\lambda$ [Payne Knight.]
Same dies as preceding. [Pl. VI. 7.]				
9 ²	170.7	AR .8	l. $\gamma\lambda\eta$ - - - -, r. - $\gamma\lambda$	l. $\gamma\lambda\eta$, r. $\varphi\theta\kappa$ [L]
Same dies as preceding. [Pl. VI. 8.]				
¹ R. Payne Knight, p. 164, (C) 2?; De Luynes, <i>Satr.</i> , p. 93, Pl. xvi. 50; Six, <i>l.c.</i> ² T. Combe, p. 242, no. 8; Six, <i>l.c.</i> This coin was struck after the reverse die had become considerably broken at the edges.				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">M A R I U M.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">STASIOIKOS I.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Second half of Fifth Cent. B.C.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Persic Standard.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Stater.</p>				
1	164·6	Æ ·95	Head of Apollo r., laureate, with short hair; l. [Π ✕ ♀] Α-Ι, r. ∇Υ ♀ 8 Α ≠ (βα·σι·λη·φο·σε Σα·τα·σι·[φο·ι·κω]): border of dots, with linear circle within it.	Goddess (Aphrodite) on bull, which gallops r.; she wears long chiton, and hangs beside the animal, holding its r. horn with her r. hand; above Υ ♀ 8 Α ≠, below Π ✕ ♀ Α-Ι ∇ (βα·σι·λη·φο·σε Σα·τα·σι·φο·ι·κω): the whole in incuse square. [1902.]
<p style="text-align: center;">Same dies as <i>J.H.S.</i>, 1898, p. 165, Pl. xii. 10. Overstruck on stater of Soli?, obv. Gorgoneion, rev. <i>ankh</i>. [Pl. VI. 9.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tetrobol.</p>				
2 ¹	55·0	Æ ·65	Similar type to preceding; l. Π ✕ ♀ Α, r. ∇ ∇ ∇ ∇ 8 Α ≠ (βα·σι·λη·σσι·φο·ι·κω): border of dots, with linear circle within it.	Type similar to preceding; above, [Υ] Α 8 Α ≠; below, [Π] ✕ ♀ Α-Ι ∇ (βα·σι·λη·φο·[σε] Σα·τα·σι·φο·ι·[κω]): the whole in incuse square. [Devonshire, 1844.]
<p style="text-align: center;">Same dies as <i>Inv. Wadd.</i>, 4840. [Pl. VI. 10.]</p>				

¹ Devonshire Catalogue I, 1129; De Luynes, Pl. v. 2; Six, p. 349, 2.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">STASIOIKOS I. AND TIMOCHARIS.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Second half of Fifth Cent. B.C.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Persic Standard.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Stater</p>				
3 ¹	167·3	AR 1·1	<p>Head of Apollo r., laureate, with short hair; r. $\text{PM}^*\text{VXPM} - -$, l. inscr. off the flan ($[\Sigma\alpha\cdot\tau\alpha\cdot\sigma\iota\cdot\phi\omicron\cdot\iota\cdot]\kappa\omicron$ $\text{Ma}\cdot\rho\iota\cdot\epsilon\cdot\nu\cdot\sigma\epsilon$: border of dots.</p>	<p>Goddess (Aphrodite) on bull which gallops r.; she wears long chiton, and hangs beside the animal, holding its r. horn with her r. hand; above, $\text{PM}\Sigma 8 \text{ A}\neq$; below, $\text{PM}\text{V}\text{A}\text{M}\text{A}\text{M}\text{A}\text{M}$ ($\beta\alpha\cdot\sigma\iota\cdot\lambda\eta\cdot\omicron\cdot\sigma\epsilon$ $\text{Ti}\cdot\mu\omicron\cdot\chi\alpha\cdot\rho\iota\cdot\phi\omicron\cdot\sigma\epsilon$): the whole in incuse square.</p> <p>Overstruck on a stater of Aspendus with types of wrestlers and slinger, as B.M.C. <i>Lycia</i>, &c., Pl. xix. 12 f.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Pembroke, 1848.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. VI. 11.]</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">STASIOIKOS II.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>From before 315 to 312 B.C.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">GOLD.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Half Stater.</p>				
4	63·0	AV ·6	<p>Head of Athena r., in triple-crested Athenian helmet; to l. B, to r. Σ: border of dots.</p>	<p>Bull walking r.; above, $\text{V}\neq$ ($\beta\alpha\cdot\Sigma\alpha\cdot$); [to l. M], below A, to r. P; concave field.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[1882.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. VI. 12.]</p>
<p>¹ Pembroke Catalogue, 1028; De Luynes, Pl. v. 1; Six, p. 348, no. 1; Babelon, <i>P. A.</i>, p. cxlvi.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>SILVER.</p> <p>Persic Standard.</p> <p>Diobol.</p>				
5 ¹	19.0 (pierced)	AR .45	Head of Zeus l., bearded and laureate; in front, IV Σα.τα. : border of dots.	Head of Aphrodite r., wearing myrtle-wreath, hair rolled and in chignon, earring and necklace; behind, MAPI ; in front, myrtle-branch; concave field. [Payne Knight.]
[Pl. VI. 13.]				
BRONZE.				
6	45.9	Æ .6	Head of Aphrodite r., wearing myrtle-wreath.	<i>Ankh</i> with pellet in ring: the whole in wreath. [1841.]
[Pl. VI. 14.]				
<p>¹ R. P. Knight, p. 162(A) 1; Imhoof-Blumer, <i>M.G.</i>, p. 379, no. 84; Six, p. 345, no. 7.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">P A P H O S.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Persic Standard.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">UNCERTAIN KING (PASI . . . ?).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Circa 480 B.C.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Stater.</p>				
1 ¹	172.0	Æ .95	<p> $\text{?} \uparrow$ above, ΠΡΑ in exergue ($\text{Βω} \cdot \text{κα} \cdot \text{ρο} \cdot \text{σε}$). Human-headed bull (the river Bokaros) kneeling r. on dotted exergual line, head reverted: border of dots. Same die as Sir H. Weber's specimen. </p>	<p> Α l., † r. (pa· si.); astragalos: dotted incuse circle. </p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Devonshire.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. VII. 1.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tetrobol.</p>
2 ²	53.0	Æ .6	<p>Similar to preceding, but inscr. obliterated, exergual line dotted.</p>	<p>Similar to preceding.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Lang, Dali, 1870.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. VII. 2.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Obol.</p>
3	13.6	Æ .5	<p>Forepart of human-headed bull kneeling or swimming r.: border of dots.</p>	<p> † l., Α r.; astragalos: dotted incuse circle. [From Cyprus; presented by Mr. J. R. van Millingen, 1898.] </p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. VII. 3.]</p>
<p>¹ Devonshire Sale Catal., 216(?); De Luynes, Pl. vi. 2; Six, p. 352, no. 1.</p> <p>² Lang, <i>Num. Chr.</i>, 1871, p. 12, no. 11; Six, p. 352, no. 3.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p>P N U . . .</p> <p><i>Circa</i> B.C. 460.</p> <p>Staters.</p>	
			Bull standing l. on dotted exergual line.	Eagle's head l.; in upper left-hand corner, palmette within joined spirals; below, guilloche pattern: the whole in dotted incuse square.
4	167·7	AR ·75	inscr. (if any) off the flan.	border of dots broken by eagle's beak. [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
			[Pl. VII. 4.]	
5 ¹	170·4	AR ·8	Ω K (Πv·vv) above.	[Lang, Dali, 1871.]
			same dies as Ward Catalogue, no. 759 A.	
			[Pl. VII. 5.]	
6 ²	172·6	AR ·9	Ω (Πv) above.	[Lang, Dali, 1871.]
			[Pl. VII. 6.]	
7	170·0	AR ·9	„ „	„ „
8	168·5	AR 1·0	two uncertain signs above.	„ „
			[Pl. VII. 7.]	
9	168·2	AR ·9	inscr. above obliterated.	probably same die as preceding. [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
<p>¹ Lang, <i>Num. Chr.</i>, 1871, p. 15, no. 30; Six, p. 355, no. 9.</p> <p>² Lang, <i>op. cit.</i>, p. 14, no. 29; Six, <i>l.c.</i>, no. 8.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
10	167.8	AR .9	inscr. above, if any, off the flan. [Pl. VII. 8.]	[Lang, Dali, 1902.]
11 ¹	166.8	AR .95	no inscr.; chisel-cut across field.	[Lang, Dali, 1870.]
12	166.2	AR .95	no inscr.	palmette off the flan. [Lang, Dali, 1870.]
13	156.6	AR .8	„ [Pl. VII. 9.]	„ „
Diobols.				
			Bull standing l. on exergual line; above, winged solar disk: border of dots.	Eagle(?) standing l.; to l. inscr., to r., olive-spray with two leaves and three berries: the whole in incuse square.
14 ²	24.5	AR .5		≠ ☿ (βα. Πυ.) [Wigan, 1872.]
				[Pl. VII. 10.]
15 ³	23.9	AR .45	exergual line off flan.	☿ ≠; incuse square dotted. [Pl. VII. 11.]
Obol.				
16	11.7	AR .4	Similar to preceding (but no exergual line?).	Similar to no. 14; inscr. ☿ ≠; olive-spray has only one berry. [Subhi Sale, 3230, 1878.]
				[Pl. VII. 12.]
¹ Lang, <i>l.c.</i> , no. 28; Six, <i>l.c.</i> , no. 7. ² B. V. Head, <i>Num. Chr.</i> , 1873, p. 317, no. 116, Pl. xi. 8; Six, p. 356, no. 13. ³ T. Combe, p. 243, 10 (Pl. xiii. 13); De Luynes, Pl. iii. 6; Six, p. 355, no. 12.				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>STASANDROS.</p> <p><i>Middle of Fifth Cent. B.C.</i></p> <p>Stater.</p>				
17 ¹	168·5	Æ ·95	Bull standing l. on dotted exergual line; above, winged solar disk; to l., <i>ankh</i> with pellet in centre; in exergue, palmette with two spirals springing from base: border of dots.	<p>≠△ l., V V r. (βα·σι· Σα·τα·σα·) Eagle(?) standing l.; at its feet, l., one-handled vase: the whole in dotted incuse square.</p> <p>[Bank Collection.]</p> <p>[Pl. VII. 13.]</p>
<p>Diobols.</p>				
18	27·0	Æ ·5	Bull standing l. on exergual line; above, winged solar disk: border of dots.	<p>Eagle(?) standing l.; at its feet, l., one-handled vase; to r. above, ivy-leaf: incuse square.</p> <p>[Lang, Dali, 1871.]</p> <p>[Pl. VII. 14.]</p>
19 ²	25·6	Æ ·5	same dies as preceding.	[Lang, Dali, 1871.]
20	25·6	Æ ·5	same dies as preceding.	[Lang, Dali, 1902.]
21	25·5	Æ ·5	same dies as preceding.	[Lang, Dali, 1902.]
22	25·8	Æ ·5	same die as preceding.	[Lang, Dali, 1902.]
23	26·0	Æ ·55		[Lang, Dali, 1871.]
[Pl. VII. 16.]				

¹ Brandis, p. 504; Six, p. 357, no. 18.

² Lang, *Num. Chr.*, 1871, p. 18, no. 13; Six, p. 357, no. 20.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Obols.				
24	12·7	Æ ·4	Bull standing l.; above, winged solar disk; below, pellet: border of dots.	Eagle(?) standing l.; at its feet, l., one-handled vase; to r. above, ivy-leaf: incuse square. [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
25	12·7	Æ ·5		same die as preceding. [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
26	12·7	Æ ·4		same die as preceding. [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
27 ¹	12·3	Æ ·4		[Lang, Dali, 1871.]
			same dies as preceding. [Pl. VII. 17.]	
28	12·1	Æ ·45		[Lang, Dali, 1902.]
			same dies as preceding. [Pl. VII. 18.]	
29	11·8	Æ ·35		[Lang, Dali, 1871.]
			same dies as preceding.	
Hemiobols.				
30 ²	6·1	Æ ·35	Bull standing l.; above, winged solar disk: border of dots.	Eagle(?) standing l.; at its feet, l., one-handled vase; to r., above, ivy-leaf: incuse square. [Lang, Dali, 1871.]
				[Pl. VII. 19.]
31	6·0	Æ ·35		[Lang, Dali, 1902.]
				[Pl. VII. 20.]

¹ Lang, *Num. Chr.*, 1871, p. 18, no. 14; Six, p. 357, no. 21.

² Lang, *Num. Chr.*, 1871, p. 18, no. 15; Six, p. 357, no. 22.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
32	5·9	AR ·3	same dies as preceding.	[Lang, Dali, 1902.]
33	5·9	AR ·3	same dies as preceding.	[Lang, Dali, 1902.]
34	5·9	AR ·35	same dies as preceding.	[Lang, Dali, 1902.]
35	5·8	AR ·3	same dies as preceding.	[Lang, Dali, 1871.]
36	6·3	AR ·3	below, pellet.	same die as preceding. [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
37	6·0	AR ·3	below, pellet. same dies as preceding. [Pl. VII. 21.]	[Lang, Dali, 1871.]
38	5·9	AR ·3	below, pellet.	same die as preceding. [Lang, Dali, 1902.]



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*Second half of Fifth Cent. B.C.***Staters.**

39 ¹	168·3	AR ·85	Bull standing l. on dotted exergual line; above, winged solar disk; below, ♀ * (ri. a.); in front, below, <i>ankh</i> , ring consisting of outer circle of dots and inner linear circle with pellet in centre: border of dots, broken by bull's head.	Eagle flying l., body and head seen in profile, tail and wings from below: incuse square. Same die as Hunter specimen (Macdonald, ii., p. 562, 1, Pl. lxi. 9). [Lang, Dali, 1871.]
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[Pl. VIII. 1.]


































































































































































































































































































































































































¹ Lang, *Num. Chr.*, 1871, p. 15, no. 31; Head, *Guide*, Pl. 11. 40; Gardner, *Types*, Pl. x. 19; Six, p. 358, no. 28.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
40 ¹	168.6	·8	Similar to preceding, but inscr. below  (ri. a.) and on flank and haunch of bull  (to. si.); form of ankh obscure.	Same die as preceding.
[Pl. VIII. 2.]				
O N A S I ?				
<i>Second half of Fifth Cent., B.C.</i>				
Diobol.				
41	23.1	AR ·5	Bull standing l. on ex- ergual line; above, winged solar disk; in front, below, ankh with pellet in centre: bor- der of dots broken by bull's head.	Eagle flying l., as on preceding coins: incuse square. [1897.]
[Pl. VIII. 3.]				
Obol.				
42	10.0	AR ·4	Bull standing l. on ex- ergual line; above, winged solar disk; [in front, below, ankh?]: border of dots.	Eagle flying l., as on preceding coins: incuse square. [1882.]
[Pl. VIII. 4.]				
¹ T. Combe, p. 243, no. 9; De Luynes, Pl. iii. 7; Six, p. 359, no. 29. Sir H. Weber possesses a stater from the same dies, struck before the addition of the letters on the body of the bull.				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">M O A G E T A S.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Second half of Fifth Cent. B.C.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Stater.</p>				
43 ¹	172·0	AR ·9	<p>Bull standing l. on ex- ergual line; above, winged solar disk; be- tween legs and in front,</p> <p>  ke. † * ♡ ta. a. mo. </p>	<p>Eagle flying l. (as on preceding coins): dotted incuse square, with sprays in the two left-hand corners.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Wigan, 1872.]</p>
[Pl. VIII. 5.]				
Tetrobol.				
44 ²	52·7	AR ·6	<p>Bull standing l. on ex- ergual line; above, winged solar disk: bor- der of dots.</p> <p>Same die as the Six speci- men?</p>	<p>Eagle flying l., as on preceding: dotted incuse square.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Northwick, 1859.]</p>
[Pl. VIII. 6.]				

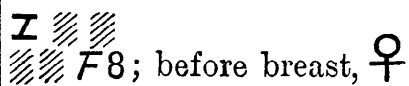
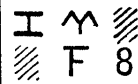

¹ Northwick Catalogue, 1188; Head, *Num. Chr.*, xiii., 1873, p. 317, no. 115, Pl. xi. 7; Six, p. 357, no. 23.


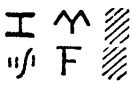

² Northwick Catalogue, 1189; Six, p. 358, no. 24.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">TIMOCHARIS?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Circa 385 B.C.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Stater.</p>				
45 ¹	169·8 (pierced)	AR 1·0	<p>Zeus seated nearly to front, inclined to right, on throne with back, feet on stool, himation about lower limbs; his l. rests on sceptre, his r. holds phiale(?); inser., to r.     (βα·σι·λη·φο·σε), to l.     : border of dots.</p>	<p>Aphrodite - Nemesis standing to front on dotted exergual line, wearing wreath(?), long chiton with apptygma fastened with girdle, and peplos hanging behind her, and fastened on her r. shoulder with griffin's head fibula; she holds in lowered left hand a branch (of apple), in r. phiale over a thymiaterion; inser. to r.          (βα·σι·λη·φο·σε Τι·μο(?)χα(?)ρε(?)φο·σε): border of dots.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Merlin, 1872.]</p>
[Pl. VIII. 7.]				
<p style="text-align: center;">UNCERTAIN KING.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Circa 360 B.C.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tetrobol.</p>				
46	44·7	AR ·65	<p>Bust of Aphrodite r., wearing crown consisting of band decorated with circles and having triangular projections, each topped with globe, rising from it; her hair falls on her shoulders, and she wears necklace with pendants.</p>	<p>Dove flying r. (seen in profile); around, uncertain inscription: l.                                                     

                                                            

                                                            

                                                            

                                                            

                                                            

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


No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Circa 400 B.C.</i>				
Stater.				
47 ¹	163·7	AR 1·0	Head of Aphrodite l., wearing crown decorated with circles and palmettes alternately, triple-drop earring, and necklace; hair rolled on forehead, in chignon behind: border of dots.	Dove standing r. on short thick line; above, astragalos; in exergue, ΓΑΦΙ : dotted incuse circle. [Bank Collection.]
[Pl. VIII. 9.]				
<i>Circa 350—332 B.C.</i>				
BRONZE.				
48	49·5	Æ 7	Head of Aphrodite l., wearing stephane, single-drop earring, and necklace.	Dove standing r. on short line; above, Κ (c.); concave field. [1878.]
[Pl. VIII. 10.]				
49	18·1	Æ 45	Head of Aphrodite l., wearing crown adorned with circles and palmettes.	Rose; on either side, uncertain letters: border of dots. [From Cyprus, 1879.]
[Pl. VIII. 11.]				
¹ Borrell, <i>Notice</i> , p. 68, Pl. no. 16; Leake, <i>Ins. Gr.</i> , p. 29; Gardner, <i>Types</i> , Pl. x. 47; Six, p. 364, no. 36.				




