SYNOPSIS OF THE CONTENTS
OF THE
BRITISH MUSEUM.

DEPARTMENT OF
COINS AND MEDALS.

A GUIDE
TO THE
SELECT GREEK AND ROMAN COINS
EXHIBITED IN ELECTROTYPE.

NEW EDITION.

BY
BARCLAY V. HEAD, ASSISTANT KEEPER OF COINS.

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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

The fronts of the two upright cases A and B on either side of the King's Library contain electrotypes of the finest ancient coins in the National Collection, arranged in such a manner as to afford a synoptical view at once historical and geographical of the gold and silver coinage of the ancient world, from the invention of the art of coining, about B.C. 700, down to the Christian era.

The chief value of Greek coins lies in their being original works of art, not copies, as are most of the extant sculptures in the round, and in their recording the successive phases and local varieties of Greek art, in which respect no other class of monuments, sculptures, bronzes, terracottas, fictile vases, or gems, can compete with them. From the seventh century before the Christian era downwards, and from the farthest east to the extreme west of the ancient civilised world, gold and silver coins are still extant, in many cases as uninjured as when they first left the dies. The devices or types which they bear, if not by leading artists, certainly faithfully represent the style of the sculpture and even of the painting of the periods to which they belong. Thus in no other branch of Greek monuments can the student so readily and so thoroughly trace the growth, the maturity, and the decay of the plastic art as on coins chronologically arranged.

For the study of mythology they present the local conceptions of the gods and heroes worshipped in the Greek world, with their attributes and symbols. The historian
will find a gallery of portraits of sovereigns almost complete from Alexander to Augustus, as well as evidences of the history and of the political revolutions of innumerable autonomous states and cities in these all but imperishable records. The student of paleography will find on coins examples of various ancient alphabets, such as Lycian and Cyprian, Phoenician, Greek, Latin, Iberian, &c., in various stages of development. The metrologist, by comparing the weights of coins of different localities and periods, may gain an insight into the various systems of ancient metrology in its different standards, and obtain a just view of the relative values of the precious metals, and of the great lines of trade in the Greek and Roman world.

For practical purposes the medallist and art workman will find this series the most profitable as well as the safest guide. The artist will not fail to perceive the suggestive value of designs which, on however small a scale, are essentially large in treatment.

Case A is divided vertically into four historical compartments, and case B into three. These compartments, numbered I. to VII., contain the principal coins current during the following periods:


II.—Circa B.C. 480-400. *Period of Transitional and Early Fine Art*, to the end of the Athenian supremacy.


VI.—Circa B.C. 190-100. *Period of continued Decline of Art*. Age of the Attalids.

VII.—Circa B.C. 100-1. *Period of late Decline of Art*. Age of Mithradates the Great and of Roman dominion.

Each of the above seven compartments is divided *horizontally* into three geographical sections, the upper one
(A) containing the coins of Asia Minor, Phœnicia, Syria, &c., and Egypt; the middle one (B) those of Northern and Central Greece, the Peloponnesus, and the islands of the Ægean; and the lowest (C) those of Italy, Sicily, the southern shores of the Mediterranean, and Western Europe.

Each of the seven historical compartments thus offers in its three geographical sections a complete view of the coins current throughout the civilised world during that particular century or period, the whole forming a series of historically successive tableaux.

The individual specimens are separately labelled and numbered in each of the twenty-one sections, the numbers referring to the following Guide, where short descriptions and explanations are given.

Reginald Stuart Poole,
Keeper of Coins.
AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

The want of a general chronological view of the coinage of the ancients has long been felt by all who have devoted any study to this branch of archaeology. It is this want which I have here made a first attempt to supply.

In the choice and classification of the coins described in the following pages, I have throughout endeavoured to keep simultaneously in view the historic, artistic, and strictly numismatic interest of the coins selected. Thus, and thus alone, have I found it possible to present to the spectator a tolerably complete representative series of the gold and silver money current throughout the ancient world in approximate chronological order.

This series gives at the same time a view of the finest and most interesting Greek coins in the National Collection. Putting aside all theoretical aesthetic methods of classification according to styles and schools of art, my endeavour has been to arrive at one which is strictly historical. With this object in view I began by erecting as many definitely fixed points of comparison as possible, that is to say, I chose a certain number of dated coins, or coins about the precise dates of which numismatists are generally agreed. Working by analogy, I next proceeded to group around these fixed points all such other coins as seemed to me on various grounds, numismatic, historical, or artistic, to belong, as nearly as possible, to the same periods. The divisions into periods do not, it will be seen, exactly correspond with those of the history of art, but are rather those of the political history of the times.
If, then, the result of thus grouping together from a historical standpoint specimens of the chief monetary issues of all parts of the ancient world prove to be also a commentary on the history of the growth, development, and decline of Greek art, it will be none the less valuable for being a thoroughly independent commentary.

As an aid to those who may not be intimately acquainted with the well-known handbooks of Greek art, a few slight indications have been given, at the head of each period, of the chief characteristics of the art of that period, as exemplified by the most notable extant sculptures.

The artistic side is, however, but one of many from which it is possible to approach the science of numismatics, and I hope that it will be found that undue importance has not been attached to any one aspect of interest to the neglect of the others.

In the very compressed form in which alone the dimensions of this little Guide permit of explanations of the coins described, prominence has been given to the time and circumstance of the striking, and to such information as is not generally accessible to the public in the dictionaries of classical archaeology. The works to which I am indebted for the matter contained in these notes are for the most part numismatic treatises by English and foreign archaeologists far too numerous to cite. Among the articles which I have found of the greatest value are those of Monsieur W. H. Waddington, Mr. C. T. Newton, C.B., Mr. R. S. Poole, Mr. P. Gardner, Professors Mommsen and Curtius, Drs. Friedländer, Von Sallet, Brandis, and Imhoof-Blumer, Professor F. Lenormant, and Mr. J. P. Six, of Amsterdam. I have, moreover, to acknowledge the personal advice and assistance rendered me in the arrangement of the coins by Mr. P. Gardner and Mr. C. T. Newton, and in the portions relating to the history of art by Mr. A. S. Murray, and especially in the revision of the whole by Mr. R. S. Poole.

Barclay V. Head.
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF TERMS.

\(\text{A}^\text{l},\text{ aurum (gold)};\text{ E}^\text{l},\text{ electrum, an alloy of about three parts gold to one part silver};;\text{ A}^\text{r},\text{ argentum (silver).}\)

\textit{Obv.}\textit{ obverse}, the face of a coin.

\textit{Rev.}\textit{ reverse}, the back.

\textit{Type}, the principal device upon the obverse or reverse.

\textit{Field}, the area between the type and the circumference.

\textit{Ex.}\textit{ exergue}, the lower portion of the area of a coin separated from the rest by a straight line.

\textit{Symbol}, an accessory device in the field or exergue.

\textit{N.B.}—An asterisk (*) is prefixed to all the coins represented on the seven autotype plates which illustrate the 8vo edition.

Mr. \textbf{Ready}, Electrotypist, British Museum, supplies single electro-types (obverse and reverse) of any of the coins described in this Guide, at 2s. 6d. each. Complete sets for museums, schools, &c., classified and labelled, in cases lined with velvet, as in the British Museum, can also be obtained from him.
SELECT GREEK AND ROMAN COINS

EXHIBITED IN ELECTROTYPE.

PERIOD I.—CIRCA B.C. 700-480.

About seven hundred years before the Christian era, the Lydians in Asia Minor, at that time ruled by the illustrious dynasty of the Mermnade, first began to stamp small ingots of their native gold ore, obtained from the washings of the river Pactolus, with an official mark as a guarantee of just weight, thus rendering an appeal to the scales on every fresh transaction no longer a matter of necessity. These stamped ingots were the first coins.

The official marks on these earliest of all coins consisted merely of the impress of the rude unengraved punches, between which the ingot was placed to receive the blow of the hammer. Very soon, however, the art of the engraver was called in to adorn the lower of the two dies, that of the obverse, with the badge of the state or the symbol of the local divinity under whose auspices the currency was issued, the earliest mints having been, it is generally supposed, within the sacred precincts of a temple.

The Greek cities which studded the coasts and islands of Asia Minor soon adopted and improved upon this simple but none the less remarkable Lydian invention, and to the Greeks the credit is probably due of substituting engraved dies for the primitive punches, and certainly of inscribing them with the name of the people or ruler by whom the coin was issued.

In European Greece, Phidon, king of Argos, is said to
have been the first to strike money, on which occasion he dedicated the ancient bars of metal, ὅβελισκοι, which had before served for money, in the temple of Hera at Argos. The Euboean cities Chalcis and Eretria, as well as Corinth with her colonies, and Athens, were not slow to follow his example.

From these centres, Asiatic and European, the new invention spread far and wide, to the coasts of Thrace on the north, to those of the Cyrenaica on the south, and to Italy and Sicily in the west. In each district the weight of the standard coin or stater was carefully adjusted in proportion to the talent there in use for weighing the precious metals, these talents being different in different localities, but all or nearly all traceable to a Babylonian origin.

The form of the ingot (flan) of most of the early coins was bean-shaped or oval, except in Southern Italy, where the earliest coins of the Achaean cities were flat and circular. The device (type) consisted usually of the figure of an animal or of the fore-part of an animal, heads and figures of gods and men being rare in the early period. The reverse side of the coin does not at first bear a type, but only the impress in the form of an intaglio or incuse square of the upper of the two dies between which the flan or ingot was fixed. The early coins of certain cities of Magna Graecia above mentioned are characterised however by having devices on both sides (generally the same) on the obverse in relief and on the reverse incuse.

The coins of the two centuries previous to the Persian wars exhibit considerable varieties of style and execution. In common with the other remains of archaic art which have come down to us, and with which it is instructive to compare them, they may be divided into two classes, of which the earlier is characterised by extreme rudeness in the forms and expressiveness in the actions represented, the later, by a gradual development into more clearly defined forms with angularity and stiffness. The eye of the human face is always drawn, even when in profile, as if seen from the front, the hair is generally represented by lines of minute dots, the mouth wears a fixed and formal smile; but, withal, there is in the best archaic work a strength and a delicacy of touch which is often wanting in the fully developed art of a later age.
To facilitate a comparison of the coins with the other contemporary productions of the plastic art, a list of some of the chief artists and best known works of art is appended:

**Principal Artists:**

Sicyon—Dipænus and Scyllis of Crete, circ. B.C. 600 (?). Founders of the earliest school of sculpture in marble.

Ægina—Smilis.

Sparta—Gitiadas.

Magnesia—Bathyycles, whose chief work was the throne of Apollo at Amyclæ.

Argos—Ageladas.

Ægina—Callon and Onatas.

Sicyon—Canachus and Aristocles.

Athens—Endœus, Antenor, and Hegias; also Critias and Nesiotes, the sculptors of the group of Harmodius and Aristogiton.

**Principal extant Works:**

The three oldest metopes of Selinus.

The marble statues known as "Apollo" from Orchomenus, Thera (at Athens), and Tenea (at Munich).

Two archaic statues of Apollo. British Museum.

The statues from the Sacred Way to the temple of Apollo at Branchidæ. British Museum.

Seated Athena attributed to Endœus. Athens.

Stele of Ariston by Aristocles. Athens.

Harpy Tomb. British Museum.

Copy of Apollo of Canachus. British Museum.

Copy of group of Harmodius and Aristogiton. Naples.

The Thasos Reliefs. Paris.
I. A.


This is the earliest known coin. B.C. circ. 700.


The extremely archaic style of Nos. 4 and 5 marks the first part of the seventh century B.C.


Struck probably during the period of the highest prosperity of Miletus, before B.C. 623.


This is the earliest inscribed coin known. Phanes was a Halicarnassian, of no small account at the court of Amasis, the king of Egypt, whose service, however, he deserted for that of Cambyses, king of Persia, whom he assisted in his invasion of Egypt, B.C. 525. This coin may, however, have been struck at Halicarnassus (where it was found) by an ancestor of Phanes.


A coin perhaps struck during the rule of Polycrates, B.C. 530–520.


Nos. 10, 11, and 12 may belong to the period immediately preceding the reform of the coinage by Croesus, circ. 560 B.C.


Nos. 13–16 are specimens of the gold and silver coinage of Croesus, B.C. 568–554, which he substituted for the previous coinage in electrum.


A Persian daric of the earliest style; struck in the reign of Darius I., B.C. 521–485.


A coin of fine archaic style, probably as early as B.C. 480.


Aristotle (ap. Steph. Byz. s. v. Tenedos) refers this type to a decree of a king of Tenedos, which enacted that all persons convicted of adultery should be beheaded. He is, however, certainly wrong in this interpretation: as Leake justly remarks, "such subjects were never represented on the money of the Greeks, their types, like their names of men and women, were almost always euphemistic, relating generally to the local mythology and fortunes of the place, with symbols referring to the principal productions, or to the protecting numina." The double axe is one of the symbols of the worship of Dionysus.

Extremely archaic. As early as the seventh century B.C.


Perhaps the earliest known coin of this rich Ionian city. In the time of Croesus the Clazomenii had a treasury at Delphi (Herod. i. 51). Like certain coins of Tenedos, Methymna, &c., also having types on both sides, previous to 480, this coin is of the Euboic standard.


A didrachm of the Euboic weight, struck before Colophon fell into the hands of the Persians.


This coin is contemporary with the earliest electrum of Phocaea, struck in the time of Croesus, circ. B.C. 568 (cf. a stater in the Munich collection with the same type). The Phocaean Thalassocracy lasted from about 602–558.


The griffin is probably connected with the Asiatic worship of Dionysus. The type also occurs on the coins of Abdera, to which place most of the Teians removed in 544. This coin is probably somewhat anterior to that date.


Later in style than the electrum Nos. 5 and 9, but the earliest known silver coin of this island.


Chersonesus and Cnidus in early times were two distinct cities, but were afterwards united into one. The lion is the symbol of the sun-god, the bull of the moon-goddess, the Asiatic Aphrodite, whose head is seen on the coins of Cnidus.

It is very doubtful whether this coin should be given to Samos or to Gortyna, in Crete. It may be compared for style with No. 33 of Lycia (?), but this also may be Cretan, of Lyttus.


This head perhaps represents one of the Argive heroes who were shipwrecked on this island after the Trojan War. The style is rude, but the coin may not be much earlier than B.C. 480, at which time Calymna was subject to Artemisia I. of Halicarnassus.


The territory of the island of Rhodes was anciently divided among the three cities Lindus, Ialysus, and Camirus. Of the above coins, that of Camirus is the earlier. It exhibits the form of incuse peculiar to the Carian coasts.


These three coins may serve to show the gradual progress of art in Lycia. It may be doubted whether No. 35 is previous to B.C. 480. The wild boar was plentiful in parts of this district.


The types are appropriate to a maritime city of the importance of Phaselis, and parlants; cf. φάσηλος, “a skiff.”


Celenderis, on the coast of Cilicia, is said to have been an ancient settlement of the Phœnicians, but Greeks from Samos settled there in the sixth century B.C.
I. B.

1. Thrace or Thasos. 

Rev. Incuse. Phocaic stater. Wt. 252.5 grs.

This remarkable gold stater of the Pangean district of Thrace or of Thasos is of the same weight-standard as the early electrum or gold of the Lydian kings before Croesus.


Rev. Flat incuse square. Wt. 141.3 grs.

3. Thasos. 

Rev. Incuse square. Wt. 150.2 grs.

4. Lete. 

Rev. Incuse. Wt. 152.6 grs.

5. Lete. 

Similar, but of finer work. Wt. 146.6 grs.

The types of the above coins all refer to the worship of the rude forces of nature symbolised in the orgiastic rites of the Thracian Bacchus and his following (Centaurs, Satyrs, Mænads, &c.). Mt. Pangæum, on the summit of which was the famous oracle of Bacchus, was the religious centre of the Thracian mining tribes, whose coinage spread over the whole district north of Chalcidice, from the Nestos in the east to the Haliacmon in the west, before the time of the Persian wars.


Rev. Incuse. Wt. 147 grs.

Neapolis, opposite Thasos, was the port of the Pangean district. Its coins follow the standard of the neighbouring mining tribes and of Thasos.

7. Acanthus. 

Rev. Incuse square. Wt. 268 grs.

All the early coins of the cities of Chalcidice follow the Attic standard. That there were lions in this district at the time of the Persian wars we learn from Herodotus, who relates how they came down from the mountains and seized upon the beasts of burden in the army of Xerxes.

The Dionysiac types on the coinage of this city refer to the famous Mendeian wine.


This type is perhaps copied from the sacred image of Poseidon which Herodotus (viii. 129) mentions as standing in front of the city.


This coin is restruck on a tetradrachm of Acanthus.


Dicaea in Chalcidice was a colony of Eretria in Euboea, whence its coin-types are derived.


These coins were both procured at Salonica, and may have been struck at the ancient Therma, before that city was incorporated in the Macedonian kingdom.


The Bisaltae, Edoni, Orrescii, Odomanti, &c., were Thracian tribes, who dwelt in the valleys of the Strymon and the Angites, to the north of the Pangean range.
The Orrescii probably also occupied a portion of that range, as some of their coins follow the Babylonian standard. The large octadrachms, &c. of these peoples belong to the Greco-Asiatic standard introduced from Abdera. When Alexander I. of Macedon took possession of the Bisaltian territory, about B.C. 480, he adopted the Bisaltian coin types, and appears to have put an end to all coinages within his dominions except his own.


The Corcyreans identified their island with the Scheria of Homer, inhabited by the Phœacians and their king Alcinoüs.


The wheel is the badge of Chalcis in Euboea.


This vase occurs also on coins of Ceos of the Æginetic standard; and it is not improbable that the first coins of that island were Euboic in weight.


The bucranium may allude to the name of the island.


The above coins, Nos. 21–25, were formerly attributed to Athens before the time of Solon, but they have been recently restored by Prof. E. Curtius to Euboea. The gorgon-head is probably the type of the city of Eretria,
as the wheel is of Chalcis. The tetradrachm, No. 25, probably dates from the time when the Pisistratidæ were exiles in Eubœa.


These two tetradrachms are fine examples of the archaic style of art in Hellas. It is probable that they are not much later than the time of Solon, or, in other words, of about the middle of the sixth century B.C. At this remote period Athens seems to have been the only city which made use of double dies (reverse as well as obverse) for the coinage.


Phidon, king of Argos circ. B.C. 668, was the first to introduce the art of coinage into European Greece. He is said to have coined his money in the island of ΑΕginæ. The sea-tortoise is a symbol of Astarte, the Phœnician goddess of trade. It is probable that the ΑΕginetic standard is also of Phœnician origin.


This is the earliest coinage of Corinth. It may date from the time of Periander, B.C. 625-585.


These thin flat coins of Corinth are also of a very early period, though later than the preceding.

32. Crete. Αρετε. ΑΡ. Ovb. The Minotaur, in the shape of a man with the head of a bull, kneeling on one knee and holding a stone in his hand. Rev. Labyrinth of meander pattern, the four corners consisting of deep incuse squares. Wt. 184-8 grs.

This is an early representation of the famous labyrinth built by Dædalus, the home of the Minotaur.

The coinage of Ceos at first followed the Euboic standard. This coin of Goresia is of the Æginetic weight, and of about the middle of the sixth century.


The early coins of the Cyclades are all of this globular fabric, and follow the Æginetic standard.

This is one of the most ancient coins of Etruria. Both the weight-standard and the type of this Etruscan money seems to be derived from Euboea (cf. I. B. 24).


The coins of the Campanian cities are from the earliest times struck on both sides.


The oldest coins of Tarentum, with those of many of the neighbouring Greek cities of Southern Italy, are distinguished from all other early Greek coins by their having, instead of the plain incuse square, an incuse type on the reverse. All the coins of this style are probably anterior to B.C. 500.


We learn from Aristotle that the youthful figure seated on the dolphin, which is the most common type on the coins of this city, was intended for Taras, a son of Poseidon, from whom the city is said to have derived its name.

