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COINS OF
THE ROMAN EMPIRE
IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM

VOLUME I
AUGUSTUS TO VITELLIUS

WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND 64 PLATES

BY

HAROLD MATTINGLY, M.A.

LONDON

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PREFACE

THE present volume, which is the work of Mr. Harold Mattingly, M.A., Assistant in the Department of Coins and Medals, describes the coinage of the Roman Empire (other than the series commonly known as Greek Imperial) from Augustus to Vitellius. To a certain extent it overlaps at the beginning with the previous Catalogue of the Roman Republican Coins. The Battle of Actium appears convenient as the starting-point of the Imperial series for more than one reason, not least because it gives the opportunity of reconsidering in the light of recent research the very difficult problems connected with the chronology of the immediately following period.

It is needless to say that the masterly work of Count de Salis, as embodied in the actual arrangement of the coins in the Museum Cabinets, remains the foundation of the classification, although it has been necessary to build quite independently upon that foundation. Much investigation has been made of late years into the chronology of the coinage, and the differentiation of the various mints of the Roman Empire, with the notable result that, whatever doubts may be entertained as to details, it has become clear that the provincial mints, and especially Lugdunum, played a much more important part than had hitherto been suspected. Count de Salis left no written exposition of his views beyond a general statement of principles of classification. Although he assigned a number of the later gold and silver coins of Augustus to Gaul, differentiating them on the ground of their cruder style from the issues of the Roman mint, he did not apparently realize the extent to which, if the views of recent writers are to be accepted, the official Gallic mint was responsible for the later coinage of Augustus. On the other hand, for the

period after Nero, the attributions to Gaul and Spain adopted in the present volume, are for the most part those which he proposed.

The sizes of the coins are given in inches and tenths, the weights both in grains troy and grammes. Die positions are indicated by an arrow. The concordances of weights and measures which appeared in previous volumes have been omitted, being now conveniently obtainable in the separate publication 'Grains and Grammes'. In order to make the volume as complete a work of reference as possible, descriptions (without numbers) of many important coins not represented in the Museum collection have been inserted in the appropriate places.

The proofs of the volume have been read by myself, and the descriptions of the coins collated with the originals.

G. F. HILL.

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ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

ADDENDA

NOTES

- P. 36, no. 179, *add* 'Variant without III. of III·VIR on *rev.*, Egger, 1913 (2), no. 304.'
- P. 43, no. 218, *add* 'Variant without POT. on *obv.*, Hartwig Sale, 1910, no. 1106.'
- P. 61, no. 336, *add* 'Minor variant of *rev.* with S·P·Q·R placed as at four corners of square surrounding shield, Egger, 1913 (2), no. 263.'
- P. 66, no. 373, *add* 'Variant of *rev.* with MART·VLT., in Moss Coll.'
- P. 68, no. 390, *add* 'Variant with head laureate r. on *obv.*, Strozzi Sale, 1907, no. 1806.'
- P. 70, no. 404, *add* 'Variant with head laureate r. on *obv.* and no S·P·Q·R on *rev.*, Sambon, 1898 (5), no. 45. It is not clear to what mint this denarius belongs and whether the S·P·Q·R may possibly have been obliterated.'
- P. 74, no. 428, *add* 'Variant of denarius with TRI·POT. on *obv.*, RECVR. on *rev.*, Egger, 1913 (2), no. 152.'
- P. 98, no. 599, *add* 'The B. M. has a denarius with this *rev.* type, legend blundered, and *obv.* head of Roma, helmeted, r.; it weighs 49.3 (3.19), has a serrated edge and is slightly barbarous in style. Probably this and other hybrids, on which the *obv.* and *rev.* dies form unnatural pairs, were struck unofficially for circulation in the north and particularly in Germany.'
- P. 142, no. 157, *add* 'The B. M. has a coin of these types on a very thick and heavy flan, weighing 1114 gr. (72.19), from the Thomas Sale, 1844.'
- P. 162, no. 105, *add* 'Variant with *obv.* GERMANICVS CES TI AVGV SOC II Γ, Cahn, May 1922, no. 160, Pl. I.'
- P. 176, no. 82, *add* 'Denarius from same *obv.* and *rev.* dies, wt. 50.8 (3.29), in Spink Stock, June, 1922.'
- P. 198, no. 236, *add* 'For other specimens of this rare coin (with PRINC. on *rev.*) cp. Consul Weber Sale, 1909, no. 1043 (then in Hirsch 1913 (xxxiii), no. 1145), A. M. Woodward Coll. (bought in Adalia, 1909).'
- P. 273, no. 370, *add* 'The B. M. has a coin with this *obv.*, *rev.* incuse, wt. 155.7 (10.09).'

CORRIGENDA

- On p. 43, no. 224, wt., *for* 225.3 (14.6) *read* 255.5 (16.56).
- On p. 210, after no. 76, *transfer* 'Aureus, rev. LEIBERTAS, and note' to p. 211, after no. 80.
- On p. 217, note †, line 6 from end, *delete* '(see Introduction)'.
- On p. 234, description of Type H, rev., line 10, *for* 'Peace' *read* 'Peace (or Felicitas?)'.
- On p. 236, description of Type A, rev., line 5 from end, *for* 'l. to r.' *read* 'l. and r.'
- On p. 276, no. 391, note, line 4, *insert* 'compare' *before* 'Walters Coll.'
- On p. 329, note †, line 3, *for* 'convencience' *read* 'convenience'.
- On p. 369, note *, line 1, *for* 'occurs' *read* 'occur'.
- On p. 370, no. 17, note, line 3, *transfer* 'Aureus of these types, C. 118' to p. 371, no. 19, note.
- On. Pl. 61, line 3 of the caption, *for* TARRACOS *read* TARRACO.

I. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROMAN IMPERIAL COINAGE: MINTS

THE question of the origin of the Imperial system of coinage is really only a fraction of the larger question of the development of the Roman Empire out of the Roman Republic. Obvious as this fact is we must constantly bear it in mind if we wish to discover the truth of the case; for, in the past, an imperfect appreciation of its implications, coupled with an incomplete analysis of the numismatic material, has led to the promulgation and general acceptance of incomplete and inaccurate theories.

When Actium gave Octavian the supreme control of the Roman world, the coinage had reached a condition in which reform was urgently necessary. Under the Republic the Senate had been, in theory, supreme in coinage as in the general administration of the finances; but here too, as in so many other cases, the theory had suffered serious damage during the confusions and shocks of the Civil Wars. Since about B.C. 82 the Senate had suspended its issues of *aes*.¹ The need for token money must have been great and had only been imperfectly met by the special issues of Caesar in Italy,² of Cn. and Sextus Pompey in Spain, of Mark Antony in the East, and of Octavian in Gaul.³ The resumption of regular coinage was an urgent necessity. With gold and silver the case was rather different; the present supply was, one would judge, more adequate, but there was no provision for the future. During the campaigns of Sulla in the East the issue of coinage by the 'imperator' in his provinces had been introduced, and, once introduced, assumed ever greater importance. The authority of the Senate over such issues was, in many of the early instances, recognized; soon, however, it ceased to be regarded at all. This was essentially a new departure. In the third century B.C., it is true, denarii, victoriati, and quinarii had been issued from various Italian mints, which signed with distinguishing

¹ Here and elsewhere in this volume *aes* is used, as a convenient, if inexact, designation for token money generally, whether bronze, brass, or copper.

² The place of issue is uncertain, but the question does not concern us here.

³ Cp. B. M. C. *Rep.*, i, pp. xxxii ff. and references.

letters; such Italian issues may even have continued down to the times of the Social War and will certainly have served, in the main, military purposes. But there are two points to notice; the first, that these issues run absolutely parallel to the normal issues of Rome—that is to say, are issued by Senatorial officials under Senatorial control, not by the general himself; the second, that they are confined to Italy. The great foreign wars of the second century B.C. appear to have produced no provincial Republican coinage. To talk of a general right of the Roman 'imperator' to strike money to pay his troops, as Mommsen and many others after him have done, is to overstrain the evidence.¹ Nor is there any real reason for supposing the right to have existed potentially, before it was realized in practice; we know, in many cases other than this, how both the theoretical and practical conception of the rights of the general abroad was extended, as the grip of the Senate on the administration little by little relaxed.

The civil war between Caesar and Pompey hastened the development that was already taking place. For a time the Senatorial coinage almost ceased to exist; the Senatorial leaders, no less than Caesar, struck coinage of the new type. Caesar, in Rome, soon restored the silver to the Senatorial officials (raised by him in number from three to four); the gold coinage—issued, hitherto, mainly in the provinces and only quite exceptionally in Rome itself—he kept in his own hands. In the last year of his life he was authorized by the Senate to have his portrait placed on the coins—a fatal infringement of Republican principle, copied after him not only by his successors but by the party of Liberty itself. On Caesar's death there was a brief revival of Senatorial coinage in silver coupled with the inauguration of a similar coinage in gold. The triumvirs, on assuming power at Rome in B.C. 43, made an attempt to use the Senatorial coinage for their own purposes and coins were issued, partly Republican in character, partly devoted to the celebration of the triumvirs, notably by their portraits on the obverse. But the experiment appears to have been unsatisfactory, and the mint of Rome soon closed, not to reopen for many years. In the provinces, meanwhile, the triumvirs proceeded to issue coins, either directly or through the agency of their deputies—legates, quaestors, &c. The party of Brutus and Cassius followed exactly the same course, while, after Philippi, a few generals following for a time an independent policy

¹ Cp. for example Willers, *Geschichte der röm. Kupferprägung*, p. 129. The text is allowed to stand, as it gives a fair comment on the facts of the Republican coinage as at present accepted; but it is only right to add that recent research has led the author to believe that there may have been provincial issues in the second century. If this is the case, the view given above must be modified. In any case our view of the rights of the 'imperator' must be determined by the facts of the coinage, not by *a priori* hypotheses.

struck in their own right as generals.¹ The triumvirs, in fact, used for their own purposes the coinage of the 'imperator' as it had been developed from Sulla onwards; but the triumvir, as a supreme authority controlling a number of subordinate 'imperatores', was, in all but name, a supreme ruler, limited only by the existence of colleagues in other parts of the Empire. It is unlikely that this right of coinage was conferred by special grant; it might be derived either from the powers of the 'imperator', claimed *a fortiori* by the triumvirs, or from the general mandate granted them 'to set the state in order'.

Such was the problem as Octavian found it. He soon showed that he did not intend to continue acting on the ground of his exceptional powers. He must therefore either give back the right of coinage to its original owners, the Senate, or else find some system by which he could exercise it himself. That he did not adopt the first alternative—except, in some measure, for the *aes*—has been generally recognized; what has not been so generally understood is the way in which he adopted the second alternative and the reasons for his choice of plan. The imperial coinage of gold and silver is the direct successor, not of the Senatorial mint of Rome, but of the coinage of the 'imperator', and after him, the triumvirs in the provinces. Octavian, as Emperor, issued no purely imperial coins in Rome at all; he did not, in fact, inaugurate the imperial mint of Rome. The grounds for his policy can be better considered when we have traced the steps which he actually took.

From B.C. 31 to 27² Octavian issued gold and silver on a large scale in the East, in direct continuation of his triumviral coinage. In or soon after B.C. 27 this imperial coinage ceased, but was succeeded by local coinage in silver and *aes* for the province of Asia Minor. The next step towards a final solution was made in B.C. 23, the year in which Augustus began definitely to rest his powers on the double basis of his 'imperium' abroad and his 'tribunicia potestas' in Rome. As 'imperator', in that special extended use of the word which the 'praenomen imperatoris' implies,³ Augustus proposed to supply the world with gold and silver coinage; as representative of the Roman people—a fact symbolized by his tribunician power—he co-operated with the Senate to supply Rome and Italy with *aes*. As early as B.C. 25 P. Carisius may have issued denarii and silver quinarii, as deputy of Augustus, for the Spanish war. After B.C. 23 no other deputy of Augustus was allowed to place his name on the coinage; the subsequent issues in Spain (*circa* B.C. 19–16) and in the East (*circa* B.C. 21–18) have reference only to Augustus.

¹ For this section cp. B. M. C. *Rep.*, *passim*, particularly the Introductions to the coinages of Gaul and the East in vol. ii.

² Whether part of these issues should be assigned to the period just before Actium is doubtful. See below on Augustus, Mints of the East, pp. cxviii ff.

³ For the use of the title 'imperator' by Augustus see below on types, pp. lxxi f.

The final solution was now in sight; the only question was that of mints, and in B.C. 15 Augustus settled this last point by closing all his other issues and establishing Lugdunum, the capital of his chief Western province, Gaul, as the one imperial mint. No better choice could have been made; the West felt the need far more than the East, and, though Spain had greater natural treasures, Lugdunum was nearer the seat of military operations—a countervailing advantage.¹ Augustus had now succeeded in establishing a regular coinage in the precious metals; he had also, in the manner so dear to him, avoided challenging opposition. He had not ousted the Senatorial mint of Rome by a mint of his own, but had quietly allowed it to sink into obscurity, while he developed his own mint out of the provincial coinage. The series of aurei and denarii struck by the Senatorial mint under Augustus extends from B.C. 19 to B.C. 12; the issues were, strictly speaking, Senatorial, but they formed only a small part of the total currency, they were throughout subject to some degree of control by Augustus, which increased in firmness as time went on, and they were soon suspended for good. They are exactly comparable to the issues of the Roman mint under Caesar and again under the triumvirs—nominally Senatorial, in actual fact something ‘betwixt and between’, neither strictly Republican nor strictly imperial. They might be taken to represent a certain temporary concession made by the Emperor to conservative feeling and soon withdrawn after the mint of Lugdunum was in full working order.

The case of the *aes* coinage was somewhat different. The control was certainly given to the Senate, as witness its imposing mark of authority, S.C. (‘Senatus Consulto’); but Augustus appears to have thought at first of retaining a controlling part in it,² and later Emperors struck independently of the Senate, when special circumstances seemed to justify it.³ The important facts to observe are that the coinage is that of the Roman state, ‘Senatus populusque Romanus’—of the Senate on the one hand and the people represented by the Emperor on the other; that therefore, while the Emperor is regularly represented on the coinage,⁴ he does not at first normally figure on the obverse and

¹ For the wealth of Gaul the native coinage is a striking testimony; cp. Tac. *Ann.* xi. 24: speech of Claudius on admitting Gauls to the Senate, ‘aurum et opes suas inferant potius quam separati habeant’.

² On the very earliest issues the letters S.C. do not appear.

³ Cp. for example the *aes* issues of Caligula and Nero without S.C., the ‘Altar’ series of Lugdunum under Augustus and Tiberius, &c.

⁴ On the quadrantes no mention of the Emperor occurs. Is this simply because of the minor importance of the coinage? Or is it not better to say that, in these unimportant issues, the Senate was allowed exclusive control? Note that under Caligula and Claudius and later Emperors the imperial title regularly appears. Small brass coins (commonly called ‘tesserae’) of the time of Domitian and later, with S.C. but without mention of Emperor, may conceivably be a continuation of the Augustan

appears primarily as holder of the 'tribunicia potestas'; and further that the Senate, as senior partner in the firm, S.P.Q.R., might reasonably claim the actual control.¹ Willers² has given us good reasons for thinking that the circulation of this coinage was at first restricted to Rome and Italy, i.e. that it was not legal tender beyond those limits.³ Even later, when it certainly became current for the West of the Empire, it probably circulated comparatively little in the East, even if it was legal tender there. The names of the moneyers appear regularly on the coins down to about B.C. 4, then vanish, never to appear again.⁴ But the S.C. continues as a distinguishing mark of the series.

We have only to note further that Augustus struck for a short time in Asia Minor a provincial coinage for the 'Commune Asiae' (circa B.C. 27-23), and also asses (through P. Carisius) at Emerita, and the important 'Altar' series for the 'Concilium Galliarum' at Lugdunum. There can be little doubt that this was issued, under permission from Augustus, by the 'Council' and served as a special coinage for Gaul, corresponding to the town issues which predominate in Spain and Africa.⁵ Issues of silver were inaugurated at Antioch, of *aes* at Alexandria. Augustus's final plan then was:

(1) To supply gold for the whole Empire and silver for the West and to a lesser extent for the East from Lugdunum.

(2) To supplement the silver issues by Eastern issues from Antioch.

(3) To let Rome and Italy draw their token money from the Senatorial mint of Rome, while Gaul had its 'Altar' coins, Spain and Africa their local town issues. The East had the provincial coinage of Antioch and Alexandria and abundant local money.⁶

practice. The quadrans is never countermarked and was certainly confined in circulation to Rome and Italy.

¹ This view supplements, but need not supersede the current theory, that Augustus exercised a wise self-control in placing the issue of token money under constitutional checks.

² *Geschichte der röm. Kupferprägung*, pp. 187 ff.

³ This point will be considered more fully when we come to speak of the imperial countermarks.

⁴ But the office continued down into the third century; cp. Lenormant, *La Monnaie dans l'Antiquité*, iii, pp. 185 ff.

⁵ The political unit in Gaul was the canton, not the town.

⁶ It is important to remember that the needs of the armies were always to the fore in the plans of the Roman Government (cp. Dio lii. 28). The arrangements made for coinage become unintelligible if this is forgotten. Signor Laffranchi of Milan believes that the celebrations of the fifth, tenth, fifteenth and following anniversaries of the reign ('Vot. V, X, XV,' &c.) were special occasions for coinage, and that the same principle applies throughout the whole of the early Empire (cp. his notes in *Atti e Memorie dell'Istituto Italiano di Numismatica*, 1921, pp. 54 ff.). While admitting the undoubted fact that these occasions sometimes called forth exceptional issues, I must confess that I see no reason to think that they had anything like the importance

Tiberius in the main faithfully followed the lines laid down by Augustus. He continued to issue the imperial gold and silver from Lugdunum. In the East he continued the issue of tetradrachms from Antioch but did not revive the silver coinage of Asia Minor. On the other hand he inaugurated a coinage of silver drachms with Greek legends and local type at Caesarea in Cappadocia and of billon tetradrachms at Alexandria, while he allowed the issue of silver to a number of towns in Crete. The most significant act of his reign, numismatically considered, was the suppression of the 'Altar' coinage of the 'Council of the Gauls' at Lugdunum. There can be no serious doubt that this was due to fears inspired in Tiberius by that nationalist movement, which culminated in the revolt of Sacrovir and Florus in A.D. 21. Africa¹ and Spain had in no way participated in that revolt, but they shared in its results to this extent, that Tiberius after the early years of his reign more and more discouraged local town issues in those two provinces. Whether the right of coinage was definitely withdrawn or simply not renewed on the expiry of the term of its first grant we cannot say; the fact of its rapid decline remains. As a natural corollary of this policy we expect to find an enlargement of the Senatorial mint of Rome, on which the burden of supplying the West with coinage, hitherto issued locally, must now fall. It is probable that some steps were taken in this direction; there is, in fact, good reason for thinking that the issues in honour of 'Divus Augustus Pater' and of Agrippa were mainly designed for provincial use; but as we shall see immediately, the solution of the problem was not final or complete.

Caligula was responsible for one change of first-rate importance. In A.D. 38 he closed the mint of gold and silver at Lugdunum and opened a mint in its place at Rome, which, though certainly separate from the Senatorial mint, soon began to work in close relations with it.² The practical considerations that could be urged in favour of a mint at Rome evidently proved decisive with a young Emperor, unfettered by the cautious conservatism of the older Tiberius. The refinement of policy which had led Augustus to prefer Lugdunum was already ceasing to be appreciated; and, we may add, the conclusion of the great

that Signor Laffranchi attaches to them. The heavy coinage of B.C. 16, for instance, has no relation to the 'vota'; the Lugdunum issues appear to run for periods of years on end, without intermission. The *aes* coinage of Tiberius certainly reaches an extraordinary level in A.D. 22-23 ('Vot. X'), followed by just over ten years' break, and the gold and silver of Claudius shows a revival after several slack years in A.D. 46 ('Vot. V'); the *aes* issues of Nero appear to start in his eleventh year: on the whole, evidence for the thesis is too scanty to carry us far. Cp. Dio liii. 16, Dio lvii. 24 'vota decennalia' of Tiberius, lvii. 24, second 'vota decennalia' of Tiberius.

¹ The war with Tacfarinas in Africa may have helped to influence Tiberius.

² For details here and elsewhere in this section, see the special introductions to reigns.

campaigns on the German frontier had removed the chief positive argument in favour of a mint in that city. In the East, issues of silver continued at Antioch and Caesarea; there was practically no coinage of any kind in Alexandria,¹ while in Crete a provincial silver coinage replaced the city issues. In the West, the policy of Tiberius was carried to its logical conclusion and all local coinage ceased, never to recommence.² No due provision, however, was made from Rome for the filling of the gap thus created, even if we suppose that the issues of Caligula in honour of Divus Augustus and Germanicus circulated largely in Gaul and Spain. The appearance of large numbers of imitations of the Senatorial *aes*³ beside the genuine Roman issues, strongly suggests that the local authorities, forbidden to coin for themselves, had recourse to multiplying the insufficient supplies of Roman money. The attitude of the Government towards these imitations will have been much the same as that of the English Government towards the Tradesmen's Tokens of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—one of practical, if not theoretical, toleration.

This state of affairs continued through the whole of the reign of Claudius and the early years of Nero; imitations of *aes* are indeed even commoner under Claudius than under Caligula. At Rome the Emperor struck gold and silver throughout the reign, the Senate *aes* during the early years only.⁴ In the East Claudius revived the silver coinage of Asia Minor, and Byzantium struck rare silver coins with portraits of Augustus and Livia.⁵

The reign of Nero falls into two clearly defined parts—the first a period of constitutional and conservative government, the second a period of autocracy and innovation. While Nero, under the guidance of Seneca and Burrhus, pursued a moderate course, the Senate recovered no small share of effective power. The letters EX S.C. appear almost invariably on the imperial gold and silver of the period; and, although the coins were still struck at the imperial mint,⁶ a certain control of the coinage by the Senate was undoubtedly implied.⁷ The coinage of *aes*

¹ One naturally connects this stoppage with the political disturbances in Egypt during the reign.

² Practically the only exceptions are the coins of Babba in Mauretania under Claudius, Nero, and Galba; it was probably the inaccessible position of the town that led the Emperor to tolerate this little local currency.

³ Similar imitations of the *aes* of the moneyers of Augustus are fairly common. They too belong, in all probability, to the West of the Empire.

⁴ The cessation of *aes* coinage was probably in no way due to political reasons.

⁵ Not dated, but probably of this reign; Augustus and Livia are 'Divus' and 'Diva' respectively.

⁶ This is proved by the unchanged style and fabric.

⁷ EX. S.C. is clearly not quite the same as S.C., else why depart from the more

remained in abeyance; but a review was held of the money already in circulation and such specimens as passed muster were countermarked and continued in use.¹ The reason why a new coinage was withheld is not known; it probably had nothing to do with the Senatorial control of gold and silver discussed above.² But when Nero, emancipated, so to say, by the deaths, violent or natural, of his closest kindred and advisers and the evil influence of new counsellors, began to administer the state in person, the coinage shared in the general change. It must in common fairness be admitted that Nero's policy here was in general successful. The coinage of gold and silver was freed from Senatorial control—a step which certainly did no harm beyond the offence it may have caused the Senate. The relations of the metals used in currency were readjusted; the reduction of the weights of the aureus and denarius and even the debasement of the denarius were probably fully justified at the time, though the latter measure opened the way to terrible abuses.³ An attempt to introduce a complete token coinage of orichalcum, in place of the existing one of orichalcum and copper, soon failed and was abandoned. That the *aes* was included in the general survey of the coinage held by the Emperor may be seen—quite apart from the adjustment of the metals to one another and from the likeness of style which now prevails, particularly in portraiture, over the whole coinage—in the fact that the problem of the Western supply was now at last firmly handled. A branch of the Senatorial mint was opened at Lugdunum and from this the Western provinces satisfied their requirements. It was an honest, and apparently successful, attempt to solve the difficulty. The opening of a Senatorial mint in an imperial province is at first sight a little surprising. We may probably find the explanation in the fact that under Nero the Senatorial control of the *aes* coinage was little more than nominal. In A.D. 56 the control of the 'aerarium Saturni' had been transferred from the quaestors to 'praefecti', nominated by the Emperor; and this change probably made it simple for him to control Senatorial finance generally through his nominees.⁴ In the East from the beginning to the end of the operations

familiar form? The difference is probably just that between suggesting and ordering an issue.

¹ See below on Countermarks, p. xxxi.

² For there is no suggestion of the style of the Senatorial mint in the gold and silver.

³ These changes were certainly not designed to harmonize the Roman and the Greek coinages current in the Empire, for (a) this had already been done, and (b) the reduction of weight extended to the Eastern issues of silver which with the Roman imperial coinage must at this time have dominated the markets. For a statement of the view here criticized, cp. Soutzo, *R. N.*, 1898, pp. 659 ff.; 1899, pp. 9 ff.

⁴ Tac. *Ann.* xiii. 28; cp. Rushforth, *Latin Historical Inscriptions*, pp. 104 ff.

against Parthia there was an unusually large and varied issue of silver from Caesarea.

The revolt of Vindex and Galba against Nero in the spring of A. D. 68 led to some interesting developments in coinage. The rebels in Gaul and Spain struck coins of Republican pattern or in imitation of issues of Augustus; Lugdunum, holding out for Nero against Vindex, struck silver with his portrait. On the death of Nero, Galba struck with his own name and portrait at Tarraco in Spain and at Narbo (?) in Gaul in all metals. The mint of Lugdunum was closed and probably remained closed through the whole of his short reign. The brief episode of Clodius Macer's usurpation in Africa was celebrated by his rare series of denarii, struck nominally by the authority of the Senate.¹ The unruly legions of Upper Germany struck denarii of a frankly treasonable character towards the end of A. D. 68, and Vitellius, on his accession early in A. D. 69, continued their issues. The mints of Tarraco and Lugdunum were soon in his hands. Lugdunum was reopened to strike gold and silver for him, but the bulk of the work fell on Tarraco, which had been active under Galba. A few asses from Tarraco were the only issues of *aes* in his early months. Lugdunum was as yet only half restored. Otho, meanwhile, securing power at Rome, struck freely in gold and silver; the Senate found occasion to postpone the issue of *aes* until the decision of war had gone against him. Vitellius, once master of Rome, soon suspended his provincial issues of gold and silver in favour of the Roman mint. Later in the reign the Senatorial mint of Rome issued *aes* and in all probability Lugdunum was restored as a branch mint. The early coinage of Vespasian in the East belongs chronologically to this period, but it can hardly be treated apart from his coinages as a whole.²

The Civil Wars illustrate in a very striking manner (a) the importance of coinage in the Roman Empire for the purpose of propaganda,³ and (b) the tendency of coinage to follow the Emperor. The discovery that an Emperor could be made outside Rome reminded men that imperial coinage could likewise be struck elsewhere. The centralization of coinage at Rome depended entirely on the centralization of the imperial government there. But the centripetal forces in the Empire were stronger than the centrifugal, and the provincial issues of the Civil Wars vanished one by one without giving birth to any permanent mints. The day of the provinces had not yet come; nor was it destined

¹ A small series of Galba himself is probably from the same mint.

² For the mints of Vespasian cp. article in *Num. Chr.*, 1921, pp. 187 ff.

³ It is noteworthy, however, that coinage once issued was usually allowed to remain in circulation, even if it bore the head of a rival. Dio (lxv. 6) definitely reports that Vitellius tolerated the coinage of Nero, Galba, and Otho, and our coins themselves would point us to a similar view.

to come until too late, when a more strongly centralized government than any previously known in Rome only divided its administration, in order to tighten its grip.

CIRCULATION OF IMPERIAL COINAGE;¹ WITH NOTES ON PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL CURRENCIES

The imperial gold and silver were certainly legal tender over the whole extent of the Empire,² and circulated freely even beyond its borders.³ The only rival of the aureus was the gold coin of the same weight struck by the rulers of the dependent kingdom of the Bosphorus. The denarius had no rival in the West, except the silver coins of Juba II and Ptolemaeus of Mauretania; in the East, however, it had to compete with several important provincial and a few local issues. With the *aes* coinage the case was different: the Senatorial issues were not supreme even in the West until the time of Nero, in the East they were always outrivalled by the abundant provincial and local money.⁴

The material required for the writing of a chapter like this has never yet been collected; all that can be attempted is a brief survey of the problems involved, with some attempt at a bibliography: the distinction between East and West is so striking that it is well to treat the two apart.

In the West Roman gold and silver, having almost no contemporary rivals, speedily gained possession of the field. The earlier local money—the gold and silver of Gaul and Britain, the silver (*‘argentum Oscense’*)

¹ The difficult question as to how long the imperial coins remained in circulation can only be touched on here. The restorations of types of *aes* by Titus, Domitian, and Nerva, certainly suggest that the types restored were already going out of circulation. The reduction of the weight of aureus and denarius by Nero sentenced the bulk of the earlier gold and silver to the melting-pot; that is, perhaps, in fact, the reason why Vespasian and Titus more or less closely copy a number of the earlier types.

² Cp. Willers, *Gesch. der röm. Kupferpr.*, pp. 190 ff.; Epictetus *Dissert.* 3. 3. 3 τὸ τοῦ Καίσαρος νόμισμα οὐκ ἔξεστιν ἀποδοκιμάσαι τῷ τραπεζίτῃ οὐδὲ τῷ λαχανοπώλῃ, ἀλλ’ ἂν δεῖξῃς, θέλει οὐ θέλει, προῖσθαι αὐτὸν δεῖ τὸ ἀντ’ αὐτοῦ πωλούμενον.

³ For circulation of Roman coins in Germany cp. Regling, *Römischer Denarfund von Frondenberg*, 1912, and Bissinger, *Funde römischer Münzen im Grossherzogthum Baden*, 1889–1906; *N. Z.*, 1899, pp. 329 ff.: cp. too the section on finds generally. The evidence fully bears out Tacitus’s statement (*Germania* 5 ‘pecuniam probant veterem et diu notam, serratos bigatosque’) that the Germans had a strong preference for Republican coins. For India cp. Thurston, *Catalogue of the Coins in the Madras Government Museum*, 1894, vol. ii; *Num. Chr.*, 1898, pp. 304 ff.; 1899, pp. 81 ff. (aurei from Pudukota); 1899, pp. 263 ff.; *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1904, pp. 200 ff. The finds extend as far as the end of the second century A. D., both aurei and denarii being represented.

⁴ Cp. Willers, *ibid.*, pp. 190–1, and passages quoted, especially Epictetus *Dissert.* 4. 5. 17 “Τίς ἔχει τὸν χαρακτῆρα τοῦτο τὸ τετράσσταρον”; “Τραϊανού.” “Φέρε.” “Νέρωνος.” “ῥήψον ἔξω, ἀδόκιμόν ἐστι, σπαρὸν.”

of Spain—gradually went out of circulation; we know from finds that for a short time in the early Empire they circulated beside the Imperial.¹ The silver coinage of Mauretania extends from B.C. 25 to A.D. 40;² the denomination used appears to be three-quarters of a denarius. Mauretania lay rather in a position apart, and its coinage will have had little influence abroad, except in the neighbouring province of Africa and perhaps in Spain. Republican coins are occasionally found mixed with imperial,³ but as a general rule the reduction of weight by Nero gives the decision: the only coins earlier than that date (A.D. 64) that normally occur are the base legionary denarii of Mark Antony—a strange example of the 'survival of the fittest'.

With copper the case is rather different. The S.C. coinage was undoubtedly designed at first to meet the needs of Rome and Italy. The copper issued at Paestum, from the late Republic to Tiberius, sometimes bears the letters S.C. and possibly served the neighbouring district too. Sicily was certainly short of currency in the Early Empire, as the local imitations of Augustus prove. Small provincial copper was struck at Panormus down to Tiberius and at Agrigentum under Augustus.⁴ Local coinage of towns was encouraged in Spain and Africa; in Gaul coinage was first limited to a few towns—Lugdunum and Vienna (before B.C. 27), Nemausus, Cabellio—and was then struck for the whole province at Lugdunum (B.C. 10—circa A.D. 16).⁵ Tiberius diverged here from the policy of his predecessors; he closed the provincial mint of Lugdunum and discouraged local coinage in the West generally.⁶ In the latter part of his reign and under Caligula coinage in Spain was restricted to Italica, Acci, Bilbilis, Caesaraugusta, Ercavica, Segobriga—in Africa to Carthage, Utica, and Hippo Diarrhytus.⁷ No adequate provision for the needs of the provinces was made from Rome until Nero opened a branch of the Senatorial mint at Lugdunum.⁸ Up to that date they had to rely either on old existing sources or on the insufficient amounts of Roman money that reached them.⁹

¹ Cp. finds at Neuss, *Bonner Jahrbücher*, 111-12, pp. 149 ff., finds in Britain (Southants), *Num. Chr.*, 1911, pp. 42 ff.

² Note the very rare gold of Ptolemaeus, Head, *Historia Nummorum*, p. 889; *Num. Chr.*, 1912, p. 148.

³ Cp. for example, for Britain, *Archaeologia*, xxxiv, p. 397; *Num. Chr.*, 1881, pp. 306 ff.; *Victoria County History, Somerset*, i, p. 364.

⁴ A few other towns—Catana, Lilybaeum, Tyndaris—struck copper under the early Empire.

⁵ For these coinages, cp. Willers in *N. Z.*, 1902, pp. 89 ff.

⁶ For the probable reasons for this step, see above, p. xviii.

⁷ For the coinage of Babba in Mauretania, see above, p. xix, note 2. The Balearic Isles had a little coinage down to Claudius.

⁸ That this mint mainly supplied the Western provinces is proved conclusively by finds.

⁹ For early imperial currency of Africa, cp. Cagnat in *Klio*, ix, 1914; a report sent to the British Museum from the Tripoli Museum shows that in Tripoli early Imperial coinage is rare in comparison with the plentiful Carthaginian and Numidian of earlier date.

A curiosity of early Imperial finds—chiefly of the reign of Augustus—is provided by the halves, less commonly, thirds and quarters, of coins which were used to take the place of small change; though not confined to Gaul, they are particularly common there.¹ Coins of Lugdunum, Vienna, and Nemausus are frequently treated thus, and it has been suggested, with some reason, that the two heads, back to back, on the obverses may possibly have been chosen with this end in view.

The general impression left on the mind by the study of these coinages is that political motives to some extent crossed economic in the policy of the Roman government. Rome maintains a monopoly of the coinage in the precious metals: even in the base she makes a favour of allowing local coinage and soon suspends it entirely.² It is one piece of evidence the more of how Rome impressed her own image on the Western provinces in a way which would have been impossible in the East. The trade of a province like Spain was probably far more important than the coins would lead us to suppose. When we turn to the East we find a very different picture. Rome found there civilizations older and deeper-rooted than her own; she absorbed them politically but, in point of culture, received more than she gave. So, in coinage, she found a multitude of communities—states and cities—long established in their rights of coinage, with well-established standards and traditions. There must have been a vast quantity of coined money actually in circulation at the beginning of the Empire.³ And to check this momentum and enforce instead a completely Roman coinage was beyond Rome's desires, as perhaps beyond her powers. She contented herself with retaining a monopoly of the gold coinage,⁴ with limiting the new coinage of silver to certain definite issues, and with establishing definite rates of exchange between the imperial coinage and the main Eastern currencies.⁵ The token coinage she left almost entirely in the

¹ Cp. *Bonner Jahrbücher*, 108-9, pp. 1 ff.

² Note the formula **PERM(ISSV) AVG.** on coins of Emerita, Italica, Julia Traducta, Corduba, Eborac, Hispalis,—all colonies or municipia in Baetica and Lusitania. Tarraconensis may have received the right of coinage as a province. Communities that were neither colonies nor municipia no doubt continued their 'autonomous' coinages until expressly forbidden.

³ E.g. gold staters of Philip and Alexander, a multitude of late tetradrachms and drachms, Athenian, Thracian, of Asia Minor, Syria, &c.—to quote only a few.

⁴ Mommsen has taught us to regard this as a heritage from Alexander the Great: only the King of Kings may strike in gold. In the Greek world, with its preference for a silver standard, this explanation of the rarity of gold in late Republican times hardly appears necessary.

⁵ The question of the tariffing of old coinage, so far as it still remained in circulation is a difficult one. It must have been necessary to secure something like uniformity in a district. Therefore all tetradrachms, for example, remaining in circulation would have to be equated in value. Thus in Asia Minor, under the Republic, it is probable that the cistophoric tetradrachm became the norm. Heavier tetradrachms would,

hands of the communities themselves—and there it remained until the decay of the whole early imperial system. Roman gold, then, dominated the market in the East of the Empire. Finds are particularly important in Egypt. Roman silver, too, circulated freely, but had to compete with rivals. Roman *aes* though not unknown in finds, is not common, and probably played little part in currency.¹

The coinage of silver, though not entirely prohibited, was severely restricted. A few local issues were permitted under what must have been exceptional circumstances: for example, from Byzantium under Claudius (didrachm, c. 97 gr., 6.29), Stratonicea under Augustus (didrachm, c. 99 gr., 6.41), Laodicea ad Mare (tetradrachm, Augustus, Tiberius, Nero, c. 200 gr., 12.96), Seleucia in Pieria (tetradrachm, Augustus, c. 238 gr., 15.42), uncertain Syrian didrachms (c. 112 gr., 7.26), and drachms (c. 56 gr., 3.63) of Nero with date ΕΡΗ. Apart from these there are five main series: Antioch, Alexandria, Asia Minor, Caesarea in Cappadocia,² and Crete. Under Tiberius we find a number of Cretan cities (e. g. Cydonia, Hierapytna, Cnossus) issuing drachms and didrachms. Under Caligula these city issues give way to a provincial coinage of tetradrachms, tridrachms, and drachms, which extends down to the reign of Nero.³ Silver coinage at Caesarea starts under Tiberius, who incorporated Cappadocia in the Empire, and was continued by Caligula, Claudius, and Nero; it consists of didrachms, drachms, and hemidrachms with Latin legends and of drachms with local type and Greek legends; early in the reign of Nero exceptional pieces of 24 and 12 'Italian asses'⁴ occur. That the drachm of Caesarea was equal to the denarius may be deduced from the weights; these exceptional pieces equal two and one 'Cistophoric' drachm respectively, one and a half and three-quarters of a denarius. Asia Minor has its tetradrachms struck by Augustus and Claudius, equal to three denarii, i. e. based on a drachm equalling three-quarters of a denarius; these coins are the natural successors of the cistophori, the coinage of Asia as a Roman province under the Republic.⁵

of course, tend more and more towards the melting-pot. A curious instance of this is preserved in the shape of late tetradrachms of Lysimachus, countermarked **CL·CAES·** by Claudius and evidently tarified at 3 denarii; for on some, but not all, Δ is stamped—probably as a protest, asserting the value to be four (cp. Mowat in *Num. Chr.*, 1909, pp. 10 ff.).

¹ This statement is based on information given in the Department of Coins by officers home on leave from the East, particularly from Asia Minor.

² Imhoof-Blumer suggested the attribution of part of this series to Eleusa-Sebaste, but without much conviction, *R. S.*, 1898, p. 34 ff.

³ The drachm is here three-quarters of the denarius.

⁴ Whether any as apart from the Italian was in use in the East is not known for certain: this phrase, 'Italian asses', hardly proves it.

⁵ For a drachm used in reckoning in Asia Minor as three-quarters of the denarius, cp. *C. I. G.*, 4380, and Mommsen's comment on it in *Z. f. N.*, 1887, pp. 40 ff. But there is no evidence in the inscription of an as equal to one-sixteenth of this drachm or

The coinage of Egypt issued at Alexandria was, like Egyptian institutions in general, special to the province and inherited from the Ptolemies. It consisted of billon tetradrachms, so base that they were equated to one denarius and were often at a debit against that—struck first by Tiberius, then by Claudius and Nero—and of copper in five denominations, the largest of which under Augustus appears to have been rated at 80 copper drachms. If Mommsen is right in understanding the statement of Festus (1 Alexandrian talent = 12 denarii), as implying 500 copper drachms to the Roman denarius, this largest piece would be presumably one-sixth of the tetradrachm.¹ The other denominations cannot be definitely fixed, as the weights are no certain guide: 40, 20, 10, 5 drachms might be suggested, though the weights suggest rather 50, 30, 15, 5.

Of an importance hardly less than the Alexandrian is the coinage of Antioch.² The silver coinage consists of tetradrachms of about 230 gr. (14.90) (not very pure silver) of the value of three denarii; these were issued by Augustus, Caligula, and Nero, with Greek legends, while Nero, *circa* A. D. 64, struck with Latin legend. Corresponding to these coins are *aes* coins with Greek legends, of five denominations, struck in one or more of these by Augustus, Tiberius, Nero, Galba; we cannot assign names to them, but, if the largest is a dupondius, it might also be an obol of the drachm (one-eighth of a denarius equals one-sixth of a drachm, equals one twenty-fourth of a tetradrachm, which equals three denarii), and the smaller would be perhaps three-quarters of an obol, as (equals half an obol), three-eighths of an obol, and semis (equals one-quarter of an obol). Of more interest and importance is the Latin series of *aes* with *rev.* S·C· in wreath, struck by all emperors of our period, except Caligula and Vitellius. The denominations appear to correspond to the first, third, and fifth of the Greek series, i. e. perhaps, dupondius, as, semis. This remarkable coinage has long puzzled students. The letters S·C· can hardly refer to any but the Roman senate; this once granted, it seems to follow that the issues so marked had in the

three sixty-fourths of the denarius, though Mommsen affects to find it. Keil in *Z. f. N.*, 1920, pp. 47 ff., writes on the use of the old word *τροπαικῆς* in a second century A. D. inscription of Asia Minor to denote 'of a quinarius'. Incidentally he traces the history of the fraud practised under the Republic by Romans, who took advantage of the substitution of quinarius for old victoriate at Rome (i. e. one-half for three-quarters of a denarius) to run down the value of Greek money, as reckoned in victoriate, and seeks to prove a reform under the Empire. Very interesting and stimulating, but the argument, though always ingenious, is thin in parts, depending on the correct interpretation of some very fragmentary documents.

¹ It is tempting to equate it to the Roman dupondius; this of course would make the denarius equal 640 drachms; on this thorny question, see Grenfell in *Tebtunis Papyri*, i, 1902, Appendix.

² Cp. Dieudonné, *Mélanges Numismatiques*, ii, pp. 121 ff., 'Du droit de monnaie à Antioche à l'époque impériale'.

East a position similar to that of the S.C. issues of Rome in the West. That Augustus should have allowed this coinage in the chief imperial province of the East is curious, especially as the great senatorial province of Asia had none. Here is a puzzle which cannot be regarded as settled.

The right of striking token money appears to have been granted as a general measure, or perhaps rather allowed as a normal right, to every organized city community that chose to exercise it; the coinage was not strictly independent, however, for normally not only the name of the city but also the portrait of the reigning Emperor appears.¹ The provincial *Koina*, assemblies with religious functions connected with the worship of Roma and Augustus and with some minor political influence, not infrequently issue a communal coinage; e.g. Macedon (Claudius, Nero), Thessaly (Augustus, Nero), Cyprus (Augustus, Tiberius, Claudius), Galatia (Nero). Syria and Egypt, as we have seen, were specially supplied. Asia Minor, under Augustus but apparently not later, had its communal coinage in *aes*. In Judaea the Romans continued the issue of little bronze pieces, similar to those of the kings, as a minor provincial coinage. Where no provincial coinage in *aes* existed it is probable that its place was taken in practice by the issues of one or more of its important towns; Achaea, for example, probably depended largely on Corinth and Patrae. The relation of these local coinages to the Roman cannot as a rule be determined; the Roman monetary system may have been used at times, but local Greek reckoning for small amounts was probably never abolished.²

¹ In senatorial provinces in the early Empire reference to the senate or proconsul to some extent takes the place of that to the Emperor. Special permission to coin was apparently sometimes given to the Roman colony.

² The coinage of Chios affords us an interesting example: we find the following denominations—3, 2, 1½, 1, ½ assaria; obol; 4, 3, 2 chalci. Is the *as* here the Roman *as*, and are the obol and the chalci the sixth and the forty-eighth of a drachm respectively? If so we may reckon this drachm (equals 12 asses) at three-quarters denarius and get the following system:

3 assaria	= one-quarter drachm.
2 assaria	= one-sixth drachm.
1 obol	
1½ assaria	= one-eighth drachm.
1 assarion	= one-twelfth drachm.
4 chalci	
3 chalci	= one-sixteenth drachm.
½ <i>as</i>	= one twenty-fourth drachm.
2 chalci	

Mavrogordato (*Chronological Arrangement of the Coins of Chios*, pp. 253 ff.) takes the *as* to be one-sixteenth of a drachm. He thinks that now 8 obols went to the drachm and 12 chalci to the obol. It appears probable that here he has been misled by the equation 1 obol = 2 asses, which is certainly true, not realizing that the drachm equals 12, not 16 asses. Cp. the large Rhodian bronze of the early Empire, inscribed ΔΙΔΡΑΧΜΟΝ

Distinct from these are the coinages of states not definitely incorporated in the Empire. The kingdom of Bosphorus, for example, was a vassal-ally of Rome and struck its own series in gold and *aes*—honouring its powerful friend by placing the head of the Emperor on its coins. The Lycian league still struck silver and copper until its incorporation in the Empire by Claudius. The same is true of Pontus Polemoniacus down to the reign of Nero. Many 'free and allied' cities remained, even in provinces of the Empire—to take one notable example, Athens; their coinage could still be reasonably called autonomous and, in point of fact, often shows little regard for Rome. Something in the nature of 'autonomous' coinage appears to alternate with the ordinary token coinage of the Empire in other cities too.

COUNTERMARKS

A very brief study of Roman countermarks will convince the student that they cannot all be brought under a single definition. Several distinct groups with differing characteristics can be distinguished. All countermarks, however, have this in common that they affect in one way or another the circulation of a coin—they extend¹ its circulation in place or in time or continue its circulation under a new authority. It is a significant fact that Roman countermarks occur, with very few exceptions, only on *aes* and on *aes* of the first century of the Empire,² the period in which the principles governing that coinage were still in process of definition.

The following countermarks on silver are worth quoting here:

- (a) **CL·CAES·**: on late tetradrachms of Lysimachus (sometimes with additional mark, Δ).
- (b) **IMP·VESP·**: on denarii of Republic, M. Antony, Augustus (*rev.* bull), Tiberius (*rev.* **PONTIF·MAXIM·**), tetradrachms of Asia, Augustus (*rev.* corn-ears), Claudius, &c.
- (c) **L·M·**: on denarius of Galba.
- (d) **MESNC**: on cistophorus of Augustus, *rev.* corn-ears (Hirsch, 1903, viii, no. 2139).

The little punch-marks on silver served a different purpose—viz. that of testing the metal.

(equals one and a half denarii): the denomination is abnormally high for copper and suggests an attempt to make believe in a silver coinage.

In Dio Cassius lii. 30 (advice of Maecenas to Augustus) we read that the subjects need no weights, measures, or coins beyond the Roman.

¹ When a town countermarks the Senate's issues for its local uses it is, of course, possible to regard this as a narrowing down rather than an extension of the circulation.

² Countermarks on local *aes* can only be considered very briefly here. A close study would undoubtedly be well repaid. For countermarks on gold and silver, cp. *R. N.*, 1906, pp. 262 ff.

(1) The first great group comprises the issues of the moneyers of Augustus, the asses of the end of his reign, and the 'Altar' series of Lugdunum; to some extent, also, the local Gallic *aes* of Lugdunum, Vienna, and Nemausus. In the early period the *aes* of the Senate was current strictly only in Rome and Italy;¹ hence, to be accepted as legal tender in a province like Gaul, it must receive an official countermark, even as the Gallic coins must be countermarked, if they were to be accepted outside the 'three Gauls'.

The main class of countermarks in this group is connected with the frontier wars on the Rhine, and perhaps also with the Rhaetian campaign and the Pannonian revolt.

The coin most frequently countermarked is the *as*. The *quadrans* is never countermarked, the *sestertius* seldom. The chief authorities who sign the coins are Augustus (AVG, IMP AVG), Tiberius (TIB, TIB C, TIBER C, TIB IMP, TIB AVG, &c.), and Germanicus (CAESAR). The marks of Augustus appear on coins of his moneyers and of the early 'Altar' series;² the marks of Tiberius on coins of the moneyers and both early and late 'Altar' series;³ the mark of Germanicus on coins of the moneyers and the late *as* of A. D. 11-12, probably also the *as* of Tiberius (TR·P·XVII), not on the 'Altar' series.⁴ Other countermarks, mainly on the 'Altar' coins, may be interpreted, more or less probably, as the marks of imperial legates; that of Quintilius Varus may be considered certain.⁵ Three periods at once suggest themselves in which these marks may have been affixed:


(i) Conquest of Rhaetia, B. C. 15, German wars, B. C. 12-7, or a little later.

(ii) German wars, A. D. 5-6, 9-12. Pannonian revolt, A. D. 6-9.

(iii) German wars, A. D. 14-16.

In the first period will fall mainly moneyers' coins with marks of Augustus; in the second marks of Tiberius and his legates; in the third the mark of Germanicus. The general character of the series

¹ See above, p. xxiii.

² The countermark  on coins of the late 'Altar' series appears to be distinct: is it to be read G MANIC (= Germanicus), a variant of the countermark of the prince?

³ The different forms of the countermark no doubt correspond to different periods. TIB is perhaps the earliest, followed by TIB C and similar forms: TIB IMP, &c. middle period: TIB AVG, late, after A. D. 14.

⁴ CAESAR occurs freely on moneyers' coins, and probably on the early *as* (TR·P·XVII) of Tiberius. How could it then be Caligula's mark as often suggested? In the years A. D. 14-16, when it was in use, the title 'Caesar' in Gaul was quite unambiguous, and could only refer to Germanicus.

⁵ Occurs on moneyers' issues and on early, never on late, 'Altar' coins. This exactly fits in with the date A. D. 9 or 10-14, which is suggested for other reasons for the late 'Altar' series.

and the fact that countermarked coins are found so freely along the Western frontiers combine to convince us that it was the needs of the troops that had here to be considered. The soldier was perhaps the chief traveller of the time; at any rate he would be most inconvenienced by the lack of a general small currency. For his sake countermarks were affixed to coins given to him in payment,¹ making them legal tender everywhere. Thus an as of the 'Altar' series countermarked would be current in Roman Germany, and also in Italy, if and when the soldier returned thither.

It is a curious and perhaps a significant fact that the countermark of Germanicus does not occur on coins of the 'Altar' series.² That series probably terminated early in the reign of Tiberius, but this, in itself, is insufficient explanation. The reason why the Roman coins with Germanicus's stamp are almost all of Augustus is amply explained by the almost complete lack of *aes* of Tiberius of the early years.

Several smaller classes in this first group can also be distinguished. There is the countermark of L. Apronius affixed to moneyers' coins during his term of office as proconsul in Africa, A.D. 20; the mark of an unknown propraetor of Sardinia, Q. Cassius (Q.C.P., Q. CASPR);³ other marks (CONST, IVBLI, &c.) as yet unplaced. One little group appears to belong to Sicily, where various cities affixed their countermark, in order to appropriate S.C. coinage to their local use.⁴ The mark D \ddagger D (Decreto Decurionum) is probably that of a Gallic or Spanish community.⁵

With the end of the German wars in A.D. 16 there is a complete break in the series of countermarks; the only one that occurs commonly on coins of Tiberius was certainly affixed under Nero. The fact that the Roman *aes* of Tiberius is neither countermarked nor imitated locally suggests that he made something like adequate provision from Rome for the needs of the West; probably the dupondii and asses of 'Divus Augustus' and the as of Agrippa mainly served this purpose. The same is true of Caligula; but the crop of imitations under him suggests that he neglected the supply of the West from the mint of Rome.

¹ Or presented by him for countermarking.

² \mathcal{K} is found on the 'Altar' series, early and late. If this, too, is a countermark of Germanicus, it was presumably used at a different period from CAESAR.

³ As an occasion for the mark the deportation of 4,000 freedmen to Sardinia in A.D. 19 suggests itself (Tac. Ann. ii. 85). But from A.D. 6 to Vespasian (Dio lv. 28) Sardinia was an imperial province and would not be under a propraetor; PR in the countermark might, however, be read 'procurator' or 'praefectus'.

⁴ Such marks are pileus, triquetra, palm, lyre, dagger—the evidence of finds confirms the attribution to Sicily.

⁵ It occurs on moneyers' coins of Augustus, on asses of Nemausus, on copper of Tiberius of Saguntum.

Under Claudius we come to group

(2) countermarks occurring on coins of Caligula and Claudius himself, very rarely, if ever, on other issues. These are mainly countermarks of Claudius himself (TI AV, T·C·A· TI C A, TIB CLAV IMP and variants), and are most naturally connected with the expedition to Britain and the conquest of the island. If the purpose of these marks had been merely to keep in circulation coins of Caligula,¹ we could hardly find them on coins of Claudius himself.

(3) Under Nero we find the commonest of all Roman countermarks, NCAPR—to be read with Borghesi 'Nero Caesar Augustus probavit'.² To a similar class must belong the countermarks BON, PRO, PROB, &c.³ These, it is true, occur only on coins of the reign of Claudius, while NCAPR goes back as far as A. D. 22. But the general aim seems to be the same throughout, to review the coinage and mark such coins as pass the test; the process applied first to coins of Claudius will then have been extended back behind his reign.⁴ The early years of the reign of Nero, when the senatorial mint was idle, supply a suitable historical occasion.

(4) Just before and after the death of Nero we find a series of countermarks of the Civil Wars, the aim of which clearly was to claim an existing coin for a new minting authority. The chief of these are PR, SPQR ('populus Romanus, senatus populusque Romanus')⁵ affixed to coins of Nero of the Lugdunum mint by the Gallic rebels under Vindex, the mark of Vitellius (VE on Lugdunum sestertii of Nero), and that of Vespasian (VK) on Lugdunum dupondii and asses of Nero. Countermarks of Galba and Otho have not as yet been noted on Roman coins.

(5) A few miscellaneous countermarks, not falling within any of the above four groups, may be briefly noted here:

Countermarks of Trajan: DAC on coins of Domitian, TRAM on 'Altar' coins of both series and sestertius of Claudius—probably connected with the Dacian campaign.

A few Greek countermarks:

ΓAB on a 'second brass' of Tiberius.

KOP on his dupondius of Commagene.

ΕΔ on coin of uncertain moneyer of Augustus.

¹ Which, we hear, were sent to the melting-pot.

² Various other suggestions will be found in articles given in the bibliography, but none of them is worth serious consideration.

³ The countermark MP perhaps equals 'Ti. Imp.' (i.e. Claudius); in that case we must suppose a first revision of the coinage late in the reign of Claudius.

⁴ Note DVP on a sestertius and AS on a dupondius: the coins are to continue to circulate at half their original value.

⁵ The rare countermark C·V· on an as of Nero should be that of C. Vindex himself.

The lists appended show the chief countermarks used on Roman coins and the particular coins on which they appear. Sufficiently full details of denominations and type are given, where known; where these are not available the description is correspondingly shortened. For example, Augustus (2 Æ—Altar—PONT·MAX·) denotes either a dupondius or an as of the earlier 'Altar' series. Augustus ('Altar' type) denotes a coin of one of the two series, denomination unknown. They are arranged in the following groups:

- (a) Latin (single).
- (b) „ (multiple).
- (c) Greek.
- (d) Symbols.

Groups (c) and (d), in particular, must be very far from complete; the material is scattered and has only occasionally been submitted to close examination.

Finally a conspectus of coins is given, with the countermarks known on each.

A. LATIN (SINGLE).

APR	Augustus (As—M. Salvius Otho).
APRON	Augustus (Sestertius—C. Gallius Lupercus, T. Quinctius Crispinus, M. Sanguinius).
AV	Augustus (Sestertius—C. Asinius Gallus; As—C. Cassius Celer, Sex. Nonius Quinctilianus). Tiberius (Altar—IMP· V, IMP· VII).
AVG	Augustus (As—C. Plotius Rufus, M. Maccilius Tullus; As—Altar, PONT·MAX·; As—Nemausus). Drusus (As— <i>rev.</i> ITERO· for ITER·).
AVG (retro-grade)	Augustus (Altar—PONT·MAX·)
⌘ ¹	Augustus (Altar—2 Æ, PONT·MAX, PATER PATRIAE; Sestertius—PATER PATRIAE). Tiberius (Altar—Sestertius, IMP·V, IMP·VII; Dupondius—Commagene).
BAN	Nero (small copper of Babba—Mauretania).
BON	Claudius (As—Minerva S·C·); Nero Drusus (Sestertius— <i>rev.</i> without P·P·).
C A ²	Augustus (Altar—2 Æ, PONT·MAX·).
C A A ²	Augustus (Altar—PONT·MAX·)
C A C ²	Agrippa (As—Neptune S·C·).

¹ G MANIC for GERMANICVS?

² Cologne—C(olonia) A(ugusta) A(grippina)? Perhaps, in the last instance, C A G should be read.

C R	Augustus (Altar—2 Æ).
C.V. ¹	Nero (Dupondius—VICTORIA AVGVSTI S.C.).
CA ²	Augustus (Dupondius—Cn. Piso; As—Cn. Piso, C. Plotius Rufus, L. Naevius Surdinus, C. Asinius Gallus, P. Lurius Agrippa, M. Maecilius Tullus, M. Salvius Otho, A. Licinius Nerva Silianus, Sex. Nonius Quinctilianus, Volusus Valerius Messalla; As—TR.P.XXXIII).
	Tiberius (As—Priestess seated r., S.C., TR.P.XVII)?
CONST.	Augustus (Sestertius—C. Asinius Gallus; Dupondius—C. Gallus Lupercus; As—C. Plotius Rufus).
D D ³	Augustus (Sestertius—C. Gallus Lupercus; As—Nemausus).
D ⁴	Augustus (Sestertius—C. Cassius Celer).
D D ³	Caligula (As—VESTA S.C.).
D S I	Augustus (As—Nemausus).
DAC ⁵	Domitian (2 Æ).
DAR	Augustus (As—Nemausus).
FAN	Augustus (As—Volusus Valerius Messalla (?); Altar, 2 Æ—PONT.MAX.; As—Nemausus (?).
F.A.T.	Augustus (As—Nemausus).
Ɔ	See above after AVG.
H I (?)	Augustus (Sestertius—P. Licinius Stolo).
H N (?)	Caligula (As—VESTA S.C.).
I.Q.C.K. (?)	Tiberius (Sestertius).
IMP	Augustus (As—C. Plotius Rufus, C. Cassius Celer; Sestertius—C. Plotius Rufus; Altar, As—PONT.MAX.).
	Nero Drusus (Sestertius).
IMP ⁶	Augustus (Altar, 2 Æ—PONT.MAX.).
IMP AV	Augustus (As—M. Maecilius Tullus).
IMP AVG	Augustus (Dupondius—Cn. Piso; As—C. Cassius Celer, M. Salvius Otho, P. Lurius Agrippa, M. Maecilius Tullus, A. Licinius Nerva Silianus, Sex. Nonius Quinctilianus; Altar—PONT.MAX.).
IMP AV C N ⁷	Augustus (Altar—PONT.MAX.).
IMP C A ⁸	Augustus (Altar—2 Æ).
L.C.	Tiberius (Altar).
M.	Augustus (Sestertius—C. Plotius Rufus).