No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">ALEXANDER THE GREAT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">B.C. 332—323.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Attic Tetradrachms.</p>				
50	257·8	AR 1·0	<p>Head of beardless Herakles r., wearing lion's skin, forepaws knotted round neck.</p> <p>border off the flan; stab on ear of Herakles.</p>	<p>ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ in ex. Zeus, wearing himation about lower limbs, seated l. on throne with back, r. holding eagle r., l. resting on sceptre; in field l., dove with spread wings flying l.; below, under throne, ✱, in field l. ♃</p> <p>([BA]ΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ]): border off the flan. [Pres. by Capt. W. S. Thorburn, 1879.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. VIII. 12.]</p>
51	241·3	AR 1·1	<p>linear border; two stabs and lyre in counter-mark.</p>	<p>border of dots. [Greville Chester, 1888.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. VIII. 13.]</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			S A L A M I S.	
			E U E L T H O N.	
			Circa 560—525 B.C.	
			Persic Standard.	
			Staters.	
			Ram lying l.; above and below, inscription (E-v- Fε-λε-θω-vε).	Smooth.
1	171·7	AR ·8		[Pres. by Mr. C. D. Cobham, 1880.]
			[Pl. IX. 1.]	
2	169·1	AR ·8		[Lang, Dali, 1870.]
			[Pl. IX. 2.]	
3	168·1	AR ·75		[Lang, Dali, 1870.]
			[Pl. IX. 3.]	
4 ¹	116·7	Æ ·8 (plated)	inscription illegible.	[From Amathus, 1896.]
			Stabbed 3 times on obverse, 3 times on reverse.	
¹ A. S. Murray, A. H. Smith and H. B. Walters, <i>Excavations in Cyprus</i> , p. 117, Tomb 30.				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Tetrobols.				
			Ram lying l.; above and below, inscription as on staters.	Smooth.
5	57·2	Æ ·6		[1882.]
			[Pl. IX. 4.]	
6	50·5	Æ ·5		[1889.]
			[Pl. IX. 5.]	
Diobol.				
7	24·4	Æ ·45	Ram lying l.; above and below, inscr. 	Smooth.
			[Pl. IX. 6.]	[1895.]
Obols.				
8	12·8	Æ ·4	Ram's head l.	Smooth.
			[Pl. IX. 7.]	[1882.]
9	12·5	Æ ·4		
			[Pl. IX. 8.]	[1895.]
Quarter-Obols?				
10	3·8	Æ ·3	Ram's head l.	Smooth.
			[Pl. IX. 9.]	[Lang, Dali, 1871.]
11 ¹	3·7	Æ ·3		[Lang, Dali, 1871.]





¹ Lang, *Num. Chr.*, 1871, p. 18, no. 16; Six, p. 267, no. 5 (weight wrongly given).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Stater.				
12 ¹	171.2	AR .9	Ram lying l.; above and below, inscription obliterated: border of dots.	<i>Ankh</i> symbol, the ring formed of pellets, in incuse square. [Lang, Dali, 1870.]
[Pl. IX. 10.]				
Tetrobol.				
13	61.3	AR .7	Ram lying l.; above,  ; below,  (E-v-fε-λε-θω-νε): border of dots.	Similar to preceding. [Lang, Dali, 1870.]
[Pl. IX. 11.]				
Staters.				
14 ²	173.8	AR .85	Ram lying l.; inscription (usually E-v-fε-λε-θω(ν)-το-σνε) above and below: border of dots.	<i>Ankh</i> , the ring formed of pellets ranged about a linear circle: the whole in incuse square, a rose(?) in each lower, and a spray of three leaves in each upper corner.
				In circle of <i>ankh</i> , ✱ (Kv); (overstruck). [R. Payne Knight.]
[Pl. IX. 12.]				
15	173.2	AR .8	Inscr. obliterated.	As preceding, but sprays in all four corners. ³ [Lang, Dali, 1902.] [Pl. IX. 13.]
16	167.6	AR .8	Inscr. and border of dots obliterated.	As preceding (same die). [Lang, Dali, 1870.]
¹ Lang, <i>Num. Chr.</i> , 1871, p. 13, no. 15. ² R. Payne Knight, p. 164(D) 2; De Luynes, Pl. i. 5; Six, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 270, 15. ³ The apparent letters down the left side of the incuse square are probably flaws.				

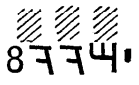
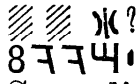
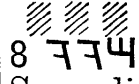
No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
17	169.2	AR .8	 F 8	As preceding. [Lang, Dali, 1902.] [Pl. IX. 14.]
18	168.2	AR .9	Inscr. obliterated.	As preceding. [Lang, Dali, 1870.] [Pl. IX. 15.]
			Same dies as Babelon, <i>Perses Achém.</i> , no. 567, Pl. xvi. 8.	
19	162.3	AR .9	 Square border of dots. [Pl. IX. 16.]	As preceding. [Lang, Dali, 1870.]
20	167.8	AR .85	Inscr. and border obliterated.	As preceding, but sign in ring obliterated, and to r. and l. dotted lines  framing the type. [Lang, Dali, 1870.] [Pl. IX. 17.]

SUCCESSORS OF EUELTHON.











*Between 525 and 500 B.C.***Staters.**

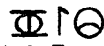


			Ram lying l.; above and below, inscription: bor- der of dots.	<i>Ankh</i> as on preceding coins; in ring, ✕
21 ¹	171.3	AR .85	 exergual line. F F 8	As nos. 14 ff., but sprays are larger and have berries; in field r.,  (ki). [Lang, Dali, 1870.] [Pl. IX. 18.]
22	171.0	AR .9		As nos. 14 ff.; in field r.  , l. letter obliterated. [Lang, Dali, 1902.] [Pl. IX. 19.]

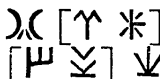





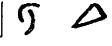

¹ Lang, *Num. Chr.*, 1871, p. 14, no. 22; Six, p. 270, no. 16.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>G O R G O S ?</p> <p><i>Circa 500—480 B.C.</i></p>				
			Ram lying r. on dotted exergual line; above, globule in inverted crescent; above and in exergue, inscription: border of dots.	<i>Ankh</i> symbol as on preceding coins, with letter in circle: the whole in incuse square, with sprays in corners.
23	178.4	AR .95		In ring, ✱; in field l. Π, r. Ν (Ko·ru). [Lang, Dali, 1870.]
[Pl. X. 1.]				
24 ¹	169.2	AR .95	 Same die as preceding.	As preceding (same die). [Lang, Dali, 1870.]
[Pl. X. 2.]				
25 ²	178.0	AR .9	 Same die as preceding.	In ring, ✱; in field l. Ν, r. Π [Lang, Dali, 1870.]
[Pl. X. 3.]				
<hr/> <p><i>Circa 480—460 B.C.</i></p>				
26 ³	169.0	AR .9	Ram lying l.; above, ΖΥ✱; in ex., ΠΥFF8: border of dots.	<i>Ankh</i> , the ring formed of pellets ranged along a linear circle; traces of sign (as on nos. 14 ff.) in centre: the whole in incuse square, from corners of which project sprays of three leaves. [Lang, Dali, 1870.]
[Pl. X. 4.]				
<p>¹ Lang, <i>Num. Chr.</i>, 1871, p. 14, no. 24; Six, p. 271, no. 20.</p> <p>² Lang, <i>ibid.</i>, no. 23; Six, <i>ibid.</i>, no. 19.</p> <p>³ Lang, <i>Num. Chr.</i>, 1871, p. 13, no. 20; Head, <i>Coins of the Ancients</i>, Pl. 11, 41; <i>Hist. Num.</i>, p. 624; Six, p. 269, 10.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
27 ¹	170·0	Æ ·95	Ram lying l.; inscription (probably $\Upsilon \ast \triangle \neq$, $\beta\alpha\cdot\sigma\iota$ E.v) obliterated [in front, small <i>ankh</i> off the flan?]: border not visible.	<i>Ankh</i> symbol, the ring formed of pellets ranged along a linear circle, pellet in centre: the whole in incuse square, from corners of which project sprays of three leaves. Same die as Hunter Catal., ii., p. 563, 1. [Lang, Dali, 1870.]
[Pl. X. 5.]				
<i>Circa</i> 480—460 B.C.				
28	168·3	Æ ·8	Ram lying l. on exergual line; above and in exergue, inscription: border of dots. (?) $\triangle \Upsilon \parallel$ $\parallel \mu \parallel$ border not visible.	<i>Ankh</i> symbol, as on preceding coins; in ring, \neq ($\beta\alpha$); on l. and r., letters: the whole in incuse square. $\triangle \neq$ ($\beta\alpha\cdot\sigma\iota\cdot\lambda\eta\cdot o$) 8 \cong [Hoffmann Sale, 666.]
[Pl. X. 6.]				
29 ²	166·3	Æ 1·0	$\Upsilon \parallel$ $\parallel \cong \parallel$	$\triangle \mu$ ($\sigma\iota\cdot\lambda\eta\cdot o\cdot\sigma\epsilon$) 8 \cong
[Pl. X. 7.]				
30 ³	170·5	Æ ·95	Ram lying l.; above, under inverted crescent, $\cong 8 \triangle$; below, $\parallel \cong \cap \Upsilon \parallel$	<i>Ankh</i> symbol, as on preceding coins; in ring, \neq ; to right and left, letters obliterated: the whole in incuse square. [Baron Knobelsdorff, 1847.]
[Pl. X. 8.]				
¹ Probably the same coin as Lang, <i>Num. Chr.</i> , 1871, p. 13, no. 19. ² De Luynes, Pl. i. 6; Six, p. 273, no. 23. ³ De Luynes, Pl. vi. 10; Six, <i>ibid.</i> , no. 22. The letter in the top left-hand corner of rev. appears to be $\triangle\triangle$ (μ); cp. nos. 31, 32.				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">N I K O D A M O S.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Circa</i> 460—450 B.C.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tetrobol.</p>				
31 ¹	52·2	Æ ·6	Ram lying l.; above, in front and below, inscription ² obliterated: border of dots.	<p><i>Ankh</i> symbol, with plain double ring, and double bar (forming the letter ≠ βα); to r. and l.,</p> <p>   (μ λ α   ν σ ε): the whole in incuse square. [Eastwood, 1862.] </p> <p style="text-align: center;">* [Pl. X. 9.]</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Diobol.</p>				
32	24·8	Æ ·45	Ram lying l.; above, 8△[≠]; in front, μ↗; below,  -Λ  (βα·σι·λη·φο·σε [Νι]·κο·δα·[μω]).	<p><i>Ankh</i> symbol, as on nos. 26 ff.; to r. and l.,  :  : the whole in incuse square. [1876.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. X. 10.]</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">U N C E R T A I N.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Circa</i> 480—450 B.C.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Staters.</p>				
33 ³	169·0	Æ ·9	Ram lying l.: border of dots.	<p>Ram's head l., truncation dotted; in field, symbols: the whole in incuse square.</p> <p>to l., small branch and <i>ankh</i> symbol (the ring dotted, with dot in centre): incuse square dotted. [Lang, Dali, 1870.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. X. 11.]</p>
<p>¹ Brandis, <i>Versuch zur Entziff. d. Kypr. Schr.</i>, p. 659, no. 20; Six, p. 274, no. 26.</p> <p>² Βα·σι·λη·φο·σε Νι·κο·δα·μω; see Six, p. 274; Babelon, <i>Perses Ach.</i>, p. 85, no. 573.</p> <p>³ Lang, <i>Num. Chr.</i>, 1871, p. 13, no. 14; Six, p. 277, no. 34.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
34 ¹	166·4	Æ ·95	border not visible.	To l., laurel-branch; below,  [Lang, Dali, 1870.]
			[Pl. X. 12.]	
35 ²	159·0	Æ ·95	Traces of an over-struck type.	Type r.; above, to r. palmette : incuse square dotted. [Lang, Dali, 1870.]
			[Pl. X. 13.]	
36	166·9	Æ ·85	Above, obliterated inscription; below,  $\mathbb{Z}\neq$ ($\beta\alpha$ · $\mathcal{F}\epsilon$?).	Type r.; below, <i>ankh</i> -symbol. [Lang, Dali, 1902.]
			[Pl. X. 14.]	
Diobol.				
37	22·0	Æ ·4	Ram's head r., truncation dotted: border of dots.	Sheep's head r., truncation dotted, in dotted incuse square. [Woodhouse.]
			[Pl. X. 15.]	
E U A N T H E S.				
<i>Circa</i> 450 B.C.				
Staters.				
38 ³	175·2	Æ ·9	Ram lying l. on exergual line; above and in exergue, inscr. (E·v· $\mathcal{F}\alpha$ (ν)· $\theta\epsilon$ ·o· $\sigma\epsilon$): border of dots.	Ram's head r.; below, \neq ($\beta\alpha$): the whole in incuse circle.
			 Same die as Babelon, <i>Perses Ach.</i> , Pl. xvi. 17.	[Payne Knight.]
			[Pl. XI. 1.]	
¹ Lang, no. 13; Six, no. 35. Six suggests $\mathcal{F}\epsilon$ - $\tau\iota$ - $\mu\omega$ (?). ² Lang, no. 12; Six, no. 33. ³ R. Payne Knight, p. 164(D), 1; De Luynes, Pl. i. 1; Six, p. 277, no. 36.				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
39 ¹	171.2	AR .95	 Same die as preceding. [Pl. XI. 2.]	Same die as preceding.
Diobols.				
40 ²	22.6	AR .45		 [Payne Knight.] [Pl. XI. 3.]
41	21.2	AR .45	 Same dies as Berlin specimen. [Pl. XI. 4.]	 Type r.; * ≠ (βa. E.). [1891.]
A B D E M O N ?				
<i>Shortly before 411 B.C.</i>				
Uncertain Denomination.				
42 ³	8.4	AR .35	Ram's head r.	 [Pl. XI. 5.]
43 ⁴	8.3	AR .3		 [Pl. XI. 6.]
44 ⁵ (broken)	7.0	AR .3		 [Pl. XI. 7.]
¹ De Luynes, Pl. i. 4; Six, p. 277, no. 36. ² R. Payne Knight, p. 164(v), 3; De Luynes, Pl. i. 13; Six, p. 278, no. 40. ³ Six, <i>Num. Chr.</i> , 1890, p. 256, no. 1, Pl. xvii. 11. ⁴ Six, <i>ibid.</i> , Pl. xvii. 12. ⁵ Six, <i>ibid.</i> , Pl. xvii. 10.				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>U N C E R T A I N.</p> <p>(FIRST COINAGE OF EUAGORAS?)</p> <p>Uncertain Denominations.</p>				
45	12·1	Æ ·45	Youthful male head r., with short curly hair: border of dots.	Smooth. [Presented by Col. Massy; from Salamis. 1903.] [Pl. XI. 8.]
46 ¹	10·7	Æ ·4	behind head, ≠ (βα).	[H. White, H.M. Consul at Tangiers, 1866.] [Pl. XI. 9.]
47 ²	7·0	Æ ·4		[1901.] [Pl. XI. 10.]
48 ²	4·4	Æ ·3	border not visible.	[1901.]
49 ²	10·2	Æ ·35	Youthful male head r., with short curly hair, as on nos. 45—48.	Wheel with four spokes. [1901.] [Pl. XI. 11.]
50	8·7	Æ ·35	Head of bearded He- rakles r., in lion's skin.	Wheel with four spokes. [Presented by Col. Massy; from Cyprus. 1903.] [Pl. XI. 12.]

¹ Six, p. 284, no. 18; *Num. Chr.*, 1890, p. 256, no. 4.² From the same find as Amathus, nos. 2, 14.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">E U A G O R A S I.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">411—374/3 B.C.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GOLD.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Quarter - Stater.</p>				
51 ¹	31·4	A ^v ·4	Head of Herakles, beardless, nearly facing (inclined to l.), wearing lion's skin with forelegs knotted round his neck; on l. $\Delta(\wedge[*]$, on r. $\Delta\wedge$ (E·v·fa·γo·pω).	Goat lying r., on exergual line; to r., ∇ ; above, $\nabla 8 \wedge$; in ex., μ (βα-σι-λη-ο-σε); linear border; concave field. [H. White, H.M. Consul at Tangier, 1866.]
[Pl. XI. 13.]				
Tenths of Stater.				
52	12·0	A ^v ·35	Head of Herakles r., bearded, wearing lion's skin with forelegs knotted round his neck: linear border.	Forepart of goat lying r.; below, club: linear border.
[Lang, 1902.]				
[Pl. XI. 14.]				
53 ²	9·2	A ^v ·35		Club to l.
[Millingen, 1840.]				
[Pl. XI. 15.]				
Twentieth of Stater.				
54 ³	6·2	A ^v ·25	Similar to preceding.	Head of goat r.: linear border. [Payne Knight.]
Same dies as Babelon, <i>Perses Ach.</i> , no. 587, Pl. xvi. 24.				
[Pl. XI. 16.]				

¹ B. V. Head, *Coins of the Ancients*, Pl. 20, 41; Six, p. 282, no. 10.