8. Lucania. Latins. AR. Obv. ΑΡΑΞ. Man-headed bull, looking back. Rev. NOM. Same type incuse. Wt. 120·9 grs.

The inscription on this coin, ΛΑΦΙΝΟΣ, is begun on the obverse and completed on the reverse.

10, 11. Metapontum. Ἄρ. ὸβ. ΜΕΤΑ. Ear of corn. Ῥέω. Same type incuse. Wt. 124·2 and 123·8 grs.

No. 11, which is less spread than No. 10, is re-struck upon a Corinthian stater similar to I. B. 31. The ear of corn refers to the fertility of the territory of Metapontum, which was so great that the people of Metapontum were able to dedicate at Delphi "a golden harvest" (Strab. vi. 264).

12. Posidonia. Ἄρ. ὸβ. ΜΟΓ＝ΠΟΣ (retrograde). Poseidon naked but for chlamys, which hangs across his shoulders, wielding trident. Ῥέω. Same type incuse, except inscription, which is in raised letters. Wt. 115·5 grs.


At Posidonia, as at the other Achean towns of Southern Italy, the flat coins with an incuse type on the reverse give place at an early period to pieces of smaller dimensions, thicker, and having a type in relief on both sides.


Monetary alliances of this kind between two towns are not unusual in the sixth century in Southern Italy. The reverse inscription, Πυξῆς, is the name of the town in the nominative; Συρως is an adjective, also in the nominative case; sub. νομιμως.

15. Sybaris. Ἄρ. ὸβ. VM (Συ). Bull, with head turned back. Ῥέω. Same type incuse. Wt. 121·8 grs.

Sybaris was colonized from Achaea about b.c. 720, and it enjoyed unexampled prosperity until b.c. 510, when it was destroyed by Croton.

16. Velia. Ἄρ. ὸβ. ΒΕΛΙΝ. Female head, of archaic style. Ῥέω. Lion, above which Β. Wt. 123·5 grs.

Velia was founded in b.c. 544, by the Phocaeans
who left their native city rather than submit to the Persians. The lion is a common type on coins of the Pho- cæan colonies.

17. Bruttii. Caulonia. AR. Obr. KAVA. Apollo, naked, holding in his raised right hand a branch, and on his outstretched left arm a small running figure with winged feet, which also holds a branch; in front, a stag, looking back. Rev. Same type incuse, but small figure wanting. Wt. 128 grs.

The meaning of this type is obscure.


The same change of fabric is noticeable here as on coins of Tarentum, Nos. 4 and 5; Latii, 8 and 9; Posidonia, 12 and 13.


The earliest coins of Croton, an Achæan colony founded about B.C. 700, resemble in fabric those of the other Achæan cities, but, unlike those of Caulonia, Sybaris, &c., the series of its money is prolonged to a late period.


This federal money of Croton and Sybaris together is of great value, as an indication of the style and fabric in use before the great war which terminated, B.C. 510, in the destruction of Sybaris.


Aristotle states that Anaxilaus, tyrant of Rhegium B.C. 494-476, having gained a victory at Olympia with the mule-car, δρυνή, struck coins for Rhegium on which the mule-car was represented. This is one of the coins alluded to by the philosopher.
23. Terina. AR. Obv. ΤΕΡΣΝΑ. Head of Nike (?). Rev. ΝΣΚΑ (retrograde). Nike Apteros, wearing long chiton, with diploits, standing. She holds branch. The whole in olive-wreath. Wt. 123·5 grs.

Terina was a colony of Croton. Its coins are of great beauty, but little is known of its history.


*25. Catana. AR. Obv. Man-headed bull; above, water-fowl; beneath, river-fish. Rev KATANAION. Nike, holding wreath, walking to the left. Wt. 266·8 grs.

This coin of Catana belongs to the period before B.C. 476, when the inhabitants were expelled by Hiero I. of Syracuse, and the name of the city changed to ΑΕtna.


Gelon, the tyrant of Gela, conquered in the chariot-race at Olympia, in B.C. 488. The reverse-type of this coin may commemorate the event.


The most ancient coins of the towns Himera, Naxus, and Zancle in Sicily, and Rhegium and Cumæ in Italy, follow the ΑEginetic standard. All these cities are Chalcidic colonies. The coins of this standard struck at Himera are all previous to B.C. 481, when Theron of Agrigentum seized Himera and introduced the Attic standard.

28. Leontini. AR. Obv. Quadriga, the horses crowned by Nike. Rev. ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ. Lion’s head with open jaws; around, four barley-corncorns. Wt. 264·3 grs.

This coin belongs, like No. 26 of Gela, to the time when Gelon was master of Leontini. The lion’s head on the reverse is a type parlant.

29. Zancle. AR. Obv. DANKLE. Dolphin within a curved object representing the harbour of Zancle. Rev. Shallow incuse, divided into several compartments; in the centre, a shell. Wt. 85·6 grs.

The name of Zancle was derived from the old Sicilian word Dancle, a sickle, and had reference to the form of the harbour. The town was afterwards called Messana.

After the taking of Miletus, B.C. 494, a band of Samians sailed to Sicily, and under the advice of Anaxilaus of Rhogium seized the city of Zancle. Anaxilaus soon afterwards sent a mixed colony to Zancle, and changed its name to Messana. The Samian types of this coin show that it dates from this period, circ. B.C. 490–480.


Naxus was conquered by Hippocrates of Gela, in B.C. 498. The earliest coins of this city of Æginetic weight are anterior to this conquest.


This city was said to have been founded by Egestus (the Acestes of Virgil), the son of Segesta, by the river-god Crimissus, who appeared to her in the form of a dog.


This city derived its name from the plant selinon (parsley) which grew there in abundance.

34. Syracuse. AR. Obv. ΣΥΡΑ. Quadriga. Rev. Incuse square, divided into four quarters; in the centre an incuse circle contains a female head of archaic style. Wt. 267-4 grs.

This tetradrachm belongs to the time of the oligarchy of the Geomori, who ruled Syracuse before Gelon became tyrant there in B.C. 485.

35. Syracuse. AR. Obv. ΣΥΡΑΟΣΙΩΝ. Female head, of fine archaic style, surrounded by, four dolphins. Rev. Quadriga, above which Nike alighting upon the yoke, and placing her hand upon the head of one of the horses. Wt. 263-6 grs.

The delicate work of this coin is extremely remarkable for the time (the reign of Gelon, B.C. 485–478) to which it belongs. The head surrounded by dolphins is that of the nymph Arethusa. The Olympian victory of Gelon is commemorated here, as at Gela, by the Victory, who crowns the horses of the chariot.
PERIOD II.—CIRCA B.C. 480–400.

The coins of this period, which coincides with that of the Athenian supremacy, may be divided broadly into two classes, (α) those which resemble more or less the archaic coins of Period I., and (β) those which border upon the coins of the fully developed art of Period III.

As a geographical order is adhered to in each section, early and late coins within the above limits are sometimes to be found side by side.

In Asia Minor the important commercial city of Cyzicus, on the Propontis, gradually obtained something like a monopoly of coining electrum, the Great King retaining in his own hands that of coining pure gold.

In European Greece the Athenian coinage had by far the largest circulation, and obtained so high a reputation, not only in Europe, but even in the far East, for purity of metal and accurate weight that it was found unadvisable to make any improvement in the types lest its circulation should be affected.

The Corinthian money had also a wide circulation, chiefly however towards the West. The coins of Elis, unlike those of Athens and Corinth, present a great number of types and a continued development in style.

In Italy the coinage of Tarentum is the richest. In Sicily Syracuse affords a larger variety of types than any other Greek city, and on this series the progress in style from archaic to fine art may be traced step by step.

During this transitional period a great advance is noticeable in the technical skill with which the dies of the coins are prepared. The rude incuse square is generally superseded by a regular incuse square, containing sometimes a device, sometimes a more or less ornamental quartering, together with the name of the city or of the magistrate under whose jurisdiction the coin was issued. In Asia Minor the incuse square is for the most part retained down to a later date than in European Greece.

Artistically the devices on the coinage of this period are characterised by an increased delicacy in the render-
ing of details and a true understanding of the anatomical structure of the human body, and towards the close of the period by greater freedom of movement, every effort being then directed to realize ideal conceptions, a complete mastery of technical skill having been attained during the preceding transitional stage.

The chief sculptors with whose works the coins of this period are contemporary are the following:—

Class a. Sicyon—Canachus and Aristocles.
Ægina—Callon and Onatas.
Argos—Ageladas, B.C. 508–452.
Rhegium—Pythagoras, before B.C. 450.
Athens—Calamis and Myron.

Class b. Athens—Myron, Phidias and Alcamenes.
Peloponnesus—Polycletus, Pæonius of Mende.

The principal extant works are:—

Class a. The sculptures of the temple of Athena at Ægina.
Munich. Casts in British Museum.

Parthenon sculptures. British Museum.
The Sculptures of the Theseium and of the Temple of Nike Apteræ. Athens.
Metopes of the third temple at Selinus. Palermo.
The frieze of the temple of Apollo at Phigaleia. British Museum.
II. A.

1, 2. Persia. Α', daric (wt. 129 grs.), and Α, siglos (wt. 84 grs.).

As I. A. 17, but of later style.


These three staters of the Milesian standard appear to be of later date than Nos. 8 and 9 of Period I. They are not to be confounded with the Cyzicenses, which follow a different monetary system.

6–19. Cyzicus, &c. EL.

Electrum staters of Cyzicus, of early style. Cyzicus appears to have had a monopoly of coining these staters and the hectæ, which circulated in immense numbers throughout the ancient world from about B.C. 478 down to 387, and perhaps later. They are frequently mentioned both by writers and in inscriptions. The tunny-fish is the mint-mark of Cyzicus; the types are extremely numerous. Of the above, the most interesting are No. 12, which represents the two golden eagles on the omphalos of Apollo at Delphi, which are mentioned by Pindar (Pyth. iv. 4), and No. *14, Cecrops, half man and half serpent, holding an olive-branch. The weight of the stater is about 248 grs. No. 15 is a hect of Cyzicus (wt. 41 grs.), Nos. 16–19, hectæ of Phocæa (wt. 40–38 grs.); the mint-mark on these being a small seal in addition to the coin type. No 17 has also the head of a seal as the badge of Phocæa. The hectæ of Phocæa of this period are of comparatively pure metal, but afterwards they obtained a bad reputation throughout Greece for the base character of the gold of which they were composed. Hesychius, s. v. Φωκαίς . . . τὸ κάκιστον χρυσίον.

Sinope was the wealthiest Greek city on the coasts of the Euxine, of which its fleet was mistress as far as the entrance of the Bosporus. On its currency the city is likened to a sea-eagle seizing its prey in the waters.


It is usual to assign these coins to Abydos, but the A and the anchor (a type parlant) render it probable that they are of Ancore, the chief town of Bithynia. It bore in later times the name of Nicea.


One of the "Lampsacene staters" mentioned in Attic inscriptions, together with staters of Cyzicus. About the end of the fifth century these coins were superseded by a currency in pure gold. The sea-horse is a symbol of Poseidon.


Pordosilene was one of the little islands called Hecatonnesi in the channel between Lesbos and the mainland.

25. Dardanus. Ἀ. Ὀβ. Figure on horseback. Rev. ΔΑΠ. Cock, in incuse square. Wt. 72·7 grs.

The reverse of this coin bears a monogram composed of the letters ΣΗ, on which account it is attributed to Zenis, satrap of Αἰολις, under Artaxerxes Mnemon. The figure on horseback is supposed by some to represent the famous queen Mania, his wife, and successor in the satrapy.


Seepsis had belonged to Mania, but after her death Dercyllidas the Spartan got possession of this town, and restored the sovereign power to the citizens, B.C. 399. This is probably the date of the coin.

The pure archaic style of the head of Pallas, the ancient forms of the letters, and the Euboic weight of the coin, mark it as not much, if at all, later than B.C. 480.

28. Mytilene. Α. Οbbe. Two calves' heads face to face; between them a tree. Rev. Incuse square. Wt. 169 grs.

This coin, in spite of its globular form, is not of archaic work; neither is the metal pure. It seems, therefore, to belong to the latter part of the fifth century.


An early coin, but probably not before B.C. 480, and later than No. 21 of Period I. A., notwithstanding the fact that the reverse bears no type.


A coin of Colophon under Persian rule; the weight is that of the Persian siglos, and the style of art transitional.


This Ephesian silver stater belongs to the early years of Period II. The bee is connected with the worship of the Ephesian Artemis, and was the badge of the city.

*32. Erythrae. Α. Οbbe. Naked youth holding in a prancing horse, which is stung by a bee or wasp. Rev. \[\text{ΕΡΥΘΡΗ}\], Flower in incuse square. Wt. 72 grs.

A coin of the best transitional style; the bee is probably only the symbol of a magistrate.


Chios was famed for its wine, and the Sphinx is a symbol of Dionysus. This stater is not of the first currency of the island, but belongs to the period of the Athenian dominion, B.C. 478–412.

A coin of the latter end of the fifth century.

36. Cos. AR. Obv. ΚΟΣ. Apollo beating the cymbal, and dancing before tripod. Rev. Crab in incuse square. Wt. 250 grs.

Cos, Lindus, Ialysus, Camirus, and Cnidus made up the Dorian Pentapolis. The temple of the Triopian Apollo near Cnidus was the central point of this union.

37. Termesa. AR. Obv. ΤΥΜΝΟ. Herakles kneeling. Rev. ΤΕΡΜΕΠΙΚΩΝ. Lion’s head in incuse square. Wt. 72·4 grs.

This highly interesting little coin was procured by Mr. Newton in the island of Cos. The obverse bears the name of Tymnes, a despot of Termesa about the middle of the fifth century. He was probably a son of Histiaeus the son of Tymnus of Termesa, whom Herodotus mentions as serving in the fleet of Xerxes in B.C. 480.


The head of the Persian satrap on this coin is, if a portrait, the earliest which occurs on a coin. The date, judging by style, is about B.C. 400.

*39. Aspendus. AR. Obv. Warrior armed with shield and spear (style archaic). Rev. ΕΣΠ. Triskelion or Three-legs, and lion, both running, the whole in incuse square. Wt. 163 grs.

The triskelion is supposed by some to be a symbol of the sun. This opinion is borne out by its combination on this coin with the lion, a well-known solar symbol.

40. Cyprus. AR. Obv. Bull, above which the Egyptian winged scarabeus, and in front the crux ansata; beneath, in the Cyprian character, ΑΡΙ. Rev. Eagle with spread wings, in incuse square. Wt. 168·5 grs.

This is a coin of a king of Paphos (?), called perhaps Aristokyporos. Egyptian and Persian symbols are frequent on Cyprian monuments. The Cyprians derived them from the Phœncicians.

41. Cyprus. AR. Obv. Ram, accompanied by the name of Euelthon, in the Cyprian character. Rev. Crux ansata in incuse square. Wt. 169·5 grs.

Euelthon was one of the Teukrid kings of Salamis. The ram is a symbol of Aphrodite Pandemos.
42. Cyprus. AR. Obv. Herakles, with bow and club, advancing; the lion's skin hangs behind him. Rev. BAALMELEK, in Phœnician characters. Lion, seated. Wt. 166 grs.


Baalmelek (448–410) and Azbaal (410–387) were Phœnician kings of Citium in Cyprus. They shared the hegemony of the island with the Greek kings of Salamis.
II. B.

1. Abdera. Α. Obv. ΣΜΟΠ. Griffin; in the field, a dancing satyr. Rev. Incuse square. Wt. 230·5 grs.

The griffin on the coins of Abdera is derived from the money of Teos (see above, I. A. 24). The name of the magistrate, Smordotormus, is apparently Thracian.

2. Ænus. Α. Obv. Head of Hermes, of fine transitional style. Rev. ΑΙΝ. Goat; in field, ivy leaf within crescent. Wt. 248·9 grs.


The type of the coins of Byzantium is almost identical with that of those of Chalcedon, on the opposite side of the Bosporus, the name of which is referred to the cow, Io, who is fabled to have crossed here from one continent to the other.


Maron, the mythical founder of this city, was a grandson of Bacchus. Maronea was famous for the excellence of its wine.


Seuthes, king of the Thracian Odrysæ, succeeded Sitalces B.C. 424. He was friendly to the Athenians, who admitted him to the privileges of citizenship. Another coin of Seuthes is known, reading ΣΕΥΘΑ ΑΡΓΥΡΙΟΝ.


The remarkable change of fabric, as well as standard, in the coinage of Thasos, which is noticeable in comparing Nos. 6 and 7, probably took place about B.C. 411, when the democracy in the island was overthrown.
8. Acanthus. Æ. Obv. Lion devouring bull. Rev. ΑΚΑΝΘΟΙΩΝ. A square, the four quarters of which are granulated. Wt. 219·5 grs.

About the year B.C. 424, the time of Brasidas, the Chalcidian towns generally exchange the Attic for the Græco-Asiatic standard. This coin of Acanthus is of the later system, after B.C. 424.


A tetradrachm of the Attic standard, struck about the middle of the fifth century B.C.


This is an archaic tetradrachm of the important city of Olynthus, struck soon after B.C. 479, when the Bottiaeans were expelled from Olynthus and the Chalcidian population restored by Artabazus. The type may commemorate an Olympic victory in the chariot race.


An octadrachm of Alexander I., of the type and standard of the coins of the Bisaltæ; struck after his acquisition of the Bisaltian silver mines in 480.


13. Larissa. Æ. Obv. Man seizing bull by the horns. Rev. ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙ. Horse galloping; the whole in incuse square. Wt. 94 grs.

The Thessalian youths were renowned for their skill in catching bulls and taming horses.


Cf. I. B. 18.

PERIOD II. B.

(16) ΘΕΒ. Herakles, walking, holding bow and club. Wt. 185 grs. (17) ΘΕΒΑΙΟΣ. Herakles stringing his bow. Wt. 188 grs. (18) ΘΕΒΑΙΩΝ. Herakles carrying off the Delphic tripod. Wt. 184 grs.

These Theban coins are fine examples of the transitional style of art.


It is instructive to compare these coins with I. B. 27, 28; the later coins are "archaistic," the earlier truly archaic in style. The archaic style and execution of the Athenian money is to be accounted for by the fact that any alteration in the appearance of coins having so wide a circulation as those of Athens might have damaged their credit. This fixed hieratic character of the coinage of one of the greatest Hellenic cities remains, however, an isolated fact in Greek numismatics.

24. ΑΕγίνα. ΑΡ. Obv. Άλ. Land tortoise. Rev. Incuse square divided into five compartments, within which the letters ΝΙ and dolphin. Wt. 189 grs.

The coins of ΑΕγίνα were popularly called χελώναι. This island ceased to strike silver money in b.c. 459, when it became part of the Athenian empire.


The staters of Corinth were sometimes called πώλος, on account of the Pegasus which they bore. In the earliest period the name of the city was spelt with a koppa (Q instead of K), which is afterwards retained as a distinguishing mark on its coinage. Next to the money of Athens, that of Corinth had the widest circulation in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C., especially in the districts to the north of the Corinthian Gulf, and in Sicily and Southern Italy.

(31) Obv. Eagle devouring hare. Rev. F A. Nike seated on a base. In the exergue, a branch of laurel. Wt. 183 grs. [The reverse type of this coin was copied by Mr. T. Wyon, the engraver of the medal struck to commemorate the battle of Waterloo.] *(32) Obv. Eagle's head and leaf of bryonia (?). Rev. F A. Thunderbolt, in wreath. Wt. 185 grs. 

The series of the staters of Elis is one of the most varied and beautiful in the whole range of Greek coins. Artists of the highest abilities were employed at this mint. The types refer to the worship of Zeus and Hera at Olympia. The digamma was not abandoned on the coins of Elis until Roman times.

(38) Phaestus. Obv. Heracles contending with the Lernean Hydra; at his feet is the crab. Rev. ΦΑΙΣΙΩΝ. Bull. Wt. 181 grs.

The coins of the Cretan cities are remarkable for the unconventional style in which the subjects represented are treated. Some of them are very fine works of art, others surprisingly barbarous. The coins of Gortyna refer to the abduction of Europa by Zeus, in the form of a bull. The assistance rendered by the crab to the hydra (No. 38) is mentioned by Apollodorus (Biblioth. ii. 5, 2).