¹ C. Vindex ?² CAESAR³ D(ecreto) D(ecurionum).⁴ D(ecreto) D(ecurionum) incomplete.⁵ DAC(icus) ?⁶ G(ermanicus) IMP(erator) ?⁷ IMP(eratoris) AVGVSTI C (Gaius) N(epos) ?⁸ IMP(erator) C(aesar) A(ugustus).

NCAPR.¹

Tiberius (Sestertius—CIVITATIBVS ASIAE RESTITVTIS, TR. P. XXIII; DIVO AVGVSTO S. P. Q. R., Elephants, TR. P. XXXVII, XXXVIII; DIVO AVGVSTO S. P. Q. R. OB CIVES SER., Shield, TR. P. XXXVII; Quadriga, TR. P. XXXVII, XXXVIII; Dupondius—SALVS AVGVSTA).

Drusus (Dupondius—PIETAS.).

Divus Augustus (Dupondius—S. C. oak-wreath, S. C. Temple; DIVA AVGVSTA).

Germanicus (Dupondius—SIGNIS RECEP.TIS).

Claudius (Sestertius—EX S. C. OB CIVES SERVATOS, SPES AVGVSTA S. C., both with and without P. P. on *obv.*; Dupondius—CERES AVGVSTA S. C.).

Nero Drusus (Sestertius—both with and without P. P. on *rev.*).

Agrippina I (Sestertius, struck by Caligula; Sestertius, struck by Claudius).

Antonia (Dupondius—without P. P. on *rev.*).

Partially obliterated:

Claudius (Sestertius—SPES AVGVSTA S. C.).

Nero Drusus (Sestertius).

NE.

Claudius (Sestertius—SPES AVGVSTA S. C.).

NOM

Augustus (2 Æ—Uncertain Moneyer).

OTO·IMP.²

Augustus (As—Nemausus), Nero (2 Æ?).

P D D

Augustus (As—Nemausus).

P N R

Galba (Sestertius).

P P

Augustus (Altar, 2 Æ—PONT·MAX.).

P S T

Augustus (Altar—PONT·MAX.).

PR (and the same retrograde)³

Tiberius (Altar—IMP·V.).

Nero (Lugdunum, Sestertius—ROMA S. C.; Dupondius—SECVRITAS AVGVSTI S. C.; As—Victory S. C.).

PRO (and retrograde)⁴

Tiberius (Dupondius, Commagene).

Claudius (Sestertius—EX S. C. OB CIVES SERVATOS, SPES AVGVSTA S. C.).

Nero Drusus (Sestertius—both with and without P. P. on *rev.*).

Antonia (Dupondius—without P. P. on *rev.*).

PROB (or imperfectly, ROB)⁴

Claudius (Sestertius—EX S. C. OB CIVES SERVATOS, SPES AVGVSTA S. C.; Dupondius—CERES AVGVSTA S. C.).

Nero Drusus (Sestertius).

PVBLI

Augustus (Dupondius—C. Cassius Celer).

¹ N(ero) C(aesar) A(ugustus) PR(obavit).

² OTHO IMP(erator)?

³ P(opulus) R(omanus)?

⁴ PROB(atum)?

Q C P ¹	Augustus (Sestertius—C. Plotius Rufus).
Q CAS PR ¹	Augustus (Sestertius—M. Sanquinus).
Q A	Claudius (As—Minerva S. C.).
R (= PR ?)	Nero (Lugdunum, As—ARA PACIS S. C.).
R	Augustus (Altar, As—PONT·MAX.).
RT ²	Augustus (Altar, 2 Æ—PATER PATRIAE).
(also RT, RI ?)	Tiberius (Altar, Sestertius—IMP·V, IMP·VII).
S D	Augustus (As, Nemausus).
S P Q R ³	Claudius (As—CONSTANTIAE AVGVSTI S. C.). Nero (Lugdunum, Sestertius—CONG· I DAT· POP· S. C.; Dupondius—SECVRTAS AVGVSTI S. C.; As—ARA PACIS S. C., PACE P· R., &c., Janus temple, S. C. Victory).
SE	Tiberius (Altar—IMP·VII).
T C A ⁴	Caligula (As—VESTA S. C.), Agrippa (As—Neptune S. C.).
T C IM ⁵	Augustus (Uncertain Moneyer).
T C IMP ⁶	Caligula (As—VESTA S. C.), Agrippa (As—Neptune S. C.).
T C P A	Augustus (Altar—PONT·MAX). Claudius (Sestertius—EX S. C. OB CIVES SERVATOS, SPES AVGVSTA S. C.).
TP ⁷	Nero Drusus (Sestertius—with P· P· on rev.). Antonia (Dupondius).
TAR	Tiberius (Dupondius—Commagene).
TER A	Augustus (Altar—2 Æ).
TI AV ⁸	Caligula (Sestertius—S· P· Q· R· P· P· OB CIVES SERVA TOS). Divus Augustus (Dupondius—CONSENSV SENAT·, &c.). Germanicus (Dupondius—SIGNIS RECEPTIS). Agrippa (As—Neptune S. C.). Claudius (Sestertius—EX S. C. OB CIVES SERVATOS, SPES AVGVSTA S. C.; As—CONSTANTIA AVGV STI S. C., Minerva S. C.). Nero Drusus (Sestertius—without P· P· on rev.).
TI C· A· ⁹	Augustus (Altar—PONT·MAX.). Agrippa (As—Neptune S. C.). Caligula (As—VESTA S. C.). Claudius (As—LIBERTAS AVGVSTA S. C, without P· P· on obv.).

¹ Q· CAS(sius) PR(aefectus, procurator, or praetor).

² BRITAN(nicus) ?

³ S(enatus) P(opulus) Q(ue) R(omanus).

⁴ T(i). C(laudius) A(ugustus) ?

⁵ T(i). C(laudius) IM(perator) ?

⁶ T(i). C(laudius) IMP(erator).

⁷ TI· IMP(erator) ?

⁸ TI· AV(gustus).

⁹ TI· C(aesar) A(ugustus).

TIB ¹	Augustus (As—L. Naevius Surdinus, C. Gallius Lupercus, P. Lurii Agrippa, A. Licinius Nerva Silianus; Altar, As—PONT·MAX, PATER PATRIAE). Divus Augustus Pater (Altar, As—PROVIDENT· S· C.).
TIB AV, AVG ²	Augustus (As—Cn. Piso, M. Maecilius Tullus, M. Salvius Otho; Altar—PONT·MAX·PATER PATRIAE). Tiberius (Altar).
TIB AV IM ³	Tiberius (Altar, 2 Æ).
TIB C ⁴	Augustus (Altar—PONT·MAX·). Tiberius (Altar, 2 Æ—IMP· VII).
TIB C AV, AVG ⁵	Augustus (Uncertain Moneyer, Altar—PONT·MAX·).
TIB IM ⁶	Tiberius (Altar, As).
TIB IMP ⁶	Augustus (As—L. Naevius Surdinus, C. Plotius Rufus, M. Salvius Otho, P. Lurii Agrippa, M. Maecilius Tullus, Sex. Nonius Quinctilianus; Altar, 2 Æ—PATER PATRIAE). Tiberius (Altar—IMP· VII). Germanicus (As struck by Caligula).
TIB IMP AVG ⁷	Augustus (Altar—PONT·MAX·).
BCAM ⁸	Augustus (Altar—PONT·MAX·), Agrippa (As—Neptune S·C·), Caligula (As—VESTA S·C·), Germanicus (Dupondius—SIGNIS RECEP·TIS; As—struck by Caligula, TR·P·), Agrippina (Sestertius—Carpentum), Nero and Drusus Caesars (Dupondius—struck by Caligula), Divus Augustus (Dupondius—CONSENSV SENAT·, &c.).
TIBER C· ⁹	Augustus (As—Uncertain Moneyer; Altar—PONT·MAX·).
T Q F (or R?)	Augustus (L. Naevius Surdinus).
TRA(?)	Agrippa (As—Neptune S·C·).
TRAM ¹⁰	Augustus (Altar—PONT·MAX·, PATER PATRIAE). Tiberius (Altar—IMP· V, IMP· VII). Claudius (Sestertius—SPES AVGVSTA S·C·).
VA	Augustus (Dupondius—P. Licinius Stolo).
VA, VA and triskelis with gorgoneion	Augustus (Sestertius—C. Plotius Rufus).
VAL·	Augustus (Altar—PONT·MAX·).

¹ TIB(erius).² TIB(erius) AV(gustus) IM(perator).³ TIB(erius) C(aesar) AV(gustus).⁴ TIB(erius) IMP(erator) AVG(ustus).⁵ TIB(erius) CA(Claudius) IM(perator).⁶ TR(aianus) AV(gustus).⁷ TIB(erius) AV(gustus).⁸ TIB(erius) C(aesar).⁹ TIB(erius) IM(perator).¹⁰ TIBER(ius) C(laudius).

VAR ¹	Augustus (Sestertius—L. Naevius Surdinus; Altar—PONT·MAX·).
VK ²	Nero (Lugdunum, Dupondius—SECVRITAS AVGVSTI S·C·, VICTORIA AVGVSTI S·C·; As—GENIO AVGVSTI S·C·, PACE P·R·, &c., Janus temple, S·C· Victory).
VICIN	Augustus (Altar, As—PONT·MAX·). Tiberius (Altar, As).
VE ²	Nero (Lugdunum, Sestertius—DECVRGIO S·C·, ROMA S·C·).
V	Augustus (As—A. Licinius Nerva Silianus).

B. LATIN (MULTIPLE)

APRON and AVG	Augustus (Sestertius—T. Quinctius Crispinus, M. Sanquinus).
AS and PRO	Divus Augustus (Dupondius—CONSENSV SEN AT·, &c.).
AV and star	Augustus (Altar, As—PONT·MAX·).
AVG	See APRON and AVG.
AVG and IMP AVG	Augustus (As—M. Maecilius Tullus).
AVG and TIB	Tiberius (Altar—IMP·VII).
AVG and VAR	Augustus (Uncertain Moneyer).
BAC and IMP AVG	Augustus (As—P. Lurius Agrippa).
BO and PRO	Claudius (Sestertius—SPES AVGVSTA S·C·).
BON, PRO and TI AV	Caligula (Sestertius—S·P·Q·R·P·P· OB CIVES SERVATOS).
BON, PRO, TI AV and TM	Augustus (Sestertius).
BON, PRO and TM	Nero Drusus (Sestertius—with P·P· on rev.), Antonia (Dupondius).
CA and IMP AVG	Augustus (Cn. Piso).
CA, IMP AVG and TIB	Augustus (As—P. Lurius Agrippa).
AVG	
CA and TIB AV	Augustus (As—M. Maecilius Tullus).
CA and TIB IMP	Augustus (As—M. Maecilius Tullus).
DVP and PRO	Claudius (Sestertius—SPES AVGVSTA S·C·).
TM and ⊗	Augustus (Altar, As—PONT·MAX·).
IMP AVG	See AVG and IMP AVG, BAC and IMP AVG, CA and IMP AVG, CA IMP AVG and TIB AVG.
IMP AVG and BT	Augustus (As—A. Licinius Nerva Silianus).

¹ VARVS (P. Quinctilius).² VESPAS(ianus).² VITE(lius).

IMP AVG and TIB	Augustus (As—Cn. Piso, M. Maecilius Tullus, A. Licinius Nerva Silianus, Sex. Nonius Quinctilianus).
IMP AVG and TIB AVG	Augustus (As—M. Salvius Otho, A. Licinius Nerva Silianus).
IMP AVG and TIB IMP	Augustus (Dupondius(?))—M. Sanguinius; As—L. Naevius Surdinus).
PRO	See AS and PRO, BO and PRO, BON PRO and TI AV, BON PRO TI AV and \overline{M} , BON PRO and \overline{M} , DVP and PRO.
PRO and \overline{R}	Claudius (Dupondius—CERES AVGVSTA S. C.).
PRO and \overline{M}	Claudius (Dupondius—CERES AVGVSTA S. C.), Nero Drusus (Sestertius—with P.P. on rev.), Antonia (Dupondius—without P.P. on rev.).
\overline{R}	See PRO and \overline{R}
RO and small head	Tiberius (As—Winged caduceus).
\overline{R}	See IMP AVG and \overline{R} .
\overline{R} and TIB	Augustus (Altar, As—PONT·MAX·).
SE and TIB	Augustus (As—P. Lurius Agrippa).
\overline{M}	See BON PRO TI AV and \overline{M} , BON PRO and \overline{M} , PRO and \overline{M} .
TI AV	See BON PRO and TI AV, BON PRO TI AV and \overline{M} .
TI AV (twice)	Caligula (Sestertius—S·P·Q·R· P·P· OB CIVES SERVATOS), Nero Drusus (Sestertius—with P.P. on rev.).
TIB	See AVG and TIB, IMP AVG and TIB, \overline{R} and TIB, SE and TIB.
TIB AV	See \overline{R} and TIB AV.
TIB AVG	See \overline{R} IMP AVG and TIB AVG.
TIB IMP	See \overline{R} and TIB IMP, IMP AVG and TIB IMP.
\overline{R}	See AVG and \overline{R} and list D, star, small head, and \overline{R} .
\otimes	See \overline{M} and \otimes .




C. GREEK

Γ AB	Tiberius (Dupondius—Commagene?).
EΔ and goat kneeling r. ¹	Augustus (Dupondius—Uncertain Moneyer).
KOP	Tiberius (Dupondius—Commagene).
$\overline{\Delta}$	See list D, lyre, palm-branch, &c.

D. SYMBOLS

Capricorn and star	Augustus (2 \overline{A} —Uncertain Moneyer).
Dagger and pileus	Augustus (Dupondius—Q. Aelius Lamia).




¹ Edessa-Aegae in Macedonia.

Goat and EΔ	Augustus (Dupondius—Uncertain Moneyer).
Gorgoneion	<i>See</i> Lyre and palm-branch.
Hammer	Augustus (As—M. Maecilius Tullus).
Head	<i>See</i> Star, head and  .
Head and RO	Tiberius (As—Winged caduceus).
Letter (Punic ?)	Augustus (Dupondius—Q. Aelius Lamia).
and Mussel	
Lyre and palm-branch	Augustus (Dupondius—M. Sanquinius, imitation).
Lyre, palm-branch	Augustus (Dupondius—L. Naevius Surdinus).
(rev.), triskelis,	
gorgoneion, 	
(obv.)	
Mussel	<i>See</i> Letter (Punic ?) and mussel.
Palm-branch	<i>See</i> Lyre and palm-branch; Lyre, palm-branch, triskelis, &c.
Palm-tree and triskelis	Augustus (Dupondius—M. Sanquinius).
Pileus	Augustus (Dupondius—Q. Aelius Lamia). <i>See also</i> Dagger and pileus.
Pilei (two)	Augustus (As ?—P. Lurius Agrippa).
Prow	Augustus (Dupondius—Q. Aelius Lamia).
Punic (?) letter	<i>See</i> Letter.
Star (*)	Augustus (Altar, As—PONT·MAX·). <i>See also</i> Capricorn and star.
Star (*) and AV	Augustus (Altar, As—PONT·MAX·).
Star (*), small	Augustus (Altar, As—PONT·MAX·).
head, and  (?)	
Triskelis	<i>See</i> Lyre, palm-branch, triskelis, &c.; Palm-tree and triskelis.
Triskelis, VA	Augustus (Sestertius—C. Plotius Rufus).
and VA	


CONSPECTUS OF COINS WITH THEIR COUNTERMARKS¹

AUGUSTUS—ROME.

Moneyer.

*Cn. Piso.*Dupondius. , IMP AVG.As. , TIB AVG, IMP AVG and TIB.Uncertain Denomination.  and IMP AVG.*L. Naevius Surdinus.*

Dupondius. Lyre palm-branch triskelis and gorgoneion.

As. , TIB, TIB IMP, IMP AVG and TIB IMP.

Uncertain Denomination. T Q F (or R).

¹ The individual countermarks or groups of countermarks are separated by commas.

Moneyer.

C. Plotius Rufus.

Sestertius. IMP, M, Q C P, VA and triskelis with gorgoneion, VA VA and triskelis.

As. AVG, CA, IMP, TIB IMP.

C. Asinius Gallus.

Sestertius. AV, CONST.

As. CA.

C. Cassius Celer.

Sestertius. D.

Dupondius. PVBLI.

As. AV, IMP, IMP AVG.

C. Gallius Lupercus.

Sestertius. APRON, D.

Dupondius. CONST.

As. TIB.

Q. Aelius Lamia.

Dupondius. Dagger and pileus, Punic (?) letter and mussel, pileus.

T. Quinctius Crispinus.

Sestertius. APRON, APRON and AVG.

M. Sanguinius.

Sestertius. APRON, Q CAS PR, APRON and AVG.

Dupondius. IMP AVG and TIB AVG, lyre and palm-branch, palm-branch and triskelis.

P. Licinius Stolo.

Sestertius. HI (?).

Dupondius. VA.

P. Lurius Agrippa.

As. CA, TIB, TIB IMP, BAC and IMP AVG, CA IMP AVG and TIB AVG, SE and TIB, two pilei.

M. Maecilius Tullus.

As. AVG, CA, IMP AV, IMP AVG, TIB AVG, TIB IMP, AVG and IMP AVG, CA and TIB IMP, IMP AVG and TIB.

M. Salvius Otho.

As. APR, CA, IMP AVG, TIB AV, TIB IMP, IMP AVG and TIB AVG.

A. Licinius Nerva Silianus.

As. CA, IMP AVG, TIB, IMP AVG and TIB, IMP AVG and TIB AVG.

Sex. Nonius Quinctilianus.

As. AV, CA, IMP AVG, TIB IMP, IMP AVG and TIB.

Volusus Valerius Messalla.

As. CA.

Moneyer.

*Uncertain Moneyer.*Sestertius. BON PRO TI AV and $\overline{\text{MP}}$.Dupondius. $\text{E}\Delta$ and goat kneeling r.

As. TIBER C.

2 \AA . NOM, Capricorn and star.Uncertain Denomination. T C IM, TIB C AVG, AVG and $\overline{\text{AR}}$.

AUGUSTUS (TR. P. XXXIII).

As. $\overline{\text{CA}}$.

AUGUSTUS—LUGDUNUM.

ALTAR TYPE, SERIES I. PONT. MAX.

As. IMP, $\overline{\text{R}}$, TIB, $\overline{\text{MP}}$ and \otimes , $\overline{\text{BJ}}$ and TIB, AV and star, star, star
small head and $\overline{\text{AR}}$.2 \AA . AVG (retrograde), $\overline{\text{KC}}$, CA, CAA, $\overline{\text{MP}}$, IMP AVG, IMP AV C N,
 $\overline{\text{PR}}$, $\overline{\text{PST}}$, T C $\overline{\text{PA}}$, TI C A, TIB C, TIB C AVG, TIB IMP AVG,
 $\overline{\text{BCAM}}$, TIBER C, $\overline{\text{TRAM}}$ VAR.

ALTAR TYPE, SERIES II. PATER PATRIAE.

Sestertius. $\overline{\text{KC}}$.

As. TIB, VICIN.

2 \AA . $\overline{\text{KC}}$, $\overline{\text{BJ}}$, TIB IMP.Uncertain Denomination. TIB AVG, $\overline{\text{TRAM}}$.

ALTAR TYPE, SERIES I OR II.

2 \AA . IMP C A, TER A.

Uncertain Denomination. CR.

ALTAR TYPE. TIBERIUS. IMP. V.

Sestertius. $\overline{\text{KC}}$, $\overline{\text{BJ}}$.Uncertain Denomination. AV, $\overline{\text{PR}}$, $\overline{\text{TRAM}}$.

ALTAR TYPE. TIBERIUS. IMP. VII.

Sestertius. $\overline{\text{KC}}$, $\overline{\text{BJ}}$.2 \AA . TIB C.Uncertain Denomination. AV, SE, TIB IMP, $\overline{\text{TRAM}}$, AVG and TIB.

ALTAR TYPE. TIBERIUS. IMP. V or IMP. VII.

2 \AA . TIB AV IM, VICIN.

Uncertain Denomination. L C, TIB AVG.

AUGUSTUS. NEMAUSUS.

As. AVG, $\overline{D}\overline{D}$, DAR, DSI, FAN (?), F.A.T., OTTO IMP, PDD, SD.

TIBERIUS. ROME.

TR. P. XVII.

As. $\overline{C}\overline{A}$ (not quite certain).

Sestertius (CIVITATIBVS ASIAE RESTITVTIS, TR.P.XXIII). NCAPR.

„ (Quadriga of elephants, TR.P.XXXVII and XXXVIII). NCAPR.

„ (Capricorn and shield, TR.P.XXXVII). NCAPR.

„ (Quadriga, TR.P.XXXVII, XXXVIII). NCAPR.

„ (Uncertain). I.Q.C.K.

DRUSUS.

Dupondius (PIETAS). NCAPR.

As. AVG.

DIVUS AUGUSTUS PATER.

Dupondius (S.C. Wreath). NCAPR.

„ (S.C. Temple). NCAPR.

AGRIPPA.

As. CAC,¹ T C A, T C IMP, TI AV, TI C A, $\overline{B}\overline{C}\overline{A}\overline{M}$.

TIBERIUS. COMMAGENE.

Dupondius (?). $\overline{K}\overline{C}$, PRO, TAR, KOP.

CALIGULA. ROME.

Sestertius (S.P.Q.R.P.P.OB CIVES SERVATOS). TI AV, TI AV (twice),
BON PRO and TI AV.

As (VESTA S.C.). DD, HN (?), T C A, T C IMP, TI C A, $\overline{B}\overline{C}\overline{A}\overline{M}$.

AGRIPPINA I.

Sestertius. $\overline{B}\overline{C}\overline{A}\overline{M}$.

DIVUS AUGUSTUS,

Dupondius (CONSENSV SENAT., &c.). TI AV, $\overline{B}\overline{C}\overline{A}\overline{M}$, AS and PRO.

NERO AND DRUSUS CAESARS.

Dupondius. $\overline{B}\overline{C}\overline{A}\overline{M}$.

GERMANICUS.

Dupondius (SIGNIS RECEPT., &c.). NCAPR, TI AV, $\overline{B}\overline{C}\overline{A}\overline{M}$.

As. $\overline{B}\overline{C}\overline{A}\overline{M}$, TIB IMP.

CLAUDIUS. ROME, ETC.

Sestertius (EX S.C. OB CIVES SERVATOS). NCAPR, PRO, PROB, T C
P A, TI AV).

¹ Or CAG.

Sestertius (EX S.C.P.P.OB CIVES SERVATOS). NCAPR.

„ (NERO CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERMAN-IMP-S.C., no P.P. on *obv.*). NCAPR.

„ (NERO CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERMAN-IMP-S.C., P.P. on *obv.*). NCAPR.

„ (SPES AVGVSTA S.C., no P.P. on *obv.*). NCAPR, NE, PRO, PROB, T C P A, TI AV, **TRAM**, BO and PRO, DVP and PRO.

„ (SPES AVGVSTA S.C., P.P. on *obv.*). NCAPR.

Dupondius (CERES AVGVSTA S.C.). NCAPR, PROB, PRO and **MP**.

As (CONSTANTIAE AVGVSTI S.C.) TI AV.

„ (LIBERTAS AVGVSTI S.C.). TI C A.

„ (S.C. Minerva r.). BON, **QA**, TI AV.

NERO DRUSUS.

Sestertius. (no P.P. on *rev.*) BON, NCAPR, PRO, TI AV, **MP**.

„ (P.P. on *rev.*). NCAPR, PRO, **MP**, PRO and **MP**, TI AV (twice), BON PRO and **MP**.

ANTONIA.

Dupondius. NCAPR, PRO, **MP**, PRO BON and **MP**.

AGRIPPINA I.

Sestertius. NCAPR.

DIVUS AUGUSTUS.

Dupondius (DIVA AVGVSTA). NCAPR.

NERO. LUGDUNUM.

Sestertius (CONG.T.DAT.POP-S.C.). S P Q R.

„ (DECVRSIO S.C.). **VE**.

„ (ROMA S.C.). PR, **VE**.

Dupondius (SECVRITAS AVGVSTI S.C.). S P Q R, **VA**.

„ (VICTORIA AVGVSTI S.C.). **VA**.

As (ARA PACIS S.C.). R, S P Q R.

„ (GENIO AVGVSTI S.C.). **VA**.

„ (PACE P.R., &c., Janus temple). S P Q R, **VA**.

„ (S.C. Victory l.). PR, S P Q R, **VA**.

NERO. BABBA.

Small bronze. BAN.

GALBA. ROME (?).

Sestertius (uncertain). PNR.

THE MONETARY SYSTEM OF THE EMPIRE. DENOMINATIONS, WEIGHTS, AND METALS.

A series of careful studies by modern scholars has cleared up most of the difficulties relating to the early Imperial coinage; where serious doubt still exists as to the right conclusion, it will be expressly indicated.

Gold. The gold coinage consists of aureus and gold quinarius, the whole and the half-piece.¹ The only multiple of the aureus in this period is the exceptional² coin of Augustus in Naples, weighing 401.3 gr. (26.00). Pliny the Elder expressly tells us that the aureus, after having been struck at 40 to the lb., was gradually reduced by the Emperors—by Nero finally to one forty-fifth of a lb.³ The actual weights confirm this statement. The aureus of Augustus probably weighed 7 scripula (122.9 gr., 7.96), the reduced aureus of Nero 6½ (114.10 gr., 7.39). As each coin was weighed separately it is probable that the normal weight could be expressed exactly in Roman weights.⁴ The metal was struck in a very fine state, as its high density (usually a little above 19) proves.

Silver. The silver coinage consisted of denarius and quinarius, the whole and the half-piece; twenty-five denarii went to the aureus.⁵ The normal weight of the denarius under Augustus was 3½ scripula (61.46 gr., 3.99), under the reform of Nero 3 scripula (52.68 gr., 3.41), that is, approximately 84 to the lb. and exactly 96 to the lb. respectively. The quinarius follows the denarius in weight, but is an uncommon coin in our period. Under the early Emperors the metal was struck very fine (950-990 in the thousand), but Nero increased the alloy to nearly 10 per cent.⁶ Plated coins of the period before Nero are particularly

¹ 'Aureus' is strictly the adjective qualifying 'denarius'—'denarius aureus' being the full name, very rarely used. The half of the denarius is naturally called 'quinarius'; where any confusion with the silver quinarius was possible, the adjective 'aureus' was required. The silver quinarius was also called from its *rev.* type the victoriate; this name is not recorded for the gold.

² That is, nearly 3½ aurei—a puzzling weight; but the coin has been generally accepted as genuine.

³ Pliny, *N. H.* xxxiii. 3. (13) 'postea placuit * XXXX signari ex auri libris paulatimque principes inminuere pondus, et novissime Nero ad XXXXV'. The later aureus of Julius Caesar, and the aureus of the triumvirs, were struck at 40 to the lb.

⁴ Cp. Sydenham, *Num. Chron.*, 1919, p. 114. The closeness of actual weights to standard suggests weighing of the individual coin: cp. also below, pp. 51 ff.

⁵ Cp. Dio lv. 12 for an explicit statement of this equation.

⁶ Cp. J. Hammer, *Z. f. N.*, p. 94.

common,¹ but they would only form a small percentage of the total. They have survived of course more easily than the coins of good metal.

Aes. The Roman system of token money, established under Augustus, consisted of sestertius and dupondius (four and two as pieces), struck in orichalcum, as and quadrans (one-quarter of an as), struck in copper. Four sestertii, sixteen asses, went to the denarius. The normal weight of the sestertius was 1 oz. (421.42 gr., 27.3), of the dupondius half an oz. (210.71 gr., 13.65)—but this piece was struck heavy during part of our period; the normal weight of the as was two-fifths of an oz. (168.5 gr., 10.92), of the quadrans about 50 gr. (3.24) (see below, pp. liv ff.). Nero for a short time at the mint of Rome struck as and quadrans in orichalcum, as also the semis which he introduced.² The *aes* coins were certainly not weighed individually: they were struck at the rate of so many to the pound, and therefore only conform very roughly to the standard. The average weight of a good number of well-preserved specimens permits us to establish the normal weight; and fortunately confirmation from literary sources is available.³

The main outlines of the system are assured beyond all doubt. But a few problems require further discussion. These are:

- (1) The historical origin of the system.
- (2) The reasons for the use of two metals—orichalcum and copper.
- (3) The weights of the dupondius and the as.
- (4) The 'Victory' coinage of Augustus.
- (5) The quadrans.

(1) *Origin of the system.*

The bronze issues from the senatorial mint had ceased in or about B.C. 82, when the as and its divisions of the semi-uncial standard ceased to be struck. The only token money struck between then and the reign

¹ The official origin of these pieces is often rather hastily assumed. Shallow stamps on denarii of the early period are common, clearly intended to detect the plated coins. Why should we credit the Roman Government with forging its own issues? For as forgeries the bankers clearly regarded them. While such pieces often copy official types exactly, they just as often present curious minor variations.

² The semis was struck in copper at Lugdunum.

³ Cp. Hultsch, *Metrolog. Script. Reliquiae*, i (1864), p. 302. 3, 'The denarius contains two victoriatas (i.e. quinarii), four nummi (i.e. sestertii), sixteen asses; the nummus weighs an ounce': p. 278, fragment from Eusebius, p. 235. 5, &c. The 'Distributio' of Volusius Maecianus, 'De Assis Partibus', written under Antoninus Pius, though not primarily concerned with money, attests the correctness of the view here taken. Over the shameful tortures to which some modern commentators have submitted this innocent treatise we will draw a merciful veil.

of Augustus was issued by generals, mainly in the provinces, the chief denomination being the as. A conspectus of these coinages follows:¹

Cn. Pompey	Spain	B. C. 46-45	As	av. wt. c. 332.9 gr. (21.57)
Sextus Pompey	Spain	" 46-45	As	" 266.6 gr. (17.28)
	Spain	" 45-44	As	" 332.1 gr. (21.52)
C. Clovius (for Caesar)	Italy (?)	" 46	As	" 232.2 gr. (15.05)
Q. Oppius (for Caesar)	Italy (?)	" 45	As	" 205.4 gr. (13.31)
Octavian	Gaul	" 39-38	As	" 371.0 gr. (24.04)
M. Antony (L. Atratinus)	Italy	" 40-36	As	" 221.5 gr. (14.35)
M. Antony ² (praefects of the fleet)	East	" 36-35	Sestertius Tressis Dupondius As, Semis	

Asses of Lugdunum and Vienna (struck *circa* B. C. 38-31) give an average weight of about 300 gr. (19.44); asses of Nemausus (from about B. C. 31 onwards)³ an average of about 200 gr. (12.96).

The as of these coinages is either the semi-uncial or else approximates to the old uncial standard. Antony was the first to reduce it to a quarter of an ounce. Willers can hardly be wrong in his suggestion that it was the importance of the as in the pay of the troops that led the generals to maintain it well up to or even well in advance of the normal weight.⁴ Augustus's own system was certainly strongly influenced by the fleet coinage of Mark Antony. Like Mark Antony he strikes the sestertius in base metal,⁵ and rests his system, to some extent, on a theoretical as of a quarter of an ounce; in contrast to him, he omits the tressis, strikes quadrans instead of semis, and adjusts the weights better. A little reflexion will show that between B. C. 82 and the time of Augustus there must have been a very sharp rise in prices

¹ Cp. Willers, *Geschichte der röm. Kupferprägung*, pp. 91 ff.

² The weights of this last series are very variable, and the confusion is increased by the fact that sestertius, dupondius, and as were struck in two series, heavy and light, the former about twice the weight of the latter. The denominations are denoted beyond all doubt by the marks HS Δ, Γ, B, A, S, respectively. The as of the heavy series averages about 126 gr. (8.16) in weight, i.e. a little more than a quarter of an ounce. For this reason the coins are sometimes said to have been struck on a quarter-ounce standard. Cp. Bahrfeldt, *R. S.*, 1904, pp. 331 ff.

³ These issues probably cease about B. C. 10. The title P. P. (Pater patriae) given on some of them to Augustus may be earlier than the formal conferment of the title (cp. Dio lv. 10, 11).

⁴ Cp. Willers, *op. cit.*, pp. 45, 75, 91, 107, 111-25.

⁵ The silver sestertius of the Republic was struck for the last time in B. C. 44.

which is met by a series of coins, ranging from sestertius to quadrans, instead of one from as to sextans. But the as continues to possess a special importance and to enjoy preferential treatment in consequence.

(2) *Orichalcum and copper.*

Both of these metals were new to the Roman coinage. The bronze of the Republic, composed of copper, lead, and tin, was as far removed from the new red copper as it was from the new yellow brass.

Orichalcum seems only to have come into use in the late Republic, but to have begun soon to be prized for its metallic beauty.¹ It appears to have been used first in coinage by C. Clovius and Q. Oppius, then by Augustus in his issues for Asia Minor, finally at Rome itself.² It was a natural alloy of copper and zinc, in the proportions of four to one approximately. Granted that two metals were required for the token coinage,³ this handsome metal, now appearing in plentiful supply, commended itself to the choice; as the second metal, a red copper, very nearly pure, made an excellent counterfoil.

It will be seen below that orichalcum was reckoned to copper in the coinage as 8 to 5 in value.⁴ Whether this ratio represented the ordinary relation of their market prices it is impossible to say.⁵ In all probability it did so approximately. For a short time the ratio seems to have been reduced to 4 to 3, but under Nero the old ratio was restored.

(3) *The weights of As and Dupondius.*

Here we reach the real crux of the Augustan system, on the solution of which minor difficulties depend. Why was the as struck at two-fifths instead of at one-quarter of an ounce?⁶ To Willers belongs the credit

¹ Cp. Pliny, *N. H.* 34. 2 'fit et e lapide aereo quem vocant cadmeam, celebri transmaria et quondam in Campania, nunc in Bergomatium agro extrema parte Italiae; feruntque nuper etiam in Germania provincia repertum'. The text is not very sure. Cp. Cic. *de Off.* iii. 23.

² Analysis of Antony's 'fleet' coinage has shown 14 per cent. of zinc, as against about 20 per cent. in orichalcum.

³ See below, pp. xlviii ff.

⁴ See below, p. xlviii.

⁵ Willers (*op. cit.*, pp. 161 ff.) uses rather strange arguments to prove that it did not. The article by the late Canon Beanlands in *Num. Chr.*, 1918, pp. 187 ff., is interesting, but, on its main thesis, unconvincing. The writer attempts to represent the Augustan system as one in three metals, gold, silver, and orichalcum; but who can doubt that both orichalcum and copper were tariffed, as coins, at more than their market value? We have only to observe how they were struck and contrast this method with that used for gold and silver.

⁶ We place the normal weight of the as at 168.5 gr. (10.92). A slightly higher weight (175.6 gr., 11.38) has been suggested and, for the Early Empire, is certainly possible (see Table below, p. lv). But see text for reason why 168.5 gr. (10.92) should be preferred.

of finding a solution of the difficulty.¹ He observed that ten of the Augustan asses would exactly equal in weight sixteen of the theoretical asses of one-quarter of an ounce. It was an easy step then to see in the Augustan as the as of the soldier's pay, which had once been reckoned as one-tenth, not one-sixteenth of a denarius. This conjecture, in itself most attractive, is raised to the degree of certainty, when we note from the evidence of countermarks that the as was designed particularly for the soldier's pay; that, too, was no doubt the reason why from the first it bore the Emperor's head.

Some difficulties still remain. How were the requirements of the soldiers' life and those of ordinary civil life reconciled? For in civil life the as was worth only a sixteenth of a denarius. The answer must be that it was certainly not tariffed differently in the army. Augustus in striking his heavy as was simply honouring the old tradition, under which the as was an important and imposing part of the Roman money system.²

The Augustan as, then, though only worth one-sixteenth of a denarius, was struck at a weight suited to its old value of one-tenth.

An as of 168.5 gr. (10.92), however, was far too near in weight to a dupondius of 210.7 gr. (13.65). On the Roman system of striking, light dupondii and heavy asses would actually overlap. Hence arose the necessity for further distinction and the expedient of using two metals, clearly distinguishable in colour, was adopted. Even so some trouble was probably experienced in keeping them apart and, when the Emperor's

¹ Willers (*op. cit.*), pp. 168 ff. Throughout the last century of the Republic, Willers traces the influence of this 'military' as in the maintenance of the high weight of the denomination. He himself believes that the denarius in the soldier's pay was still worth only ten asses, but note 2 following will show this to be impossible.

² Suet. *Domitian* 7 'Addidit et quantum stipendium militi aureos ternos'. Before Domitian, then, the pay was nine aurei. Pliny (*N. H.* xxxiii. 3. 13), writing of the changes of the year B.C. 218, tells us expressly that 'in the pay of the troops a denarius was always given for ten asses'. Tac. (*Ann.* i. 17) tells us that the mutinous legions of Pannonia demanded a denarius per day in place of the ten asses 'at which their souls and bodies were valued'. This is clearly inconsistent with the statement of Pliny just quoted, but agrees with Suetonius. Pliny then cannot be literally correct, for under Augustus the soldier drew 225 denarii, or 3,600 asses in the year. Now in B.C. 218 the soldier was receiving 1,200 old asses per annum: after the change he still received 120 denarii, which would equal 1,920 new asses. But it was apparently not till a later date that his pay was actually expressed in terms of these new asses. Julius Caesar, we hear, doubled the pay; it will be seen that this statement nearly agrees with the figures just given; the slight discrepancy may be due to inexactness in one of the sets. It seems probable that the final disappearance of the reckoning of a denarius as equal to ten asses is reflected in the coinage by the use of the sign XVI, which soon gives way to *—the crossed X, specialized as a monetary sign. After this time the plain X is exceptional, and probably only occurs as a deliberate archaism for special reasons. The date of the change of sign is perhaps about 168 B.C., the end of the third Macedonian war.

head appeared as obverse on both, the radiate crown was sometimes kept for the dupondius to distinguish it from the laureate as. But most money systems are not free from such minor imperfections; have we not our own half-crown and florin always with us?

Under Caligula and Claudius—and also a little earlier and later—a heavy dupondius, weighing probably a normal three-fifths of an ounce is found. As no corresponding change is found in the sestertius of those reigns,¹ we may conjecture that the main purpose of the change was to discriminate further between dupondius and as; it is possible that a shifting of the ratio of the prices of orichalcum and copper may have entered into the problem. After Nero had tried his experiment with an 'all orichalcum' coinage the old relation of dupondius and as was restored.

(4) *The 'Victory' coinage of Augustus.*

The 'Victory' coinage of B.C. 7, issued by P. Lurius Agrippa, M. Maecilius Tullus and M. Salvius Otho, presents some puzzling features. It was certainly struck in two denominations—one a normal as, averaging up to about 160 gr. (10.37), the other a coin of about twice that weight, called by Willers (*Röm. Kupferprägung*, p. 152) a 'triumphal as', by Walters (*Num. Chr.*, 1915, pp. 325 ff.) 'a copper dupondius'. Unfortunately these pieces are too rare to be analysed, but to judge from appearance they might well be of copper. Intermediate weights also occur, however, which suggest a third denomination. Until we know more of the metal of which these coins are made, it appears hopeless to expect to solve their problems completely.

(5) *The Quadrans.*

The smallest coin of the series is undoubtedly the quadrans. In the coinage of Nero the Roman semis is clearly defined by the mark of value S; the smaller coin, with the emblems of Minerva, is therefore fixed as the quadrans. The smallest coin of Augustus, Caligula, and Claudius corresponds to this quadrans, and not to the semis, (a) in weight, (b) in metal (copper), (c) in character—omission of portrait of Emperor. Nero also struck a quadrans in orichalcum, but that is definitely smaller and lighter than the earlier coins. The normal weight of the quadrans appears to be about 52.7 gr. (3.41), or one-eighth of an ounce, the metal copper. We should expect a normal weight of 42.1 gr. (2.73), but that would mean a very small coin indeed, and the Government probably did not grudge a little extra metal to this denomination, which was not issued on the grand scale.

The Reform of Nero. The permanent part of the reform of Nero

¹ But it is appreciably heavier than the normal, often weighing as much as 450-460 gr. (29.16-29.81).

consisted in the reduction of the weight of the aureus from about one forty-second to about one forty-fifth of a pound, of the denarius from about one eighty-fourth to one ninety-sixth of a pound,¹ and the increase of the alloy of the silver from little more than 1 or 2 per cent. to about 10 per cent. The precious metals were clearly of more value as metals than as currency and the change was probably judicious—that is to say that the aureus was worth more than twenty-five denarii in metal and the denarius was more in excess of four brass sesterii or sixteen copper asses in value than had been contemplated.² A loss of metal from currency through foreign trade,³ and even more through its excessive use for articles of luxury, is probable.

The reform of the *aes* coinage was only ephemeral. The attempt at an 'all orichalcum' coinage, including the semis, was confined to the mint of Rome and lasted not much more than a year at most. The old system was then restored. The coins without S.C. probably do not represent any deliberate attempt on the part of Nero to wrest the coinage from the hands of the Senate.⁴ Some of them were patterns for the Lugdunum mint, some possibly presents for the Emperor's friends, some are due to the account of modern improvers of coins.

The attempts to prove that Nero's reduction of the weight of gold and silver was part of a scheme to harmonize Greek and Roman coinage must be regarded as failures. The Eastern silver issues undergo a fall of weight corresponding to the Roman. This in itself is proof that the Western and Eastern sections of the coinage were both together adjusted to new conditions, not readjusted to one another. As far as Greek gold and silver of pre-imperial times is concerned it is doubtful whether they retained any serious hold of the market; so far as worn pieces continued to circulate, they would no doubt do so, by tolerance, at rates determined from time to time and place to place.

*The Roman Pound.*⁵ The Roman pound is here reckoned as 5,057 grains Troy (327.45). This is of course only an approximation, but it is as near the truth as we are likely to get. M. Naville's suggestion to reduce

¹ See above, p. xlv.

² Suet. *Divus Iulius* 54 tells us that Caesar sold gold in Italy at 3,000 HS. per lb. Under Augustus the Roman lb. equalled 4,200 HS., under Nero 4,500. Apparently, then, after a period of cheapness due to great temporary plenty at the end of the Republic, the price of gold steadily rose.

³ Cp. Tac. *Ann.* iii. 53, Tiberius complains that 'lapidum causa pecuniae nostrae ad externas aut hostilis gentis transferuntur'.

⁴ The sesterii of Caligula, with *rrr.* ADLOCVT.COH., but no S.C., were probably intended for the pay of the guard. It has been justly observed that the Emperor never renounced his right to strike in *aes*.

⁵ See L. Naville, *Fragments de métrologie antique*, 1920, and *R. S.*, 1922, pp. 257 ff.; Hultsch, *Gr. und röm. Metrologie*, 1882, § 21, p. 15. Giesecke in *Berl. Mzbl.*, 1922, pp. 375 ff., is mainly concerned with the early Roman pound.

it to about 5,000 grains (322 grammes odd) is quite impossible. The best of all tests would probably be to weigh 96 denarii of Nero, after his reform, all 'à fleur de coin'. These were struck at 96 to the pound, or three scruples each, the number to the pound giving also an exact weight per piece. Unfortunately it is hard to get any number of weighings of these coins in first-class condition. The general accuracy of the usual estimate is however sufficiently established by the actual weights of aurei of the Empire compared with the statements of Pliny about the number struck out of the pound.

TABLE OF DENOMINATIONS

	Gold		Silver		Orichalcum		Copper (or Orichalcum)		
	Aureus	Quinarius Aureus	Denarius	Quinarius Argentus	Sestertius	Dupondius	As	Semis	Quadrans
1 Aureus	1	2	25	50	100	200	400	800	1600
1 Au. Q.	—	1	12½	25	50	100	200	400	800
1 Denarius	—	—	1	2	4	8	16	32	64
1 Ar. Q.	—	—	—	1	2	4	8	16	32
1 Sestertius	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	8	16
1 Dupondius	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	8
1 As	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4
1 Semis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
1 Quadrans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

TABLE OF WEIGHINGS

The number in brackets is that of the specimens weighed.

Aureus.

<i>Augustus.</i>	Rome	av. 122.67 gr. (7.95)	(23)
	Spain	120.85 (7.83)	(28)
	Lugdunum	121.02 (7.84)	(44)
	East	120.14 (7.78)	(20)
	" ('candelabrum' rec.)	122.93 (7.96)	(3)
<i>All mints.</i> av. 121.2 gr. (7.85) (118).			
<i>Tiberius.</i>	Lugdunum	av. 119.69 gr. (7.76)	(29)
<i>Caligula.</i>	Lugdunum and Rome	119.23 (7.72)	(29)
<i>Claudius.</i>	Rome	117.82 (7.63)	(104)
<i>Nero.</i>	Rome (period 1)	117.93 (7.64)	(40)
	" (period 2)	112.8 (7.31)	(37)
<i>Civil Wars.</i>	Spain (A. D. 68)	117.12 (7.59)	(4)
	" (late A. D. 69)	110.7 (7.17)	(1)
	Gaul	111.87 (7.25)	(9)
	Military Class	114.8 (7.44)	(1)
<i>Galba.</i>	Rome	112.06 (7.26)	(25)
	Gaul	114.1 (7.39)	(3)
	" (posthumous)	108.73 (7.04)	(3)
	Spain	118.72 (7.69)	(10)

<i>Otho.</i>	Rome	av. 111.71 gr. (7.24)	(17)
<i>Vitellius.</i>	Rome	111.97 (7.25)	(21)
	Lugdunum	112.95 (7.32)	(4)
	Spain	112.93 (7.32)	(10)

(One exceptional aureus in P. weighs 118.3 gr., 7.67.)

It will be seen that the average of Augustus is very close to 7 scripula, and that of Nero to $6\frac{1}{2}$; a small allowance must, of course, be made for wear. Galba in Spain goes back to the earlier standard (the 'Civil War' aurei of this standard are undoubtedly from his Spanish mint): a single Spanish aureus of Vitellius follows it too. Otherwise the reduced weight of Nero prevails.

Quinarius Aureus.

<i>Augustus.</i>	Spain	av. 60.5 gr. (3.92)	(3)
	Lugdunum	59.97 (3.88)	(8)
	Total	60.11 (3.89)	(11)
<i>Tiberius.</i>	Lugdunum	59.72 (3.87)	(18)
<i>Caligula.</i>	Lugdunum and Rome	59.77 (3.87)	(4)
<i>Claudius.</i>	Rome	59.4 (3.85)	(1)
<i>Nero.</i>	Rome	58.5 (3.79)	(1)

The weights closely follow those of the double piece, the aureus. No quinarii of the reduced weight occur.

Denarius.

Plated and badly worn coins not included.

<i>Augustus.</i>	Rome	av. 59.41 gr. (3.85)	(94)
	Spain	57.94 (3.75)	(77)
	Lugdunum	57.91 (3.75)	(53)
	East	58.86 (3.78)	(59)
	" ('candelabrum' rev.)	57.85 (3.75)	(2)
	" (Cyrenaica)	52.9 (3.43)	(3)
	Total	58.45 (3.79)	(288)
<i>Tiberius.</i>	Lugdunum	58.1 (3.76)	(16)
<i>Caligula.</i>	Lugdunum and Rome	57.36 (3.72)	(11)
<i>Claudius.</i> ¹	Rome	57.77 (3.75)	(29)
<i>Nero.</i>	1st Period	55.64 (3.60)	(13)
	2nd Period	49.09 (3.18)	(26)
<i>Clodius Macer.</i>	Africa	51.4 (3.33)	(22)
<i>Civil Wars.</i>	Spain	52.21 (3.38)	(34)
	Gaul	51.51 (3.34)	(48)
	'Divus Augustus'	52.0 (3.37)	(2)
	'Augustus'	52.23 (3.38)	(24)
	Africa	46.9 (3.04)	(1)
	Military	52.27 (3.39)	(33)

¹ But plated and worn coins of this reign are very common.

WEIGHTS OF SILVER

lii

<i>Galba.</i>	Rome	av. 50.46 gr. (3.27)	(36)
	Spain	51.84 (3.36)	(28)
	Gaul	51.92 (3.36)	(16)
	" (posthumous)	51.9 (3.36)	(4)
	Africa	54.36 (3.53)	(11)
<i>Otho.</i>	Rome	53.27 (3.45)	(14)
<i>Vitellius.</i>	Rome	49.78 (3.23)	(27)
	Spain	54.38 (3.53)	(11)
	Lugdunum	51.76 (3.36)	(10)

The allowance to be made for wear here is certainly higher than for the gold. Nero's 'reform' denarii, for example, show a very low average, just because they are the oldest coins of the reduced series. Galba's Spanish denarii, unlike his aurei, follow the reduced standard. Vitellius's Spanish denarii show a surprisingly high weight, but on the small number of weighings this may be mere accident.

Quinarius Argenteus.

<i>Augustus.</i>	Spain (P. Carisius)	av. 26.87 gr. (1.74)	(4)
	East	28.62 (1.85)	(4)
	" (Cyrenaica)	22.32 (1.45)	(2)
<i>Nero.</i> See below, p. liv.			
<i>Galba.</i>	Gaul (Lugdunum-posthumous)	26.1 (1.69)	(3)

'Cistophoric Medallions' (*Asia Minor*).

The tetradrachms ('Cistophoric Medallions') of Asia Minor were equated to three denarii, but form an independent branch of the coinage.

<i>Augustus.</i>	av. 184.45 gr. (11.96)	(25)
<i>Claudius.</i>	156.82 (10.16)	(11)

The normal weights were no doubt rather above these averages—perhaps 11 scripula for Augustus (193.16 gr., 12.52) and 9 (158.04 gr., 10.24) for Claudius: note the rapid decline in weight.

Didrachms, Drachms, Hemidrachms (Caesarea).

The didrachms, drachms, and hemidrachms of Caesarea were probably reckoned as two, one, and one-half denarius respectively.

Didrachm.

<i>Caligula (Germanicus).</i>	av. 107.1 gr. (6.94)	(2)
<i>Claudius.</i>	111.72 (7.24)	(6)
<i>Nero.</i>	111.7 (7.24)	(15)

The preservation of the coins of Nero is much better than that of those of Caligula and Claudius; the normal weight was certainly dropping.

		<i>Drachm.</i>	
<i>Tiberius</i> . ¹		av. 52.56 gr.	(3.41) (3)
<i>Caligula</i> (and Germanicus).		50.55	(3.28) (7)
<i>Nero</i> . ²		52.42	(3.40) (5)
		<i>Hemidrachm.</i>	
<i>Nero</i>		av. 25.62 gr.	(1.66) (7)
24 <i>Asses</i> = 1½ denarii (AC IT KΔ).			
<i>Nero</i> .		av. 82.4 gr.	(5.34) (2)
12 <i>Asses</i> = ¾ denarius (AC IT IB).			
<i>Nero</i> .		av. 36.6 gr.	(2.37) (1 worn)

These last pieces have been attributed to Crete, but are certainly of Caesarea. The weights represent just about the silver value of one and a half and three-quarters of the un-reduced denarius, as struck under the early years of Nero. This would seem to show that the local silver was not tarified unfavourably in relation to the denarius.

		<i>Sestertius.</i>	
<i>Augustus</i> . ³	Rome	av. 391.82 gr.	(25.39) (33)
	Gaul	384.65	(24.93) (9)
	Asia Minor	367.16	(23.79) (9)
<i>Tiberius</i> .	Rome	417.18	(27.04) (46)
<i>Caligula</i> .	"	426.42	(27.63) (38)
<i>Claudius</i> .	"	442.54	(28.67) (39)
<i>Nero</i> .	"	416.07	(26.97) (125)
	Lugdunum	405.22	(26.26) (52)
<i>Galba</i> .	Rome, &c.	406.48	(26.34) (108)
<i>Vitellius</i> .	Rome	403.87	(26.17) (21)

The normal weight is easily to be gathered from the figures. Note the lightness of the coins of Augustus, the heaviness of those of Claudius.

		<i>Dupondius.</i>	
<i>Augustus</i> .	Rome ⁴	av. 190.92 gr.	(12.37) (30)
	Gaul	195.57	(12.67) (4)
	Asia Minor	198.2	(12.84) (8)
<i>Tiberius</i>	Rome	223.96	(14.51) (35)
(including 'Divus Augustus Pater').	Commagene. ⁵	245.53	(15.91) (3)

¹ Four of the local 'Argaeus' type average 55.25 gr. (3.55).

² Three of the local 'Argaeus' type average 55.16 gr. (3.57).

³ Willers finds an average of 371.2 gr. (24.05) for 108 weighings. He has clearly included worn coins rather freely.

⁴ Willers gives average of 181.8 gr. (11.78) for 111 coins, again a low result.

⁵ Whether this coin was known as a dupondius or not, it clearly represents that denomination.

<i>Caligula.</i> (including <i>rev.</i> CONSENSV , &c. of Divus Augustus and <i>rev.</i> of Ger- manicus).	Rome	av. 244.89 gr. (15.87) (14)
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<i>Claudius.</i>	Rome	249.86 (16.19) (10)
<i>Nero.</i>	Rome	224.46 (14.55) (32)
" (no S.C.) ¹	"	284.86 (18.46) (5)
	Lugdunum	207.9 (13.47) (26)
<i>Galba.</i>	Rome, &c.	208.63 (13.52) (19)
<i>Vitellius.</i>	Rome	203.68 (13.20) (8)

As.

<i>Augustus.</i>	Rome ² (Moneyers')	av. 167.2 gr. (10.83) (35)
	" (End of Reign) ³	163.91 (10.62) (6)
	Gaul	164.14 (10.63) (18)
	East	160.36 (10.39) (6)
	" (rough style)	159.17 (10.32) (4)
<i>Tiberius.</i> ⁴	Rome	168.36 (10.91) (32)
	" (Divus Augustus)	167.06 (10.83) (11)
<i>Caligula.</i>	Rome	165.68 (10.74) (26)
<i>Claudius.</i>	Rome	163.44 (10.59) (29)
<i>Nero.</i>	Rome	169.33 (10.97) (41)
	" (without S.C.) ¹	191.74 (12.42) (5)
	Lugdunum	161.78 (10.48) (24)
<i>Galba.</i>	Rome, &c.	167.86 (10.88) (29)
	Tarraco	139.76 (9.06) (5)
<i>Vitellius.</i>	Rome	155.6 (10.08) (6)
	Tarraco	147.24 (9.54) (15)

As (Orichalcum).

<i>Nero.</i>	Rome	av. 130.04 gr. (8.42) (16)
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*As.**Gallie issues.*

B. C. 38-}	Lugdunum.	av. 292.95 gr. (18.98) (4)	av. (Willers) 289.5 gr. (18.76)
B. C. 31.}	Vienna.	" 295.9 (19.17) (8)	" " 301.7 (19.55)

The As with bare head of Augustus (*rev.* prow) weighs about 300.0 gr. (19.44).

B. C. 39-38. *Octavian and Divus Iulius.*

<i>rev.</i> head	av. (Willers) 376.5 gr. (24.39)
<i>rev.</i> legend in wreath	" " 371.0 (24.04)

A study of our specimens suggests that this is too high, or else that the standard dropped during the course of the issue.

¹ Probably patterns for Lugdunum.

² Willers gives average of 161.7 gr. (10.48) for 198.

³ Willers gives average of 161.2 gr. (10.45) for 9.

⁴ Including some of Divus Augustus.

c. B.C. 31-10. *Nemausus*.¹

(1) bare head of Augustus	av. 195.94 gr. (12.69)	(7)
(2) laureate head of Augustus	193.76	(12.56) (16)
(3) laureate head of Augustus P.P.	196.93	(12.76) (18)
¹ 'Ham' of class (2), 337.0 gr. (21.84)		

This coinage was probably over before the 'Altar' series started.

Semis.

<i>Augustus.</i>	Gaul	av. 70.88 gr. (4.59)	(7)
	East	69.32	(4.49) (4)
<i>Tiberius.</i>	Gaul	55.65	(3.61) (2)
<i>Nero.</i>	Rome (Copper)	98.1	(6.36) (4)
	" (Orichalcum)	55.86	(3.62) (43)
	Lugdunum (Copper)	84.52	(5.48) (16)

Quadrans (Copper).

<i>Augustus.</i>	Rome ²	av. 48.23 gr. (3.12)	(35)
	Gaul	42.5	(2.75) (3)
<i>Caligula.</i>	Rome	47.26	(3.06) (10)
<i>Claudius.</i>	Rome	50.66	(3.29) (11)
<i>Nero.</i>	Rome	47.54	(3.08) (12)

Quadrans (Orichalcum).

<i>Nero.</i>	Rome	av. 32.36	(2.10) (12)
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DENSITIES AND ANALYSES

The density, or specific gravity, of a coin is of course often a reliable method of ascertaining its approximate metallic composition; unfortunately for us the test is not always fine enough to determine our problems.

The gold of our period was struck exceptionally fine, as its high density—19 and a little upwards—shows.³

The silver⁴ varies in quality. The denarius, prior to the reform of Nero, ranges from about 10.2 to 10.7; after the reform, Nero's denarii range from about 9.3 to 10.0, whereas the denarii of the Civil Wars and of Galba, Otho, and Vitellius, show rather higher densities. The 'cistophoric' tetradrachms of Asia Minor are often of good silver, but also show unusually high and low densities. The drachm and other denominations of Caesarea are usually rather base (9.6 to 10—sometimes lower).

It is unfortunately impossible to distinguish brass from copper by density. Copper has the higher density,⁵ but in coinage both metals

¹ Willers gives an average of 188.9 gr. (12.24) for the *Nemausus* coins.

² Willers gives average of 47.3 gr. (3.06) for 220 coins.

³ Pure gold, 19.34.

⁴ Pure silver, 10.5. Very high densities may be due to the presence of lead, very low ones to the presence of tin.

⁵ Pure copper 8.92, brass (82 per cent. copper, 17 per cent. zinc) 8.6. Tin has a density of 7.41 and low densities are probably due to its presence.

have a wide range and the densities overlap. Sestertii range from about 7.9 to 8.6, with an average of about 8.4; dupondii have much the same range, with a slightly lower average. Asses range from about 8.5 to 8.8, with an average of about 8.7; copper semisses from 8.3 to 8.9, with an average of about 8.7; orichalcum semisses from about 7.8 to 8.5, with an average of about 8.3. The quadrans has a range of 8.3 to 8.9, or even wider, with an average of about 8.6; under Augustus the Roman quadrans shows a lower average density. The quadrans of Nero of the smaller size also shows a lower average density, about 8.25, with a range of 7.6 to 8.6.