² Six, p. 280, no. 1.

³ R. Payne Knight, p. 107(B), 1; Six, p. 281, no. 4.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
SILVER.				
Persic Standard.				
Stater.				
55	171.6	AR 1.0	Head of Herakles r., bearded, wearing lion's skin with forelegs knotted round neck; in front, ΑΛΛΑΝ (E.v.Fa.γo.ρω): linear border.	Goat lying r., on dotted exergual line; in front, Α ; above, grain of corn and ΑΒ ; in exergue, ΠΕΥ (βα-σι-λη-φο-σε); linear border; concave field. [Criona, 1888.]
[Pl. XI. 17.]				
Tetrobols.				
			Herakles, beardless, nude, seated r. on rock, on which is spread his lion's skin; he holds in l. horn, in r. club (head of which rests on ground); behind, bow; around, inscription (E.v.Fa.γo.ρω): border of dots.	Goat lying r., on exergual line; around, inscription (βα-σι-λη-φο-σε or βα-σι-λη-ο-σε).
56 ¹	51.2	AR .6	to l., ΑΛΛΑΝ ; r., ΑΛΛΑΝ	Exergual line dotted; r., Α ; above, ΑΒ ; l., Π : the whole in deep incuse square. [Wigan.]
[Pl. XI. 18.]				
57	48.4	AR .6	l., ΑΛΛΑΝ ; r., inscr. obliterated: border off the flan.	r., Α ; above, ΑΒ ; in exergue, Π : linear border. [1899.]
[Pl. XI. 19.]				


¹ Head, *Num. Chr.*, 1873, pp. 317, 318, Pl. xi. 9; Six, p. 282, 9.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
58	40.2	Æ .6 (once plated)	l., $\text{X}\Lambda\text{X}$; r., inscr. obliterated: border off the flan.	r., X ¹ ; above, XB ; in exergue, XE : border off the flan. [1874.]
[Pl. XI. 20.]				
59	47.0	Æ .55	l., XX ; r., inscr. obliterated.	r., X ¹ ; above, XB ; in exergue, X : border off the flan. [Woodhouse, 1866.]
60	46.4	Æ .6	inscr. and border off the flan.	exergual line dotted; r. X ¹ ; above, XB ; in exergue, X : linear border. [Woodhouse, 1866.]
[Pl. XI. 21.]				
NIKOKLES.				
373— <i>circa</i> 361 B.C.				
GOLD				
Euhoic-Attic Standard.				
Third of Stater.				
61	42.5	Æ .5	Bust of Aphrodite l., wearing richly decorated stephanos, earring and necklace; hair on forehead dotted, locks falling on shoulder and back: border of dots.	Bust of Athena l., wearing crested and laureate Corinthian helmet, circular earring and necklace, locks of hair falling on neck and back; to r. X , l. X ($\beta\alpha$. $\text{N}\iota$); slightly concave field. [Bank Collection.]
Same dies as Sir H. Weber's specimen.				
[Pl. XI. 22.]				

¹ The Greek letter was probably A or Δ .

² P. Gardner, *Types*, Pl. x. 48; Six, p. 285, no. 20.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Tenths of Stater.				
62	10·5	A .35	Bust of Aphrodite l., as on preceding.	Bust of Athena l., in laureate crested helmet, as on preceding. [Lang, 1902.]
			[Pl. XI. 23.]	
63 ¹	10·5	A .3		[Payne Knight.]
			[Pl. XI. 24.]	
EUAGORAS II.				
<i>Circa</i> 361—351 B.C.				
GOLD.				
Tenths of Stater.				
64	10·5	A .35	Bust of Aphrodite l., wearing turreted crown, drop earring, neck- lace, and drapery on shoulders; behind, BA : linear circle.	Bust of Athena l., wearing crested and laureate Corinthian helmet, drop earring, and drapery on shoulders; behind, EYA [Lang, 1902.]
			Same dies as Babelon, <i>Perses Achém.</i> , no. 605, Pl. xvii. 5.	
			[Pl. XII. 1.]	
65 ²	8·9	A .35	Similar bust of Aphrodite r.: linear circle.	Similar bust of Athena r.; in front, EYA [Montagu Coll.]
			[Pl. XII. 2.]	
¹ R. Payne Knight, p. 131(c) 1. ² Montagu Sale Catal., i., 675. No. 674 in the same catalogue is a Sicilian coin (Holm, <i>Gesch. Sic.</i> , iii., p. 692, no. 468).				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
SILVER.				
Rhodian Standard.				
Didrachms.				
			Bust of Athena r., wearing crested and laureate Corinthian helmet, drop earring, necklace, and drapery on shoulders; behind, EYA : linear circle.	Bust of Aphrodite r., wearing turreted crown, drop earring, necklace, and drapery on shoulders; behind, BA
66 ¹	107.2	AR .75	inscr. off the flan.	concave field. [R. Payne Knight.]
[Pl. XII. 3.]				
67 ²	104.4	AR .8	same die as preceding.	
[Pl. XII. 4.]				
Obol.				
68	8.9	AR .35	Head of Athena l. in crested Athenian helmet.	Star of eight rays. [From Cyprus. Pres. by Col. Massy, 1903.]
[Pl. XII. 5.]				
BRONZE.				
			Lion walking l.; above, ram's head l.: border of dots.	Horse walking l.; above, star of eight rays; in front, <i>ankh</i> of form  ; concave field.
69	53.0	Æ .7		[Lang, 1902.]
Restruck.				
[Pl. XII. 6.]				

¹ R. Payne Knight, p. 111(B) 1.² Taylor Combe, p. 239, no. 11; Six, p. 291, no. 32.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
70	47.5	Æ .6	(border obliterated.)	
71	45.2	Æ .7		[Lang, 1902.]
			Restruck on coin with the same types. [Pl. XII. 7.]	
72	43.0	Æ .6		[1853.]
			[Pl. XII. 8.]	
73	32.2	Æ .65		[Rev. G. Chester, 1874.]
<hr/>				
74	42.4	Æ .6	Head of Athena l., in crested Athenian hel- met, wearing earring and necklace, shoulders draped.	Prow of warship l., with eye-shaped hawse-hole; in front, $\Sigma A \wedge$ [Lang, 1902.]
			[Pl. XII. 9.]	
75	30.0	Æ .5	Head of Athena l., in crested Athenian hel- met, wearing earring and necklace, shoulders draped.	Forepart of bull kneeling l.; [in front, Σ]. [From Cyprus, 1900.]
			[Pl. XII. 10.]	
<hr/>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">P N Y T A G O R A S.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">351—332 B.C.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GOLD.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">S t a t e r.</p>				
76 ¹	128.0	A .65	<p>Bust of goddess l., wearing a fillet over forehead, and crown consisting of plain band from which rise semi-circular plates; a lock of hair on the cheek, and hair in snail-shell curls on forehead, curled behind and in long tresses on neck; she wears earring consisting of crescent with globular pendants, and torque ending in foreparts of horses (?); shoulders draped; behind, BA</p>	<p>Bust of Aphrodite l., wearing turreted crown, triple-drop earring, necklace, and drapery on shoulders; long hair on neck, rolled on forehead and bound with fillet behind; behind, ΠΝ</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Payne Knight.]</p>
[Pl. XII. 11.]				
<p>¹ R. P. Knight, p. 111(A) 1; Von Sallet, <i>Z. f. N.</i>, ii., Pl. v. 4; Gardner, <i>Types</i>, Pl. x. 49; Head, <i>Coins of the Ancients</i>, Pl. 20. 43; Six, p. 295, 43.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
SILVER.				
Rhodian Standard.				
Didrachm.				
77	104.6	AR .75	Bust of Aphrodite l., wearing myrtle-wreath, hair long on neck, bound behind; wears triple - drop earring, necklace, and drapery on shoulders; behind, ΓN	Bust of Artemis l., hair rolled and gathered up and bound behind; wears triple-drop earring, necklace, and drapery on shoulders; bow and quiver behind; behind, BA (BA off the flan; single-drop earring?) [1903.]
			[Pl. XII. 12.]	
78 ¹	100.0	AR .75		[Millingen, 1839.]
			[Pl. XII. 13.]	
Tetrobols.				
79	28.2	AR .6	Bust of Aphrodite, with long hair, myrtle-wreath(?), earring, necklace and drapery as on no. 77; behind, ΓN	Bust of goddess l., with crown, earring, necklace, drapery and hair as on no. 76; behind, BA [Woodhouse, 1866.]
			[Pl. XII. 14.]	
			Bust of Aphrodite l., with long hair, rolled on forehead, confined by fillet, wearing single-drop earring, necklace and drapery on shoulders; behind, ΓN	Bust of Artemis r., hair rolled on forehead and taken up behind, wearing single-drop earring, necklace, drapery on shoulder; behind neck, traces of bow; behind, BA ; concave field.
80 ²	35.4	AR .5	(inscr. off the flan.)	(inscr. off the flan.) [1842.]
			[Pl. XII. 15.]	

¹ Six, p. 296, no. 45.² Brandis, *M. M. G.*, p. 510; Six, p. 296, no. 46.


No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
81 ¹	32.6	Æ .5		[Payne Knight.]
			[Pl. XII. 16.]	
82	31.7	Æ .5		[H. P. Borrell.]
83	31.7	Æ .5		(inscr. off the flan.) [Woodhouse, 1866.]
			[Pl. XII. 17.]	
84	31.6	Æ .5		[Lang, 1902.]
			[Pl. XII. 18.]	
<p>NIKOKREON.²</p> <p>331—<i>circa</i> 310 B.C.</p> <p>SILVER.</p> <p>Rhodian Standard.</p> <p>Didrachm.</p>				
85 ³	96.0	Æ .7	Head of Aphrodite r., long hair (lock on neck), wearing turreted crown, single-drop earring, and necklace; behind, NK	Head of Apollo l., laureate, with short hair; bow behind shoulder; behind, BA [Bank Collection.]
			[Pl. XII. 19.]	

¹ R. P. Knight, 214(1) 1; Brandis and Six, *ll.cc.*

² The gold stater in the British Museum (Head, *Coins of the Ancients*, Pl. 20. 42) is condemned by Six (p. 297, no. 48), and Mr. Head agrees that it is an undoubted forgery.

³ Six, p. 299, no. 53.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIME OF DEMETRIUS POLIORCETES ?				
306 — 294 B.C.				
BRONZE.				
86	93·5	Æ ·6	Head of young Herakles r., in lion's skin, the legs of which are knotted round neck: border of dots.	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Club r., and bow-case within bow. Above, ΞΑ; below, Α [Lang, 1902.] [Pl. XII. 20.]
87	90·2	Æ ·7		Above, ΞΑ; below, Α [Lang, 1902.] [Pl. XII. 21.]
88	25·2	Æ ·4		Above, Ξ; [below, uncertain letter?] [From Cyprus, 1870.] [Pl. XII. 22.]
89	18·8	Æ ·4		Above, Ξ; below, uncertain letter. [Lang, 1902.] [Pl. XII. 23.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p style="text-align: center;">S O L I.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">P A S I K R A T E S.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Reigning</i> 331 B.C.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Persic Diobol.</p>	
1	24.6	Æ 55	Bust of Apollo to front, inclined to l., laureate, with long flowing hair, shoulders draped.	<p style="text-align: center;">B [A] Tripod.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Γ  [I?]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Presented by H.M. Treasury, 1852.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. XIII. 1.]</p>




No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p>UNCERTAIN.</p> <p>A.</p> <p><i>Circa</i> 480 B.C.</p> <p>SILVER.</p> <p>Persic Stater.</p>	
169·8	Æ	·85	Uncertain type: ram lying l.(?)	Head of Herakles r., bearded, wear- ing lion's skin : incuse square. [Lang, Dali, 1902.] [Pl. XIII. 2.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>UNCERTAIN.</p> <p>B. SOLI?</p> <p><i>Circa</i> 480 B.C.</p> <p>Persic Standard.</p> <p>Staters.</p>				
1 ¹	159.3	Æ 1.0	Head of lion r., jaws open; chisel-cut.	<p>Gorgoneion, with fringe of serpents surrounding the whole head; below, ⚡ * (βα. A.); the whole in incuse square.</p> <p>[Devonshire, 1844.]</p> <p>[Pl. XIII. 3.]</p>
2 ²	172.3	Æ 1.05	Head of lion l., jaws open.	<p>Ankh (ring consisting of linear within dotted circle) between two branches; to r. above ⚡, below * (βα. E.); the whole in linear square within incuse square.</p> <p>[Lang, Dali, 1870.]</p> <p>[Pl. XIII. 4.]</p>
<p>For a coin combining the reverse types of nos. 1, 2, see under Marium, p. 32, no. 1, Pl. vi. 9.</p> <p>¹ Devonshire Catalogue, i., 217; De Luynes, Pl. vi. 1; Six, p. 301, no. 1; Babelon, <i>P. A.</i>, p. cxlix., fig. 75; <i>Num. Chr.</i>, 1897, p. 209, no. 6.</p> <p>² Lang, <i>Num. Chr.</i>, 1871, p. 12, no. 10; Six, p. 301, no. 3; <i>Num. Chr.</i>, 1897, p. 209, no. 10.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">UNCERTAIN.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">C.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Before circa 480 B.C.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Persic Standard.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Staters.</p>				
1 ¹	171.3	Æ .85	Lion crouching r., jaws open, tail between legs, on exergual line: border of dots.	Ankh, with dotted ring, in incuse square; traces of sprays in corners. Same dies as Mionnet, iii. 665. 658, and Sir H. Weber's specimen. [Pl. XIII. 5.]
2 ²	165.3	Æ .85	Lion crouching r. [jaws open], tail raised, on exergual line; in ex., Λ (Γο.): border of dots. Same die as Sir H. Weber's specimen.	Bull l., head lowered; below, Λ (Γο.): the whole in dotted incuse square. [1882.]
3 ³	158.7	Æ .85	Head of lion l., jaws open, tongue protruded.	Head of bull r., truncation marked with row of dots; above, l. ≠ ∇ (βα. Φι.): the whole in incuse square. [Lang, Dali, 1870.]
				[Pl. XIII. 7.]
4 ⁴	169.9	Æ .9	Type indecipherable, probably as preceding (struck from a worn-out die).	Type similar to preceding; in front, ≠ ✕ (βα. Fa.): the whole in dotted incuse square. [Lang, Dali, 1870.] [Pl. XIII. 8.]
<p>¹ T. Combe, p. 242, no. 7; Six, p. 305, no. 10; <i>Num. Chr.</i>, 1897, p. 210, no. 12.</p> <p>² Six, <i>Num. Chr.</i>, 1897, p. 210, no. 13.</p> <p>³ Lang, <i>Num. Chr.</i>, 1871, p. 12, no. 8; Six, p. 302, no. 6; Babelon, <i>P. A.</i>, p. cxlix.; Six, <i>Num. Chr.</i>, 1897, p. 209, no. 8.</p> <p>⁴ Lang, <i>Num. Chr.</i>, 1871, p. 12, no. 9; Six, p. 302, no. 5; <i>Num. Chr.</i>, 1897, p. 209, no. 9.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>UNCERTAIN.</p> <p>D.</p> <p><i>Circa</i> 480 B.C.</p> <p>Persic Standard.</p> <p>Staters.</p>				
1 ¹	168.4	Æ 1.0	<p>Hermes, nude but for chlamys over shoulders and upper arms, advancing l., r. arm extended (holding object ?), l. holding caduceus transversely; in front, inscription: border of dots.</p> <p>Inscr. obliterated.</p>	<p>Head of Zeus Ammon l., with pointed beard and ram's horn, hair in heavy mass on neck: the whole in dotted square in slight square depression within incuse square.</p> <p>[Lang, Dali, 1871.]</p>
<p>Same dies as Babelon, <i>P. A.</i>, Pl. xxi. 20.²</p> <p>[Pl. XIII. 9.]</p>				
2 ³	153.0	Æ 1.05	<p>≠ V Λ (βα. Σα.λα.)</p> <p>Same dies as preceding.</p>	<p>[Lang, Dali, 1871.]</p>
<p>[Pl. XIII. 10.]</p>				
<p>¹ Gardner, <i>Types</i>, Pl. iv. 33 (rev. only); Six, p. 303, no. 8.</p> <p>² The gradually increasing corrosion of the dies of the reverse shows that no. 1 was struck first, then the Paris specimen, and then no. 2. The coins are apparently not overstruck, as Six states.</p> <p>³ Lang, <i>Num. Chr.</i>, 1871, p. 15, no. 32 (weight confused with that of preceding specimen); Gardner, <i>Types</i>, Pl. iv. 27 (obv. only); Six, p. 303, no. 8; <i>Num. Chr.</i>, 1897, p. 208, no. 3.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">UNCERTAIN.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">E.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Circa</i> 400 B.C.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Persic Standard.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Stater.</p>				
1 ¹	171.5	Æ .9	Animal (panther?) r., scratching r. foreleg with r. hind paw, and with head bent down to lick it: border of dots; details obliterated.	Nude female figure (Aphrodite?) hanging beside ram which runs r.; her r. arm clasps it by the neck, her l. hangs down; below, traces of letters, one of which is <i>ϣ</i> ; details obliterated: the whole in incuse square.
[Pl. XIII. 11.]				
Tetrobol.				
2 ²	56.7	Æ .65	Similar type; above, head of bipennis and inser. <i>ΥΛΞ Π</i> (Σα. Φω. το. σ. ε. — —): border of dots.	Similar type; below, <i>ΥΛ</i> : the whole in slight incuse square.
[1842.]				
[Pl. XIII. 12.]				
<p>¹ De Luynes, Pl. vi. 5; Six, p. 342, no. 1.</p> <p>² Wellings Sale (Sotheby, 1841), lot 206; De Luynes, Pl. v. 3; Six, p. 342, no. 2; Babelon, p. cxlvii.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">UNCERTAIN.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">F.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A R I . . .</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Early Fourth Century B.C.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Persic Diobol.</p>				
1 ¹	25·0	Æ ·45	Herakles r., nude, strang- ling lion ; behind, club : border of dots.	<p>Athena, wearing crested Corinthian helmet, aegis(?), long chiton, peplos about her lower limbs, seated l. on beak of prow ; her l. rests on her l. knee, in her raised r. she holds aphlaston(?); in field r., above   (βα·σι·), below  * (Α·ρι·), l. ankh (with dotted ring) : border of dots.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[1840.]</p>
[Pl. XIII. 13.]				
<p style="text-align: center;">¹ De Luynes, Pl. vi. 4 ; Six, p. 334, no. 43.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
CYPRUS UNDER THE ROMANS.				
AUGUSTUS.				
1	104.7	Æ .8	IM[PCAESAR] DIVI F·AVGVSTVS Head of Augustus r., bare.	COS·OCT[AV O] DESIG Nike advancing l., carrying wreath in r., palm-branch in l. [From Cyprus. Presented by Col. Massy, 1903.]
[Pl. XIV. 1.]				
2	70.2	Æ .7	IMP·CAESAR DIV I·F.	A·PLAVTIVSPROCO S [1903.]
[Pl. XIV. 2.]				
3	59.6	Æ .7	IMP·CAE[SAR DI] VI·F.	[A]·PLAVTIVSPROCOS [1895.]
Same dies as Mionnet, iii., 671. 2.				
[Pl. XIV. 3.]				
4	66.8	Æ .65	[IMP·? C]AES·[D]IV I·FAVGVS. Head of Augustus r., bare.	[A·PLAVTIV?] SPROCOS Zeus Salaminios standing to front, wearing chiton, and himation about lower part of body and over left shoulder; he holds in r. phiale, l. rests on short sceptre; eagle perched on his left wrist. [1903.]
[Pl. XIV. 4.]				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIBERIUS AND LIVIA.				
			Head of Tiberius r., bare; around, inscription.	Livia, veiled, seated r. on backless chair with footstool, her r. [*] hand (holding patera?) on her knees, her l. resting on sceptre; around, inscription.
5	107.4	Æ .95	TI·CAESAR [AVG IVLIAA VGVSTA V]STVS	[From Cyprus. Presented by Col. Massy, 1903.] [Pl. XIV. 5.]
6	104.5	Æ 1.0	TI·CAE[SAR AVG IVLIA VSTVS] Same die as preceding.	[From Cyprus. 1869.]
DRUSUS JULIUS CAESAR, SON OF TIBERIUS.				
7	72.9	Æ .75	Head of Drusus r., bare; inscription, beginning behind head, above, [Δ]RVSVS·C AE SAR	Zeus Salaminios and the Temple of Aphrodite of Paphos. On l., Zeus standing to front, head l., wearing chiton and himation; in r. phiale, l. resting on short sceptre. On r., the Temple as on no. 2, with double beam join- ing the two main columns, slender column (candelabrum) at each side, paved semicircular court in front. [1857.]
Same dies as two specimens in Massy Coll. [Pl. XIV. 6.]				
8	66.1	Æ .75	Similar type; inscr., be- ginning below, in front of head, DRVSVS [CAE]SAR	Similar type, but no candelabra, and uncertain object (? eagle) on wrist of Zeus, who is apparently facing; antefixes(?) above line of roof. Same die as specimen in Bodleian Library, [1903.] [Pl. XIV. 7.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
9	42·9	Æ ·65	Similar type; inser., beginning above, in front of head, DRVSVS C[A]ESAR	Temple of Aphrodite; two candelabra shorter than on preceding; antefixes above line of roof; court enclosed by lattice-fence, with opening in front. [H. P. Borrell.]
[Pl. XIV. 8.]				
10	67·0	Æ ·75	Similar to preceding; inser., DRVSVS ·C AESAR	Zeus Salaminios standing to front as on no. 4, with phiale and short sceptre, eagle l. on his left wrist. [1903.]
[Pl. XIV. 9.]				
C L A U D I U S.				
			Head of Claudius, laureate; around, inscription.	Laurel-wreath containing inscription.
11	470·0	Æ 1·5	[TI·CLAV]DIVS·CA ESAR·AVG·P·M·[T R·P·IMP·] Head l.	KOINON ΚΥΠΡΙ ΩΝ
[Pl. XIV. 10.]				
12 ¹	368·8	Æ 1·5	[TI·CLAVDIVS·]CA ESAR·AVG·P·M·TR ·P·IMP Head r. Same die as Mionnet, iii., 671. 4.	KOINON ΚΥΠΡΙ ΩΝ
13	345·0	Æ 1·35	TI·CLAVDIVS·CAE SAR·AVG·P·M·TR·P· IMP. Head r.	KO[IN]ON ΚΥΠΡΙ ΩΝ [1903.]