In Euboea the spot was shown on which Io was believed to have been killed, as well as the cave in which she gave birth to Epaphus. The bird on the cow's back is perhaps Zeus, who, in the form of a bird, guided Hermes to the place where Hera had tied Io to a tree.
II. C.


This coin has been attributed to Φαισυλα. Both the Gorgon and the wheel are symbols of the worship of the moon-goddess. The date may be about the middle of the fifth century, or earlier. The weight-standard is Persic.


This coin may be assigned to the period of prosperity which Cumæ enjoyed after her deliverance from the Etruscans by Hiero I. of Syracuse, B.C. 474.


The seated figure may represent the Demos of Tarentum. The presence of Ω on this coin compels us to place it in the last years of the fifth century.


Heraclea was founded by the Tarentines, B.C. 433. This is one of its earliest coins.


7. Thurium. ἈΡ. Obv. Head of Pallas; helmet bound with olive; above, Φ. Rev. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ. Bull, walking, with head lowered; beneath, bird. In exergue, fish. Wt. 119-1 grs.

Thurium, on the Tarentine Gulf, was one of the latest of all the Greek colonies in Italy. It was colonized from Athens about B.C. 443, and occupied a position near the site of the deserted Sybaris. The style of the head of Pallas on this coin may be compared with II. C. 3 of Neapolis.
8. Velia. AR. Obv. Female head, wearing diadem of pearls. Rev. ΒΕΛΗΤΕΩΝ. Lion; above which, owl flying. Wt. 117-6 grs.


None of the money of this city appears to be later in date than the end of the fifth century B.C.

10. Croton. AR. Obv. Eagle perched on the capital of a column of the Ionic order; in the field, a laurel-branch. Rev. ΨΡΟ. Tripod, with a fillet attached to one handle. Wt. 116 grs.

This is the tripod of the Pythian Apollo who was worshipped at Croton, in a temple called the Python.

11. Pandosia. AR. Obv. ΠΑΝΔΟΣΙΑ (in archaic characters). Head of nymph Pandosia, wearing broad diadem; the whole in laurel-wreath. Rev. ΚΡΑΘΙΣ (in archaic characters). River Crathis naked, standing, holding patera and olive-branch; at his feet, a fish. Wt. 104-7 grs.

The archaic forms of the letters on this coin are not consistent with the style of art, which is that of the middle or latter portion of the fifth century. The inscription is therefore an affectation of archaism.

12. Rhegium. AR. Obv. Lion’s scalp, facing. Rev. ΡΕΚΙΝΩΣ. Bearded figure, naked to waist, seated, his right resting on staff; beneath his seat, a dog. The whole in laurel-wreath. Wt. 267-6 grs.

The seated figure on this coin, like that on II. C. 4 of Tarentum, may represent the demos of the city. Coins of this type may date from the time of the expulsion of the despots, B.C. 461.

13. Terina. AR. Obv. Head of Nike, wearing across forehead diadem ornamented with honeysuckle pattern; behind, Φ; the whole in laurel-wreath. Rev. ΤΕΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ. Winged Nike or Eirene, seated on vase, holding caduceus and bird. Wt. 119-5 grs.

This is one of the most exquisite productions of the art of die-engraving. The Φ on the obverse is the artist’s signature. Nos. II. C. 7, of Thurium, and III. C. 22, of Pandosia, appear to be by the same engraver, who was doubtless well known in southern Italy. All the finest coins of Terina of this period are by him.


About the year B.C. 412, gold money appears to have
been first coined in Sicily. The gold coins of this first issue are all small. Cf. II. C. 19, of Catana; 23, of Gela, and 39, of Syracuse.

15. Agrigentum. Α. Obv. AKRACANTΟΣ. Eagle on capital of column. Rev. Crab; beneath which, floral scroll. Wt. 268•7 grs.

This coin belongs to the beginning of the period to which it is here classed.

*16. Agrigentum. Α. Obv. Two eagles, standing on hare, the one about to tear the prey, the other raising its head and screaming. In field, the horned head of a young river-god; above, ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝ (magistrate’s name). Rev. ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΟΝ. Nike driving quadriga; above, vine-branch with grapes. Wt. 267•8 grs.

Agrigentum was destroyed in B.C. 406. This coin belongs to its last years. The style of the reverse may be compared with some of the Syracuse coins of Period III.

17. Camarina. Α. Obv. ΚΑΜΑΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ. Head of young Heracles in lion’s skin; in front, olive-leaf and berry. Rev. Pallas driving quadriga; she is crowned by Nike, who flies above. In exergue, barley-corn. Wt. 260•5 grs.

The letter Ω occurs occasionally on Sicilian coins before the year 409. Camarina was destroyed in B.C. 405.

18. Camarina. Α. Obv. Horned head of young river-god Hipparis, facing; on either side, a fish; all within a border of waves. Artist’s name ΕΥΑΙ. Rev. ΚΑΜΑ. Nymph Camarina, seated on swan, holding her veil as a sail, and passing over water; behind and beneath, a fish. Wt. 122•8 grs.

This is one of the most poetical of the works of Evenetus; unfortunately, it is not in very good preservation.


See above, II. C. 14.


21. Catana. Α. Obv. ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΩΝ. Head of Apollo; behind, laurel leaf and berry. Rev. Quadriga; horses walking, crowned by Nike. Wt. 255•5 grs.

These tetradracmas are subsequent to the year B.C. 461, when the expelled inhabitants of Catana were reinstated by the Syracusans.


This coin was struck between about B.C. 412 and 405. The tetradrachm, No. 22, is earlier.


The presence of the letter Ω on this coin shows that it must have been struck shortly before 405, when Gela was destroyed.

25. Himera. Ρ. Obv. Nymph Himera, sacrificing at altar; behind her, Silenus bathing under a fountain, which issues from a lion's head; above, a grain of corn. Rev. ΜΕΡΑΙΟΝ (retrograde). Quadrira; charioteer crowned by Nike. Wt. 265-3 grs.

Himera was destroyed in B.C. 408. This beautiful coin probably dates from about the middle of the century.

26. Leontini. Ρ. Obv. ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ. Head of Apollo, laureate; beneath, lion; around, three laurel-leaves. Rev. Quadrira; charioteer crowned by Nike. In exergue, lion. Wt. 260 grs.

This coin of the latest archaic style seems to be the work of the artist who engraved the famous Demaretion of Syracuse (II. C. 33); it may well have been struck in B.C. 476, when Hiero established at Leontini a colony of exiled Cataneans and Naxians.


A coin of the purest transitional style of about the middle of the fifth century.

28. Messana. Ρ. Obv. ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΟΝ. Hare; beneath which, dolphin. Rev. Biga drawn by mules; charioteer crowned by Nike. In exergue, dolphins. Wt. 266-9 grs.

The hare and the mule-car were first adopted as coin-types according to Aristotle by Anaxilas, who won a victory with the mule-car at Olympia, and is said to have introduced hares into Sicily.
29. **Naxus.** 
   
   **Rev.**
   Head of bearded Dionysus, crowned with ivy. 
   **Obv.**
   Naked Silenus with pointed ears and horse's tail, seated on the ground, with a wine-cup in his hand. Wt. 269.2 grs.

30. **Naxus.**
   
   **Rev.**
   Similar types, but Silenus holds thyrsus in his left hand, and by his side grows ivy. Wt. 264.7 grs.

   A comparison of these two coins, the first struck about B.C. 460, the second towards the end of the century, shows the transition from the strong firm style which characterises the earlier period to the softer modelling and more ornate work of the later.

31. **Segesta.**
   
   **Rev.**
   Youthful hunter (river-god Crimissus?), accompanied by hounds; he stands before a term, his left foot placed upon a rock. Wt. 260 grs.

   **Obv.**
   Head of Segesta, wearing sphendone ornamented with stars; beneath, stalk of barley. The terminations ἸΑ and ἸΒ of inscriptions on coins of Segesta have not been explained.

32. **Selinus.**
   
   **Rev.**
   Young river-god Selinus sacrificing at altar, before which is a cock, indicating it as sacred to Asklepius; in the left hand of Selinus is the lustral branch; behind him, a selinon-leaf and an image of a bull standing on a base. **Obv.**
   ΣΕΛΙΝΟΣ. Apollo and Artemis in quadriga; Apollo discharging arrows. Wt. 269 grs.

   The libation offered by the river-god to Asklepius refers to the draining of a marsh by means of which the territory of the city was relieved from a plague sent by the god Apollo, referred to by the reverse type. A similar idea is represented on the coin of Himera, No. 25, above.

33. **Syracuse.**
   
   **Rev.**
   Head of Nike, laureate, surrounded by dolphins. **Obv.**
   Quadrige, horses walking, crowned by Nike. In exergue, lion. Wt. 685.6 grs. Pentebontaltron or decadrachm.

   These coins were called Demaretia because they were coined from the proceeds of a present given to Demarete, wife of Gelon, by the Carthaginians, on the occasion of the peace concluded between them and Gelon by her intervention, B.C. 480.

34–38. **Syracuse.**

   A series of tetradrachms illustrating the various modes of treating the head of Arethusa on the coinage during the fifth century B.C. All these coins are remarkable for refinement and elegance of style.
39. Syracuse. 

**Obv.** Head of Herakles. **Rev. ΣΥΡΑ.** Incuse square, divided into four parts, in the centre of which, a female head. Wt. 17·9 grs.

This coin, like II. C. 14, 19, and 23, dates from about B.C. 412. The incuse square containing a female head is imitated from the earliest silver money of the city (I. C. 34).

40. Syracuse. 

**Obv. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ.** Head of Arethusa, surrounded by dolphins; on the band across her forehead, the artist's name, ΕΥΜΗΝΟΥ. **Rev. Quadriga,** the charioteer crowned by Nike. Wt. 266·1 grs.

The engraver of this coin spells his name sometimes with an Ḥ, sometimes with an E. Most of his work appears to be earlier than the end of the fifth century. This artist may be said to have introduced the highly ornate style which characterises the Syracusan coinage of the age of Dionysius the Elder.
PERIOD III.—CIRCA B.C. 400–336.

During the war in Asia Minor between the Spartans under Agesilaus and the Persians, Cyzicus continued to strike her electrum staters in large quantities. On this currency the incuse reverse of archaic times was to the last retained. Probably about the time of the Peace of Antalcidas, or shortly afterwards, this famous coinage came to an end, and was generally superseded by a gold currency, of which Lampsacus seems to have been the principal mint.

Ephesus, Samos, Chios, and Rhodes now furnish the larger portion of the silver currency of western Asia Minor, while in the east the Phœnician cities of Sidon, Tyre, and Aradus begin about B.C. 400 to strike large silver coins, the circulation of which extended along the caravan routes across the desert as far as the banks of the Euphrates and the Tigris.

In the north the gold coinage of Panticapœum, the modern Kertch, is remarkable for its peculiar weight, as compared with that of other towns. In Macedon the gold and silver currency of the Chalcidian League was predominant until it was finally extinguished by Philip, when about B.C. 358 he began to work the gold mines of Philippi, and reorganised the coinage of the Macedonian empire.

In central Greece the chief currencies were those of Thebes, Athens, and Corinth. In Peloponnesus the Messenians and the Arcadians, under the protection of Epaminondas, began to strike money, though not in large quantities.

In Italy the rich gold and silver coinage of Tarentum was only rivalled by the silver of Neapolis and Metapontum.

In Sicily, down to about B.C. 345, when the Dionysian dynasty was finally expelled, the splendid coinage of Syracuse had only to compete with that of the Carthaginian dominions. After Sicily was freed from her tyrants by Timoleon of Corinth, the Pegasus staters supersede the larger coins of the age of the Dionysii.
During this period the numismatic art reached the highest point of excellence which it has ever attained. The devices on the coinage are characterised by intensity of action, pathos, charm of bearing, finish of execution, and rich ornamentation. The head of the divinity on the obverses of the coins of numerous cities is represented facing and in high relief. Among the most remarkable of these heads are those of Apollo at Clazomenae, Rhodes, &c., of Hermes at Ænus, of Apollo at Amphipolis, of the nymph Larissa at the city of that name in Thessaly, of Hera Lacinia at Pandosia in southern Italy, of Arethusa and Pallas at Syracuse, and of Zeus Ammon at Cyrene.

The fine head of Zeus on the silver coins of Philip of Macedon was perhaps copied from that of the famous statue of Zeus at Olympia by Phidias.

Among the most remarkable reverse-types are the seated figures of Pan on the coin of Arcadia, and of Herakles on coins of Heraclea and Croton. As a rule, however, the reverse-types are less varied and interesting than those of the latter part of Period II.

During this period it is not uncommon to find at certain cities, especially in Sicily, the name of the artist in small characters, generally in the field of the coin.

The principal sculptors of this period are the Athenians Scopas and Praxiteles, and the principal extant works with which the coins should be compared are—

The Mausoleum sculptures. British Museum.
The Choragic monument of Lysicrates. Athens.
The statue of Dionysos from the Choragic monument of Thrasyllos B.C. 320. British Museum.
The statue of Hermes, by Praxiteles, found at Olympia.
The head of Asklepios or Zeus from Melos. British Museum.
The sculptures of the Niobides, by Scopas or Praxiteles. Copies in Florence.
III. A.

1. Persia. 
   Obv. King kneeling with bow and dagger. 

2. Persia. 
   Obv. Youthful king with bow and spear. 
   Rev. Incuse. (Countermarked.) Daric. Wt. 126·8 grs.

3. Persia. 
   Obv. Bust of king with bow and arrows. 
   Rev. Incuse. Siglua. Wt. 82 grs.

   Obv. Staters (wt. 248 grs.) of the best period of art. 
   No. 7, with the head of the veiled Demeter, is especially beautiful. The incuse reverse of these coins is a survival of the archaic style which prevailed when the electrum coinage of Cyzicus commenced.

8. Cyzicus. 
   Obv. ΣΩΤΕΙΠΑ. Head of Demeter or Persephone. 
   Rev. ΚΥΩΙ. Lion’s head, and tunny. Wt. 232·5 grs.
   One of the gems of Greek art, but unfortunately slightly worn.

9–13. Hectae, of electrum, of the period of finest art. 
   Wt. about 40 grs.
   Many of the towns of the western coast of Asia Minor belonged to a monetary league. These hectae, the currency of the union, were probably issued sometimes at one mint, sometimes at another.

   Obv. Nike sacrificing ram. 
   Rev. Eagle; symbol, aplustre, the whole in incuse square. Wt. 129 grs.
   Abydos, on the Asiatic side of the Hellespont, began, like Lampsacus, to coin money in pure gold about the year 400 or perhaps a little earlier. There were gold mines within the territory of the city.

   Obv. Obores. (15) Head of Maenad; wt. 130·7 grs. 
   (16) Demeter rising from the soil; wt. 129·3 grs. 
   (*17) Head of bearded Cabisius in conical laureate hat; wt. 129·1 grs. 
   (*18) Head of Bacchante with pointed ear; wt. 128·5 grs. 
   The gold coins of Lampsacus, which superseded the older electrum staters (cf. II. A. 23) about the end of the fifth century B.C., continued to be issued until about
the middle of the fourth century. Among them are to be found some of the most beautiful specimens of Greek art in coins.


Tenedos appears to have coined silver money of this type at three different epochs: first, in the early period, before the Persian wars, on the Euboic standard (cf. I. A. 19); second, about the time of Alexander the Great, when the island revolted from Persia, on the Asiatic standard, of which coinage these two specimens are examples; and, third, about b.c. 189 (cf. VI. A. 13), on the Attic standard.


This is a coin of Heracleia Pontica, struck while the city was still a free democracy, before the year b.c. 364.


25, 26. Clazomenæ. Α. Similar, but with ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑ and ΜΑΝΔΡΩΝΑΣ. Wt. 250-6 grs. No. 26 also has the engraver’s signature—ΘΕΟΔΟΣΙΟΙ ΕΠΟΕΙ. Wt. 261-5 grs.

In the territory of Clazomenæ there was a temple of Apollo; the swan is one of the symbols of this god, who sometimes even assumes its form (Nonnus, Dionys. ii. 218). The delta of the Hermus abounds in wild swans, and the name of Clazomenæ may be due to their shrill cries. The above coins are magnificent examples of the full-face type of Apollo; they may be compared with coins of Rhodes, Ænus, Amphipolis, and Syracuse. The fashion of placing full-face heads on the coinage is characteristic of the fourth century.


A striking portrait of a Persian satrap, probably Pharnabazus, wearing the tiara, not the royal kidaris. The reverse indicates that the coin was struck by the authority of the Great King.
28. Ephesus. Ἄρ. ὸβ. ΕΦ. Βεε. Ῥεβ. ΑΡΙΣΤΟΔΗΜΟΣ. 
Forepart of stag and palm-tree. Wt. 234 grs.

A specimen of the Ephesian coinage, between the Peace 
of Antalcidas and the time of Lysimachus. Both the stag 
and the bee refer to the worship of Artemis.

29. Ephesus. Ἄρ. ὸβ. ΕΦ. Βεε; beneath, ΠΕ. Ῥεβ. ΣΥΝ. 
Infant Herakles strangling serpents. Wt. 176·8 grs.

30. Samos. Ἄρ. ὸβ. ΣΑ. Lion's scalp. Ῥεβ. Αs preceding coin. 
Wt. 178 grs.

These two coins, with others similar, of Rhodes and 
Cnidus, are valuable historical records of an alliance 
entered into by these four cities, B.C. 394–387, for the 
maintenance of their independence and neutrality in the 
conflict between Sparta and Athens. The type selected 
for this coinage is borrowed from coins of Thebes, at this 
time the great rival of Sparta. It also occurs on certain 
coins of Croton, in Italy, struck about B.C. 389, when the 
Greek colonies of southern Italy, menaced by Dionysius I. 
of Syracuse, formed an alliance for their mutual defence.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΔΗΣ on the cross-bar of an incuse square. Wt. 
232 grs.

The magistrate's name marks this coin as of a later 
date than No. 34 of Period II. A.

ΕΟΒΩΛΟ. Forepart of lion, in incuse square. Wt. 233 grs.

A coin apparently of the early part of the fourth 
century.

33. Maussollus. Ἄρ. ὸβ. Head of Apollo, facing. Ῥεβ. ΜΑΥΣ 
ΣΩΛΛΟ. Zeus Labrandeus, carrying double axe (Λδβρυς) and 
sceptre. Wt. 232·5 grs.

Maussollus was satrap of Halicarnassus and Caria, B.C. 
377–353.

34. Pixodarus. Ἄ. ὸβ. Head of Apollo, in profile. Ῥεβ. 
ΠΙΞΩΔΑΠΟ. Similar. Wt. 64 grs.

35. Pixodarus. Ἄ. ὸβ. Head of Apollo, facing. Ῥεβ. Similar. 
ΠΙΞΩΔΑΠΟΥ. Wt. 108 grs.

The date of Pixodarus was 340–335. During this 
period the genitive in Ὀ is superseded by that in ὌΥ.

It is instructive to compare the style of this coin with that of Period IV. A. No. 32.

*37. Rhodes. Â. Ovb. Head of Helios, full face, his hair arranged in locks suggestive of rays. Rev. ΠΟΔΙΟΝ. Rose with bud, and vine-spray with grapes. Wt. 132'6 grs.

The three ancient cities of the island, Lindus, Ialysus, and Camirus, combined in B.C. 408 to found the city of Rhodes. This coin is one of the finest Greek coins which have come down to us.

38. Rhodes. Æ. Similar. Sphinx in the field. Wt. 234'2 grs.


The inscriptions on the Lycian coins of the fourth century perhaps designate towns.


The Aramaic inscription on the reverse probably contains the name of the satrap or ruler of Cilicia under whose authority the coin was struck. This name is read by some Abd-sohar.


Euagoras I. reigned about 410–375.