A few analyses have been specially made and may be compared with the results tabulated by Hammer in *Z. f. N.*, 1908, pp. 1 ff. An aureus of Augustus of the Lugdunum mint (density 19.36) was of pure gold. A late denarius of Nero of the Roman mint (density 9.88) showed 80.72 per cent. silver, 1.44 per cent. gold, 17.61 per cent. copper, 0.23 per cent. lead. A sestertius of Claudius (density 8.63) of Rome showed 76.85 per cent. copper, 21.33 per cent. zinc, 1.62 per cent. iron, 0.2 per cent. lead; a dupondius of Antonia (density 8.31) of Rome showed 81.1 per cent. copper, 15.7 per cent. zinc, 3.2 per cent. iron. Asses of Divus Augustus Pater, Drusus and Nero, and quadrantes of Claudius and Augustus—all of Rome—were of pure copper, with only faint traces of other metals; so, too, was a semis of Nero of the Lugdunum mint.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MINT

The little that can be said on this subject must be divided between (a) the Senatorial mint of Rome, (b) the Imperial mint in Rome and the provinces.

The Senatorial mint of Rome continued to work, as under the Republic, in the Temple of Juno Moneta.¹ It was still under the control of the moneyers ('*III Viri Monetales*' or '*III Viri aere argento auro flando feriundo*'). Their names disappear from gold and silver after B.C. 12 and from *aes* after B.C. 4, but their continued existence down to the third century is proved by inscriptions.² Despite the retention of the old title it is most unlikely that they had anything to do with the imperial gold and silver; we note that the metals are quoted in the old order with gold last, not, as under the Empire, first. Of the detailed organization of the mint we know nothing. The coins of Nero and Galba convey some suggestion of a division into '*officinae*', and such a division is *a priori* probable; five '*officinae*' are actually

¹ It is impossible to prove this statement absolutely, but no real evidence of a change, at any rate before Domitian, has been produced.

² Cp. Lenormant, *La Monnaie dans l'Antiquité*, iii, pp. 185 ff. The college was reorganized by Augustus in B.C. 13 (Dio, liv. 26).

attested in an inscription of uncertain date (second century?).¹ The mint as a whole would belong to the sphere of the heads of the 'aerarium Saturni'; when Nero in A.D. 56 placed the treasury under 'praefecti' nominated by himself, he must have acquired a considerable influence over the mint as well.²

The Imperial mint of Rome was under the supreme control of the Emperor's finance minister, the 'a rationibus'. A procurator of the mint is first met with on inscriptions of the time of Trajan,³ but it is unsafe to argue from the silence of our sources that he did not exist before. The site of the mint was in the fifth region, near the Baths of Trajan and the Church of St. Clement, a district which is thought to have been included in the 'Golden House' of Nero. But even if this were the case, there seems to be no reason why the mint should not have stood there in his day: at any rate no other site of an imperial mint in Rome is known. Our knowledge of the inner working of the mint is based chiefly on a series of inscriptions of the time of Trajan,⁴ but most of the information contained in them will be true of an earlier period too.

These inscriptions show us dedications

- (a) to 'Apollo Aug.' by Felix 'Augusti libertus optio et exactor auri argenti et aeris';
- (b) to 'Fortuna Aug.' by Felix and the 'offinatores monetae aurariae argentariae Aug. n.';
- (c) to 'Herculi Aug.' by Felix and the 'signatores', 'suppostores', and 'malleatores'; and
- (d) to 'Victoria Aug.' by the 'conductores flaturae argentariae monetae Caesaris'.

Apollo will be the imperial Apollo of the Palatine.⁵ Fortune and Victory are two regular attendants on the imperial house. Hercules is a suitable patron for manual workmen, though we might perhaps have expected Vulcan. Felix is an imperial freedman and bears the military title of 'optio'—the mint was, in fact, organized on military lines; he appears to be in charge of the whole of the technical side, and is himself responsible for the quality of the metals. The 'offinatores' are distinguished from the three grades employed in the actual striking, the 'signatores',⁶ 'suppostores', 'malleatores'; the title is a general

¹ *C. I. L.* vi. 8455 'manceps officinarum aerariarum quinque (sic), item flaturariae argentariae.'

² *Cp. Tac. Ann.* xiii. 29 ff.

³ *C. I. L.* vi. 1607, 1625 a, b; viii. 9990.

⁴ *C. I. L.* vi. 42, 44. 791.

⁵ *Cp. rev. type of Commodus, APOL-MONETAE.*

⁶ The 'signator' was an important official, engaged in the actual operation of striking, but his exact functions are unknown. Can he have affixed a mint signature of some sort or another?

one and may include the casters ('flaturarii'),¹ trimmers ('aequatores'), and die-sinkers ('scalptores').² The number of workmen under his charge is small, some eighty-six in all. But there is no reason to suppose that only one 'officina' of the mint is concerned. The language of the inscriptions is against it, and the high estimates often formed really rest on nothing but the confused and ambiguous accounts of the rising of the moneyers under Aurelian. Allowing for unskilled workmen not mentioned, we cannot put the total number of mint employees at above a couple of hundred or so at most.³ The only clerks employed seem to have been 'dispensatores' (accountants).⁴ The 'nummularii', who are mentioned occasionally in literature and inscriptions, must have been as their name suggests, bankers; it will have been their duty to exchange new money for old, and in general to put the new issues on the market.⁵

The question of the relation of the Senatorial and Imperial mints of Rome is in its details obscure. Before the reign of Caligula—under whom, as we have seen, the Imperial mint of Rome opened—there was no close agreement at all. From Caligula to Nero signs of co-operation become clearer; in the second period of Nero (A. D. 64-8) the two mints seem to work in the most intimate connexion. Throughout our period, however, the two appear to have been distinct; Domitian may perhaps have lodged the Senatorial mint under the same roof as the Imperial, but even this hypothesis rests only on plausible deduction.⁶ Even later the 'moneta auraria et argentaria' is expressly distinguished from the 'moneta aeraria'.

The Imperial mints in the provinces were certainly under the control of the procurators of the provinces; special procurators of mints do not occur until the third century. A handful of inscriptions

¹ Cp. *C. I. L.* vi. 8456.

² Cp. *C. I. L.* vi. 8464.

³ The two bodies of employees on the aqueducts, the 'public' and the imperial, number 240 and 460 respectively: cp. Frontinus, *De Aq.* 116.

⁴ Cp. *C. I. L.* vi. 8454.

⁵ Cp. *C. I. L.* vi. 8461 'superpositus auri monetae nummulariorum', and 8463: cp. Martial xii. 57. vv. 7, 8:

Hinc otiosus sordidam quatit mensam
Neroniana nummularius massa.

Not all 'nummularii' of course were officially employed. But it is surely wrong to attribute to this word when used of a mint official a meaning entirely unsupported by any other evidence, as do the Dictionaries which render it 'mint employee'. R. Herzog in *Abhandlungen der Giessener Hochschulgesellschaft*, 1919, i. *Aus der Geschichte des Bankwesens im Altertum*, supposes that the 'nummularii' in Rome were small bankers and scrutineers of coins, and attributes to them the little bone and ivory tickets often called 'tesserae gladiatoriae'. Kubitschek (*Mitth. der num. Ges. in Wien*, xv, 1920, p. 57) rejects this suggestion.

⁶ Cp. Mowat in *N. Z.*, 1909, pp. 88 ff.: he calls attention to the first appearance of the rev. type **MONETA AVG. S.C.** under Domitian.

relating to officials of the Lugdunum mint are published and annotated by Hirschfeld in *C. I. L.* xiii, Lugdunum.¹

In accordance with the curious custom of ancient states, the business of the mint was to a large extent contracted out; the contractor would receive a fixed sum for the work undertaken and would be subject to the supervision of the authorities. Not till the third century was direct state management established as the rule.²

FABRIC

Our knowledge of the technical side of Roman coinage is still very imperfect, for the ancient evidence—apart from the coins themselves—is very scanty and difficult to interpret. Fortunately it will be sufficient for the present purpose to review briefly what is known, referring for all doubtful points to the bibliography.

The blanks were usually prepared by casting,³ far less commonly were chopped off metal bars; the former method alone seems to have been employed for coins of our period. We do not know for certain of what metal dies were made or how they were cut.⁴ It is extremely probable that the type was produced, in whole or part, by punches, which would allow of speedy multiplication of dies. The lettering was entrusted mainly to special artists, presumably of the lower grades, and was engraved, not punched.⁵

The coins were struck by the 'malleatores' (hammerers), assisted by 'suppostores', who placed the blank in position between upper and lower die, while the 'signator' gave the time.⁶ Die-position, at first irregular, becomes regular on *aes* under Tiberius, on gold and silver towards the end of the reign of Nero. Some mechanical device for keeping the dies in position must have been in use, but probably one of quite a simple character.

The fact that double strikes are relatively uncommon strongly suggests that one blow was usually sufficient, and, as a probable corollary,

¹ Cp. *C. I. L.* xiii. 1499 'mil(es) coh(ortis) xvii Lugduniensis ad monetam', xiii. 1820 'Nobilis Tib. Caesaris Aug. ser(vus) aeq(uator) monet(ae)'.

² Cp. *C. I. L.* vi. 791 'conductores flaturae argentar. monetae Caesaris' (A. D. 115); vi. 8455 'manceps officinarum aerariarum quinquae (sic), item flaturae argentariae'; vi. 8461 'C. Iulius Thallus . . . qui egit officinas plumbarias transtiberin. et trigari.', i.e. probably works where lead tesserae among other things were produced.

³ Cp. the title of the moneyers 'Hiviri aere argento auro flando feriundo' and the mint officials, 'flaturarii' and 'aequatores', who cast and trimmed the blanks respectively.

⁴ Very few ancient dies survive; and we cannot prove that they were official.

⁵ Small varieties of shape in the same letter on the same coin occur more frequently than we should expect if they were made by punches.

⁶ It is possible that some system of marking coins for identification by the authorities was in vogue, and that this was in the hands of the 'signator'.

that the blanks were struck hot.¹ The obverse die was the lower, the reverse the upper; the obverse, then, enjoyed the longer life, and identities of obverse die are therefore commoner than identities of reverse.

The manufacture of the plated denarii which meet us so frequently in the Early Empire is a lost secret. Bankers used to test denarii with shallow stamps, which would reveal the base core under the silver envelope.²

One-sided coins, with incuse reverse, are not uncommon both in silver and copper; they are produced when a blank, after being struck, sticks in the upper die.

The pieces with two obverses (or two reverses) are puzzling for this reason: unless upper and lower die were interchangeable,³ and this, in view of their different shapes, is unlikely, how were such pieces struck? An obverse could of course be prepared as a reverse, or vice versa; but, in that case, these strikings must have been deliberate and not the result of accident, and no plausible reason for them has yet been suggested.

EPIGRAPHY

For the general character of the epigraphy of the period we must refer to the detailed notes on style and above all to the coins themselves. The lettering of a particular mint and time is recognized rather by a general impression of the eye than by any special peculiarities of detail. A few points, however, may be selected for special mention. The form Λ is throughout commonly found in place of A;⁴ the relative prevalence of the closed form sometimes helps to fix the mint. The form Γ is far more common than P; towards the close of our period a nearly closed form, P, becomes common. The form ζ for G occurs in Asia Minor under Augustus, and a rather similar form is found in A. D. 68 in Spain. The form \mathcal{S} for S is characteristic of Lugdunum under Augustus and Tiberius. The letter O is used in place of V

¹ For the ancient evidence see the bibliography.

² For plated denarii, &c., cp. Persius v. 105; Petronius, *Satyricon* 56; Apuleius, *Metam.* 10. 9.

³ Towards the end of the reign of Claudius the obverse has legend from r. to l., the reverse has legend from l. to r. The heads of Agrippina and of Nero, struck with head of Claudius as obverse, follow the rule of the reverse. When this head of Nero is used as obverse with reverse, sacrificial implements, it is still technically a reverse and its reverse is technically an obverse, legend reading r. to l. This certainly suggests a difference between the upper and lower dies.

⁴ The normal English form A has been used throughout in the text.

(vowel) after V (consonantal) at Lugdunum (under Tiberius) and at Caesarea (under Nero), but not at Rome or in Spain. Occasionally a form like Γ for I appears, as at Caesarea under Caligula (ΓM = IM). The letters XS replace X on some Lugdunum issues of Galba and Vitellius. RENASCES for RENASCENS is found on Gallic issues of Galba. The ending VVM is generally written with ligature at Lugdunum (V VM), without at Rome and Tarraco.

Punctuation is difficult to represent exactly; it is apparently irregularly distributed on the coins themselves, and dots are very easily lost through wear. Sometimes a dot follows each abbreviation, sometimes each separate word. In general, Roman issues are well punctuated; but towards the close of our period punctuation declines on all metals, particularly on gold and silver. In the text the attempt has been made to represent accurately the general character of the punctuation, without necessarily noting every variation between two coins that only consist in the presence or absence of one or two dots.

ART

The full illustration of the coins in the plates makes it unnecessary to say much on the art of the period, which can best be studied there. Portraiture, almost from the very first, is the strong point. Augustus is rendered in various styles, none of them less than moderately successful, the best idealized and very fine. Tiberius is rendered in a more realistic manner which almost degenerates into caricature on late portraits; the best portraits, however, show character and strength. Caligula, Claudius, and the young Nero are rendered in a neat but rather cramped style. Nero of the later period is represented either by young and idealized portraits, some of singular grace, or by powerful but repellent studies from life. The finest heads of Galba are severe and fine but stand out above a multitude of ugly, though perhaps faithful, portraits. Otho is too prettily rendered; Vitellius's heavy features are handled with some force. The portraiture on *aes*, which at starting is greatly inferior to that on gold and silver, soon comes up to the standard; by the reign of Nero the masterpieces are found in that metal.

The reverse type is treated with less care and misses the same success. For the deities and personifications so freely employed a mediocre standard of technical achievement was considered sufficient. Reverses of genuine beauty, like the cow on Eastern gold of Augustus, are only too rare.

There is ingenuity, if not great art, in such ambitious reverses as the view of the praetorian camp on the *rev.* of Claudius, IMPER. RECEPT. Under Nero the artists of the mint, who had already produced some fine types for the sestertius and dupondius under Caligula, realized the full

possibilities of the large field offered by the brass coins. They profited by the space to introduce such an elaborate and finely balanced scene as the 'Annona Augusti Ceres' of Nero or the 'Adlocutio' of Galba. This use of the large flan for elaborate composition may fairly be claimed as a definite artistic advance. We cannot help admiring, if not unreservedly, the intricate pattern of a 'Port of Ostia' or an 'Arch' reverse.

The quality and character of the work varies from mint to mint—not always, however, as much as might have been expected, owing to the transference of artists or, if not of artists, of their work from place to place. Thus under Augustus we can trace the work of Eastern artists, not only in Asia Minor, but also in Spain and Lugdunum; though, in both Spain and Lugdunum, particularly the latter, the work of different artists—probably natives—comes more and more to be represented. The work of the Roman artist is quite clearly distinguishable from that of artists of other mints under Augustus and Tiberius; there is still a flavour of the late Republic about his work. Under Caligula and his successors the influence of this art on the imperial gold and silver may still be traced. Nero in his later period undoubtedly infused new blood into the mint. The most beautiful of the productions of his time would ordinarily be called Greek; but the strong realism of many of the portraits is the antithesis of what we ordinarily mean by the term. In the coinage of Spain and Gaul in the Civil Wars we can be fairly confident of having before us the local styles of the Western provinces. It is untrained, often grotesque, but not altogether lacking in the power to produce a striking portrait; the elongated spidery figures of the reverses of the Spanish mint of Tarraco are particularly characteristic. The Eastern issues of Asia Minor show dignity and beauty, particularly under Augustus. Caesarea on the other hand hardly rises above the level of good local work. A close study of the art of different mints may help to throw some light on the question of the real nationality of Roman art. The evidence contained in our volume suggests that the mint of Rome owed much to workmen imported from the East and very little to the West of the Empire; but also that it contains a large element that is not Greek and may properly be termed, if not Roman, at least Italian. This element may be responsible for much of the ugliness and uncouthness which occasionally disfigure Roman coins; but it contributes to monetary art a bold ambition, an insistence on effective expression and a severity and strength that can rise to real greatness.

TYPES AND LEGENDS

While the detailed study of types is reserved for the special introductions, there are certain general principles involved which require

a wider treatment. As coinage in the precious metals runs a course distinct from that in the base, we shall gain by studying them first apart and then noting points of agreement and of difference.

The Obverse Type. Gold and Silver.

The normal obverse is the head or bust of the reigning Emperor—the authority who sanctions the circulation of the coin. The head is usually to the right,¹ the bust is usually slightly, if at all, indicated;² the paludamentum, with or without cuirass, appears under Galba. The aegis sometimes appears on the bust, the globe below it.³ The Emperor's normal head-dress is the laurel-wreath, first conferred by the Senate on Julius Caesar, then on Octavian—first as an occasional, finally as a permanent distinction,⁴ and after him adopted by most later Emperors. The laurel has, of course, an intimate connexion with Apollo and is associated with the ideas of Victory and triumph.⁵ Eckhel⁶ has very justly observed that the diadem, offered by Mark Antony to Caesar and rejected by him amid popular applause, was intertwined with laurel and might be considered a kind of laurel-wreath itself; perhaps the laurel-wreath of Augustus differed from this objectionable mark of royalty, in having an inconspicuous band, not white like the diadem. The oak-wreath,⁷ the 'corona civica', so familiar on the reverse of the *aes*, is sometimes worn by Augustus on issues of Rome and Spain; it is represented with serrated leaves and acorns, but can easily be mistaken for laurel, the dots being taken as berries; the real laurel, however, is usually represented with long smooth leaves and very slight indication of berries. The radiate crown, borrowed from the Sun-god, is reserved for the deified Emperor.⁸ The bare head

¹ Because the die-sinker works more easily to the left and on the coin his portrait is reversed. Heads to left are found rarely for Augustus and Caligula, less rarely for Galba, Otho, and Vitellius.

² An exceptional aureus of Augustus (of the East) shows bare chest and shoulders. Where the bust is not very clearly shown, it is not mentioned in descriptions, unless it is necessary to distinguish between cases where it is draped and where it is bare.

³ Both these symbols are distinctly religious in character, although they also serve as characteristic marks of the mints of Rome and Lugdunum respectively under Nero. For the globes, cf. article by Mrs. Strong, 'A Bronze Bust of a Julio-Claudian Prince (? Caligula) in the Museum of Colchester', *J. R. S.*, 1916, pp. 32 ff.

⁴ Cp. Suetonius, *Divus Iulius* 45; Dio xlviii. 16 (B.C. 40), xlix. 15 (B.C. 36); *R. It.*, 1917, pp. 237 ff.

⁵ Cp., for instance, the laureate dispatches from a victorious general.

⁶ *Doctrina Numorum Veterum*, vi. 84: cp. Suet. *Divus Iulius* 45, 79.

⁷ For use of oak-wreath by emperor, cp. Suetonius, *Caligula* 19.

⁸ But Claudius, after death, is laureate and so too is Galba. The radiate crown occurs occasionally on posthumous coins of Augustus (A.D. 68-9) with his living title; this is clearly the exception that proves the rule. Nero only wears it in the *rev.* types, AVGVSTVS AVGVSTA, AVGVSTVS GERMANICVS

is quite common on coins of Augustus prior to B.C. 12, and is also found on coins of Caligula (A.D. 37-8) and of Nero (A.D. 54-63). Galba has the bare head on his earliest Roman issues and occasionally on later ones, Otho has it invariably, Vitellius on all Roman issues down to the beginning of July, A.D. 69. It appears probable that in the latter part of our period at least the laurel-wreath was not adopted until the passing of some special decree conferring it. The bare head of Nero on coins of his first period probably reflects the fact that politically he was still under tutelage.

We have seen the rules governing obverse types; we pass on to the exceptions:

(1) Some form of substitute for the imperial portrait—head in oak-wreath on shield, equestrian statue, column with inscription—found only on coinage of Augustus.

(2) Republican obverses—heads of divinities (Apollo, Venus, Liber) or personifications (Pax, Fortunae Antiates, Honos, Virtus, Genius P. R.). They occur on the coinage of Augustus—of the East, B.C. 31-27, and of Rome, B.C. 19-16. They reappear during the Civil Wars, when rebels, without an official candidate for the Empire, fall back on the Republic for inspiration; in this period types of the general character of a reverse sometimes takes the place of obverse.

(3) Commemorative obverses of deified Emperor or of deceased princes or princesses of the Imperial house. The earliest examples are Nero Drusus and Antonia under Claudius, then follow Divus Claudius under Nero and Galba under Vespasian.¹ Before Claudius the honour of portraiture in these cases was restricted to the reverse, as for Divus Augustus under Tiberius, for Divus Augustus, Germanicus and Agrippina I under Caligula, and later for L. Vitellius under his son, the Emperor.

(4) Portrait of a living member of the Imperial house. The young prince Nero was the first to receive this honour; his mother Agrippina had to rest content with the reverse. She could gain for her son what conservative prejudice at Rome denied to herself. On the first issue of Nero she actually succeeded in placing her portrait with that of her son on the obverse and in a position of superiority to his; but, in the second issue, her portrait is banished to the second place and after that it disappears entirely. Portraiture on the reverse had been granted by Augustus to his colleagues Agrippa (B.C. 13-12) and Tiberius (A.D. 13-14); Nero and Agrippina II, too, enjoyed it under Claudius.

(5) Portrait of a rebel or pretender. The rare portraits of Macer, who strikes as 'propraetor Africae', stand here in a class by themselves,

¹ This last coinage, though chronologically just outside our period, cannot be excluded from it. The coins of Augustus and Divus Augustus struck in A.D. 68-9 should be added.

but the early issues of Vitellius in Gaul and Spain are closely analogous. Galba did not strike with his own portrait until he was recognized as Emperor.

Little comment on these exceptional obverses is needed. The Republican obverses closely follow the traditions of the later Republic. The deified Emperor has the radiate or laureate crown, the deceased prince has head bare.¹ The colleague of the Emperor (Agrippa, Tiberius) has bare head, and so has the heir apparent (Nero); the rostral and mural crown of Agrippa is an honour peculiar to him. The imperial ladies have busts draped and heads either bare (as Agrippina I on coins of Caligula and Agrippina II on coins of Nero) or with the corn-wreath of Ceres (Antonia and Agrippina II on coins of Claudius).²

The Obverse Legend (sometimes continued on the reverse).

Gold and Silver.

The obverse legend normally describes the obverse type and usually therefore consists of the names and titles of the Emperor. A brief study of the various items may be of some interest, but reference to the full body of material in the catalogue is throughout necessary.

(a) *Imperator*, 'Commander', which gives us our word 'Emperor', was used under the Republic as a cognomen to denote the victorious general who had been acclaimed by his troops in the field. This use as cognomen is found under the Emperors too; but, from Tiberius, they monopolize it themselves,³ and they frequently add a 'repetition number' to show on how many occasions they, or their deputies, have been conspicuously victorious; the accession to the Empire counts as the first imperial acclamation. The use of 'imperator' as a praenomen was a new development. Its exact origin is quite uncertain; the evidence of monuments (mainly the coins) is not complete in itself, but it definitely forbids us to accept the literary tradition.⁴ What is certain

¹ Vitellius, in honouring his dead father, assigns him the laurel-wreath against all precedent.

² For this crown cp. Tac. *Ann.* xi. 4: a knight condemned to death for a dream—'tamquam vidisset Claudium spicea corona evinctum spicis retro conversis, eaque imagine gravitatem annonae praedixisset'. A bust of Augustus in the Vatican shows this 'spicea corona'. Ceres as the patroness of marriage and domestic order, as well as of the harvest, was a very suitable type for the Empress—at any rate as she ought to be.

³ The last private citizen to receive it was Q. Iunius Blaesus in A.D. 22: cp. Tac. *Ann.* iv. 74. Tac. *Ann.* vi. 3 (speech of Tiberius) will show the reason why it was no longer given.

⁴ See D. Macfayden, *The Roman Title of Imperator*, Chicago, 1920. The title is supposed to have been conferred as an hereditary one on Julius Caesar and then in due course revived by Octavian. It appears first on coins c. B.C. 37. Cp. Suet. *Divus Iulius* 76, Dio lii. 40 and 41.

is that Augustus used 'imperator' as a praenomen, suppressing his own praenomen 'C. (Gaius)', while Tiberius, Caligula, and Claudius abstained from its use entirely. Nero revived it, but combined it with his own praenomen ('Imp. Nero'), Galba used it on many of his Roman issues, Otho invariably used it, either with or without his own praenomen 'M(arcus)'; Vitellius would have nothing to do with it. Vespasian and subsequent Emperors regularly embodied it in their title at the very beginning, combined with the name 'Caesar'. The title was one of very high honour, implying as it did the idea of supreme military command. Augustus himself and Otho actually used it in place of their ordinary praenomen; others combined the two. Nero appears to have assumed it in A.D. 66 as a special distinction bestowed on him by general acclamation on the reception of Tiridates in Rome. The cognomen 'imperator' with number is frequently used by Augustus, Tiberius, and Claudius, the cognomen without number by Nero, Galba, and Vitellius. The combination of the two uses on an as of Augustus (Rome, A.D. 10-11), 'Imp. Caesar Divi F. Augustus Imp. XX', is unique on coins. The meaning of the cognomen does not differ widely from that of the praenomen, as is seen in cases where one or the other is used indifferently; in this early period the praenomen, however, had undoubtedly an autocratic sound. Vitellius, in his provincial issues from Tarraco and Lugdunum, uses the title in a close and peculiar combination with the title 'Germanicus'; the Roman mint turns 'Imp. Germanicus' into 'Germanicus Imp.', and the other two mints bow to the decision. Evidently 'Imp. Germanicus',¹ as used by Vitellius, had a defiant note in it, which made it unsuitable for use after Vitellius had been accepted as Emperor at Rome.

(b) *The Emperor's names.* The praenomen is given except when replaced by 'Imp.' (see above).² The nomen is usually omitted, the cognomen given. Thus Tiberius is 'Ti. [Claudius] Caesar', Caligula 'C. [Iulius] Caesar', Otho 'M. [Salvius] Otho'. Claudius is 'Ti. Claudius Caesar', probably to distinguish him from Tiberius. Galba makes some use of his name 'Sulpicius', but more often omits it. Nero uses his name 'Claudius' on his gold and silver struck under Claudius and on the first issues of his own reign, but on no later ones; on his *aes* it is almost invariably present. Whether anything is to be deduced from this as to Nero's attitude at different times of his life towards his membership of the Claudian house is not quite clear. The name of Caesar was borne by all the members of the Julio-Claudian line and was borrowed afterwards by Galba and Otho; Vitellius refused till nearly the end to accept it. Galba and Otho both used it as an extra

¹ i.e. 'The Emperor of the Germanies', i.e. by will of the Roman armies of Germany: cp. *J. R. S.*, 1920, pp. 39 ff.

² Note the forms 'Galba Imp.' and 'Imp. Galba'.

cognomen; later emperors combined it with 'imperator' to begin their title. It will be seen that regular forms of titulature soon began to arise, even though they may not have been strictly observed.¹

(c) *Augustus*. This title, first bestowed on Octavian in B.C. 27 and from that time the most distinctive title of the Emperor, was deliberately chosen because of its dignified, but vague, significance. It marked the Emperor out as a more than ordinary man, as a hero perhaps, if not as a demigod. The derivation from the root of the word 'augur' appears certain; and that the derivation was known and appreciated is seen from the augur's wand which accompanies the title on Asiatic tetradrachms of Augustus.² Augustus himself uses the title invariably in all his later issues, not always between B.C. 27 and 12. His successors for the most part regard it as an inseparable part of their title. Galba, however, omits it in his earliest issues—particularly in those of Spain and Gaul—probably for the very reason that he only regarded himself at the time as an Emperor on probation. Vitellius only adopted it after his entry into Rome in July 69; his refusal was apparently based on that obstinate independence in his character which, but for his gluttony and lethargy, might have made him a commanding figure.

(d) *P(ontifex) M(aximus)*. This office—that of official head of Roman religion—was first accepted by Augustus on the death of Lepidus in B.C. 12, and was regularly conferred on succeeding Emperors. It carried with it great dignity and importance, for Roman religion, however lacking in inner life it may appear to us, always had important functions to perform in the Roman state. It is only found at intervals as part of the regular title—notably under Caligula, Claudius, and part of the reign of Nero. But its use as a reverse legend detached from the main title, with such types as Vesta, Jupiter, or others less obviously appropriate,³ sufficiently marks its importance.

(e) *Tr(ibunicia) P(otestate)*. This title, in our period, is never written out in full, but it is probably right to read it as a descriptive ablative.⁴ It is used, like the cognomen 'imperator', either with or without a number. The numbered tribunician power gives the year of the reign; the unnumbered simply records this one important part of the Emperor's power. On the gold and silver it is used frequently as a date,⁵ very rarely as a title, pure and simple.

¹ The titles of Augustus—'Caesar Augustus', 'Imp. Caesar Augustus', 'Augustus Divi F.'—stand rather by themselves. The use of 'Caesar Augustus' for the Emperor Claudius (on tetradrachms of Asia Minor) is uncommon and remarkable.

² Cp. Haverfield in *J. R. S.*, 1915, pp. 249 ff.; Suet. *Divus Augustus* 7.

³ It is found thus under Augustus, Tiberius, Otho, and Vitellius.

⁴ The title 'cens. pot.', so frequent on coins of Domitian, is occasionally found expanded into 'censoria potestate' (cf. Cohen, Domitian, No. 182).

⁵ e.g. by Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, and probably also by Galba,

(f) *Cos.* (Consul), *Cos. II, III, &c., Cos. Des., Cos. Des. It., &c.*¹ The consulship was no integral part of the imperial office after B.C. 23, and does not figure largely in the title. It is always given with the appropriate number; when another consulship is in prospect, '*Cos. Des.*' with appropriate number is used. Augustus uses the title rarely, Caligula almost invariably, the other Emperors seldom or never—not even Vitellius, who adopted the office for life.

(g) *P(ater) P(atritiae)*. The highest honour the state could bestow, first given to Augustus in B.C. 2, then borne by Caligula, Claudius, and Nero. Even Emperors who were not ordinarily shy of flattery of the finer sort felt a kind of shame in accepting it. Augustus welcomed it as the crown of his life-work, Tiberius refused to accept it, Nero wished to postpone acceptance till he had done something to deserve it. Galba appears to have borne it only after death on a few posthumous issues. Claudius, after accepting the title in A.D. 43, seems to have abstained from using it on his gold and silver until A.D. 46, when it appears in a reverse legend; he only adopts it in his obverse title in A.D. 51.

(h) *Titles of relationship* such as '*Divi F.*', '*Divi Augusti F.*', '*Divi Claudi (F.)*', are constantly used to show the connexion of the reigning Emperor or prince with his noble ancestry. Nero only alludes to his relationship to Claudius in his earliest issues; Augustus and Tiberius constantly refer to their deified parents.

(i) *Military titles of honour*. These titles, common enough at a later period, are hardly met with as yet. The one exception is that of '*Germanicus*', hereditary in the family of Nero Drusus. It is borne by Caligula, Claudius, and Nero as a family title. Vitellius afterwards adopts the title in a new sense, as an honour conferred on him by the troops under his command (see above, p. lxvii).

The legend of the Emperor is normally in the nominative case as of the issuer of the coin. A dative case, which may fitly be called the dative of '*dedication*', is found rarely on coins of Augustus and on early issues of Nero. It is also found on coins of Nero and Agrippina, struck under Claudius.² The genitive case—a possessive—so common on Republican coins, occurs only on a few coins of Macer ('*L. Clodi*

Otho, and Vitellius, none of whom completed a year of office. For use without numbers cp. late gold and silver of Claudius.

¹ Laffranchi (*Atti e Memorie dell' Istituto Italiano di Numismatica*, 1921, pp. 54 ff.) has recently claimed to have discovered the title of proconsul (P.) on the obverse of a rare sestertius of Nero (p. 215, Nos. 111, 112). It must be observed that the abbreviation P would be a very unusual one, that it is hard to understand why the title should have been claimed on that one issue only, and why, if claimed at all, it should have been given so little prominence. Laffranchi's thesis, however, is interesting, it is ingeniously supported, and it suggests some new trains of thought.

² Cp. too the '*Republican*' issues: '*Marti Ultori*', '*Genio P.R.*', &c.

Macri') and Galba and on some of the 'Republican' issues (e.g. 'Boni Eventus', 'Salutis').

The gold and silver coinage was in its origin the coinage of the 'imperator', and this fact is reflected in the importance which the title 'imperator' holds on it throughout and more still in the jealous reservation of the right of obverse portraiture to the Emperor. The aspect of the Emperor as 'princeps', on the other hand, is not stressed.

The laws governing the form of title of princes or princesses, sharing in the portraiture on the coins, follow the same general lines as those reviewed above. The deified Emperor or Empress bears the title 'Divus', 'Diva', the living imperial lady her own name with the title 'Augusta'.¹ The princes give their names in various forms, often with the family cognomen of Caesar,² with relationships,³ and with their distinctive honours.⁴ Tiberius, as full colleague, held a unique position in the closing years of Augustus, and this fact is reflected in his bearing the tribunician power and the 'imperator' title, both with numbers, on coins. The title of 'princeps iuventutis', regularly conferred on the young prince, had strictly no more than an honorary significance, though it is probable that with it always went the post of 'sevir' in the first troop of the knights; in this period it was only held until the consulship.⁵

The other forms of obverse legend require no special comment here.

The Obverse Types. Aes.

The rules here are different from those for gold and silver and vary with the denomination.

The head of the Emperor is the normal type of the as from the first, of the sestertius from Caligula, and of the dupondius from Claudius; it also appears on the semis of Nero, but never in any part of our period on the quadrans. The type of the sestertius under Augustus and Tiberius and of the dupondius under Augustus and Caligula is a large S.C. as main type,⁶ with legend of moneyer or imperial legend round it.

¹ Livia was the first to receive the title of 'Augusta', but never bore it on gold or silver of her lifetime; Agrippina I and Antonia then bore it posthumously and Agrippina II in her lifetime.

² Caesar is not yet a title, though on its way to become one.

³ Cp. 'M. Agrippa L. F.', 'C. L. Caesares Augusti F.', 'Ti. Caesar Augusti F.', 'Germanicus P(ater) C. Caes. Aug.'.

⁴ e.g. 'cos. ter.' for Agrippa, 'imperator' for Nero Drusus.

⁵ Cp. *Rass. Num.*, 1919, pp. 231, 247 ff.

⁶ It seems more logical to consider this side as obverse than as reverse, combining as it does the references to emperor and senate or moneyer and senate. It was only when the references to emperor or senate were separated that the S.C. of the senate was relegated to the reverse. Under Augustus the S.C. type has been conventionally described as reverse.

Tiberius uses either this S.C. or his own portrait. The types of the quadrans are either of general significance, like the altar or the cornucopiae, or bear a special political reference, like the R.C.C. of Caligula or the hand and scales with P.N.R. of Claudius.

The right of portraiture was less jealously guarded here than on the gold and silver. Tiberius appears under Augustus on obverse of the as at Rome and of the sestertius and other denominations at Lugdunum. As Emperor he issues dupondii and asses with obverse of Divus Augustus and asses of M'. Agrippa, and Caligula continues with dupondii of Divus Augustus, dupondii and asses of Germanicus, and sestertii of Agrippina I. Claudius, too, strikes sestertii for Nero Drusus, dupondii for Antonia and Divus Augustus, and asses for Germanicus.¹

There is no 'Republican' *aes* of the Civil Wars to correspond to the gold and silver; the nearest approach to it is found in countermarked coins of Nero.

The laureate crown is worn by the Emperor on the sestertius invariably and sometimes on the dupondius, as, and semis; the radiate crown, originally restricted to the deified Emperor, is used by Nero on the dupondius and the orichalcum as; the bare head appears on as and semis. The different treatments of head are to a large extent used to differentiate the denomination. The laureate crown worn by Tiberius before his accession is unusual and noteworthy. Agrippa wears the rostral crown of the victorious admiral. The empresses and princesses have draped busts, with heads bare.

The globe and aegis—both religious symbols, the one suggesting world dominion, the other the relation of the Emperor to Jupiter—are used freely on the *aes* of Nero. The globe appears also on 'triumphal' coins of Augustus at Rome and on gold and silver of Galba, Vitellius, and Vespasian, struck in Gaul, Spain, &c. The aegis is repeated on *aes* of Galba and of Vespasian. Curiously enough these religious symbols, like the radiate crown, serve to some extent the mundane purpose of differentiating issues of coins. The globe, for example, is characteristic of the mints of Gaul and Spain as against that of Rome; the aegis, on the other hand, is almost if not quite entirely confined to Rome.

The Obverse Legend. Aes.

Most of the rules indicated above under gold and silver apply here too. A few variations in use need to be observed. The title 'imperator' is only used once by Augustus as praenomen (on the as of A.D. 10-11), and is there combined with the cognomen and number (Imp. XX).

¹ For the very rare *aes* of Agrippina II, Nero and Britannicus, see special introduction to Claudius, p. clix.

Tiberius regularly used the cognomen and number (Imp. VII, VIII) as part of his obverse title. Entirely omitted by Caligula the title is used as cognomen by Claudius, as cognomen, and later as praenomen, by Nero, similarly by Galba, as cognomen by Vitellius.

The use of the Emperor's name is much the same as on gold and silver. The presence of the gentile name 'Claud.' on *aes* of Nero, in contrast to its omission on his precious metals, has already been noted; on the later Lugdunum *aes*, however, it is also omitted, and the significance of its omission is hard to estimate.

The chief point in titulature is the stress laid on the office of 'pontifex maximus' and on the tribunician power. Both honours are practically speaking, always recorded, the tribunician power either as a date (so by Tiberius, Caligula, and rarely by Nero) or as a title (so by Claudius and Nero). The title of 'pater patriae', conferred by the senate, is generally embodied in the title. Claudius bears it in his obverse title on the *aes* from the date of its conferment. Nero never omits it on his *aes*, though often on his gold and silver.

The Reverse Type and Legend. Gold and Silver.

The Republican coinage of Rome had started with stereotyped forms, which were gradually broken down in the course of the second century B.C. and completely flooded in the first by historical and mythological references to the families of the moneyer.¹ Contemporary allusions are very scanty until the time of the Civil Wars, but become more and more numerous and direct thenceforward. The coinage of the Empire seemed for a moment to hesitate between two tendencies,—the one a return to old Republican conservatism, the other the development of the later topical coinage. With the disappearance of the moneyers the family allusions also disappear and the Emperor and his family tend to fill up the gap. But there was no dearth of material here for the artist; the private and the public fortunes of the reigning house offered a fruitful field for invention, and the coinage might develop into a true medallion history. Apart from this there was the whole world of religion—deities and personifications—to fall back upon. Such were the prospects of the progressive school, which ultimately won the day. The conservative school, on the other hand, tended to fix reverse types of sufficiently general meaning for the different denominations. Under Augustus the interest centres round the person of the Emperor—his nativity, his services to the state, his rewards, his plans for the succession, his foreign victories, and his settlement of the Empire. This tendency, always present under the empire, is remarkably strong

¹ The bronze, of course, varied little up to the very end.

under this reign, and reminds us once more of the amazing influence exercised by Augustus on the mind of his generation—an influence, which through very familiarity, we intend to underrate. Towards the close of his reign, however, the type celebrating the young Caesars, the great joy and the great sorrow of Augustus's maturity, was fixed in use for quite a number of years; and Tiberius in a similar way used his 'Pontif. Maxim.' reverse uninterruptedly for some twenty years. Caligula strongly developed one particular side—the commemorative—celebrating in several successive issues his great-grandfather, his father, and his mother. Claudius, while not neglecting his family, widened the scope of his coinage to bring in reference to the circumstances of his accession and to his foreign victories. His reverse types of Constantia and Nemesis open a new and important chapter. The conservative tendency reasserts itself in the first period of Nero. In the second period we find a strong development of the religious types—gods and minor divinities; the practical bent of Roman coinage is still so strong, however, that there is usually a definite significance in the choice of types.¹ Such indirect allusions are, of course, not always obvious to us to-day, and many no doubt still remain to be discovered. Under the influence of the Civil Wars the propagandist tendency comes to the fore—the desire not merely to record events, but to insist on particular views and interpretations. The revival of Republican ideas is carried on into the coinage of Galba, the martial types invade the coinage of Vitellius. By the end of our period we are in the full imperial tradition; infinite variation was still possible, but few entirely new themes remained to be discovered. It is interesting to note that the gold quinarius from first to last retained a simple Victory type.²

One particular class of reverse types deserves a special discussion—the personifications of virtues and desirable qualities—beneficent minor deities in fact. A study of a selection of imperial inscriptions will show that these powers were conceived to exist and possess a certain limited power of action; vows were made and paid to them and altars erected. Particularly interesting are those qualities which depend on some possessor, in this case usually the Emperor; such are 'Victoria Augusti' and 'Constantia Augusti', and many others used later. Domaszewski has shown in a very interesting study³ that these secondary powers are found in the earliest form of Roman religion that we know of. There we find 'Lua Saturni', 'Maia Volcani', 'Moles Martis', and others.⁴

¹ In the choice of Roma and Vesta, for instance, in reference to the Great Fire and the rebuilding of Rome.

² Because, like the silver quinarius, it was traced back to the old Victory coin, the 'victoriate'; cf. Kubitschek, 'Studien zu Münzen der römischen Republik', pp. 39 ff. (in *Sitz.-Ber. der k. Ak. der Wiss. in Wien, Ph.-hist. Kl.*, vol. 167, No. 6).

³ In Hirschfeld's *Festschrift*, pp. 243 ff. Cp. Gellius, 13, 231 ff.

⁴ Cp. *C. I. L.* x. 8375 'Supplicatio molibus Martis'.

Our ancestors swore by the 'Splendour of God' and, in less splendid style, by other attributes of the Deity. The Roman carried a similar thought further; to him the 'Splendour of God' would have been a definite entity, to which he could pray. The elevation of qualities of the Emperor into such minor divinities undoubtedly rests on the conception of the Emperor himself as a more than human being; but that conception, though not formerly recognized in Rome in the first century A.D., was never far away and was continuously expressing itself in such forms as could be in any way grafted on to the State religion.¹ Where the descriptive 'Augusti' is omitted, its place is usually taken by some such equivalent as 'P(opuli) R(omani)' or 'Publicus (-a, -um)'. Galba, on a posthumous issue, has a reverse 'Aequitas'; but a close examination of the coin, a unique aureus in B.M., reveals traces of further letters, which cannot, however, be read. The abbreviation 'Aug.' may of course represent either 'Aug(usti)' genitive, or 'Augustus (-a, -um)' adjective. The difference in meaning between the two is subtle—the difference between a condition and a quality; 'Pax Augusta', for instance, denotes 'Imperial Peace', 'Pax Augusti' suggests rather the Peaceableness of the reigning Emperor.

The legend normally describes the reverse type. Occasionally it explains rather than describes it; a type of the Civil Wars, for instance, Victory on globe, is explained by the legend 'Salus Generis Humani'—the victory of the Republican party means the salvation of the world.² So, too, the Nemesis reverse of Claudius is explained by the legend 'Paci Augustae'—reverence for God in the hour of victory is the guarantee of the imperial peace. Where the reverse legend is the continuation of the obverse the reference to the reverse is often missing.³ The case used is either the nominative of description (e.g. 'Roma'), the dative of dedication (e.g. 'Paci Augustae', 'Genio P.R.'), or the genitive of possession (e.g. 'Boni Eventus'). The accusative as object of a verb occurs in Nero's Temple type—'Ianum clusit', and perhaps on a sestertius of Vitellius—'Urbem Restituit'. The accusative without government—probably regarded as object of a verb unexpressed—does not yet occur.⁴ A unique ablative absolute is seen in the 'Florente Fortuna P.R.' of the Civil Wars.

The Reverse Type and Legend. Aes.

In the *aes* coinage the conservative tendency reigned supreme throughout the reign of Augustus; the oak-wreath between laurel-

¹ Div. liv. 35 tells us that Augustus was very fond of putting up statues to 'Salus publica', 'Concordia', 'Pax', and other figures.

² Other examples will be found in the text.

³ But the types that accompany 'Pontif. Maxim.', for example, are to some extent appropriate.

⁴ But cp. Vespasian's 'Genium P.R.', 'Pacis Eventum'.

branches holds its place on the sestertius, the oak-wreath on the dupondius.¹ Development began with the fine types of the sestertius and dupondius under Tiberius and Caligula. The 'Divus Augustus' series, in particular, marked a great advance. Personifications began to be strongly represented under Claudius. Under Nero the coinage rose by a sudden leap to a height never afterwards surpassed. The development of personifications continues under Galba and Vitellius, and the posthumous coinage of Galba is of great interest and medallic beauty.

The important place on the reverse given to S.C. indicates the stress laid by the senate on its privilege. The later transference of the formula to a minor place on the reverse is undoubtedly symptomatic of the declining importance of the senate's right.

In conclusion it may be useful to sum up the points of difference between the coinage in gold and silver and in *aes* which have come out during our inquiry:

- (1) While on all metals the 'imperator' title of the Emperor is of great importance, the chief Pontificate and the tribunician power are more strongly emphasized on the *aes*.
- (2) The right of portraiture on gold and silver is very jealously guarded. On *aes* it is extended a little more freely.
- (3) Until the reign of Nero the morphology of the two coinages is very different. The tendency towards conservatism is more strongly represented on the *aes*. The formula S.C. is at first treated as type, rather than as part of legend.
- (4) Occasionally we can trace differences of policy. For example, the *aes* coinage of Tiberius appears to give a prominence to Livia for which the gold and silver hardly offers a parallel. Otho has no issues of *aes* to correspond to his gold and silver.

FINDS OF COINS

Finds of the early Imperial period are rare—an eloquent testimony in itself to the strength of the Augustan peace. Unfortunately, too, records of finds are often imperfect or inaccessible, and as a consequence a general treatment of the subject is rendered extremely difficult. Monsieur A. Blanchet's book on finds in France is a model in many ways of what such a work should be: more detail, where detail is available, would make it even more valuable. Below will be found a discussion of a few finds which illustrate particular problems of the period.

¹ In text these types are conventionally described as obverses.

The find of *Chantenay* (B. M. C., *Rep.*, ii, pp. 5 ff.) contained a denarius of Augustus with *rev.* Mercury seated on rock, CAESAR DIVI F. (the East—B. C. 31–29), but no other coins later than about B. C. 36. It was no doubt for reasons of this kind that Count de Salis attributed the 'Caesar Divi F.' group to the years B. C. 36–29. It must be noted, however, that the case is exceptional, and that there is no guarantee at all here that the find, as analysed, was complete.

The find of *Beauvoisin* (B. M. C., *Rep.*, ii, pp. 6 ff.) contained no fewer than three types of the 'Caesar Divi F.' group and five types of the 'Imp. Caesar' group, with no other coins later than B. C. 31. This is very strong evidence for dating these two series not later than B. C. 27.

The find of *Palazzo Canovese* (B. M. C., *Rep.*, ii, p. 47) shows as its latest issues a denarius of P. Petronius Turpilianus (Rome B. C. 18), denarii of Augustus, *rev.* laurel-branches, CAESAR AVGVSTVS (Spain—Caesarangusta (?), B. C. 18–17), *rev.* tiara, quiver and bow, ARMENIA CAPTA (Ephesus, B. C. 19–18). The analysis may be incomplete, but the date B. C. 17 would suit the evidence of the find entirely.

Grueber's date for Turpilianus (B. C. 14) is seen to be too late.

The find of *Bourgueil* (cp. *Le Trésor numismatique de Bourgueil*, by Charles de Beaumont) contained about 700 silver coins dating from c. B. C. 200 to 16. There were no coins of Lugdunum mintage (B. C. 15 and later) or of the moneyers at Rome (B. C. 19–12), but many of the Spanish mints (B. C. 19–16). The coinage of these latter mints was evidently dominant in the West at the time.

The find of *Metz* (*Z. f. N.*, 1882, pp. 172 ff.; 1884, pp. 71 ff.) is of great importance for chronology. It contained, beside Republican coins, two main groups of denarii of Augustus—(1) distinctly worn coins, including some of the 'Caesar Divi F.' class, (2) *Fleur de coin* coins of the Spanish mints, B. C. 19–16. A *rev.* Capricorn, AVGVSTVS ('Colonia Patricia,' B. C. 19) was slightly worn. A denarius of Durmius was in the find, but its condition was not noted. The value of the find lies in the fact that it reveals clearly the break in the coinage of Augustus between B. C. 27 and B. C. 19 and suggests that the issues of the Spanish mints should perhaps be brought a little nearer to B. C. 16. The find was probably in no way exceptional, but, for once, it was analysed and described with due care.

The find of *Terranova Pausania* (B. M. C., *Rep.*, ii, p. 48) contained as its last coins denarii of Q. Rustius, P. Petronius Turpilianus, L. Vinicius, L. Mescinius Rufus, Cossus Cornelius Lentulus and L. Caninius Gallus, and denarius of Lugdunum, Bull butting l., IMP. X. This confirms the dating adopted here and suggests strongly that Grueber's dating of the moneyers is some years too late.

The find of *Ambenay* (cp. E. de Lagrange, *Notice sur cent quatre-vingt-seize médailles romaines en or, trouvées . . . à Ambenay*, Paris, 1834)

contained aurei of Q. Rustius, P. Petronius Turpilianus, M. Aquillius Florus, L. Mescinius Rufus and C. Antestius Reginus, aurei of the Lugdunum mint, with *rev.* Diana, SICIL. IMP XII, and one aureus with the rare reverse, candelabrum. Again the evidence confirms our dating. The presence of the aureus sometimes attributed to Gaius Caesar is interesting; it strongly confirms the attribution to Augustus adopted in the text.

A series of finds at *Barenau* down to the year A.D. 9 (*Z. f. N.*, 1885, pp. 89 ff.) are chiefly interesting as showing an as of Agrippa among coins of the very early Empire; its presence, however, is probably purely accidental.

The find of *Cherbourg* (*R. N.*, 1857, pp. 82 ff.) contained about 200 aurei, a very large percentage of which were of the 'Pontif. Maxim.' type of Tiberius. The writer in *R. N.* suggests A.D. 21 as a date (revolt of Florus and Sacrovir). The interest of this find would depend entirely on a close scrutiny, and the opportunity for that is unfortunately lost for ever.

The find of *Briatico, Calabria* (*P. N. S.*, 1869, pp. 145 ff.), contained some 1,000 aurei of the period, Augustus to Claudius, c. B.C. 19-A.D. 48-9. There were no coins of the moneyers present. Over 650 were of Tiberius, of the 'Pontif. Maxim.' reverse. Coins of Nero Drusus and Antonia were present.

The chief interest lies in the light thrown on the importance of the one reverse of Tiberius in the coinage of the period.

The find of *Paris* (*R. N.*, 1860, pp. 341 ff.) contained something like 1,600 aurei, mainly of Nero (four-fifths of the find), but going down as far as A.D. 184. It is quoted here because it appears to contain an earlier find, buried perhaps in A.D. 68 or 69, during the Civil Wars in Gaul.

The find of *Rheingönheim* (*Berl. Mzbl.*, 1914, pp. 112 ff.) consisted mainly of denarii, republican and imperial, from about B.C. 174 to A.D. 69-70 (very early Vespasian). Its main interest lies in the fact that it contained a number of rare issues of the Civil Wars—three of the Spanish class, three of the Gallic, three of the military, and two posthumous coins of Augustus, with *rev.* capricorn, AVGVSTVS and OB CIVES SERVAT. in wreath (struck in A.D. 68). The list of weights appended shows that new unworn coins and old worn coins circulated side by side at the weight of about 52 gr. (3.37). The coins of Vitellius are all of the Roman mint. The find, or its latter part at least, looks like the savings of a soldier of Vitellius, who had come with him to Rome and then returned to Germany in A.D. 69. The burial must in any case be connected with the revolt of Civilis.

The find of *Bosco Reale* (*R. N.*, 1895, pp. 574 ff.) contained a great number of Roman aurei from Augustus to the end of Vespasian. It is

only quoted here as one of the many finds of aurei of the period. Its importance historically seems to be slight, but its interest is great, for its burial must be connected directly with the great eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79.

The find of *Corbridge* (*Corstopitum*) on the Roman Wall, consisted of 159 aurei, from Nero (later period) to Antoninus Pius (cp. *Num. Chr.*, 1912, pp. 265 ff.). The earliest coins of the find, then, fall within our period; they all show considerable signs of wear. The chief interest of the find is national, as finds of Roman gold in Britain are exceedingly rare.

A series of minor finds on a limited area (the 'Seltsche Ziegeleien') at *Neuss* (*Novaesium*), described in *Bonner Jahrbücher*, 111-12, pp. 419 ff., by Max L. Strack, has some evidential value. There was only one gold coin, and the silver teaches us little; Republican coins were quite frequent, Gallic rare. Strack argues that the coinage at Neuss was officially controlled by the Romans and that Gallic gold and silver were forbidden; more evidence is needed to establish such a point. The early Imperial *aes* is more important

- (1) because of the intermixture of a very large number of Gallic pieces, a few of Vienna and Lugdunum, and a large number of Nemausus with Roman and 'Altar' coins of Augustus (Gallic 661, Vienna 8 and $\frac{2}{3}$,¹ Lugdunum 3 and $\frac{1}{2}$, Nemausus 155 and $\frac{4}{5}$, Augustus—Rome 130 and $\frac{5}{8}$, 'Altar' 222 and $\frac{1}{2}$);
- (2) because of the great numbers of halved and countermarked pieces. The countermarks are of great importance in throwing light on the purpose for which they were affixed;
- (3) because of the presence of special individual coins: aureus of Augustus, *rev.* bull, IMP.X. (Lugdunum), the little brass coin with *rev.* eagle, AVGVSTVS (Lugdunum), the as of Divus Augustus (*rev.* PROVIDENT. S. C. altar), and the dupondius (*rev.* CONSENSV SENAT. &c.), the dupondius of Germanicus (SIGNIS RECEPTIS, &c., S.C.) and the as of Agrippa (S.C. Neptune).

It would appear probable—though the information given is insufficient to make us certain—that apart from these issues which we have considered as specially designed for Gaul, all the coins of the reigns of Tiberius to Nero are either imitations of the Senatorial *aes* of Rome or products of the mint of Lugdunum. The find will well repay study: it is very ably edited by Strack, but his conclusions, though always ingenious, need perhaps in several respects to be modified.

¹ i.e. 21 half pieces.

FORGERIES

Even apart from the well-known forgeries of Becker¹ in gold and silver and of Cavino and other Italians in brass (Paduans),² modern imitations of Roman coins are far from uncommon. One remarkable set by an Italian, Luigi Cigoi, in Udine, has been fully exposed on several separate occasions.³ Other series probably exist, more or less unrecognized; the individual coin may be detected now and again as a forgery, but the school and period to which it belongs may not be known. There is room here for an interesting special study, which would be of value both to the scholar and the collector.⁴

A few characteristic specimens, mainly from the Museum collection of forgeries, may be of interest. The denarius of the moneyer, C. Marius, with *rev.* Julia and two sons, has been ingeniously rendered as an aureus, showing Octavian on obverse as III VIR R. P. C., and on the *rev.*, the three Triumvirs with legend III VIR below, C. MARIUS PRO Q. above. The *rev.* of the sestertius of Caligula, showing his three sisters, is sometimes placed on a denarius (*obv.* head laureate, l.). The dupondius of Antonia, with *rev.* of Claudius, is reproduced in gold.⁵ The *rev.* of Claudius, commemorating the conquest of Britain, is often joined to obverses with wrong dates; these false coins usually bear legend DE BRITANNI and statue r. A fine double aureus of Nero with *rev.* Victory l. ARMENIAC., which should, if genuine, be of the mint of Caesarea, is unfortunately false—albeit a fine strike. A 'Decursio' reverse showing Nero, accompanied by foot-soldier riding down another foot-soldier r., occurs both as aureus and denarius. The Janus *rev.*, which actually occurs only in gold, is found cast in silver. A denarius of Vitellius shows the strange *rev.* VICTORIA OTHONIS, Victory r.; the portrait of the Emperor is not an early one of the reign, and the coin, apart from its style, could hardly be regarded as a hybrid.⁶

In the *aes* series a few forgeries, distinct from the Paduans, are worth noting: sestertius of Augustus (PATER PATRIAE, laureate, r.) *rev.* Altar of Lyons: dupondius of Livia as 'Pietas' (?), with *rev.* S. C. and

¹ Cp. Pinder, *Die Beckerschen falschen Münzen*, 1843; *Num. Chr.*, 1863, pp. 246 ff.

² Cp. N. C., 1843, pp. 53 ff.; R. H. Lawrence, *Medals by Giovanni Cavino the 'Paduan'*, New York, 1883.

³ Cp. N. Z., 1871, pp. 105 ff.; 1895, pp. 115 ff.; Z. f. N., 1876, p. 603.

⁴ For occasional notes of forgeries of the Early Empire, cp. B. I. N., 1909, pp. 17 ff. (Vitellius); Z. f. N., 1876, p. 261 (Tiberius—Livia). Laffranchi (*Atti e Memorie dell' Istituto Italiano di Numismatica*, 1921, pp. 54 ff.) holds out the prospect of the publication of an important collection of Roman forgeries in the near future.

⁵ The dupondius of Livia as Pietas also occurs in gold, with *rev.* of Caligula, VESTA S. C.

⁶ For other forgeries of Vitellius, and also of Galba, see text.

legend of Tiberius (instead of Drusus): as of Agrippa (with normal *obv.* and also with *obv.* head laureate r.), *rev.* Temple S·C·: as of Lollia Paulina, wife of Caligula, with *rev.* S·C· and type of Liberty: sestertius of Caligula with *rev.* his three sisters (with *obv.* of first year and also with date TR·P·III): sestertii of Claudius with (a) *rev.* long inscription dealing with the 'Aqua Claudia', tooled from an EX S·C· OB CIVES SERVATOS; (b) *rev.* elaborately tooled, LIBERIS AVG, daughters l. and r. in cornuacopiae, Britannicus in centre: (c) *rev.* P·P· OB CIVES SERVATOS S·C· (*rev.* of Galba): (d) *rev.* SPES AVGVSTA S·C· Spes greeting Emperor and two princes (*rev.* of Vespasian): sestertius of Nero, with *rev.* SALVS S·C· Salus seated l.: sestertius of Galba, with *rev.* ADLOCVT·S·C· and wrong *obv.* legend and portrait: sestertius of Otho with *rev.* SECVRITAS P·R·S·C· (1) Emperor sacrificing before a group of soldiers, (2) Securitas standing l., and also with *rev.*, soldier attacking victim tied to stake: as of Vitellius with *rev.* eagle and standards set on prows.