¹ Both forms **P** and **P** are certain.

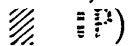
No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
14 ¹	331.5 (pierced)	Æ 1.2	[TI·CLAVDIVS·]CA ESAR·AVG·P·M·TR· P. Head l. Same die as Mionnet, iii., 671. 6, and two speci- mens in Massy Coll. [Pl. XIV. 11.]	KOINON ΚΥΠΡΙ ΩΝ [1841.]
15	248.7	Æ 1.1	[TI·C]LAVDIVSCA ESAR[AV]G·P·M· — — Head r. [Pl. XIV. 12.]	KOINON ΚΥΠΡΙ ΩΝ [1903.]
<i>Cominius Proculus, Procos.</i>				
16	156.5	Æ .95	[TI·CL]AVDIVSCA ESARAVG — — Head of Claudius r., laureate. [Pl. XIV. 13.]	ΕΠΙΚΟΜΙΝΙΟΥΠΡΟΚΛΟΥ ΑΝΘ — — in circle, in centre of ΚΥΠΡΙ ΩΝ [1901.]
VESPASIAN.				
Year 8 (76/77 A.D.).				
Temple Type.				
SILVER.				
Head of Vespasian l., laureate; around, in- scription.			Temple of Aphrodite at Paphos; two cross-beams joining the central columns; at the sides, two low roofed wings, each di- vided vertically into two portions, the inner open, the outer closed for half its height; the cone has a flat top; around, inscription.	
17	200.0	Æ 1.0	ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡΟ ΒΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΚ ΑΙCΑΡ	ΕΤΟΥCΝΕΟΥ ΙΕΡΟΥΗ Festoons(?) connect the two central columns, each of which runs up into two points connected by cross struts; above the cone, pellet. [1903.]
[Pl. XV. 1.]				

¹ Both forms P and P are certain.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
18 ¹	190.0	Æ 1.0	ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡΟΝ ΕΣΠΑCΙΑΝΟCΚΑΙ CΑΡ Same die as Ward Catal. 762A.	ΕΤΟΥCΝΕΟΥΙΕΡΟΥ Η Row of crescents(?) between cross- beams.
[Pl. XV. 2.]				
19	181.3	Æ 1.0	ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡΟΥ ΕΣΠΑCΙ[ΑΝΟ]CΚΑ ΙCΑΡ Oval counter- mark, containing head (of Antoninus Pius?) r.	[ΕΤΟ]ΥCΝΕΟΥΙΕΡΟΥ Η Row of crescents(?) between cross- beams; pellet above cone. [1895.]
[Pl. XV. 3.]				
BRONZE.				
20	187.7	Æ 1.1	[ΟΥΕC]ΠΑCΙΑΝΟC CΕΒΑCΤΟC Head of Vespasian r., lau- reate.	ΚΟΙΝΟΝΚΥΠΡ ΙΝΝΕΤΟΥ CΗ Temple of Aphrodite at Paphos; garland hanging above the two cross-beams; at sides, slender columns (candelabra); in front, semicircular court enclosed by lattice fence; the cone has a double flat top and a star on each side. [Huber Sale, 1862, 696. Pres. by Sir E. H. Bunbury.]
[Pl. XV. 4.]				
Zeus Type.				
SILVER.				
21	165.7	Æ .95	ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡΟΥ ΕCΠΑCΙΑΝΟCΚΑΙ CΑΡ Head of Vespasian l., laureate.	ΕΤΟΥC ΝΕΟΥΙΕ ΡΟΥΗ Zeus Salaminios standing to front, head l., wearing chiton and hima- tion; in r. phiale, l. resting on sceptre; on his l. wrist, eagle l. flapping wings.
[Pl. XV. 5.]				

¹ J.H.S., ix., p. 210 (wrongly called bronze).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
BRONZE.				
22	404.9	Æ 1.35	<p>ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡΟΥ ΕΣΠΑCΙΑΝΟCCEB ΑCΤΟC</p> <p>Head of Vespasian r., laureate.</p>	<p>ΚΟΙΝΟΝΚΥΤΡ ΙΩΝΕΤΟΥ CH Zeus Salaminios standing to front, head facing, laureate, wear- ing chiton and himation; in r. phiale, l. resting on sceptre; on his l. wrist eagle r., wings closed, head reverted.</p> <p>[Wigan, 1872.]</p> <p>[Pl. XV. 6.]</p>
23	235.0	Æ 1.1	<p>Similar, but inser. ΟΥΕ CΠΑCΙΑΝΟCCEBA CΤΟC</p>	<p>Similar.</p> <p>[1903.]</p>
Year 9 (77/78 A.D.).				
Temple Type.				
SILVER.				
24	193.0	Æ .95	<p>Head of Vespasian l., laureate; around, in- scription.</p> <p>ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩ[ΡΟ V]ΕCΠΑCΙΑΝΟCΚ ΑΙCΑΡ</p>	<p>ΤΕΤΟΥCΝΕΟΥΙΕΡΟΥ Θ̄</p> <p>[1903.]</p> <p>[Pl. XV. 7.]</p>
25	184.9	Æ 1.05	<p>[ΑΥ]ΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡΟ ΥΕCΠΑCΙΑΝΟCΚ [ΑΙCΑΡ] Oval coun- termark (containing head of Emperor r.; behind, letters?).</p>	<p>ΤΕΤΟΥCΝΕΟΥΙΕΡΟΥ; above Θ̄; in ex., ear of corn l.; three cross-beams.</p> <p>[1903.]</p> <p>[Pl. XV. 8.]</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Zeus Type.				
SILVER.				
26	194.2	Æ 1.0	Head of Vespasian l., laureate; around, inscription. ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩ[ΡΟΝ ΕΣΠΑΣΙΑ]ΝΟΣΚΑΙ CΑΡ Oval countermark (containing head of M. Aurelius? l., laureate; around, ΑΝΤΟ  [Pl. XV. 9.]	Zeus Salaminios standing to front, head facing, wearing chiton and himation; in r. phiale, l. resting on sceptre; on his l. wrist, eagle l. flapping wings. [ΕΤΟΥ]CΝΕΟΥΙΕΡΟΥ Θ̄ [Campana Sale, 1846, lot 1350.]
27	188.6	Æ 1.0	ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡΟ[V Ε]CΠΑΣΙΑ[ΝΟΣΚ] ΑΙC[ΑΡ] Same die as preceding.	Ε[ΤΟ]ΥCΝΕΟΥΙΕΡΟΥΘ̄ [Pl. XV. 10.]
28	179.4	Æ .95	ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡΟΥ ΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΣΚΑΙ CΑΡ	ΕΤΟΥ CΝΕ ΟΥΙ ΕΡΟΝΘ̄ in ex., ear of corn l. [Pl. XV. 11.] Same dies as Mionnet, iii., 673. 19.
TITUS.				
Year 8 (76/77 A.D.).				
Zeus Type.				
BRONZE.				
29	156.0	Æ 1.0	ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡΤΟ ΥΕCΠΑ _ _ _ Head of Titus r., laureate.	ΚΟΙΝΟΝΚΥΠΡ ΙΩΝΕΤΟΝ CΗ Zeus Salaminios standing to front, facing, wearing chiton and himation; in r. phiale, l. resting on short sceptre; on l. wrist, eagle with closed wings r., head reverted. [Pl. XVI. 1.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p><i>Year 9 (77/78 A.D.).</i></p> <p>Temple Type.</p> <p>SILVER.</p>	
30	94.3	Æ .8	<p>ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ[ΤΙ ΤΟ]ΚΑΙCΑΡ Head of Titus l., laureate. Same die as Mionnet, iii., 674. 26 and 27.</p>	<p>ΕΤΟ[ΥCΝ]ΕΟΥΙΕΡΟΥ Θ</p> <p>Temple of Aphrodite at Paphos, with side wings, as on no. 25, with three cross-beams. [Pl. XVI. 2.]</p>
			<p>Zeus Type.</p> <p>SILVER.</p>	
31	97.0	Æ .85	<p>Head of Titus l., laureate; around, inscription.</p> <p>ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩ[ΡΤΙ] ΤΟΚΑΙCΑΡ Same die as preceding.</p>	<p>ΕΤΟVCΝΕΟΥ ΙC ΡΟΥ Θ</p> <p>Same die as Mionnet, iii., 674. 27. [1877.]</p> <p>[Pl. XVI. 3.]</p>
32	85.4	Æ .8	<p>ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡΤΙΤ ΟΚΑΙ[C]ΑΡ Same die as preceding. Oval countermark (con- taining obliterated de- sign).</p>	<p>ΕΤΟΥ CΝΕΟΥΙΕΡΟΥΘ</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">DOMITIAN.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Year 9 (77/78 A.D.).</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Temple Type.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p>				
33 ¹	92.5	AR .8	<p>ΔOMITIANO[C K] AICAP Head of Domitian r., laureate. Same die as Mionnet, iii., 674. 28.</p>	<p>ΕΤΟΥCNEOYIEPOY Θ Temple of Aphrodite at Paphos, as on nos. 24 f., with side wings and two cross-beams.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. XVI. 4.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Zeus Type.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p>				
			Head of Domitian r., laureate; around, inscription:	Zeus Salaminios standing to front, facing, wearing chiton and himation; in r. phiale, l. resting on short sceptre; on l. wrist, eagle l. flapping wings; around, inscription:
34	96.0	AR .85	<p>[ΔOMITIAN]OC K AICAP Same die as preceding.</p>	<p>ΕΤΟΥCNEO VICPOY Θ Same die as Mionnet, iii., 674. 28. [1903.]</p>
35	92.2	AR .8	<p>Δ[OMITIANO]C K AICAP Same die as preceding.</p>	<p>ΕΤΟΥCNEOYIEPOY Θ</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. XVI. 5.]</p>				
<p style="text-align: center;">¹ J.H.S., ix., p. 210.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">T R A J A N.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Sixth Consulship</i> (A.D. 112—117).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">T e m p l e T y p e.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BRONZE.</p>				
			Bust of Trajan r., radiate, wearing paludamentum; around, inscription :	Temple of Aphrodite at Paphos; above the two cross-beams, tied to tops of central columns, is a garland, the ends of which hang down outside; on either side, slender column (candelabrum); in front, semicircular court; the cone has a double flat top and a star on either side; above (l. and r.) and below, inscription :
36 ¹	217·6	Æ 1 05	<p>ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΙΣΝΕΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΩΑΡΙΣΤΩ C[ΕΒΓΕΡ]ΜΔΑΚ</p> <p>Same die as Mionnet, iii., 674. 30.</p>	<p>ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΥΠΑΤΟΞ ΚΟΙΝΟΝΚΥΠΡΙΩΝ</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[1860.]</p>
[Pl. XVI. 6.]				
37	184·5	Æ 1·1	<p>ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΙΣΝΕΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΩΑΡΙΣΤΩ CΕΒΓΕΡΜΔΑΚ</p> <p>Same die as preceding.</p>	<p>ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΥΠΑΤΟΞ ΚΟΙΝΟΝΚΥΠΡΙΩΝ</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Lang, Cyprus, 1902.]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Pl. XVI. 7.]</p>
38	215·8	Æ 1·1	<p>A[ΥΤ]ΟΚΡ[Κ]ΑΙΣΝ ΕΡΤΡΑΙΑ[Ν]ΩΑΡΙ CΤΩCΕΒΓΕΡΜΔΑΚ</p> <p>Cuirass as well as paludamentum.</p>	<p>ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΥΠΑΤΟΞ ΚΟΙΝΟΝΚΥΠΡΙΩΝ</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Lang, Cyprus, 1902.]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Pl. XVI. 8.]</p>