42, 43. Cyprus. Â. Ovb. BA. Female head, wearing tēnia, with leaf-like projections. Rev. (42) ΝΙ. Wt. 123 grs. (43) ΠΙΝ. Wt. 128 grs. Head of Aphrodite, turreted.

Nicocles reigned from 374–362, and Pnytagoras from 359–331. During this period the use of the Cyprian character is discontinued.

44. Sidon. Æ. Ovb. Phœnician galley under sail. Rev. King of Persia in chariot driven by his charioteer. In the field is the forepart of a goat, incuse; the whole in incuse square. Wt. 422'8 grs.

These large octadrachms were probably struck early in the fourth century. No. 45 is attributed by M. Six to the reign of Strato, B.C. 374–362. They are good instances of the stationary character of art in the East at a time when in Greece it had reached its highest point of development.

46. Tyre. AR. Obv. Melkarth holding bow, and riding over the waves upon a sea-horse; beneath the waves, a dolphin. Rev. Owl, accompanied by crook and flail, Egyptian symbols of royalty. Wt. 206 grs.

The coinage of Tyre commences about B.C. 400. The same archaism of style is apparent here as in the money of the other Phœnician towns.


The inscription on this coin is of doubtful meaning. The first two letters may stand for "Melek Arvad," king of Aradus. The third letter is variable in different specimens. This series is attributed by M. Six to the period between B.C. 370 and 350.
III. B.

1. Panticapæum. 
   Rev. Head of Pan, facing, with pointed ears and dishevelled hair and beard. 
   Obv. 
   Wt. 140.5 grs.

2. Panticapæum. 
   Obv. Head of bearded Pan, in profile, wearing wreath of ivy. 
   Rev. Similar to last. 
   Wt. 140.5 grs.

The Greek colonists connected the name of this town, which is probably Scythian, with the god Pan. Panticapæum, on the Cimmerian Bosporus, the modern Kertch, was an important commercial city. It began to coin gold money about the same time as Philip in Macedon, or earlier.

3. Abdera. 
   Obv. 
   Rev. 
   Wt. 175.9 grs.

4. Ænus. 
   Obv. Head of Hermes, facing, wearing petasus. 
   Rev. 
   Goat; in field, torch. 
   Wt. 242.2 grs.

Among the coins of Ænus are to be found some of the finest examples of the full face on ancient coins. The practice of representing the human face in this manner upon coins is peculiar to the best period of art. Cf. Rhodes, Amphipolis, Syracuse, &c.

5. Maronea. 
   Obv. 
   Rev. 
   Wt. 189.4 grs.

The coinage of Maronea, like that of all the other cities of Thrace and Macedon, was put an end to by Philip about b.c. 350.

6. Æonia. 
   Obv. Head of Apollo. 
   Rev. 
   Wt. 198 grs.

Lyceius (b.c. 359–340) was the first of the independent kings of Æonia. The coins of this district are semi-barbarous.

7, 8. Amphipolis. 
   Obv. Head of Apollo, facing. 
   Rev. 

Amphipolis was founded in b.c. 437, and it ceased to strike autonomous coins when it became subject to Philip of Macedon in 358. The fine silver staters of this city are remarkable for intensity of expression.

10, 11. Chalcidice. A7. Two silver staters, similar to the gold stater, but having the head of Apollo in the opposite direction. Wts. 222.2 grs. and 222.8 grs.

These are coins of the Chalcidian League, struck at Olynthus after b.c. 392, and before the time of Philip of Macedon. The heads on this series exhibit varieties of style, but are all remarkable for strength and beauty of work.


This coin may be compared with I. B. 6, of the same city. The worship of Nike at Neapolis is due to the Athenian settlers there, who associated her with Athena, of whom there was a temple at Neapolis, called, as at Athens, the Parthenon.


The town of Philippi, anciently called Crenides, was named after Philip of Macedon in 358. In the neighbourhood were rich gold mines, which in the time of Philip are said to have yielded 1000 talents a year, or more than £3,000,000.


These gold staters were issued by Philip at all the chief cities of his empire. They were called Φιλιππεια, and are mentioned by Horace as regale numisma Philippus (Epist. ii. i. 232).

The reverse types of Philip’s coins refer to his victories at the Olympic Games. The head of Zeus upon this silver stater is a very fine work of art, and is probably a copy of the famous statue of the Olympic Zeus by Phidias.

19. Thessaly. Larissa. Ἀρ. Obv. Head of nymph Larissa, facing, but turned slightly towards the left. Rev. ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ. Horse. Wt. 188·5 grs.

This beautiful head may be compared with that of Arethusa, struck about the same period at Syracuse (III. C. 30), which it very closely resembles.


One of these names is that of the engraver.

21. Pherae. Alexander, tyrant, b.c. 369–357. Ἀρ. Obv. Head of Hecate (?), facing; in the field a torch. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Armed horseman; beneath, and also on the horse’s hind quarter, a bipennis. Wt. 139·1 grs.


This coin closely resembles the gold stater of this king which he struck at Tarentum when he went, b.c. 332, to aid the Greeks against the Lucanians and Bruttians. Cf. IV. C. 11.

24. Locri Opuntii. Ἀρ. Head of Persephone. Rev. ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ. Ajax, the son of Oileus, armed with shield and short sword, in fighting attitude; between his legs, ΑΙΛΣ. Wt. 181·7 grs.

Ajax the Less was the national hero of the Locrians.


This coin was struck under the authority of the Am-
phictyonic Council, probably when it re-assembled after
the termination of the Sacred War, B.C. 355, and conferred
upon Philip of Macedon the votes in the council which
had previously belonged to the Phocians.

above which, rosette. Wt. 188 grs.

The Bœotarch's name on this coin is probably that of
the famous Epaminondas.

Amphora enclosed in wreath of ivy leaves and berries. Wt.
185 grs. (28) ΘΕ. Infant Herakles, strangling serpents.
Wt. 187 grs. (29) Head of bearded Dionysus, facing, encircled
by wreath of ivy. Wt. 188 grs.

The rich floral ornamentation of the field of No. 27 is
especially noteworthy, and resembles modern Persian
work. The head of Dionysus on No. 29 wears an ivy-
wreath, which apparently covers the whole head, in-
cluding the ears.

30. Athens. Α. Obv. Head of Pallas. Rev. АΘΕ. Owl and
olive-branch. Wt. 132.5 grs.

Athens began to strike money in gold early in the
fourth century. Besides the stater, half-staters, sixths,
and twelfths are known.

of Pallas; behind, acanthus pattern. Wt. 132 grs.

Cf. II. B. 25.

32. Sicyon. Α. Obv. Chimæra; beneath, head of river-god
Asopus (?). Rev. Dove, flying; around, olive-wreath. Wt. 189 grs.

The Chimæra refers to the legend of Bellerophon, who
appears to have been honoured at Sicyon no less than at
Corinth. The dove was sacred to Aphrodite, whose wor-
ship was brought to Sicyon from Cyprus, between which
island and Sicyon there was frequent intercourse in early
times. At Sicyon was a temple of Aphrodite, and her
statue of gold and ivory by Canachus. The Asopus, on
the banks of which Sicyon stood, was famed in Greek
myth.

The head of Zeus on this coin exhibits a very marked difference of style from that on II. B. 29. The earlier of these two coins has been by some supposed to be copied from the head of the famous statue of Zeus at Olympia by Phidias, but it may be questioned whether the coin of Philip of Macedon (III. B. 18) is not more in the style of Phidias.


The type of this coin was probably suggested by that of Thebes (III. B. 28).


The temple of Demeter on Mount Ithome is mentioned by Pausanias as of peculiar sanctity. There was also a temple on the same mountain to Zeus Ithomatas, in whose honour an annual festival was celebrated by the Messenians. The Zeus, with thunderbolt and eagle, on the reverse of this coin is probably copied from the statue of the latter divinity made by Ageladas, circa B.C. 450. The coin is, however, much later, and cannot have been struck before the time of Epaminondas, although the style of the figure of Zeus corresponds rather with that of the school of Polycleitus than with that of Euphranor and Lysippus, who introduced greater slimmness of figure. (Cf. the same type treated in the style of Lysippus, IV. B. 24.)


The head of Hera on this coin is copied from the famous statue of Hera at Argos by Polycleitus, which rivalled that of Zeus at Olympia by Phidias in purity of style, though it was less commanding in aspect. The dolphins and the wolf are symbols of Apollo, respectively as Delphinius and Lycius. The cultus of Apollo Lycius at Argos dates from the earliest times. Sophocles (El. 6) calls the Apollo of Argos λυκοκτόνος. The idea symbolized
by the wolf is that of winter slain by the god of light and warmth.

*37. Arcadia. Α. * Obv. Head of Zeus. Rev. Pan seated on rocks, holding in his right hand pedum; at his feet, syrinx; in field, monogram of Arcadia; on the rock, ΟΛΥΜ. Wt. 190 grs.

Zeus Lycaeus and Pan were the two chief divinities of Arcadia; their temples stood on Mount Lyceum, the Arcadian Olympus. On the reverse of this coin Pan is represented as sitting on the summit of the mountain. This beautiful coin was issued by the Arcadian Confederacy after B.C. 371. Artistically, this coin is of the highest interest, as it shows us a complete figure by an engraver of the Peloponnesian school of Polycleitus.

38. Stymphalus. Α. * Obv. Head of Artemis, laureate, wearing earring and necklace. Rev. ΣΤΥΜΦΑΛΙΩΝ. Herakles, wielding his club; the lion’s skin round his left arm. Wt. 185-1 grs.

Stymphalus was a city in the north-east of Arcadia. The only building in this city mentioned by Pausanias was a temple of Artemis Stymphalia, in which were figures of the Stymphalian birds destroyed by Herakles. This coin is of about the same period as the preceding.


The foundation of this city was attributed to Minos. The marriage of Zeus with Hera was here commemorated by an annual festival, “the Sacred Marriage”; hence the head of Hera, as a bride, on the coins. The labyrinth may be compared with that on I. B. 32.


Talos was a man of brass, fabricated by Hephaestus. He watched the coast of Crete, and warded off hostile ships by hurling stones at them. The presence of the letter Ω on this coin renders it probable that it is of later date than II. B. 38.
III. C.


This remarkable coin has not been attributed with certainty to any particular city. The type of the reverse seems to be Campanian. There can be no doubt, however, that it belongs to the middle of the fourth century.


Parthenope, the ancient name of Neapolis, was derived from one of the Sirens, whose tomb was shown at Neapolis in Strabo’s time.


The beautiful series of the gold money of Tarentum probably commences about the middle of the fourth century. This seems to be one of the earliest specimens.

6. Tarentum. AR. Obv. Boy on horse; he is crowned by Nike; in front a youth welcomes the horse, clasping it by the neck. Rev. ΤΑΡΑΣ. Taras riding on dolphin, in his hand a cup. Wt. 118·8 grs.

7. Tarentum. AR. Obv. Boy on horse, placing a wreath upon its head. Another youth, kneeling, examines horse’s hoof. Rev. ΤΑΡΑΣ. Taras, armed with shield and trident, riding on dolphin, beneath which waves. Wt. 120·7 grs.

8. Tarentum. AR. Obv. Boy on horseback, leading a second horse, and crowned by Nike. Rev. ΤΑΡΑΣ. Taras, on dolphin, spearing with his trident a fish which swims in the waves beneath. Wt. 119·4 grs.

10. Tarentum. *Α. Obv. Naked horseman, armed with shield; his right leg bent under him; around, border of waves. Rev. ΤΑΡΑΣ. Taras, on dolphin, holding trident; around, border of waves. Wt. 115·5 grs.

The types of these coins of Tarentum all refer to the celebrated Tarentine horsemen. (Cf. the verb τάραντειν, "to ride like a Tarentine").

11. Lucania. Heraclia. *Α. Obv. Head of Nike, wearing olive-wreath; the background formed by the σκία, with border of snakes. Rev. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΝ. Herakles, naked, reclining on rock, covered with lion's skin; he holds cup, beside him lies his club. Wt. 120·1 grs.

Compare with this coin the reverse type of III. C. 20 of Croton.


14. Metapontum. *Λ. Obv. ΛΕΥΚΙΠΠΟΣ. Head of Leucippus, the founder of the colony, wearing Corinthian helmet adorned with figure of Scylla. Rev. Two ears of corn. Wt. 44·2 grs.


*17. Thurium. *Α. Obv. Head of Pallas, wearing crested Athenian helmet, on which Scylla, dogs' heads springing from her waist; on the neck-piece a griffin. Rev. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ. Butting bull. In exergue, fish. Wt. 244·1 grs.

A magnificent example of the engraver's art. The nose on this specimen has been injured.

18. Velia. *Α. Obv. Head of Pallas; helmet bound with olive; on helmet, engraver's name, ΗΡΑ. Rev. ΥΕΛΗΤΕΩΝ. Lion devouring stag. Wt. 119·2 grs.
19. Bruttii. Croton. ΄Α. Όβ. ΟΙΚΙΣΤΑΣ, in archaic characters. Herakles, naked, seated on rock covered with lion’s skin. He holds a branch over a flaming altar, and rests with left hand on his club; behind him, bow and quiver. In exergue, two fishes. Ρεβ. ΚΡΟΤΩΝ. Tripod, on one side of which Apollo shooting an arrow at the Python on the other side. Wt. 121·2 grs.

20. Croton. ΄Α. Όβ. Head of Hera, facing, wearing high stephanos, and veil hanging down behind. Ρεβ. ΚΡΟΤΩΝ. Herakles, seated; as on coin of Heraklea (III. C. 11). Wt. 121 grs.

Herakles, on No. 19, is represented as the founder, οἰκίστης, of the colony; the letters of this word are imitated from the ancient forms. The head of Hera is that of the Lacinian Hera, whose temple stood on the promontory near Croton.

21. Locri. ΄Α. Όβ. ΙΕΥΣ. Head of Zeus, laureate, his hair short behind. Ρεβ. ΕΙΦΗΝΗ ΛΟΚΡΩΝ. Peace, holding caduceus, seated on square cippus. Wt. 117·3 grs.

The head of Zeus on this coin is identical with that of Zeus Eleutherius on Syracusan copper money struck soon after B.C. 345.

22. Pandosia. ΄Α. Όβ. Head of Hera Lacinia, wearing lofty stephanos, adorned with foreparts of griffins and honeysuckles; she wears earrings and necklace. Ρεβ. ΠΑΝΑΙΔΑΣΙΝ. Pan the Hunter, with hound at his feet; he is seated on a rock; in front, a bearded terminal figure, to which is affixed a caduceus. In field, Φ, engraver’s signature. Wt. 120 grs.

This magnificent coin is probably a later work, in his finest style, of the artist Φ . . . . . , who engraved II. C. 7, of Thurium, and II. C. 13, of Terina.

23. Rhegium. ΄Α. Όβ. ΦΙΝΟΣ. Head of Apollo. Ρεβ. Lion’s scalp. Wt. 261·6 grs.

Rhegium was destroyed by Dionysius in B.C. 387, after which it never recovered its former greatness. The date of this piece is between B.C. 400 and 387.

24. Terina. ΄Α. Όβ. ΤΕΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ. Head of Nike (?), similar in style to the head on the coin of Metapontum (III. C. 16). Ρεβ. Nike, or winged Eirene, seated on square cippus, a bird perched on her hand. Wt. 117·4 grs.

Compare this coin with II. C. 13, which is of purer and severer style.

This fine coin is not much later than B.C. 400; it may even be a few years earlier.


Thermae Himerae, on the site of Himera, was founded in B.C. 405. This coin seems to be anterior to B.C. 350.


This coin is by Cimon, probably a pupil and rival of Evenetus. The value of this coin in silver money was exactly that of two large silver medallions or 100 litæ.


Evenetus, the engraver of this medallion, may be said to have attained perfection in his art. Winckelmann says of his works: “weiter als diese Münzen kann der menschliche Begriff nicht gehen.”


*30. Syracuse. \textit{AR}. \textit{Obv.} \textit{ΑΡΕΘΟΣΑ}. Head of Arethusa, facing; dolphins darting in and out among her flowing locks. On her diadem, artist’s name, \textit{ΚΙΜΩΝ}. \textit{Rev.} \textit{ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ}. Quadriga, horses prancing. Nike, alighting on their heads, is about to crown the charioteer. The horses have overturned the meta, and the driver looks back as if at a rival chariot close behind him. Wt. 266-3 grs.

This coin is the \textit{chef-d’œuvre} of Cimon. The type may refer to the chariot-race at Olympia, in B.C. 388, when Dionysius I. of Syracuse would have had the honour of a victory, had it not been for the popular demonstration against his tyranny. He may have commemorated his unfair defeat as a victory.
*31. Syracuse. Æ. Obv. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Head of Pallas, facing, surrounded by dolphins. On her helmet, artist's name, ΕΥΚΛΕΙΔΑ. Rev. Demeter, in quadriga; she holds torch, and is crowned by Nike. Wt. 265·6 grs.

The rich ornamentation of the obverse of this coin is characteristic of the Sicilian art of this period.

32. Syracuse. Æ. Obv. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Female head and dolphins. Rev. Similar to last. Wt. 259·3 grs.

The above coins, Nos. 27–32, all belong to the time of Dionysius I. and his successors, B.C. 405–345, during which art in Sicily reached its highest point of excellence.

33. Syracuse. EL. Obv. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Head of Apollo. Rev. ΣΩΤΕΙΠΑ. Head of Artemis. Wt. 106·4 grs.

34. Syracuse. EL. Obv. Head of Apollo. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Tripod. Wt. 58·4 grs.

35. Syracuse. EL. Obv. ΣΕΥΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ. Head of Zeus the Liberator. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚ. Pegasus; beneath, three pellets, marks of value, showing the coin to be worth thirty silver lira or three Corinthian staters. Wt. 32·8 grs.


Nos. 33–36 represent the period of freedom restored to Syracuse by Timoleon of Corinth. Hence the types of Artemis Soteira, Zeus Eleutherius, and the substitution for the tetradrachm of the Corinthian stater.


38. Carthage. Æ. Obv. Free horse, crowned by Nike; beneath, in Punic letters, Karth chadasat, "new city of Carthage." Rev. Date-palm (φοινικ), with fruit; in the field, in Punic letters, Machanat, "the camp." Wt. 260 grs.


The finest known coin of Carthage By a Greek engraver.

42. Carthage. AR. Obv. Head of Persephone, surrounded by dolphins; imitated from coins of Syracuse. (Cf. III. C. 28.) Rev. Horse's head and palm-tree; beneath, Punic letter, M (for makhat?). Wt. 264 gros.

The style of some of these Carthaginian coins shows that they are the works of Sicilian artists. Some may have been struck at Carthage itself, others in the Carthaginian possessions in Sicily. It is a curious fact that there are no Carthaginian coins before the end of the fifth century.


The worship of Zeus Ammon was derived by the Greeks of Cyrene from the famous oracle of that god in the oasis of Ammon in the Libyan Desert. The silphium plant was the chief article of commerce between Cyrene and Greece.
PERIOD IV.—CIRCA B.C. 336–280.

The age of Alexander and of the Diadochi is characterised, as might be expected, by a very general cessation throughout Greece of the issue of money by autonomous states. The exceptions are, however, more numerous than is at first sight apparent, for it is certain that, after Alexander's death, some cities, although practically independent, continued to issue their money in the name of Alexander. The same remark applies to the gold and silver money of several of Alexander's successors, especially at first.

In European Greece it would even appear that the gold staters bearing Alexander's name continued to be struck by the successive kings of Macedon down to Roman times; for when the Roman general Flamininus issued gold money in Greece, B.C. 197, he simply adopted the Alexandrine stater, placing upon it his own name. He would hardly have chosen this type, had not these coins been current in his time.

In Italy, Neapolis, Tarentum, and Metapontum continued to supply the greater part of the currency. The earliest gold and silver coins bearing the name of the Roman people were struck in Campania, from B.C. 338, under Roman dominion. In Africa, Carthage, influenced by the popularity in all the markets of Alexander's tetradrachms, adopted his type, the head of Herakles in the lion's skin; not, however, to the exclusion of the head of Persephone, which she had borrowed from Syracuse.