It will be seen that, apart from the cast or electrotype of a genuine coin, we have to be on our guard (1) against modern dies copying the ancient, which may appear either on struck or cast specimens, (2) against modern inventions—mercifully easy to detect as a rule—and, perhaps worst of all, (3) against modern tampering with genuine coins to produce varieties.¹ When the alterations are slight, they are frequently difficult to detect: in fact, in some cases, varieties of *aes* may be accidentally produced, when the modern workman, cleaning an encrusted coin, brings out minor details which appear to him to be present, but do not exist in the original.

For the question of ancient forgeries, see *N. Z.*, 1903, pp. i ff. Even in antiquity coin-collectors were not unknown and, as a corollary, coin-forgers too. Occasionally it appears possible to mark down a forgery with some degree of probability as ancient.

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¹ Examples will be found up and down the text.

² This work should also be consulted for its excellent discussions and bibliographies of special points.

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A. S. F. N. Annuaire de la Société française de numismatique.
B. Berlin.
B. B. Berliner Blätter für Münz-, Siegel- und Wappenkunde.
Berl. Mzbl. Berliner Münzblätter.
B. I. N. Bollettino Italiano di Numismatica.
B. M. British Museum.
B. M. C., Rep. Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum (in text, abbreviated reference to G., Grueber).
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B. N. J. British Numismatic Journal.
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C. I. L. Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.
G. Grueber (see above, *B. M. C., Rep.*).
Ga. (Gabrici in *R. It.*, 1897).
Gn. Gneecchi.
I. G. Inscriptiones Graecae.
J. R. S. Journal of Roman Studies.
Jahrb. des arch. Inst. Jahrbuch des archäologischen Institutes.
K. VB. Die kaiserlichen Verwaltungsbeamten, Hirschfeld, 1903.
M. N. G. W. Monatsblätter der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien.
Mél. Num. Mélanges de numismatique.
N. C. (Num. Chr. in Introduction). Numismatic Chronicle.
N. Z. Numismatische Zeitschrift.
P. Paris.
P. N. S. Periodico di numismatica e sfragistica.
R. B. Revue belge de numismatique.
R. G. D. A. Res Gestae Divi Augusti.
R. N. Revue numismatique française.
R. S. Revue suisse de numismatique.
R. It. Rivista Italiana di numismatica.
Rass. N. Rassegna numismatica.
Sitzb. d. w. Ak., Ph.-h. Kl. Sitzungsberichte der Wiener Akademie der Wissenschaften, philosophisch-historische Klasse.
V. Vienna.
W. Willers, Geschichte der römischen Kupferprägung.
Z. f. N. Zeitschrift für Numismatik.

II. SPECIAL INTRODUCTIONS TO REIGNS

AUGUSTUS

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

Date	Tribunician Power	Consulship	Imperator Title	Other Titles	Events
B. C.					
31			IMP. VI		Battle of Actium (Sept. 2nd).
30		COS IIII			Egypt conquered. Settlement of the East.
29		COS V	IMP. VII		Triple triumph of Octavian.
28		COS VI			Census held by Octavian and Agrippa.
27		COS VII		AUGUSTUS (Jan. 16)	Division of provinces between Emperor and Senate. Honours to Augustus. Augustus visits Gaul.
26		COS VIII			Augustus in Spain.
25		COS VIII	IMP. VIII		War against Astures and Cantabri. Emerita founded.
24		COS X			Augustus returns to Rome.
23	TR. P. (June 27)	COS XI			Agrippa sent to East.
22	TR. P.-TR. P. II				Augustus undertakes 'cura annonae'. Visits Sicily.
21	TR. P. II-III				Augustus in Greece: later in Samos.
20	TR. P. III-III		IMP. VIII		Parthians restore standards. Roman vassal set up in Armenia. Birth of C. Caesar.
19	TR. P. III-V				Augustus returns to Rome.
18	TR. P. V-VI				Altar of 'Fortuna Redux'. Agrippa receives tribunician power for five years.
17	TR. P. VI-VII				Secular games. Birth of L. Caesar. Augustus adopts him and his brother.
16	TR. P. VII-VIII				Augustus visits Gaul.
15	TR. P. VIII-VIII		IMP. X		Conquest of Raetia.
14	TR. P. VIII-X				Agrippa's expedition to Bosphorus.
13	TR. P. X-XI				Augustus returns to Rome. 'Ara pacis Augustae'. Agrippa again receives tribunician power.
12	TR. P. XI-XII		IMP. XI	P. M. (March 6)	Death of Agrippa. Nero Drusus in Germany.
11	TR. P. XII-XIII		IMP. XII		Nero Drusus in Germany.
10	TR. P. XIII-XIII				Augustus visits Gaul. Altar of Lugdunum (August 1).
9	TR. P. XIII-XV		IMP. XIII		Death of Nero Drusus.

Date	Tribunician Power	Consulship	Imperator Title	Other Titles	Events
B. C. 8	TR. P. XV-XVI		IMP. XIII		Augustus visits Gaul, Tiberius and C. Caesar accompanying him. Triumph of Tiberius.
7	TR. P. XVI-XVII				
6	TR. P. XVII-XVIII				Tiberius receives tribunician power, then retires to Rhodes.
5	TR. P. XVIII-XVIII	COS XII			C. Caesar comes of age.
4	TR. P. XVIII-XX				
3	TR. P. XX-XXI				
2	TR. P. XXI-XXII	COS XIII		P. P. (Feb. 5)	L. Caesar comes of age. Julia banished.
1	TR. P. XXII-XXIII				
A. D. 1	TR. P. XXIII-XXXIII		IMP. XV		C. Caesar in the East.
2	TR. P. XXIII-XXV				Death of L. Caesar. Tiberius returns to Rome.
3	TR. P. XXV-XXVI				
4	TR. P. XXVI-XXVII		IMP. XVI?		Death of C. Caesar. Augustus adopts Tiberius and M. Agrippa Postumus. Tiberius adopts Germanicus.
5	TR. P. XXVII-XXVIII		IMP. XVII		Tiberius in Germany.
6	TR. P. XXVIII-XXVIII				Pannonian revolt.
7	TR. P. XXVIII-XXX		IMP. XVIII?		Pannonian revolt continues.
8	TR. P. XXX-XXXI		IMP. XVIII		End of Pannonian revolt.
9	TR. P. XXXI-XXXII				Tiberius returns to Rome. Disaster of Varus.
10	TR. P. XXXII-XXXIII				Tiberius in Germany.
11	TR. P. XXXIII-XXIII		IMP. XX		Tiberius in Germany.
12	TR. P. XXXIII-XXXV		IMP. XXI ¹		Tiberius in Germany.
13	TR. P. XXXV-XXXVI				Germanicus commands in Germany. Triumph of Tiberius.
14	TR. P. XXXVI-XXXVII				Death of Augustus (August 19).

¹ See below, p. cxiv, for discussion of date.

MINT OF ROME.


Denominations.

A.	Aureus.
AR.	Denarius.
Æ.	
Orichalcum.	Sestertius, Dupondius.
Copper.	Dupondius (?), ¹ As, Quadrans.

Attribution.

All the coins issued by this mint, with the exception of the two last series of asses (A. D. 10-11, 11-12), bear the names of moneyers. Fifteen names appear on the gold and silver, thirty-two on the *aes*; two only of these names appear on all three metals. All the *aes* coins of the mint bear the distinctive mark of the Senate (S.C.) with the exception of a few very rare asses, struck at the beginning of the series. We have still to deal with the Senatorial mint, working under new conditions but with the traditions of the past still in mind. No other series of Augustus approaches at all closely to the Roman in style; and this fact, supported by positive evidence of the provincial origin of the various other series, leads us to the definite conclusion that as yet no imperial mint existed in Rome itself.²

Style.

The main characteristic of this mint is something reminiscent of the Roman Republic—an element of formality and stiffness in the style, which is perhaps definitely Roman or Italian and not Greek. The portrait of Augustus is normally rather long and narrow, head tilted slightly up, truncation of bust . The lettering is medium to large in size and fairly regular. The *aes* is in the main very inferior to the gold and silver, and many of the earlier pieces are untidy in execution; the only fine portrait of Augustus is the head to l. on the Victory coinage. The lettering is fairly regular; the long l and T are sometimes found. The closed A is far commoner than the open A.

Chronology.

With few exceptions these coins are undated, and the question of their correct chronological arrangement has been much discussed. Complete certainty on some points is still unattained, but the main outlines can be clearly drawn. A list of the moneyers in their order

¹ See General Introduction, p. xlix.

² See General Introduction, pp. xv ff.

follows, with justificatory and explanatory notes. Our materials for dating are supplied (1) by dates on the coins, (2) by historical references of types, (3) by the careers of the moneyers, as known to us from other sources. The office of moneyer was one of a group of minor offices held by the young senator at the beginning of his civil career after service in the army, i. e. at the age of twenty or so at youngest. The consulship was reached normally at the age of thirty-five at youngest, though the father of children was, under Augustus's marriage laws, entitled to advancement—probably one year for each child. The time that must elapse between the holding of the office of moneyer and the consulship was therefore fifteen years more or less. We have here a valuable means of checking our dates. Style is a useful subsidiary criterion. It is possible that (1) a moneyer might hold office for more than one year, (2) that, of the moneyers of a year, not all might strike; but for the most part the moneyers of this period appear to have held office for the normal yearly term and to have all struck during their year.

I¹ B. C. 23.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Cn. Calpurnius Piso. | Consul B. c. 7. | Sestertius, Dupondius, As. |
| 2. L. Naevius Surdinus. | | " " " |
| 3. C. Plotius Rufus. | | " " " |

The three names occur together on the same coin, the rare as with *rev.* head of Numa and *obv.* head of Augustus, bare, r., CAESAR DIVI F. AVGVST. On the other coins of the college Augustus bears the title TR. POT. adopted by him in June of the year B. c. 23. The coinage of these moneyers, then, certainly falls to that year, before and after June. The date of Piso's consulship confirms this conclusion.

II. B. C. 22.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 4. C. Asinius Gallus. | Consul B. c. 8. | Sestertius, Dupondius, As. |
| 5. C. Cassius Celer. | | " " " |
| 6. C. Gallius Lupercus. | | " " " |

III. B. C. 21.

- | | | |
|--|----------------------|------------------------|
| 7. Q. Aelius Lamia. | Died B. c. 20 or 19. | Sestertius, Dupondius. |
| 8. C. Marcius Censorinus. | Consul B. c. 8. | " " |
| 9. T. Quinctius Crispinus Sulpicianus. | | " " |
| Consul B. c. 9. | | |

College III issues no asses; College II does, and this suggests that College II, not III, is the immediate successor of College I, which also issues asses. The dates of the consulships confirm the suggested dates of the moneyers.

¹ These numbers denote the colleges of moneyers.

In B.C. 20-19 Augustus was absent in the East; his return in B.C. 19 was commemorated by coins of

10. Q. Rustius. Aureus, Denarius,

who does not style himself moneyer and apparently has no colleagues. It is possible that his coinage was an exceptional issue; it certainly appears to have inaugurated the new series of gold and silver.¹

IV. B.C. 18.

11. P. Petronius Turpilianus. Aureus, Denarius.

12. L. Aquillius Florus.² " "

13. M. Durinius. " "

All refer to Parthia and Armenia. Allusions to Honos and Virtus remind us that in B.C. 17 Augustus changed the date of a festival held in honour of those two divinities. This college might be placed a little earlier, but the year 18 seems the most appropriate all round.

V. B.C. 17.

14. M. Sanguinius. Aureus, Denarius, Sestertius, Dupondius.

15. P. Licinius Stolo. Aureus (?), " " "

16. Ti. Sempronius — — " "
Graccus.³

The references on the gold and silver of Stolo and Sanguinius seem to be mainly to the Secular Games of B.C. 17; perhaps it was in honour of that event that coins were struck in all metals. Graccus is probably the third in the college, though we do not know why he struck no gold or silver.

VI. B.C. 16.

17. L. Mescinius Rufus. Aureus, Denarius.

18. L. Vinicius. Consul B.C. 5 (?). — "

19. C. Antistius Vetus. Consul B.C. 6. Aureus "

The date of this college is fixed by the imperial titles, TR. P. VII, TR. P. VIII, which appear on its coins.

In B.C. 15 and 14 Augustus was absent in Gaul and the mint was inactive; on his return in B.C. 13 it resumed work.

¹ The allusions to the altar of 'Fortuna Redux' and the Fortuna of Antium fix these coins either to the year B.C. 19 or to the year B.C. 16 (departure of Augustus to Gaul). The earlier date seems preferable; the year B.C. 16 has its three moneyers already, and the coinage of Rustius bears no resemblance to their issues.

² Cp. inscription found at Athens (*Bull. dell' Inst. di corr. arch. di Roma*, 1855, p. xxiv), L. AQVILLIO C. F. POM. FLORO TVRCIANO GALLO... QVAESTOR. IMP. CAESAR. AVG.

³ Perhaps the paramour of Julia, daughter of Augustus.

VII. B. C. 13.

20. C. Marius.	Aureus, Denarius.
21. C. Sulpicius Platorinus	" "
22. C. Antistius Reginus	" "

The references to Agrippa, Julia his wife, and their sons Gaius and Lucius suggest this year, when Agrippa and Augustus received a fresh grant of the tribunician power. The only other possible year—B. C. 18, when Agrippa received that power for the first time—is already taken up. The coins of Reginus contain no certain historical allusions, but on grounds of style may be assigned confidently to this date.

VIII. B. C. 12.

23. Cossus Cornelius Lentulus.	Consul B. C. 1.	Denarius.
24. L. Lentulus.	Consul B. C. 3.	"
25. L. Caninius Gallus.	Consul B. C. 2.	Aureus, Denarius.

The dates of the consulships, compared with those of College VI, indicate a date some four years or so later than B. C. 16. References to the death of Agrippa and the candidature of Augustus for the office of 'Pontifex Maximus' on the coins fix the date precisely at B. C. 12.¹

The issues of gold and silver from the Senatorial mint now cease for ever.

There remain six colleges of moneyers of *aes*, all subsequent to B. C. 12. The arrangement given below is a tentative one, and some slight readjustment may be found necessary.

IX. B. C. 9.

26. Lamia (L. Aelius).	Consul A. D. 3.	Quadrans.
27. Silius (P.).	Consul A. D. 3.	"
28. Annius (C.).		"

The three names appear together on the coins. Comparison of the dates of these consulships with those of College VIII indicates a date very near B. C. 9.

X. B. C. 8.

29. Pulcher (Claudius).	Quadrans.
30. Taurus (Statilius).	"
31. Regulus (Livineius).	"

The three names appear together on the coins. The college uses the same types as College IX, and probably follows it immediately.

¹ See note on types below.

XI. B. C. 7.

32. P. Lurius Agrippa. 'Triumphal' coinage. Dupondius (?), As.
 33. M. Maecilius Tullus. " " " "
 34. M. Salvius Otho. " " " "

There can be no doubt that the triumph commemorated is that of Tiberius in B.C. 7.

XII. B. C. 6.

35. A. Licinius Nerva Silianus. Consul A. D. 7. As.
 36. Sex. Nonius Quinctilianus. Consul A. D. 8. "
 37. Volusus Valerius Messalla. Consul A. D. 5, son of "
 the consul of B. C. 29.

Comparison of the dates of these consulships with those of Colleges VIII and IX indicates a date very near B. C. 6.

XIII. B. C. 5.

38. Apronius (L.). Consul A. D. 8. Quadrans.
 39. Galus (Sulpicius). " "
 40. Messalla. " "
 41. Sisenna (Cornelius). " "

The four names appear together on the coins. Note date of consulship and compare with those of College XII.

XIV. B. C. 4.

42. P. Betilienus Bassus.
 43. C. Naevius Capella.
 44. C. Rubellius Blandus.
 45. L. Valerius Catullus.

The four names do not appear together, but the coins are exactly similar.

Willers has dated somewhat differently—College IX, B. C. 11 or 12; X, B. C. 12 or 11; XII, c. B. C. 10; XIII, c. B. C. 9; XI, B. C. 8; XIV, c. B. C. 7. But his dates for Colleges IX, XII, and XIII are certainly too early, as the dates of the consulships prove, and, although the triumph of Tiberius was certainly won in B. C. 8, the coinage more probably belongs to B. C. 7, the year in which it was celebrated.

Further particulars of the moneyers may be found in some cases in the *Prosopographia Imperii Romani*; the identification unfortunately is not always an easy matter.¹ All relevant details have, as far as possible, been quoted here.

The moneyers' names appear in a variety of forms, the fuller ones

¹ This is particularly true of Colleges IX, X, XIII, XIV.

usually on the *aes*, particularly on the sestertius. Praenomen, nomen, and cognomen are usually given, the reference to the moneyer's father usually on sestertius only. On some of the quadrantes only nomen or cognomen is given, no doubt owing to considerations of space. The tribe is only once given—in the case of C. Marius (TRO•, Tromentina), if indeed, as seems probable, that reading is to be preferred to the earlier one, Trogius. The abbreviated title, IIIVIR, is usual on gold and silver, the full title IIIVIR A•A•A•F•F• on *aes*. Sometimes the title is omitted entirely (e.g. by Vinicius and Mescinius); it is never used at all by Rustius, Cossus Lentulus, and L. Lentulus—the last-named signing himself 'flamen Martialis' instead.

Types.

The *aes* coinage, preserving as it does an almost perfect uniformity of type, can be briefly handled; the gold and silver must be reserved for more detailed discussion.

Aes.

The obverse¹ type of the sestertius is an oak-wreath with the inscription OB CIVIS SERVATOS above, in and below it, the 'corona civica' awarded by the senate to Augustus in B.C. 27 as 'Saviour of his countrymen', on the analogy of the wreath awarded to the soldier who saved a comrade's life in action.²

The reverse type consists of the stamp of the senate, S•C• (*Senatus consulto*) large in the centre, with the moneyer's name and title round the edge. The same reverse is used for dupondius and as, except that the moneyer's style is often abbreviated. The reverse of the as, head of Numa Pompilius, is a reference to the family of Calpurnius Piso which claimed descent from Calpus, son of Numa.³

The obverse type of the dupondius is the same wreath with the legend, AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC•POTEST•, in three lines inside it.

The wreath on these obverses appears in two different styles, the difference being particularly noticeable on the sestertius. In one the wreath is obviously of oak, and is well-rounded, neat, and regular; in the other it is irregular in shape and rather untidy, and the leaves are difficult to classify—they suggest oak and laurel at the same time. This second type of wreath is sometimes classed as laurel (e.g. by Willers and Laffranchi). It is probably only an oak-wreath, rather

¹ Formally this type ought, perhaps, to be considered the reverse and the S•C• the obverse: see General Introduction, p. lxx.

² Cp. a conferment of this crown under Tiberius, Tac. *Ann.* iii. 21. For reference on coins cp. B. M. C., *Rep.*, i, p. 449, denarius of M. Aemilius Lepidus.

³ Cp. Plutarch, *Numa* 21; B. M. C., *Rep.*, ii, p. 361; denarius of Cn. Piso, struck for Pompey in Spain, c. B. C. 49.

curiously rendered; after all, the 'corona civica' was an oak-wreath and nothing else. It seems to occur chiefly early in the coinage.

The obverse type of the as is the head of Augustus, bare, r. or less often l., with the inscription CAESAR AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC·POTEST., after B. C. 12 CAESAR AVGVST·PONT·MAX· TRIBVNIC·POT.

A large number of imitations of dupondii and asses of Augustus are known, recognizable by rough style and often by blundered legends; clearly they cannot be accepted as evidence for the dating of the series.¹ They were probably struck locally as a sort of token currency in the Western provinces. (See General Introduction, p. xxiii.) The later asses of the reign show as obverses heads of Augustus and Tiberius, both bare, and, as reverse, large S·C· with continuation of legend. The title of Augustus is remarkable for combining IMP· as praenomen with IMP·XX as cognomen; Tiberius appears as 'son of Augustus' and IMP·V.

The 'Triumphal' coinage of B. C. 7 has the normal reverse; its obverse, however, is unusual both in character and style. Augustus's head is laureate and is always turned to the l., and behind it is a little figure of Victory fastening on the wreath. Sometimes there is a small globe below the bust.² The inscription is the usual one. The conception is a happy one for a 'Victory' coinage and the style is on a far higher level than the average of the time.

The types of the quadrans are more varied. Colleges IX and X use as types the simpulum and lituus, referring to Augustus as Pontifex Maximus, the clasped hands, caduceus, and cornucopiae, trite symbols of concord and prosperity, and the general religious type of the altar.³ The names of the moneyers in abbreviated form appear on one side; their title on the other; the letters S·C· always appear, usually on the side with the title. College XIII uses throughout an altar as obverse type, S·C· large for the reverse. This altar appears in a variety of forms, among which two main types emerge: (1) with a bowl-shaped top, (2) with a square top. Colleges IX and X use type 1. All four moneyers of College XIII use both forms, but possibly the difference may correspond to a difference of workshops in the mint. It may be observed here that minor variations of punctuation, which are not infrequent—for example, the use of a dot, a diamond, or other sign to divide the large S·C· of the reverse—may have a similar significance. All four names appear on each coin: two on obverse, followed by III·VIR, two on reverse, followed by A·A·A·F·F·. Of the twenty-four possible arrangements of the four names twenty-two are known to exist. As the title remains III·VIR, not IIIIVIR, we may assume that the fourth member

¹ Cp. B. M. C., *Rep.*, ii, pp. 80, 82, 83, 87, 107, 109 and notes. Willers's arguments have led to the abandonment of the view previously taken of these coins.

² See General Introduction pp. lxiv, lxxi.

³ Not a coin-die, as Willers has demonstrated conclusively.

of the college was a supernumerary; it was perhaps because of this that so elaborate a system of arrangement was adopted; all four moneyers were to be ranked as equal—no one of them was to be marked out as the extra man.¹ College XIV also comprises four members, but each strikes independently in his own name. Name of moneyer and large S.C. form one type, altar with bowl-shaped top and legend III VIR A.A.A.F.F. the other. We tend to think of the type with S.C. as necessary, because usually the reverse; here we are bound to regard it as obverse, for the moneyer's name must come before his title.

The *aes* coinage is clearly the affair of the Senate, as the continual appearance of its mark (S.C.) signifies. But it is the coinage of the 'princeps' as well, i.e. of the Emperor in his constitutional aspect as chief citizen of the state (and, incidentally, 'princeps senatus', chief senator too), as guardian of the popular liberties (implied in the tribunician power), head of the state religion (PONT-MAX. after B.C. 12), 'Saviour of his country' (OB CIVIS SERVATOS). The bare head, too, is suitable from this point of view.

Gold and Silver.

B. C. 19.

The coinage of Rustius illustrates a single important event—the return of Augustus from his peaceful triumphs in the East and the dedication by the senate of an altar to 'Fortuna redux' in honour of the event.² The obverses celebrate the Goddess of Fortune in her two aspects, 'Fortuna Victrix', 'Fortuna Felix', as worshipped at Antium.³ It has been suggested, probably rightly, that on the denarius we see the images of the goddess set out at a 'lectisternium'. The rams' heads may be connected with the moneyer's family.⁴ Rustius never adds any title to his name on the coins, and it is possible that he may have struck, not as a regular moneyer, but by special commission of the senate.⁵

B. C. 18.

The three moneyers of this year all strike coins of two classes:

- (1) 'Republican' obverse, reverse relating to Augustus, (2) head of

¹ In the years before B.C. 12 there had been a shortage of candidates for senatorial office. In B.C. 12 Augustus took steps to induce young senators to take up the burdens of their rank. It is possible that, as more candidates were forthcoming, extra magistrates were occasionally elected, in order to keep up the numbers of the Senate (cp. Dio liv. 26).

² Cp. Dio liv. 10. Note the two reverse types, Victory and the Altar.

³ Cp. Horace, *Odes*, i. 35.

⁴ Cp. coinage of L. Rustius, B. M. C., *Rep.*, i, p. 398.

⁵ Note the S.C. and EX S.C. on the reverses; cp. B. M. C., *Rep.*, i, Introduction, pp. lix ff. Here they no doubt refer immediately to the shield and the altar, but that need not exclude the possibility of a wider reference.

Augustus, 'Republican' reverse. The 'Republican' types are mainly concerned with the history of the moneyers, and are accompanied by their names.

(1) Turpilianus strikes with obverses, heads of Liber and Feronia, the latter a Sabine goddess, in character much like Libera, the female counterpart of Liber.¹ The Petronian gens was associated with the Sabines and with the worship of Liber and Libera—hence the allusion here. Florus strikes with head of Sol, in honour of the victories of M'. Aquillius over Aristonicus in B.C. 129, and of Virtus, in honour of another M'. Aquillius, son of the above, who in B.C. 101 reorganized Sicily; the obverse of the aureus, triskelis with Medusa head, refers to the latter event.² The triskelis—originally perhaps coming from Lycia—was introduced to Sicily by Agathocles. By the end of the Republic it had become a regular badge of the island, in this peculiar form with the Gorgoneion centre.³ The heads of Honos and of young Heracles used by Durmius should, on analogy, refer to his family, but the reference is lost to us. Honos and Virtus, favourite objects of reverence in the army, were worshipped in one temple at Rome, and in B.C. 17 Augustus altered the date of a festival in their honour;⁴ this may partly account for the choice of them as types.

The reverses relating to Augustus are mainly shared by all three moneyers:

(a) Oak-wreath, AVGVSTO OB-C-S- and variants of the type—used by all.⁵

(b) Quadriga with corn-ears ('flower') in basket-shaped car. Laffranchi has proposed to see in this 'flower' three ears of corn, and to regard the type as showing a procession of a 'calathus' in honour of Ceres.⁶ This explanation must be the right one; a 'flower', as a canting type, would suit Florus, but not Durmius, who also used the type. And it was in the year B.C. 18 that Augustus began his distributions of corn to citizens—taking over the burden from the Senate.⁷

¹ Augustus began the restoration of temples to Liber and Libera; cp. Tac. *Ann.* ii. 49. That the Romans connected 'Liber' with 'Libertas' is shown by the coinage of M. Cato Uticensis (B. M. C., *Rep.* ii. p. 575, Africa, c. B.C. 47-46) and of his father M. Cato (B. M. C., *Rep.* ii. pp. 303-4 and 304 (note 2), Italy, c. B.C. 90). The allusion would certainly be welcome to Augustus who claimed to be 'libertatis populi Romani vindex'.

² Cp. denarii of M'. Aquillius, Rome, c. B.C. 72, B. M. C., *Rep.* i. p. 416, and Italy, c. B.C. 70, *ibid.*, ii. p. 300.

³ Cp. B. M. C., *Rep.* ii. p. 558.

⁴ Dio liv. 18. Cp. for the type, B. M. C., *Rep.* i. p. 415 and notes.

⁵ See above, p. xcix f.

⁶ Cp. type of Trajan at Alexandria on large brass, B. M. C., *Alexandria and the Nomes*, p. 67, no. 552.

⁷ See Hirschfeld, *K. VB.*, p. 232 and note. The type is repeated by Titus on gold and silver of A.D. 79.

(c) Augustus in biga of elephants: undoubtedly one of the honours paid to Augustus on his return from his Eastern triumphs. For the elephants, see below, p. cxii and note.

(d) Kneeling Armenian and kneeling Parthian offering standard. The standing Armenian of Florus has arms free at side and does not hold spear and bow, as on the similar denarius struck in the East. These types commemorate the triumphant diplomacy of Augustus in the East in B.C. 20. Phraates of Parthia was induced to restore the standards taken from the Roman armies of Crassus at Carrhae, B.C. 53, of L. Decidius Saxa in Syria, B.C. 40, and Antony, B.C. 36, and Armenia received a prince as vassal of Rome from Tiberius. Augustus took great pride in what was certainly a very considerable achievement and, peaceful as his triumph was, derived something of military glory from it.¹

(2) The head of Augustus is bare on all the silver; on the gold he wears an oak-wreath, not a laurel-wreath, as often described. The title is regularly CAESAR AVGVSTVS (on the reverses just described CAESAR DIVI F. also occurs). The reverses refer to the history of the moneyers. Petronius in his Tarpeia type certainly alludes again to the Sabine origin of his family; the crescent and star might conceivably refer to the introduction of the worship of Diana to Rome by the Sabines,² but more probably are connected with the Tarpeia legend. Cavedoni's suggestion that the other types—lyre, Pegasus, Siren, Pan, and satyr—refer to the dramatist, Sextus Turpilius ('Novella Siren' as he was called), is quite convincing. We shall hardly be blamed for seeing a side-reference to a later poet, Vergil, the best of laureates, who had just died in B.C. 19. The Siren type might suggest the siren Parthenope (Naples)—Vergil's favourite home; the Campanian types of Durmius might be considered in the same connexion. The Pan and satyr might suggest the *Eclogues*, Liber and Feronia the *Georgics*, and the Parthian and Armenian 'Arms and the Man'. The satyr reminds one vaguely of the story of Suetonius (*Divus Iulius* 32) about a tall and majestic figure, playing on the reed, who appeared among Caesar's followers and gave the signal for crossing the Rubicon; but a reference to this story is perhaps hardly likely here.

Aquillius uses the flower, a punning reference to his name Florus, and the type of M'. Aquillius and Sicilia, another reference to his great ancestor.³ The types of Durmius appear to refer to Campania, which

¹ Cp. Dio liv. 8, 9; *R. G. D. A.*, p. 124; Suet. *Divus Augustus*, 21; Horace, *Ep.* xii. 26 ff., *Odes*, *passim*.

² Cp. *B. M. C., Rep.*, i, p. 298, denarius of L. Titurius Sabinus, Rome, c. B.C. 87, showing on reverse crescent-moon and star above, Tarpeia and soldiers, and p. 297, note 2. Cp. Propertius, iv. 4. 23 'saepe illa immeritae causata est omina lunae | et sibi tinguendas dixit in unne comas'.

³ Cp. *B. M. C., Rep.*, i, pp. 416-17.

we may conjecture to have been the original home of his family.¹ The Victory type is too general to need illustration. The explanation of the butterfly placed between the claws of the crab is yet to seek.²

B. C. 17.

The coinage of this year is devoted to the celebration of the Secular Games. The young laureate head, with star above, used by Sanquinus, is undoubtedly 'Divus Iulius' rejuvenated (cp title 'Augustus Divi F.' on the *obv.* with bare head of Augustus), and the star is the 'Sidus Iulium'.³ Gardthausen conjectures that the appearance of a comet in B.C. 17 determined the exact date for holding the Games (*Augustus u. s. Z.*, I, p. 1010).⁴ The figure on the *rev.* with caduceus, shield, and cap with two feathers is the herald (or Augustus himself portrayed as herald?) who announced the games; the figure reappears on an aureus of Augustus of Spanish mintage and on aurei and denarii struck at the celebration of the games by Domitian.⁵ In the figure on the *rev.* of Stolo's denarius we may see Augustus as he went to sacrifice at the games—perhaps riding up in a procession to the scene of sacrifice. The other *rev.*, apex and shields, must refer to the Salian priests—perhaps in connexion with the temple of Mars Ultor.⁶

B. C. 16.

An important year—the date being fixed by the imperial title TR. P. VIII. The date TR. P. VII also occurs on the coins of Vinicius; the reading is beyond question and has been wrongly doubted. The

¹ For the boar cp. Capua and Paestum (B. M. C., *Italy*, pp. 81, 276, 279), for the lion and stag, Velia (B. M. C., *Italy*, pp. 307 ff.), for the man-headed bull, Naples (B. M. C., *Italy*, pp. 114 ff.). Gabrieli sees an allusion to the deputation of the Senate sent to Campania to welcome Augustus home in B.C. 19. This is quite probable. His discussion of the dates of the moneyers in the same article is not very helpful. See *Symbolae litterariae in honorem Giulio de Petro*, 1911, pp. 190 ff.

² C. Cassius uses a somewhat similar reverse type for denarii struck in the East; cp. B. M. C., *Rep.*, ii, p. 484.

³ Cp. Suet. *Divus Iulius*, 88 'Iudis, quos primos consecrato ei heres Augustus edebat, stella crinita per septem continnos dies fulsit, exoriena circa undecimam horam, creditumque est animam esse Caesaris in caelum recepti; et hac de causa simulacro eius in vertice additur stella.' Cp. Dio xlv. 7. 1 ff.; Horace, *Odes*, i. 12. 46 ff.

Micat inter omnes
Iulium sidus, velut inter ignes
luna minores.

⁴ Dio liv. 19 reports the appearance of a *λαμπάς* in B. C. 16.

⁵ Cp. Cohen, i, p. 476, no. 72 ff.

⁶ Cp. Gardthausen, i, p. 977. 'The aureus of Stolo is of doubtful authenticity and is therefore left out of account here.'

college, then, held office for the year B.C. 16, including parts of two tribunician years of Augustus; the coinage apparently fell mainly in the latter half of the year. The 'Republican' element now disappears almost entirely from the coins; although the portrait of Augustus does not yet monopolize the obverse, both obverse and reverse are devoted to him; only the moneyers' names still survive. Vinicius strikes in silver only, with bare head of Augustus. His reverse types show (1) a triumphal arch, commemorating the Parthian triumph,¹ (2) a column dedicated by 'senatus populusque Romanus Imperatori Caesari quod viae munitae sunt ex ea pecunia quam is ad aerarium detulit'.² On four separate occasions Augustus made special grants to the public treasury, to say nothing of the services which he undertook on its behalf. The equestrian statue of Augustus on obverse is perhaps one erected outside the Porta Flaminia, the starting-point of the great 'via Flaminia'.

Mescinius strikes in gold and silver and has head of Augustus laureate (bare on the shield).³

His coins show

(1) Statue of Mars on column, with dedication 'senatus populusque Romanus vota pro reditu Caesaris' or 'Vota publica suscepta pro salute et reditu Aug.' In this year Augustus left Rome on an important political and military mission to Gaul. He also alarmed his subjects by one of those severe illnesses to which he was all his life subject.

(2) The shield voted 'Senatus consulto ob rempublicam cum salute Imperatoris Caesaris Augusti conservatam', no doubt in honour of the recovery of Augustus from illness.

(3) An oak-wreath, with dedication 'Iovi Optimo Maximo senatus populusque Romanus vota suscepta pro salute Imperatoris Caesaris, quod per eum respublica in ampliore⁴ atque tranquilliore statu est'; the *rev.* shows a cippus, erected 'Imperatori Caesari Augusto communi consensu'⁵ in pursuance of a decree of the Senate (Senatus consulto).

(4) A column commemorating the celebration of the Secular Games by Augustus ('Imperator Caesar Augustus ludos saeculares (fecit)' as 'XV. s(acris) f(aciundis)'). The aureus shows us the distribution of purifying elements, resin, sulphur, and bitumen, by Augustus to the

¹ The identification with the Arch of Ariminum appears to be unlikely, though it was suggested by no less an authority than Borghesi: cp. O. Richter (*Jahrb. d. Arch. Inst.*, iv, 1889, p. 158). The reference to Parthia is conveyed by the bowman and the slinger at the sides.

² Cp. Dio liii. 22, liv. 30, and *R. G. D. A.*, p. 66.

³ For the head on a shield or medallion cp. the dupondii of Tiberius with legends CLEMENTIAE, MODERATIONI.

⁴ Referring to the extension of the Empire under Augustus.

⁵ Cp. the dupondius of Divus Augustus, struck under Caligula—CONSENSV SENAT. ET EQ. ORDIN. P.Q.R.

people—LVD(is) S(aecularibus) AVG(ustus) SVF(fimenta) P(opulo) (dedit).¹

C. Antistius Vetus strikes both gold and silver, with head of Augustus bare. His types are in part 'Republican', for example the bust of Victory on the aureus, and the sacrifice group on the reverse, celebrating the famous treaty between Rome and Gabii, the home of the moneyer's 'gens'.²

The bust of Venus refers of course to the traditional history of the Julian gens; the reverse of the same coin to Augustus's membership of the great priestly colleges (pontifices—simpulum, augurs—lituus, quindecimviri s. f.—tripod, septimviri epulones—paterna).

The reverse of the aureus shows a sacrifice of a bull 'for the health of Caesar', decreed by the Senate and people of Rome. The other reverse of the denarius—Apollo of Actium—certainly refers to the temple built by Augustus on the Palatine to the god to whom he attributed his greatest victory. The exact point of the reference at this date is not known.

B. C. 13.

The portrait of Augustus now monopolizes the obverse, and the whole coinage is concerned with his fortunes. Marius strikes with bare head of Augustus. The reverse of his aureus, priest ploughing, suggests an extension of the pomerium, a natural event after the addition of Rhaetia to the Empire. Mommsen, in the teeth of ancient evidence, denies that Augustus extended the pomerium at all;³ he certainly

¹ Or 'S(ufficit) P(opulum)': less probable, but does not require a word to be supplied. For a detailed account of the Secular Games see Gardthausen, i, pp. 1002 ff. They were celebrated by the college of the 'quindecimviri sacris faciundis', enlarged for the occasion to twenty-one, with Augustus and Agrippa at their head, in obedience to the prescriptions of the Sibylline books. Augustus certainly hoped to lead man's thoughts to the idea of the return of the age of gold. A long inscription, found in parts, has preserved for us many interesting details of the games (see *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, 8, pp. 225 ff., 310 ff.). The games were announced by a herald; in preparation for them purifying elements were distributed to the people, and offerings of 'fruges' were received from them by the quindecimviri. The games included sacrifices to the Moerae, the Ilithyiae, Jupiter, Juno, Terra, Apollo, &c. Cp. further, article in *Klio*, 1918, pp. 217 ff.

² B. M. C., *Rep.*, ii, pp. 54, 55, and notes. For the sacrifice of the pig cp. Vergil, *Aen.* viii, 638 ff.:

Post idem, inter se posito certamine, reges
armati lovis ante aram paterasque tenentes
stabant et caesa iungebant foedera porca.

This ancient ritual was actually revived by Claudius: Suetonius, *Divus Claudius*, 25. For the type on Republican coins cp. B. M. C., *Rep.*, ii, pp. 323 ff. (Coinage of the Social War, B. C. 91-88—Warriors swearing loyalty over a pig.)

³ Cf. *Römisches Staatsrecht*, ii, pp. 1072, 1887 and passages there quoted (e.g. Tac. *Ann.* xi. 23) Mommsen relies mainly on *C. I. L.* vi, 930, the 'Lex de Imperio' of

did so, but according to our evidence at a later date—B.C. 8 (Dio iv. 6). A reference to a projected extension, perhaps not carried out, is possible.¹ The type, Augustus as Pontifex, may look forward to his impending election as Pontifex Maximus in B.C. 12. Other reverses show us Julia wife of Agrippa, alone as Diana, and with her two sons, C. and L. Caesar;² and Augustus and Agrippa, in B.C. 13 associated a second time in the tribunician power.³ The quadriga with palm probably refers to the victories of Agrippa in the East, for which he declined a triumph.⁴ Platorinus shows a head of Agrippa, with his distinctions as general and admiral,⁵ as reverse of Augustus, and also the two colleagues seated as tribunes together. The types of Antistius echo those of the other Antistius of B.C. 16.

B.C. 12.

The head of Agrippa reappears as reverse of Cossus Lentulus. Another type shows an equestrian statue of Agrippa (not Augustus—note the prows), clearly a commemorative type struck after his death in March. L. Lentulus's solitary type shows us Augustus crowning a statue of Agrippa (not Julius Caesar). The star suggests of course divinity, but is not unsuitable for the illustrious dead, even when not deified.⁶ The title of L. Lentulus, 'flamen martialis', leads us to suppose that the statue of Agrippa was in some way associated with Mars; probably it was placed in the temple of 'Mars Ultor'.⁷ The interpretation of the figure as Julius Caesar would leave us quite uncertain as to the significance of the type. L. Caninius Gallus has been badly treated by interpreters; his coins tell a clear story, but slight misreadings have caused him to be moved six or more years out of place. His aureus shows as reverse the gateway of Augustus's house, with oak-wreath and laurels at the side—a reference to the fact that Augustus who, as Pontifex Maximus, had to live in a state residence, made his own house public property.⁸ The cippus inscribed C. C. AVGVSTI should probably

Vespasian, where Claudius, but not Augustus, is spoken of as having previously had the right to extend the pomerium.

¹ But the type might be borrowed from the denarius of C. Marius, Rome, c. B.C. 82, B.M.C., *Rep.*, i, p. 353: cp. Laffranchi, *Bull. d. Comm. Arch. comun. di Roma*, 1921, p. 16.

² Not Augustus and Agrippa, as Laffranchi has suggested. The portraits seem clearly to indicate two lads.

³ Cp. Dio liv. 28.

⁴ Cp. the empty quadriga on coins of Spanish mintage, B.C. 18.

⁵ Cp. Vergil, *Aeneid* viii. 684 'tempora navali fulgent rostrata corona', Dio xlix. 14. For the tribunician power of Agrippa cp. Dio liv. 12 (B.C. 18), liv. 28 (B.C. 13), Vell. Pater. ii. 81.

⁶ A comet appeared in B.C. 12 and was taken as a sign of Agrippa's death (Dio liv. 29).

⁷ Cp. Dio iv. 10, whose account is unfortunately partly lost.

⁸ Dio liv. 27.

be read 'Comitia Caesaris Augusti', referring to the election of Augustus as Pontifex Maximus. The empty bisellium clearly suggests the loss of one of the two colleagues in the tribunicia potestas; and the kneeling warrior is certainly no Parthian, but a Western barbarian, presumably a German.¹

MINTS OF SPAIN.

Attribution and Style.

Emerita. Coinage of P. Carisius, legate of Augustus.

Æ. Denarius, Quinarius.


Æ.

Copper. As.

Coinage of Augustus.

Æ. Denarius.

Our historical knowledge, supported by the definite evidence of the coins themselves, leaves no doubt that Emerita was the seat of the mint used by Carisius.² A small series of denarii of Augustus, without name of Carisius, must be assigned to the same mint on the evidence of style.

The portrait of Augustus is rather small and narrow in proportion to its length. The head is tilted slightly upwards, the profile is long and sharply defined, the hair is often curiously untidy. The truncation of the bust has normally the form . The lettering is rather small and inclined to irregularity, but improves on the later issues; note the form A, not Λ, as a general rule.


Two other series of coins of Augustus must be attributed to Spain—one, the most important perhaps of all, showing fine portraits and a wealth of reverse types; the other, nearly contemporary with the first, but clearly of less importance and inferior in style. These two series are quite distinct in style from the groups which we have to assign to the East, to Rome, and later to Lugdunum; and this style is constantly echoed on the *aes* coins of Spanish towns. The Spanish mintage of these coins, then, may be regarded as certain. It is impossible to fix the exact sites with equal certainty, but the guesses made by Laffranchi³ are plausible and may be accepted tentatively. We therefore have:

¹ Cp. *R. G. D. A.*, p. 124; *B. M. C., Rep.*, i, p. 506, denarius of Julius Caesar, Rome, c. B. C. 49.


² Cp. Dio liii. 25, 26 for the foundation of Emerita—so-called because it was colonized by discharged veterans ('emeriti').

³ Based on comparison with local Spanish coinage.

*Uncertain Mint 1 (Caesaraugusta?).**N.* Aureus.*R.* Denarius.

The head of Augustus is rather long and narrow, the profile long, the head in natural poise.¹ The truncation of the bust has normally the form . The dies are large and are often hardly filled by the type. The lettering is of moderate to large size and well-formed. Note *A*, not *Λ*, as above, p. xciv. The finest portraits, on the gold, reach a very high level of art.

*Uncertain Mint 2 (Colonia Patricia?).**N.* Aureus, Quinarius.*R.* Denarius.

The portrait of Augustus is large and well-proportioned. The head is tilted slightly upwards, the profile is long. The truncation of the bust has normally the form . The later coins of the series show a smaller head with a sharper profile. The dies are large, but the types are well-proportioned to them. Lettering neat, varying from large to small, Note *A*, not *Λ*, as above.

Chronology.

Emerita. The city was founded in B.C. 25, and it is tempting to assign the coinage of Carisius to a date very soon after the foundation. The copper, which gives Augustus the title *TRIB. POTEST.*, must be subsequent to June, B.C. 23. The coinage then must be dated from late B.C. 25 or early 24 to B.C. 23, the copper falling at the end of the series. The absence of the words *TRIB. POTEST.* from the silver does not preclude the possibility of its having been struck after June, B.C. 23, as well as before. The coinage of Augustus alone certainly follows that of Carisius. Its types correspond to some extent to the earliest of 'Colonia Patricia', which we shall assign to c. B.C. 19. It may therefore date from B.C. 22 to 19.

Uncertain 1 (Caesaraugusta). This series runs parallel to 'Colonia Patricia' over part of its course, using the same or similar types; but the earliest issues and the latest seem to be missing here, and we may assign the series to the years B.C. 18-17. The bare head probably precedes the head with the wreath, which is always of oak.

Uncertain 2 (Colonia Patricia?). The bulk of the coins of this mint are undated. The earliest issues are certainly those with *obv.* bare head

¹ Suet. *Divus Augustus*, 79 describes Augustus's personal appearance: he had particularly brilliant eyes, rather curly hair, a nose rather prominent at the top and prolonged rather far down at the bottom ('nasum et a summo eminentiorem et ab imo deductiorem').

of Augustus, no legend; *rev.* capricorn, and Aurora and capricorn, **AVGVSTVS**. A few issues are dated to the year B.C. 18-17 (TR. P. VI), and there are references to the Parthian standards, to the Secular Games, to the repair of the Italian roads, to the departure of Augustus for Gaul in B.C. 16, &c. The Metz find, in which a number of coins of this mint were found in mint condition, must be dated to B.C. 15; we have therefore good reason for placing these issues immediately before that date. The limits will then be B.C. 19-B.C. 16-15. The obverse type has commonly the head of Augustus bare, less frequently wearing a wreath. This wreath has sometimes smooth long leaves and is certainly meant for laurel. Where the leaves are less regular and are interspersed with dots, the wreath is probably meant for oak, the dots being acorns. The laureate wreath appears to come early in the series. Dates for the various types will be suggested below.

Types.

Emerita. The coins of Carisius are mainly interesting for the pictures they show us of typical Spanish armour—the spoils of the tribes recently subdued. The most remarkable of these weapons are the curved knife, like the Greek μάχαира, the round bossed shield, the bipennis, and the swords.¹ The type of the quinarius recalls the earliest Roman victoriatas. The one other type shown is a bird's-eye view of the new town of Emerita. Augustus's head is always bare; his title, in its full form, is 'Imp. Caesar Augustus'; Carisius signs himself 'Legatus pro praetore'.

The series without the name of Carisius shows two types of the denarius, (1) a round shield with boss and studs (cp. just above) and (2) a capricorn with globe, rudder, and cornucopiae. The type was restored by Nerva in silver.² The capricorn was the natal sign of Augustus,³ and was used by him as a coin-type, as this coin proves and as Suetonius expressly tells us.⁴ The rudder and globe signify world-rule, the cornucopiae plenty.

Uncertain 1 (Caesaraugusta?). Few of the types in this series have immediate reference to contemporary events; the exceptions are the

¹ See Horace Sanders's article in *Archaeologia*, lxiv, pp. 205 ff.; cp. Diodorus Siculus, v. 30, 33.

² C. 564. For restorations see article by Gnechi in *R. It.*, 1897, pp. 149 ff.

³ Suetonius, *Divus Augustus*, 5 tells us that Augustus was born at day-break, September 23, B.C. 63. But Libra, not Capricorn, was the sign then rising at the eastern point—a serious difficulty. Gardthausen would make the capricorn the sign of Augustus's conception. The problem has been solved by J. B. Smyly, *Hermathena*, 1912, pp. 150 ff.; Housman, *Manilius, Astronomicon*, iv. 776. The moon was in Capricorn at the birth of Augustus. I am much indebted to Professor Housman for his help over this point.

⁴ Cp. Suetonius, *Divus Augustus*, 94, visit of Augustus to the astrologer, Theogenes.

comet which may refer to the reappearance of a comet hailed as the 'Sidus Iulium' in B.C. 17,¹ and the standing Mars with the standards, alone or in the temple, referring to the events of B.C. 20. Other types deal with the public honours conferred on Augustus in B.C. 27, the golden 'shield of valour' ('clypeus virtutis'), the civic wreath ('ob civis servatos'), the laurels planted on both sides of Augustus's door.² Various combinations of types occur—e.g. laurel-branches and shield—and Victory is introduced as bearer of the shield. Augustus's head is often bare, sometimes in oak-wreath, never laureate; his title is normally Augustus on the aurei, Caesar Augustus on the denarii.

Uncertain 2 (Colonia Patricia?). This mint shares many of its types with the two discussed above or, where not repeating the exact types, simply varies the same theme. The recovery of the standards plays a large part, and is celebrated by a variety of types.³ The temple of Jupiter Tonans⁴ may have received some of the standards for the time being. The temple of Mars, which is shown in several different forms, is the little temple on the Capitol, erected in B.C. 20, not the large one in the Forum, which was only completed in B.C. 2.⁵ A triumphal arch, in honour of the same event, is also recorded.⁶ The quadriga, with the eagle and miniature quadriga in it, is undoubtedly a triumph type in honour of the recovery of the standards. As no formal triumph was celebrated, the car is without a driver.⁷ The type, 'toga picta', 'tunica palmata', &c., shows the 'ornamenta triumphalia' which Augustus accepted;⁸ the legend should certainly be read 'Parenti conservatori suo' (not 'consuli'); the regular abbreviation for 'consul' is of course 'cos'. The Victory types all look primarily to the Eastern successes. The Altar of 'Fortuna Redux' was dedicated by the Senate in honour of Augustus's return in B.C. 19. The capricorn type is accompanied here by another, which shows, with the capricorn, Aurora hovering in the air—a reference to the hour of Augustus's birth.

¹ Cp. above and Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* ii. 25; Julius Obsequens, *De Prodigis*, ch. 13, reports on B.C. 17 'fax caelestis a meridiana ad septentrionalem extenta luci diurnae similem in nocte fecit'.

² Cp. Dio liii 16, honours given to Augustus, ὡς καὶ δὲ τοὺς τε πολέμιους νικῶντι καὶ τοὺς πολίτας σώζοντι, *R. G. D. A.*, p. 144.

³ Cp. above on types of mint of Rome.

⁴ Cp. Propertius, *Carmina*, iii. 4. 6 'assuescent Latio Partha tropaea Iovi'; Suetonius, *Divus Augustus*, 29, 90, 91; Dio liv. 4. It was dedicated to commemorate Augustus's escape from lightning in the Cantabrian War, an escape so narrow as to leave him with a permanent terror of storms.

⁵ Cp. Dio lv. 10.

⁶ Dio liv. 8: cp. Huelsen, *Forum Romanum*, p. 127, 'Arcus Augusti' in the Forum.

⁷ Cp. Cassiodorus, *Chronica*, B.C. 19 'Caesari ex provinciis redeunti currus cum corona aurea decretus est, quo ascendere noluit'.

⁸ Cp. Livy, xxx. 15, Scipio's presents to Massinissa.

The type of the gold quinarius is a formal one, a Victory borrowed from the Republican victoriate.

The latest events to be commemorated are the vows undertaken for the safety and return of Augustus, about to depart for Gaul (B. C. 16), to the completion of the repair of the roads,¹ and the Secular games. This last type shows us a sacrifice over an altar; Augustus is on the l. sacrificing, while in front of him stands a herald, perhaps to recite the formula of sacrifice to the people.²

Later Imitations.

Imitations of types of the Spanish mints with such reverses as *AVGVSTVS*, capricorn, globe and cornucopiae, or *DIVVS IVLIVS*, comet, are far from uncommon. They are distinct in style, usually on smaller flans, and of decidedly less weight. They were probably struck almost exclusively in the year A. D. 68, in the first stages of the revolt of Vindex and Galba, and will be described below in their place.

MINT OF LUGDUNUM.

Denominations.

<i>A.</i>	Aureus, Quinarius.
<i>AR.</i>	Denarius.
<i>Æ.</i>	
Orichalcum.	Sestertius, Dupondius, Semis.
Copper.	As, Quadrans.

Attribution.

In the year B. C. 15 (with the dating *IMP. X*) starts a new series of Augustus, which cannot be attributed to any one of his earlier mints—in Rome, Spain, or the East. Gaul is the province to which we naturally look to find it, and an overwhelming weight of evidence leads us to fix on Lugdunum, the chief city of that province, as the actual site. This evidence may be briefly summarized thus:

(1) The *aes* of the Altar reverse (*ROM. ET AVG.*) has long been attributed to Lugdunum, undoubtedly with justice. The coins are certainly Western and not Eastern, and their connexion with the meeting of the 'Concilium Galliarum' cannot be doubted. The similarity of obverse portraiture between this series and the series of gold

¹ The event is celebrated by a variety of types—biga of elephants on arch, quadriga of horses on arch, two arches surmounted by equestrian statues, &c.; these, no doubt, represent a number of distinct monuments erected in different parts of Italy in Augustus's honour.

² Cp. above, types of Roman mint.

and silver is quite unmistakable; the same mint must have produced both.

(2) Strabo (iv. 3. 2, writing c. A. D. 18) says: 'And there (viz. at Lugdunum) the Roman Emperors (*ἡγεμόνες*) strike their gold and silver.' There is no break in the continuity of the coinage between B. C. 15 and A. D. 18, and Strabo's statement therefore carries back as far as the earlier year. Even if we have to place the composition of much of Strabo's work some years earlier (cp. E. Pais, *Ancient Italy*, xxvi, pp. 379 ff.), the fact will remain that at the later date he still allowed the statement to stand.

(3) The reverse types support the attribution. The butting bull recalls coins of Massalia, even if the origin of the type is to be sought elsewhere. The warriors offering branches, the warriors offering children as hostages, the type of Gaius Caesar on horseback, are peculiarly suited to Gaul.

(4) Inscriptions of the early Empire prove the existence of an early Imperial mint at Lugdunum; the urban cohort stationed in the town was employed, as part of its duties, to guard it.

(5) Dio liv. 21 gives us an account of the preparations made by Licinus, the procurator of Augustus in Gaul for the opening of the mint. Licinus, we are told, was accused to Augustus by the provincials of having extorted money on a colossal scale; he secured his master's forgiveness by showing him stores of gold and silver bullion (date B. C. 15). Dio does not mention the mint, but the meaning of his story is sufficiently plain, with the evidence of the coins at hand.¹

Chronology.

The early gold and silver coins of the mint are dated by the 'imperator' title of Augustus with number appended (see Table on p. xcii f.). The quinarii with tribunician dates can of course be placed in their exact years. The *rev.* Gaius Caesar riding r., C. CAES. AVGVS. F., may be attributed with certainty to the year B. C. 8, celebrating as it does Gaius's introduction to military service in that year. The series then covers the years from B. C. 15 to 7. It may have started a little later than B. C. 15, but in any case not much. Parallel to the latter part of the series runs the first 'Altar type' series of Augustus, on which he bears the title 'Pont. Max.' The solemn inauguration of the great altar of Lugdunum took place on August 1, B. C. 10, and the coinage probably started at about the same date. It may have continued a little longer than the gold and silver, but not beyond B. C. 2, the year in which Augustus adopted the title of 'Pater Patriae'. With this type go a few small quadrantes, mainly with *rev.* eagle.


¹ The fact that Dio does not know himself what Licinus was really doing certainly does not lessen the value of his evidence.

From about B.C. 6 to B.C. 2 the mint issued no gold or silver. But perhaps as early as B.C. 2, certainly not very much later, it reopened with the famous 'C. L. Caesares' type. The great variety of portraiture on these coins and the immense numbers in which they were struck leave no doubt that their issue extended over a long period of years—certainly long after both princes were dead. But to treat the whole coinage as a commemorative one with Laffranchi, who places its beginning in A.D. 4, is rather bold.¹ The latest portraits with the type are quite mature, and must be dated as late as c. A.D. 11. Another undated reverse, 'Pontif. Maxim', which shows only mature portraits and is relatively very rare, certainly follows, c. A.D. 11–12, and then in A.D. 13–14 we reach the dated coinage celebrating the triumph of Tiberius. Contemporary with the 'C. L. Caesares' coinage is a set of gold *quinarii*, dated from A.D. 4 to A.D. 9.

The second series of the Altar type belongs entirely to the end of the reign, c. A.D. 10–14. The title of 'pater patriae' is always given to Augustus, and his portraits are all mature. The only actual dates are the fifth and seventh imperatorships of Tiberius: the sixth very seldom if ever occurs. The seventh imperatorship of Tiberius (= the twenty-first of Augustus) is usually dated to A.D. 14, but the evidence of the coins certainly points to its following direct on IMP. VI in A.D. 11, for, except on this assumption, the lack of coins dated IMP. VI is inexplicable; there appears to be no objection to this dating. Confirmation of the late date of the series as a whole is supplied by countermarks; the countermark of Varus, governor of Germany A.D. 9, occurs on the earlier 'Altar' series, but never on the later.

Style.

Period I. B.C. 15–11. Gold and Silver.



The head of Augustus is always bare with neat waved hair. The portrait is long and rather narrow, the profile long, the whole rather lacking in character. High relief, truncation of the bust normally . Lettering varies from large to small; Λ, not A, is normal.² Note form *S* for *S*. Reverse types often clumsily rendered.

Period II. B.C. 11–6. Gold, Silver, *Aes*.

Head laureate, instead of bare, at first almost exactly in style of period I. Later, two portraits occur: one portrait is in strikingly low relief, is rather small and unenterprising, and is usually accompanied by small lettering; the other is in high relief, bolder in features, and

¹ A close study of a large number of coins of the type might settle the length of issue. At present, the date of starting must be regarded as doubtful. The renewal of the German campaigns in A.D. 4 undoubtedly stimulated the activity of the mint.

² The form *A* has been kept uniformly in text.

usually has a larger lettering. Truncation of bust  and  respectively. The reverse types of this period are rendered with much more skill than before. The portraits on the 'Altar' series are mainly in the bolder style.

Period III. B. C. 2—A. D. 14.

There is considerable development of portraiture in this period which includes portraits young and mature, fine and semi-barbarous. Some features, however, remain constant. The head is always laureate and the relief rather low; the lettering varies from large to small, sometimes on the same coin, and is often straggly and untidy. It appears probable that we have the products of one mint only here; coins of inferior style are often closely connected by lettering with very fine specimens, and the variations met with seem to be due to varying degrees of skill among the workers of the mint.¹ The inferior portraits appear to belong mainly to the early part of the period, and are probably due to local artists; from about A. D. 7 onwards the style is uniformly fine. The portrait of Augustus on the 'Altar' series follows the fine style of the close of the period; the portrait of Tiberius is of similar excellence. A bare-headed portrait of Tiberius with a very characteristic 'beak' nose occurs both on gold and silver of Rome and on *aes* of Lugdunum; in this case the mints probably had a common model.

Types.