¹ J.H.S., ix., p. 212.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
39	201·0	Æ 1·0	<p>[ΑΥΤ]Ο[ΚΡΚ]ΑΙ[Σ Ν]ΕΡΤΡΑΙΑΝΩΑΡΙ ΣΤΩΣΕΒΓΕΡ --- Laureate instead of radiate.</p> <p>[Pl. XVI. 9.]</p> <p>Zeus Type.</p> <p>BRONZE.</p> <p>Bust of Trajan r., laureate, wearing paludamentum; around, inscription :</p>	<p>ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΥΠΑΤ]ΟΣ ΚΟΙΝΟΝΚΥΠΡΙΩΝ</p> <p>Zeus Salaminios standing to front, facing, wearing chiton and hima- tion; in r. phiale, l. resting on short sceptre; on his l. wrist, eagle with closed wings r., head reverted; around and in ex., in- scription :</p>
40	389·4	Æ 1·3	<p>ΑΥΤΟΚΡΚΑΙΣΝΕΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΩΑΡΙΣΤΩ ΣΕΒΓΕΡΜΔΑΚ</p> <p>[Pl. XVI. 10.]</p>	<p>ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΥΠΑΤΟΣ ΚΟΙΝΟΝΚΥΠΡΙΩΝ</p>
41	367·7	Æ 1·35	<p>inscr. obliterated.</p> <p>ANTONINUS PIUS AND M. AURELIUS CAESAR.</p> <p>BRONZE.</p> <p>Bust of Pius r., laureate, wearing paludamentum; around, inscription :</p>	<p>[Κ]ΟΙΝΟΝΚΥΠΡΙΩΝ</p> <p>Bust of M. Aurelius r., bare-headed, wearing paludamentum; around, inscription :</p>
42	434·0	Æ 1·3	<p>ΑΥΤΚΤΑΙΛΑΔΡΙΑ ΝΤΩ ΝΙΝΟCCEB ΕV.</p> <p>[Pl. XVI. 11.]</p>	<p>ΜΑΥΡΗΛΙΟCΚΑΙ CΑΡVΙΟ CCEBAC</p>
43	408·3	Æ 1·3	<p>ΑΥΤΚΤΑΙΛΑΔΡΙΑ Ν ΤΩΝΙΝΟCCEB ΕV</p>	<p>ΜΑΥΡΗΛΙΟCΚΑΙ CΑΡVΙΟ CCEB[AC]</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Head of Pius r., laureate ; around, inscription :	Bust of M. Aurelius r., bare-headed, wearing paludamentum ; around, inscription :
44	104.2	Æ 1.3	ΑΥΤΚ[Τ]ΑΙΛΑΔΡΑ [ΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC]CΕ ΒΕΥ	Μ·ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟCΚΑΙ CΑΡVΙ ΟCCEB -- [1860.]
45	373.0	Æ 1.35	ΑΥΤΚΤΑΙΛΑΔΡΑ ΝΤΩΝΙΝΟCCEΒΕΥ Same die as preceding.	ΜΑΥΡΗΛΙΟCΚΑΙ CΑΡVΙΟ CCEBAC [C. M. Cracherode, 1799.]
46	367.3	Æ 1.35	As preceding (same die).	ΜΑΥΡΗΛΙΟCΚΑΙ CΑΡVΙΟ CCEBAC [G. J. Chester, 1885.]
47	401.1	Æ 1.3	[ΑΥΤΚ]ΤΑΙΛΑΔΡΑ ΝΤΩΝΙΝΟCCEΒΕ	ΜΑΥΡΗΛΙΟCΚΑΙCΑΡVΙΟC CEBAC
48	405.5	Æ 1.3	ΑΥΤΚΤΑΙΛΑΔΡΑΝ ΤΩΝΙΝΟCCEΒΕ	ΜΑΥΡΗΛΙΟCΚΑΙCΑΡVΙΟC CEBAC
[Pl. XVII. 1.]				
49	393.0	Æ 1.3	As preceding (same die).	ΜΑΥΡΗΛΙΟCΚΑΙCΑΡVΙΟC CEBAC [From Amathus, 1896.]
50	372.0	Æ 1.3	„ „	ΜΑΥΡΗΛΙΟCΚΑΙCΑΡVΙΟC CEBAC [From Amathus, 1896.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
51	200.5	Æ 1.05	Head of Pius r., laureate; around, inscription : ΑΥΤΚΤΑΙΛΑΔΡΑΝ Τ ΩΝΙΝΟCCEΒΕΥ	Bust of M. Aurelius r., bare-headed, wearing paludamentum ; around, inscription : ΜΑΥΡΗΛΙΟCΚΑΙ CΑΡΒΙΟ CCEΒΑC
52	221.5	Æ 1.05	ΑΥ ΚΤΑΑΔΡΙ ΑΝ ΤΩΝΙΝΟC Head radiate as well as lau- reate. [Pl. XVII. 2.]	[Μ]ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡΒΙ --- [From Amathus, 1896.]
53	122.8	Æ .95	ΑΥ Κ[Τ]ΑΑΔΡΙ Α [ΝΤ]ΩΝΙΝΟC Same die as preceding. [Pl. XVII. 3.]	[Μ]ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟCΚΑΙ[CΑ]ΡΒΙ --- [Pl. XVII. 4.]
SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.				
54	331.2	Æ 1.3	Bust of Severus r., lau- reate, wearing paluda- mentum and cuirass ; around, inscription : ΑΥΤΟΚ.ΚΑΙC.[Λ.] CΕΠ. CΕΟΝΗΡΟC	Temple of Aphrodite at Paphos ; central portion consisting of two tall columns ending each in two points, joined by two cross-beams with four metope-like openings between them ; side-wings roofed, and each containing column with large capital (or supporting lamp); in front, semi-circular court paved, enclosed by lattice-work fence with open gates ; above central portion, star in crescent ; on roof of each wing a dove ; in court, one oblong and two globular ob- jects ; the cone has double flat top and a star on each side ; around (above), inscription, ΚΟΙ ΝΟΝ ΚΥΤΡΙΩΝ [1898.] [Pl. XVII. 4.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
55	260·5	Æ 1·25	ΑΥΤΟΚ·ΚΑΙC·Α·CΕ Π·CΕΟVHP O C Same die as Mionnet, iii., 675. 33 = Babelon, <i>P.A.</i> 823.	(one oblong and three globular objects in court; stars replaced by pellets.) [Pl. XVII. 5.]
JULIA DOMNA.				
56	268·0	Æ 1·25	Bust of Domna r.; around, inscription : ΙΟΥΛ·ΔΟ ΜΝ[ΑC ΕΒ] . Behind and in front, star.	Temple of Aphrodite at Paphos as on preceding. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΚΥΤΡΙΩΝ No ob- jects visible in the court. [Clermont Ganneau, 1873.]
[Pl. XVII. 6.]				
57	256·0	Æ 1·25	ΙΟΥΛ·ΔΟ ΜΝΑC ΕΒ Same die as Mionnet, iii., 675. 35.	[ΚΟΙ]ΝΟΝ ΚΥΤΡΙΩΝ One oblong and three globular objects in the court. [1841.]
58	184·5	Æ ·95	Bust of Domna r.; around, inscription : ΙΟΥΛ·ΔΟ ΜΝΑC ΕΒ	Wreath (of myrtle?) containing in- scription : ΚΟΙ ΝΟΝΚΥ ΤΡΙΩΝ [1903.] [Pl. XVII. 7.]
59	147·8	Æ ·95	[ΙΟΥΛ·]ΔΟ ΜΝΑC ΕΒ (Bust on crescent, hair in chignon.)	ΚΟΙ ΝΟΝΚΥ ΤΡΙΩΝ [From Amathus, 1896.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
C A R A C A L L A.				
			Head of Caracalla r., laureate; around, inscription:	Temple of Aphrodite at Paphos as on no. 54, but with three metope openings; in the court, dove as well as the other objects; pellets instead of stars; around, inscription:
60	333·2	Æ 1·25	M·ANTΩNEIN OC AVΓOVCTOC	KOINON KVTPIΩN Two globular objects. [George III.] [Pl. XVII. 8.]
61	268·2	Æ 1·2	[M·]ANTΩNEINO CAVΓOVCTOC	[KOI]NON KVTPIΩN
62 ¹	213·5	Æ 1·4	M·ANTΩNEINOC AVΓOVCTOC	KOINON KVTPIΩN [Devonshire Sale, 1844, lot 1132.] [Pl. XVII. 9.]
63	301·4	Æ 1·25	M·ANTΩNEINOC AVΓOVCTOC Bust of Caracalla r., wearing laureate and radiate crown combined.	KOINON KVTPIΩN Temple of Aphrodite at Paphos as on no. 60, but no dove in the court. [Pl. XVII. 10.]

¹ *J.H.S.*, ix., p. 212.

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T A B L E
 FOR
 CONVERTING ENGLISH INCHES INTO MILLIMETRES
 AND THE
 MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE.

ENGLISH INCHES		FRENCH MILLIMETRES
4.		100
		95
		90
3.5		85
		80
		75
3.		70
		65
2.5		60
		55
2.		50
		45
1.5		40
		35
1.		30
.9		25
.8		20
.7		15
.6		10
.5		5
.4		
.3		
.2		
.1		

MIONNET'S SCALE

19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1

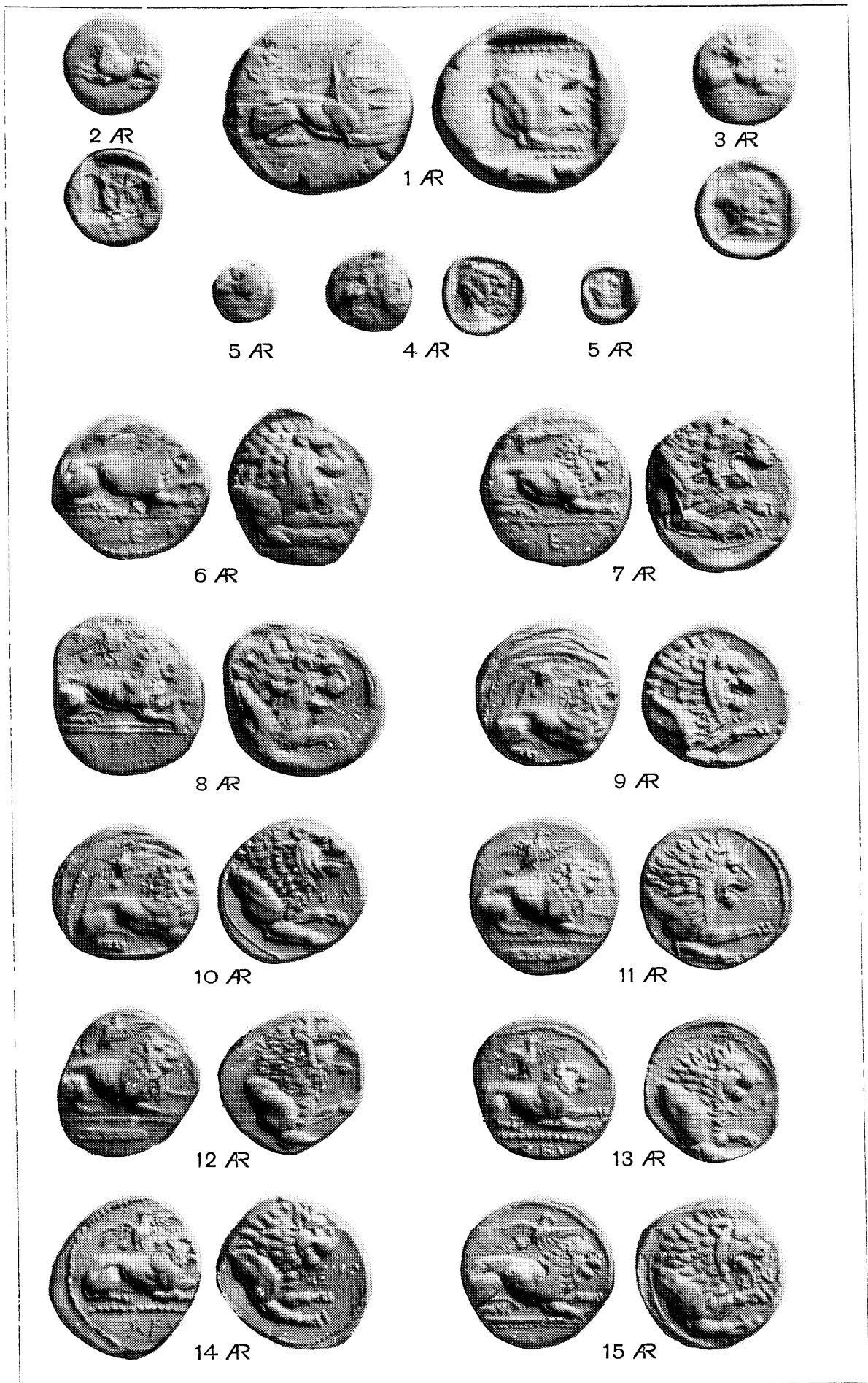
T A B L E
OF
THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	·064	41	2·656	81	5·248	121	7·840
2	·129	42	2·720	82	5·312	122	7·905
3	·194	43	2·785	83	5·378	123	7·970
4	·259	44	2·850	84	5·442	124	8·035
5	·324	45	2·915	85	5·508	125	8·100
6	·388	46	2·980	86	5·572	126	8·164
7	·453	47	3·045	87	5·637	127	8·229
8	·518	48	3·110	88	5·702	128	8·294
9	·583	49	3·175	89	5·767	129	8·359
10	·648	50	3·240	90	5·832	130	8·424
11	·712	51	3·304	91	5·896	131	8·488
12	·777	52	3·368	92	5·961	132	8·553
13	·842	53	3·434	93	6·026	133	8·618
14	·907	54	3·498	94	6·091	134	8·682
15	·972	55	3·564	95	6·156	135	8·747
16	1·036	56	3·628	96	6·220	136	8·812
17	1·101	57	3·693	97	6·285	137	8·877
18	1·166	58	3·758	98	6·350	138	8·942
19	1·231	59	3·823	99	6·415	139	9·007
20	1·296	60	3·888	100	6·480	140	9·072
21	1·360	61	3·952	101	6·544	141	9·136
22	1·425	62	4·017	102	6·609	142	9·200
23	1·490	63	4·082	103	6·674	143	9·265
24	1·555	64	4·146	104	6·739	144	9·330
25	1·620	65	4·211	105	6·804	145	9·395
26	1·684	66	4·276	106	6·868	146	9·460
27	1·749	67	4·341	107	6·933	147	9·525
28	1·814	68	4·406	108	6·998	148	9·590
29	1·879	69	4·471	109	7·063	149	9·655
30	1·944	70	4·536	110	7·128	150	9·720
31	2·008	71	4·600	111	7·192	151	9·784
32	2·073	72	4·665	112	7·257	152	9·848
33	2·138	73	4·729	113	7·322	153	9·914
34	2·202	74	4·794	114	7·387	154	9·978
35	2·267	75	4·859	115	7·452	155	10·044
36	2·332	76	4·924	116	7·516	156	10·108
37	2·397	77	4·989	117	7·581	157	10·173
38	2·462	78	5·054	118	7·646	158	10·238
39	2·527	79	5·119	119	7·711	159	10·303
40	2·592	80	5·184	120	7·776	160	10·368

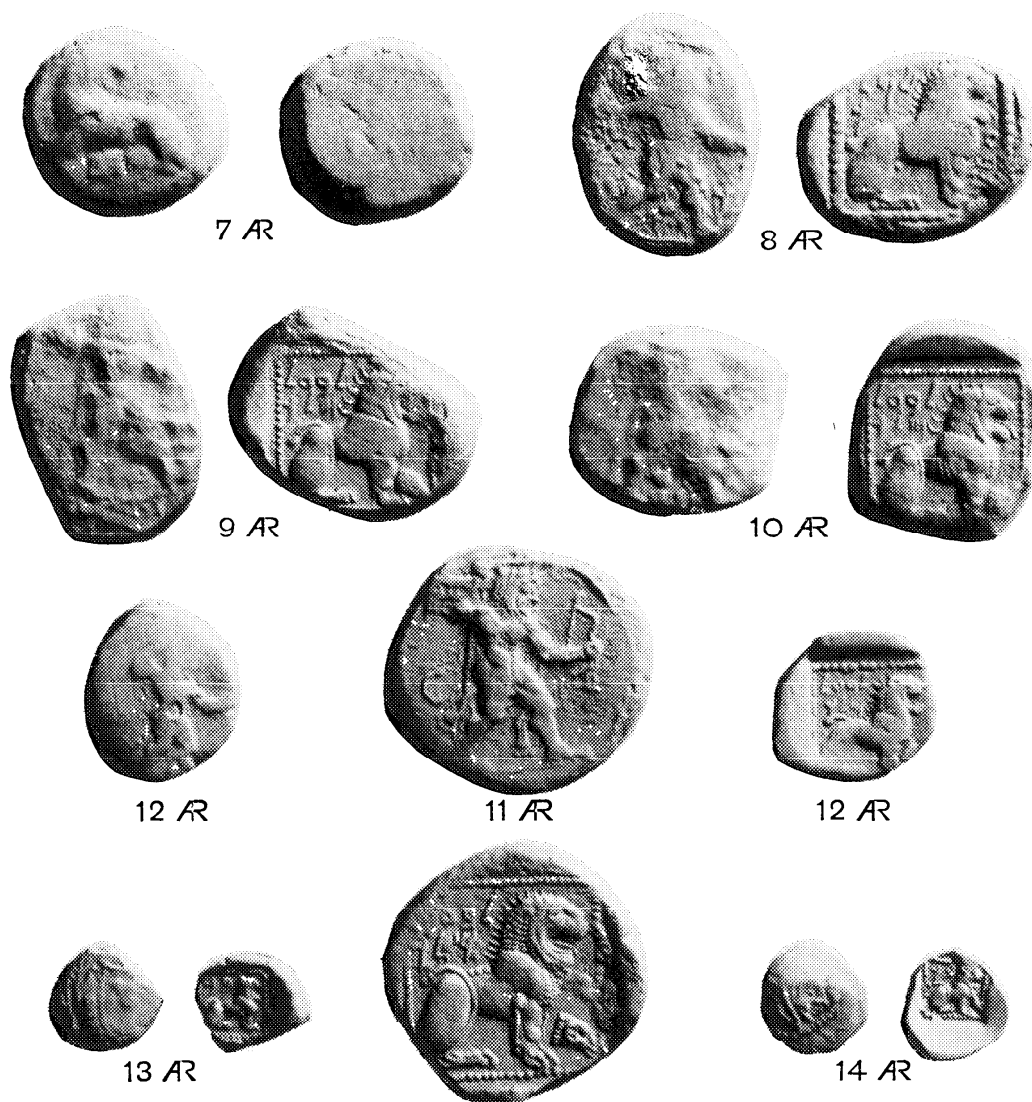
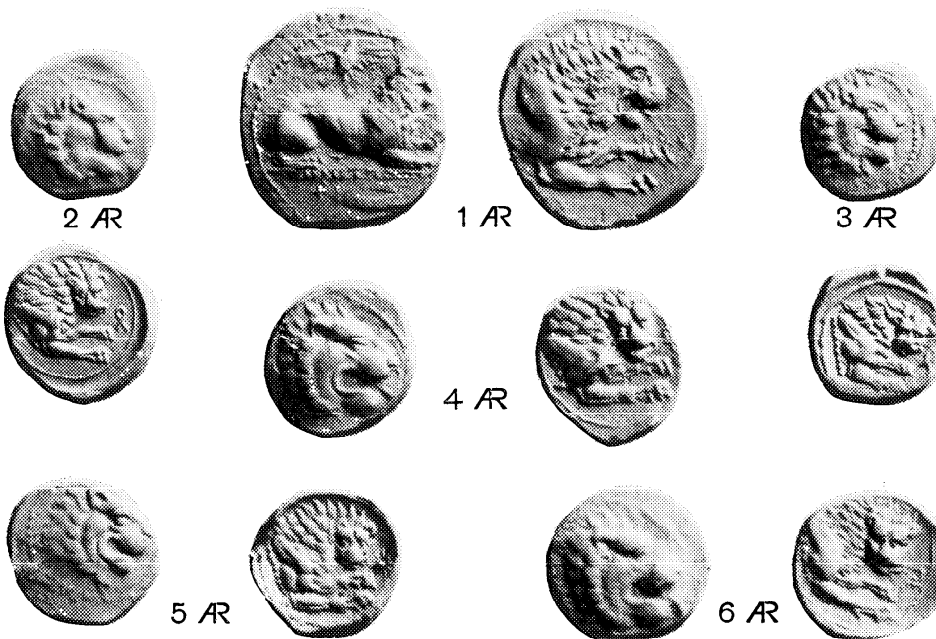
T A B L E
OF
THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10.432	201	13.024	241	15.616	290	18.79
162	10.497	202	13.089	242	15.680	300	19.44
163	10.562	203	13.154	243	15.745	310	20.08
164	10.626	204	13.219	244	15.810	320	20.73
165	10.691	205	13.284	245	15.875	330	21.38
166	10.756	206	13.348	246	15.940	340	22.02
167	10.821	207	13.413	247	16.005	350	22.67
168	10.886	208	13.478	248	16.070	360	23.32
169	10.951	209	13.543	249	16.135	370	23.97
170	11.016	210	13.608	250	16.200	380	24.62
171	11.080	211	13.672	251	16.264	390	25.27
172	11.145	212	13.737	252	16.328	400	25.92
173	11.209	213	13.802	253	16.394	410	26.56
174	11.274	214	13.867	254	16.458	420	27.20
175	11.339	215	13.932	255	16.524	430	27.85
176	11.404	216	13.996	256	16.588	440	28.50
177	11.469	217	14.061	257	16.653	450	29.15
178	11.534	218	14.126	258	16.718	460	29.80
179	11.599	219	14.191	259	16.783	470	30.45
180	11.664	220	14.256	260	16.848	480	31.10
181	11.728	221	14.320	261	16.912	490	31.75
182	11.792	222	14.385	262	16.977	500	32.40
183	11.858	223	14.450	263	17.042	510	33.04
184	11.922	224	14.515	264	17.106	520	33.68
185	11.988	225	14.580	265	17.171	530	34.34
186	12.052	226	14.644	266	17.236	540	34.98
187	12.117	227	14.709	267	17.301	550	35.64
188	12.182	228	14.774	268	17.366	560	36.28
189	12.247	229	14.839	269	17.431	570	36.93
190	12.312	230	14.904	270	17.496	580	37.58
191	12.376	231	14.968	271	17.560	590	38.23
192	12.441	232	15.033	272	17.625	600	38.88
193	12.506	233	15.098	273	17.689	700	45.36
194	12.571	234	15.162	274	17.754	800	51.84
195	12.636	235	15.227	275	17.819	900	58.32
196	12.700	236	15.292	276	17.884	1000	64.80
197	12.765	237	15.357	277	17.949	2000	129.60
198	12.830	238	15.422	278	18.014	3000	194.40
199	12.895	239	15.487	279	18.079	4000	259.20
200	12.960	240	15.552	280	18.144	5000	324.00