Artistically, the heads on the coins of this age are remarkable for expression of feeling. The eye is generally deeply set, and the brows strongly marked. True portraits make their first appearance on money. Ptolemy Soter is however the first to place his own head, as such, upon his coins, not under the semblance of a Greek divinity, but wearing the plain royal diadem.

A frequent reverse-type is a seated figure, the general aspect and pose of which is borrowed at first, more or less directly, from the seated figure of Zeus Aëtophoros on the money of Alexander.
PERIOD IV.

As time goes on, the human figure as represented on the coinage becomes gradually more *élancé*, and the muscles of the body are more strongly indicated. Cf. for instance IV. B. 24 with III. B. 35. This is due to the influence of the school of Lysippus. The principal sculptors of Alexander's time are those of the Argive-Sicyonian school, Euphranor and Lysippus, and the sons of Praxiteles and of Lysippus, together with the gem-engraver Pyrgoteles.

The chief extant works of art are:—

The sculptures from the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, in the British Museum.
The marble copies of heads of Alexander, in the British Museum, Louvre, and Capitol.
The marble copy of the Apoxyomenos of Lysippus. Vatican.
The seated statue of Tyche of Antioch. Vatican.
IV. A.

KINGS.


The double darics are the last coins of the Persian empire. The presence of Greek letters upon many of them renders it even probable that they may have been issued by Alexander himself.


This coin was probably struck in b.c. 310, when the throne of Alexander had become vacant by the death of Alexander Aëgus in 311.


5. Alexander the Great. Obv. Tetradrachm. In front of Zeus, fore-part of ram; under throne, ΔΑ. Wt. 263·7 grs.

The ram is the badge of Damascus, for which ΔΑ also stands.

6. Alexander the Great. Obv. Tetradrachm with name of Acre [Acre] in Phœnician characters and the date 27 of the era of Alexander, which commenced b.c. 332. This coin was therefore struck in b.c. 306. Wt. 258 grs.


Coins of this class are frequently found at Hamadán (Ecbatana), in the neighbourhood of which place were the famous Nisaean Plains, where, according to Strabo, as many as 50,000 brood mares were pastured for the royal stables.
8. Alexander the Great. AR. Tetradrachm with an anchor in the field. Wt. 259 grs.

The anchor was the badge of Seleucus I., by whom this coin was struck before he adopted the title of king in B.C. 306.

Of the above Asiatic coins with the name of Alexander, it is probable that Nos. 2 and 4 are the only ones struck in the life-time of that monarch, who died B.C. 323.


This coin was found in Cyprus, and may have been struck there.


The money of Philip Aridæus was nearly all struck in Europe.


The apparent absence of the word ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ renders it probable that this coin was struck between B.C. 312 and 306.


Cf. this type with the coins of Agathocles of Syracuse, No. IV. C. 29.


The inscription on this coin is read by Mr. Gardner as Phahaspes Padipada, or Phahaspes Lord of Lords, and it is attributed by him to a king of Persepolis of that name, who must have reigned early in the third century.

This and the preceding coin were found at an old fort on a tongue of land at the confluence of two rivers which flow into the Oxus. One or more princes named Andragoras were supreme in Parthia between B.C. 330 and 250.


Sophytes was an Indian prince in the Panjáb, who submitted to Alexander. In the time of Seleucus, whose coins he imitated (cf. obv. of 14), he would appear to have been an independent ruler.


This coin has an anchor in the exergue, perhaps the mint-mark of the town of Ancore, in Bithynia, which was rebuilt by Antigonus, B.C. 316, and which Lysimachus renamed Nicea, in honour of his first wife.

*19. Lysimachus. **Ar.** Tetradrachm. Types as on No. 18, with the bee, the mint-mark of Ephesus, in the field. Wt. 260 grs.


These two coins were struck by Ptolemy Soter, as governor of Egypt, in the name of Alexander Ægus, the son of Alexander the Great by Roxana. The Pallas Promachos on the reverse is perhaps a representation of the statue of Athena Alkis at Pella, and is a symbol of sovereignty over Macedon.


Ptolemaeus adopted the title of king in B.C. 306. He struck coins not only in Egypt, but in Cyprus, Cyrenaica, and other parts.
CITIES.

23. Amastris. ![Head of Queen Amastris, wearing laureate Persian tiara.](Rev. ΑΜΑΣΤΡΙΕΩΝ. Seated figure, wearing modius and holding Nike. Wt. 141.8 grs.]

Amastris, in Paphlagonia, was named after the niece of Darius Codomannus, who married Dionysius of Heraclea, b.c. 306–302, and after his death Lysimachus, who shortly afterwards abandoned her for Arsinoë, when she retired to Heraclea. This coin, which bears her portrait, was probably struck after her death, at the city which bore her name. On an example in the collection of M. Six, of Amsterdam, the figure on the reverse holds Eros, instead of Nike.

24. Cius. ![Head of Apollo.](Rev. ΑΓΝΩΝΙΔΗΣ. Prow. In field, club and eagle. Wt. 131.8 grs.)

All the gold staters known of this Bithynian town came from the great find at Saida, which consisted almost entirely of staters of Alexander, struck before b.c. 310. It is probable that the coins of Cius were struck during the lifetime of Alexander.

25. Heraclea. Dionysius. ![Head of Dionysus.](Rev. ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ. Herakles erecting a trophy. Wt. 148.4 grs.)

Dionysius and Timotheus were tyrants of Heraclea, in the time of Alexander; after the death of his brother Timotheus, Dionysius reigned alone. He married Amastris, and died in b.c. 302. The types of the obverse and reverse refer respectively to the names of the tyrant and the city.

26. Heraclea. ![Head of Herakles, in lion's skin.](Rev. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΓΙΤΑΝ]. Dionysus, seated, holding cantharus and thyrsus bound with ivy. Wt. 254.4 grs.)

The types of this coin are suggested by the tetradrachmas of Alexander. It is of the time of Lysimachus, who restored autonomy to the people of Heraclea, and introduced a coinage on the Attic standard, in place of the Persic standard hitherto in use there.

27. Cyzicus. ![Head of Demeter or Persephone; beneath, tunny.](Rev. ΚΥΣ. Apollo, seated on omphalos, and resting his elbow on lyre; he holds a patera. In the field, a cock. Wt. 192 grs.)

The attitude of Apollo on this coin as well as the style indicate the period immediately after Alexander. The
town appears to have maintained its autonomy down to the time of Lysimachus, who is the first to strike money there in his own name, certain tetradrachms of Alexander (Müller, Cl. v.) being later.

28. Proconnesus. AR. Obv. ΓΑΣΙΓΕΝΗΣ. Head of Aphrodite(?). Rev. ΠΡΟΚΩΝ. Stag at rest; in front, amphora; beneath, astragalus. Wt. 55 grs.

Proconnesus (now Marmara) is an island in the Propontis. Demosthenes (adv. Polycl. p. 1207) calls it an ally of Athens, and says that it was besieged and taken by the Cyzicenes. This coin, which bears a striking resemblance to certain coins struck at Ephesus, while that city bore the name of Arsinoë, B.C. 295–287, is of the time of Lysimachus. The stag is a "type parlant."


This coin belongs to the period just before Lysimachus.


This coin belongs probably to the time of Alexander the Great.


Samos, like the Ionian cities, continued to coin money during and after the reign of Alexander. The tetradrachms with Alexander's name attributed to it are of a much later period.


The style of this coin is that of the time of Lysimachus. The inscription ΚΩΙΩΝ for ΚΩΙΩΝ is an archaism. Subsequently this island formed part of the dominions of Ptolemy I. and his successors.

33. Rhodes. AR. Obv. Head, full-face, of Helios, radiate. Rev. ΡΟΔΙΩΝ. Rose, with bud; beneath, ΑΜΕΙΝΙΑΣ. In field, prow. Wt. 208 grs.
These splendid coins, with the radiate head of Helios, began to be issued at Rhodes probably immediately after the memorable siege of the city by Demetrius Poliorcetes, B.C. 304. The head may be a copy of that of the famous Colossus.

34. Tarsus. AR. Obv. BAAL TARS, in the Aramaic character. Zeus of Tarsus, on throne; he holds sceptre. Rev. Lion; above which, a word of doubtful meaning, in the Aramaic character. Wt. 264 grs.

Struck soon after the expedition of Alexander. The coins of Tarsus which precede the arrival of Alexander are of the Persic standard. This is Attic, and those which immediately follow bear the Seleucid anchor. It has been conjectured that the reverse type of many of Alexander's Cilician coins is imitated from the statue of Zeus Tersios, represented on the coins of Tarsus.

35. Sidon. AR. Obv. ΖΥ. The King of Sidon, in quadriga, driven by charioteer, and followed by attendant carrying sceptre and flask. Rev. Galleys, at sea; above, III. Wt. 395 grs.

This octadrachm was probably struck in the third year of the era of Alexander = B.C. 330. Alexander bestowed the crown of Sidon upon Abdalonymus, and restored the city to its ancient rank among the towns of Phoenicia. M. Six suggests that the letters ΖΥ may stand for Abdalonymus.


Azemilkos, king of Tyre, was not dethroned by Alexander after the siege in 332. The coinage was, however, assimilated to the Attic weight. This coin is of year 2 of the new era = B.C. 331.
IV. B.

KINGS.

1. Πεονία. Πταυσ. Ἅρ. Ὀβε. Ηέδη Απόλλωνος ή Ηρακλῆς. 
Rev. ΔΑΤΡΑΟΥ (retrograde). Horseman spearing prostrate foe. 
Wt. 196 grs.

2. Πεονία. Άυδολων. Ἅρ. Ὀβε. Ηέδη Πάλλας, facing. Rev. 
ΑΥΔΩΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ. Horse. Wt. 183·4 grs.

Patraus and his son Audoleon reigned over Πεονία between B.C. 340 and 286.

*3. Μακεδονία. Άλεξανδρος ο Μεγάλος, B.C. 336–323. Ἅρ. 
Ὁβε. Ηέδη Πάλλας. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Nike, holding 
264 grs.

4. Alexander the Great. Ἅρ. Στατήρ. Similar types; thun-
derbolt under neck of Πάλλας. Wt. 133 grs.

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Ζεύς Ἀἴτωφορος, seated. In field—(5) Bucra-
nium. Wt. 265 grs. (6) Cock. Wt. 265 grs. (7) Θ, under 
throne. The head on this coin is turned to the left. Wt. 266 grs.

The above coins of Alexander were struck in all proba-
bility in Europe, and Nos. 5 and 6 certainly during his 
lifetime.

8. Φίλιππος Ι. Αριδαύς, B.C. 323–317. Ἅρ. Ὀβε. Ηέδη 
Πάλλας. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Nike, holding wreath and standard. 
In field, cornucopiae. Wt. 131·4 grs.

9. Φίλιππος ΙΙ. Αριδαύς. Ἅρ. Ὀβε. Ηέδη Ηρακλῆς. Rev. 
Ζεύς Αἴτωφορος, seated. In field, torch. Probably struck at 
Ἀμφιπόλις. Wt. 258·5 grs.

10, 11. Alexander the Great. These two tetradrachms were prob-
bly struck in the reign of Κασσάνδρος, B.C. 316–297, who did not 
place his own name upon the silver coinage. Wts. 265 grs. and 
264 grs.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ. Ζεύς Αἴτωφορος, seated on throne. 
Wt. 263 grs.

As the fabric of this coin closely resembles that of Nos. 
13 and 14, it is probable that it was struck in the Pel-
ponnesus in the name of Antigonus.
13, 14. Alexander Αἰγις (?). Types of Alexander the Great’s
coins. Wts. 283 grs. and 260 grs.

These two fine tetradrachms were found, with others of
the same fabric, at Patras, in Achaia. They are supposed
to have been struck at Sicyon, by Polyperchon, between
the years B.C. 316 and 311, in the name of Alexander
Αἰγις, the son of Alexander the Great by Roxana.
Coins of this class are distinguished from all others
bearing the name of Alexander by the presence of two
Victories on the back of the throne.

of Demetrius, with bull’s horn of Bacchus. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. Armed horseman. Wt. 131.8 grs.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. Poseidon leaning on trident, his
right foot resting on rock. Wt. 264 grs.

17. Demetrius Poliorcetes. Α. Obv. Nike, or Fame, carrying a
standard, and blowing a trumpet, standing on the prow of a galley.
Rev. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Poseidon, naked, wielding
trident, his chlamys wrapped round his left arm. Wt. 296 grs.

The types of this coin refer to the naval victory gained
by the fleet of Antigonus, under his son Demetrius, over
that of Ptolemy, off the island of Cyprus, in B.C. 306.

18. Lamia. Α. Obv. Female head, wearing royal diadem and ear-
rings. Rev. ΛΑΜΙΕΩΝ. Herakles, seated on rock, holding bow
in case. Wt. 96 grs.

The head on this coin is probably that of the celebrated
hetaira Lamia, who lived with Demetrius Poliorcetes
as his wife. In her honour both Athens and Thebes
erected temples, and the people of Lamia, perhaps to
flatter Demetrius, placed her head upon the coinage.

lion’s skin. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ. Zeus Αἴτωφορος,
seated. In the field, the forepart of a lion, the mint-mark of the
town of Lysimachia. Wt. 264 grs.

20, 21. Lysimachus. (20) Α. Obv. Head of Alexander the
Great, with horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ.
Pallas Nicephoros seated, holding spear; behind her throne, a
shield. Wt. 132 grs. (21) Α. Tetradrachm of the same type.
Wt. 262 grs.

Alexander the Great is represented on these coins in a
deified character, as the son of Ammon. The head is probably taken from the statue-portrait by Lysippus or the gem-portrait by Pyrgoteles.

CITIES.


This tetradrachm of the Attic standard is a specimen of the new coinage of the Bœotian League. It belongs to the last decade of the third century B.C., and was doubtless struck at Thebes, after the restoration of that city by Cassander, in B.C. 315.


Compare the head of Zeus on this coin with that on III. B. 18 and 33, and II. B. 29; the decline of style is very marked.


Compare the style of this coin with III. B. 35.


At Tenos there was a famous temple of Poseidon, situated in a grove which was much frequented.
IV. C.


Massilia (Marseilles) was founded by the Phocæans about B.C. 600. Its earliest coins are obols, of rude work. Not until a comparatively late period does this city begin to issue coins of fine work. The first branch of the olive-tree is said to have been brought to Massilia with the statue of Artemis from Ephesus; hence its presence on these coins. Its cultivation was a source of great wealth to the town.

2, 3. Campania. Neapolis. Α. Obv. Head of Parthenope; symbol—(2) Demeter, with torch, (3) head of Helios; beneath—(2) ΓΑΡΜΕ. Rev. ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Man-headed bull, crowned by Nike; beneath—(2) bec; (3) Σ. Wts. 114·6 grs. and 105·8 grs.

The latter of these two coins seems to be about half a century later in date than No. 2.


Nola begins to coin shortly before B.C. 400, and the series of its money comes abruptly to an end in B.C. 311. This is one of its latest coins.


7. Romano-Campanian. Α. Obv. ROMANO. Head of Apollo. Rev. Francing horse; above which, star. Wt. 105·5 grs.

8. Romano-Campanian. Α. Obv. Head of Roma (?) wearing helmet of Phrygian form. Rev. ROMANO. Victory, holding palm, to which is attached a wreath. Wt. 102·2 grs.


The Roman dominion in Campania dates from B.C. 338.
The series with the inscription ROMANO commences about that time; that with ROMA probably begins about B.C. 318.


In spite of the resemblance of this magnificent gold stater to the silver coin III. B. 23, it seems probable that it was struck at Tarentum, where Alexander went, in B.C. 332, to aid the Greeks against the Lucanians and Brutians.


15. Tarentum. AR. Obv. Naked horseman, crowning his horse. In field, magistrate's name, ΦΙΛΟΚΑΛΗΣ; two other names in monogram, and a dolphin. Rev. Similar to last. In field, two amphorae. Wt. 99-6 grs.

The head on No. 13 is clearly suggested by that on the money of Alexander the Great, at this time circulating far and wide. The magistrate's name, ΝΙΚΑΡ, on No. 12 proves this coin to be of the same period. The issue of gold and silver money at Tarentum in large quantities during this period is a proof of the widely extended relations of this city, the rival of Rome in southern Italy.

16. Lucania. Heraclea. AR. Obv. Head of Pallas; Scylla on helmet; in front, Δ, K, Φ. Rev. ΗΡΑΚΛΗΣ. Herakles, naked, strangling lion. In field, club; beneath, owl. Magistrate's name, ΚΑΛ. Wt. 120 grs.

Soon after the death of Alexander the son of Neoptolemus, B.C. 325, Heraclea fell into the hands of the Lucanians. This coin is anterior to that event.


Metapontum fell into the hands of the Lucanians soon after the year B.C. 314; the above coins fall into the period between about 330 and 314.


23. Velia. &. Obv. Head of Pallas, wearing crested helmet, on which a quadriga and artist’s name, ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΩΝ. Rev. ΥΕΛΘΩΝ. Lion gnawing the bones of a stag; above, Nike flying. Wt. 103-3 grs.

24. Velia. &. Obv. Head of Pallas, wearing helmet of Phrygian form, on which female Centaur. Rev. ΥΕΛΘΩΝ. Lion devouring prey. Wt. 117-7 grs.


In style this coin resembles No. 20, of Metapontum.


This coin may be compared for style with No. 17, of Metapontum.


Although these coins do not bear the name of Aga-
thoeles, there can be no doubt that they belong to the earlier part of his reign. (Vide Head's *Coinage of Syracuse*, p. 40, sq.)


About B.C. 306, Agathocles assumed the title of king, in imitation perhaps of Antigonus, who was the first of the successors of Alexander to adopt it in this same year.


This is a piece of eight litrae; No. 30 was worth eighty litrae, or ten silver staters. Various new multiples of the litra occur from this time forward in the Syracusean currency.

32. Syracuse. B.C. 287-278. Αἱ. Ὀβ. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Head of Persephone; behind, poppy-head; beneath, ὙΕ. Rev. ΕΠΙ ΙΚΕΤΑ. Nike, in biga; above, crescent moon; beneath, Θ. Wt. 65·4 grs.

33, 34. Syracuse. B.C. 287-278. Ἄρ. Ὀβ. Head of Persephone; behind—(33) amphora, (34) bucramium. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Nike, in biga; above, star. Wts. 195·5 grs. and 191·1 grs.

Although these coins do not bear the name of Hicetas, there can be no doubt that they were struck under his rule. They are pieces of fifteen litrae.

*35. Africa. Carthage. Αἱ. Ὀβ. Head of Persephone. Rev. Horse, standing on dotted line, supported at either end by two small symbols, a goat's head and an eye (?). Wt. 145·2 grs.


This coin is subsequent to the time of Alexander; the two following are apparently somewhat earlier. They are all undoubtedly by Greek artists.

38. Carthage. Æ. Obv. Head of Persephone; behind which, symbol of Baal (?). Rev. Horse, standing in front of palm-tree; behind, the sun; beneath horse, a flower growing. Wt. 264 gra.


The above coins of Cyrene were struck after B.C. 322, when Cyrenaica was subject to the Ptolemies.
PERIOD V.—CIRCA B.C. 280—190.

During the third century B.C., the age of the Epigonoi, the coinage throughout Asia is almost exclusively regal; some even of those cities which preserved their autonomy issued their coins in the name of Alexander, and with the types of his money.

In European Greece, the tetradrachms of the kings of Macedon are the most important; but, towards the close of the period, after the power of Philip V. had been restricted by the Romans, Athens once more became the principal place of mintage in Greece; the new Athenian tetradrachms soon obtaining a world-wide circulation.

At Rome, silver was first coined in B.C. 268, and at the same time the silver coinage of the parts of Italy subject to Rome ceases. Tarentum continued to coin money until B.C. 201.

In Sicily, Hiero II. struck coins both in his own name and in that of Queen Philistis; but in 212, on the capture of Syracuse by Marcellus, the right of coining in Sicily was monopolised by Rome.