Gold and Silver. The two Roman warriors who offer branches to Augustus are undoubtedly Tiberius and Nero Drusus, the conquerors of Rhaetia in B. C. 15; the branches are the triumphal laurels. The fact that a simplified form of the type with one warrior only occurs is hardly against this. The butting bull is derived from the famous type of Thurium. Augustus—for what reason we do not certainly know—was nicknamed 'Thurinus'² in boyhood, and the type therefore has primarily a personal allusion to him. The fact that the bull was familiar in Gaul from its use on the coins of Massalia would of course help to commend it as a suitable type for a Gallic mint. Diana and Apollo are honoured as givers of the victories of Naulochus and Actium³ respectively ('Sicil.', 'Act.'). The types, like that of the bull, were probably acceptable owing to special cults of these divinities or their native equivalents in Gaul. Both types occur in two styles: (1) the earlier—very crudely

¹ Barbarous imitations also occur.

² Cp. A. Blanchet in *Comptes-Rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Beaux-Arts*, 1919, p. 134. Suet., *Divus Augustus*, 2, tells us that 'M. Antonius threw in Octavian's teeth his freedman great-grandfather, a rope-seller from the country near Thurium'. In ch. 3 we hear that Octavian's father, C. Octavius, destroyed a detachment of Spartacus's rebels in the Thurian territory, and in ch. 7 that Augustus as a child was called 'Thurinus'.

³ Cp. Dio li. 1.

rendered, and following a late Hellenistic model; (2) the later—rendered with a fair degree of skill, in archaistic style. For the capricorn, see above, p. cx and note 3.

Victory again occurs as the conventional type of the gold, as of the silver quinarius. The type of barbarian offering child to Augustus probably refers to the taking of hostages from German tribes during the campaigns of B.C. 8.¹ The type of C. Caesar undoubtedly commemorates the first campaign of the young prince in Gaul in B.C. 8, which Augustus celebrated by special largesses.²

The famous type of the two young grandsons of the Emperor needs a little explanation. The two princes are represented wearing the 'toga virilis', with the silver shields and spears presented to them by the knights.³ Their veils—and the lituus and simpulum in the field—refer to the priesthoods (pontificate and augurate) conferred on them by Augustus (B.C. 6 on Gaius, B.C. 2 on Lucius). The sons of Agrippa and Julia, born in B.C. 20 and B.C. 17 respectively, they were both adopted by Augustus in the latter year and soon came to be regarded as his heirs. It was due to jealousy of them that Tiberius, who on Agrippa's death had married Julia, went into voluntary exile at Rhodes in B.C. 6. In B.C. 5 Gaius was designated consul and acclaimed 'princeps iuventutis'; in B.C. 2 Lucius received the same honours. Gaius was consul in A.D. 1, but died in the East in A.D. 4; Lucius had died before him in A.D. 2 at Massilia. The type has a poignant interest, recalling as it does the highest hopes and the bitterest disappointment of Augustus's life.⁴ The title of 'Pater Patriae' was formally conferred on Augustus on February 5, B.C. 2, after he had repeatedly refused the offer of similar titles. It denoted no special competence, but was the highest mark of honour the state could confer.⁵ Here first appears on a Roman coin the title of 'princeps iuventutis', 'chief of the knights'—familiar later in the Roman series as denoting the heir apparent. The title was bestowed by acclamation and was purely honorary; it is probable, however, that in the early Empire the 'princeps iuventutis' was always a 'sevir' of the first 'turma' of knights.⁶ In this period the title was, in strict usage, only held until the consulship; it was incompatible with senatorial rank.⁷ Later this rule was freely violated; Domitian for instance used the title after he had held the praetorship and consulship.

¹ Cp. Dio iv. 6, who represents Augustus as behaving treacherously.

² Dio, *ibid.*

³ Cp. Dio iv. 12.

⁴ Cp. his own words: 'quoniam atrox fortuna Gaium et Lucium filios mihi eripuit'; cp. *R. G. D. A.*, xiv—the whole passage; Dio iv. 12. 1; Tac. *Ann.* i. 3; Suet. *Tib.* 28.

⁵ Cp. Eckhel v. 112 and quotations; Ovid, *Fasti*, ii. 121, &c.

⁶ Cp. L. Cesano in *Rass. N.*, 1911, pp. 51 ff.; *R. G. D. A.*, xiv; Dio iv. 9. 9.

⁷ Cp. *C. I. L.* v. 6416: inscriptions in honour of Augustus and his family, A.D. 7-8; C. Caesar is commemorated as 'Cos.', L. Caesar as 'Cos. Design. Principi Iuventutis'.

In this case the young princes are represented as they were in B.C. 2; Gaius, though consul in A.D. 1, is still described as 'Cos. Design.'.

The X, which occasionally occurs on the reverse, is presumably the old mark of the denarius. No sufficient reason for this sudden re-appearance and disappearance of the mark has yet been suggested. Is it possible that coins intended for circulation in some special area (e.g. in Germany) were so marked? The love of the Germans for the old Republican coin is known, and perhaps the mark was intended to appeal to this passion.¹

The seated lady (with legend PONTIF. MAXIM.) is clearly Ceres, as the corn-ears indicate; but, on well-preserved specimens, the features often closely resemble those of Livia, and there can be little doubt that the type was intended to suggest her. The reverse legend continues the obverse and has no direct relation to the type. The prominence given to the office of 'Pontifex Maximus' shows us in what regard it was held by the Emperors; as a normal part of the title it is very common on the *aes*, relatively rare on the gold and silver.

The dated aurei and denarii of the years A.D. 13-14 celebrate the triumph of Tiberius, which was celebrated in January A.D. 13 for successes in Germany in the preceding year; the coins were not struck till some five months at least after the event. Tiberius as junior colleague has bare head, while Augustus wears the laurel-wreath. Tiberius had received the tribunician power in B.C. 6 for five years; in A.D. 4 when, after an interval of retirement, he was reinvested with it, he counted his years from six onwards, i.e. reckoning in the five previously allotted him. He received it then for ten years and was reinvested with it in A.D. 13. The quadriga reverse shows us Tiberius as 'triumphator' with the eagle-tipped sceptre, which, like his crown and his robe, belonged to the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, whom, for the moment, he personated.²

The Victory reverse continues in use for the gold quinarius with a slight alteration of the pose.

The Provincial *Aes*.

The one main reverse type represents the famous altar of 'Rome and Augustus' at Lugdunum, inaugurated as the central point of the 'concilium Galliarum' in B.C. 10. While this fact is certain, it cannot be pretended that the type is fully understood; the figures on the altar are uncertain in meaning and the exact function of the Victories at

¹ The sign ✕, it is well known, took the place of X during the second century B.C. until both went out of use. It is noteworthy that the older form is used here. The explanation of our mark here is very probably connected with that of the Republican forms; but unfortunately the full explanation of them is still to seek.

² Cp. Daremberg-Saglio, Article 'Triumphus'.

the sides is doubtful. Presumably we see summarized in one type features of the actual altar and of its surroundings; Strabo (iv. 3. 2) speaks of a *βωμὸς ἀξιόλογος ἐπιγραφὴν ἔχων τῶν ἐθνῶν ἐξήκοντα τὸν ἀριθμὸν καὶ εἰκόνες τούτων ἐκάστου μία καὶ ἄλλος [ἀνδριάς] μέγας*. In the lack of material for comparison we must leave the matter here.¹

The head of Augustus is invariably laureate. The head of Tiberius is predominantly bare on coins with IMP. V, predominantly laureate on coins with IMP. VII; at some definite date, probably in A. D. 11, the laureate crown must have been conferred on him.²

* Types of gold and silver are occasionally met with in *aes* as quadrantes; these are probably mainly, if not entirely, ancient imitations. The quadrans with *rev.* eagle is attributable on grounds of style to Lugdunum. It belongs perhaps to the years B. C. 15-11, before the 'Altar' coins were being struck.³

Imitations.

Imitations of the silver types of Lugdunum, of a later date, distinct in style, fabric, and weight, are far from uncommon. Among the reverse types thus imitated are the butting bull (IMP. XII), Diana as huntress (IMP. XII), Apollo of Actium (IMP. XII). See below under year A. D. 68.

MINTS OF THE EAST.

A. Asia Minor District.

The questions of attribution, date, and style are here so closely intertwined that it will be best to treat them as a whole, instead of in separate sections. We have to deal

- (1) with a provincial coinage in silver;
- (2) with a provincial coinage in *aes*;
- (3) with imperial coinage in gold and silver.

(1) comprises the silver 'medallions', tetradrachms equal in value to three denarii—successors of the 'cistophori' of Asia Minor and hence often called 'cistophoric medallions'. This series includes:

- (a) *rev.* PAX, dated B. C. 28 (COS. VI). Style A (see below).
- (b) *rev.* AVGVSTVS, altar with stags, capricorn, corn-ears. Undated. Style A.

¹ Dr. Willers put forward an ingenious, but quite untenable, theory that it is not the altar, but the 'ovarium' of a circus, within the precincts of the altar, that is represented. Cp. N. Z., 1902, pp. 89 ff.; R. N., 1904, pp. 33, 46 ff.

² Note that he does not wear it on the imperial gold and silver.

³ This suggestion, which is due to the Rev. E. A. Sydenham, is better than that given in text (c. B. C. 10).

rev. AVGVSTVS, capricorn, corn-ears, sphinx. Undated. Style B.

rev. AVGVSTVS, sphinx. Undated. Style C.

The *obv.* legend in this group is 'Imp. Caesar'.

(c) *rev.* Triumphal arch, temple of Mars, temple of Rome and Augustus. Dated B.C. 19-18 (TR. P. V). Style A.

The whole series is certainly of Asia Minor, as its succession to the 'cistophori' indicates. Style A may be confidently assigned to Ephesus (note the *rev.* altar with two stags). Style B probably belongs to Pergamum, but absolute proof is wanting. Style C is probably a development of Style B. The undated series (b) must be later than B.C. 27 (note title 'Augustus') and earlier than the dated group (c), with its new type and references. A closer dating will be attempted later.

(2) comprises

(a) *rev.* C·A· in laurel-wreath (with rostra intertwined, on dupondius only).

Sestertius. *Obv.* legend AVGVSTVS.¹

Dupondius. " " CAISAR and also AVGVSTVS.

Semis. " " CAISAR.

(b) *rev.* AVGVSTVS in laurel-wreath.

Sestertius. *Obv.* legend IMP· CAESAR.

Dupondius. " " CAESAR.

As. " " CAESAR.

(c) *rev.* OB CIVIS SERVATOS. Oak-wreath.

Sestertius. *Obv.* IMP· AVGVST· TR· POT·

rev. C A in laurel-wreath (also $\begin{smallmatrix} \wedge & T \\ C & A \end{smallmatrix}$)

As. *Obv.* AVGVST· TR· POT·

Groups (a) and (b) are in one style—probably the same as C above. The sestertius of group (c), though slightly different, may belong here too; the asses of the group are of a cruder style and workmanship and must come from a different mint.

Group (c) dates from June, B.C. 23 onwards—probably very soon after that date. Groups (a) and (b) date from B.C. 27-23; the coins of group (a) with legend CAESAR may date a little before B.C. 27.²

¹ A coin with this reverse was found in excavation at Pergamum: cp. Regling, *Münzfunde aus Pergamon*, Dresden, 1915, p. 4.

² Some scholars prefer a later date, circa B.C. 19-18 or even later. Absolute certainty is hardly attainable at present.

(3) The Imperial coinage comprises

- (a) Aurei, denarii—various types, with *rev.* legend CAESAR DIVI F.
- (b) Aurei, denarii—various types, with *rev.* legend IMP. CAESAR.
Both groups (a) and (b) undated.
- (c) Aurei, dated COS. VII, B. C. 27.
Denarii, dated COS. VI, B. C. 28.
Silver quinarii, dated IMP. VII, B. C. 29–25.
- (d) Aurei and denarii with *obv.* CAESAR, *rev.* AVGVSTVS.
- (e) Denarii and silver quinarii with *obv.* AVGVSTVS.
Groups (c), (d), and (e) undated.
- (f) Aurei and denarii referring to events in Parthia and Armenia,
B. C. 21–20.

Groups (a) and (b) show great uniformity of style (large flans and dies, mainly line borders), but the portrait of Augustus varies; sometimes it reminds one strongly of style A (Ephesus), sometimes rather of style B (Pergamum). The date of both must be before B. C. 27 (note the constant absence of the title 'Augustus'). As Octavian in B. C. 29 received the right to use the title of 'Imperator' as a sign of his special military power, the 'Imp. Caesar' coins should date from B. C. 29–27;¹ the 'Caesar Divi f.' series then falls mainly—possibly not entirely—in the years B. C. 31–29.² Both groups are certainly the work of Greek artists and, in part at least, of artists who worked after B. C. 27 at Ephesus and Pergamum. But the 'medallions' of Augustus are quite distinct from those of M. Antony assignable to those two mints, though of course there are points of contact (cp. especially the lettering). It is possible therefore that Augustus's artists may have worked for him at other mints before they were settled in Ephesus and Asia Minor. The most probable solution seems to be that Octavian very soon after, perhaps even before, Actium³ collected a staff of Greek artists to design his coins; that for one or more years he had a 'travelling' mint⁴ which struck as occasion

¹ Dio lii. 41. This statement is inaccurate, for, as the coins prove, Octavian used the title as early as c. B. C. 38. Dio, however, certainly suggests that in B. C. 29 Octavian adopted the title as a standing and distinctive appellation—though later he chose to let it fall.

² The 'Caesar Divi f.' title may, of course, have continued beside the 'Imp. Caesar'; a study of the types, however, confirms the idea that it is in the main earlier.

³ It is certainly strange that, against Antony's enormous output, we have nothing of Octavian to assign to the years immediately before Actium, unless part of the 'Caesar Divi f.' coinage fills the gap. If so, the mint would be at Octavian's military headquarters.

⁴ The evidence for the 'travelling' mint for a short period is rather strong:

(a) we find the later Ephesus and Pergamum styles combined in what looks like a single series;

demanded, but that about B. C. 30-29 it was settled in Asia Minor, some artists going to Ephesus, some to Pergamum.

In group (c) the quinarii are of style A (Ephesus), the denarii and aurei of style C (Pergamum?).

Group (d) is partly in style C (very close indeed to the copper); but some aurei of this group show, particularly in the portraiture, a quite unusual and very beautiful style. The date must be after B. C. 27 and before B. C. 19 at latest; the reverse type of the coins does not help much to the dating.

Group (e) is in style C, and is probably of about the same date as group (d).¹

Group (f) cannot be earlier than B. C. 20, and on the analogy of the 'medallions' perhaps belongs to B. C. 19-18. The style is unmistakably A (Ephesus).

The results of the above paragraphs may be summarized thus:

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Mint.</i>	<i>Denominations.</i>
B. C. 31-29 (or earlier)	'Travelling', then Ephesus and Pergamum	Aurei, Denarii.
B. C. 29-27	Ephesus and Pergamum	Aurei, Denarii, Silver Quinarii, Dupondii, Semisses, 'Cistophoric Medallions'.
B. C. 27-23	Ephesus and Pergamum	Aurei, Denarii, 'Cistophoric Medallions', Sestertii, Dupondii, Asses.
B. C. 23-21	Pergamum Uncertain of Asia Minor	Sestertii. Asses.
c. B. C. 21	Pergamum Uncertain Mint	Denarii, Silver Quinarii. Aurei.
B. C. 19-18	Ephesus	Aurei, Denarii, 'Cistophoric Medallions'.

(b) the historical conditions make it highly probable that Octavian struck military issues about this time, even before he gained possession of Asia Minor.



(c) There is a copper coin of Augustus of Amphipolis (B. M. C., No. 73) with *obr.* ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΘΕΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ, head bare, r. (fine style—very like silver of groups (a) and (b)), *rev.* Artemis Tauropolos on bull.


Cp. with this the bust of Artemis on an aureus of group (b) and another copper coin of Amphipolis (B. M. C., No. 77) with *obr.* imitating that aureus and *rev.* 'Adlocutio' type (date after B. C. 27).


It would almost look as if Octavian in B. C. 30 visited Amphipolis on his way to Asia and struck imperial coins there during his stay; the town then issued a fine copper coin with the portrait of the imperial coins. Possibly these are only coincidences, but at any rate they need to be carefully considered.



¹ For suggestions as to the date and occasion of the striking of series (d) and (e) see below, on types, p. cxxiv.



Style.

Style A. Rather small, medium length head; long profile, long ear. Truncation of bust normally . Portraiture rather insipid. In its later stages the head is decidedly short, the truncation of the bust normally . The portrait is sometimes finer and more expressive than the earlier. Lettering shows a certain tendency towards dots at ends of letters; note form Q for G, A normally, not Λ.

Style B. Long head, thin drawn-in neck, very prominent ear, long profile, fine portrait. Truncation of bust normally . Lettering shows forms Q, A.

Style C. Long, narrow head, set rather forward. Fine expressive portrait. Truncation of bust normally . Variants of this style:

- (1) Aurei and denarii of B.C. 28, 27. Shorter portrait. Truncation of bust .
- (2) 'Cistophoric medallion', rev. sphinx, B.C. 27. Truncation of bust . Head set almost absolutely straight.

Other styles. The aurei, with rev. cow, show an unusually fine style. One portrait of Augustus shows large finely-proportioned head, set a little forward, truncation of bust ; another is long and narrow, poised as above, truncation of bust , approximating to style C; another is turned to l. instead of r., is set far forward, and shows a very deep bust, chest, and shoulders r.

The provincial *aes*, for the most part, approximates to style C (2).

The asses (with TR. POT.; B.C. 23) are all of inferior style and make. Some portraits approximate to style C, others are formless and crude.

Types.

Gold and silver. The types of the earlier series are mainly devoted to the commemoration of Actium. The quadriga, driven in triumph, but without a general in the car, suggests a victory for which no formal triumph was celebrated.¹ Augustus is shown as the general encouraging his troops, his right arm raised in 'Adlocutio'—on horseback and on foot.²

¹ Cp. above, under Spain, p. cxi. The victory of Actium would suit the context.

² The quieter pose on foot is obviously the same as that of the famous Prima Porta statue of Augustus, now in the Vatican. The breast-plate on that statue has a scene in which Mars receives back the standards, i.e. the statue must be later than B.C. 20; but the coin may, of course, be earlier and, on other grounds, certainly appears to be so.

The Mercury (not Apollo),¹ seated on the rock, has a general reference to the restoration of commerce, but there may be some special local reference. The Venus is Venus Victrix, the patron goddess of the Julian 'gens', with the 'sidus Iulium' on her shield. The two diademed heads of female deities probably represent Venus and Peace; Peace is differentiated by the branch and the cornucopiae. The bust of Victory, showing breast and shoulder, is an example of an attractive style prominent in the art of the first century B.C. The Neptune reverse is an apposite allusion to Actium.² The Victory on the prow is adapted from the magnificent type of the Victory of Samothrace, but sadly degraded and conventionalized. The Emperor in quadriga on the reverse probably refers to the conquest of Egypt. Other types, such as the Victory and Peace of the reverse, have general reference to the conditions prevailing after Actium.

The 'Imp. Caesar' series shows constant, but rather less immediate, reference to Actium. The figure of Victory on globe is a detail detached from the larger type of the little shrine surrounded by colonnade; this is interpreted by O. L. Richmond³ as a little shrine built just outside the atrium of Augustus.⁴ The triumphal arch cannot be exactly identified; it is probably one of the two arches erected to Augustus in B.C. 30, one at Brundisium, the other at Rome in the Forum.⁵ The combined military and naval trophy is a detail detached from the larger type of the little shrine, which serves as reverse to the *obv.* head of Diana. Grueber (B.M.C., *Rep.*, ii, p. 14, note) suggests that it may be the temple on the Aventine erected in honour of Diana by L. Cornificius (Suet. *Aug.* 29); according to Richmond (*ibid.*) it is a second shrine, built very near the one described above. The special reference to Sicily⁶ appears certain. The terminal figure and bust celebrate Octavian as the

¹ For a cult of Augustus as Mercury, cp. *Rev. Arch.*, 1916, 4, pp. 257 ff. (article by J. P. Six), and Horace, *Odes*, i. 2, ll. 41-4. The whole Ode is most instructive and reveals the spirit in which Augustus was regarded. The Mercury, like the Apollo, on these types is really a thin disguise for Augustus himself.

² For this and the next type, cp. the coinage of Demetrius Poliorcetes (Head, *Historia Numorum*, pp. 229 ff.).

³ *J. R. S.*, 1914, pp. 218 ff.

⁴ Interpreted by Huelsen as a view of the 'Basilica Iulia', cp. *Forum Romanum*, p. 51. We are tempted to think of the temple of Divus Iulius, which, as Dio tells us (li. 19), was adorned with the beaks of captured ships; but there it was the base (*κρηπίς*) which received the ornament, whereas on the coin it is the roof which shows something perhaps resembling beaks. Dio (li. 22) tells us that Augustus placed the statue of Victory, once Tarentine, in the Curia Iulia, and adorned it with Egyptian spoils and adds: *καὶ τοῦτο καὶ τῷ τοῦ Ἰουλίου ἡρώος δαυθέντι τότε ὑπῆρξε. σὺν γὰρ καὶ ἐς ἐκεῖνο ἀνέστη. . .* Dio's account is not entirely in agreement with our coin, but we can hardly doubt that it is the 'templum divi Iulii' that is here shown.

⁵ Dio li. 19.

⁶ Cp. the triskelis in the pediment.

god Terminus—the definer of boundaries—a clear reference to his work of reorganization in the East.¹

The rostral column is one of these ‘navali surgentes aere columnae’, described by Vergil, which celebrated the victory over Egypt.² Another coin shows us *obv.* Octavian as Apollo and *rev.* priest with yoke of oxen; we see Octavian as founder of cities, celebrated under the guise of the colonists’ god.³ The *rev.* Octavian on curule chair may allude to the conferment of the ‘tribunicia potestas’ on Octavian in B.C. 29. The symbolism of the other types is direct and easily intelligible. The silver quinarius (‘Asia Recepta’) recalls by its type—an adaptation of the famous ‘cistophori’—the native coinage of the province; the recovery of Asia fell in the year B.C. 30. The crocodile (‘Aegypto Capta’) celebrates the final triumph of Octavian over Antony and Cleopatra in the same year, but was not struck till a little later. The remarkable coin with *obv.* ‘Caesar Cos. VII civibus servateis’ celebrates the resignation of exceptional powers by Octavian in B.C. 27, his acceptance of the title of ‘Augustus’ and of the civic wreath (‘ob cives servatos’); the laurels are the two trees planted on both sides of his door; S.C. on the reverse undoubtedly refers to the conferment of the wreath, ‘by order of the Senate’.

The fine aurei and denarii with the ‘cow’ reverse are hard to place exactly. Gabrici has wished to see on them a representation of the famous cow of Myron. He has assigned the coins to Athens, and with them the *rev.* temple (‘Iov. Olu.’), which certainly appear in place there, as it was at Athens that Eastern kings and princes resolved to erect a temple to Olympian Jupiter in honour of Augustus.⁴ The attribution to Athens is, however, unlikely on grounds of style, and the historical combinations of Gabrici, though admirably ingenious, are far from certain. On grounds of style we should certainly attribute to Asia Minor. The aurei, which are unique in style, were possibly struck during Augustus’s residence in Samos, B.C. 21–20. The exact point of these two types must remain undecided. The rostral wreath of the same class has a general reference to Actium and is certainly of Asiatic mintage. For the capricorn, see above under Spain, p. cx. Once again we observe the Victory as the constant type of the quinarius.

¹ Lafranchi connects these types with the census (and extension of the pomerium?) in B.C. 28 (*Bull. della Comm. arch. com. di Roma*, 1919, pp. 16 ff.).

² Vergil, *Georgics*, iii. 29. Cp. Dio li. 1. A similar statue had been voted to Octavian after Naulochus: Appian, *Bellum Civile*, v. 13 a.

³ Lafranchi (*op. cit.*) refers this type to the extension of the pomerium; the obverse type he interprets as ‘Honos’, not Apollo.

⁴ Suet. *Divus Augustus*, 60. Cp. Dio liv. 9 for the visit of Augustus to Athens in B.C. 20. But for the cult of Jupiter Olympius at many other places, cp. Index to Head’s *Historia Numorum*; B. M. C., *Ionia*, p. 75, no. 215, ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ ΖΕΥΣ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟΣ.

The last series commemorates the Armenian victories¹ and the settlement with Parthia. The motif, Victory slaying the bull, is a familiar one in Greek art (cp. gold of Lampsacus—Victory and ram), and passes on into the famous Mithraic type. For the standing Armenian type, see above under L. Aquilius Florus, Rome, p. ciii. The sphinx is a personal reference to Augustus, who used this type for his signet ring,² but later abandoned it for a head of Alexander the Great. He made the change, Pliny tells us, 'ad evitanda convicia sphingis'; the sphinx clearly had a sinister sense for most people.

Provincial Silver. The types of the 'cistophoric medallions' require little comment. The 'Pax' reverse connects this series with the old, by showing the 'cista mystica' still in the field; on the obverse of the same coin occurs the notable description of Augustus as 'Libertatis P. R. Vindex', referring again to his renunciation of power in B.C. 28 and 27. The Altar with the stags was undoubtedly consecrated at Ephesus to the worship of Rome and the Emperor. The ears of corn are a natural emblem of fertility and prosperity. The capricorn and sphinx have already been commented on.

The later series show a triumphal arch in honour of the Parthian triumph, the temple of Mars with a standard, and a temple dedicated by the 'Commune Asiae' to Rome and Augustus, presumably at Ephesus. Such temples had been erected earlier by Pergamum and Nicomedia.³

Provincial Copper. The chief question here concerns the meaning of the C.A. on the reverse. The interpretation 'Commune Asiae' (cp. above) appears to be correct, as on grounds of style we should assign the coinage to Asia Minor. The attempts to read C.A. as the initial letters of a town are certainly unfortunate. The suggestion to read 'Consensu Augusti' defeats itself; 'Permissu' or 'Indulgentia Aug.' is the formula employed. The wreath here is the victor's laurel, not the civic oak; the rostral wreath recalls the type of the denarius. The reverse of the latest sestertius (with TR. P.) is clearly modelled on the contemporary Roman issues.

The letters A.T. on the later asses have been, and remain, a puzzle. They are not suitable as a date—330. They cannot without ambiguity⁴ be read as A(επρά) T(έσσανα).

¹ Note the form CAPTA beside RECEPTE. The first is more complimentary to Tiberius, as it suggests that he had actually added an outlying district to the Empire; the second, perhaps more correct historically, certainly more flattering to Roman pride, for the claim to Armenia had been made as early as B.C. 69 by L. Lucullus.

² Suet. *Divus Augustus*, 50.

³ Dio li. 20 (he also speaks of a temple of Divus Iulius and Roma at Ephesus). Cp. for provincial worship of Augustus, Suet. *Divus Augustus*, 52, 59, 60.

⁴ T, of course, might equally well stand for Τρία: see B. M. C., *Rep.*, ii, p. 553, note 2.

B. *Cyrenaïca.*

The attribution of a small series of denarii and quinarii to Cyrenaïca (presumably to Cyrene itself) is quite certain. L. Pinarius Scarpus, who signs all but one type of the group, was governor in that province just before and just after Actium; the unsigned coin must be attributed on grounds of style to the same mint. Scarpus struck for Antony with legionary type for the eighth legion and with a Victory type: after Actium he deserted Antony and struck for Octavian.

Chronology.

The coinage, being a continuation of that struck before Actium, should date from B.C. 31. The title of Octavian, 'Imp. Caesar Divi f.', is quite possible before B.C. 29, though we have suggested that in B.C. 29 'Imp. Caesar' was adopted as a standing title. The denarius without the name of Scarpus must be the last in the series—issued after Scarpus had laid down his charge. In B.C. 30 Cornelius Gallus took over the army of Scarpus (Dio li. 9), and it is probable, though not definitely stated, that Scarpus himself was then superseded. The denarius on which the title 'Augustus Divi f.' appears, lacks authority and can hardly be genuine.

Types.

The Victory types are of the normal character and refer to Actium. The right hand of the obverse is the right hand of fellowship ('dextra'), extended by 'Scarpus Imp.' to 'Caesar Divi f.' The head of Jupiter Ammon, on the unsigned coin, is the familiar Cyrene type.

C. *Uncertain Mint.*

The rare aureus and denarius with the 'candelabrum' reverse have never been satisfactorily dated, attributed, or explained. The style and fabric of the coin are unique in the Augustan series. There is something suggestive of Eastern workmanship in the decorative character of the coins, but we have no definite clue to guide us. The young head on the coin, with *obv.* legend CAESAR, *rev.* AVGVST•, has been confidently identified as the young prince Gaius Caesar. But it is hard to conceive that the title 'C. Caesar Augusti f.' could ever be rendered in so short a form, especially as that short form is a distinctive title of Augustus. Failing definite proof, then, we must see in the young head a glorified and idealized portrait of Augustus himself, probably struck in the earlier part of his reign. The candelabrum of the reverse might, but need not necessarily, be connected with the commemoration of the dead; its

character is essentially religious, and it was to the dead as objects of worship that death-lights were burned.¹

The exact attribution of the coin is a riddle. A plausible guess might be that it was struck in Syria in B.C. 20, when Octavian spent some months there with Herod the Great, or perhaps in Judea by Herod himself in honour of him. The mint must be one that does not normally strike gold and silver, the date as early as possible after B.C. 27. Were the coin assigned to Gaius, it would best be regarded as struck after his death, in Syria. But this attribution need not be very seriously considered.

The only evidence against Eastern mintage of which we know is the finding of specimens of the aureus at Ambenay² and Xanten. The style and general character of the coin seems decisive in favour of the East.

¹ Cp. Rushforth, *J. R. S.*, 1915, pp. 149 ff.

² Date of burial c. B.C. 11. If the find has been correctly reported, this is well nigh conclusive against the attribution to Gaius Caesar.

TIBERIUS

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

Date	Tribunician Power	Consulship	Imperator Title	Other Titles	Events
A. D. 4	TR. P. VI (June 27)				Adopted by Augustus, June 26, and himself adopted Germanicus.
5	TR. P. VI-VII		IMP. III		
6	TR. P. VII-VIII				
7	TR. P. VIII-VIII		(IMP. IIII ?)		
8	TR. P. VIII-X		IMP. V		
9	TR. P. X-XI				
10	TR. P. XI-XII				
11	TR. P. XII-XIII		IMP. VI		
12	TR. P. XIII-XIII		IMP. VII		
13	TR. P. XIII-XV				
14	TR. P. XV-XVI			Augustus	Death of Augustus, August 19
15	TR. P. XVI-XVII			P. M. (March 10)	Accession of Tiberius. Mutinies in Pannonia and Gaul. Germanicus campaigns in Germany.
16	TR. P. XVII-XVIII				Campaigns in Germany. Recall of Germanicus.
17	TR. P. XVIII-XVIII				Triumph of Germanicus. Cappadocia made a province. Tacfarinas revolts in Africa.
18	TR. P. XVIII-XX	COS. III	IMP. VIII		Germanicus sent to the East. Puts Artaxias on throne of Armenia.
19	TR. P. XX-XXI				Death of Germanicus. Birth of twin sons to Drusus.
20	TR. P. XXI-XXII				
21	TR. P. XXII-XXIII	COS. IIII			Revolt of Florus and Sacrovir in Gaul.
22	TR. P. XXIII-XXIII				Drusus receives tribunician power.
23	TR. P. XXIII-XXV				Death of Drusus. Praetorian camp built at Rome.
24	TR. P. XXV-XXVI				Vota decennalia. Tacfarinas finally defeated.
25	TR. P. XXVI-XXVII				
26	TR. P. XXVII-XXVIII				
27	TR. P. XXVIII-XXVIII				Retirement of Tiberius to Capreae.

Date	Tribunician Power	Consulship	Imperator Title	Other Titles	Events
A. D. 28	TR. P. XXVIII-XXX	COS. V			Death of Livia. Agrippina I and Nero Caesar banished.
29	TR. P. XXX-XXXI				
30	TR. P. XXXI-XXXII				
31	TR. P. XXXII-XXXIII				Overthrow of Sejanus.
32	TR. P. XXXIII-XXXIV				Death of Drusus Caesar and Agrippina. Financial crisis in Rome.
33	TR. P. XXXIV-XXXV				
34	TR. P. XXXV-XXXVI				Parthians seize Armenia on death of Artaxias.
35	TR. P. XXXVI-XXXVII				L. Vitellius sent to East.
36	TR. P. XXXVII-XXXVIII				L. Vitellius settles affairs in Judaea.
37	TR. P. XXXVIII				Death of Tiberius, March 16.

Tiberius received the tribunician power for the first time in B. C. 6 for a term of five years, but very shortly afterwards retired to Rhodes. When he was reinvested with the power in A. D. 4, he counted the five years previously voted to him to his credit and began counting from six instead of from one.

Tiberius's first acclamation as 'Imperator' goes back to B. C. 9-8, when he was awarded a triumph for his victories in Germany; his second is uncertain. He was consul for the first time in B. C. 13, for the second in B. C. 7.

MINT OF LUGDUNUM.

Denominations.

A. Aureus, Quinarius.

B. Denarius.

Aes. Semis certainly. Possibly also '2 Æ', As or Dupondius.

No Sestertius.

Attribution.

The reasons for the assignment of these issues to Lugdunum have already been discussed under Augustus. The gold and silver of Tiberius form the immediate continuation of the later coinage of Augustus, and were undoubtedly struck at the same mint. Laffranchi has conjectured, on the strength of a change in the obverse legend of the gold quinarii in A. D. 33-4, that at that time the mint was transferred to Rome. In

view of the policy of *laissez aller*, which grew more and more on Tiberius during his later years, we shall do well to reject this suggestion. The numismatic argument of Laffranchi is slight, the historical argument against him of real weight.

The 'Altar' coins are, of course, attributed now as before to Lugdunum.

Style.

A continuation of the style seen on late Augustan issues. Portraiture mainly fine,¹ but a few rougher portraits occur, mainly at the end of the reign. The lettering is usually of medium size, straggly and not too tidy; note Γ, Λ frequently for A, I for I, R, S. At its best it shows a decided advance on the previous reign. Die position is quite irregular. The legends read outwardly.

Chronology.

A, R. The dated coins supply a framework into which the undated may be fitted. Of the two varieties of the 'Divos Augustus Divi f.' reverse, that with head bare is far the rarer and was probably issued only in the years A. D. 14-15; the type with head laureate was probably issued from A. D. 14-16 and again A. D. 22-3.

The *rev.* PONTIF. MAXIM. was struck over the greater part of the reign, as is evident both from its frequency and from the great variety of the portraits which it shows. It occurs in three varieties: (1) Legs of chair plain; below, double line; the lady holds sceptre, c. A. D. 16-21; very close in style to similar type of Augustus. (2) Legs of chair ornamented; below, treble line; the lady holds inverted spear, c. A. D. 21-5. (3) Legs of chair ornamented; below, single line; the lady holds sceptre, c. A. D. 26-37; shows the late portraits of the reign. There may of course have been years in which it was not issued at all.

Aes.

These appear to be one and all early in date; the series runs from A. D. 14 for a few years only. The revolt of Sacrovir in A. D. 21 marks a 'terminus ante quem'.

Types.

A, R. The quadriga reverse continues the triumph type, introduced in A. D. 12-13. The Victory of the quinarii continues to appear as a fixed type—still in the same posture, holding wreath in both hands. The 'Divus Augustus' types refer directly to the deification ('consecratio') of the illustrious dead. The star is a natural symbol of 'caelestes honores'.² In the case of a Julius Caesar or an Augustus there was

¹ For the personal appearance of Tiberius, cp. Tac. *Ann.* iv. 57; Suet. *Tiberius*, 68.
² Cp. Dio lvi. 29, comets seen at death of Augustus.

probably an element in the 'consecratio' which was neither servile nor diplomatic, but a recognition, natural to that age, of exceptional ability and power.¹

The legend 'Pontif. Maxim.' continues the obverse title and celebrates Tiberius as head of Roman religion (March 10, A. D. 15 onwards). The seated figure on the reverse is usually taken to represent Livia.² On this series she holds laurel-branch, not corn-ears, and is represented then, not as Ceres, but as Pax.³ The type was restored by Trajan in gold.⁴

For the Altar type cp. p. cxvii f., above.

MINT OF ROME.

Denominations.

Aes.

Orichalcum. Sestertius, Dupondius.

Copper. As.

Dupondii and asses are not infrequently found struck on large flans of the weight of a sestertius or rather less; but these exceptional pieces probably do not represent a separate denomination.

Attribution.

The senatorial control mark, S.C., is the great distinguishing feature of the series; the names of moneyers no longer occur. The few coins bearing the mark S.C. that are not of Roman mintage are readily distinguished by style.

Style.

The lettering continues like that of Augustus; it is large, bold, evenly arranged. Note A, seldom Λ, P, occasionally P. Legends invariably read inwardly. Towards the end of the reign little flourishes appear frequently at ends of letters. Three periods may be distinguished:

¹ Cp. Tac. *Ann.* i. 10 and 54, institution of 'sodales Augusti' and 'ludi Augustales'; Suet. *Div. Aug.* 100 and Dio lvi. 42, 3, funeral of Augustus and story of the departure of his soul in the form of an eagle to heaven: Dio lvi. 46. 1 ff., on worship of Augustus, &c.; cp. *C. I. L.* i. p. 402, 'XV.K. OCT. Fer. ex. S.C. q. e(o) d(ie) divo Augusto honores caelestes a senatu decreti Sex. Appul. Sex. Pomp. Cos'. On the general question of Emperor worship cp. Tac. *Ann.* iii. 36: a senator describes Emperors as 'instar deorum'.

² Cp. above on similar type of Augustus.

³ The branch and sceptre are seldom combined as attributes, but appear to belong to Pax; cp. especially the Pax types of the third century. For the connexion of Livia, as wife of the 'pontifex maximus', with Vesta and the Vestals, cp. Richmond in *J. R. S.*, 1914, Tac. *Ann.* iv. 16 'quotiens Augusta theatrum introisset ut sedes inter Vestalium consideret'. For the importance of Vesta in connexion with the imperial house, cp. *C. I. L.* x. 8375. For Tiberius's fondness for stereotyping arrangements, cp. Tac. *Ann.* i. 80 'semel placita pro aeternis servavisse'.

⁴ C. 77. For restorations of early imperial gold by Trajan, see *R. It.*, 1897, pp. 151 ff.

(1) Continuation of Augustus; style a little stiff; A. D. 14-15. (2) Period of fine and developed art, with fine portraits and gracefully designed reverses; A. D. 22-3. (3) Continuation of (2); work still good, but showing a tendency to deterioration.

Die position is regular, ↑ at beginning of reign, ↓ or ↑ from middle to end.

Chronology.

The bulk of the coins of Tiberius himself are dated by the 'tribunicia potestas', and the same is true of the coins of his son Drusus. They fall into three main sets:

(1) A. D. 15-16. TR. P. XVII. Asses only.

(2) A. D. 22-3. TR. P. XXIII (Drusus, TR. P. II). Sestertius, Dupondius, As. To this series belong the dupondii dated only IMP. VIII, which show the exact portrait of this year. The date is unequivocal, and we are bound to recognize here a period of intense coinage, followed by a complete lull of twelve years. Similar breaks in the coinage of *aes* at Rome occur between B. C. 4 and A. D. 10-11, and between A. D. 44 and A. D. 64.

(3) A. D. 34-7. TR. P. XXXVI-XXXVIII. Sestertius, As. It is perhaps worth noting that this resumption of coinage follows close on the great financial crisis at Rome of A. D. 33, due to the enforcement of the laws about interest and the subsequent calling in of debts.¹

These three groups are quite distinct in types; Cohen has blurred the outlines of the scheme by quoting constantly as regular issues what can only be hybrids at the best. For instance, the only normal date for the reverse of Livia, Carpentum, is TR. P. XXIII; the only normal dates for the reverse of Tiberius, Empty quadriga, are TR. P. XXXVI-XXXVIII. Such dates as TR. P. XXIII, XXXV are probably due to misreading simply.

The undated coins attributable to the reign present some difficulties:

(1) Coins with obverse of 'Divus Augustus Pater'. These probably belong entirely to this reign. The as with *rev.* Livia seated r. is certainly of the years A. D. 15-16 (cp. similar as of Tiberius dated). The three dupondii (S-C. Victory with shield, temple, and oak-wreath) and the three asses (PROVIDENT. altar, S-C. eagle, S-C. thunderbolt) probably belong to the last period of Tiberius.²

For the dupondius with *rev.* CONSENSV SENAT., &c., see under Caligula, p. cxlvii f.; for the dupondius with *rev.* DIVA AVGVSTA see under Claudius, p. clix f.

It is probable that these coins were issued largely for the West

¹ Tac. *Ann.* vi. 16 ff.

² Sydenham would distribute them differently, but nothing like certainty is at present attainable: cp. *Num. Chr.*, 1917, pp. 258 ff.

of the Empire, but at the mint of Rome; the same is true of the asses of Agrippa.

(2) The as of Agrippa, with *rev.* S.C. Neptune. It has long been recognized that this coin was struck after the death of Agrippa; the exact date of issue is a harder matter to decide. Willers has assigned it on grounds of style to the reign of Claudius, but has nothing else to say for this view. Laffranchi¹ has made out a strong case for an attribution to the reign of Caligula for (a) countermarks of Claudius, which occur on coins of the reign of Caligula, but not certainly earlier, occur on this as; (b) Agrippa² occurs in a series struck under Caligula at Caesaraugusta in Spain; (c) these asses certainly occur in finds with coins of Claudius.³ A study of the hybrids formed by the obverse of this as with other reverses rather suggests a date near the close of the reign of Tiberius; but it is certainly possible that it should be placed under his successor.

(3) The dupondius of Germanicus was probably struck, not, as might at first sight appear in A.D. 18, but as a commemorative coin by Caligula. See below under Caligula.

Types.

A. D. 15-16.

As. The head of Tiberius is bare, as had been that of Augustus on this denomination. Tiberius frequently uses 'Imp.' as cognomen with number, but never as praenomen. As Augustus had styled himself 'Divi f.', so Tiberius now becomes 'Divi Aug. f.' The reverse type certainly represents Livia as priestess of the deified Augustus.⁴

The rare type, wreath above chair, should refer to the transference of the election of magistrates from the people to the Senate; the chair will be the curule chair of office.⁵

A. D. 22-3.

Sestertius.

Civitatus Asiae Restitutis. In the year A. D. 17, as Tacitus tells us, 'Twelve famous cities of Asia were shaken by an earthquake at night. . . . Sardis suffered most severely and attracted most sympathy accordingly. The Emperor promised 10,000,000 HS. and remitted all their

¹ Cp. *R. It.*, 1910, pp. 26 ff.

² On the other hand we hear that Caligula despised Agrippa because of his lowly origin.

³ Cp. Southwark and Timsbury Finds, *Num. Chr.*, 1903, pp. 99 ff., and 1908, pp. 80 ff.

⁴ Cp. same type at Caesaraugusta in Spain with legend *IVLIA AVGVSTA*. Under the will of Augustus Livia was adopted into the Julian 'gens' and thenceforward bore the name 'Iulia': note the veil and the patera. Cp. Dio lvi. 46. 1 ff.; Velleius Paterculus, ii. 75 (of Livia) 'quam postea coniugem Augusti vidimus, quam transgressi ad deos sacerdotem'.

⁵ Cp. Tac. *Ann.* i. 15 'tum primum e campo comitia ad patres translata sunt'.

liabilities to the senatorial and imperial treasuries for five years.¹ Similar remissions of tribute were granted, for a like cause, to Cibyra in Asia and Aegium in Achaëa in A.D. 23.² The marble of Puteoli³ shows fourteen figures with names of Asiatic towns below—the twelve of Tacitus, with the addition of Ephesus and Cibyra.

Eckhel observes that Tiberius is represented here as a deity. But he is laureate, not radiate; he is seated on a curule chair, and the patera is not necessarily a divine attribute. Tiberius is represented rather as civil and religious head of the Roman state.⁴

The general character of the sestertius has not changed; the obverse is given up to the prominent S.C., surrounded by imperial legend, the reverse to a type relating more or less directly to the imperial family; but no portrait as yet claims the obverse.

This type was restored by Titus (C. 71).⁵

Dicus Augustus Pater. The obverse is certainly taken from the famous statue erected by Tiberius and Livia near the theatre of Marcellus.⁶ The title 'Pater', though peculiarly significant for Tiberius, adopted son, and Livia, adopted daughter of Augustus, has a general reference, and suggests the title borne by him in life, 'Pater Patriae'. The olive branch suggests the peace-giver, the altar and the radiate crown divine honour, the sceptre majesty.⁷ The patera, in the variant type, again suggests sacrifice; Augustus bears it in the same way that such a divinity as Vesta regularly does. The radiate crown, borrowed originally from the worship of the sun-god by the kings of Egypt and Syria,⁸ appears now on the coins of Rome. Augustus himself dedicated two obelisks to the sun in B.C. 10, in the Circus and in the Campus Martius, while Nero at a later date erected a 'colossus Neronis' at the highest point of the Velia, representing the sun, with the features of Nero and with seven long rays round his head.⁹

The type was restored by Titus (C. 548, 549, 560).

¹ Tac. Ann. ii. 47: cp. Pliny, N. H. ii. 86.

² Tac. Ann. iv. 13.

³ C. I. L. x. 1624: see Rushforth, *Latin Historical Inscriptions*, pp. 123 ff.

⁴ But compare Tac. Ann. iv. 15, 55: erection of temple to Tiberius with his mother and the senate in Asia. He declined a temple in Spain, Tac. Ann. iv. 37; cp. in general Dio lvi. 9. Is it not better to say that Tiberius, a god in the provinces, but a human being in Rome, is represented by a type capable of either interpretation?

⁵ See article on Restored Coins in *Num. Chr.*, 1920, pp. 177 ff.

⁶ Cp. Tac. Ann. iii. 64, Fasti Verrii, April 24—SIG·DIVO AVGVSTO PATRI AD THEATRVM MAR...IVLIA AVGVSTA ET TI·AVGVSTVS DEDI CARVNT; Tiberius, as Tacitus tells us, resented the placing of his name second.

⁷ For worship of Augustus cp. Tac. Ann. i. 78 'templum ut in colonia Tarraconensi strueretur Augusto petentibus Hispanis permissum'.

⁸ Cp. gold coins of Ptolemy III Euergetes I of Egypt, and Antiochus VI of Syria (Head, *Historia Numorum*, pp. 766, 853).

⁹ But for a new interpretation of this colossus see R. N., 1921, pp. 1 ff., 105 ff.

S. P. Q. R. Iuliae Augustae. This type has given rise to some rather confused controversy. The 'carpentum' was normally only used by women in the exercise of the office of state-priestess.¹ The right to ride in a 'carpentum' was granted later to Messalina,² and to Agrippina the younger.³ There is no literary evidence of this honour having been granted to Livia. On the other hand the date of the coin rules out the suggestion that this is a case of a posthumous honour. The explanation is probably quite simple; a 'supplicatio' was decreed by the Senate in A. D. 22 in honour of Livia's recovery from illness,⁴ and in a 'supplicatio' the carpentum was certainly used. For the adoption of Livia into the Julian gens with the name 'Iulia' under the will of Augustus, cp. Tac. *Ann.* i. 8, and above, p. cxxxiii and note 4.

Dupondii.

Iustitia,⁵ *Salus Augusta*, and *Pietas*⁶ (with obverse of Drusus). The dupondius undergoes much the same change as the sestertius; the obverse is the same as for the sestertius, the reverse is supplied by some general imperial type or, rarely, by imperial portrait (see below, p. cxxxvi).

It has been generally agreed that these three personifications are not without reference to some actual person or persons. Livia may be easily recognized in 'Salus Augusta'. Antonia has been seen in 'Pietas'.⁷ Others have ascribed 'Salus Augusta' to Julia, daughter of Augustus, and 'Pietas' to Livilla, wife of Drusus.⁸ That Livia was meant to share in the honour of these coins may be taken as certain. She was a great lady, not indifferent to the charms of flattery or unwilling to enjoy them in so far as her son would allow her. We can readily understand how the Senate might choose this form of complimenting Livia, without too obviously thwarting Tiberius's expressed wishes. The portraits of the 'Iustitia' and 'Pietas' coins are like one another and not very like 'Salus Augusta'; and it is therefore possible that Antonia, as well as Livia, was honoured. But it is perhaps better to suppose that we have variant studies in the portraiture of Livia; all the portraits must obviously have flattered one who was quite an aged lady at the time. It is noteworthy that 'Iustitia' and 'Pietas' were among the types selected for restoration by Titus (C., *Livia*, 9-11).

¹ Cp. Livy, xxxiv. 1 'ne qua mulier . . . iuncto vehiculo in urbe . . . nisi sacrorum publicorum causa veheretur'.

² Cp. Dio lx. 22; Suet. *Claudius*, 17 'currum eius Messalina uxor carpento secuta est'.

³ Dio lx. 33; Tac. *Ann.* xii. 42 'suum quoque fastigium Agrippina extollere altius, carpento Capitolium ingredi, qui mos sacerdotibus et sacris antiquitus concessus'.

⁴ Tac. *Ann.* ii. 64; cp. ii. 7.

⁵ Restored by Titus, C. 9, 10.

⁶ Restored by Titus, C. 11.

⁷ Cp. Von Sallet, *Z. f. N.*, 1879, pp. 61 ff., who compares the portrait with one of Antonia on reverse of Cretan copper coin of Claudius.

⁸ *Num. Chr.*, 1880, pp. 311 ff.

Coins and inscriptions throw some light on the way in which Livia was honoured under the name of goddess or minor divinity. Coins of Emerita in Spain have a bust of Livia and legend SALVS AVGVSTA, and Livia as seated figure holding sceptre and corn-ears; coins of Italica show a figure seated r., holding patera and sceptre; coins of Caesar-augusta show a veiled and diademed bust, with legend PIETATIS AVGVSTAE. The diademed head of Livia, with legend PIETAS AVGVSTA, also occurs on an uncertain coin of North Africa. Coins of Romula in Spain show head of Livia on globe, with crescent above, and legend, IVLIA AVGVSTA GENETRIX ORBIS. Turning to inscriptions (in Dessau's Collection) we find:

- I. 119. Sicily. Liviae Augusti deae;
- I. 120. Africa, A. D. 3. Iunoni Liviae Augusti sacrum;
- I. 121. Cereri Iuliae Augustae divi Augusti.

Wilhelm, in *Sitzungsberichte der kais. Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien*, Philos.-hist. Klasse, 166. 1 (1911), discusses an inscription in which an Empress—apparently Livia—is celebrated as the saviour of the world, and quotes papyri in which Livia appears as patroness of marriages.¹

For Tacitus's verdict on Livia cp. *Ann.* i. 4 'muliebri impotentia', iv. 56, v. 1. For the inclination of the Senate to flatter her cp. *Ann.* i. 14 'alii parentem, alii matrem patriae appellandam, plerique ut nomini Caesaris adscriberetur "Iuliae filius" censebant'. Cp. Dio lvii. 12. Suetonius (*Tiberius*, 50, 51) tells us that she wished to share in the government and that her passion for power was a serious vexation to Tiberius. She was not 'consecrated' until the reign of Claudius (cp. Tac. *Ann.* v. 2).

Clementiae and *Moderationi(s)*.² The bust on the shield³ is male and represents Tiberius; compare the bust of Augustus on shield on denarius of L. Mescinius Rufus. We think at once of the 'clypeus virtutis', voted by the Senate to Augustus and so often represented on his coins. The genitive 'Moderationis' would read '(the shield) of Moderation', but the dedicatory dative also occurs; 'Clementiae', of course, might be either genitive or dative. 'Clementia' denotes primarily gentleness in dealing with political offenders, 'Moderatio' reasonableness, two qualities on which Tiberius particularly prided himself. Examples of their exercise may be found freely in the pages of

¹ Cp. further *I. G.* iii. 461 'Ιουλία Θεὰ Σεβαστή Πρόνοια; *I. G.* ix. 2. 333 (Livia as Hera): she also appears as Demeter and Hestia. See also Rushforth, *Latin Historical Inscriptions*, pp. 67 ff. and quotations.

² See Mowat, *R. N.*, 1911, pp. 335 ff.

³ The comment in text is allowed to stand for what it is worth; but, if the 'shield' is really only a medallion, such as is commonly used in sculpture to show up a bust, the special references to the shield fall to the ground.

Tacitus, though to him these, like all the virtues of Tiberius, were only masks for secret vices.¹

The asses of Tiberius² and Drusus³ require no special comment. The head as usual forms the obverse here. Drusus received the tribunician power in A.D. 22—the exact date is not known⁴; as his coins with TR. P. II. run parallel to Tiberius's with TR. P. XXIII, it is tempting to suppose that he started his second term of power on his father's day, June 27. He died early in A.D. 23.

Sestertius. Twins in cornuacopiae.

The winged caduceus and crossed cornuacopiae symbolize fertility and good fortune; they occur on Eastern copper coins of Tiberius probably struck in Commagene where, as in the neighbouring Judaea, the type was familiar. The addition of the heads of the two boys creates a charming type, aptly referring to the twin sons of Drusus and Livilla—Tiberius Gemellus and Germanicus—born in A.D. 19.⁵ Tiberius himself was overjoyed at the event and boasted that no such good fortune had ever befallen a Roman of his rank.⁶ The sequel to the history of the babies was tragic. Germanicus died in A.D. 23⁷; Tiberius lived to be instituted as joint-heir with Caligula and be murdered by him.⁸

A.D. 34-7. (TR. P. XXXVI-XXXVIII).

Sestertius.

Divo Augusto S. P. Q. R. Quadriga of elephants.

The exact vote of honour to the 'divine Augustus' which is here celebrated is not known. The general meaning of the type is, however, plain. We see a radiate figure of Augustus borne on a quadriga of elephants at some such occasion as the procession to the games ('circensis pompa').⁹ From an early date in the empire the elephant ranked as an imperial beast. Juvenal (*Sat.* xii. l. 106) speaks of

Caesaris armentum nulli servire paratum
privato.¹⁰

¹ Cp. Tac. *Ann.* i. 14, 72, 87, ii. 87; Tiberius declined the title of 'pater patriae' and would not allow the adjective 'divinus' to be applied to him; *Ann.* iv. 31, 74; 'ara clementiae' voted to Tiberius; cp. Suet. *Tib.* 26, 53. Tac. *Ann.* iv. 6 gives a striking account of Tiberius's excellent early government.

² Restored, in various forms, by Titus, C. 73-5, and Domitian, C. 76.

³ Restored by Titus, C. 6-7, and Domitian, C. 8.

⁴ Cp. Tac. *Ann.* iii. 56-7.

⁵ Cp. *C. I. G.* 2630 and uncertain coins, probably of Cyrenaica: see also note by Dressel, in *Z. f. N.*, 1922, pp. 181, 182.

⁶ Tac. *Ann.* ii. 84.

⁷ Tac. *Ann.* iv. 15.

⁸ Suet. *Calig.* 23; Dio lix. 8.

⁹ Evidently these elephants that drew the car of Augustus were a well-known feature in Rome; cp. Dio lxi. 16.

¹⁰ Cp. for third century, *Life of Aurelian*, 5 'solus . . . omnium privatus elephanti dominus fuit'.

Claudius arranged that a chariot of elephants in the 'circensis pompa' should be decreed both to Augustus and to Livia.¹ We may also note the biga of elephants on coins of Augustus's moneyers of B.C. 18 and and again on Spanish issues of B.C. 17-16.

Divo Augusto S. P. Q. R. ob cives ser. A very compact memorial type. The civic wreath lying on the 'clypeus virtutis' is supported by capricorns (Augustus's natal sign) above a globe—suggesting world dominion (see introduction to Augustus, pp. xcix, cx, cxi). The exact occasion of this dedication is unknown.

Empty Quadriga. Probably a reference to the campaigns of L. Vitellius in the East.² In A.D. 35 Vitellius, then governor of Syria, took the field against Parthia; a Parthian candidate for the throne of Armenia was dislodged and Artabanus of Parthia himself was driven from his kingdom—only to recover it again the next year. In A.D. 36 Vitellius had first to intervene in Judaea and then to suppress a revolt in Cappadocia; when Tiberius died in A.D. 37 he was preparing to march against Aretas, king of Nabataea. Vitellius's successes—not unqualified successes, we may observe—were considered to justify a triumph, which Tiberius, however, did not celebrate. Hence the empty quadriga.³

Temple. There is no doubt that it is the Temple of Concordia that is represented here; it had a long cella, with a short hexastyle portico in front of it—features which appear clearly on the coin. Another identifying feature is its wealth of statuary. It had been rebuilt by Augustus and dedicated by Tiberius in A.D. 10.⁴ The figures of Mercury and Hercules on the flanking walls of the steps symbolize success in trade and war; Huelsen remarks that part of the threshold of the 'cella' survives and that a bronze caduceus was let into it.

Rudder and Globe. A simple and effective piece of symbolism, suggesting the wise government of the world by the Emperor; the

¹ Cp. Suet. *Claud.* 11; Dio lxi. 17.

² Cp. Tac. *Ann.* vi. 31 ff.

³ Cp. above, p. cxi.

⁴ Suet. *Tib.* 20. It was undertaken by Tiberius in B.C. 7 (Dio lv. 8, 9), dedicated in A.D. 10 (Dio lvi. 25). See Huelsen, *Forum Romanum*, p. 79 f. O. L. Richmond in *Essays and Studies presented to William Ridgeway*, pp. 198 ff., argues, without success, for identification with the 'templum divi Augusti'. On p. 199 he observes 'that it (the temple statue) is Augustus cannot be doubted'. A very careful study of many specimens, assisted by an enlargement of a photograph kindly made by Mr. H. C. Levis leads to the conclusion that it is female and, in fact, Concordia, with her normal attributes, patera and cornucopiae. The 'templum divi Augusti' was not complete in A.D. 34-5, as Richmond himself observes. The restored temple under Antoninus was, to judge from coins, very different from this; note especially the quadriga on the apex and compare the templum on the sestertius of Caligula, which is the 'templum divi Augusti'. The article is interesting, however, for the detailed interpretation of the type.

small globe beside the rudder, in contrast to the large globe that fills the field, must have some special meaning; does the large globe symbolize the universe, the small globe the earth, both governed by providence—the providence of the gods and of the Emperor?¹

The laureate head here appears for the first time on the Roman as.

Winged caduceus. The attribute of Mercury, a trite symbol of good fortune and prosperity, and as such carried by 'Felicitas'.²

Divus Augustus Pater.

Dupondii and asses.

For the radiate head and the title cp. above, pp. cxxx, cxxxiv.

Dupondius.

S. C. Victory and shield.

This particular Victory motif is a familiar one at a later date,³ but has few exact parallels in the very early Empire; it is apparently derived from the aureus of Q. Rustius. The shield, inscribed S·P·Q·R·CL·V, is familiar on coins of Augustus; the shorter legend, S·P·Q·R·, occurs again in the time of Galba and Vitellius.