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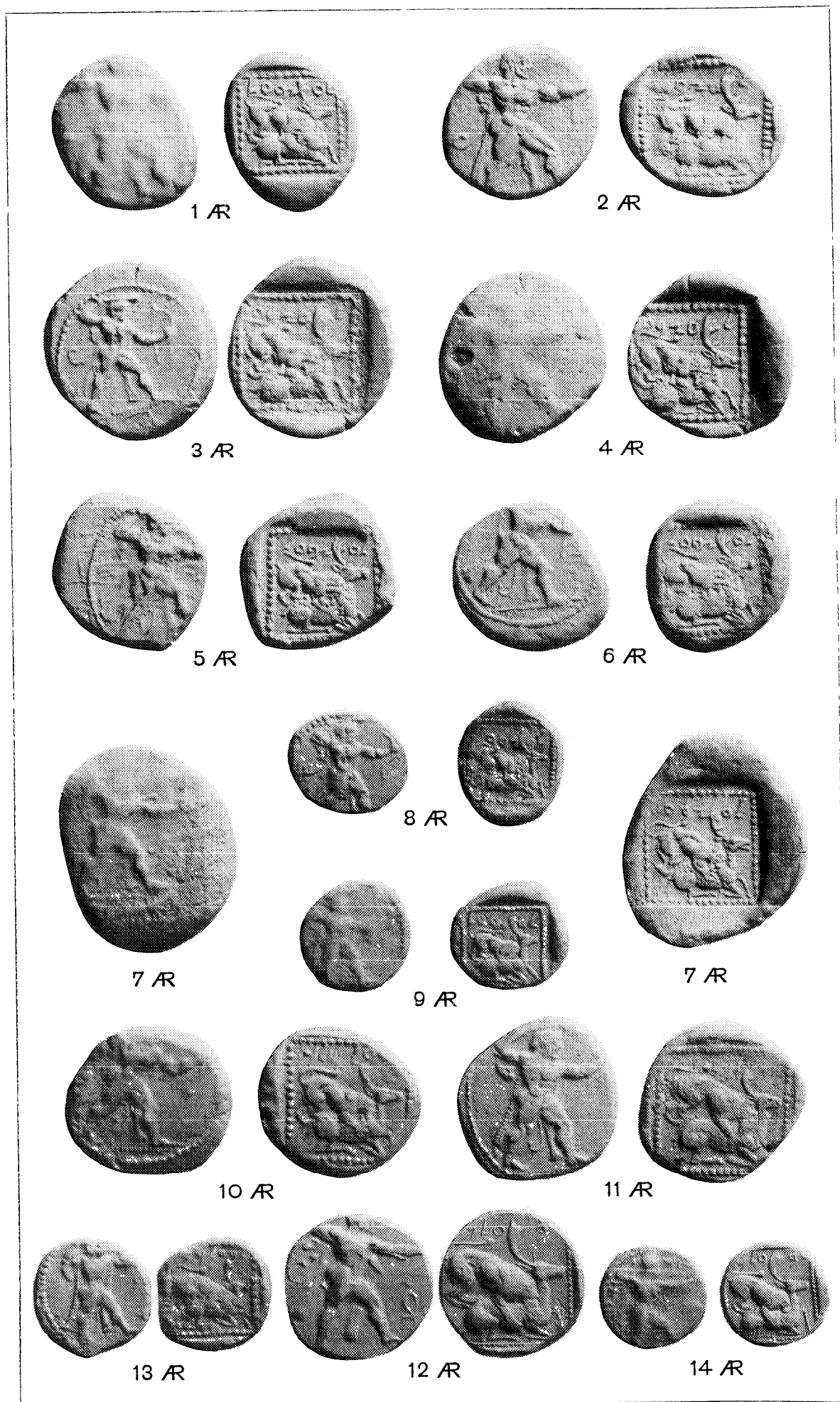


AMATHUS?



AMATHUS?

CITIUM



CITIUM (AZBAAL, BAALMELEK II)



1 AR



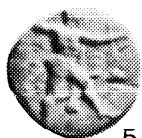
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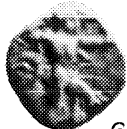
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4 AR



5 AR



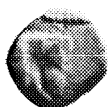
6 AR



7 AR



8 AR



9 AR



10 AR



11 AR



12 AR



13 AR



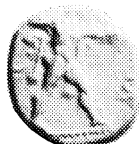
14 AR



15 AR



16 AR



17 AR



18 AE



19 AR



20 A/



21 A/



22 A/



23 A/



24 A/



25 AR



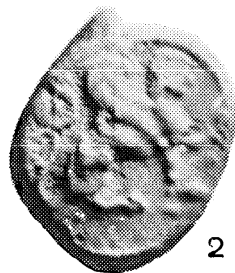
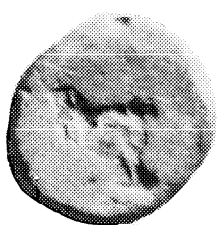
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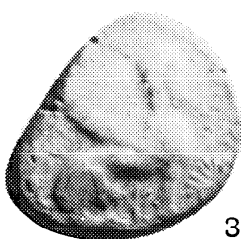
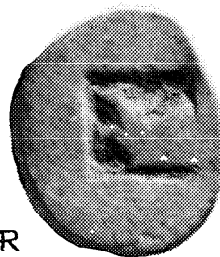
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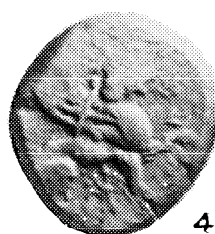
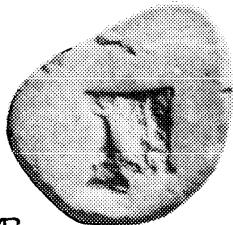
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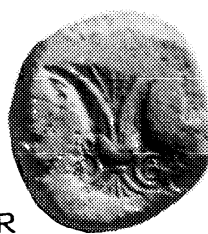
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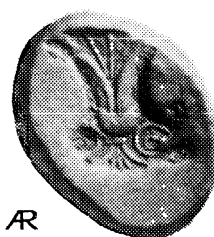
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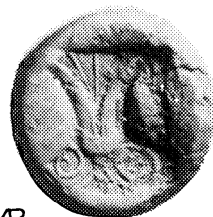
5 AR



6 AR



7 AR



8 AR



9 AR



10 AR



11 AR



13 AR



14 AR



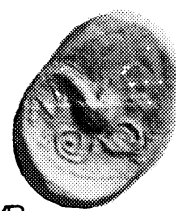
12 AR

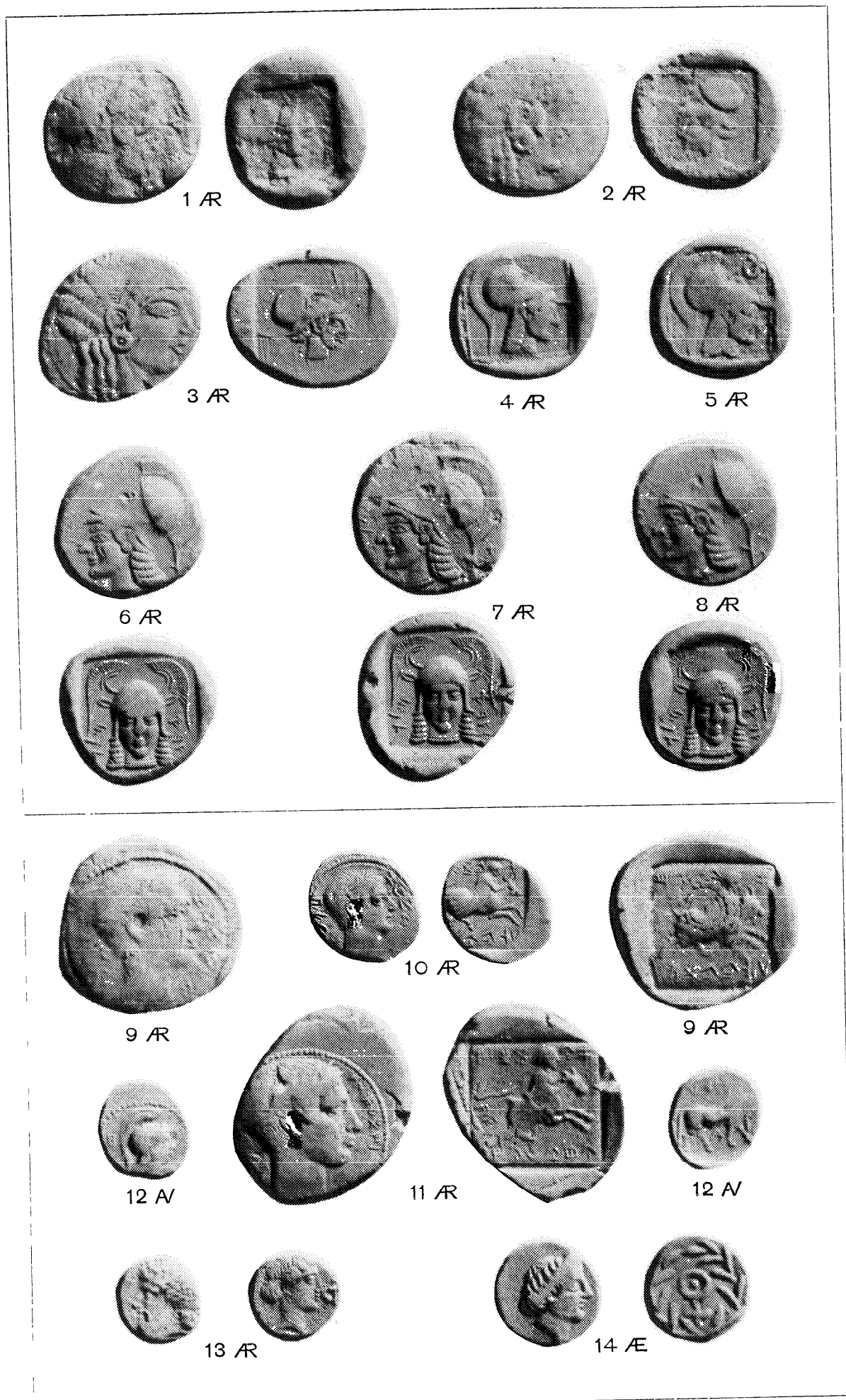


15 AR



16 AR







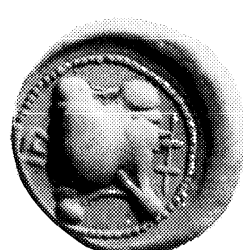
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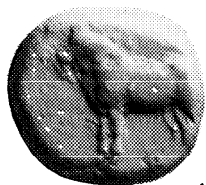
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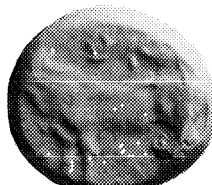
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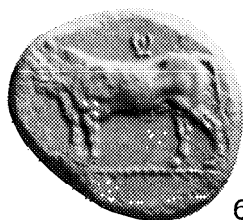
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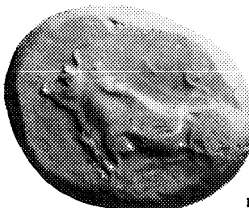
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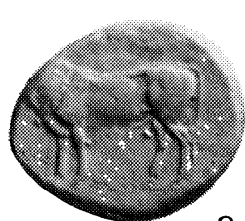
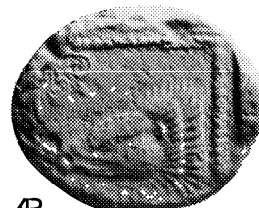
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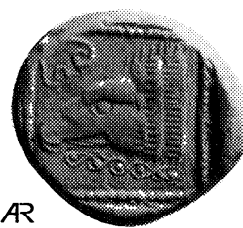
7 AR



8 AR



9 AR



10 AR



12 AR



11 AR



13 AR



14 AR



15 AR



16 AR



13 AR



17 AR



19 AR



20 AR



21 AR



18 AR

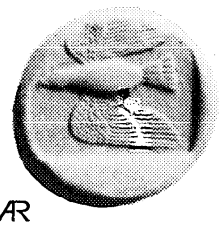




1 AR



2 AR



3 AR



4 AR



5 AR



6 AR



5 AR



8 AR



7 AR



8 AR



9 AR



10 AE



9 AR



12 AR



11 AE

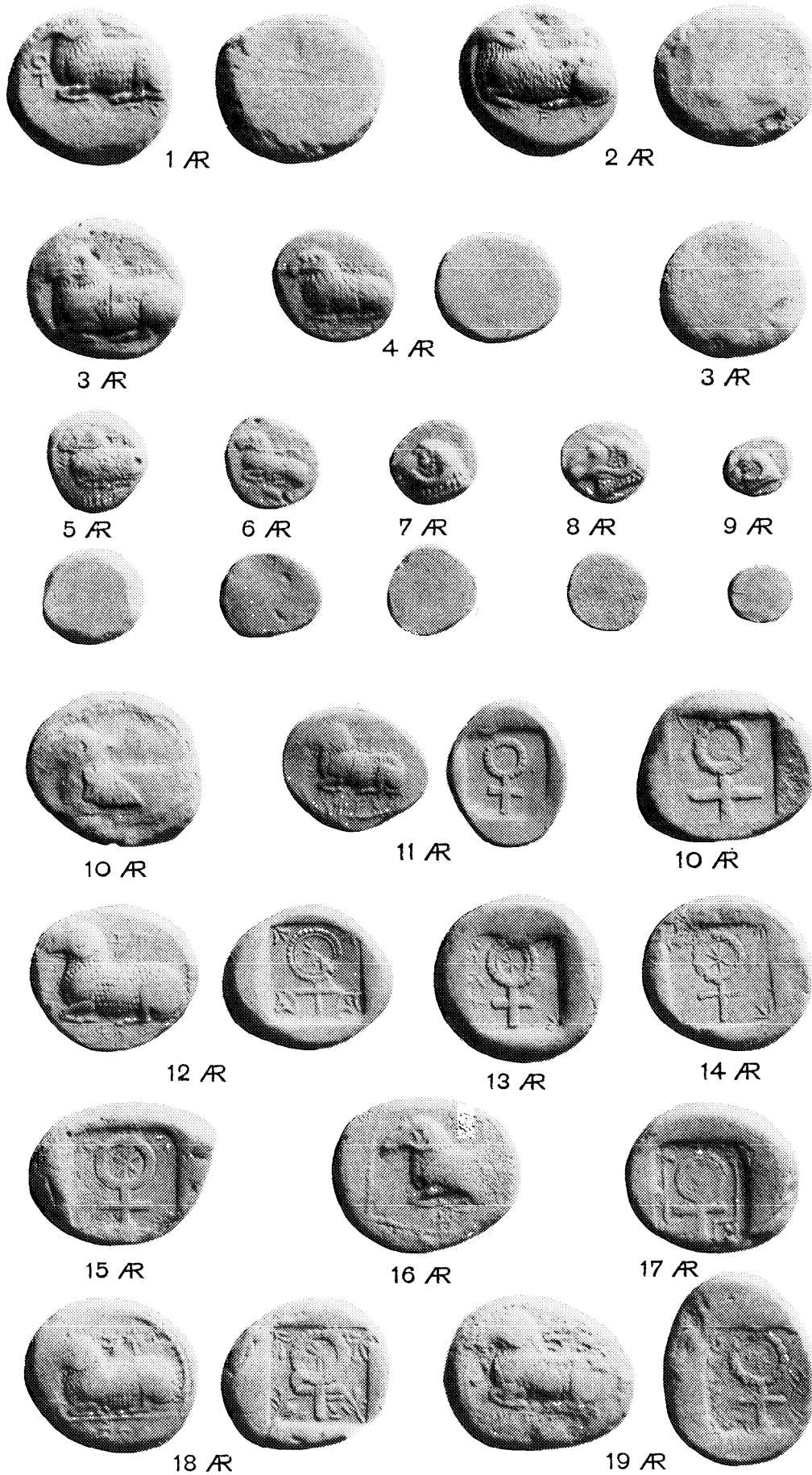


12 AR



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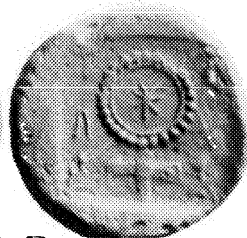