Carthage meanwhile continued to coin largely both in gold and silver; her dodecadrachms, with the head of Persephone on one side, and the horse on the other, being the largest silver coins ever issued in ancient times.

The coins of this century are especially remarkable as presenting a series of portraits of the kings of Egypt, Syria, Bactria, Pontus, Bithynia, Pergamus, Macedon, and Sicily, of inestimable historical value.

Although it cannot be affirmed that in any great degree the coins of this period reflect the best contemporary art, it is yet instructive to compare some of the reverse types with the remaining sculptures of the time.

The plastic art of Periods V., VI. and VII., which it is best to group together, is characterised—

(i.) By realism, striking effects, dramatic compositions.

The chief artists were—at Pergamus, Isigonus; at Rhodes, Agesandros, Athanodorus, and Polydorus; at Tralles, Apollonius and Tauriscus.
The chief extant works are—of the *School of Pergamus*, the Dying Gaul, in the Capitol, Wounded Gauls and Amazons, Naples, Venice, and other Museums, and the group called "Paeetus and Arria," in the Villa Ludovisi; of the *School of Rhodes*, the Laocoön, in the Vatican; and of the *School of Trales*, the "Farnese Bull," at Naples.

(ii.) By ideal mythological conceptions; by personifications of abstract ideas; and finally by reproductions of older works.

The chief artists were—of the *New Attic School*, Apollonius, son of Nestor, Cleomenes, son of Apollodorus, Glycon, and others; and of the *School of Italy*, Pasiteles, Menelaus, and Stephanus.

The chief extant works are—the Venus of Melos, the Venus de' Medici, the Farnese Hercules, and the group of Orestes and Electra, at Naples; the Belvedere Torso by Apollonius the son of Nestor, and the Borghese Gladiator by Agasias of Ephesus.
V. A.

1-4. Four tetradrachms with Alexander's types. No. 1 was struck at Cyzicus, probably in the time of Antiochus II., about the middle of the third century. Wt. 262 grs. No. 2 has the Carian double axe. Wt. 264 grs. No. 3 cannot be attributed with certainty, but probably belongs to the western part of Asia Minor. Wt. 263 grs. No. 4 is of Aratus, in Phœncicia, and bears the date 62 of the era of Aratus, which commenced in B.C. 258. This coin was therefore struck in B.C. 197. Wt. 264-7 grs.


This Mithradates reigned from B.C. 250-190. The star and crescent are emblems of the sun and moon, and allude to the religion of the Persians, from whom the kings of Pontus were descended.


Compare the obverse of this coin with V. B. 3 and 32, of Byzantium and Chalcis in Eubœa; and the reverse with V. A. 19, of Antiochus the Great. All these coins may be assigned to the time of Antiochus III., B.C. 222-187.


The coins of the kings of Pergamum can only be arranged by style, as they all bear the name, and most of them the portrait, of Philetærus, the founder of the dynasty. This coin is one of the earliest, and may be given to Eumenes I., the nephew of Philetærus.


On the death of Eumenes, Attalus, the other nephew of
PERIOD V. A.

Philetauërús, succeeded to the throne. The portrait on this coin is that of his uncle, the eunuch Philetauërús.


This coin is of the Ptolemaic standard, and is of the period during which Ephesus belonged to the Ptolemies, after b.c. 258.


A fine specimen of the best art of this period. The date of this coin is probably about b.c. 200.


These coins form, with No. 14, of Period IV. A., and with Nos. 24–28, of Period VI. A., and Nos. 8–13, of VII. A., an interesting series of portraits of the Seleucid kings.


The head on this coin is one of the best of the period. The attitude of the figure on the reverse is probably suggested by that of Apollo on the contemporary coins of the kings of Syria.


This remarkable series of coins furnishes us with the names of the successors of Alexander’s generals in Bactria and India, from about B.C. 250, the date of the separation of Bactria from the Seleucid kingdom under Diodotus as an independent king, down to the time of Antiochus the Great of Syria. Agathocles, on the two specimens above described, places the heads of his predecessors, Diodotus and Euthydemos, on his coinage, but there are other specimens with his own portrait.


These magnificent Egyptian gold coins bear authentic and striking portraits of the reigning monarchs, not, as is generally the case with the silver money, the traditional portrait of the founder of the dynasty.
V. B.


Coins bearing the names of Lysimachus and of Alexander continued to be issued after the death of those monarchs, both in Thrace and Asia Minor. Cf. V. A. 1–4.


Compare this coin with that of Calchedon, V. A. 6.


Both Alexander and Lysimachus, according to L. Müller, struck money in Samothrace. As the types of this autonomous coin are suggested by the gold coinage of Alexander, it is probable that Samothrace regained its independence after the death of Lysimachus, whose widow Arsinoë fled there in 279 from Ptolemy Ceraunus, then king of Macedon.


The head of Pan on the coins of Antigonus refers to the panic of the Gauls when Antigonus defeated them in b.c. 277, which was followed by their retreat from Macedon and the recovery of the kingdom by Antigonus. The style of the figure of Pallas on the reverse of this coin is archaic, not archaic.


This coin is usually attributed to Antigonus, king of Asia, b.c. 306–301, but the flat fabric of the piece, no less
than the effeminate character of the art, renders it probable that it was struck by Antigonus Doson. This king made an expedition by sea against Caria, which he, in alliance with Antiochus Hierax, took from Ptolemy Euergetes. Compare the attitude of the seated Apollo on this piece with that on the contemporary Syrian coins, V. A. 12–19, and the head on the obverse with that of Zeus on VI. B. 16, of Epirus. For portrait of Antigonus Doson, see below, V. B. 27.


The head on this coin is a portrait of Philip himself, in the character of Perseus.


Monunius was an Illyrian chief, who, during the invasion of the Gauls, circa b.c. 280, seized upon Dyrrhachium.


Some of the coins of Pyrrhus were struck in Sicily, and others in Epirus. A comparison of the head on the gold stater of Pyrrhus with that on the coin of Ætolia, V. B. 14, is sufficient to prove that this stater (No. 10) is Epirote; and as tetradrachms of the Attic standard were at this period not current in Sicily, the same may be affirmed of No. 11. This coin is, perhaps, the finest known of this period of art.


When the family of Pyrrhus became extinct, about b.c.
231, a republican form of government was established in Epirus, which continued till the conquest of Macedonia by Rome, in 168. This coin belongs to the earlier period of the Epirote League. For later coins, cf. VI. B. 16, 17.


These coins of the Acarnanian League were struck about the middle of the third century, probably at Thyreum. The style of the seated Apollo on the reverse may be compared with that of Apollo on the tetradrachm of Antigonus Doson, V. B. 6.


This figure is sometimes called Atalanta.


The above coins of the Aetolian League belong to the earlier half of the third century B.C. The obverses are imitated from coins of Alexander the Great. The gold stater, V. B. 14, may be compared with the contemporary stater of Pyrrhus, V. B. 10.

17. Aetolia. AR. Obv. Head of Antiochus III. (?), bound with oak-wreath and royal diadem intertwined. Rev. ΑΙΤΩΛΑΝΩΝ. Aetolian hero Meleager, naked, placing his right foot on a rock, and leaning on knotted hunter’s spear, sword under his arm. Wt. 158-4 grs.


These two coins, which bear the same magistrate’s signature, ΦΙ, were probably struck in the year 192-191, when Antiochus was elected αυτοκράτωρ στρατηγὸς of the Aetolian League.


Coins of this type probably belong to the earlier half of the second century B.C. They appear to be later than IV. B. 22.
20. Athens. Α. Obv. Head of Pallas, wearing crested helmet, undorned. Rev. ΑΟΕ. Owl, standing on amphora; on either side, magistrate's monogram; the whole in olive-wreath. Wt. 259 grs.

Coins of this large flat fabric, with the names of the magistrates under whose authority they were issued merely indicated by monograms, are the earliest of the later series of Athenian money.


Euryclydes and Micion are mentioned by historians as προστάται of the Athenians in B.C. 217. The two magistrates on this coin may be these persons, their nephews or grandsons. The letter Κ on the amphora is used as a numeral to indicate the tenth prytany during which the third magistrate, in the present instance, ΑΡΕΣΤΟΣ, was in office. The first two magistrates on these late Athenian coins held their places for one year; the third was changed every prytany, about once a month. ΜΕ beneath the amphora is the mark of the particular workshop in the mint in which the die was engraved. The accessory symbol in the field is almost always the seal of the magistrate whose name stands second on the coin.

22. Athens. Α. Similar types. Magistrates' names, ΕΥΡΥΚΛΕΙ — ΑΡΙΑΡΑ — ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙ. Wt. 258·7 grs.

On this coin Euryclydes is promoted from the second to the first magistrature. It will be seen, by comparing these coins of Athens with those which belong to the next period, that the style of the art continues slowly to deteriorate.


The dolphin is the symbol of �аемίνα, which joined the league about B.C. 229.

24. Achæan League. Α. Similar types; but on rev. ΑΝ, for Antigoneia. Wt. 38·5 grs.

The city of Mantinea received this name in B.C. 222 from Aratus, in honour of Antigonus Doson.
25. Achaean League. Α. Similar types; but on rev. wolf's head, the symbol of Argos, which joined the league in B.C. 228. Wt. 35-7 grs.

The style of this coin shows it to have been struck very soon after the above date. Each one of the confederate towns of the Achaean League issued, under the responsibility of its own magistrates, a portion of the federal coinage in silver or copper. Coins bearing the marks of forty-five of these towns are known.


Elis continued to coin money independently of the Achaean League, down to the year B.C. 191, when it was the last city in Peloponnesus to join the league. The head of Zeus on this coin is of a late period, not much before B.C. 200.

*27. Lacedaemon. Α. Obo. Head of a king, diademed. Rev. A Α. Archaic image of the Apollo of Amyclae, or of Athens Chalciceus, holding spear and bow; beside the statue, a goat. Wt. 255-5 grs.

The portrait on this coin has usually been said to be that of Cleomenes III., B.C. 236–220, but it has lately been identified as that of Antigonus Doson, in whose honour it may have been struck after the Battle of Sellasia, B.C. 221.


The style of the seated Herakles on this coin shows it to have been struck about the end of the third century B.C.


The style of the head of Herakles on this coin is distinctly later than that of the silver coins of the same type. It may be as late as the beginning of the second century B.C.


This coin is contemporary with V. B. 17, and was probably struck in B.C. 191, when Antiochus was in Euboea.
31. Chalcis. AR. Obv. Female head, wearing earring; two long locks of hair hang down her neck, behind. Rev. ΧΑΛΚΙ. Eagle, standing with open wings, and contending with serpent. Magistrate’s name, ΜΕΝΕΔΗ. Wt. 84·8 grs.

The spread fabric of this coin, the treatment of the hair on the obverse, and the expression in the attitude of the eagle, all point to a late period.

32. Chalcis. AR. Obv. Head of queen as Hera, veiled. Rev. ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ. Demeter, holding torch, in quadriga; beneath, ΞΕΝΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ. The whole in oak-wreath. Wt. 254·5 grs.

The head on the obverse may be an idealised portrait of the lady of Chalcis whom Antiochus III. married there, in B.C. 191; the reverse may commemorate the games held on the occasion of the nuptials.

33. Erotria. AR. Obv. Head of Artemis. Rev. ΕΠΕΤΡΙΕΩΝ. Bull reclining; beneath, ΦΑΝΙΑΣ. Wt. 86·5 grs.

Probably not earlier than B.C. 200.

PERIOD V. C.

V. C.


3. Rome. Α. Quinarius. Same types; behind head, V (5 asses). Wt. 34-5 grs.

4. Rome. Αὔ. Sestertius. Same types; behind head, IIΣ (2 asses and 1 semis). Wt. 16-5 grs.

As early as B.C. 451 the Decemvirs instituted a coinage at Rome, but only in copper, of which large clumsy pieces, aes grave, were cast, not struck. Not until B.C. 268 was silver money coined at Rome, and at the same time the issue of gold and silver money was forbidden in all the subject districts of Italy.


The victoriate was first issued in B.C. 228, when the Romans established themselves in Corcyra and Illyria, where it appears to have originated. The specimen here given was struck between B.C. 216 and 197.


Gold pieces of the value of 60, 40, and 20 sestertii began to be issued by Roman generals in southern Italy B.C. 217, during the war against Hannibal. The work of these coins is Greek. The high values with which they are marked is a proof that they were struck on some exceptional occasion. They are in fact coins of necessity.


These coins were probably issued between about B.C. 

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300 and 268, in which last year the coinage of silver was restricted to Rome itself.

   This town was colonised from Rome in B.C. 334. The silver money which bears its name must be attributed to the period between this year and B.C. 268.

10. Suessa. AR. Obv. Head of Apollo; behind, ear of corn. Rev. SVEANO. Horseman, carrying palm, riding on one and leading a second horse. Wt. 113-2 grs.
   Suessa was occupied by a Roman colony about B.C. 313. Like Cales, it ceases to coin silver in B.C. 268.

   The silver money of this city is contemporary with that of Cales and Suessa.

   This coin is clearly contemporary with No. 9, of Cales.

   The name of the magistrate on this coin recalls that of Daxus Altinius, mentioned by Livy as chief magistrate of Arpi during the Hannibalic war.

   This magistrate's name may be identical with that which occurs on No. 15.

15. Tarentum. AR. Obv. Boy on horse, received by naked man; beneath, ΑΠΙΣΤΙΠ. Rev. Taras, holding bow and arrow, riding on dolphin; beneath, elephant. Wt. 98-5 grs.
   The elephant on this coin points to the time of Pyrrhus as the earliest probable date to which it can be assigned. The gold coin, No. 14, is the latest in style of all the gold
money of Tarentum. Cf. IV. C. 13, which is of the same type, but much earlier. This coin (V. C. 15) may be as late as B.C. 209.

16. Tarentum. Ar. Obv. Horseman, wearing chlamys. Magistrate’s name, ΞΕΝΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ. Rev. ΤΑΡΑΣ. Taras, on dolphin; he holds trident; beneath, waves, in which cuttle-fish. Wt. 99·4 grs.


Nos. 16–18 seem to be some of the latest silver coins of their respective cities.


This coin may be attributed to the middle of the third century.


Shortly after the time of Pyrrhus, the coinage of the towns of Bruttium ceases, and is replaced by a federal coinage, of which the above pieces are examples. This lasts until after the Hanniballic war.

23. Locri. Ar. Obv. Head of Zeus. Rev. ΛΟΚΡΩΝ. Roma (ΡΩΜΑ), seated, with sword and shield, crowned by Fides (ΠΙΣΤΙΣ), who stands before her. Wt. 109·2 grs.

The obverse of this coin resembles so closely that of Pyrrhus (V. B. 11) that, bearing in mind the type, it may be considered as certain that it was struck in B.C. 274, when the Romans, after the final defeat of Pyrrhus, allowed the Locrians to retain their autonomy.
24. Pyrrhus, in Italy. 

Obv. Head of Artemis; in front, torch. 

Rev. ΠΥΡΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Nike, carrying oak-wreath and trophy; star above her head. In field, thunderbolt. Wt. 65 grs.

25. Pyrrhus. 

Obv. Head of Artemis; at her shoulder, quiver; behind, thunderbolt. 

Rev. ΠΥΡΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Similar type. Wt. 66 grs.


Obv. Head of Achilles. 

Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ. Thetis, veiled, riding on a sea-horse, and carrying a round shield. Wt. 130 grs.

27. Pyrrhus. 

Obv. Head of Persephone; behind, amphora. 

Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ. Athena Aikis, in fighting attitude. Wt. 87 grs.

Pyrrhus crossed over into Italy in B.C. 280. In Italy and Sicily he passed six years, returning to Epirus in B.C. 274. It is difficult to discriminate between his Epirote, Italian, and Sicilian coins. Nos. 25 and 27 appear to be by Syracusan artists.


Head of Persephone. 

Rev. ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ. Nike, in biga. Wt. 65·8 grs.


Head of Pallas. 

Rev. ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ. Pegasus. Wt. 85·5 grs.

These coins, with Corinthian types, belong to the earlier years of Hiero’s reign.


Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ. Nike, in quadriga. Wt. 428·4 grs.

This piece, of the weight of 32 silver litæ, is one of the finest coins of the third century B.C.


Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔΟΣ. Nike, in quadriga. Wt. 209·5 grs.

Philistis, only known from her coins, and from an inscription in the theatre at Syracuse, was probably the wife of Hiero. The coins of this queen are among the most beautiful of the period to which they belong.
32. Sicily. AR. Obv. Head of Demeter, veiled, and wearing wreath of corn. Rev. ΣΙΚΕΛΙΩΤΑΝ. Nike, in quadriga; above, monogram, which may stand for the name of Hiero of Syracuse. Wt. 104·3 gms.

After the conclusion of the First Punic War, b.c. 241, the whole island of Sicily was divided between Hiero and the Romans. These coins were probably struck for the dominions of Hiero outside the territory of Syracuse.


34. Syracuse, b.c. 215–212. AR. Obv. Head of Pallas. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Artemis (huntress), with bow and arrow, quiver, and hound. Wt. 42 gms.


After the assassination of Hieronymus, in b.c. 215, a republic was proclaimed at Syracuse. Nos. 34–37 were struck during the period which intervened between this date and the capture of the city by the Romans under M. Marcellus, in b.c. 212.

38. Sicily. Tauromenium. AR. Obv. Head of Apollo; behind, star. Rev. ΤΑΥΡΟΜΕΝΙΤΑΝ. Tripod. Wt. 50·9 gms.

The weight of this coin, no less than the style, proves it to belong to the age of Hiero II.


This coin, though identical in type with IV. C. 35, is not only of a reduced standard, but of a metal much alloyed with silver; a considerable deterioration of style may also be detected.


This large coin is a Punic dodecadrachm. A comparison
of the debased and exaggerated style of these coins with
the more correct art of the coins of the previous period
shows that they belong to a later age. They probably
are of the first half of the third century.

41. Carthage. AR. Obv. Head of Persephone. Rev. Horse, looking
back. Wt. 82.9 grs.

This coin is contemporary with the last.

42. Cyrene. AR. Obv. Head of Zeus Ammon, with ram’s horn, and
bound with tēnia. Rev. KOINON. Silphium plant. Wt.
117 grs.

The coins with this legend were issued for the whole
district of Cyrenaica during a short period of independ-
ence, when Ecdemus and Demophanes, citizens of Megalo-
polis, went over to Africa at the invitation of the people
of Cyrene to regulate their affairs, circa B.C. 243.
PERIOD VI.—CIRCA B.C. 190–100.

The defeat of Antiochus by the Romans at the Battle of Magnesia, B.C. 190, was for western Asia Minor no less important than the defeat of Philip V. at Cynoscephalae in B.C. 197 had been for European Greece. The freedom of many Greek cities in Asia was forthwith proclaimed by the Romans, in consequence of which they again obtained the right of coining money. This privilege they immediately took advantage of by issuing coins either in their own names, as e.g. did Lampsacus, Alexandria Troas, Ilium, Tenedos, Cyme, Myrina, Erythrae, Heraclea Ioniae, Lebedus, Magnesia, Smyrna, Perga, &c., or on the pattern of the money of Alexander the Great, and in his name, but with the addition of their respective badges and of the names of their local magistrates in the field. Among these towns were some of the above (which thus appear to have coined simultaneously money of both sorts), and Temnos, Mitylene, Phocaea, Miletus, Chios, Samos, Cos, Rhodes, with many others. The adoption of Alexander’s coin-types by these cities is a proof that money of this type was still the principal circulating medium; for a general return to an extinct type by so many towns would be inexplicable. All these coins are easily distinguished from the earlier money of Alexander by their large dimensions and spread fabric. The period during which the cities enjoyed the right of coinage differed. Rhodes, for instance, probably ceased to strike Alexandrine tetradrachms in B.C. 168, when the Romans deprived her of her territory on the mainland; other cities may have continued to coin until B.C. 133, when the Roman province of Asia was constituted, at which time the coin called from its type the cistophorus was adopted by the Romans as the standard coin for the whole province of Asia. Meanwhile the series of the coins of the kings of Egypt, Syria, Bactria, Parthia, Pontus, and Bithynia, continued uninterruptedly, and presents us with many valuable portraits. In Palestine, the Jews, under Simon Maccabæus, for the first time issued money bearing
the inscriptions, “Shekel of Israel,” and “Jerusalem the holy,” in virtue of a privilege conferred upon Simon by Antiochus VII. Sidetes.