This type was restored by Titus, C. 556, 557, and Domitian, C. 561 (?).

Temple. This was identified by Donaldson (*Architectura Numismatica*, pp. 56 ff.) as the 'templum divi Augusti'. Dressel, however, has proposed to identify it with the temple of Vesta and in this he is possibly right; in favour of this interpretation we have the evidence of two bas-reliefs, in which calf and lamb appear with temple in background, while in foreground a sacrifice is being performed before a seated Vesta.⁴ At the same time it is curious that Prudentius, *Contra Symmachum*, mentions a calf and a lamb as the normal sacrifices to the deified Augustus. The Pantheon erected by Agrippa in B.C. 25 was *θολοειδής* ('round') and contained statues of Divus Julius and Augustus.⁵

Wreath. A plain rendering of the familiar 'Corona civica'.

Asses.

Provident. S. C. Altar.

The Altar is a direct reference to the worship of the dead Emperor. The legend PROVIDENT· requires interpretation; it is probably not

¹ See also below, under Nero. Cp. also B. M. C., *Rep.*, i, 529, denarius of T. Carisius with *rev.* globe, cornucopiae, sceptre, rudder: i, 756, denarius of L. Mussidius Longus, *rev.* rudder, globe, cornucopiae, caduceus, apex, and ii, p. 358. Cp. Statius, *Silvae* iii. 3, ll. 49 ff.:

Vice cuncta reguntur,
alternisque regunt: propriis sub regibus omnis
terra: premit felix regum diademata Roma:
hanc ducibus frenare datum: mox crescit in illos
imperium superis.

² Restored by Titus, C. 72.

³ e.g. A. D. 68–9, but without the cippus.

⁴ See *Z. f. N.*, 1900, p. 40.

⁵ Cp. Dio liii. 27.

'Providence' in the ordinary sense, but rather the 'providence'—the far-sighted wisdom—of Augustus, which distinguished him in life and is remembered as his title to fame after death.¹

What is actually shown is not an altar but the precincts of one—an altar-wall, with door through which one could pass to the altar itself.² The curled objects to l. and r. are probably the horns of the altar, not 'flames', as tentatively suggested in text. This type was restored by Titus, C. 558-9 and Domitian, C. 563; cp. restoration of Nerva, C. 566.

S. C. Livia seated r. Livia is represented as priestess of 'Divus Augustus'. Cp. the as of Tiberius, A. D. 15-16.

S. C. Eagle on globe.³

S. C. Winged thunderbolt.⁴

The eagle appears as a symbol of immortality rather than as the Roman bird; Suetonius (*Divus Augustus*, 100) tells us that 'a senator swore that he had seen the soul of Augustus carried heavenward in the form of an eagle'. The thunderbolt of Jupiter is borrowed for the deified Emperor; cp. Lucan vii. ll. 457 ff.

Bella pares superis facient civilia divos:

fulminibus manes radiisque ornabit et astris

inque deum templis iurabit Roma per umbras.

Agrippa.

As.—Agrippa bears his chief title of honour (COS. III), and wears the rostral crown of the admiral who won Naulochus and Actium. The Neptune type of the reverse is obvious but very apt. Apart from his claim to recognition as colleague of Augustus, Agrippa was the father of Vipsania, the wife whom Tiberius loved, but divorced for political reasons to marry Julia.

This type was restored by Titus, C. 6, and Domitian, C. 7.

MINT OF CAESAREA-CAPPADOCIA.

Denomination.

R. Drachm.

Attribution and Style.

Both style and fabric indicate provincial mintage. Comparison with drachms of Tiberius with the local type of Caesarea (Mons

¹ Cp. coins of Emerita in Lusitania.

² Cp. Kubitschek, 'Die Münzen der Ara Pacis' (*Jahreshefte des österr. Arch. Instit.*, v, 1902), who points out the resemblance of this coin to the 'Ara pacis' type of Nero. This altar, in some measure, takes the place of the great altar of Lugdunum on the coins.

³ Restored by Titus, C. 550-5, Domitian, C. 562, and Nerva, C. 564.

⁴ Restored by Nerva, C. 567; other restorations of Nerva have no exact originals.

Argaeus) and with the coinage of later Emperors establishes the place of mintage.



The portraiture is less fine than the Roman, the lettering is irregular, the curious abbreviation R is used for TR; the flans are unusually thick.

Chronology and Style.

The drachms are dated to the years A.D. 33-4, 34-5. Drusus, who is celebrated on the reverse, had been poisoned by Sejanus in A.D. 23, but the crime was only discovered after the fall of the great minister in A.D. 32. This discovery may have been the immediate occasion for the use of the type. The coins were probably struck in preparation for the campaign of L. Vitellius against the Parthians.

The coins of Germanicus, and Germanicus and Divus Augustus, probably belong to the reign of Caligula (see below, p. cxlviii).

MINT OF COMMAGENE.

There is nothing to add to the results obtained by Mowat in an excellent article in *R. N.*, 1911, pp. 423 ff. Commagene was annexed in A.D. 17, and bronze coins, with a reverse type familiar in the district and symbolizing prosperity,¹ were struck in honour of the event (A.D. 20-21, TR. P. XXI). In A.D. 37 the country was restored to native princes, but in A.D. 70 Vespasian reincorporated it in the Empire and celebrated the event by striking a second issue of coins with the same reverse as here. Mowat quotes countermarks on these coins,  and , the first uncertain, the second possibly the stamp of the great Corbulo.

From the weight the coin may be assumed to be a dupondius or its equivalent in the local reckoning.

Other coins of Tiberius with Latin legends but of non-Roman mintage cannot at present be placed exactly; strictly speaking, they do not belong to the imperial coinage at all. They are distinguishable by unusual legends as well as unusual style.

¹ Cp. for type, coins of Antiochus IV of Commagene, A.D. 38-72, B. M. C., *Galatia*, &c., p. 107.

CALIGULA

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

Date	Tribunician Power	Consulship	Imperator Title	Other Titles	Events
A. D. 37	March 18. TR. P.	COS.			Accession March 18. Comma-gene restored to native king. Death of Tiberius Gemellus.
38	TR. P.-TR. P. II			Pater Patriae	Restoration of 'Comitia'; 'Remissa Ducentesima'.
39	TR. P. II- TR. P. III	COS. II			Expedition of Caligula to Gaul.
40	TR. P. III- TR. P. IIII	COS. III			Conspiracy of Gaetulicus against Caligula. Caligula at Lugdunum.
41	TR. P. IIII	COS. IIII			Death of Caligula, January 24.

MINT OF LUGDUNUM.

A. Aureus, Quinarius.

A. Denarius.

It was probably during the first year of the reign of Caligula that the Imperial mint of Rome was opened. We have seen above that the Imperial mint was at Lugdunum during the whole of the latter part of the reign of Augustus and the whole of the reign of Tiberius. On the other hand the mint was certainly at Rome at the beginning of the reign of Nero. The change of site must therefore be placed either in the reign of Claudius or in that of Caligula, and it seems preferable to place it in the latter; for

(1) The bare head of Caligula¹ of the first issue is replaced on the second by a laureate head, which continues in use for the rest of the reign; this change is accompanied by a distinct change in the lettering, which is usually neater and smaller than before. These changes may well be due to a change of mint.

(2) Such a reform is highly probable at the beginning of the new reign. Tiberius, always conservative in temperament, had lapsed in his later years into a dull and stolid reluctance to make any changes whatsoever. The arguments in favour of an imperial mint at Rome were clearly strong and could be pressed strongly on the young Emperor, accessible to new ideas as he must have been. The Senate may or may

¹ For portraiture of Caligula cp. Suetonius, *Caligula*, 50: 'his neck was very thin, his eyes and temples hollow, his brow broad and fierce'.

not have resented the innovation; but, in any case, Caligula's regard for that body was very short-lived.

(3) There is a closer parallelism between the gold and silver issues on the one hand and the *aes* on the other than in the preceding reigns.

(4) The coins of Claudius present no sign of any change of mintage. This negative argument strengthens the argument for the reign of Caligula.

The first issue then is from Lugdunum,¹ the second from Lugdunum and Rome, the third from Rome only. After A. D. 38 no trace of a double series can be found; it is probable, therefore, that Lugdunum ceased striking,² even as a branch of the Roman mint and that its material and personnel were transferred, as far as was feasible, to Rome.

There are no special issues of *aes* from Lugdunum in this reign (but see below under *Style*).

For types and chronology see below under Rome.

MINT OF ROME.

Denominations.

<i>A.</i>	Aureus, Quinarius.
<i>R.</i>	Denarius.
<i>Aes.</i>	
Orichalcum.	Sestertius, Dupondius.
Copper.	As, Quadrans.

Dupondii and asses are not infrequently found on large and heavy flans.

Attribution.

See above under Lugdunum.

Style.

The Roman gold and silver are distinguished from those of Lugdunum by a less vigorous but more refined style; the lettering too becomes neater and more even and flourishes at tops and bottoms become common. Note the form DIVVS, not DIVOS, as at Lugdunum.

The *aes* coinage continues the fine style of the second and third periods of Tiberius.

'Barbarous' imitations of the asses of this reign are frequently found—especially, it seems, in Spain.³ There can be little doubt that the scarcity of coinage due to the closing of the local mints was met

¹ The title 'Cos.' appears on the first issue, not on the second and third: but it was, we know, adopted at the very beginning of the reign: Dio lix. 6.

² We find Lugdunum next as a branch of the Roman senatorial mint for *aes* under Nero. Gold and silver issues reappear, perhaps at the very end of the reign of Nero, certainly under Vitellius and Vespasian.

³ This statement is based on the examination of several collections formed in Spain.

by the repetition of types of Rome—a procedure probably not instituted but connived at by the authorities. The exact places of mintage cannot yet be decided, but Lugdunum and other important centres in the West probably shared in the issue.

Chronology.

The only problems that arise here concern the dupondii of Divus Augustus and Germanicus respectively, which we assign to this reign.

(1) Divus Augustus, *CONSENSV SENAT.*, &c.

(a) The title is 'Divus Augustus', not 'Divus Augustus Pater', as on the series struck under Tiberius.

(b) The *S.C.* on the obverse can be paralleled by the sestertius of Caligula with temple type; it has no parallel on the coins of Tiberius.

(c) The countermarks found on this coin are those of Claudius, which appear on coins of Caligula, but not of Tiberius. This argument is nearly decisive.

(2) Germanicus. Here again the argument from countermarks virtually decides the question. If the coin had been struck in A.D. 18, it could not carry countermarks that appear on no other coin of anywhere near that date. If on the other hand we regard it as a later commemorative coin, the reign of Caligula is far the most likely place for it.

Types.

Gold and Silver.

Head of Emperor radiate, r., star l. and r., and head of Divus Augustus, radiate, r.

On some specimens the features are unmistakably those of Tiberius, not Augustus, and there can be little doubt that this resemblance is no accident. Caligula at first intended to bestow on Tiberius similar honours to those enjoyed by Augustus, but desisted in face of the passive resistance of the Senate.¹ This radiate head then suggests, without naming, Tiberius; the two stars suggest two 'divi', Augustus and his successor.² When the plan of Caligula failed the portrait was conformed to that of Augustus, and finally the title 'Divus Aug. Pater Patriae' was added. Caligula, with more sagacity than was usual with him, insisted on his descent from the honoured founder of the empire.

Head of Germanicus, r.

Bust of Agrippina, r.

During his lifetime Caligula had shown no particular loyalty

¹ Dio lix. 3. 7: cp. *J. R. S.*, 1921, p. 37 'Some Historical Roman Coins of the first century A.D.'

² Two stars are also found with head of Honos on aureus of M. Durmius, Augustus, No. 51.

towards his unfortunate kindred. He had enjoyed such favour as the morose Tiberius of the later years had to give, and had watched with stolid indifference the breach between the Emperor and his mother and brother and their untimely end.¹ Once Emperor, however, Caligula made the most of his family and reaped the fruits of the popularity of his father Germanicus, 'the darling of the Roman people'. Apart from the honours paid to them in coinage he named the month of September Germanicus after his father.²

S. P. Q. R. P. P. ob C. S. in oak-wreath.

The oak-wreath, the 'corona civica', is now bestowed on Caligula as 'Saviour of Society'; it marks the constitutional inauguration of the new rule. Caligula accepted the title of 'Pater Patriae' early in A.D. 38.³ The title was usually offered to an Emperor at accession; occasionally it was declined, until something had been done to earn it.

The Victory of the gold quinarius is a continuation of the normal type of Tiberius.

Aes.

Sestertius.

Adlocut. Coh. As *S.C.* never appears on this coin it is probable that it was specially issued by the Emperor for presentation to the praetorian guard.⁴ Dio tells us of a special review of the guard and a distribution of money to them,⁵ which may perhaps have suggested the first issue of the coin. In that case the reading will be 'Cohortium' rather than 'Cohortis'; the second reading might suggest an address given to the particular cohort on guard at the palace—in itself a suitable subject for such a coin. But the presence of as many as four 'aquilae'⁶ on the coins suggests that we have an attempt to represent the whole guard. For the gesture of 'Adlocutio' cp. denarius of Augustus of Asia Minor (Nos. 611 ff.), &c.

Agrippina Drusilla Iulia S.C. The three sisters of Caligula are here represented, under the guise of personifications; Drusilla, the favourite, as 'Concordia'—only too suitable a type if, as gossip had it, she was wife as well as sister to the Emperor—Agrippina as 'Securitas', resting on her column, Julia as 'Fortuna'. In each case we ought no doubt to attach the epithet 'Augusta' to the personification; the

¹ Cp. Tac. *Ann.* vi. 20 'non damnatione matris, non exitio fratrum rupta voce; qualem diem Tiberius induisset, pari habitu, haud multum distantibus verbis'. For the fall of Agrippina cp. Tac. *Ann.* vi. 25.

² Cp. also below on the *aes*, p. cxlvii.

³ Cp. Dio lix. 3. 2, for Caligula's acceptance of honours *en bloc*.

⁴ But struck at the Senatorial Mint: the style is the normal style of the *aes*.

⁵ Dio lix. 2.

⁶ This coin suggests that each praetorian cohort carried an eagle as its sign. The facts are not known for certain.

three princesses represent the qualities in their special application to the Imperial House.¹ For the extravagant affection of Caligula for his sisters—an affection that transgressed ordinary bounds of sense and even of propriety—we have abundant evidence in the historians.² Drusilla died and received high honours in A. D. 38, but Julia and Agrippina fell under suspicion of plotting against the Emperor and were banished in A. D. 39.³

Pietas : Divo Aug. S. C. The seated figure of Pietas (not Caligula) undoubtedly symbolizes the family affection and loyalty of Caligula, in honouring his ancestors and their chief, the great Augustus. The small female figure has not yet been explained; perhaps she is a priestess.

The temple on the reverse is that of 'Divus Augustus';⁴ a later restoration of the temple is shown on a sestertius of Antoninus Pius.

S. P. Q. R. P. P. ob cives servatos. Compare note on *N*, *R* above.

Dupondius.

Nero and Drusus Caesar, the elder brothers of Caligula, are represented as 'principes iuventutis'. After the death of Drusus, son of Tiberius, these two young princes had had for a time the prospect of succession to the Empire. But Sejanus contrived to poison relations between Tiberius and Agrippina and her sons. Nero was banished with Agrippina in A. D. 29 and put to death in A. D. 30; Drusus was thrown into prison in Rome in A. D. 29 and committed suicide in A. D. 33.⁵

Caligula went in person to the island of Pandateria to fetch back the bones of his mother and brother and deposited them in the 'Monument of Augustus'. He abolished all decrees against them and punished their enemies (cp. Suet. *Calig.* 15).

As.

For as with obverse of Germanicus compare above on *N*, *R*.

Vesta S. C. Caligula bestowed on his grandmother and sisters the honours of Vestals. As Pontifex Maximus the Emperor was closely interested in such an important state cult as that of Vesta; cp. above, p. cxxxi and note 3.

¹ See General Introduction, Types, p. lxxiii f.

² Cp. Suet. *Calig.* 15 'de sororibus auctor fuit, ut omnibus sacramentis adiceretur: neque me liberosque meos cariores habeo quam Gaium habeo et sorores eius; item relationibus consulum: quod bonum felixque sit C. Caesari sororibusque eius'. Dio li x. 3 honours of the Vestal Virgins accorded to them.

³ Cp. Dio lix. 11, 13, 22.

⁴ Cp. Dio lix. 7; Tac. *Ann.* vi. 45; Suet. *Calig.* 21. Tiberius finished but did not dedicate the temple. For the temple cp. Huelsen, *Forum Romanum*, pp. 136 ff., and above, p. cxxxviii and note 4.

⁵ Cp. Tac. *Ann.* iii. 29, iv. 8, 52-4, 60, 67, 70, v. 3 ff., vi. 23, 24 (a terrible description of the end of Drusus).

Quadrans.

R. C. C. 'remissa ducentesima'.

The tax referred to is the 'centesima rerum venalium', introduced by Augustus and devoted to the 'aerarium militare'. Reduced to half per cent. by Tiberius in A. D. 17, it was again raised to one per cent. in A. D. 31.¹ Caligula then appears to have reduced it to half per cent. again, before finally abolishing it.² It is thought probable that it was reintroduced later.

The pileus, the cap of liberty, certainly refers, as Eckhel suggested, to the restoration of the 'comitia', which had been abolished by Tiberius.³

Sestertius.

Agrippina I. See above, p. cxliv f.

The explanation of this type is found in Suet. *Calig.* 15 'inferiasque is annua religione publice instituit, et eo amplius matri Circenses carpentumque quo in pompa traduceretur'; cp. Rushforth, *Latin Historical Inscriptions*, p. 71.

Dupondius.

Germanicus. The reference is to the triumph celebrated by Germanicus on May 26, A. D. 17, in commemoration of his German victories,⁴ during which standards lost by Varus had been recovered.⁵ He had fought with valour and distinction and had served the Emperor and Empire loyally; if his actual achievements were not sufficient to justify a continuation of his campaigns, as modern scholars are inclined to think, the blame was probably only in small measure his. The establishment of a Roman province in Germany required a sustained effort which the Empire could not afford. Germanicus appears on obverse as 'triumphator' in his chariot; on the reverse as 'imperator' raising r. hand in attitude of command and carrying one of the recovered standards. He owes his title of 'Caesar' to his adoption by Tiberius in A. D. 4, when Tiberius himself was adopted by Augustus.⁶

Dupondius.

Divus Augustus. The reverse represents a statue dedicated to Augustus by the 'general will of Senate, equestrian order and people of Rome'—an idea elsewhere expressed by the words 'communi

¹ Cp. Tac. *Ann.* ii. 42; Dio lviii. 16. 2.

² Cp. Dio lix. 9. 6; Suet. *Calig.* 16.

³ Cp. Suet. *Calig.* 16; Dio lix. 9.

⁴ Tac. *Ann.* ii. 41. For the victories cp. Tac. *Ann.* i. 49-52, 55-71; ii. 5-26, especially ii. 22; a pile of arms erected in Germany 'superbo cum titulo: debellatis inter Rhenum Albimque nationibus exercitum Tiberii Caesaris ea monimenta Marti et Iovi et Augusto sacravisse'; ii. 41: arch erected at Rome in honour of the recovery of the standards. For his death and posthumous honours cp. Tac. *Ann.* ii. 71, 73, 82, 83. In case E, Room of Greek and Roman Life, is exhibited an iron sword in a bronze scabbard, on which is shown the reception of Germanicus by Tiberius (see *Guide to the Room of Greek and Roman Life*, 1920).

⁵ Tac. *Ann.* i. 60, ii. 25; Dio lvii. 18.

⁶ Suet. *Tib.* 15.

consensu'. The equestrian order, though recognized as a distinct section of the state, lacked corporate organization; its younger members who owned the 'equus publicus' were enrolled in 'turmae' or troops.

MINT OF CAESAREA-CAPPADOCIA.

Denominations.

Æ. Didrachm, Drachm.

Attribution and Style.

The style is the normal style of Caesarea, which can be checked with that of the occasional drachms (e.g. of Tiberius and Nero) with Greek legend and local (Mons Argæus) type.

Chronology and Types.

The drachm of Caligula, with the priestly type, simpulum and lituus, indicating his rank as Pontifex Maximus, was probably struck in his first year, A. D. 37-8.¹

The didrachm and drachm of Germanicus and Divus Augustus, if rightly attributed to this reign, are probably of the same date. Caligula honoured both of them on his Roman coinage and may well have done the same at Caesarea; he was far more willing to extend the right of portraiture on coins than Tiberius seems to have been. The didrachm of Germanicus commemorates the culminating success of his Eastern mission—the setting up of a Roman vassal Artaxias in Armenia; the ceremony of investiture is represented.² The only other probable date for the coins would be the year of the event, A. D. 18. The existence of drachms of Tiberius with Greek legend and local type of about the same date seems to tell against this; it is hardly probable that the new province of Cappadocia would be launched on its course with a coinage first in Greek, then in Latin—unless of course, as is not the case here, two parallel series had been planned. Further, the striking of coins by Germanicus, without the head of Tiberius, must have been a serious infringement of the Emperor's right. Germanicus certainly committed some indiscretions in the East—in visiting Egypt without permission, for example—but this particular offence has been too readily charged against him. The dupondius of Germanicus is almost certainly of Caligula's reign, and probably these coins should follow it. The title of Germanicus is 'Cos. II Im. (= Imperator)', consul for the second time (A. D. 18) and Imperator; not, of course, 'P. M.', as in C. (G. and A.) 2.

¹ TR. POT. is in favour of this; but it is occasionally used as a title only, not as a date.

² Cp. Tac. Ann. ii. 56 '... Germanicus in urbe Artaxata ... insigne regium capiti eius imposuit. ceteri venerantes regem Artaxiam consalutavere, quod illi vocabulum indiderant ex nomine urbis ...'.

CLAUDIUS

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

Date	Tribunician Power	Consulship	Imperator Title	Other Titles	Events
A. D. 41	TR. P. (Jan. 25)		IMP. II, III, IV ¹		Accession, Jan. 25. Honours to family of Claudius.
42	TR. P.-TR. P. II	COS. II ²		P. P. (Jan. 5-13)	Scarcity at Rome. Port of Ostia begun. Conspiracy of Scribonianus put down.
43	TR. P. II- TR. P. III	COS. III			Lycia united to Pamphylia. Invasion of Britain.
44	TR. P. III- TR. P. IIII		IMP. V [VI-VII]		Claudius returns from Britain to Rome.
45	TR. P. IIII- TR. P. V		IMP. VIII		Games to celebrate British victories.
46	TR. P. V- TR. P. VI		IMP. VIII-XI	BRITANNICUS	
47	TR. P. VI- TR. P. VII	COS. IIII	IMP. XII [XIII]	CENSOR	Ludi Saeculares. Corbulo chastizes the Chauci. Claudius and L. Vitellius censors.
48	TR. P. VII- TR. P. VIII		IMP. XIV, XV	CENSOR	Victory in Britain. Execution of Messalina.
49	TR. P. VIII- TR. P. VIII		[IMP. XVI]		Claudius marries Agrippina. Claudius extends pomerium.
50	TR. P. VIII- TR. P. X		IMP. XVII-XVIII		Nero adopted. Agrippina Augusta.
51	TR. P. X- TR. P. XI	COS. V	IMP. XXI		Eastern troubles; Parthians invade Armenia. Scarcity in Rome.
52	TR. P. XI- TR. P. XII		IMP. XXIII		Further troubles in East.
53	TR. P. XII- TR. P. XIII		IMP. XXVII		Nero marries Octavia.
54	TR. P. XIII- TR. P. XIII				Death of Claudius, Oct. 13.

MINT OF ROME.

Denominations.

A.	Aureus, Quinarius (the latter very rare).
R.	Denarius.
Aes.	
Orichalcum.	Sestertius, Dupondius.
Copper.	As, Quadrans.

Attribution.

The gold and silver coins of Claudius are all of one mintage, with the exception of a few silver to be noted below (Asia Minor and Caesarea).

¹ Dio lx. 8.

² Consul for the first time in A. D. 37.

The mint of Lugdunum probably continued inactive, as during most of the reign of Caligula (see above, p. cxliii f.).

The *aes* of Claudius presents a curious problem already touched on above (p. cxliii f.). There is only one main style—clearly that of the great Senatorial mint of Rome—but there are numerous imitations of it, more or less barbarous in character, which are clearly the products of other mints. Such imitations range from almost perfect reproductions to grotesque variants of type and legend. They are found¹ largely along the Rhine, in Britain, and in Spain—presumably over the whole of the West of the Empire. They cannot easily be classified, but the examination of large numbers would probably reveal a number of mints at work. Such cities as Lugdunum and the chief cities of Spain probably had their share in this coinage. It is practically certain that these local imitations of Roman types were tolerated by the Roman government, which, after suppressing local coinages in the West, was not competent at first to supply the required quantity of money. They will belong then to the reign of Claudius himself and possibly to the early years of Nero. The purely barbarous specimens may have been struck across the Imperial frontiers. It is noteworthy that the P. P. series of Claudius is very seldom imitated.

Style.

N, A. The style is remarkably uniform throughout the reign, linking up the main series of Caligula to the early issues of Nero. There is some development—intellectual perhaps rather than artistic—in the choice of reverse types. The portraiture is shrewdly clever, rather than beautiful²; the portrait of Agrippina II, in particular, makes a wonderfully direct impression. The lettering remains neat and small; flourishes at tops and bottoms of letters are common. The barred *A* and the closed *P* are frequently found. The obverse legend reads l. to r. inwardly down to A. D. 46, after that r. to l. outwardly till the end of the reign. The reverse legend consistently reads l. to r. inwardly.

Aes. In the main follows the previous reign.

Chronology.

N, A. These are for the most part dated exactly by the tribunician year of the Emperor. The exceptions are those coins on which Claudius

¹ Two barbarous asses of Claudius were found together with British cast coins in the South Hants Find (*Num. Chr.*, 1911, pp. 43 ff.). Three barbarous asses were found with British coins at Timsbury, Hants (cp. Proceedings, Numismatic Society, April 18, 1907, *Num. Chr.*, 1907, p. 16). Ritterling reports finds of barbarous asses of Claudius in *Annalen des Vereins für Nassauische Altertumskunde und Geschichtsforschung*, 1904, pp. 36 ff. See Hill's discussion of the question in *Num. Chr.*, 1911, p. 42. These imitations are not found in the North of Britain (Macdonald, quoted by Hill).

² For the personal appearance of Claudius cp. Suetonius, *Divus Claudius*, 30.

appears with Agrippina or Nero on the reverse; these belong entirely to the end of the reign, A. D. 50-4, 51-4, for in A. D. 50 Agrippina received the title of Augusta and in A. D. 51 Nero came of age. The legend of Claudius, TI·CLAVD·CAESAR·AVG·GERM·P·M·TRIB·POT·P·P., belongs then to this last period; to the same years belong the coins of Agrippina and Nero and of Nero himself as prince. Claudius's title P. P. only appears on the obverse of the gold and silver at this time; on the reverse it occurs first in A. D. 46, although Claudius had received it in A. D. 42.

The coins of Nero Drusus and Antonia may be assigned with confidence to the years A. D. 41 to 45 at latest. The treatment of the legends on obverse and reverse corresponds exactly to that period; and it is the period to which, on general grounds, we should conjecturally assign them.

Aes. This coinage falls into two clear groups, (1) with no P. P. in the title of Claudius, (2) with P. P. in the title. The tribunician date does not help us here, as TR. P. is used as a title, without number. The title of 'Pater Patriae' was certainly assumed by Claudius in January, A. D. 42,¹ but, as we saw above, was not used on his gold and silver until A. D. 46, and not as a fixed part of his title until A. D. 51. It is reasonable from this evidence to deduce that at the end of his first five and then again at the end of his first ten years Claudius consented to extend his use of the honour.² The use of the title on *aes* coins, however, seems to have been different, for the title appears on dated quadrantes of A. D. 42; and, on the reverse type the title is added directly to the old legend—EX S·C·P·P·OB CIVES SERVATOS—not incorporated in a new form of legend, S·P·Q·R·P·P·OB C·S., as on the gold and silver. Further, the series with P. P. is a direct continuation of the series without. It is best then to assign series (1) to A. D. 41-Jan. 42, series (2) to Jan. A. D. 41 to 43 or 44 (?); it may conceivably have lasted a few years longer, but had certainly stopped before the period of Agrippina and Nero, of whom no *aes* coins of Roman mintage are known (see below, p. clix); the lack of any development of type or portraiture would lead us to assign it a short life. The coinage of the years A. D. 41-4 was very heavy, but such heavy coinages, followed by intervals of entire inactivity, have already been noticed above (B. C. 10-4 mint active, B. C. 4-A. D. 10-11 inactive, A. D. 22-3 active, A. D. 23-34 inactive).

The dupondius of 'Divus Augustus' and 'Diva Augusta' may be assigned with confidence to the years A. D. 41-4; Livia was 'consecrated' by Claudius and no later date is at all probable.

The rare sestertius of Britannicus probably belongs to the years

¹ The evidence of an Arval Table is quite convincing here.

² Cp. an ingenious though inexact note by Lafranchi on Hadrian and Claudius, *R. It.*, 1906, p. 349, note 2.

A. D. 53-4, when there was a reaction in favour of the lawful heir against the intruder Nero.¹ The equally rare pieces of Agrippina II and Nero must belong to about the same period—perhaps a little earlier (A. D. 50-1). For a discussion of these interesting issues, see below, pp. clix, 195.

The sestertius of Germanicus, of the second series of Claudius, has every appearance of being a genuine coin; it too must have been an experimental issue.

Obverse.

Types.

A, A.

The head of Claudius on the obverse is invariably laureate. In his title he never uses the 'praenomen imperatoris', but he does use the cognomen, with numbers, freely.² The numbered 'tribunicia potestas' is another general feature of his title. Nero Drusus and the young Nero both have heads bare, while Antonia and Agrippina both wear the corn-wreath of Ceres.

Reverse.

Constantiae Augusti. This personification—an unusual one—has a special personal reference to Claudius; it represents 'courage' or 'resolution' in civil life—the quality that had enabled Claudius to bear the trials of his early years. The hand held to the mouth suggests the deliberate silence of self-restraint.³ For the military aspect of 'Constantia' see the as.

De Germanis. The arch⁴ no doubt suggests the traditional glories of the family of Germanicus. But not unimportant victories were being won at about the time of the coins themselves over the Chatti and the Maurusii.⁵

Ex S. C. ob. cives servatos. A variant of the more usual style employed later by Claudius, *S. P. Q. R. P. P. ob C. S.* For its exact meaning see above, p. cxlv. This mark of senatorial recognition is interesting in such close juxtaposition to the military types that follow; the two symbolize not ineptly the successful compromise which was effected between the claims of the praetorian guard and of the senate.

Imper. recept.; praetor recept. Twin types referring directly to the opening scenes of the reign of Claudius. After the murder of Caligula, praetorians searching the palace found Claudius in hiding, haled him off to the camp and kept him there for the night. The next day the

¹ Cp. Tac. *Ann.* xii. 65.

² Cp. Suet. *Claud.* 12 'at in semet augendo parvus atque civilis praenomine imperatoris abstinuit'.

³ See Eckhel's excellent remarks, *op. cit.*, vi, p. 236.

⁴ For the triumphal arch and its origin cp. Huelsen in Hirschfeld, *Festschrift*, pp. 423 ff., and Löwy, *ibid.*, pp. 417 ff. The development of the arch as a separate architectural form seems to be Roman beyond all doubt, even if some suggestions for it came from the East.

⁵ Dio lx. 87.

guard swore allegiance to him, and the Senate, which was meeting to discuss the question of choice of Emperor or the restoration of the Republic, found itself unable to oppose the will of the soldiers.¹ 'Imper. recept.' should be read as 'imperator receptus', i. e. the reception of the Emperor in the camp, which is shown in the type, with soldier on guard; 'praetor. recept.' should be read as 'praetorianus receptus' (i. e. 'in fidem'), i. e. the acceptance by Claudius of the fealty of the praetorians—an idea well symbolized by the clasping of hands.

That these two types should have been employed in several successive issues speaks volumes for the policy of the reign; Claudius accepted the Senate's recognition but did not allow that body to forget that it was not the only power in Rome.²

Paci Augustae. Cp. Eckhel's fine note, *op. cit.*, vi. pp. 236 ff.

The figure represented is undoubtedly Nemesis (Victoria); compare the epigram quoted by Eckhel:

Ἀντιταλαντεύω τὰς ἐλπίδας εἰμὶ δὲ καὶ νῦν
Νίκη Ἐρεχθεΐδαις, Ἀσσυρίοις Νέμεσις.

The wings are of course typical of Victory; the caduceus is the normal symbol of Felicitas or Pax: the snake is sometimes associated with Minerva Victrix. The 'apotropaic' gesture—spitting into the fold of the dress—is peculiarly characteristic of Nemesis.

For the type compare aureus of Vibius Varus (B.M.C., *Rep.*, ii, 4299) and aureus of Julius Caesar, restored by Trajan (C. 55, 6); further, the aureus of Vespasian of Lugdunum mint (C. 283 ff.) and denarius of Hadrian, *rev.* VICTORIA AVG. (C. 1454 ff.).

The central idea of the type appears to be that of righteousness in triumph, the fear of God that prescribes moderation—

μήτ' ἀμετρόν τι ποεῖν μήτ' ἀχάλινα λέγειν

—the power that forbids, rather than, as in later use, the power that punishes insolence. Applied to the time of Claudius the type promises a wise self-restraint in the use of triumph,³ and this idea, carried a step further, promises the 'Peace' of the legend.

The anecdote of Appian⁴ about Julius Caesar quoted by Eckhel confirms this view; Julius Caesar, when Pompey's head was brought to him, ordered it to be buried and gave the name of 'Nemesis' to a little shrine in front of the town. Surely Nemesis here is not, as Eckhel says, the Divine vengeance, but the fear of God which prompted Caesar to honour a fallen foe.

¹ Cp. Suet. *Claudius*, 10: Claudius 'in castra delatus est tristis ac trepidus . . . Receptus intra vallum inter excubias militum pernoctavit, aliquanto minore spe quam fiducia . . . Verum postero die . . . armatos pro contione iurare in nomen suum passus est'.

² Cp. Dio lx. 1; Josephus, *Ant.* 19. 3.

³ Cp. Dio lx. 3: Claudius's amnesty for political opponents.

⁴ *Bell. Civ.* ii. 90.

De Britannis. The conquest of Britain was the chief feature of the foreign policy of Claudius. Although it implied a deviation from the Augustan tradition, it was probably a sound measure, for geographically Britain could hardly be separated from Gaul. For the time, of course, the conquest was only limited, the south and east of the island being naturally the first to yield.¹

S.P.Q.R. P.P. ob C.S. See above, p. cxlv.

Claudius and Agrippina. Claudius married his niece, Agrippina, sister of Caligula, in A.D. 49, and gave her the title of 'Augusta' in A.D. 50. The coins are an interesting testimony to the ambition of that great-hearted but unscrupulous woman, γυναικὸς ἀνδρόβουλον ἐλπίζον κέαρ, whom Tacitus has so mordantly satirized. Agrippina was the first Roman Empress to appear in her own person on coins during her lifetime;² Livia was never directly named, except on coins of provincial origin. The crown of corn-ears suggests the goddess Ceres, who, as patroness of the sanctities of home-life as well as of the harvest, was a fitting prototype for a Roman empress—ideally conceived, at any rate.

Claudius and Nero. The ambitions of Agrippina were from the first centred on Nero, her son by a former husband, L. Domitius Ahenobarbus. Early in A.D. 49 he was betrothed to Octavia, daughter of Claudius; on February 25, A.D. 50, he was adopted by Claudius; in A.D. 51 he took the 'toga virilis' at an unusually early age; the Senate voted that he should be consul at the age of twenty, that meantime he should be consul designate, have proconsular 'imperium' outside Rome, and bear the title of 'princeps iuventutis'. A donative was also given in Nero's name;³ these aurei and those with obverse of Nero were probably struck for the occasion.

Nero. Princ. Iuvent., Sacerd. Coopt., &c., cp. above, p. cli. The conferment of the priesthoods on Nero is not mentioned in our literary

¹ Cp. Suet. *Divus Claudius* 17 and Dio lx. 19 ff., 22, who refer definitely to triumphal arches erected—one in Rome, one at the port of departure in Gaul. For an arch erected in A.D. 51–2 in Rome see *C. I. L.* vi. 920: dedicated to Claudius by the Senate and people of Rome 'quod reges Britanniae XI devictos sine ulla iactura in dedicationem acceperit gentesque barbaras trans oceanum primus in dicionem populi romani redegerit'.

² For the unique position of Agrippina II cp. Tac. *Ann.* xii. 42 'suum quoque fastigium Agrippina extollere altius: carpento Capitolium ingredi, qui honos sacerdotibus et sacris antiquitus concessus venerationem augebat feminae, quam imperatore genitam, sororem eius qui rerum potitus sit et coniugem et matrem fuisse, unicum ad hunc diem exemplum est'; cp. also Dio lx. 33.

³ Tac. *Ann.* xii. 41 'et Caesar adulationibus senatus libens cessit ut vicesimo aetatis anno consulatum Nero iniret atque interim designatus proconsulare imperium extra urbem haberet ac princeps iuventutis appellaretur. Additum nomine eius donativum militi, congiarium plebei'; cp. Suetonius, *Nero*, 7.

authorities; the type illustrates the four great colleges—pontifices, augurs, quindecimviri sacris faciendis, septemviri epulones.

Cos. Design., Equester ordo principii iuventutis. The shield and spear—probably of silver—are gifts from the knights to Nero (cp. above, p. cxvi). At this time the title of 'princeps iuventutis' is definitely one borne by the prospective heir, before he actually assumes senatorial rank.

Agrippina and Nero. Only on denarius and very rarely so. Under Claudius no coins of Agrippina with her portrait as obverse are known, with the possible exception of this; Nero on the other hand has two reverse types of his own. This suggests that the bust of Nero here should be regarded as obverse. But would Agrippina have cared to appear thus subordinated to her own son? It is possible that the denarius is an ancient hybrid and was never officially issued.

Nero Drusus. Both reverse types commemorate the German victories of B.C. 12-9, which were Drusus's chief title to fame—though, apart from them, he had shared in the conquest of Rhaetia and had been a brilliant and popular figure at Rome.¹ The title of 'imperator' was granted him by Augustus in his lifetime.² Germany, which had given him a name, gave him too a grave, as Ovid³ puts it, for he died while campaigning there from a fall from his horse. That so gallant and popular a character should have been recalled to honour by his son is only natural.⁴

The rev. PACI AVGVSTAE is borrowed from Claudius.

Antonia. The wife of Nero Drusus and mother of Claudius, a great lady in Rome until her death under Caligula. The title of 'Augusta' was offered her by Caligula, but, according to one account, declined and only bestowed after her death by Claudius.⁵ The type, 'Sacerdos Divi Augusti' with the torches, refers directly to the priesthood conferred on her by Caligula.⁶ The type 'Constantiae Augusti' represents Antonia, in the character of 'the Firmness of the Emperor', 'Imperial Constancy'; the cornucopiae is a general attribute of vague happy meaning, the torch directly suggests the priestess. The type suggests that Claudius derived the 'Constantia', which he illustrates on his own coins with two

¹ Cp. Dio liv. 32 ff., lv. 1, 2; Suet. *Divus Claudius* i. 1: arch on the Appian way with trophies voted to him and the name of Germanicus to himself and heirs.

² Tac. *Ann.* i. 3.

³ *Fasti.* i. l. 597.

⁴ Cp. Suet. *Divus Claudius* 11: Claudius gave 'parentibus inferias publicas et hoc amplius patri circenses annuos natali die'. Dio lx. 5.

⁵ Suet. *Divus Claudius* 11: he had voted 'matri carpentum quo per circum duceretur et cognomentum Augustae, ab viva recusatum.

⁶ Dio lix. 3.

types quite distinct from this, from his mother, a woman of marked strength and determination of character.¹

Aes.

Sestertius. The laureate head appears in this reign on the sestertius only; the bare head on dupondius and as.

Ex. S. C. ob cives servatos and *Ex. S. C. P. P. ob cives servatos.*

See above, p. cxlv.

Nero Claudius Drusus German. Imp. Arch.

See above on *N*, *R*, p. clv.

Spes Augusta S. C.

The first appearance on Roman coins of this interesting personification in the antique style and posture.² One reason for Claudius's choice of it may lie in the fact that he was born on August 1,³ the day on which vows were regularly paid to *Spes*.⁴ But the main reference certainly is to the birth of his son and heir, afterwards named Britannicus, on Feb. 13, A.D. 41. This is interesting as the first appearance of this definitely dynastic type, which occurs again and again throughout the imperial series.

Restored by Titus (C. 103, 104), and Domitian (C. 108 and 109, as *as*).

Dupondius.

Ceres Augusta S. C.

The allusion to the goddess of corn suggests, of course, Claudius's care for the all-important corn-supply of Rome.⁵ It may further be noted that *Ceres* was, in the early Empire, the standard allegorical type of the Empress,⁶ and the crown of corn-ears was the usual head-dress of the 'Augusta' on the coins. The ears of corn denote the corn-goddess, the torch suggests the marriage ceremony, of which *Ceres*, like the Greek *Demeter* in the larger conception of her character, was a patroness. A day of the 'ludi circenses' was given to her honour.⁷

Restored by Titus (C. 102).

¹ We might have expected 'Constantiae Augustae', 'Imperial Constancy' (*Augustae*, adjective): but the words would have been ambiguous and might also have been read 'the Constancy of the Augusta', which was certainly not the meaning intended. It was probably for this reason that 'Augusti' was preferred: note that on Tiberius's dupondius, the head of Livia (?) is marked 'Salus Augusta'.

² Cp. Lechat, *Bull. de corr. hellén.* 14, 1890, pp. 121 ff., &c.

³ Cp. Suet. *Divus Claudius*, 2.

⁴ Cp. Tac. *Ann.* ii. 49: Germanicus dedicated a temple to *Spes*, A.D. 17: cp. *Kalend. Antiq.*, August 1, **TI CLAV...SPEI**, &c.

⁵ See note on quadrantes, below, p. clvii.

⁶ See above on Livia, under Tiberius, p. cxxxvi.

⁷ Tac. *Ann.* xv. 53. After the discovery of the conspiracy of Piso, it was decided that 'circensium Cerealium ludicrum pluribus equorum cursibus celebraretur' (Tac. *Ann.* xv. 74).

As.

Constantiae Augusti S. C.

The helmeted figure is apparently intended to be female—an Amazon—but need not for that reason be identified with Minerva (as, e.g. by Cohen). The gesture of the right hand raised to the mouth reminds us at once of the 'Constantia' of the gold and silver, and leads us to conclude that here as there it is 'Constantia' herself who is represented—there in a peaceful, here in a military aspect. The idea of courage is more prominent in this second aspect, but is still accompanied by that of endurance and self-restraint.¹

Restored by Titus (C. 107).

Libertas Augusta S. C.

The type shows Liberty with the familiar pileus, the cap of liberty, but not the 'sceptre' (or, better, the rod—*vindicta*) which later accompanies it. 'Libertas' is here 'Liberty', much in our own use of the term, and is named 'Augusta' because it is under the Imperial system that she flourishes. The type is a promise of constitutional government under the Emperor.² A tacit condemnation of Caligula's mad despotism is implied.

S. C. Minerva.

For this type ('Athene Promachos') cp. coins of Thessaly (B. M. C., *Thessaly*, &c., pp. 1 ff.); Ptolemy I, Soter (B. M. C., *Ptolemies, Kings of Egypt*, pp. 2 ff.); Pyrrhus (B. M. C., *Thessaly*, &c., p. 112); a similar type is common in Macedonia. Minerva was a suitable patroness for an Emperor who was scholar as well as soldier.

Restored by Titus (C. 105, 106), and Domitian, B. M. coin, not in Cohen.

Quadrantes.

(1) Modius, legend round *S. C.*

(2) Scales, *P. N. R.*, legend round *S. C.*

(1) The modius refers to the imperial charge of the corn-supply, the 'cura annonae', undertaken by Augustus and carried on thenceforward as an important imperial service.³

¹ The Romans of the time must have found some amusement in the attribution of courage to Claudius as a conspicuous virtue: cp. Dio lx. 1 and 2.

² Note the distinction of the use of adjective 'Augusta' from that of genitive 'Augusti'; the latter, if used here, would make 'Libertas' a personal quality of the reigning Emperor (cp. 'Constantiae Augusti' above, p. clv).

³ For Claudius's special interest in it cp. Suet. *Diuis Claudius*, 18, 20, and 25 'Puteolis et Ostiae singulas cohortes ad arcendos incendiorum casus collocavit'; Dio lx. 11; Tac. *Ann.* xii. 43 'frugum quoque egestas et orta ex eo fames in prodigium accipiebatur. nec occulti tantum questus, sed iura reddentem Claudium circumvasere

(2) The interpretation of $\Gamma \cdot N \cdot R \cdot$ has been much disputed and cannot be said even yet to be agreed upon :

Eckhel proposed 'pondus nummi restitutum', and this is perhaps still the best interpretation, though 'nummorum' for 'nummi' seems to be an obvious improvement. Dio (lx. 22. 3) tells us that the Senate decreed the melting down of all *aes* of Caligula, but that the metal was used by Messalina to make statues for the actor Mnester. Statius (*Silvae* iv. 9. 22) speaks of an article as 'emptum plus minus asse Gaiano', where the as of Gaius is certainly quoted as a poor coin. Extant asses of Gaius show no marked falling off in weight from the standard, but it may reasonably be pleaded that it was his better pieces that escaped the melting down. There is, then, a 'prima facie' case for Eckhel's suggestion, and the scales fit in well with it.¹

Nero Drusus.—*Sestertius.*² *Antonia.*—*Dupondius.* The figure seated amid the arms on the sestertius and the priestly figure on the dupondius appear both to represent Claudius himself—represented as sharing in the military honours of his father and the religious honours of his mother.³

Germanicus.—*Sestertius, As.*⁴ *Agrippina I.*—*Sestertius.*⁵ Formal types that require no comment. For the celebration of the memory of Germanicus cp. Suet. *Divus Claudius* 11 'ad fratris memoriam, per omnem occasionem celebratam, comoediam quoque Graecam Neapolitano certamine docuit'.

clamoribus turbidis, pulsumque in extremam fori partem vi urgebant, donec militum globo infensos perrupit. quindecim dierum alimenta urbi, non amplius superfuisse constitit, magnaue deum benignitate et modestia hiemis rebus extremis subventum'. Under Tiberius the corn-supply was a continual source of trouble and prices were high: cp. Tac. *Ann.* ii. 87, iii. 6, vi. 13.

¹ Kubitschek (in *Jahreshefte des österr. Archäol. Instituts*, iii, 1900, pp. 72 ff.) suggests 'portorium nundinarium remissum', quoting Suet. (*Calig.* 40 'pro edulibus quae tota urbe venirent, certum statumque exigebatur') for introduction of market-dues and Pliny (*N. H.* xix. 56) for use of word 'portorium' to denote a market-due. Kubitschek's suggestion is neat and is ably supported by him, but the reference and the connexion with the scales seem a little indirect; the real objection is that it is unnecessary. Willers (in his *Römische Kupferprägung*, p. 203) confidently restores 'ponderum norma restituta' and quotes distinct, though fragmentary evidence for a general revision of weights and measures under Claudius. But the points which tell most strongly in favour of this theory tell also in favour of Eckhel's, and so wide a reference as Willers suggests seems hardly necessary. If we can admit—as the evidence certainly suggests—that Caligula's coins were really, as they normally circulated, under weight, we can still accept Eckhel's view.

² Restored by Titus, C. 10.

³ A study of the figures makes it appear unlikely that Nero Drusus and Antonia themselves are represented.

⁴ Restored by Titus, C. 12-14, and Domitian, C. 15.

⁵ Restored by Titus, C. 4 and Nerva, C. 5 (doubtful).

Divus Augustus.—Dupondius. The reverse of Livia perhaps represents the statue set up in her honour by Claudius.¹

Agrippina II.—Sestertius. The reverse *carpentum* would be a direct reference to the exceptional honour, claimed by Agrippina, of using the 'carpentum' to ride in. See above, p. cliv, note 2. The reverse, *Ceres*, is of the normal kind and echoes Claudius's type.

Nero.—Sestertius. See above on *N.*, *R.*, p. cliv f.

These pieces have generally been regarded as Roman coins and are accordingly discussed here. But the fact that they seem to come regularly from the Balkans suggests that they are really local issues: the B. M. has recently acquired from Bulgaria an *aes* coin of Nero, of dupondius size, with *rev.* SACERD·COOPT·IN·OMN·CONL·SVTRA NVM·EX S·C· (see Appendix), which entirely bears out this suggestion.

Britannicus.—Sestertius. This type was probably issued tentatively towards the end of the reign through the influence of a party hostile to Agrippina and Nero. Claudius had a natural affection for his own son and heir Britannicus, and undoubtedly felt, when not entirely under Agrippina's influence, that he was acting wrongly in excluding him from the succession. It was to this fact that the supporters of Britannicus trusted. The issue, however, either remained in the experimental stage or was immediately suppressed. Agrippina kept her grip to the last, and, when she feared to wait longer, hastened the elevation of Claudius to the ranks of the 'divi'.² The type of the reverse—a normal Mars type—is no doubt suggested by the name 'Britannicus', drawn from the conquest of Britain.

MINT OF LUGDUNUM.

Denominations.

Aes. Quadrans.

Attribution.

The legend, reading from r. to l. outwardly, follows the Lugdunum, not the Roman, practice. The style, too, is unlike that of most of Claudius's coins.

Chronology and Type.

The type is the famous 'Altar' type of Lugdunum, revived after more than twenty years. Claudius has not yet the title P. P., and the

¹ Cp. Dio lx. 5 'he not only honoured the memory of his grandmother Livia by races, but consecrated her and set up a statue of her in the temple of Augustus'. Cp. Suetonius, *Divus Augustus*, 11.

² For the history cp. Suet. *Divus Claudius* 43; Tac. *Ann.* xii. 6. 4.

coin therefore falls to the year A. D. 41—January 42. Claudius was a native of Lugdunum—born on August 1, B. C. 10, the very day of the inauguration of the Altar;¹ probably this coin was a birthday issue, appearing on August 1, A. D. 41, Claudius's fiftieth birthday.

MINT OF EPHEBUS.

Denominations.

R. Tetradrachm (= 3 Denarii).

Attribution.

The general style of these coins, combined with the evidence of their weight, leaves no doubt that they belong to Asia Minor. The references to 'Diana of Ephesus' may be taken to fix the mint at Ephesus.

Style.

Individual and competent. The portraits of Claudius, Agrippina, and Nero are all expressive, not slavishly copied from Roman models. Lettering is often a little on the large side.

Chronology and Types.

The issues of Claudius with *obv.* TI·CLAVD·CAES·AVG·, belong to the earlier part of the reign, perhaps to the very first years, A. D. 41–2. Of the coins of Claudius and Agrippina, some are dated A. D. 50–1 (TR·P·X·); the undated will belong to about the same date, either just before or just after. The coin of the young Nero is probably of the year A. D. 51.²

The temple of the 'Commune Asiae' is borrowed from the tetradrachm of Augustus of B. C. 19–18, with the addition of the figures of Claudius and the lady who crowns him—probably a representation of Asia. The worship of the Emperor in conjunction with that of the goddess Roma was officially sanctioned in the provinces and was the main concern of the provincial 'Comitia'.³

The image of Diana is the famous archaistic figure which appears constantly on coins of Ephesus.⁴ The temple of Diana is shown with extreme clearness and detail; the figures on the pediment are exceptionally plain, though their meaning is obscure. Apparently two priests or priestesses stand in the act of adoration by a table on which rests a round shield.⁵

¹ Suetonius, *Divus Claudius*, 2.

² Cp. above on Augustus, pp. cxvii, cxv.

³ Cp. Hadrian's temple *rev.* at Ephesus, B. M. C., *Ionian*, p. 77, No. 224.

⁴ Cp. the Roman coins, p. cliv.

⁵ Cp. B. M. C., *Ionian*, pp. 71 ff.

The reverse type of Agrippina shows us the curious abbreviation 'Caesaris Augusti', 'wife of the Emperor'.¹ 'Caesar Augustus'—without further qualification—suggests Augustus; that it can mean simply 'the reigning Emperor' is proved by these coins. For the reverse of the young Nero cp. under Rome above, p. cliv f.

MINT OF CAESAREA-CAPPADOCIA.

Denominations.

Æ. Didrachm, Drachm (doubtful).

Attribution and Style.

The lozenge-shaped flan, which is a characteristic of the mint, is especially noticeable in this reign. The portrait of Claudius is uncouth, that of Messalina not without charm. Letters rather tall and thin; note forms like E for E, with a slight curl up.

Chronology and Types.

The date is probably about A. D. 46, the year in which Claudius first used the title P. P. on his Roman silver. This suggestion is confirmed by the reference to British victories (A. D. 43 on) and by the coin of Messalina, who was put to death in A. D. 48. The family type, with the three children of Claudius, Britannicus and Octavia by Messalina, Antonia by an earlier wife, has a certain charm. In character—the standing figures and the arrangement of legend—it inevitably reminds one of the 'Artaxias Germanicus' didrachm.

¹ Cp. too sestertii of Agrippina II.

NERO

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

Date	Tribunician Power	Consulship	Imperator Title	Other Titles	Events
A. D. 54	TR. P. (Dec. 9) ¹				Death of Claudius, October 12.
55	TR. P.-TR. P. II	COS		P. P. (late in year: or early 56)	Agrippina ousted from power.
56	TR. P. II- TR. P. III				'Aerarium Saturni' entrusted to care of 'praefecti'.
57	TR. P. III- TR. P. IIII	COS. II	IMP. III		Distribution of 400 HS. per head in Rome (congiarium I).
58	TR. P. IIII- TR. P. V	COS. III	IMP. IIII, V		Parthian war begins.
59	TR. P. V- TR. P. VI		IMP. VI		Agrippina murdered. Victories in the East. Nero takes part in shows. 'Iuvenalia' celebrated.
60	TR. P. VI- TR. P. VII	COS. IIII	IMP. VII		'Ludi Quinquennales'. Settlement of Armenia.
61	TR. P. VII- TR. P. VIII		IMP. VIII, VIII		Fresh war in East. Paullinus in Britain. British revolt suppressed.
62	TR. P. VIII- TR. P. VIII				Disaster of Paetus. Octavia divorced. Nero marries Poppaea.
63	TR. P. VIII- TR. P. X				Settlement with Parthia. Birth of Claudia.
64	TR. P. X- TR. P. XI				Great fire of Rome.
65	TR. P. XI- TR. P. XII				Conspiracy of Piso. 'Ludi Quinquennales'. Great fire of Lugdunum. Death of Poppaea.
66	TR. P. XII- TR. P. XIII		IMP. XI		Nero marries Statilia Messalina. Tiridates in Rome.
67	TR. P. XIII- TR. P. XIII		IMP. XII		Jewish revolt. Nero visits Greece. Conspiracy of Vindex suppressed.
68	TR. P. XIII	COS. V			Nero's triumphs in Greece. Greece set free. Jewish war. Return of Nero to Rome. Revolt of Vindex (March). Galba joins Vindex (April). Vindex crushed by Verginius Rufus. Death of Nero June 9.

¹ The exact day of Nero's 'tribunicia potestas' is disputed, but it is certainly about the 9th of December. The coins supply a complete series of tribunician dates, continuous from 1 to 14 (14 itself doubtful), which need no special interpretation, such as has been freely applied to these dates on inscriptions. The date TR. P. VI occurs with COS. IIII, as we naturally expect, in the year A. D. 60; the difficulty of the Arval Table, which on January 1st of that year unites TR. P. VII with COS. IIII, does not exist for

MINT OF ROME.

Denominations.

A. Aureus, Quinarius (very rare, one issue only). In A. D. 64 the weight of the aureus was reduced from one forty-second to one forty-fifth of a pound approximately.

R. Denarius. In A. D. 64 the weight of the denarius was reduced from about one eighty-fourth to one ninety-sixth of a pound. The silver quinarii of the reign are one and all of provincial mintage, probably of Caesarea in Cappadocia.

Aes.

Orichalcum. Sestertius, Dupondius, As, Semis, Quadrans. A complete system in the metal was introduced experimentally in A. D. 64, but abandoned before the end of A. D. 65.

Copper. As, Quadrans (? see below, p. clxix f.). For further information on the reform of Nero see General Introduction, p. xlix f.

Attribution.

A., R. The gold and silver coinage is a direct continuation of that of Claudius: the presence of the formula *EX S.C.* (see below, p. clxxi f.) is a further argument in favour of attribution to Rome. It is possible that a few denarii were struck late in the reign of Lugdunum (see below, p. clxxv).

Aes. It may now be taken as definitely proved that the *aes* coinage of Nero was the product of two mints, Rome and Lugdunum. Among the means of distinguishing the two mints are these:

(1) Roman sestertius very often shows aegis, Lugdunum practically never. On all denominations of Lugdunum, but none of Rome, there is a small globe at the point of the bust: this is frequently omitted in careless descriptions.

(2) Rome alone shows dated coins and coins with *obv. IMP. NERO CLAVD.*, &c.; Lugdunum alone uses the forms *IMP. NERO CAESAR AVG. P. M. TR. P. P. P.* and variants.

(3) Roman dupondius is normally radiate, Lugdunum more often laureate: Roman copper as laureate, Lugdunum bare: Roman semis

us here. It is quite possible that an unfortunate error on the part of a mason on that one inscription has occasioned endless controversy and confusion (see article in *Num. Chr.*, pp. 199 ff.). Tacitus (*Ann.* xiii. 10) tells us that the senate wished to transfer the beginning of the year to December, the birth-month of Nero, but that Nero forbade it; the dating of the 'tribunicia potestas' from December may possibly have something to do with this.

laureate, Lugdunum bare: the brass coins from as downwards are peculiar to Rome, and the marks of value $\overline{\text{I}}$ S almost entirely so.¹

(4) The style of portraiture of the two mints is quite distinct to the trained eye. Different varieties of reverse belong particularly to one or other of the mints, e.g. one variety of 'Adlocutio' to Rome, a second to Lugdunum, the Port of Ostia with *rev.* legend **AVGVSTI** **PORT·OST·S C·** to Rome, the same with **PORT·AVG·S·C·** to Lugdunum.

(5) The countermarks **P·R·**, **S·P·Q·R·**, appear frequently on dupondii and asses of Lugdunum, never on those of Rome.

The existence of two mints, then, is beyond doubt.² That the second is Lugdunum is almost as certain. On general principles we are bound to seek it in the West of the Empire, where coins of this mintage are constantly found.³ It is not in Spain; for under Galba and Vitellius we find a Spanish mint, the work of which is quite distinct from this. It is not in Africa or Britain, neither of which provinces was sufficiently central to be used for such a purpose. We are forced to conclude that it was in Gaul, and Lugdunum, the capital, is the natural site to fix on;⁴ the countermarks of Vindex and his followers on the coins tend to confirm this conclusion.