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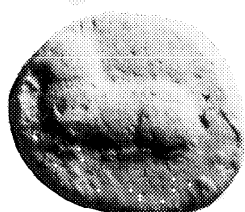
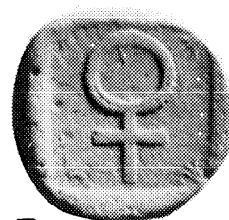
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3 AR



4 AR



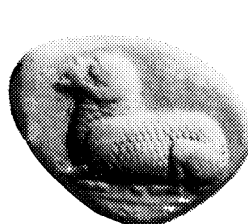
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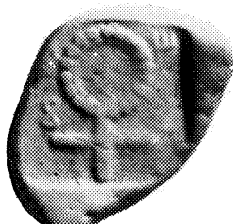
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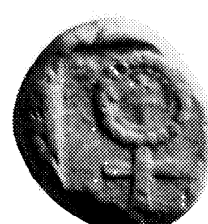
5 AR



7 AR



8 AR



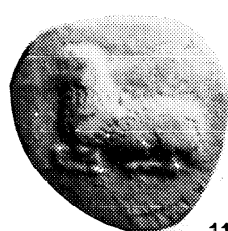
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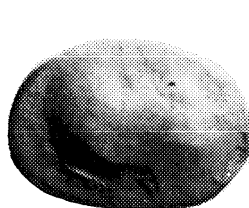
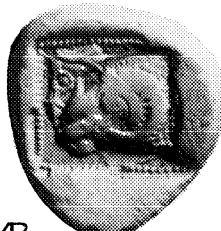
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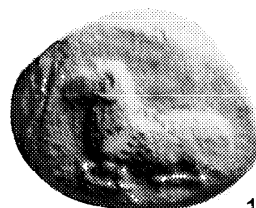
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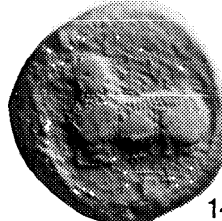
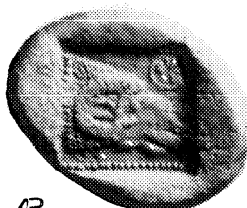
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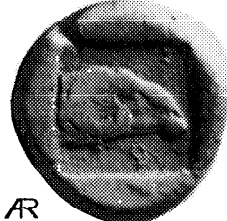
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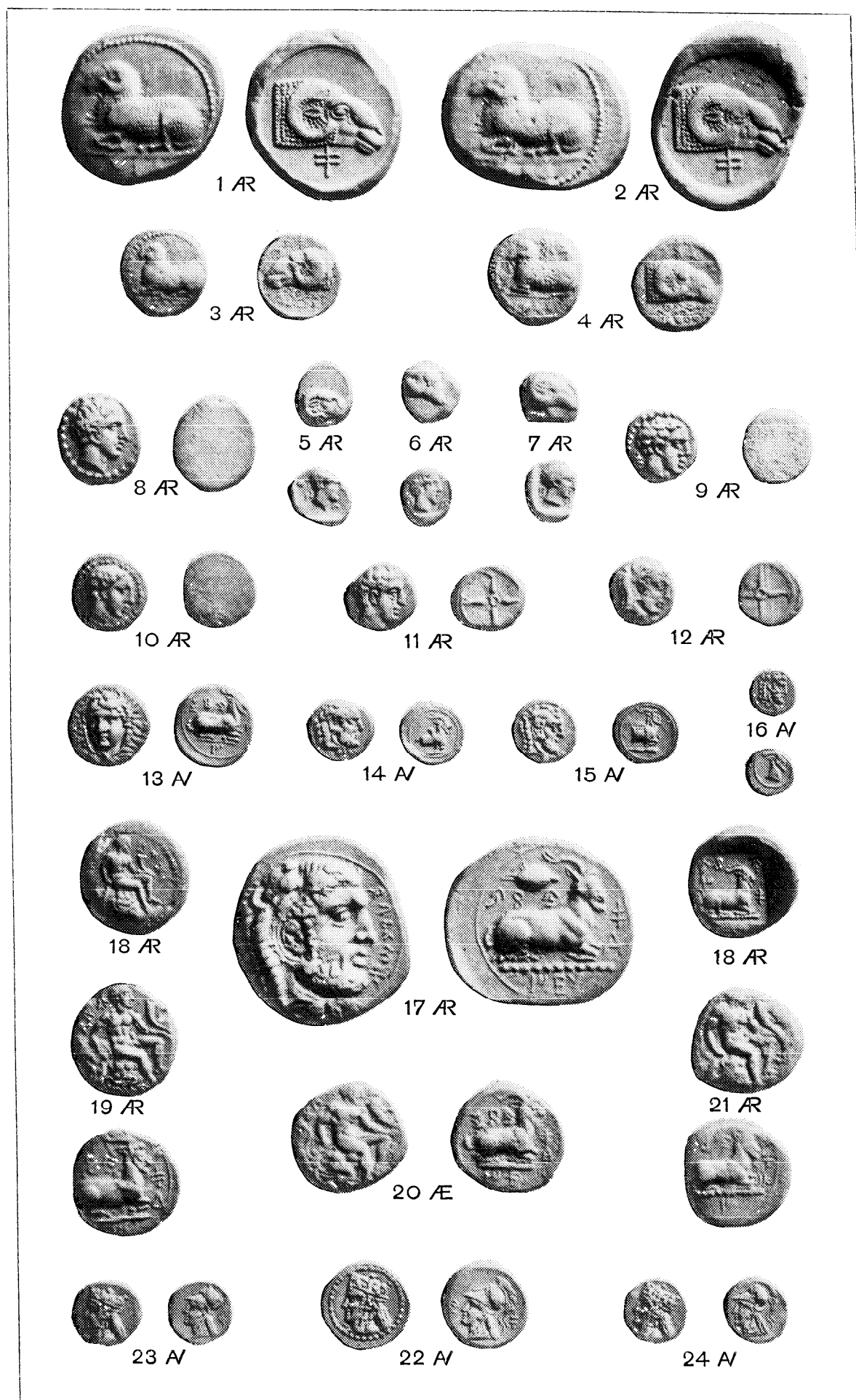
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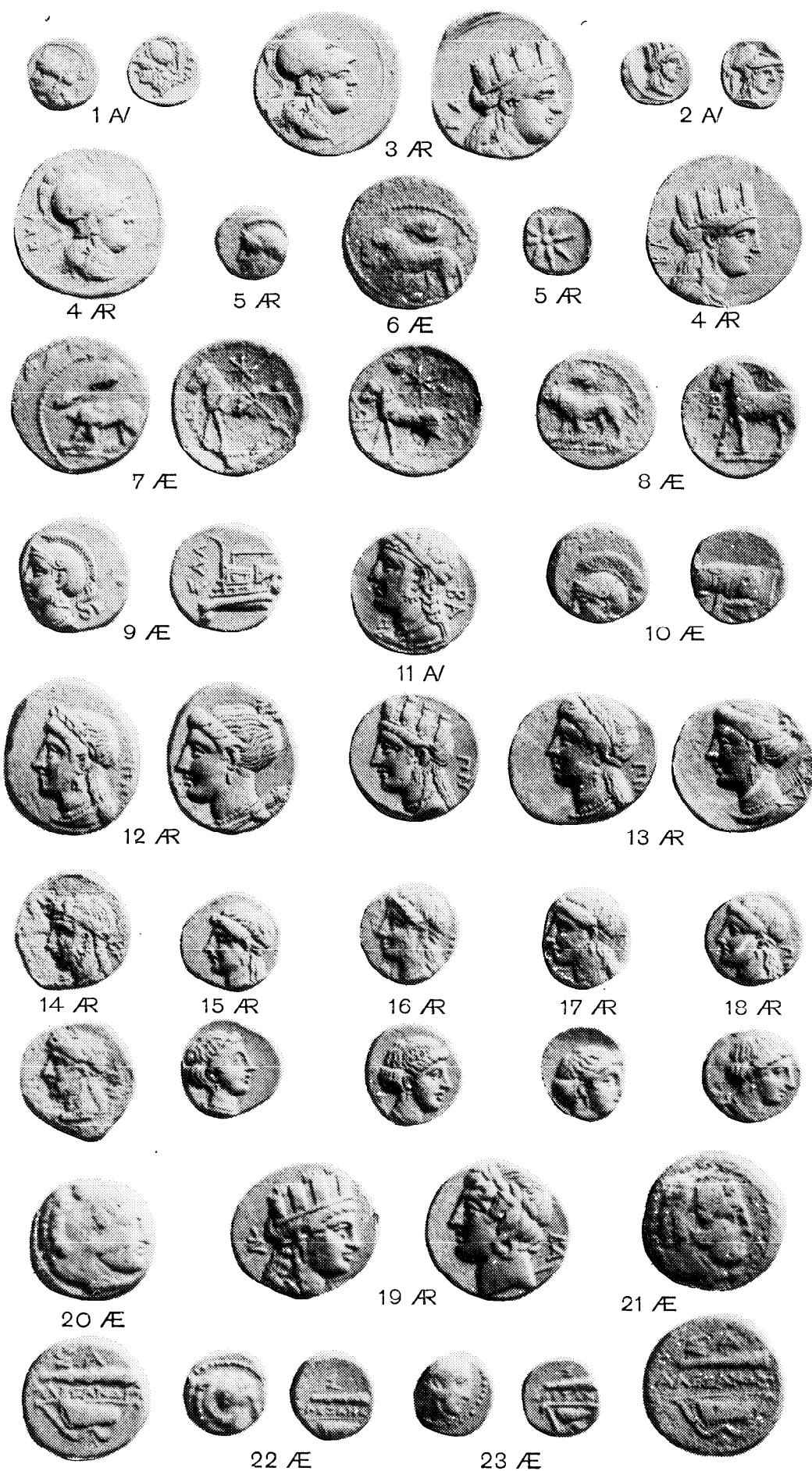


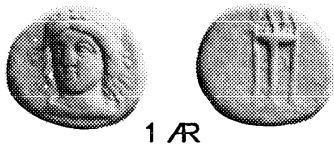
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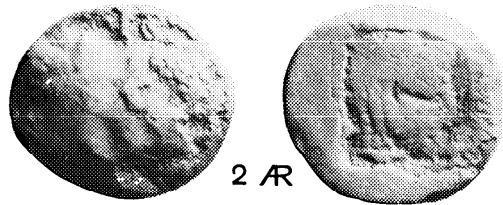
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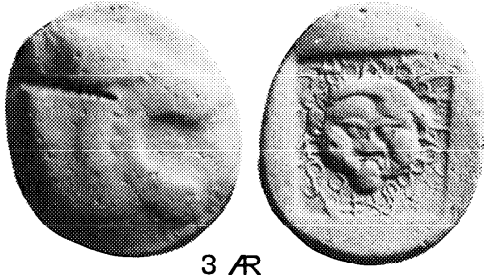




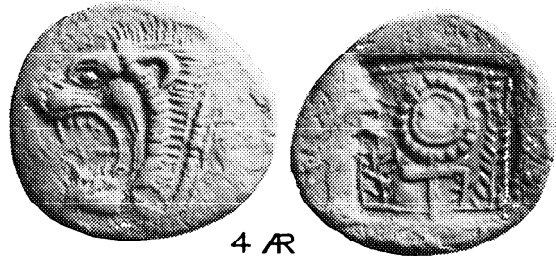
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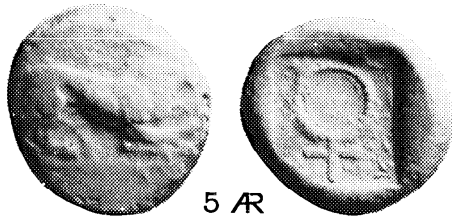
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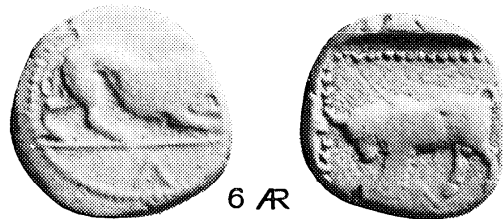
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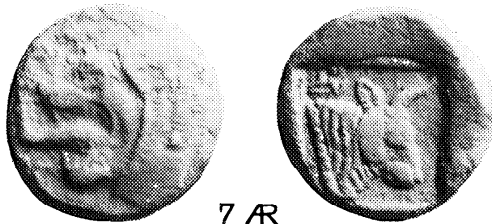
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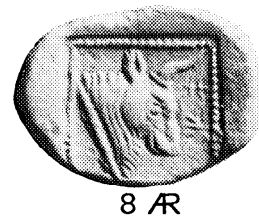
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6 AR



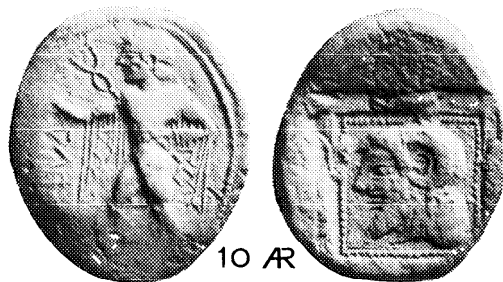
7 AR



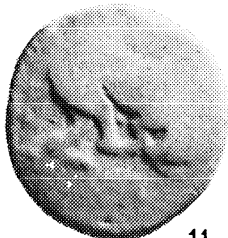
8 AR



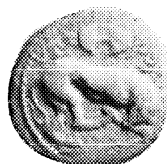
9 AR



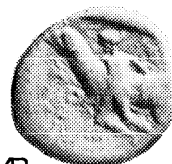
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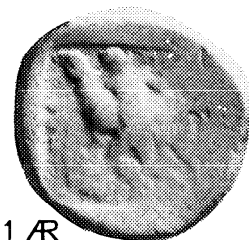
11 AR