In European Greece, the money of the kings of Macedon comes to an end in B.C. 168, on the defeat of Perseus by the Romans, but soon afterwards silver was again issued in Macedon, divided into four regions under Roman protection. Maronea in Thrace and Thasos probably began to issue their large flat tetradrachms about the time when the Macedonian coinage ceased, circa B.C. 146, when Macedonia west of the river Nestus was finally constituted a Roman province.

Athens continued to coin throughout the whole of this period on an enormous scale, her tetradrachms forming in fact the staple of the currency for the trade with the East through the market at Delos. So favoured indeed were these coins in the market that their types were imitated by certain cities of Crete, among which may be specified Cnossus, Gortyna, and Priansus.

In Italy, Rome suffered no money to be coined except in the name of the Roman state, and by magistrates specially appointed for the purpose. In Africa, Carthage continued to strike down to the conquest and destruction of the city in 146. In the West the coinage of Massilia was plentiful, and among the Gauls barbarous copies of the gold staters of Philip make their appearance. Artistically, the coins of Asia are incomparably superior to those of the West; the money of Pharnaces and Mithradates of Pontus, of some of the Syrian and Bactrian kings, and of a few of the Greek cities of Asia Minor, such as Magnesia in Ionia, possessing great merit. For the contemporary schools of sculpture and extant works of art, see the remarks at the head of Period V.
VI. A.

1-4. Tetradrachms with name and types of Alexander the Great, struck respectively at Temnos (wt. 257 grs.), *Smyrna (wt. 260 grs.), Rhodes (wt. 260 grs.), and Aspendus (wt. 253-7 grs.).

After the defeat of Antiochus III. at Magnesia, B.C. 190, many of the Greek cities of Asia, declared free by the Romans, began to strike money bearing the names and types of Alexander. Other cities, about the same period or somewhat later, struck money in their own names and with their own types. See Nos. 8, 9, 11-20.


This Pharnaces was the grandfather of Mithradates the Great.


The beautiful head of this tetradrachm is probably a portrait of Apollonias, a Cyzicene lady who married Attalus I. of Pergamus, B.C. 241-197. After the death of her husband, their sons Eumenes II. and Attalus visited Cyzicus with their mother, and after her death they erected there a splendid temple in her honour.


A striking portrait of Eumenes II. The coin may have been struck in the island of Syros, as the reverse type is almost identical with that of the well-known coin with the inscription, ΘΕΩΝ ΚΑΒΕΙΡΩΝ ΣΥΡΙΩΝ, usually attributed to Syros.


Lampsacus was one of the towns which had its freedom restored by the Romans after the Battle of Magnesia.

The style of this gold tetrobol is late; cf. No. 17 of Heraclea. It is probably contemporary with the earliest cistophori.


The cistophori, the issue of which probably commenced under the later kings of Pergamum, became after the formation of the Roman province of Asia, B.C. 133, the standard coinage for western Asia Minor. They were issued at Parium, Adramyttium, Pergamum, Atarneus (?), Sardes, Thyatira, Tralles, Ephesus, Smyrna, Nysa, Apamea, and Laodicea in Phrygia.


Dated tetradrachms of Alexandria Troas are known of the period between 137 and 226 of the Seleucid era = B.C. 175–76, during which Alexandria preserved the freedom which it obtained as early as, or earlier than, the defeat of Antiochus III. at Magnesia, B.C. 190. This specimen was issued four years after the formation of the Roman province of Asia. Apollo Smintheus, the slayer of rats and mice, had a temple near Alexandria.


The freedom and autonomy of Pium were confirmed by the Romans in B.C. 189, when its silver coinage commences. The specially religious character of many of the coin-types and legends of this period (cf. reverses of VI. A. 7, 8, 11, 12, 22, and B. 5, 6, 7) is remarkable.


After an interval of about a century and a half, Tenedos, probably in B.C. 189, regained her freedom, and began to issue flat tetradrachms on the Attic standard. A com-
Period VI. A.

Parison of the forms of the letters and of the style of the art with those of the earlier coins is highly instructive. Cf. I. A. 19 and III. A. 20.

14. Cyme. AR. Obv. Female head (the Amazon Cyme?), bound with tennia. Rev. ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ. Bridled horse and one-handled vase. In exergue, magistrate's name, ΚΑΛΛΙΑΣ. The whole in laurel-wreath. Wt. 250 grs.

The flat tetradrachms of this town begin, as elsewhere, in 189, when its freedom was confirmed.


The types of these coins refer to the ancient oracle of Apollo at Grymium, within the territory of Myrina.

16. Erythrae. AV. Obv. Head of young Herakles, in lion's skin. Rev. ΕΡΥ. Figure, in short chiton, holding spear and pomegranate (?), and wearing headdress of Ephesian Artemis. Magistrate's name in field. Wt. 43·5 grs.

The only period during which Erythrae could have coined gold was between B.C. 190 and 133, when it was in the enjoyment of full autonomy.

17. Heraclaea. AR. Obv. Head of Pallas, wearing helmet richly ornamented with foreparts of horses, as on contemporary coins of Athens. Rev. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΘΩΝ. Club, in oak-wreath; symbol, Nike. Wt. 250·6 grs.

The tetradrachms of this Ionian city (B.C. 190-133) were formerly attributed to Heraclaea Sintica in Macedonia, but erroneously.


The three coins above described are all fine specimens of the art of the period between B.C. 190 and 133.

At the conclusion of the peace, B.C. 189, after the battle of Magnesia, Rhodes obtained a large accession of territory, including Lycia, exclusive of Telmessus, and the greater part of Caria south of the Maeander. In 168 the Romans put an end to the Rhodian power on the mainland, and the Lycian League was formed, the coins of which have the same flat incuse square as the Rhodian coins of this period, from which they took it. Contemporary with this gold money of Rhodes are the tetradrachms with the name of Alexander. VI. A. 3.

22. Perga. Α. Obv. Head of Artemis. Re. ΑΡ反思ΩΣ ΠΕ反思ΓΑΙΑΣ. Artemis Perga, with wreath and sceptre; at her feet, stag. Wt. 253 grs.

The style and religious character of the reverse of this coin (cf. VI. A. 11 and 12, above) are sufficient to prove that Perga preserved its freedom both against Eumenes and Antiochus, at the conclusion of the peace of 189, when the possession of Pamphylia was disputed between them.


Found with six others of the same king under the pedestal of the statue of Athena Polias on the site of her temple at Priene, in 1870. (C. T. Newton, Num. Chron. N. S. xi. 19.)


The series of the Seleucid kings is here continued from V. A. 12-19.

In B.C. 125, Tyre, hitherto subject to the Syrian kings, commences a new era of autonomy. The coins dated according to this era continue in an unbroken series down to the reign of Nero.


The era according to which the coins of Aradus are dated begins in B.C. 258, under Antiochus II. The issue of tetradrachms like the above did not, however, commence till B.C. 136, and comes to an end in less than a century.


Antiochus VII. (Sidetes), B.C. 138–129, conferred upon Simon Maccabæus, the brother of Judas and high-priest and prince of the Jews, the right of coining money. Some numismatists attribute these shekels to the time of Ezra, circa B.C. 458–432 (Ezra vii. 18; Neh. v. 15), to whom a special commission was granted by Artaxerxes Longimanus; and it must be confessed that neither style, palaeography, nor weight, offers any serious objections to this attribution. On the other hand, there are no traces of the incuse square almost universal in the fifth century, and the honorific title, ναώς, "the holy," added to the name of the city, is almost proof conclusive that the coin belongs to the period when Sidon, Tyre, and Byblus adopted the same title, B.C. 176–120. Neither does the word נאוס occur on any Phoenician coins before the year B.C. 238, when Aradus and Marathus begin to use it.

The chalice on these coins is usually called the pot of manna: a similar one is represented on the triumphal arch of Titus. The reverse-type is supposed by some to portray Aaron's rod that budded.


34. Parthia. Arsaces VI. (Mithradates I.).

35. Egypt. Ptolemy VI. Philometor, b.c. 181–146.
VI. B.

1. Odessus. Α. Alexandrine. Obv. Head of Herakles, in lion’s skin. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Zeus Aiōphoros, seated; monogram of Odessus, in field; beneath, the Thracian name ΚΥΡΣΑ. Wt. 245 grs.

2. Mesembria. Alexandrine. Similar coin; in field, a helmet, the mint-mark of Mesembria. Wt. 262·5 grs.


These and other cities on the European shores of the Euxine and the Propontis continued to issue their municipal money after the pattern of the coins of Alexander and Lysimachus, probably because the barbarians of the interior preferred that currency.

5. Maronea. Α. Obv. Head of young Dionysus. Rev. ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΩΝ. Dionysus, standing, holding grapes and two stalks of the narthex. Wt. 244·1 grs.


Maronea and Thasos probably began to coin these large tetradrachms about the time when the silver coinage ceases in Macedonia, B.C. 146. A comparison of these coins with the contemporary dated tetradrachms of Alexandria Troas (VI. A. 11) shows the style of this period.

7. Thrace. Α. Barbarous imitation of the last, but with ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΘΡΑΚΩΝ. Wt. 252·2 grs.

This coin was struck by the Thracians, who, after the reduction of Macedonia west of the Nestus into a Roman province, B.C. 146, were left to their native rulers.


The portrait of this king bears a striking resemblance to those of Nicomedes II., B.C. 149–91, and Nicomedes III., B.C. 91–74, of Bithynia (cf. VII. A. 3). Mostis may have
ruled in Thrace about the year b.c. 100. The date on this coin (year 38) cannot be referred with certainty to any era, and is probably a regnal year.


This is a remarkable portrait of the last Greek king of Macedon. Zoilus, whose name occurs frequently on Macedonian coins of this period struck at different mints, was probably superintendent of the whole coinage of the kingdom.


The right of coining silver was conferred by the Roman senate on Macedonia, at that time divided into four regions, in b.c. 158. This is a coin of the first region.

11. Macedonia. AR. Similar, but ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ only on reverse. Wt. 257.8 grs.

*12. Macedonia. AR. Similar, but in addition, LEG(atua), and a hand holding an olive-branch. Wt. 258.7 grs.

The execution of these two coins, which were issued after Macedonia was made a Roman province, in b.c. 146, is more careful than that of the preceding coins of the regions.


The Thessalian Confederacy, formed under Roman auspices after the battle of Cynoscephale, in b.c. 196, lasted till b.c. 146. One of the names on the coins is that of the strategus of the league.


15. Ænianes. AR. Obv. Head of Pallas, helmet adorned with horses as on Athenian tetradrachms. Rev. ΑΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ. Slinger and spears. Magistrate’s name, ΘΕΡΣΙΠΠΟΣ. In field, palm. Wt. 113 grs.

These coins were probably struck after the separation of the Ænianes from the Ætolian League, in b.c. 168.
16. 17. Epirus. AR. Obv. Head of Dodonean Zeus; two monograms. Rev. ΑΠΕΙΡΩΤΑΝ. Eagle, on thunderbolt; the whole in oak-wreath. Wts. 78 grs. and 74 grs.

A comparison of these two coins, identical in type, shows how rapidly art degenerated during the second century B.C. No. 16 may be of the end of the third century; No. 17 is of the middle of the second.

18. Cassope. AR. Obv. Head of Zeus. Rev. ΚΑΣΣΟΠΑΙΩΝ. Eagle, on thunderbolt; the whole in oak-wreath. Wt. 72·8 grs.


Corcyra, which fell into the hands of the Romans B.C. 229, and was by them made a free state, may have begun to coin money of this type soon after that date; but the style of this piece is certainly later than B.C. 200. Cf. Maronea and Thasos, VI. B. 5 and 6.


This is one of the latest coins of the Acarnanian League; the Seleucid anchor on the reverse may indicate the year of its issue, B.C. 191, when the inland cities of Acarnania, under Clytus, the strategus of the league, admitted Antiochus III. into the city of Medeon.


The goddess on these coins is identified by Prof. E. Curtius with Aphrodite Aeneias, who had a sanctuary near the town of Leucas, overlooking the canal through which vessels passed between the island and the mainland. This is the coinage of Leucas as the chief city of Acarnania, B.C. 197–167.


This is the last coinage of the Boeotian League, which was dissolved by the Romans in B.C. 146.

The first magistrate on this coin was afterwards Antiochus IV. of Syria. In the year b.c. 176 he was in Athens. The symbol, an elephant, clearly refers to him, and not, as is usually the case, to the second magistrate.


The first magistrate on this coin is supposed by some to be Quintus Caecilius Metellus, proconsul in Macedonia b.c. 146.


As none of these towns were members of the league before b.c. 192, these coins are all subsequent to that date. For early coins of the league, see V. B. 23–25.


Certain Cretan cities, for commercial reasons, adopted for their coinage Athenian types during the second century b.c., at the time when the Athenians supplied the currency for the great central market at Delos, which had the monopoly of the whole of the trade with the East.


34. Priansus. Α. Coin of Attic type. Rev. ΠΡΙΑΝΣΙ—
ΠΥΡΓΙΑΣ—ΚΑ: Symbol in field, palm-tree. Wt. 235.1 grs.

All the above Cretan coins appear to belong to the earlier portion of the period to which they are here assigned.

ΠΑΡΙΩΝ. Demeter, seated on basket, holding ears of corn and sceptre. In field, ΑΠΙΣΤΟΔΗΜ. Wt. 240 grs.


A comparison of No. 35 with VI. B. 6 and 19 shows it to be of the second century B.C. No. 36 might be somewhat earlier, while Paros formed part of the dominions of the Ptolemies.
VI. C.


A barbarous but intelligent imitation of a gold stater of Philip of Macedon. Cf. III. B. 17.


These two coins were probably struck before circa B.C. 173. A certain L. Cœlius is mentioned by Livy as living in B.C. 179.


This may be C. Antistius Labo, who was sent into Macedon with other senators in B.C. 167.


A Marcus Aurelius Cotta is mentioned as a lieutenant of Scipio Asiacicus, B.C. 190–189. This coin is, however, certainly later in date, and was perhaps struck by his son or grandson, circa B.C. 150–125.
11. Rome. AR. Obv. Similar; the whole within a myrtle-wreath. Rev. ROMA. Warrior carrying off a captive woman, in a quadriga; beneath, CN. GEL(ius). Wt. 58.5 grs.

This Cnæus Gellius may have been the historian who wrote in the first half of the seventh century of the City.


The mark of value X VI occurs only on a small number of denarii struck between circa B.C. 150 and 125, and again during the Social War. It has not been explained.


This Sextus Pompeius was probably an ancestor of the triumvir.

14. Rome. AR. Obv. ROMA. Head of Roma; in front, X. Rev. C. AVG(urinus). Column, surmounted by statue. To the capital of the column are attached two bells; at its base are two lions' heads, and ears of corn. On one side stands a man holding a loaf and patera, on the other an augur with his lituus. Wt. 60.5 grs.

This type represents the monuments erected before the Porta Trigemina, B.C. 439, to L. Minucius, to commemorate his successful attempt to reduce the price of corn.

The above coins, Nos. 8–14, may be attributed to the period between B.C. 150 and 125.


Livy mentions a M. Aburius as tribune in B.C. 187 and prætor in 176. This man was probably an ancestor of M. Aburius Geminus, who struck this coin.


This Minucius is doubtless a son of the moneyer of No. 14.

Probably struck by Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, consul in b.c. 122.


Struck by C. Cassius Longinus, consul in b.c. 96, the son of L. Cassius Longinus, the author of the Lex Cassia, for voting by ballot, b.c. 137.


The elephant’s head was, doubtless, at the time, a sufficient indication of the moneyer by whom these denarii were issued.


This coin may have been struck by Q. Cæcilius Metellus Nepos, who was consul b.c. 99.

22. Rome. AR. Obv. Head of Apollo; behind, C. EGNATVLEI(us) C. F. Rev. ROMA. Victory, inscribing shield fixed on trophy. Mark of value on each side, Q (quinarius). Wt. 28·5 grs.

The issue of the quinarius bearing the type of the old victoriatus was ordered by the Lex Clodia, circa b.c. 104. Cf. also No. 24.


This moneyer belonged to the ancient patrician family of the Cluili.


The above coins, Nos. 15–25, were all struck at Rome between about b.c. 125 and 100.

The fabric of this coin is not that of the Roman mint. It was probably struck at some other town between about B.C. 150 and 125, by the father of C. Carbo and Cn. Carbo, consuls respectively in B.C. 120 and 113.

27. Italy. AR. Obv. ROMA. Head of Roma. Rev. Victory, in biga. Moneyers, M. CALID(ius), Q. METEL(ius), and CN. FOLV(ius). Wt. 62·2 grs.

Not of Roman fabric. Probably struck between B.C. 124 and 103.


Not of Roman fabric.


This coin was probably struck by the Maces, a Libyan people, during the second century B.C.


This symbol would lead us to suppose that the worship of Baal was assimilated to that of the Osiris cycle.


This coin is decidedly later in style than V. C. 40.

36. Carthage. AR. Obv. Similar. Rev. Horse; above which, the sun as a star of eight rays. Wt. 227·5 grs.

38. Carthage. Α. Οβv. Head of Persephone. Ρev. Prancing horse; above, sun with eight rays. Wt. 113·9 grs.


These coins of Carthage, Nos. 33–39, belong to the last period of her history, from the time when Hannibal was compelled to fly to Antiochus III., B.C. 195, down to the conquest and destruction of the city by the Romans, in B.C. 146.
PERIOD VII.—B.C. 100–1.

On the money of this century we may trace the rapid extension of the Roman power in every direction. In Egypt the series of the Ptolemies ends with the coins of the famous Cleopatra. The best portrait of this queen is, however, to be found on a coin of Ascalon. The Syrian series comes to an end in B.C. 69, when the Armenian Tigranes was deprived of his Syrian dominions by Lucullus. In the far East, the Bactrian and Parthian coinages continued, losing, however, little by little, their original Greek character. Throughout Asia Minor, after the defeat of Mithradates, the Romans became practically supreme. The coinage of the cistophori was long permitted by them, but finally, towards the close of the century, none but Roman coins in gold and silver are to be found. The right of striking copper money was, however, very generally conceded by Rome to the local municipalities.

In European Greece, the Athenians, who had joined the party of Mithradates, in B.C. 88, were, probably on the capture of the city by Sulla, in 86, deprived of the right of coining. Thus the long series of the tetradrachms of Athens comes at last to an end. The Romans had, about B.C. 88, attempted to supplant it by the issue, in the province of Macedonia, of large masses of tetradrachms bearing the names of Questors of the province; but this coinage does not appear to have been of long duration. In the north the mints of Maronea and Thasos were active throughout the first half of the century. Byzantium and the Thracian communities in that district also continued, probably down to the close of the century, to issue imitations, more and more rude in style, of the money of Alexander and Lysimachus. During the civil wars, after Pompeius and the Senate had crossed over into Greece, B.C. 49, both they and the Cesarains issued money in Greece and Asia Minor, and soon after this none but Roman coins in gold or silver occur in Greece.

In Italy, the revolt of the confederate Italian peoples
against Rome, B.C. 90–89, gave rise to the issue of money at their capital Corfinium, the name of which they changed to Italia. In Spain, too, Sertorius, B.C. 80–73, instituted a national coinage at his capital, Osca (Huesca), the legends on which are in the Celtiberian character. In Gaul and Britain gold money was plentifully coined until each of these countries was in turn subdued by Rome.

The only other non-Roman coins were those of the African kingdoms, Numidia and Mauretania.

The coinage at Rome itself, and of Roman generals during their various campaigns, calls for few remarks; its chief value is historical and chronological.