The purpose of the new mint was undoubtedly to meet the special need of the Western provinces; it was clearly dependent on the mint of Rome and should perhaps be regarded as a branch of that mint.

¹ $\overline{\text{II}}$ occurs not infrequently on Lugdunum dupondii: $\overline{\text{I}}$ on the Lugdunum as is exceptionally rare: S on the Lugdunum semis has not yet been noted.

² This clear distinction between the two series just discussed is beyond dispute. It has, however, been interpreted as a distinction, not of mint, but of date, the globe issues usually being placed first in order. There are, however, decisive arguments against this view:

- (a) It takes no account of the argument from style.
- (b) It would imply a very curious succession of imperial titles, the praenomen, Imperator, being first adopted, then dropped, then adopted again.
- (c) It supposes a sharp division into two periods, hardly to be explained in a single mint. Some points of contact between the two series exist, but they are between the early stages of the two, not between the last stage of the one and the first of the other.
- (d) The two distinct styles reappear on dated coins of Vespasian, where the date absolutely rules out this explanation.
- (e) Finally, the attribution of both series to Rome involves one in hopeless chronological difficulties, which simply disappear as soon as the distinction of mints is recognized.

³ For some years finds have been carefully watched from this point of view both in the Museum and by the Rev. E. A. Sydenham.

⁴ We remember the importance of Lugdunum in the early Empire as the mint for gold and silver; the subsequent history of the mint under Vitellius and Vespasian confirms our attribution.

Coins with portraits in the Roman style are not very uncommonly found with the globe and other characteristics of the Lugdunum mint; there can be little question that these were among the earliest issues of the mint, when it was closely copying dies or models supplied from Rome.¹ Some unusual coins of Roman mintage, e.g. the as with bare head, are probably to be regarded as patterns sent out to Lugdunum. For the dating see below, pp. clxvi ff.

Style.

N, R. Early period. Very similar to that of Claudius. Nero is represented at first as a youth, later as a young man, with a not unpleasant but rather featureless countenance; he is always bareheaded and wears his hair brushed down over the forehead. On some of the latest portraits the hair is beginning to stand up in tiers above the forehead. The style of the reverse, as seen in the treatment of the figures, is stiff and uninspired. The lettering is regular, neat, and of medium size.

Later period. Fine and attractive portraiture—life-like bust idealized at first, later amazingly realistic in its insistence on the heavy neck and jowl of the Emperor. The hair is always built up in the style described by Suetonius; the beard is always indicated.² The reverse types, though less strikingly good, are finer and better compositions than those of the earlier period. The lettering is essentially unchanged.

Aes. The portraiture merits the same praise as that of the later gold and silver; it is in general equal and occasionally superior to it. The head to r. invariably has the 'tier' formation of curls. The head to l., which is frequently fine, often of almost ideal beauty, show hair brushed down over forehead. The reverse types are rendered with freedom and vigour; the 'Port of Ostia' is rather curious than beautiful, but the 'Aunnona Augusti Ceres' is a composition of very high merit; the same praise is, in a minor degree, due to the 'Decursio' types. There can be no doubt that the reign of the art-loving Emperor considerably raised the artistic standard of the Roman mint; some infusion of fresh blood from the East may reasonably be assumed.

Chronology (see Table on p. clxii).

N, R. These fall into two series:

- (1) a dated, TR. P.—TR. P. X, A. D. 54–5—A. D. 63–4;
- (2) an undated, clearly subsequent to (1) and extending from A. D. 64 to 68.

¹ These coins occur only in the earlier stage of the Lugdunum mint.

² Cp. Suetonius, *Nero*, 51 'he was handsome rather than attractive; he had rather dull blue eyes, a thick neck: . . . he always wore his hair in front, built up in tiers ('in gradus formata').

In this second series, the earliest reverses are the Janus temple and Concordia (A.D. 64-5); then follow Roma, Vesta, Augustus Augusta, Augustus Germanicus (A.D. 65-6), then Jupiter Custos and Salus (A.D. 66-8), while in A.D. 68 a new Roma type and the Standards appear. The sequence of portraits can be roughly ascertained and supplies a framework for dating; the dates can then be checked by the allusions of the types. The praenomen 'Imperator' only came into use in A.D. 66 (see below and also p. clxviii and note 3), and this gives us yet another valuable criterion of date.

Aes. The portraiture on this coinage shows close resemblance to the undated gold and silver, but has practically no point of contact with the dated. The dates on the *aes* are all later than TR. P. X. The coinage as a whole then undoubtedly belongs to the year A.D. 64 and onwards. The fact that events of earlier years of the reign are commemorated cannot affect these positive evidences. The one issue that might perhaps belong to an earlier date is that of copper quadrantes (see below, p. clxix). The closer dating of the series within the years A.D. 64-8 must next be considered.

The date TR. P. XI (64-5) occurs on a sestertius with *obv.* legend NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG...

The date TR. P. XII (65-6) occurs on sestertii with *obv.* legend NERO CAESAR AVG...¹

The date TR. P. XIII (66-7) occurs on sestertii and dupondii with *obv.* legend IMP·NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG...

The date TR. P. XIII (67-8) is doubtful; it occurs (if at all) on a sestertius with *obv.* legend IMP·NERO·CLAVD·CAESAR AVG...

The coins indicate that Nero adopted the praenomen 'Imperator' on his coins during A.D. 66, and we may safely apply in this context the information offered us by Suetonius (*Nero*, 13, 14) that Nero, after the reception of Tiridates in Rome, was 'consalutatus imperator'; the reception marked the triumphant end of the Parthian troubles and Nero would appear to have assumed the 'praenomen imperatoris' bestowed on him by public acclamation in honour of the event. We have now material for a closer dating; the obverse legends of the form NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG·GER., &c., will run from late A.D. 64 to late A.D. 65 or early A.D. 66, those of the form NERO CAESAR AVG. will belong to A.D. 66, those of the form IMP·NERO CLAVD·CAESAR will run from A.D. 66 to end of reign. Most of the coinage in sestertii and dupondii falls in the first period; in the second the larger denominations are not struck, while the smaller get their turn; in the third

¹ Lafranchi reads TR. P. XI P.P.P., not TR. P. XII P.P., on these sestertii: see below, pp. clxviii and 215, with notes.

the stream of coinage is thin, and in the two largest denominations only. The evidence for this view of the coinage cannot be collected at one point; it is rather to be sought in the general study of the relations of the various parts of Nero's coinage to one another. The main outlines may be regarded as certain. The identification of the Lugdunum issues disposes at once of the main difficulty that led earlier researchers astray.

On the following pages is given a conspectus of the *aes* coinage of Nero, in which the results above obtained are set out in a graphic form. It is probable that a close study of a really large material might enable us not only to fix our dates more closely, but also to gain some definite knowledge about the internal organization of the mint at the time.

ROME

Group and Date	Obv. Legend ⁵	Sestertius ⁶	Dupondius ⁷
1. Undated ¹ A. D. 64-66	NERO CLAVD. (-IVS) CAESAR AVG. GER. (-M.) P. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P.	Adlocutio, Annona and Ceres, Ostia, Congiariium (1, 2), Decursio (1, 2, 3), Janus (1, 2), Roma (1, 2), Arch.	Macellum, Janus (1, 2, 3, 4), Roma (1, 2), Securitas, Victory (1, 2)
2. Dec. A. D. 64- Dec. A. D. 65	NERO CLAVD. CAES. AVG. IMP. TR. POT. XI. P. P.	Janus (2)	—
3. Dec. A. D. 65- Dec. A. D. 66	NERO CAESAR AVG. IMP. TR. POT. XII P. P. ²	Janus (1), Roma (2)	—
4. Undated A. D. 66	NERO CAESAR AVG. GERM., NERO CAES. AVG. IMP. &c.	—	—
5. Undated A. D. 66	IMP. NERO CAESAR AVG. GERM. &c. ³	—	—
6. Dec. A. D. 65- Dec. A. D. 66	IMP. NERO CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. P. XII P. P.	Janus (2)	—
7. Dec. A. D. 66- Dec. A. D. 67	IMP. NERO CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. P. XIII P. P. ⁴	Janus (1, 2), Roma (1), and Roma ('spear and shield', r. or l.)	Janus (4), Roma (wreath and spear), and Roma (spear and shield, r. or l.)
8. Undated A. D. 66- 67 or 68	IMP. NERO CLAVD. (-IVS) CAESAR AVG. GER. (-M.) P. M. TR. P. P. P.	Janus (1, 2), Roma (1, 2)	Janus (3, 4), Roma (1), Victory (2)

¹ This is clearly the first group of *aes*, all of which appears to be later than the dated gold and silver which runs to TR. P. X., Dec. A. D. 63-Dec. A. D. 64. It probably ends early in A. D. 66. This new coinage of Nero is very possibly connected with a rebuilding of the mint after the great fire of Rome (July, A. D. 64).

² The text reading is probably right, but TR. P. XI. is read by some authorities. In that case this group would have to be dated before Dec. A. D. 65 and Group 1 would end earlier than we have made it.

³ Nero probably adopted the 'praenomen imperatoris' after his reception of Tiridates, in Rome, about half-way through A. D. 66.

⁴ It is doubtful whether any genuine coins exist with the date TR. P. XIII (A. D. 67-8).

⁵ The general character of legend is indicated, not all the minor varieties in all cases.

⁶ Head laureate, usually with aegis in Group 1, rarely so in Groups 7 and 8. In Groups 2, 3 the bust is draped and cuirassed. The numbers after types are those given to varieties described in the catalogue.

⁷ Head radiate, except occasionally in Group 1 when it is laureate; the aegis occurs very rarely and only in Group 1. Mark of value II in Group 1 only—always with Securitas and Victory, sometimes with Macellum, never with Janus or Roma.

COINAGE OF NERO

ROME

As (copper) ⁸	As (orichalcum) ⁹	Semis (copper) ¹⁰	Semis (orichalcum) ¹¹	Quadrans ¹²
1. Genius, Nero as Apollo, Victory with shield	Genius, Nero as Apollo	Table urn and wreath, Roma	Table urn and wreath, Roma	Helmet and column, Owl
2. —	—	—	—	—
3. —	—	—	—	—
4. Janus (1, 2, 3, 4), Victory with shield	—	—	Table urn and wreath, Roma	—
5. Janus (3, 4), Victory with shield	—	—	—	—
6. —	—	—	—	—
7. —	—	—	—	—
8. —	—	—	—	—

⁸ Head bare in Group I, with Genius and Nero as Apollo, otherwise laureate. Mark of value $\overline{\text{T}}$ very rare: only found occasionally with Nero as Apollo in Group 1.

⁹ Head radiate or laureate. Mark of value $\overline{\text{T}}$ normal but not invariable.

¹⁰ Head laureate.

¹¹ Head laureate, rarely bare. Mark of value S normal but not invariable.

¹² In two sizes, small and large, probably orichalcum and copper respectively, the first certainly of Rome, the latter possibly of Lugdunum. Mark of value . . . perhaps occurs on smaller size.

Marks of Value.

The marks of value $\overline{\text{II}}$, $\overline{\text{T}}$, S , are fortunately unambiguous in meaning; they occur on coins which we should identify, even without them, as dupondius, as, and semis, and they are naturally read as two, one, and a half asses respectively. Whether . . . actually occurs as a mark of value on the smaller quadrans is perhaps open to doubt: dots certainly occur among the leaves of the branch on the reverse, but they might, of course, be merely berries, and it is difficult to find specimens sufficiently good to determine the point. They belong to the period of orichalcum coinage in all denominations and, on the abandonment of that experiment, soon disappear. All, except the $\overline{\text{II}}$ of the dupondius, are almost confined to Rome. Into some misinterpretations of these marks, based only on a misunderstanding of the treatise of Volusius Maecianus, there is no need to enter.

LUGDUNUM

Group	Obv. Legend	Sestertius ¹	Dupondius ⁴	As (copper) ²	Semis (copper) ⁶	Quadrans ⁷
1. Undated ¹ A. D. 64-6 ¹	NERO CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GER. P. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P.	Adlocutio, Annona and Ceres, Ostia, Congiarius (1, 2), Decursio (1), Janus (1), Roma (2), Arch.	Macellum, Janus (1), Securitas, Victory (1, 2)	Altar of Peace, Genius, Janus (1), Nero as Apollo, Victory with shield	Table ² urn and wreath, Roma	Helmet, and column, Owl
2. Undated A. D. 66-7 (?) ²	IMP. NERO CAESAR AVG. P. (-ONT., -ON TIF.) M. (-AX.), TR. (-IB.) P. (-OT.) P. P.	Adlocutio, Annona and Ceres, Ostia, Congiarius (2), Decursio (1), Janus (1), Roma (2), Arch.	Securitas, Victory (1)	Altar of Peace, Genius, Janus (1), Nero as Apollo, Victory with shield	Table urn and wreath, Roma	—

*Types.**Obverse.*

A, R. The bare head is retained throughout the whole of the first period—one indication the more how little Nero was concerned during those years with political self-aggrandizement.³ In the later period the laureate wreath is universal. For the coins of Nero and Agrippina see below, p. clxxi f. Except in the first year the titles 'Claud.' and 'Germanicus' are omitted in this series; they disappear with the 'Divi

¹ Probably starts rather later than Group 1 at Rome, for only one out of four varieties of obverse legend occurs here.

² There is nothing at Lugdunum to correspond to Groups 2-4 at Rome or again to Groups 6-8; on the other hand, Group 5 at Rome, which answers most closely to this Lugdunum group, consists of asses only. It is possible that the sequence of obverse titles at Lugdunum may not have corresponded exactly to that at Rome. But, as Lugdunum does not strike with the latest dated Roman types, we are probably right in supposing that the mint closed early in A. D. 67 or late in A. D. 66. An intermission in the Lugdunum coinage early in A. D. 66, possibly even before that, seems to be indicated, followed by a short period of heavy coinage in all four denominations, from sestertius to semis. The great fire of Lugdunum (late A. D. 65) suggests an obvious reason for the break.

³ Head laureate, with globe: quite exceptionally, with aegis and globe together.

⁴ Head radiate or laureate, with globe—radiate only in beginning of Group 1. Mark of value Π on Group 1 only, common with Securitas and Victory, never found with Macellum or Janus.

⁵ Head bare, with globe. Mark of value $\bar{\Gamma}$ excessively rare.

⁶ Head bare, with globe.

⁷ See on Rome above, p. clxix, note 12.

⁸ Though the occasional omission of the wreath signifies nothing, there must be a certain significance in the entire avoidance of it.

Claudi f.' in A. D. 55. Nero ascended the throne as heir and adopted son of Claudius. The Senate accepted the situation but, led by Nero's tutors Seneca and Burrhus, used the youth of the prince to its own advantage. Claudius had never been popular with the aristocracy, and his memory was allowed to sink into obscurity.

Aes. The aegis on the brass of Nero is a divine attribute, borrowed from Minerva or Jupiter, even as the globe is a symbol of world-dominion (see above, pp. lxiv, lxxi); both have undoubtedly some such significance, even while serving, to some extent, as mint-marks. The cuirass, which is worn by Nero only on a few dated sestertii, is considered by Laffranchi¹ to allude to his proconsular power; and this suggestion is probably on the right lines, even if we cannot accept Laffranchi's interpretation of the last P. in the difficult reading TR·P· XI P·P·P· as 'Proconsul'. So too Nero assumes, in his lifetime, the radiate crown of the Sun-God; this too is used as a mark of differentiation in the mint, but does not entirely lose its original meaning.² The laureate head is dominant, the bare head appearing little at Rome, but normally at Lugdunum on as and semis. The chief features in the legend are the reappearance of the elements 'Claud.' and 'Germanicus' in the title.

The reference to pontificate and tribunician power is almost universal on the *aes*; it is not without significance that it appears on the early gold and silver, but disappears on the later.

Reverse.

N, AR.

Ex. S. C. in oak-wreath.

The 'corona civica', bestowed by decree of the senate; the omission of the usual formula 'ob cives servatos' may be due to Nero's youth and inexperience: he himself at first declined the title of 'pater patriae' until he had earned it ('cum meruero'). The type is the first of the reign and runs from A. D. 54 to A. D. 60 (TR.P.—TR.P. VI). On the first issue the bust of Agrippina faces Nero and is on the r., her legend fills the obverse and is in the nominative, while Nero's is in the dative, and is relegated to the reverse.³

The formula, EX S·C., is not infrequently found on imperial coins

¹ See *Atti e Memoria dell'Istituto Italiano di Numismatica*, 1921, pp. 54 ff.

² In A. D. 65 Cerialis Anicius actually proposed the erection of a temple to 'divus Nero', but Nero would not allow the motion to be carried.

³ The dative of 'dedication' is more readily used in the early Empire for a subordinate person, not for the Emperor himself, though exceptions of course occur. For the extraordinary influence at first enjoyed by Agrippina, cp. Tacitus, *Annals*, *passim*, especially xiii. 2 'decreti et a senatu duo lictores, flamonium Claudiale, simul Claudio censorium funus et mox consecratio': cp. the title of Nero, DIVI F. above. Later she was ousted from her position (cp. Dio lxi. 3).

representing honours decreed by the Senate to the Emperor.¹ It is undoubtedly in this way that it is first used here. But the fact that it persists in use for years on the wreath type and then passes to the types of Ceres, Rome, and Virtus, to which it seems inappropriate, forces us to seek a further explanation. The formula, be it noted, is EX S.C., not the regular S.C. of the *aes* coinage; the difference of formula should represent a difference of meaning: S.C. signifies 'by authority of a decree of the Senate', EX S.C. 'in pursuance of a decree of the Senate', i.e. following a suggestion rather than executing a command. At the same time the encroachment of such a formula on the imperial gold and silver meant a serious gain of prerogative to the Senate; it meant the reassertion of the Senate's ancient rights over coinage in the capital, even if in a limited form. It is one evidence the more of the reality of the senatorial restoration during Nero's early years; it is not surprising to find that after the reform it disappears once and for all.

Ex. S. C. Quadriga of elephants.

The bust of Agrippina still appears with that of Nero, but it is now placed below that of Nero, and her legend is now banished to the reverse, while Nero's title, in the nominative, holds its proper place on the obverse—a clear evidence of the waning power of Agrippina, preluding her complete disappearance from the coinage.² Roman sentiment was still hostile to feminine influence in serious politics. The quadriga of elephants was no doubt voted by the Senate to appear in the 'circensis pompa'. The figures have usually been identified as Augustus and Livia. Is it not more probable that we see here 'Divus Claudius' as 'triumphator' with the eagle-tipped sceptre seated with 'Divus Augustus', holding patera and sceptre as on the sestertius of Tiberius? Neither of the figures ever looks distinctively feminine and, on some specimens, both appear clearly to be radiate.

N. *Quinarius.*

Victory holding shield. No EX.S.C.

The style clearly shows this coin to be Roman. The coin is unique in this early series in the omission of EX S.C. and appears to be excessively rare. It is probable that it was issued before the formula had become stereotyped on the coins. The normal Victory appears on the reverse in a graceful and slightly original pose; the reference will be a general one.

In the year A. D. 60-1 the wreath gives way to three new reverse types—three standing figures—perhaps taken from statues. Of these

¹ Cp. Dio lvi. 34, where Tiberius delivers a funeral oration on Augustus, κατὰ δόγμα (E. S.C.). See Index, S.C., EX. S.C.

² For the history cp. Tacitus, *Annals*, xiii. *passim*, esp. 18.

the female figure with corn-ears and torch is, of course, Ceres—perhaps the favourite imperial goddess. The warrior standing l. may be recognized as 'Virtus' from his parazonium, which is his special characteristic on Roman coins. The figure standing r. is the Amazon Roma, a female warrior, easily mistaken for a male figure.¹ The reference certainly is to the victories in the Parthian war; Virtus appears in martial pose as the winner of Victory, Roma, in a quieter attitude, as the chronicler of victory, inscribing a shield. It may be noted that, on these reverses, when the figure is to r., the legend reads r. up, outwardly; when it is to l., l. up, inwardly; so on the obverse, where the head is always to r., it reads r. up, outwardly. These three types continue in use until the end of the first series.

Divus Claudius.

N, R.

Ex. S. C. Quadriga.

For the consecration of Claudius see Tac. *Ann.* xii. 69; Suetonius, *Nero*, 9; Dio lx. 35; Pliny, *Paneg.* 11. The type is a triumphal chariot, decreed in honour of Claudius, no doubt as conqueror of Britain. The coin belongs to the very beginning of the reign, A. D. 54-5; the 'divine Claudius' was never treated with too great respect at Rome,² and his cult soon fell into disuse, to be revived later by Vespasian; in the provinces, it remains longer in honour (see below, p. clxxxiv f.).

N, R. Later series.

Augustus Augusta. The standing figures are undoubtedly not Augustus and Livia (who would be 'Divus', 'Diva'), but Nero and his consort, represented as semi-divine persons—Nero, with the radiate crown of the sun,³ patera and sceptre, the Empress as 'Concordia Augusti' with patera and cornucopiae. The Empress represented is probably Poppaea, who died late in A. D. 65,⁴ rather than Statilia Messalina, who was married to Nero late in A. D. 66, for the coins seem to belong to the earlier rather than the later period. The suggestion that the reference is to honours voted to Nero and Messalina during

¹ Cp. the ROMA RENASC., ROMA VICTRIX types of Galba's *N, R* and the ROMA types of his sestertii: these really decide the question.

² Cp. the 'Apocolocyntosis', the 'Pumpkinification' of Claudius, attributed to Seneca. Suetonius, *Divus Claudius*, 45: 'He was buried with all the formality of Empire and enrolled among the gods: an honour which Nero first neglected and then annulled, but which was later restored by Vespasian'.

³ For the connexion of Nero with the sun-god cp. Dio lxi. 2, who tells us that rays, from no visible source, played on him as a baby.

⁴ For her character cp. Tac. *Ann.* xiii. 45 'huic mulieri cuncta alia fuere praeter honestum animum'.

the visit to Greece, especially to the erection of statues in their honour, is extremely plausible, but the coins themselves date too early.

(A. D. 64 late, to A. D. 65.)¹

Augustus Germanicus. A figure of Nero similar to the above, with legend **AVGVSTVS GERMANICVS** continuing the *obv.* **NERO CAESAR**; the branch and the Victory on globe point definitely to the settlement of the Parthian question after Corbulo's successes late in A. D. 63.

(middle of A. D. 64 to A. D. 65.)

Concordia Augusta. An early type; Concordia has her usual attributes, and the meaning undoubtedly is 'the harmonious wedlock of the Emperor and Empress', Nero and Poppaea.² It was not until late in A. D. 65 that the 'Concordia' ended in the death of Poppaea by Nero's violence.

(A. D. 64.)

Ianum Clusit, &c. The Temple here is represented simply by one front—a closed door. The legend is the same as the prevailing one on the brass, but the order is different. To judge by portraits the coin should be quite early (A. D. 64). The question of the date of the closing of the temple of Janus presents some difficulties. The *aes* of the type are dated A. D. 64–5, 65–6, 66–7; undated coins with this reverse probably belong mainly to A. D. 65. Suetonius, after describing the reception of Tiridates in Rome by Nero—an event which certainly fell in the middle of A. D. 66—adds 'ob quae imperator consalutatus, laurea in Capitolium lata, Ianum geminum clausit, tam nullo quam residuo bello'.³ Suetonius clearly assigns the closing to A. D. 66, yet the coins attest it as early as A. D. 64. It is possible that the ceremony of the closing was formerly repeated in A. D. 66, after having been originally performed in A. D. 64.

(A. D. 64.)

Juppiter Custos. Jupiter appears with his traditional attributes, sceptre and fulmen. The name 'Custos' ('Guardian') is significant. The dedication is undoubtedly due to the escape of Nero from acute personal danger through the discovery of the Conspiracy of Piso, April, A. D. 65.⁴ Tacitus⁵ tells us that Nero dedicated a dagger intended for use against him to Jupiter Vindex.

(A. D. 65 to end of reign.)

¹ Cp. Sydenham, article on Nero, *Num. Chr.*, 1918, pp. 217–18, and Henderson, *Life and Times of Emperor Nero*. For the radiate crown see *Rass. N.*, 1911, pp. 17 ff., and results on p. 88. Nero set up a colossus of the Sun with his own features in front of the Golden House (cp. for a new view about this statue, *R. N.*, 1921, pp. 1 ff., 105 ff.). Tacitus (*Ann.* xv. 74) associates the 'proprius honos' paid to the Sun with the detection of the conspiracy of Piso, and proceeds to tell us how the erection of a temple to 'Divus Nero' was proposed and vetoed. The assumption of the radiate crown on the coins, however, may perhaps precede these events by a little.

² A reference back to the birth of Claudia in A. D. 63, Tac. *Ann.* xv. 23, is possible.

³ Suet. *Nero*, 13 'tam nullo quam residuo bello' apparently means 'there being practically no war left'.

⁴ Cp. Tac. *Ann.* xv. 48 ff.

⁵ Tac. *Ann.* xv. 74.

Roma. Roma appears as the warrior goddess, in a pose that becomes conventional, with Victory and parazonium and seated on cuirass, with shields or arms around it. It is probable that the great fire of Rome in July 64,¹ and the rebuilding of the city following it, are the direct causes of the great popularity of this and similar types under Nero. The revival of the type at the end of the reign may be due to the revolt of Vindex and the assertion of the capital against the rebellious provinces.
(A. D. 64-5 and 68.)

Salus. A parallel type to 'Iuppiter Custos' celebrating the 'deliverance' of Nero from the conspirators.² This is the first appearance of Salus on imperial coins; a head of Salus appears on Republican.³ We naturally think of the 'augurium Salutis' taken in B.C. 30⁴ and in A. D. 47 (Tac. *Ann.* xii. 23) and, as Tacitus seems to imply, continued from that date; of this ceremony practically nothing is known.⁵
(A. D. 65 to end of reign.)

Vesta. A companion type to Roma, with an obvious reference to the Great Fire of A. D. 64.⁶ For representations of this temple see p. cxxxix above, and cp. the aureus of Vespasian and Titus (A. D. 73). It is the same temple that is represented throughout, at least there is no evidence of its destruction and reconstruction during this period; the die-sinkers have chosen to represent it from rather different points of view. One detail, where the difference is palpable, is in the seated statue here as against the standing statue on the coins of Vespasian.⁷
(A. D. 64-5.)

Eagle and Standards. The type introduced by Mark Antony on his legionary coins, struck prior to Actium.⁸ The war against Vindex is undoubtedly the theme of the coin, and Lugdunum may have shared in the issue.
(A. D. 68.)

¹ Tac. *Ann.* xv. 38 ff., 42 ff.; Suet. *Nero*, 38.

² Cp. Tac. *Ann.* xv. 74: temple erected to Salus.

³ B. M. C., *Rep.*, iii, Index of Types.

⁴ Dio li. 20.

⁵ Cp. article in Roscher's *Lexicon*: Salus denotes 'well-being' in a very wide sense, and is associated with such powers as Fortuna and Spes; the well-being of the Roman state is the 'Salus publica populi Romani Quiritium'—less formally 'Romana Salus'; 'Salus Augusta' to some extent takes its place. Cp. Dio lxi. 18 and 21.

⁶ In which the temple of Vesta was destroyed (Tac. *Ann.* xv. 41). Tac. *Ann.* xv. 36 tells us that Nero, on one occasion in A. D. 63, 'cum Vestae quoque templum inisset, repente cunctos per artus tremens . . . deseruit inceptum', i. e. his plan of visiting the East: cp. Suet. *Nero*, 19. It may be that this terror which overtook Nero may have led him to court the favour of Vesta.

⁷ Cp. for details, Dressel in *Z. f. N.*, 1900, pp. 20 ff.; O. Richter, *Topographie der Stadt Rom* in Iwan v. Müller, *Handbuch d. Klass. Alt.*, iii, pp. 32, 88, &c.; Huelsen, *Forum Romanum*, pp. 156 ff. A relief in Florence, there depicted, is strikingly like the coin of Nero.

⁸ Cp. below, denarii of L. Clodius Macer and asses of Galba.

Sestertius.

Adlocut. Coh. S. C. Cp. kindred types of Caligula and Galba.

The type has probably a perfectly general reference, like the 'Decursio' types, and illustrates one of the occasions, which must have been not infrequent, when the Emperor addressed the guard. The building in the background is probably a part of the praetorian camp, and, on the Roman coins, the wall with battlements is also indicated. The alternative would be to identify it with a building on the Palatine; but in that case we should think rather of the one cohort on guard at the palace than of the whole guard in the camp ('Adlocutio Cohortis', not 'Cohortium'). The type is too early to bear any relation to the journey to Greece. The personage attending Nero is probably the prefect of the guard. The soldiers here carry standards, not eagles.

It will be noted that there are two distinct varieties of the type—one of Rome and one of Lugdunum.

Annona Augusti S. C. A beautiful and elaborate composition, illustrating the favourite theme of the Emperor's care for the corn-supply of Rome. The symbolism is simple and requires little explanation. The ship suggests of course the sea-borne corn. Ceres, with her corn-ears and torch, holds the place of honour as the presiding goddess, while the personified 'corn-harvest' stands before her as an attendant spirit; between them is the inevitable modius.¹

Augusti Por. Ost. S. C. (and the Lugdunum variant *Port. Aug. S. C.*).

An attractive and curious but hardly beautiful composition. The actual features of the harbour are graphically represented: on the l. is a crescent-shaped mole, with porticoes and a hall at the end—not unlike a modern pier, except for its shape: just before the hall a sacrifice at an altar is represented—we naturally think of prayers for a good voyage. On the r. is a crescent-shaped row of breakwaters or slips. Just above this a mermaid on a rock is sometimes shown—probably, like the great recumbent Neptune² at the bottom, a symbolical figure; but Neptune, of course, may have been represented by a statue in pose as here, and the mermaid, too, may represent some little local monument. The statue on the pillar at top is a representation of the Pharos, set at the entrance to direct ships.³ The actual harbour is represented by the middle of the field, with a varying number of ships. The great feat of enlarging and improving the harbour of Ostia was probably in

¹ For the corn-supply cp. above, p. clvi f. Tac. *Ann.* xv. 18 tells us that Nero threw away a mass of old grain 'quo securitatem annonae sustentaret'; cp. Suet. *Nero*, 45. This suggests a special significance for 'securitas'. The plebs dreaded scarcity, if the Emperor left Rome (Tac. *Ann.* xv. 3. 6).

² Or Tiber (?): either would be appropriate.

³ Cp. the Pharos of Alexandria on Imperial coins of that city—B. M. C., *Alexandria*, *Hadrian*, No. 884.

the main the work of Claudius; Nero can only have completed his predecessor's work.¹

Cong. I, II. Dat. Pop. S. C. The 'congiarium' in Republican times denoted a distribution in kind.² Later undoubtedly it came to mean a present of money, but the exact date of this change of meaning appears to be uncertain. The date of Nero's first congiarium is A. D. 57.³ The question of readings on these coins is very difficult. Two main varieties certainly occur, CONG. I DAT. POP. S. C., and CONG. II DAT. POP. S. C.; no others can be considered as certain. The reading, CONG. II, &c., certainly belongs to type D 2, platform on r., with which the reading CONG. I, &c., never occurs. It seems possible, then, that CONG. I belongs to type D 1, platform on l., and that the reading CONG. II, with that type, may be incorrect. As there are two types and two 'congiaria', it is certainly tempting to suppose that one type is reserved for each. Perfect specimens of the coin are, however, very rare, and the question of readings cannot be considered as settled. It has been acutely observed that the coins with CONG. I and CONG. II should be of the same date, as the number would probably not be given at all unless there were more than one. If the two 'congiarium' types actually represent two different occasions, they may perhaps be interpreted thus:

A. Platform on l. A distribution of money (CONG. I).

B. Platform on r. A distribution of corn, in front of the 'horrea' which are indicated in the background (CONG. II). The officer in attendance on Nero will be the 'praefectus annonae'. In both cases the type would be easier to interpret if the attendant were receiving the tessera from the citizen and, in exchange, giving him money or grain to fill the fold of his toga. But the description given in the text, 'attendant holding out tessera to citizen', &c., seems to be more

¹ Cp. Suetonius, *Divus Claudius*, 20 'Opera magna potiusque necessaria quam multa perfecit, sed vel praecipua: . . . portum . . . Ostiensem . . . Portum Ostiae extruxit, circumducto dextra sinistraque brachio et ad introitum profundo iam salo mole obiecta. Quam quo stabilius fundaret, navem ante demersit, qua magnus obeliscus ex Aegypto fuerat advectus, congestisque pilis superposuit altissimam turrem in exemplum Alexandrini Phari, ut ad nocturnos ignes cursum navigia dirigerent'. The 'arm on left and right' and the mole, with the Pharos, are at once recognizable on our coins. Cp. also *C. I. L.* xiv. 85 (quoted by Rushforth, *op. cit.*, pp. 91 ff.): Claudius 'fossis ductis a Tiberi operis portus caussa emissisque in mare urbem inundationis periculo liberavit': cp. also Dio lx. 11.

² Oil, wine, &c.—cp. the word 'congius'.

³ Cp. Tac. *Ann.* xiii. 31 'plebeique congiarium quadringeni nummi viritim dati'. Suetonius (*Nero*, xi) speaking of the 'ludi quos pro aeternitate imperii susceptos appellari maximos voluit' says 'sparsa et populo missilia omnium rerum per omnes dies; singula cotidie milia avium cuiusque generis, multiplex penus, tesseræ frumentariae, vestis, aurum, argentum,' &c.

faithful (see Text and Plates). Minerva frequently appears at these scenes, but the exact meaning of her appearance is not known. Have we here an indication of locality? Or was the second 'congiarium' connected with the 'certamen quinquennale' of which Minerva was patroness?

Decursio S. C. A general type like *Adlocut. Coh. S. C.*, complimentary to the praetorian guard. 'Decurrere' is a technical term for 'to manoeuvre', and gives the noun 'decursio'.¹ Lugdunum has one type only—Nero and horseman r.

*Pace P. R. Terra Mariq. Parta Ianum Clusit S. C.*²

The temple is here more fully depicted than on the gold and silver; apart from the front—the closed door—one side of the temple, either left or right, is shown. The type with right-hand side shown is peculiar to Rome.

*Roma S. C.*³ The varieties of representation on the *aes* are not important, except in so far as they affect mint and date:

(a) 'Victory and parazonium' type. Rome and Lugdunum. Early.

(b) 'Victory and spear' type. Rome only. Middle period; occurs with date TR. P. XIII.

(c) 'Spear in r. hand'. Rome only. Practically speaking, only with date TR. P. XIII.

For minor varieties see text.

S. C. Arch. Undoubtedly the arch, decreed in honour of victories in the East in A. D. 58 (Tac. *Ann.* xiii. 4. 1); later, in A. D. 62, Tacitus, reporting the disaster of Paetus, observes that 'Romae tropaea de Parthis arcusque medio Capitolini montis sistebantur, decreta ab senatu integro iam bello neque tum ommissa, dum aspectui consulitur sprete conscientia' (*Ann.* xv. 18). The date of the completion of the arch is not definitely known. It need only be observed that Tacitus says nothing to suggest an earlier date for the coin than A. D. 64-5.

In the reverses of the sestertii we notice a certain tendency to group in pairs: 'Annona Augusti Ceres S.C.' and 'Cong. I (II) Dat. Pop. S.C.', 'Adlocut. Coh. S.C.' and 'Decursio S.C.', 'Augusti Por. Ost. S.C.' and 'S.C. Arch', 'Roma' and 'Pace P.R. &c.' temple.

Omission of S. C. Undoubtedly this is often due either to honest wear or to deliberate erasure. Genuine omissions are certainly extremely

¹ Cp. Suet. *Nero*, 7 'indictaque decursione praetorianis scutum sua manu praetulit', and 22 'equorum studio vel praecipue ab ineunte aetate flagravat'. For Nero's love of horsemanship cp. Tac. *Ann.* xiii. 3 'caelare, pingere, cantus aut regimen equorum exercere'.

² Cp. above, discussion of the gold and silver, p. clxxiv.

³ For the 'Roma' type in general see above on gold and silver, p. clxxv.

rare. Such coins were probably struck either as patterns for use at the Lugdunum mint or else as special pieces for presentation by the Emperor; they may have served both purposes. There can be little doubt that Lugdunum, at starting, worked from Roman models.¹

Dupondius.

Mac. Aug. S. C. The orthodox and undoubtedly correct interpretation of this type is 'Macellum Augusti', the ἀγορὰ τῶν ὀψων, which, as Dio tells us,² Nero opened in A. D. 56-7. This type, then, like many of Nero's, refers back to earlier events of the reign. The suggestion that the coin represents Nero's 'Golden House', and that the legend reads 'Machina Augusti', referring to the movable roof, may be left to speak for itself.

Occurs with and without mark of value.

Pace P. R. Terra Marique Parta Ianum Clusit (and the shortened form with *Ubq.*). Very rare at Lugdunum; never has mark of value. For the type, see above, p. clxxiv. The legend *VBIQ.*, a convenient abbreviation for the smaller coin, is later than the longer form, but may overlap it.

Roma S. C. Rome only; never has mark of value. For the general type, see above, p. clxxv. The dupondius usually shows a special variety, in which Roma holds wreath and rests l. hand on parazonium.

S. C. Arch. Rome only; no mark of value. Excessively rare and probably only struck as a pattern. See notes in text, p. 240.

Securitas Augusti S. C. Far commoner at Lugdunum than at Rome; mark of value (II) normal on Roman coins and on earliest issues of Lugdunum; disappears on later. The type is a creation of the mint of Nero, and the pose of *Securitas* not ineptly suggests her character. We may see, perhaps, yet another allusion to the escape of Nero from

¹ The word 'pattern', as a general description of any unusual coin, is justifiably suspect, but it seems to have a definite point here. We know that under Nero a new mint (Lugdunum) was opened, and that in some of its early issues it copied the Roman portraits very closely. It seems reasonable, then, to suppose that models were supplied from Rome to Lugdunum; and we appear actually to have specimens of these models in coins of Roman mintage, which omit *S.C.* or even the whole legend, and which combine, with Roman style, peculiarities of the Lugdunum mint. The Roman as has usually the laureate head; but we have coins of Roman mintage, with bare head, as at Lugdunum, and mostly omitting the *S.C.* The Roman semis is normally of orichalcum and has laureate head; but a few rare coins of Roman mintage have bare head as at Lugdunum, are of copper as at Lugdunum, and omit *S.C.* Such coins are probably models, or 'patterns', supplied by the Roman mint to Lugdunum. The one coin of this class that seems certainly to have circulated is the Roman as with bare head and *rev.* Nero as Apollo; the close personal reference to Nero makes it probable that this was issued by him personally for presentation to friends.

² Dio lxi. 18.

the conspiracy of Piso in A.D. 65. Or is it the 'Securitas annonae', 'confidence in the provision of the corn', which is intended? ¹

Victoria Augusti S. C. The type to l. is common at both Rome and Lugdunum, the type to r. very rare at both, especially at the latter; mark of value (\bar{I}) normal at Rome, comparatively rare at Lugdunum. It is natural to associate this victory type of the normal pattern with the Parthian victory, A.D. 63 and later. Courtiers may, perhaps, have chosen to see in it a reference to Nero's triumphs in peace—as actor, bard, and poet; but we must not lay too much stress on such possible unofficial interpretations.

The 'Roma' and the Janus type form one pair, always without mark of value: the 'Securitas' and 'Victoria' types a second, always with mark of value. 'Mac. Aug.' stands by itself: it sometimes keeps, sometimes omits the \bar{II} . The use of the mark \bar{II} probably belongs, both at Rome and Lugdunum, to the early stages of the coinage.

As.

Ara Pacis S. C. Lugdunum only: copper. It is not the altar, but an altar enclosure that is represented, to which access is found through a door in the front. The seated figures on the front are uncertain: Kubitschek ² has seen in them Roma and Securitas, but they are not, so far as we can judge, constant on all specimens. The form of the altar is closely paralleled by that on coins with *rev.* PROVIDENT. (of 'Divus Augustus Pater' and later). This altar was probably dedicated at Lugdunum in honour of the Parthian victory, on the analogy of the 'ara pacis Augustae', dedicated at Rome in B.C. 13.

Genio Augusti S. C. Rome—orichalcum, Lugdunum—copper.

In Rome, where the living Emperor was not officially worshipped, the most that could be done was to let his 'Genius'—his attendant spirit—take his place.³ Under Nero, as we have already seen, the cult of the Emperor advanced a stage. The dative is the dative of dedication. The attributes of the Genius are the normal ones, the patera for libation and the cornucopiae.

Pace P. R. types. Rome and Lugdunum: copper.

See above, p. clxxiv.

Pontif. Max. Tr. P. (Pot.) Imp. P. P. Rome—orichalcum, Lugdunum—copper. The legend simply completes the obverse legend. The type represents the music-loving Emperor as Apollo Citharoedus, and thus glorifies that side of Nero's life which shocked his contemporaries almost more than his immoralities shock us. It was in the garb of a citharoedus

¹ Cp. Tac. *Ann.* xv. 18.

² See his article on 'Ara Pacis' in *Jahreshefte des Öst. Arch. Inst.*, v, 1902.

³ Cp. Rushforth, *op. cit.*, pp. 58–60, commenting on *C. I. L.* vi. 448.

that Nero sang over burning Rome (Dio lxii. 18). The stories of Nero's appearances on the public stage, of his fatuous conceit, of performances prolonged beyond the natural term of an audience's endurance, are too well known to require detailed quotation.¹

S. C. Victory, holding shield inscribed S·P·Q·R· Rome and Lugdunum—copper. A new variety of the Victory motif. The only external event that could be thus commemorated is the Parthian war: the reference may, of course, be even more general, as with the victory of the quinarius.

The mark of value \bar{I} is normal on the Roman orichalcum as, but only there. 'Genio Augusti' and 'Pontif. Max.', &c., are companion types, coming first in the series, struck in orichalcum at Rome, in copper at Lugdunum. The copper coins of these types in the Roman style show bare head and no S·C· on reverse: they are almost certainly patterns for the Lugdunum mint, though they may have been further used as presentation pieces by the Emperor.

Semis.

Rome—orichalcum: with mark of value S. Lugdunum—copper; no mark of value. The 'Roma' type of the dupondius, with wreath in r. hand, is freely used.

The companion type to this is the 'Certamen quinquennale Romae constitutum' type, referring to the games founded by Nero in A. D. 60, and celebrated a second time in A. D. 65. The wreath is for the victor, the urn for the votes of the judges.²

Copper semisses in Roman style show as a rule bare head and no S·C·, and are probably patterns.

Quadrans.

This little coin omits the portrait of Nero, but spreads his title over both obverse and reverse. The types are drawn entirely from the cult of Minerva—helmet, aegis, spear, owl and branch—the last the distinguishing attribute of 'Minerva Pacifera', the character in which

¹ See Tac. *Ann.* xiv. 14–15, xv. 33–4, xvi. 4, Suetonius and Dio *passim* (esp. lxiii. 9); cp. Suet. *Nero*, 21, 25 'statuas suas citharoedico habitu posuit, qua nota etiam nummum percussit'. For the dress of Apollo cp. Vergil, *Aeneid*, vi. 645:

Nec non Threicius longa cum veste sacerdos
obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum
iamque eadem digitis iam pectine pulsat eburno.

Cp. Dio lxi. 20, applause of Nero, ὁ καλὸς Καῖσαρ, ὁ Ἀπόλλων, ὁ Ἀγρονόμος, εἰς ὡς Πόθιος.

² Cp. Tac. *Ann.* xiv. 20, xvi. 4; Dio lxi. 21; Suet. *Nero*, 12 'instituit et quinquennale certamen primus omnium Romae more Graeco triplex, musicum, gymnicum, equestre, quod . . . appellavit Neronia'.

we have to conceive the goddess, here celebrated as the patroness of culture and in particular no doubt of the quinquennialian games.

The smaller piece, of orichalcum, is undoubtedly of the Roman mint. The larger denomination, of copper, might, by analogy, fall to the Lugdunum mint;¹ on these small pieces style is scarcely a criterion. If we assign the larger coin, too, to Rome, we should perhaps place it before the orichalcum issues—in the year A. D. 60(?) at the first celebration.

MINT OF LUGDUNUM.

Denominations.

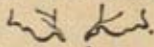
<i>N.</i>	None.
<i>A.</i>	Denarius(?).
<i>Aes.</i>	
Orichalcum.	Sestertius, Dupondius.
Copper.	As, Semis.

Attribution.

For the attribution of the *aes* see above under Rome, pp. clxiii ff.

The gold and silver coinage shows no portraits that really approximate to the special style of Lugdunum, and there is no definite numismatic evidence for the issue of these metals from that mint. But in A. D. 68, when Vindex revolted against Nero, Lugdunum remained loyal to Nero—an island in a sea of rebels. Those rebels issued money for the war,² and it appears probable that Lugdunum, for its part, struck denarii, with head and legend of Nero and the appropriate reverse, eagle and standards. The style of these denarii is closely akin to the normal Roman. Apart from this one exceptional issue, no gold or silver can be assigned to Lugdunum.

Style.

The main differentia of the Lugdunum mint is the rugged, but vigorous, portrait, with an expression often almost truculent. The hair is far less neatly settled than on the Roman portraits, the neck is shorter and thicker (but in this the latest Roman portraits approximate to it or even surpass it), and there is the small globe at point of bust; the typical truncation of bust is . On the reverse the work is in general rougher than the Roman, but not without a certain vigour of its own. Types like the temple of Janus show a great love of ornament. The lettering is not markedly unlike the Roman, but perhaps rather bolder and more spread.

¹ In the text it is described under Rome.

² See below, pp. clxxxix ff.

Chronology.

For general indications of date see above under Rome, pp. clxv ff. The Lugdunum mint has none of those dated coins which, as we saw above, belong mainly to the year A.D. 66-7, nor does it show several types which at Rome appear to fall late in the undated series, e.g. Roma with Victory and spear (of the sestertius), Roma with spear and shield (of the sestertius and dupondius), the temple of Janus with right-hand side shown (sestertius, dupondius, as). The series then seems to end in the course of A.D. 66. It is probable on the other hand that it started shortly after the Roman; for, as a new departure, it would need more preparation than the Roman mint and, in point of fact, its issues seem to run parallel to the Roman along part only of its first period.¹ We may date the opening then about the beginning of A.D. 65. The series falls into two parts:

(1) with *obv.* NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG·GER·, &c.

(2) with *obv.* IMP·NERO CAESAR AVG·P·M· (P·MAX·, PONT·MAX·), &c.

We saw above that the praenomen 'Imperator' was introduced at Rome late in A.D. 66, and that before that, at the beginning of the year, the legend NERO CAESAR AVG·IMP·, &c. was in use at Rome. It would seem right, then, to date the second Lugdunum series from the middle of A.D. 66 to early A.D. 67. It is just possible that Lugdunum struck after A.D. 66, but, if so, it runs in its later stages a course quite independent of that of Rome.² The omission of the cognomen 'Ger.' on the later obverses is curious. Was it deliberately omitted when the praenomen 'Imp.' was added, as a suggestion that the Parthian triumph of Nero eclipsed the traditional Germanic glories of the family?

Types.

See general discussion above, pp. clxxv ff., under Roman mint.

MINT IN GREECE (CORINTH?).

One very rare aureus, with *rev.* IVPITER LIBERATOR, was probably struck for Nero during his stay in Greece (i.e. during A.D. 67). The style is fine but unusual, and can hardly be assigned to the Roman

¹ i.e. when the *obv.* NERO CLAVD· (CLAVDIVS) CAESAR· AVG· GER· (GERM·), &c. was in vogue only one variety of this legend (CLAVD . . . GER·) is found at Lugdunum. Whatever be the exact meaning of these varieties, this suggests an imperfect correspondence between the two mints.

² The great fire of Lugdunum in A.D. 65 may possibly have affected the mint (Tac. Ann. xvi. 13).

mint.¹ The allusion of the reverse is unmistakable. 'Iuppiter Liberator' (*Ζεὺς Ἐλευθέριος*) is but a thin disguise for the Emperor who set Greece free, and was actually acclaimed by the grateful province under that name.² The mint may have been Corinth. At Athens the title was associated with that of *Σωτήρ* (cp. the *rev.* *IVPPITER CVSTOS* of Nero).

The passages of Tacitus in which Thræsea Paetus and Seneca, dying, both offer their life-blood as a libation to 'Iuppiter Liberator' now acquire a new and bitter meaning; the title may only have been freely used by Nero after A.D. 67, but Tacitus undoubtedly plays on this meaning of the term—the strange 'god of freedom' whose gift is deliverance from life and whose libations are poured in blood (Cp. *J.R.S.*, 1920, p. 38; Dio lxii. 26).

MINT OF CAESAREA-CAPPADOCIA.

Denominations.

Æ.—Didrachm, Drachm, Hemidrachm.

Attribution and Style.

The general style and the weights continue to be the chief criteria. Coins of this class have been attributed to Crete³ and to Antioch.⁴ The attribution to Caesarea is reasonably certain. The portraiture shows in general the same characteristics as under Claudius, and the reference to Armenia is peculiarly in place near the Roman frontier.

Chronology and Types.

The earliest coins of the group are the didrachms and drachms of Nero and Agrippina; the portrait of Nero is quite boyish, and it is improbable that the portrait of Agrippina was retained after the second or, at most, the third year of the reign. The K on the drachm, which has

¹ Since the text was first written the most serious doubt has been cast on the authenticity of this coin (see Laffranchi, *Atti e Memorie dell' Istituto Italiano di Numismatica*, p. 61, note 1). If it is really, as he states, from modern dies, which are known in Italy, it is much to be hoped that they will soon be published.

² Cp. inscription printed in *Berliner phil. Wochenschrift*, 1889, Jan. 26: cp. also Henderson, *Nero*, pp. 392, 495, the reverse of coins of Corinth and Patrae, and inscription of Augustus found at Philae giving him the same title (cp. Pick in *Z. f. N.*, 1890, pp. 180 ff.; Vaillant, *Imperial Colonial Coins*, i, p. 123; Letronne, *Inscriptions grecques et latines d'Égypte*, i, p. 143). The conception of Zeus the Deliverer goes far back into Greek history and assumes importance on such occasions as the defeat of Xerxes, the expulsion of the tyrants of Syracuse A.D. 466, and the deliverance of Sicily by Timoleon: cp. Farnell, *The Cults of the Greek States*, i, pp. 62 ff.; Head, *Historia Numorum*, coins of Syracuse, Alaesa, Eryx, Metapontum, &c.

³ Cp. Imhoof-Blumer, *Abh. d. Phil.-hist. Kl., Königl. Bay. Ak. d. Wiss.*, Munich, 1890.

⁴ B. M. C., *Galatia*, &c., pp. 171-2, Nos. 169, 170, 174-6—attribution tentative only.

been read as *Κοινὸν Κρητῶν*, may stand for *Καيسάρεια τῆς Καππαδοκίας*. The didrachm of Nero and Divus Claudius appears to follow. The 24-as piece shows both Agrippina and Claudius as reverse types and may be dated about A. D. 55; the 12-as piece shows Agrippina only—if a companion coin of Claudius ever existed, it has not come down to us. These exceptional pieces ($1\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ denarii respectively) correspond to the pre-reform silver standard of Nero. The denarius was being struck at about 58 gr. (3.76), which would give 87 gr. (5.68) for $1\frac{1}{2}$ denarii; our pieces, both worn, weigh 83.8 gr. (5.43) and 79.4 gr. (5.15) respectively; the 12-as piece weighs 36.4 gr. (2.36) only, but has obviously lost heavily in weight.¹ We may safely infer from the evidence of these coins that the didrachm and drachm of Caesarea were equated to two and one denarii respectively; the weights correspond very closely. One didrachm and all the drachms of Nero and Divus Claudius show an older portrait of Nero and reduced weight, i. e. they are post-reform, probably c. A. D. 64. This is an interesting indication that the memory of Claudius was still honoured in the provinces long after it had been forgotten at Rome. The didrachm of Divus Claudius and Messalina is apparently a hybrid: it is hard to imagine that under Nero the memory of the mother of the lawful heir, whom he had supplanted, should have been revived. But in A. D. 67, Corbulo, legate of Syria, was summoned by Nero to Greece and put to death. It appears to be just possible that Nero's suspicions were justified, and that there was a secret movement to exalt Corbulo; in such a context a coin like this would be intelligible. Or was the reverse of Valeria Messalina, wife of Claudius, simply adapted to the use of Statilia Messalina, second wife of Nero?

The didrachm and hemidrachm of Nero, with allusions to Victory (with and without legend, ARMENIAC-) must belong to the period round A. D. 59, the year of the conquest of Armenia by Corbulo: as Nero never adopted the title of 'Armeniacus' it is better to read 'Armeniaca' (sc. 'Victoria').

The large gold pieces of Nero with this reverse are forgeries—albeit handsome ones.

The special importance of Caesarea under Nero is, of course, immediately due to the Parthian and Armenian campaigns: the needs of the armies were the main consideration.

¹ Imhoof-Blumer (*Griechische Münzen*, p. 687) considered the weights post-reform. This view is not borne out by the weights and raises great difficulties because of the early date of these coins.

L. CLODIUS MACER

AFRICA.

A. D. 68.

Denomination.

R. Denarius.

Attribution.

As the power of Macer never extended beyond Africa, the mint of his coins must be placed somewhere in that continent. The only question is whether they were struck in Numidia (if so, probably at Cirta) or in the old province of Africa (Carthage). As this question is closely bound up with that of chronology the two will be discussed together.

Chronology.

Our historical knowledge of Macer is slight and obviously imperfect. The facts may be summarized thus. During the early months of A. D. 68, when a general tendency to revolt against Nero was being manifested, Macer struck out for himself as brigand and pirate.¹ Calvia Crispinilla, the wicked old lady of Nero's court, crossed to Africa to incite him to take up arms with a view to starving out Rome;² Nymphidius Sabinus, we hear, tried to frighten Galba with stories of Macer detaining corn-ships.³ Macer raised a legion and auxiliary cohorts, which were disbanded by Galba but re-enlisted by Vitellius.⁴ He was undoubtedly up to mischief ('haud dubie turbans') and was put to death on Galba's orders by the procurator, Trebonius Garrutianus.⁵ At a later date (A. D. 69) Tacitus remarks 'Africa ac legiones in ea interfecto Clodio Macro contenta qualicumque principe post experimentum domini minoris'.⁶ Later his partisans espoused the cause of Vitellius.⁷ Many points, it will be seen, are doubtful. We do not know when Crispinilla fled to Macer; it was probably just after the death of Nero (June 9). We infer, without being directly told, that Macer definitely refused to accept Galba as Emperor. We do not know the date of Macer's death; we infer that it was in October, 68.⁸ As the beginning of the rebellions

¹ Plut. *Galba*, vi. δῆλος ἦν ἐν τῇ μίτῃ κατέχειν μίτῃ ἀφίεναι τὴν ἀρχὴν δύνασθαι περιφερόμενος.

² Tac. *Hist.* i. 73: he gives no date for this event. It seems probable that it took place just after Nero's death.

³ Plut. *Galba*, xiii.

⁴ Tac. *Hist.* ii. 97.

⁵ Tac. *Hist.* i. 7.

⁶ Tac. *Hist.* i. 11.

⁷ Tac. *Hist.* ii. 97.

⁸ Tacitus (*Hist.* i. 7) describes it just after the time of Galba's arrival in Rome.

was in March, about April to October will be the limit of Macer's independent activity.

The coins of Macer may all be assigned to one mint.¹ They show a marked likeness to one small series of Galba which probably belongs to this same mint. The only mint that could well be common to Galba and Macer is Carthage, and to this we must assign these coins, if we once admit their common origin.² Tacitus, it is true, does not expressly tell us that Macer, whose duties lay in Numidia, invaded the old province of Africa; but he does speak of Africa as having 'had a taste of a petty lord' and, to that extent, lends support to our thesis.

We can thus, with high probability, suggest the following outlines of events. In April Macer began to act in a wild and independent manner. He would not join Galba against Nero, though Galba had supporters in Carthage, who issued a coin in honour of 'Hispania'.³ The death of Nero brought matters to a crisis. Galba's friends struck boldly with his portrait, though with reference to the Senate (S.C.), but Macer raised new troops, invaded Africa and occupied Carthage. There he issued a small series of denarii (June-October, 68) honouring his legions, proclaiming his allegiance to Rome and the Senate, boasting of the possession of Carthage, and playing with the scheme of an attack on Sicily. This view will be confirmed in detail by some points in the types, and is quite consistent with our historical knowledge, although it supplements it to some extent. Macer, in possession of the only serious military forces in Africa, was entirely free to attack Carthage if he chose. In the end he appears to have been abandoned by his own followers.

*Types.*⁴

(1) *Obv.* head of Macer, *rev.* galley.

The little bare head reminds one of some portraits of Galba. The title of Macer is here in the nominative (see below), and he claims the title of 'propraet(ore) Africae' in place of his official title of 'legatus Augusti pro praetore provinciae Africae'.⁵ S.C., which appears uniformly on his coins, signifies that the issue is conducted by Macer, as delegate of the Senate, not in his own right. The appearance of the

¹ In the style of Macer's coins there is something reminiscent of the Republican issues in Africa, cp. B. M. C., ii, pp. 570 ff.

² If this is disputed, Macer's coins might be assigned to Cirta, Galba's to Carthage. But the case for a common mint is strong. Galba's coins must belong to the very beginning of his reign or to the period just before it, and must, therefore, precede Macer's, who first began to be really active after the death of Nero.

³ See text, p. 293.

⁴ Cp. Mowat in *R. It.*, 1902, pp. 165 ff., who has some interesting points.

⁵ This is in favour of his occupation of the province. His avoidance of the title 'Pro. Cos.' may be due to lack of qualification on his part.

same formula on Galba's African coins suggests that constitutional form was still highly respected in that stronghold of Senatorial authority, Africa. The galley is borrowed from the famous legionary coin of Mark Antony, and obviously refers to Macer's pretensions to control the sea. It is probably too fanciful to look for any personal connexion between Macer and Antony. There is sufficient similarity of circumstance to explain the borrowing of the type.

(2) *Legionary types.*

The reverse is the famous 'Eagle and Standards' type of Mark Antony, with the names of the 'legio III. Augusta', the standing garrison of Numidia, and of the newly-raised 'legio I. Macriana'—both of them now entitled 'Liberatrix'. The *obv.*, standing figure of Libertas, is natural enough for a professed 'Liberator'; it is probably also the badge of the first legion. The *obv.*, Africa, shows a traditional type with elephant-skin head-dress¹ and the title 'Liberatrix'; it is common to the two legions.

The lion's scalp and the bust of Victory occur with reverse of 'legio III. Augusta'—the old and new badges of the legion, we may conjecture with Mowat.