12 AR

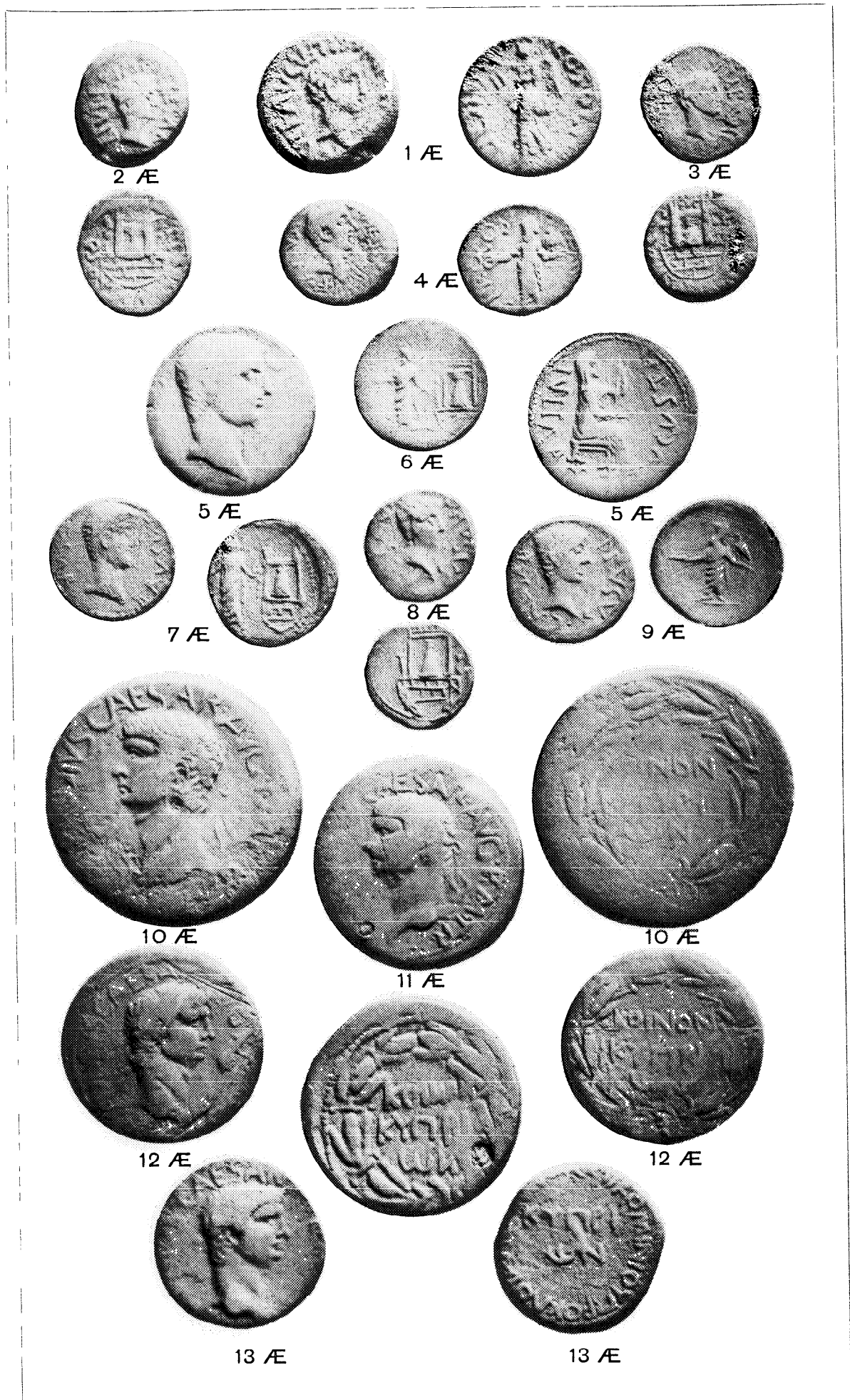


11 AR



13 AR







1 AR



2 AR



3 AR



4 AE



3 AR



5 AR



5 AR



6 AE



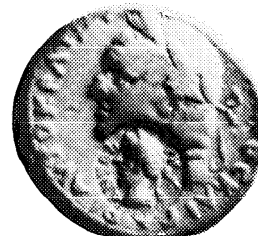
7 AR



6 AE



8 AR



9 AR



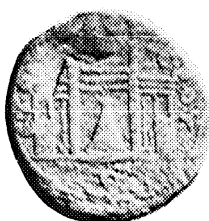
10 AR



11 AR



1 AE



2 AR



1 AE



4 AR



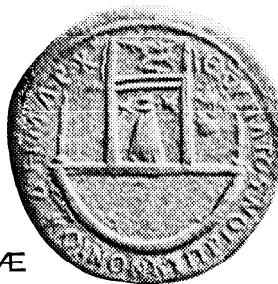
3 AR



5 AR



6 AE



7 AE



9 AE



8 AE



10 AE



10 AE



11 AE





1 Æ



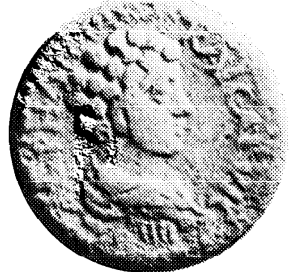
2 Æ



1 Æ



3 Æ



3 Æ



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6 Æ



7 Æ



6 Æ



8 Æ



10 Æ

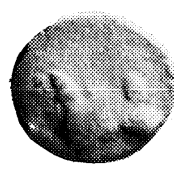
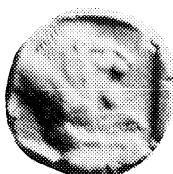


9 Æ

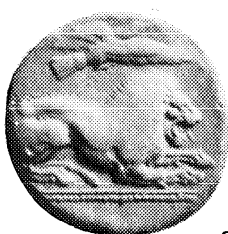
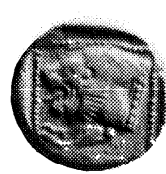




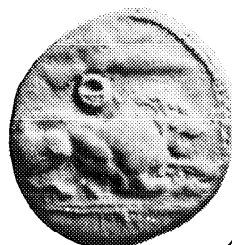
1 AR



2 AR



3 AR



4 AR



5 AR



6 AR



5 AR



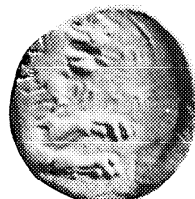
7 AR



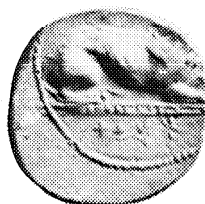
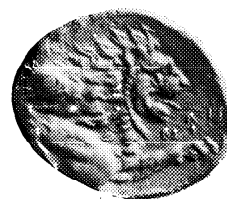
8 AR



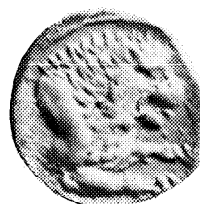
9 AR

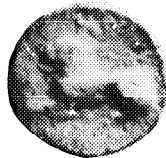


10 AR



11 AR

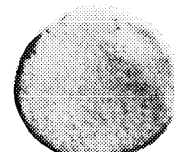
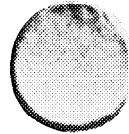




1 AR



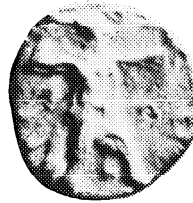
2 AR



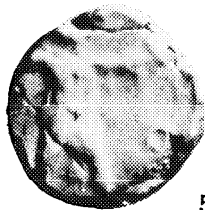
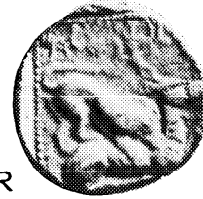
1 AR



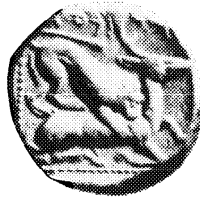
3 AR



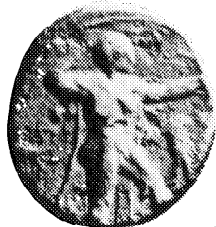
4 AR



5 AR



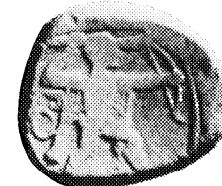
6 AR



7 AR



8 AR



9 AR



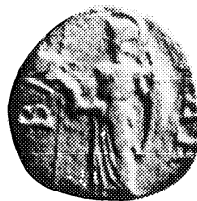
10 AR



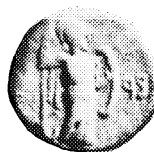
11 AR



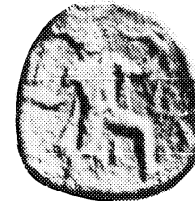
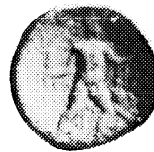
9 AR



12 AR



13 AR



12 AR



14 AR



15 AR



16 AR



14 AR



1 AR



2 Æ



1 AR



3 AR



4 AR



3 AR



5 AR



6 AR



7 AR



8 AR



9 AR



10 AR



12 AR



11 AR



13 AR



14 AR



13 AR



15 AR



17 AR



16 AR



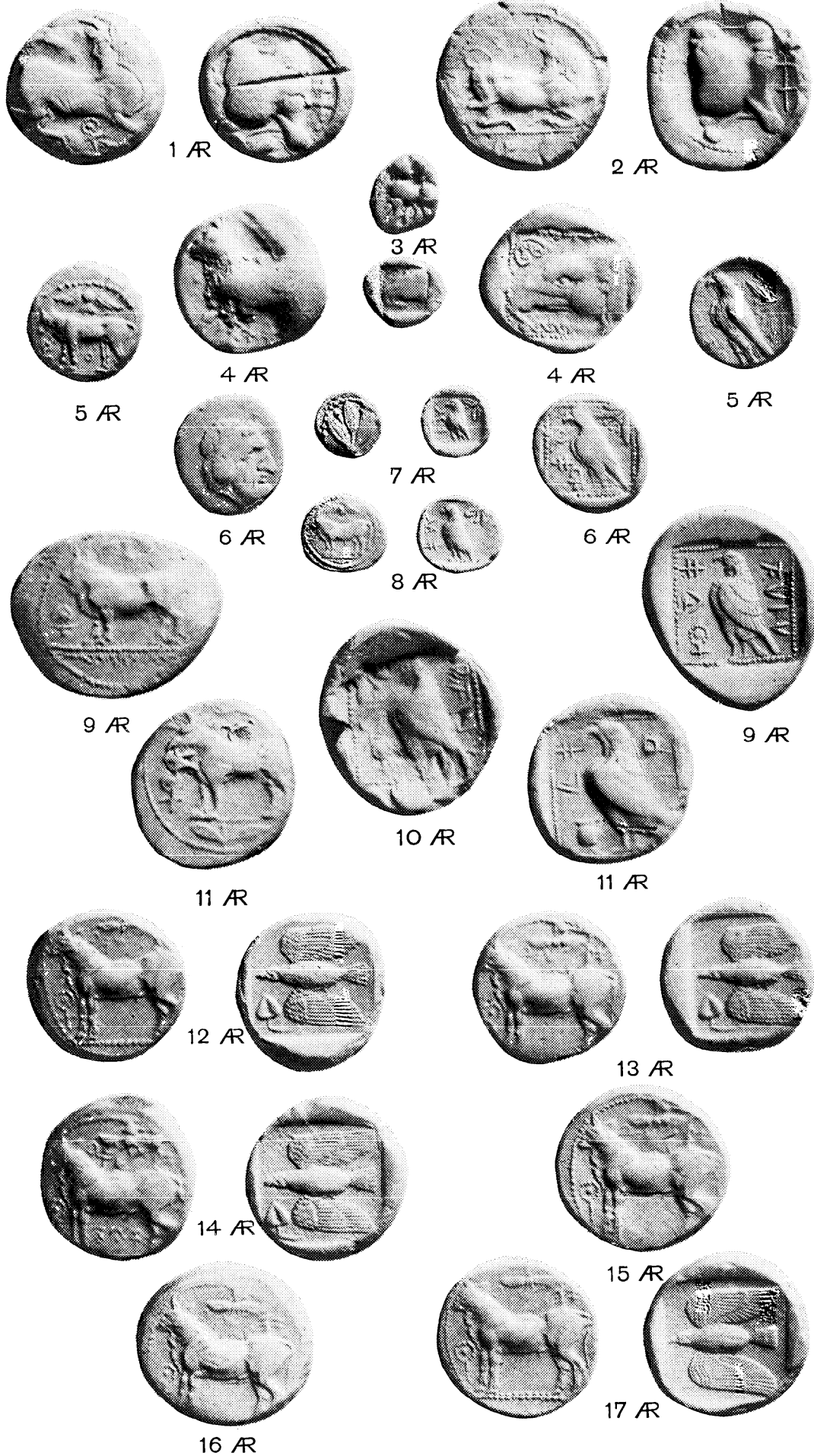
19 Æ



18 Æ

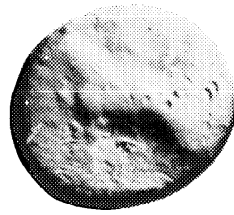
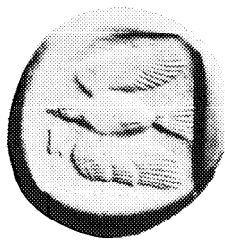


19 Æ

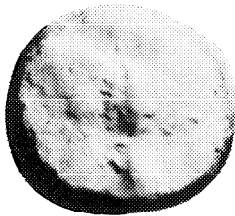
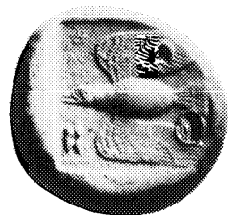




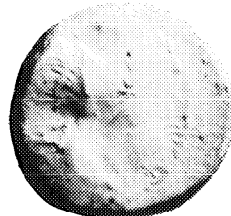
1 AR



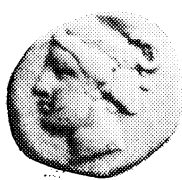
2 AR



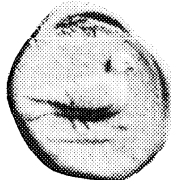
3 AR



4 AR



5 AR



6 AE



7 A



8 AE



9 AE

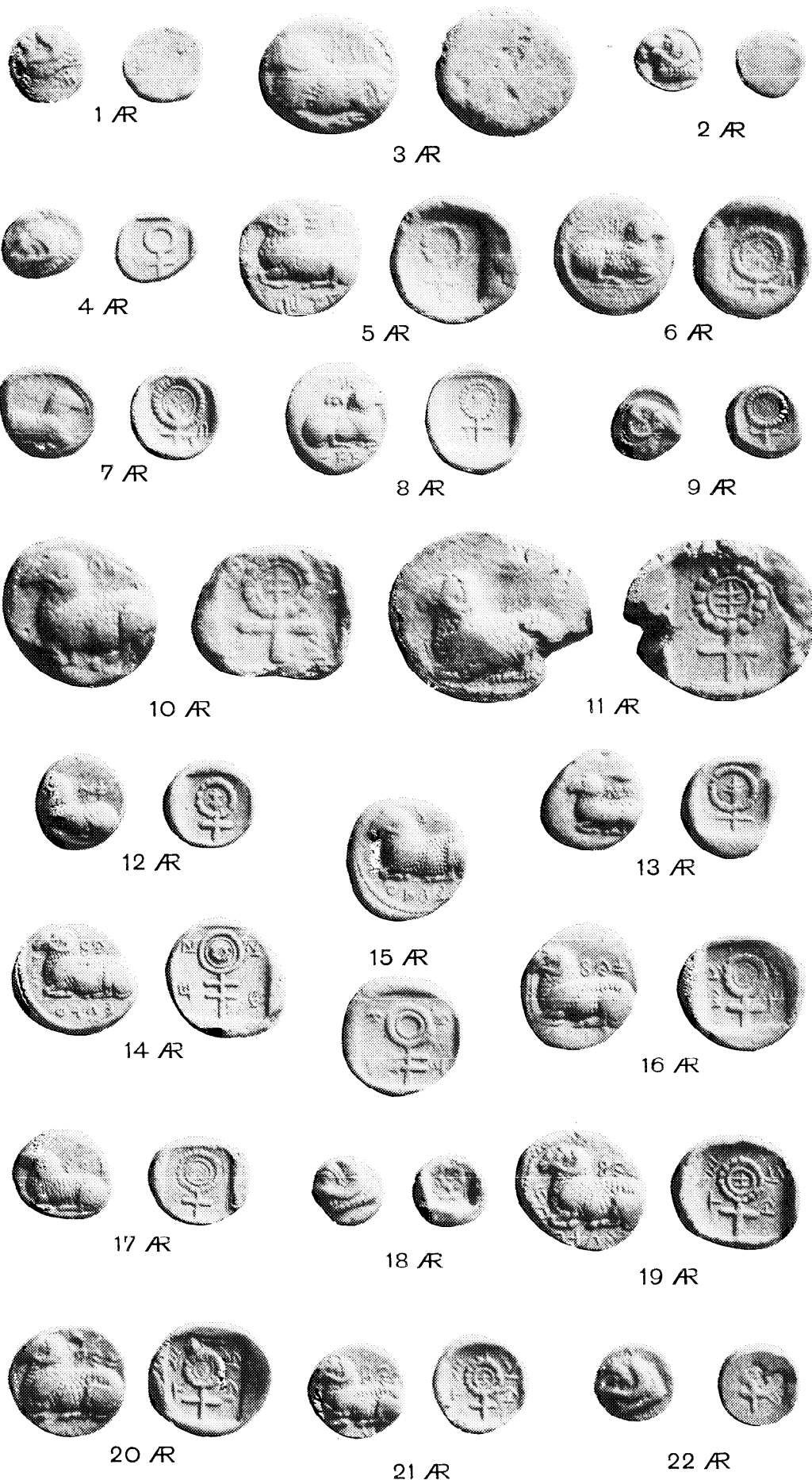


10 AR



11 AR







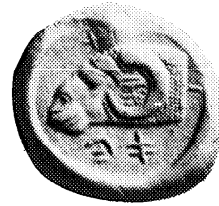
1 AR



2 AR



3 AR



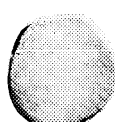
1 AR



4 AR



5 AR



6 AR



7 AR



10 AV



9 AE



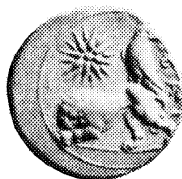
8 AV



9 AE



11 AV



12 AR



13 AR



12 AR



14 AR



15 AE



16 AE



18 AR



17 AE



19 AR



20 AR



21 AV



22 AR



24 AV



23 AV



24 AV



1 AR



2 A/



1 AR



3 A/



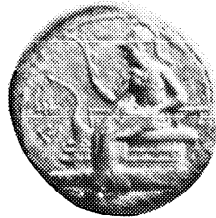
4 A/



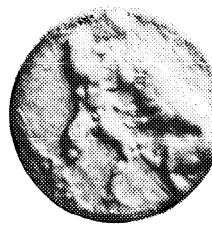
5 A/



6 AR



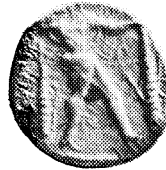
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7 AR



9 AR



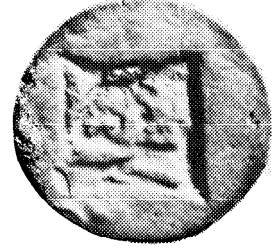
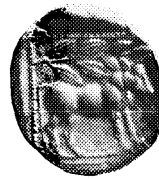
10 AR



9 AR



11 AR



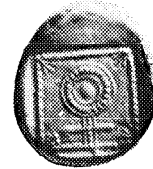
11 AR



12 AR



13 AR



13 AR



14 AR



1 Æ



3 Æ



2 Æ



4 Æ



6 Æ



5 AR



6 Æ



7 Æ



8 Æ



9 Æ



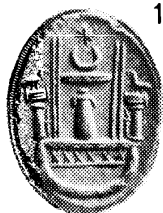
10 Æ



11 Æ



12 Æ



13



14



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16



17