In point of style the coins of the whole of this century exhibit a marked decline. Those struck in Asia maintain their superiority, and are not without some artistic merit, especially in portraiture, those of Mithradates the Great, of Cleopatra, and of Marcus Antonius, being among the most remarkable.
VII. A.


This beautiful gold stater bears the mint-mark of the city of Pergamus, which, with all Asia Minor as far as the Maeander, fell into the hands of Mithradates in B.C. 88. He remained master of the former residence of the Roman governor for more than two years. The ivy-wreath may allude to the title of the "new Dionysus," by which the cities of Asia hailed Mithradates as their deliverer from the tyranny of the Roman rule.

*2. Pontus. Mithradates VI. A. Similar to preceding, but bearing date 222 of the Pontic era = B.C. 75. Wt. 259·2 grs.

The head on the coins of Mithradates is supposed by Visconti to be copied from a silver statue mentioned by Pliny (I. 33, xii. 54). The movement of the hair, blown back by the wind, seems to indicate that the original may have been either an equestrian statue or that of a charioteer.


This coin was therefore struck in B.C. 84.


The name of the Roman proconsul of Asia begins to appear in Latin on the cistophori about B.C. 61–58, when Q. Tullius Cicero held that office.


In B.C. 48, the year of the battle of Pharsalus, the province of Asia was without a regular governor, but
Q. Caecilius Metellus ruled it as imperator. The names of the Greek municipal magistrates finally disappear from the coinage under his rule.


Cibyra was the chief of a confederacy of four cities governed by a tyrant. The last of these tyrants, Moegetes, was put down by Murena, in B.C. 84, and Cibyra was then attached to Phrygia. The weight of this coin is that of the cistophorus, but the question whether it is previous or subsequent to B.C. 84, is difficult to decide.


Amyntas was one of the tributary Asiatic kings set up by M. Antonius. His money follows the standard (Attic) and types of that of Side in Pamphylia, and was struck there probably after B.C. 31, when Augustus confirmed him in his possession of Pamphylia, &c. The gold coins of this king are modern forgeries.


Tigranes was deprived of his Syrian dominions by Lucullus, in B.C. 69.


This is the celebrated Cleopatra; she reigned B.C. 52–30.

Date, year 81 of the third era of Sidon, which commenced B.C. 111. This coin was therefore struck B.C. 31. The right of asylum was possessed by many Asiatic cities. The titles ΙΕΡΑ and ΑΣΥΛΟΝ first occur on the coins of Sidon under Cleopatra and Antiochus VIII., B.C. 121.


17. Aradus. Similar to VI. A. 30, but dated 199 = B.C. 60. Wt. 228 grs.


These two interesting coins are dated according to the era of Ascalon. The head on No. 18 is that of Ptolemy Auletes, B.C. 81–52; that on No. 19, of his daughter Cleopatra, B.C. 52–30, who was in B.C. 50 nineteen years of age.


This king may have been a son of the Apollodotus who was contemporary with the last years of Eucratides, as his coins are later in style.


Hermaeus was the last of the Greek kings of the northwestern district of India.


Thea Musa was an Italian slave, whom Phraates IV. had married.


Compare the head on this coin, a debased portrait of Ptolemy Soter, with the genuine portrait of Auletes, on the coin of Ascalon, No. 18.


This coin appears, from its fabric, to have been struck in Asia, circa B.C. 81.

29. M. Junius Brutus. AV. Obv. BRVTVS IMP. Head of Brutus; the whole in laurel-wreath. Rev. CASCA LONGVS. Trophy between prows of two ships. Wt. 123 grs.

Servilius Casca, one of the assassins of Caesar, was a lieutenant of Brutus in Asia Minor, circa B.C. 43–42.


This Labienus, the son of Caesar’s general, allied himself with the Parthians, B.C. 40, and led them against his countrymen into Syria. He adopted the title Parthicus, and struck money on the occasion of this expedition.


This and the three following coins were struck in the province of Asia, on the standard of the cistophori, the types of which are still retained on No. 31, and as an adjunct symbol on No. 32.

32. Octavianus. AR. Obv. IMP. CAESAR. DIVI. F. COS. VI. LIBERTATIS P.R. VINDEX. Head of Octavianus, lau-
reate. *Rev. PAX*. Peace, holding caduceus, and trampling on torch of war; behind her, cista and serpent; the whole in laurel-wreath. Wt. 179 grs.

Struck in B.C. 28, the year before Octavianus took the title of Augustus.


The figure of a Sphinx was used as a signet by Augustus during the early part of his reign.


This is the temple of Roma and Augustus at Pergamus, the capital of the Province of Asia (Commune Asiae). The date of the coin is B.C. 19.


Struck to commemorate the resumption of Armenia under the protection of Augustus, after the murder of Artaxias by his own subjects, circa B.C. 19.
VII. B.


Shortly before the battle of Philippi, B.C. 42, Brutus granted to Coson, prince of Thrace, the right of coining gold. It is worthy of note that the standard in use in Thrace is still that of the coins of Philip and Alexander.

2–4. Thrace. Α. Barbarous copies of tetracharachms of Alexander (wt. 250 grs.) and Lysimachus (wt. 250 grs.), bearing mint-marks of Odessus and Byzantium. No. 4, Lysimachus (wt. 224 grs.), has the countermark, CL. CAES, which shows the coin to have been still in circulation in the time of the emperor Claudius.

5, *6. Maronea and Thasos. Similar to VI. B. 5 and 6, but more barbarous. That Maronea and Thasos continued to coin silver during the earlier half of the first century is proved by the fact that one of the Thasian pieces bears the signature of Bruttius Sura, who was legate of Sentius Saturninus, proconsul of Macedonia, B.C. 88. Wts. 242-6 grs. and 262-1 grs.

7–10. Macedonia. Α. Obv. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ. Head of Alexander the Great, with flowing hair and Ammon's horn; behind, Θ. Rev. of 7, 8 and 9, AΣΙΛΛΑΣ Q(uestor), and of 10, SΩΤΕΡΑ ΛΕΓ(atus) PRO Q(uestore). Club, downwards, between money-chest (fiscus) and subsellium; the whole within an olive-wreath. Nos. 7 (wt. 243-8 grs.), *8 (wt. 254 grs.), and 10 (wt. 248 grs.) are tetracharachms; No. 9, a drachm (wt. 57-5 grs.).

As the date of Sura, B.C. 88, is known, it is probable that this issue of silver coins from the mint at Thessalonica was intended by the Romans to supersede that of the Athenian tetracharachms, when that city deserted the side of the Romans for that of the Mithradates (see VII. B. 14).

13. Apollonia. Α. Obv. Head of Apollo. Magistrate, ΔΩΡΙΩΝΟΣ. Rev. ΑΠΟΛ. Three nymphs, dancing round fire; beneath, magistrate's name, ΟΙΝΙΑΣ. Wt. 59·8 grs.

These coins of Dyrrhachium and Apollonia belong to the flourishing period of the latter city, during the last century before the Christian era. The fire on the reverse is that of the Nymphæum, sacred to Pan and the Nymphs.


The first of the above tetradrachms bears the names of King Mithradates of Pontus, and the Athenian ambassador at his court, Aristion. This coin was issued in B.C. 88, when Athens joined Mithradates against Rome. Apellicon, on No. 15, was the accomplice of Aristion, who made himself tyrant at Athens B.C. 87. The coins which bear his name were struck in B.C. 86.


When Pompeius, with the Senate and magistrates, left Italy for Greece, in B.C. 49, the two consuls L. Lentulus and C. Marcellus struck money at Apollonia.


These coins were probably struck by Julius Cæsar in Greece, for the payment of his troops who fought at Pharsalia, B.C. 48.


L. Sestius, procurator of Brutus, served under him in Macedonia. This coin was probably struck B.C. 43–42.


This coin was struck B.C. 42–41 in Illyria, by Cnæus
Domitia Ahenobarbus, who was saluted imperator in b.c. 42, in consequence of his great naval victory over Domitia Calvina off Brundusium.


This coin was struck in b.c. 41, by M. Barbatius Philippus, provincial questor of M. Antonius.


M. Cocceius Nerva, who struck this coin, was pro-questor of M. Antonius during his war with Octavianus, b.c. 41.


Struck by Ahenobarbus, after he became reconciled to Antonius, in b.c. 40.


The titles of M. Antonius on this coin (Imperator tertio, Consul designatus tertio) prove it to have been struck in b.c. 34. His son, M. Antonius the younger, was at this time a mere boy.


This coin, with the other legionary pieces of Antonius, was struck between b.c. 39 and 31.


This coin may have been struck in b.c. 27.

Some of the coins here assigned to Greece may have been struck in Asia.
PERIOD VII. C.

VII. C.

*1. Hispania. Celtiberian. AR. Obv. Bearded head; behind, 
HN, in Celtiberian characters. Rev. H.L.SCN, in Celtiberian 
characters. Horseman, galloping. Wt. 57·5 grs.

The reverse inscription of this coin may be read 
HiLeoScAn, a word which means “City of Osca.” It 
belongs to the period when Sertorius made Osca (Huesca) 
his capital, B.C. 80–73.

2. Gallia. Massilia. AR. Obv. Head of Artemis; at her shoulder, 
bow and quiver. Rev. ΜΑΣΣΑΛΙΗΤΩΝ. Lion. In field, 
monogram. Wt. 42·5 grs.

Massilia lost the right of coining her own money when 
the city surrendered to Caesar, in B.C. 49.

Galloping horse; above which, flying eagle; and beneath, three 
circles. Wt. 105 grs.

This coin is attributed to the Bituriges, south of the 
Loire; Abudos is the name of a chief.

*4. Gaulish. ΑΨ. Obv. Laureate head. Rev. Charioteer, driving a 
human-headed horse; beneath which, a prostrate genius, holding 
an uncertain object. Wt. 103 grs.

Attributed to the Aulerici Diablintes (Jublains).

5. British or Gaulish. ΑΨ. Obv. Beardless, laureate bust, with 
projecting face. Rev. Horse; above which, Victory. Various 
ornaments scattered about the field. Wt. 118·5 grs.

Coins of this class are found on the south-eastern coast 
of England and on the opposite coasts of France.

Nos. 3–5 are anterior to the time of Caesar; they are 
all reminiscences of the gold staters of Philip of Macedon. 
Cf. VI. C. 1.

C(emmiis) F(ilius). Armed horseman; above, star. Wt. 82 grs.

Armed horseman. Wt. 82 grs.

Tincommius and Verica, sons of Commius, king of the 
Atrebates, were probably contemporary rulers in Hampshire 
and Sussex.

8. British. ΑΨ. Obv. Cruciform ornament, formed of wreath, with 
crescent and ring ornament in the centre. Rev. TASCIΟVAN. 
Horse, galloping; above which, a ring and pellets; beneath, 
another ring ornament. Wt. 85 grs.

The name of Tasciovanus is not mentioned in history.
On numismatic evidence he may be supposed to have reigned from about B.C. 30 to A.D. 5.


Cunobelinus, the son of Tasciovanus, reigned over the Trinobantes, with Cambridge (Camulodunum) (Colchester) for his capital, from B.C. 5 to circa A.D. 43. He is the Cymbeline of Shakespeare.


The head of Saturn alludes to the *aerarium Saturni* of the questors. These coins were issued in B.C. 100, when the Senate granted to the urban questors extraordinary funds for the purchase of corn.


B.C. 99–94.


The name on this and the following coins (Nos. 12–15) is that of C. Papius Mutilus, one of the principal Samnite generals in the Marsic or Social War, B.C. 90–89.


The majority of the coins of the confederate Italian peoples during their war with Rome were struck at their
capital Corfinium, the name of which they changed to Italia.


This moneyer, in allusion to his name, placed the nine Muses on his coins. He held office in B.C. 67.


The M. Lepidus who struck this coin, about B.C. 65, was a descendant of the M. Lepidus who was sent to Egypt, B.C. 200, as guardian of Ptolemy V. during his minority.

18. Rome. AR. Obv. Head of Diana, surmounted by crescent; behind, lirius. Rev. Sulla, seated; before him a kneeling man (Bocchus) holds up a branch of olive, and behind him a bearded captive, Jugurtha, also kneeling. Moneyer, FAVSTVS FELIX. Wt. 59.7 grs.

These coins were struck by Faustus Sulla, son of the dictator, about B.C. 62. The reverse type alludes to the betrayal of Jugurtha to Sulla by Bocchus, in B.C. 106. For portrait of Jugurtha, see VI. C. 32.


There is no moneyer's name on this coin, but it cannot be doubted that it was struck by Q. Cæpio Brutus, better known as M. Junius Brutus. Probably issued in B.C. 58.


Struck in B.C. 58, under the ædileship of Scaurus and P. Hypseus. Aretas, king of the Nabatheans, had submitted to Scaurus, then governor of Syria, a few years before. This is the first coin of the Roman series on which an allusion is made to a contemporary event. The capture of Privernum by the Consul C. Plautius Hypseus, B.C. 341, is commemorated on the reverse. This piece shows that on certain occasions the senate accorded to the two curule ædiles the right of issuing money.

Struck by Faustus Sulla, urban qœstor in b.c. 54, the son of the dictator, and son-in-law of Pompeius, whose victories by sea and land are referred to on the reverse.


Aurei were first struck by Cæsar in b.c. 49, when after the flight of Pompeius and the Senate he made himself master of Rome. The numerals on the obverse are by some supposed to refer to the age of Cæsar at the time, but this is very doubtful.


Struck in b.c. 49, by Decimus Brutus, when he was sent by Cæsar against Massilia.


A. Hirtius was one of the seven praefects of the city appointed by Cæsar to govern Rome during his absence in Spain, b.c. 46.


The portrait on this coin is that of C. Antius Restio, tribune of the people about b.c. 74, who was the father of the moneyer.


Cæsar, at the commencement of the year b.c. 45, confided the care of the imperatorial coinage to the famous L. Munatius Plancus, then praefect of the city.


These aurei were struck b.c. 42–36, by Sextus Pompeius,
who, in command of a numerous fleet, had established
his headquarters in Sicily, whence he carried on war by
sea against the triumvirs. He had been appointed praefectus classis et orae maritimae by the senate in B.C. 44.

LONGVS, within a wreath of corn. Wt. 124'4 grs.

Struck in B.C. 39, by L. Mussidius Longus, one of the
quatuorviri monetales.

Victory, in biga. Wt. 119'2 grs.


CAESAR. Statue of Octavianus, on rostral column ornamented
with two anchors. Wt. 63'2 grs.

Struck B.C. 29–27.

Victory on globe, carrying a wreath and a vexillum. Wt. 119'8 grs.

Struck B.C. 29–27.

Capricorn, with cornucopiae, rudder, and globe. Wt. 115 grs.

The capricorn was chosen as a badge by Augustus,
because he was born on September 23, the day on which
the sun enters that sign. This coin was struck between
B.C. 27 and 25.

33. Romæ. *AV.* Obv. S.P.Q.R. IMP. CAESARI. Head of
Augustus, bare. *Rev. QVOD VIAE MVN(itae) SVNT.* The
emperor and Victory in a biga of elephants, upon a triumphal
arch, placed on a viaduct. Wt. 120'8 grs.

Struck B.C. 17. The type alludes to the restoration of
the Via Flaminia.

34. Rome. *AV.* Obv. CAESAR. Head of Caius Caesar, the grand-
son of Augustus, within an oak-wreath. *Rev. AVGVSTI.* Large
candelabrum, within a wreath. Wt. 122'8 grs.

Struck in B.C. 17, the year in which Caius and Lucius
were adopted by Augustus.

35. Roman. *AV.* Obv. AVGVSTVS. DIVI. F. Head of Augustus,
bare. *Rev. IMP. X. ACT.* Actian Apollo, holding plectrum
and lyre, and clad in long pallium. Wt. 122 grs.

This coin was struck B.C. 14–12, probably in Gaul.
36. Rome. 

Rev. *CAESAR AVGSTVS DIVI.F.PATER PATRIAE.* Head of Augustus, laureate. 

Rev. *C.L.CAESARES AVGSTI F.COS. DESIG.PRINC.IVVENT.* Caius and Lucius, each clad in toga, and holding shield and spear. In field, simpulum and augur's staff. Wt. 120 grs.

The title Pater Patriae was conferred on Augustus B.C. 2.


Rev. Head of Hiempsal, bound with wreath of corn. 

Rev. Horse and Punic letter. Wt. 45 grs.

After the fall of Jugurtha, a portion only of his kingdom was given to Hiempsal. Bocchus of Mauretania received western Numidia as a recompense for his treason.


Rev. *REX IVBA.* 

Bust of Juba, bearded, and with hair in formal curls; sceptre at his shoulder. Rev. Punic inscription, probably a translation of that on the obverse. Temple. Wt. 61 grs.

Juba is called by Cicero *adolescens bene capillus*, and Suetonius relates how Caesar, on one occasion, in B.C. 62, pulled him by the beard. This coin presents us therefore with a characteristic portrait.


Rev. *Bust of king, diademmed.* 


Rev. *GRIFINDEVORVING.* 

Rev. REX BOCVT. Griffin, above which the *mihir*. Wt. 56 grs.

This king was recognised by Caesar in B.C. 49. The Asiatic types of the coin prove the intimate connection which existed between the religion of the peoples of northern Africa and western Asia.


Rev. *Head of Juba.* 

Rev. Elephant. Wt. 45 grs.

42. Mauretania. Juba II. 

Rev. *REX IVBA.* Head of Juba. 

Rev. Cornucopia and sceptre. Wt. 45 grs.

43. Mauretania. Juba II. 

Rev. KLEOPATRA BASILEISSA. Head of Cleopatra Selene, wife of Juba. Wt. 51 grs.

This king, son of Juba I., who lost his kingdom at the battle of Thapsus, was made by Augustus king of Mauretania. His wife Cleopatra Selene was a daughter of M. Antonius and the famous Cleopatra.
### TABLE OF WEIGHTS

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<tr>
<td>Distater or Tetradrachm</td>
<td>270 grs.</td>
<td>- grs.</td>
<td>224 grs.</td>
<td>240 grs.</td>
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<td>185 &quot;</td>
<td>194 &quot;</td>
<td>112 &quot;</td>
<td>120 &quot;</td>
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<td>¼-Stater or Drachm</td>
<td>67·5 &quot;</td>
<td>97 &quot;</td>
<td>56 &quot;</td>
<td>60 &quot;</td>
<td>84 &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Third or Tetrobol</td>
<td>45 &quot;</td>
<td>- &quot;</td>
<td>37 &quot;</td>
<td>40 &quot;</td>
<td>56 &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fourth or Triobol</td>
<td>33·75 &quot;</td>
<td>48 &quot;</td>
<td>28 &quot;</td>
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<td>Sixth or Diobol</td>
<td>22·5 &quot;</td>
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<td>Eighth or Trihemiobol</td>
<td>16·8 &quot;</td>
<td>24 &quot;</td>
<td>14 &quot;</td>
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<td>Twelfth or Obol</td>
<td>11·25 &quot;</td>
<td>16 &quot;</td>
<td>9 &quot;</td>
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<td>14 &quot;</td>
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The above are only the approximate maximum or normal weights of the coins of the principal silver standards in their earliest forms. The more or less steady depreciation of the currency in all parts of the Greek world renders minute accuracy impossible.

The most usual gold standard was the Euboic, which was but little lighter in weight than the Attic standard.

Electrum was coined principally on the Græco-Asiatic silver standard, except at Cyzicus and Phocaea, where the stater weighed about 250 grs., which may be a reduction of the Euboic gold standard.

The names of the denominations appear to have varied in different localities: thus, the name stater is sometimes applied to the tetradrachm, sometimes to the didrachm, and at Cyrene even to the drachm. The Græco-Asiatic piece of 224 grs. is frequently also called a didrachm, that of 112 grs. the drachm, and so on.

The weight of the Roman denarius, originally 70 grs., was reduced, circa B.C. 217, to 60 grs. The aureus of the time of Julius Cæsar weighed about 126 grs.; it was reduced by Augustus to about 120 grs.
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PERIOD I. circ. B.C. 700-480.
PERIOD III. CIRC. B.C. 400-336.