(3) *Other types.*

The coin with *obv.* head of Roma, *rev.* trophy, needs no comment; it is a protestation of loyalty to Rome, and may refer to some minor success.

The coin with *obv.* bust of Carthage, *rev.* triskelis, has an interest beyond that of the rest of the series. Carthage is represented as a city Tyche, of the normal Greek pattern, with cornucopiae, to suggest the fertility of the province. The triskelis, with Gorgoneion centre, of the reverse is the familiar symbol of Sicily. It seems to date from the time of Agathocles, whose private seal it may have been.² The Romans adopted it as a symbol of the three-cornered island ('Trinacria') and, as such, it is used here.³ The central head, usually styled a Medusa head, is not of the decided Medusa pattern, and might conceivably be regarded as a head of the sun.⁴ The ears of corn suggest fertility. The coin may be taken as evidence that Macer held Carthage and was planning an attack on Sicily.

Apart from the S.C. already noted, the chief feature of the coinage of Macer is the continual occurrence of his name in the genitive case (cp. some coins of Galba of same mint)—in the Republican manner.

¹ Cp. B. M. C., *Rep.*, Africa.

² Hill, *Coins of Ancient Sicily*, p. 152: cp. *aes* of Agathocles, and later *aes* of Panormus.

³ Cp. B. M. C., *Rep.*, ii, Sicily.

⁴ The triskelis can be traced to Pamphylia and from there to a more primitive form—three rays—in Lycia.

COINAGE OF THE CIVIL WARS

A. D. 68-9.

Under this heading are grouped several series of coins, sometimes incorrectly called 'Autonomous', because they show no portrait or title of an Emperor, which have for some time now been recognized as belonging to the years A. D. 68-9, and are placed by Cohen in his second edition as a sort of supplement to the coinage of Galba.¹ With them are here placed two series of coins of Augustus—with his life titles and his posthumous ('Divus'). The general dating of the whole set is placed beyond doubt

- (1) by the weights, which are post-Neronian (excepting only for a few aurei);
- (2) by the close connexions with coins of Galba, Vitellius, and Vespasian;
- (3) by the agreement of the numismatic evidence with the history of the time.

The coins of Augustus placed here are separated from his ordinary series by weight, by style, and in some cases, by reverse types.

CLASSES 1-3. SPAIN, AFRICA, GAUL

COINAGE OF AUGUSTUS, DIVUS AUGUSTUS

A careful study of the types leaves no doubt that these coinages are intimately connected with the revolt against Nero, started in Gaul by Vindex, March, A. D. 68, and supported by Galba in Spain in April. No coins of this class can possibly be assigned to the mint of Rome. The Roman style is never found on them, and there was no interval at all in the Capital between the fall of Nero and the recognition of Galba. When Galba became Emperor in June, coins with his title superseded the previous issues.²

¹ Cohen, i, *Galba*, pp. 342 ff., nos. 357 ff.

² Cp. the pioneer work of the Duc de Blacas in *R. N.*, 1862, pp. 197 ff., still invaluable, though requiring correction in some points; cp. too *Num. Chr.*, 1914, pp. 110 ff., a more recent treatment of some problems of the series. The name 'Autonomous' is too vague to be satisfactory: the description, 'Coins of the Interregnum', is even worse, as there was, in the strict sense, no interregnum at any time during the period. Dates: Revolt of Vindex early in March, A. D. 68—known in Rome about March 20: Galba joins Vindex, April 6: defeat and death of Vindex and collapse of revolt in Gaul—some time in May: Nero dethroned, commits suicide, June 9: news of his acceptance by the Senate reached Galba in Spain, about June 16.

INTRODUCTION

1. SPAIN.

Denominations.

Aureus, Denarius.

Attribution.

The attribution to Spain is mainly due to connexion with Spanish issues of Galba, both in point of reverse types and of style (see below, under Galba). 'Hispania' actually occurs as an obverse type. The series as a whole stands distinctly apart from the second great series, which we assign to Gaul; a characteristic of it is the frequent use of the dative (less often of the genitive) case. The aureus is struck heavy—i.e. on the pre-Reform standard—like the Spanish aurei of Galba. A few coins show the distinctive style of Galba's main Spanish mint Tarraco: the majority seem to belong to his second (uncertain) mint.¹

Style.

Largely dependent on the Republic for its models. Usually fairly competent in execution, but sometimes very weak in the rendering of the head. Lettering bold with tall letters, but a smaller and neater lettering also occurs.

Date.

April 6–June 14, A. D. 68 (see above, p. clxxxix and note 2).

Types.

The obverse is normally occupied by a head, e.g. of the Genius of the Roman people, of Hispania, or of Rome. In the absence of an emperor constant reference is made to the 'people', less commonly to the 'Senate and people of Rome'. The movement in Spain is clearly stamped as patriotic, Republican, and liberal. The dedicatory dative is constantly employed—the obverse or reverse is dedicated to the deity represented. Obverse and reverse are not as clearly separated as in the ordinary imperial series.

Obverses.

Genio P. R. The Genius is here represented as a youth, as in the reverse type that became common later,² the Genius holding patera and cornucopiae; this cornucopiae is here associated with the head. For another representation of the Genius see below, under Gaul.

¹ See below under Galba. This second mint is, perhaps, only the earliest stage of the mint of Tarraco.

² e.g. under Hadrian, Septimius Severus, and finally under Diocletian. One of our obverses is derived from the Republican denarius, B. M. C., *Rep.* i, p. 438, Pl. XLV.

The Romans, that strange matter-of-fact race that peopled the universe with its multitudes of spirits, conceived of a Spirit or Genius of every man or corporate body. The 'Genius of the Roman people', 'the genius of the Senate', are the natural symbolical means of referring to Roman people or Senate.

Hispania. Represented as a young woman, with the national arms, javelins and round shield, and corn-ears, to symbolize fertility—Spain as a goddess in arms.¹

Bon(i) Event(us). 'Bonus Eventus' (*Ἀγαθοδαίμων*) is usually a male, originally perhaps a god of agriculture,² later worshipped as a 'god of good fortune, and invoked at the beginning of a journey or other important enterprise.

The heads on our coin appear, one and all, to be female. Fortune, of course, has always been conceived of as a woman, and perhaps her influence is to be seen here.

Iuppiter. A natural type for any Roman coin. The thunderbolt seen behind the head reminds one of the cornucopiae behind head of the 'Genius P.R.'. The bust itself is distinctly similar to the 'I.O.M. Capitolinus' of the 'Military class' (see below), and probably served as model for it.

Roma. Represented simply as a young woman, without her usual attributes. Roma, who as a warrior seated with Victory and parazonium is the commonest of the Neronian types, now appears as an obverse type.

Venus. It is quite possible that the Venus of the Augustan denarius (C. 72) may have been borrowed for this series, which is so closely bound up with the founder of the Empire; but the authority for the coin is poor.

Libertas. Borrowed with no important alteration from late Republican models.³ Usually here described as 'Libertas P.R.', the P.R. falling sometimes to obverse, sometimes to reverse.

Salus. For Republican types cp. B. M. C., *Rep.*, i, p. 248, diademed head, hair tied at back of neck; pp. 496–7, laureate head with necklace and ear-ring. Our type is not closely like either of these, and may be regarded as, in a minor way, an improvisation of this mint.

Moneta (with *rev. Salutaris*, which is included in discussion here). Obviously modelled on the denarius of T. Carisius, Rome, B.C. 45

¹ Cp. head of Hispania on denarii of A. Postumius A. f. S. n. Albinus, B. M. C., *Rep.*, i, p. 352, Pl. XL. Albinus was in all probability a moneyer of Sertorius.

² Cp. representation of 'Bonus Eventus' as reverse type, holding corn-ears and poppy. For the prototype of the head with fillet see B. M. C., *Rep.*, i, p. 419, Pl. XLIII.

³ Cp. B. M. C., *Rep.*, iii, Index of Types, and especially i, p. 401, p. 479 (coins of Brutus—Rome), p. 482 (coins of Cassius—Rome), p. 517. On coins of Cassius struck in the East a veiled 'Libertas' is found.

(B. M. C., *Rep.*, i, p. 527), the obverse and reverse of which it closely copies.¹ The lady represented is undoubtedly 'Iuno Moneta', the patroness of the Roman mint, in whose temple on the Capitol that mint was established.² It has been questioned whether Juno gave a name to the mint or took one from it. 'Moneta' has been interpreted as an epithet, 'the Adviser' (from 'moneo'), and it is perhaps best to regard it thus, as an epithet of Juno.³ According to Suidas, the Romans in the war against Pyrrhus, were helped by the counsel of Juno Moneta to raise the necessary funds. It is probably to this legend that 'Salutaris' refers. The coin is a special mint issue. The reverse shows us the main implements of the mint—hammer, tongs, cap of Vulcan,⁴ and anvil. The workers in the Spanish mint invoke the patroness of their craft to grant her saving counsel as of old.

Concordia Hispaniarum et Galliarum. An interesting and elaborate type. The legend explains itself; note that 'the Spains' are mentioned first—certainly an evidence of Spanish mintage. Hispania is here a woman, with the horn of plenty, but no arms; Gaul is a young male warrior, with the oblong shield, not the round shield which is especially characteristic of Spain. The star and crescent will refer to favourable astrological conditions; is it the position of some bright planet in relation to the young moon that is thought of?

Libertati. Of the usual reverse pattern, but here used as obverse. The type vividly recalls the words of Suetonius on the death of Nero (Nero, 57), 'tantumque gaudium publice praebuit, ut plebs pileata tota urbe discurreret' (cp. Tac. *Hist.* i. 4. 1; Dio lxxiii. 29).⁵

Reverses.

Genio P. R. The Genius appears here in characteristic attitude as reverse type; the type is borrowed from the as of Nero, the 'P.R.' here, as in other cases, replacing 'Augusti'.

Marti Ultori. Mars is here represented in his characteristic attitude as the God of War in action, wreaking vengeance on his enemies. 'Ultor' is close to meaning to 'Vindex', and we may reasonably see a direct allusion to the Gallic leader.

For Republican types of Mars see B. M. C., *Rep.*, iii, Index: there is none that really closely resembles this. For Mars Ultor cp. the coinage of Augustus and notes, *passim*. In a general way, the type is closely related to the fighting Minerva type.⁶

¹ Cp. also B. M. C., *Rep.*, i, pp. 404, 565, 576.

² Probably in B. C. 268.

³ Assman's connexion of 'Moneta' with Punic 'Machanath' ('camp') may be dismissed as highly improbable: cp. *Num. Chr.*, 1910, pp. 1 ff., for a discussion of the theory.

⁴ It seems to be too big for an upper die.

⁵ The Duc de Blacas attributed the coin to the mint of Rome (*R. N.*, 1862, pp. 197 ff.); but the style is against that attribution.

⁶ Cp. above, note on Claudius, p. clvii.

Ob Cives Servatos. The wreath 'for the saving of citizens' is undoubtedly offered to some one—formally to the 'Genius P.R.' or 'Roma' of the obverse, we may suppose—actually to Galba, who was only debarred by his own constitutional scruples from accepting the imperial title.

Paci P. R. The clasped hands symbolize 'Concordia', the winged caduceus 'Felicitas'.¹ Babelon has thrown out the suggestion that the clasped hands were the special emblem of the Senate. It is perhaps more probable that the type is Gallic in origin, for it appears first on Roman coins shortly after Caesar's return to Rome in B.C. 49. A similar reverse, with 'Pax', shows the cornucopiae, emblem of fertility, added: another with 'Pax P.R.' adds, instead, the corn-ears and poppy of Ceres.

Roma. See above under obverse, p. cxc.

Restituta (P. R. Restituta). This reverse of Liberty is, of course, borrowed direct from the famous 'Eid. Mar.' type of the 'Liberator' Brutus.²

Roma Renasc(ens). The type is apparently a new creation, though a similar Amazon type of Rome (male in appearance) appears on aurei and denarii of Nero (A.D. 60 to A.D. 68). Rome, as usual, is represented as a warlike, but not as a combatant goddess: here she carries the Victory won in battle. The type is of great interest from the light it throws on the designs of the Galba faction. The 'Regeneration of Rome' was evidently one of the main war-cries.

The parallel type, *Roma Victrix*, shows us the branch of peace in Rome's hand and the globe set beneath her foot.

S. P. Q. R. in oak-wreath, alone or lying on shield. We have already seen the *Ob Cives Servatos* shorn of the *S. P. Q. R.*: the *S. P. Q. R.* here occurs itself as a fragment.

The Victory on globe, with this legend, carries her normal attributes, wreath and palm.

Victoria P. R. For the Victory on globe l., cp. coinage of Galba, p. ccv. The Victory in biga undoubtedly owes something to Republican models, but the bow appears to be a new motif.

Virtus. A personification akin to Mars on the one hand and Victory on the other, distinguished as a rule by the parazonium and small Victory. The type may be connected with that of the aureus and denarius of Nero (A.D. 60-63).

2. AFRICA.

A single denarius may be assigned to this province (probably to the mint of Carthage) on the ground of similarity of style to the African group of Galba (see below, p. ccxviii).

¹ Cp. B. M. C., *Rep.*, iii, Index.

² Cp. B. M. C., *Rep.*, ii, p. 480.

The date will be April—early June, A. D. 68. The obverse shows the normal 'Hispania' type, the reverse, the spears and shield, with the appeal 'to the Senate and people of Rome'. The S.C. on obverse marks the coin as struck 'by decree of the Senate', i. e. definitely under the Senate's authority. This formula appears only to be used on the issues of Africa. The coin will then have been struck by supporters of Galba at Carthage, to proclaim their sympathy with the Spanish cause against the legate of Numidia, L. Clodius Macer.

3. GAUL.

Denominations.

Aureus, Denarius.

Attribution.

This series forms a coherent whole, distinct from the Spanish. It copies reverse types of Nero and shows less direct contact with early issues of Galba. Its aurei, unlike the Spanish, are of the reduced weight. The type 'Salus Generis Humani' suggests the actual words of Vindex's appeal to Galba for help against Nero. Vienna is perhaps the most likely place for the mint.

Style.

Less dependent on Republican models, more on Neronian than the Spanish series. Lettering of medium size, neat and firm. A certain poverty of invention is seen in the constant repetition of the *rev.* 'S. P. Q. R.', 'Signa P. R.'. The aurei shows work of very considerable merit—far superior to the ordinary denarii of the series.

Date.

Early March—May, A. D. 68 (cp. above, p. clxxxix).

Types.

The coinage is of the same general character as that of Spain, described above. In the Gallic series reference to 'S. P. Q. R.' is much commoner than to 'P. R.'; reverse types of Nero are borrowed, and one or two direct references to Vindex occur.

Obverses.

Genius P. R. Compare above on Spain. The Genius is here represented as an elderly man with a beard and a sceptre, implying majesty, behind the head; he is very closely modelled on Republican types.¹

¹ B. M. C., *Rep.*, ii, pp. 358-9: denarius of Marcellinus, Spain, c. B. C. 75, and Index in vol. iii. B. M. C., *Rep.*, i, p. 481 shows a youthful genius with sceptre.

Hercules Adsertor. 'Adsertor' equals 'Vindex', a play on the name. The native Gallic god Ogmios was identified with Hercules, who in consequence enjoyed high popularity in Gaul.¹

Mars Ultor. See above on Spain, p. cxcii. The obverse shows a helmeted, bearded Mars, a normal type.

Roma, Roma Restituta. Two different types are found:

(a) In the helmet with griffin crest; cp. B. M. C., *Rep.*, *passim*.

(b) With a crown of towers on the helmet—an interesting blend of the two conceptions, war-goddess and city-goddess.²

The idea of the type is the same as that of 'Roma Renascens'.

Virt(us). Virtus is more familiar as a reverse type, a warrior armed with parazonium. For the helmeted head of Virtus, cp. B. M. C., *Rep.*, i, p. 416, ii, pp. 68–9, and *infra*, text, pp. 7 ff.

Volkanus Ultor. Vulcan appears as the patron of all smiths and metal-workers, including moneyers. His epithet 'Ultor' marks his share in the work of punishing the tyrant Nero. The O for V after V (consonantal) is a characteristic Gallic form.

Minerva. The aegis on breast strongly suggests that it is Minerva who is represented.³ Minerva as a Roman war-goddess is an obviously suitable type; no special reference need be suggested.

Reverses.

Florente Fortuna P. R. An exceptional use of ablative absolute in a coin legend. The lady with wreath and cornucopiae is probably meant to represent 'Fortuna Felix' or a similar conception.

Genio P. R. For the type cp. Spanish series (*Moneta, Salutaris*, p. cxci f.). This coin, with its *obv.* *Volkanus Ultor*, is a moneyer's coin, exactly comparable to the Spanish one quoted above.

Iuppiter Conservator, Custos, Liberator. The type is borrowed from Nero (see above, p. clxxiv), as are also all the titles of Jupiter, except 'Conservator'.⁴

Mars Ultor. Compare above on Spain, p. cxcii.

Paci Augustae, Nemesis. The exact type of Claudius's aureus and denarius. The meaning was seen above to be 'righteous Victory leading to Peace'. As Vespasian used the same type at Lugdunum we may perhaps suppose that it was specially popular in Gaul, owing to the personal feeling for Claudius, a native of Lugdunum.

¹ Cp. the 'Hercules' issues of Postumus and the local names of the god ('Deusoniensis', 'Magusanus').

² For a towered 'Roma' cp. B. M. C., *Rep.*, i, p. 332.

³ For the type cp. B. M. C., *Rep.*, i, p. 590.

⁴ For this title cp. coinage of Domitian, Commodus, and later Diocletian and his colleagues.

Pax et Libertas. The type, clasped hands and caduceus, denotes 'Prosperity and Concord'; the legend supplements, rather than describes, the types.

Salus et Libertas. Minerva as a warrior-goddess. Here again type and legend complete one another. The goddess in arms will win Salvation and Liberty for her followers.

Salus Generis Humani. Here again the type, Victory, is explained by the legend to mean 'the World's Salvation'. Suetonius (*Galba*, 9) provides an excellent comment on our coin; an appeal comes from Vindex to Galba at Carthago Nova 'to lend his services as champion and leader of the human race'.¹

Securitas P. R. Type borrowed from the dupondius of Nero. The 'Augusti' of his legend gives way to 'P. R.' Nero's dupondius was issued freely from Lugdunum, and must have been familiar all over Gaul.²

S. P. Q. R. The oak-wreath dedicated by the 'Senate and people of Rome' is undoubtedly intended for the leader, Vindex, and afterwards Galba; cp. above on Spain, p. xciii.

Signa P. R. The type is borrowed from the similar one of Nero's denarii—which were perhaps struck at Lugdunum. The legend, with its explanation of the purpose of the campaign, is new. The two coins—this and the Neronian—represented in fact the two parties in the combat.

The altar in the type is new: the reference certainly is to the worship of the legionary eagle.³ The little pellets between the altar and the beak of the eagle which are conventionally described as a 'string of pearls', held by the eagle, seem rather to represent puffs of smoke rising from the altar.

No *aes* was struck either in Spain or in Gaul; but the countermarks P. R., S. P. Q. R. ('populus', 'Senatus populusque Romanus') were affixed to dupondii and asses of Nero of the Lugdunum mint. The restoration of the republic began with the claiming for the republic of coins of the tyrant Nero himself.

¹ Cp. *C. I. L.* xiii. 1589: dedication from Aquitania to 'Salus generis humani': Tac. *Hist.* i. 15, Galba speaks of himself as 'deorum hominumque consensu ad imperium vocatus': cp. *Hist.* i. 30, speech of Piso.

² For the meaning of 'securitas' here cp. Tac. *Hist.* i. 3 'nec enim umquam atrocioribus populi Romani cladibus magisve iustis indicibus adprobatum est non esse curae deis securitatem nostram, esse ultionem'.

³ Cp. denarius of A. Postumius Albinus (B. M. C., *Rep.*, i, p. 352) showing sacrifice before the legionary eagle.

*'AUGUSTUS' AND 'DIVUS AUGUSTUS' GROUPS.**Attribution, Style, and Chronology.*

Considerations of style and types suggest attribution to Spain, though it is certainly possible that Gaul shared, to a small extent, in the issue. The bulk of the series undoubtedly belongs to the period, March or April to June A.D. 68. A few coins of 'Divus Augustus' belong to the beginning of the reign of Vespasian, late A.D. 69-70 (see text, pp. 304, 305).

The style is quite unlike that of contemporary issues of Augustus, even when his reverse types are repeated. The small heads closely resemble the obverses of the Spanish group. Many of the reverse types seem to be taken direct from the general stock of the mint of A.D. 68. It is possible that a few of these imitations of Augustus may not belong to this exact period: about the series as a whole there can be no doubt.

Types.

Obverses. The head of Augustus is represented either bare, laureate, or radiate—radiate invariably with the 'Divus' legend, very seldom with any other. The titles used are: 'Aug. Divi F.', 'Aug. Divi F.P.P.', 'Augustus Divi F.', 'Caesar Augustus', 'Caesar Divi F.'—lifetime titles: and 'Divus Aug. P.P.', 'Divus Augustus'—posthumous: occasionally no legend at all is used.

The memory of the founder of the Empire was held in lasting honour in Spain, which owed much to his civilizing and consolidating work; and, as Galba refused at first to be more than the 'legate of the Senate and people of Rome', it was only in the person of Augustus that the Imperial tradition could be maintained. A few other obverses occur: the figure on horseback ('Imp.') suggests at once the horseman types of Galba: the head of Apollo was probably suggested by the coinage of Augustus.

Reverses. (a) Series with life-time titles of Augustus. There are three main classes of reverse:

(1) Types of Augustus, more or less exactly copied. Such are the capricorn, the two Caesars, the comet, the bull, Diana, the quadriga, 'ob cives servat.', 'S. P. Q. R.', 'Cl. V.' It is possible that a few of these may not belong to exactly this period; for most of them the reduced weight is decisive.

(2) Types of the Civil War groups.

Such are: Victory with palm and wreath, 'Pax' and clasped hands, caduceus and cornucopiae (a very characteristic type), 'S. P. Q. R.' and 'S. P. Q. R. ob. S. C.' in oak-wreath, 'Victoria P. R.', Victory on globe, 'Senat. P. Q. R.', Victory with shield inscribed CL.V.

(3) Independent types.

Perhaps the quadriga should be classed here, for the accompanying legend, EX S.C., shows that it is rather from the memorial coins of Claudius, than from those of Augustus that it is borrowed. The winged caduceus—a trite 'Felicitas' type—is new for the denarius. The stars and crescent (IMP. X) remind one of the star and crescent on the remarkable denarius with *obv.* CONCORDIA HISPANIARVM ET GALLIA RVM; the prototype is the denarius of L. Lucretius Trio, c. B.C. 76 (B.M.C., *Rep.*, i, p. 396, Pl. XLII); from the same moneyer comes the reverse Cupid or winged Genius on dolphin (S.P.Q.R.). The coins of Lucretius Trio are attributed to Rome; but it is highly probable that they were struck for the Sertorian War in Spain, and may even have been struck in that province.

The reverse of Iuppiter Conservator appears to be an original modification of the 'Iuppiter Custos' type of Nero.

(b) 'Divus' series.

'Concordia' and 'Pax' (clasped hands) are certainly Galban types—the 'Concordia' a slight variety. The 'Hispania' is a revival of Galba type, the 'Pax P.R.' an exact replica of an early 'Pax' type of Vespasian. For the Victory types, cp. above, series *a*, p. cxvii.

4. 'MILITARY' CLASS.

The predominantly military character of the coins, the close connexion with early issues of Vitellius, the special reference of some types—all make it certain that we have here the coinage of the legions of Germany (and in particular Upper Germany) in revolt against Galba. The mint is uncertain; Mogontiacum, the military head-quarters of Upper Germany, is the most probable.

Style.

In general very crude and simple, unambitiously restricted to a few types, most of them of a very plain character; the head of Jupiter is the most successful. Lettering rather untidy. A neater style of type and lettering are occasionally found; this may possibly be attributed to workers from Lugdunum.

Date.

It was on the 1st of January 69 that the legions of Upper Germany refused allegiance to Galba;¹ on the 3rd they accepted Vitellius as Emperor, after he had been proclaimed in Lower Germany on the 2nd.

¹ They swore allegiance in the first place to the Senate and people of Rome, Tac. *Hist.* i. 55-7. See also Plut. *Galba*, xxii: the German armies wish to show *ὡς ἱβήρων καὶ ἀναστρατῶν ἀμείνους ἐσμέν αὐτοκράτορα αἰεῖσθαι*.

This coinage then must be dated to the end of A. D. 68, when the discontent among the troops, which had begun with Galba's accession to power, reached its crisis; coins so frankly treasonable could not have been issued for long before the open revolt.

Types.

Obverses.

Vesta P. R. Quiritium. Bust of Vesta, veiled, with her characteristic symbol, torch, in front of her. At these times of civil war, all parties laid claim to the support of the great deities of Rome. Even the rebellious legions, who had nothing to say of the Senate, invoke Vesta and Jupiter of the Capitol. The title 'P. R. Quiritium' is in the most solemn and formal style.¹

I. O. Max. Capitulinus. Compare note above, p. cxc. Jupiter bears his full and most formal title, the title by which he was invoked by Romans at the most solemn moments.² The palm of Victory in front of his bust reappears on Spanish coins of Vitellius.

This obverse, with *rev.* seated Vesta, was restored in gold by Trajan (C., Galba 434).

All the other types are of a *reverse* character, though some are also used as obverses:

Concordia Praetorianorum, Fides Praetorianorum. A normal 'Concordia'. The clasped hands of the second type signify 'Harmony'.³ The reference to the praetorians is fully explained by Suetonius, *Galba*, 16 'statimque legationes ad praetorianos cum mandatis destinaverunt: displicere imperatorem in Hispania factum: eligerent ipsi quem cuncti exercitus comprobarent'.⁴ Galba was unpopular with the guard, because he had refused them the huge donative they had expected. The appeal of the German legions was far from hopeless, and we may reasonably

¹ Cp. the formula used in appointing a Vestal virgin, quoted by Fabius Pictor: 'sacerdotem Vestalem, quae sacra faciat, quae iussiet sacerdotem Vestalem facere pro populo Romano Quiritibus, uti quae lege optima fuit, ita te, Amata, capio'.

² Cp. for example, Livy xxii. 53. Oath of Scipio: 'si sciens fallo, tum me, Iuppiter Optime Maxime, domum, familiam, remque meam pessimo leto officias'. So Voclula, in his final appeal to his troops to remember their military duty, cries 'te Iuppiter optime maxime, quem per octingentos viginti annos tot triumphis coluimus, te, Quirine, Romanae parens urbis, precor venerorque ut, si vobis non fuit cordi me duce haec castra incorrupta . . . servari, at certe pollui foedarique a Tutore et Classico ne sinatis' (Tac. *Hist.* iv. 58).

³ Cp. Tac. *Hist.* i. 54, ii. 8: in the first of these passages we hear how the Lingones 'vetere instituto' sent 'dextras hospitii insigne' to the legions. So, too, in Tac. *Ann.* ii. 58, Artabanus sends ambassadors to Germanicus wishing 'novari dextras'.

⁴ Cp. Tac. *Hist.* i. 74. Letters of Valens to the praetorian and urban cohorts 'concordiam offerentis'.

suppose that Otho's treachery to Galba is partly to be explained by a well-founded fear that, unless the guard could be secured, the whole cause would crash to the ground.

Concordia Provinciarum. Compare below, p. cciv.

Fides Exercituum. For the clasped hands, see above, p. cxcii.

The 'armies' are in the first place the armies of Upper and Lower Germany, though no doubt the soldiers intended that their appeal should have as wide a range as possible.¹

I. O. Max. Capitolinus. Compare above, p. clxxiv. A traditional seated type. The temple is probably a conventional picture of the Capitol, with no claim to strict exactitude.²

Vesta P. R. Quiritium. Compare above, p. cxci. A normal seated type.

The *rev. S. P. Q. R.* in wreath, *Senatus P. Q. Romanus* Victory, and the *obv. Genius P. R.*, are all types of other series, which are sometimes muled with obverse or reverse of this.

All the regular reverse types of this series appear again on coins of Vitellius.

5. GALLIC REVOLT.

The absence of any reference to Emperor, Senate, or people of Rome, the reference to Gaul and her symbol, the boar, and the general character of the types make the attribution secure.

The style appears to follow that of the classes above discussed fairly closely.

The date will probably be between the end of A. D. 69 and early A. D. 70; it was in A. D. 69 that the revolt of the Gauls in alliance with Civilis began, in A. D. 70 that the back of the revolt was broken.

The types are mainly borrowed from the coinage of the Civil War. Of the obverses, 'Gallia' had been used by Galba; here she appears defiantly national, with her native trumpet. The bust of Salus is featureless, the conception a natural one. The most striking obverse is 'Libertas Restituta', the most appropriate of all mottoes for a nationalist movement; the ear of corn no doubt suggests that freedom and prosperity go together. On the reverse there are two 'Concordia' types, one normal, one less usual but more interesting, where the boar-standard of Gaul appears.³ The clasped hands are combined with the same standard to represent 'Fides', a truly audacious legend, as

¹ Cp. Tac. *Hist.* i. 67, appeal to the armies of Pannonia.

² Vocula in Tac. *Hist.* iv. 58, appeals to Jupiter Optimus Maximus to preserve his troops from treachery.

³ Cp. Tac. *Hist.* iv. 22, the Germans took into battle 'depromptae silvis lucisque ferarum imagines'.

Mommsen, speaking as a Roman, observed. The Mars reverses, if genuine, show that Gaul was so far Romanized that, even in revolt against Rome, she called her war-god by his Roman name. One coin is a memorial of the fall of Vetera. The obverse is given up to a warrior, 'the Deliverer', formally the War-god,¹ but easily interpreted by any who chose as the victorious Civilis himself.² The reverse shows Victory erecting a trophy with spoils, which the legend defines to be those of the 'Legio XV primigenia', the garrison of Vetera.

¹ Cp. Tac. *Hist.* iv. 64: the ambassadors of the Tencteri to the Ubii: 'redisse vos in corpus nomenque Germaniae communibus deis et praecipuo deorum Marti grates agimus...'.
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² For the title 'Adsertor libertatis' cf. Tac. *Hist.* ii. 61, where the Gallic rebel Mariccus is said to have come forward as 'adsertor Galliarum et deus'. Civilis and his friends are celebrated as 'libertatis auctores', Tac. *Hist.* iv. 17.

GALBA

The accession of the Emperor 'made in Spain' disturbed the even tenour of the imperial coinage and brought into operation several provincial mints, which for a short time rivalled Rome itself in importance. The study of the coinages of the Civil War is a necessary preliminary to the understanding of the coinage of Galba (see above, pp. clxxxix ff.).

MINT OF ROME.

<i>A.</i>	Aureus.
<i>R.</i>	Denarius.
<i>Aes.</i>	
Orichalcum.	Sestertius, Dupondius.
Copper.	As.

Attribution.

A., *R.* The Roman coins both of Nero and of Otho are well-known, and between these the Roman issues of Galba can be placed with certainty. The main criteria are the general style and the lettering; the portrait of Galba¹ varies widely and, late in the reign, heads appear which strongly remind one of Gallic issues. Count de Salis attributed coins of this kind to Gaul—no doubt on these grounds. The general evidence of style, however, is decisive in favour of Rome: it is probable that Galba, on advancing from Gaul to Rome, brought with him Gallic moneyers, whose work can henceforward be traced in the Roman mint.

Aes. A large part of the *aes* coinage of Galba can at once be assigned to Rome on grounds of style. A smaller, but still considerable, section is certainly of another mint—presumably Gallic. Another section appears to combine characteristics of Rome with those of this other mint. The explanation above suggested probably applies here too; the moneyers came with Galba from Gaul to Rome, and left their mark on Roman style. Where was this second mint situated? It was not Tarraco, which has its own asses in a style of its own. It was not Lugdunum, as we might have expected: for (1) the style is quite unlike those issues of Nero and Vespasian, which can be assigned with great probability to Lugdunum; (2) Lugdunum opposed Galba to the last and, as will be seen below, probably struck no coins for him during his lifetime. Some other city of Gaul must be selected, and Narbo is perhaps the most probable site; it was there that Galba had his formal interview with the envoys of the Senate (see below, Spain and Gaul, pp. ccviii, ccx).

¹ For the personal appearance of Galba cp. Suet. *Galba*, 21.

The legends of the form **SER·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·**, &c., are partly of Rome, partly of Gaul; those of the forms **IMP·SER·GALBA AVG·** and **IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG·** probably all of Rome; the transition period appears to coincide with legends of the form **IMP·SER·SVLP·GALBA CAESAR AVG·**, &c.

Style.

A, A. The chief feature is the superior finish of the coins; the figures are better proportioned here than on the provincial issues, and the lettering, though bold, is neat and regular. The characteristic Roman portrait is fine but somewhat severe in style, the later ('Gallic') portraits tend to elongate the head and bust unduly, and show less pleasing, sometimes curiously ugly faces: this unflattering portrait may, of course, more faithfully represent the aged Galba.

Aes. General style and lettering as under Nero. Fine severe portrait as on gold and silver, but in more variety: fine rugged features, stern in expression, also a fine and less severe portrait.

Chronology.

Nero committed suicide on June 9, A. D. 68, and the Senate at once elected Galba Emperor: but in a sense his full reign did not start until he had conferred with the envoys of the Senate at Narbo (date uncertain—?early July). The news of Nero's death was brought to Spain by the freedman Icelus in seven days.¹ To this first period, June to July, will belong the rare denarii with legend **IMP·GALBA**. Probably from early July dates the beginning of the main gold and silver series with legend **IMP·SER·GALBA AVG·**, and of the main *aes* series with legends of the types **SER·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·**, **IMP·SER·SVLP·GALBA CAESAR AVG·**; during this period, a great part of the coinage of gold and silver, and some part of that in *aes*, was being struck in Spain and Gaul. Galba reached Rome about the middle of October after a stay in Gaul, of which we have no detailed account. The great bulk of the coinage, if not quite all, was now struck in Rome: gold and silver with legend **IMP·SER·GALBA AVG·** and then **IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG·**, *aes* with legend **IMP·SER·SVLP·GALBA CAESAR AVG·**, &c., **IMP·SER·GALBA AVG·**, **IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG·**. Galba was murdered in the streets of Rome on January 15, A. D. 69.

Types.

A, A.

Obverse. The head is normally laureate, but several very fine portraits with head bare occur. In the title 'P. M.' occurs rarely, 'TR. P.'

¹ Plut. *Galba*, vii.

never; 'Imp.' is used almost invariably as praenomen.¹ 'Caesar' appears only on the later issues; the adoption of the title meant the acceptance of the connexion with the Julio-Claudian line.

Reverses.

Concordia Provinciarum. Concordia carries the branch of peace—a natural transference of symbol. The provinces are in the first instance the Gauls and the Spains; but the type, issued from the Roman mint, acquires a more general reference.

Diva Augusta. Livia, consecrated by Claudius, is represented as a divine being with sceptre and patera.² Suetonius (*Galba*, 5) tells us that Livia had assisted Galba in his youthful career: 'observavit ante omnis Liviam Augustam, cuius et vivae gratia plurimum valuit et mortuae testamento paene ditatus est'.³

Gallia Hispania. Perhaps a hybrid, the reverse belonging primarily to the mints of Gaul and Spain (see below, p. ccviii).

Hispania. A slight modification of a type used in Spain (see below, p. ccviii). The province, at peace and at war, is happily portrayed by the lady with corn-ears, lance, and round shield.

Imp. Here the *rev.* legend IMP. begins the *obv.* legend SER·GALBA AVG.

The type is a normal 'Adlocutio'; cp. the horseman issues of Gaul and Spain, p. ccvii. It is an early type of the reign. The legend 'Imperator' is aptly illustrated by the general in the act of addressing his troops.

Libertas P. R. A rare early type. Libertas here has the pileus without the rod that usually accompanies it. The corn-ears, no doubt, convey the suggestion that Liberty and Plenty go together.⁴ The reference to the people of Rome is characteristic of this period, when the shaking of the central government renewed to some extent the interest of the people in political life.

Roma Renasc(ens). A type borrowed from Spain and treated similarly with slight modifications. Roma appears in attitude of triumph with Victory and the triumphant general's eagle-tipped sceptre. On Roma as a figure apparently male, see above, p. clxxiii.

¹ With the fine and rare portrait of Galba, bare-headed, with cuirass and cloak, 'Imp.' is omitted: the cuirass probably takes its place. Suet. *Galba*, 11 tells us that Galba set out to Rome 'paludatus ac dependente a cervicibus pugione ante pectus; nec prius usum togae recipiavit quam oppressis qui novas res moliebantur, praefecto praetorio Nymphidio Sabino Romae, in Germania Fonteio Capitone, in Africa Clodio Macro legatis'.

² The patera, which belongs strictly to the priest or priestess, is commonly transferred to the object of worship.

³ Cp. Plutarch, *Galba*, iii.

⁴ A definite reference to legislation affecting agriculture may be suspected, but cannot be proved: cp. below note on Spanish reverse, *Libertas Restituta*, p. ccix.

S. P. Q. R. ob C. S. in oak-wreath.

The 'corona civica', the Senate's tribute of recognition to the Emperor. An early type—presumably the earliest at Rome. The obverse has normally bare head; is this because the oak-wreath is on the reverse?

Salus Gen. Humani. The war-cry of Vindex and his followers (cp. above, p. ccxvi)—now taken up by Galba in his hour of triumph. The lady of the type will be the 'Fortune of the Human Race', holding the rudder and setting her foot on a globe, sacrificing in gratitude for deliverance—the legend explaining, not merely describing the type.¹

Victoria P. R. A normal type; the only special feature is the globe, in reference to the world-dominion of Rome.

Virtus. A fine Virtus of slightly unusual type; cp. Spain, p. ccix.

Aes.

Sestertius.

*Obverse.*² The head is normally laureate, very occasionally bare or in oak-wreath. The bust is frequently draped. There is a bewildering amount of variety in the obverse legend, partly due, as has been stated, to difference of mint, but also to successive changes in the imperial title. The minor varieties were very possibly used to distinguish the work of different officinae.

Reverses.

Augusta. Livia seated l. on throne; cp. above, p. cciv. Her lifetime title is here preferred.

Concord Aug. S.C. A 'Pax' type; 'Concord' here means the political settlement which peace brings.

Ex S. C. ob Cives Ser. (servatos). The civic wreath once more. The wreath is given by the state (*S. P. Q. R.*); the will of the state is expressed in a 'senatus consultum' (*EX S.C.*).

*Libert. Aug. (August., Augusta) S. C., Libertas Publica, S. C.*³ Perhaps the most popular of all Galba's types—interesting in showing what stress he laid on the constitutional character of his rule. It was significant that Galba made his first proclamation against Nero on a day set for the granting of freedom to slaves.⁴ Normal type.

R. XL., where it appears, seems to have been added to the original dies; these dies are always of Gallic style. It is an abbreviation of 'remissa quadragensuma'.⁵ The fact that it is definitely associated

¹ For the type cp. aureus of Trajan, C. 334.

² The sestertius and dupondius of Galba, restored by Titus (C. 350, 351), show large *S.C.* surrounded by legend of Titus as reverse type.

³ This type was restored by Titus (C. 352).

⁴ Plut. *Galba*, v.

⁵ Cp. sestertius of Lugdunum and asses of Tarraco, pp. ccix, ccxv.

with Gallic and Spanish issues and not with Roman indicates that it particularly concerns those two provinces. There can be no serious doubt that Galba remitted the portorium, the 'quadragesuma Galliarum',¹ or 2½ per cent. import and export duty. This represents an important concession; but the debt that Galba owed the provinces was no small one. This act of grace evidently occurred during an issue and was at once celebrated by this addition to the dies.

Pax Aug(ust). *S. C.* Normal 'Pax Aug.', suitable to celebrate the peaceful accession of Galba on the fall of Nero.

Roma. *S. C.* The standing type is new to Roman brass, and is closely akin to the 'Roma Renascens' of Spain. Roma is the 'masculine' deity we have learnt to expect. The more elaborate of the two varieties brings in an interesting addition in the little statuette of Fortuna held in Roma's hand; the reference is perhaps to Galba's special cult of the goddess.² The seated Roma shows the warlike goddess, already familiar from the coinage of Nero. Galba continues the last of Nero's main Roma types.

S. C. Victory l. or r. Normal Victory types.³

S. P. Q. R. ob Civ. Ser. Compare above. The more normal formula. This type is, it appears, always Roman, *Ex S. C. ob Civ. Ser.* always Gallic.

Salus Augusta S. C. Compare Nero's 'Salus', from which the type may be borrowed. A general reference to the safety of the Emperor's person and the putting aside of dangerous rivals is probably intended (cp. Tac. *Hist.* i. 6, 7).

Dupondius.

Felicitas Publica S. C. Normal type. Propagandist and similar to *Libertas Publica*.

Libertas Publica S. C., *Pax Aug(ust)*. *S. C.*, *Pax Aug(usta)*, *S. P. Q. R. ob Civ. Ser.*, &c. See above, and p. ccv.

As.

Ceres Augusta S. C. A detail detached from Nero's beautiful type of the sestertius, *Annona Augusti Ceres S. C.*, p. clxxvi.

Libert. Aug., *Libertas Publica S. C.* See above, p. ccv.

S. C. Eagle and Standards. The type of the late denarius of Nero now adopted by Galba. The elaborate variety in which the eagle and standards are set on prows is also found in the posthumous series (see below, p. ccxvii).

¹ The tax in the Spanish provinces is supposed to have been the same. For another suggestion cp. below, p. ccix, n. 3.

² See below, p. ccxiv.

³ Cp. the dupondius of Nero, p. clxxx.

Vesta S. C. The palladium, the ancient image of Minerva, which legend declared to have been brought from Troy to Rome, was regarded as a 'fatale pignus imperii': as such it is associated with Vesta, whose undying flame is the aptest symbol of Eternal Rome.

MINTS OF SPAIN.

Denominations.

<i>A.</i>	Aureus (heavy: pre-reform weight).
<i>Æ.</i>	Denarius.
<i>Aes.</i>	Copper: As.

Attribution.

A large class of Galba's gold and silver is naturally classed with that series of 'Autonomous' which was above assigned to Spain. It shows similar style, the same heavy aureus, close connexion of reverse types. On Galba's coins of this series references to Spain are frequent, and asses, in the typical style of the mint, are found very freely in Spain, though not commonly outside it.¹ For further confirmation of the Spanish site of this mint see below on Vitellius, p. ccxxvii. The main mint may be placed at Tarraco, the capital of Galba's province of Tarracensis. More than one variety of style is found; but all may conceivably belong to the same mint, for they are not rigidly separated and at times shade off into one another. Probably we have two periods, an earlier with style (1) dominant, a later with style (2) dominant, the typical Tarraco style that lasts on into the reigns of Vitellius and Vespasian.

The obverse titles are GALBA IMP., GALBA IMPERATOR, then SER.GALBA IMP.CAESAR AVG. TR.P. (or P.M. TR. P.). The Spanish coins of Galba of the 'horseman' obverse are identified, partly by obverse legend, partly by style and allusions to 'Hispania'.

The asses are unmistakable in style and usually have obverse legend of the type, SER.GALBA IMP.CAESAR AVG.

Style.

A, Æ.

(1) Globe below bust. Variable portrait, often uncouth: large lettering. GALBA IMPERATOR.

(2) Globe below bust. More uniform portrait—usually in high relief, gradually developing a set and almost savage expression. Lettering grows neater and more regular, with a tendency to smallness.

¹ Plut. *Galba*, xx, tells us definitely that Galba struck gold and silver in Spain, and that Otho broke up cups and tables to supply the metal.

Figures of reverse are thin and spidery. Neat small coins. **GALBA IMP., GALBA IMPERATOR.**

The asses are all in late style (2), but of decidedly inferior workmanship.

Chronology.

It was probably not till the news of Nero's death reached Spain that Galba struck coins with his own name—as 'Imperator'; the adoption of the full imperial title probably followed the meeting with the envoys of the Senate at Narbo. To this first period, about June 16 to early July, 68, a large part of Galba's Spanish coinage belongs: the mint must have been exceptionally active. The 'Horseman' obverse probably opens the series: the mounted figure served to represent Galba, while the more difficult task of securing a portrait was in hand. To the period after early July belong a good proportion of aurei, relatively few denarii, and all the asses. It is probable, though not capable of exact proof, that the mint ceased to be active after about October. No coins with the praenomen 'Imperator' can be assigned to it.

Types.

Obverses. Head invariably laureate. The small globe below bust is the globe of the world—symbol of world power—which seems to have obsessed the minds of the masters of the mint at this period. 'Imp.' is probably to be taken invariably as cognomen, not praenomen.¹ On the 'Horseman' coins it must be so: and, when the full imperial title replaces the short form, it is as cognomen, not as praenomen, that **IMP.** appears.

Reverses.

Augustus P. R. A triumphal arch, presumably dedicated by Tarraco to Galba on his triumph. The legend is very striking: 'the Emperor of the Roman People' seems just to express that combination of freedom and autocracy which Tacitus (*Agricola*, 3) at a later date congratulates Nerva on having achieved.

Concordia Provinciarum, Diva Augusta, Hispania, Roma Renasc., Victoria P. R., Virtus. See above on Rome, p. cciv.

Gallia Hispania. Hispania is here shown in her warlike aspect; Gallia carries the national emblem, the boar, on a standard, a hint that the movement of Vindex had its national side.

Hispania. The head is clearly the head of the same person who

¹ At Rome, on the other hand, we should probably read 'Imp. Galba' not 'Galba Imp.': for (a) this is in accord with the normal arrangement of legend on Roman coins of the time; (b) 'Imp.' occurs almost invariably as praenomen on Roman coins of Galba later.

occurs as reverse type: her attributes are grouped round her bust in the manner of the Spanish mint of the time.

Libertas Publica, Restituta. *Libertas* appears with the cap of liberty, worn by the freed slave, and the sceptre, or rather the wand (*vindicta*), the touch of which conferred freedom. The epithet 'Restituta' is borrowed from the 'Autonomous' series; 'Publica' is a variant of the formula 'P. R.'

Roma Victrix. Victory is here implied in the foot set on the globe and in the branch of Peace—the fruits of Victory.

S. P. Q. R., S. P. Q. R. ob S. C. Compare above on Rome, p. ccv.

The *S. P. Q. R.* is an incomplete version of the formula, as in the series above.

Virtus. A normal type, closely connected with Victory. The Roman type also occurs.

Bon. Event. Compare above, p. xcvi. We have here a male 'Bonus Eventus' with a reference to his original interest in agriculture.

Libertas Restituta. Compare above, pp. xcvi, xcvi, xcvi (and the corn-ears on the *Libertas P. R.* of Rome). The type of the Bacchante, with oenochoe and thyrsus, is obviously an illustration of the results of Liberty, not a representation of Liberty herself. Spain was a great vine-growing country, and we may conjecture that Galba rendered the province some kindness in the form of removal of restrictions on the culture of vines.¹

The one new type of the as is the *Quadragens. Remissae*² or *Quadragensuma Remissa*. The legend probably refers³ to the remission of the 2½ per cent. customs duty or portorium, both for Spain and Gaul. The type shows three prisoners being led under some sort of arch, marshalled by an officer. The offenders will be the procurators of Nero, who, we are told, had plundered the provincials, had denounced him to Nero, and were put to death by him, as one of the first acts of his reign.⁴

¹ Suet. *Domitian*, 7 'ad summam quondam ubertatem vini frumenti vero inopiam existimans nimio vinearum studio neglegi arva, edixit, ne quis in Italia novellaret, utque in provinciis vinea succiderentur, relicta ubi plurimum dimidia parte: nec exequi rem perseveravit'. The close connexion between liberty and liquor is evidently very old.

² Masculine plural 'the remission of the fortieths', i.e. for Spain and Gaul, or dative singular 'in honour of the remission of the fortieth'?

³ Or the reference might be to the remission of 'tributum' by Galba (*Tac. Hist.* i. 8. 51). The remission amounted to a fourth; if the amount remitted, then, was a fortieth, the tribute was a tenth—a not improbable figure.

⁴ Cp. *Tac. Hist.* i. 37 on Obultronius Sabinus and Cornelius Marcellus, Plutarch, *Galba*, iv ἐκεῖ δὲ τῶν ἀλιτηρίων ἐπιτρόπων ὡμῶς καὶ ἀγρίως τὰς ἐπαρχίας ἐκείνῃ διαφορούντων ἄλλο μὲν εἶχεν οὐδὲν βοηθεῖν, αὐτῷ δὲ τῷ φανερόν εἶναι συναλγῶν καὶ συναδικούμενος ὡμῶς γέ πως ἀναπνοὴν τινα καὶ παραμυθίαν τοῖς καταδικαζομένοις καὶ πωλονμένοις παρέσχε.

MINTS OF GAUL.

Mint of Narbo (?).

<i>A.</i>	Aureus.
<i>A.</i>	Denarius.
<i>Aes.</i>	
Orichalcum.	Sestertius, Dupondius.
Copper.	As.

Attribution.

A., *A.* The assignment of coins of Galba to Gaul is no very difficult matter: the distribution of them over two or three Gallic mints is far less certain. Lugdunum, the Gallic mint, *par excellence*, took the wrong side in the war and seems in consequence not to have struck for Galba: coins of Galba in the Lugdunum style have a special history (see below, pp. ccxii ff.). Vienna (?), the chief mint of Vindex and his followers, seems to have only struck a few odd coins of Galba. The Emperor's main mint was probably at Narbo.¹ To this mint belong a series of aurei and denarii in fine style, possibly also an earlier series of denarii in far inferior style with strange portraits. The characteristic legends are SER·GALBA IMP·, SER·GALBA IMPERATOR, SER·GALBA IMP· CAESAR AUG· P· M· TR·P·.

Aes. For *aes* of Lugdunum see below, pp. ccxii ff.

A considerable section of the early *aes* of Galba is clearly not of Roman mintage. The portrait is distinct, there is a small globe under the bust and on some reverses of this group occurs the formula R·XL, which never appears on coins of undoubted Roman mintage, and almost certainly refers to the remission of a Spanish and Gallic customs duty. The style is closely similar to that of the main series of *A.*, *A.*, above assigned to Narbo (see also on Rome above, p. ccii f.). The characteristic legend has the form SER·GALBA IMP· CAESAR AVG·, &c.: the form IMP· SER·SVLP· GALBA CAESAR AVG probably also occurs.

Style.

Good firm style, in its later stages not unlike that of Rome: the lettering is good, but less bold than the Roman, and the obverse legend on *A.*, *A.*, usually reads r. up, outwardly—which is quite contrary to the Roman practice of the time. The earlier coins show less competent—often grotesque—portraits and rather inferior work generally.

¹ We have a main series of Galba, not Roman and not Spanish, connected with Gaul by types: it is not of Lugdunum and not of Vienna. Narbo is the most probable guess left. To this main series are appended various coins with similar obverses, probably Gallic, possibly of different mintage.

Chronology.

Narbo probably started to strike about the middle of June and continued busily in operation until the departure of Galba for Rome in October. The coins without the full imperial title belong to the first period, June to July. But the 'horseman' types might conceivably be placed even earlier.

Types.

Obv. Head normally laureate, rarely in oak-wreath; 'Imp.' is regularly used as cognomen, not praenomen.

Rev. Most of the types have already been discussed under Rome and Spain.

Gallia. The head is modelled directly on the 'Hispania' type and has the same attributes.

Tres Galliae. Three heads with little globes. The appearance of the globes here suggests that we must not attach too much importance to the symbolism of the globe at every appearance, however certain its general meaning may be. If it is interpreted literally here, the Gallic provinces are represented as imperial personages, dominating the world—a representation that must have been highly offensive anywhere outside Gaul. If these coins are to be assigned to the period of Vindex's revolt, such an interpretation is probable enough, and certainly the type is to some extent an argument for that earlier date. But Galba was not 'Imperator' in Spain until after the death of Nero, and it is a question if his Gallic supporters would have forced on him the title, which he preferred to decline. The 'three Gauls' of the Empire are usually Aquitania, Lugdunensis, and Belgica—corresponding roughly to the natural division of the country described by Julius Caesar. But Belgica hardly shared in the movement, whereas Narbonensis did; we should perhaps therefore understand Aquitania, Lugdunensis, and Narbonensis here as in *C. I. L.* vi, 1624, a third-century inscription, where we learn of a 'praefectus vehiculorum trium prov. Gall. Lugd. Narb. et Aquit.'

Virtus. A rude helmeted bust, without special feature. Cp. Republican types, *B. M. C., Rep.*, iii, Index.

Victoria. A variation of the ordinary type; Victory inscribes a shield set on a cippus (cp. reverse of sestertius of Vitellius, p. 379).

*Mint of Vienna (?)**Denominations.*

N. Aureus. *A.* Denarius.

The only coins of Galba that seem certainly to belong to Vienna are rare aurei and denarii of the horseman class, with *rev.* ROMA

RENASCENS—the Spanish type of Galba. Date June–July, A. D. 68. The revolt of Vindex had been summarily suppressed by Verginius Rufus in May, and the fact probably accounts for the inability of the chief mint of Vindex to take a leading part in the issues for the Emperor of its choice. But if the earlier date for the ‘horseman’ type be admitted the coins should perhaps be assigned to Vienna rather than Narbo.

Mint of Lugdunum.

Denominations.

<i>A.</i>	Aureus.
<i>R.</i>	Denarius, Quinarius.
<i>Aes.</i>	
Orichalcum.	Sestertius, Dupondius.
Copper.	As.

Attribution and Style.

Style is the decisive consideration. Nero’s Lugdunum series of *aes* may be taken as a fixed point; Vespasian’s series of *aes* can readily be detected by comparison with it. From Vespasian’s *aes* we can identify his Lugdunum *A.*, *R.* Vitellius’s come naturally into place beside them¹ and Galba’s complete the series. The form of the lettering on the gold provides a useful criterion.

The *aes* of Vespasian himself of the year A. D. 71 is of an exceptional character; apart from normal Roman and Lugdunum portraits we have a large series of special portraits. Probably it was struck both at Lugdunum and at Rome.² The same considerations will apply to the coinage of Galba. For the sake of convenience the whole series is treated together here.

Chronology.

None of Galba’s issues from Lugdunum are contemporary; they were struck by Vespasian in his honour in the years A. D. 70–1 (mainly in A. D. 71, possibly also a little earlier).

This thesis—strange as it may seem at first—is susceptible of demonstration. The Lugdunum issues of Galba show considerable variety of portraiture and legend, are only slightly connected by reverse types with other series of Galba, but are to some extent independent, to an even greater extent involved with types of Vespasian. All these

¹ After taking out Vitellius’s issues of Rome and Tarraco, we are left with this third series, which, on general grounds, we should attribute to Lugdunum; its connexion of style with Vespasian’s coins confirms our guess.

² The obverses with aegis probably belong to Rome, perhaps also those with paludamentum: those with globe are of Lugdunum.

issues are rare, the denarii apparently almost as rare as the aurei. It would be difficult to account for the aurei and denarii as contemporary issues; it is quite impossible so to account for the *aes*. A close comparison of these issues of Galba with the coinage of Vespasian of the year A.D. 71 proves a vital connexion between the two, inexplicable, it appears, on any hypothesis other than the above.

History and general considerations confirm these arguments based on style. The mint of Lugdunum ceased to issue gold and silver under Caligula; under Nero it reopened, in an entirely new form, as an auxiliary of the senatorial mint of Rome and worked for some two or three years, A.D. 65-6 or 7. Besieged by Vindex and his rebels, it stood for Nero and probably issued a small siege-coinage of denarii, with Nero's portrait. Is it conceivable that this city, when at last compelled to open its gates to Galba, should have issued for him a brilliant series in all metals commemorating his whole career and ingeniously anticipating many of the reverse types that Vespasian was afterwards to approve? Even granting the possibility of this, however unlikely, we break down at the next step. Vitellius's main mint, outside Rome, is not Lugdunum, but Tarraco; yet Lugdunum ranked as his capital before his victory over Otho, whereas Spain had hesitated over its allegiance to him. And why have we no Lugdunum *aes* of Vitellius, apart from the few late dupondii and asses that perhaps belong to the mint? The only possible explanation is not want of will, but want of power. Vitellius found Lugdunum with its glory departed—depressed and dishonoured. He restored it to honour and began to revive its mint. After his death Vespasian made it a head-quarters for the war against the German-Gallic rebellion and, for the purposes of that war, gave it again an important mint. By the end of A.D. 70 the danger was at an end; civil war was ended and rebellion had been strangled. But the Empire had been shaken to its foundations, and Vespasian decided, among other measures, to issue a brilliant Victory coinage, calculated to impress the provincials with a sense of the security and stability of the new government. Gaul had been torn in two by the Galban and Vitellian factions; but in A.D. 69 this quarrel had been merged in the larger question, loyalty to the Empire under any Emperor, or secession to the 'Imperium Galliarum'. The Galban faction in Gaul and, as a whole, all south Gaul chose for Rome; the main Vitellian faction, the Germanies and adjacent parts of Gaul, seceded. Both out of respect to the Senate, then, and regard to the loyalists of Gaul and Spain, a compliment to the memory of Galba was clearly good policy; and Vespasian, we know, definitely chose to appear as the champion of Galba against his successors.¹ In spite of all the miseries of the civil

¹ Cp. Tac. *Hist.* iv. 20: Domitian in A.D. 70 proposed the restitution of Galba's honours, and the proposal was carried and put into effect.

wars, the fall of Nero had been the necessary prelude to the triumph of Vespasian, and Galba, therefore, had his part in the commemoration of the firm establishment of the new dynasty.

Obverses.

Types. *N, R.*

Head always laureate. The legends in use are:

SER-SVLPICIVS GALBA (IMP. AVG. on rev.).

IMP-GALBA

IMP-GALBA CAESAR AVG. P. P. (for P. P. see below).

The last of these is an exact copy of the last legend of the reign of Nero: the title of Vitellius was unsuitable for Galba, so recourse was had to Nero.

Reverses.

Aequitas . . . (probably supply *Aug.*) Holds scales and cornucopiae instead of rod—an unusual variety. The type occurs only here for Galba: cp. types of Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, pp. ccxx, ccxxvi.

Aug. Imp., Pax Aug. On both of these coins we find the 'Peace' holding branch and globe, which rather reminds us of Vespasian's 'Fortuna' (with legend COS. III FORT-RED.) with globe and caduceus.

Concordia Provinciarum. See above on Rome, p. cciv.¹

Fortuna Aug. The figure again is remarkably similar to the 'Fortuna' (with legend COS. III FORT-RED) with same attributes on the coins of Vespasian. Suet. *Galba*, 4 shows us a personal connexion between Galba and 'Fortuna': 'Sumpta virili toga, somniavit Fortunam dicentem, stare se ante fores defessam, et nisi ocius reciperetur, cuicumque obvio praedae futuram. utque evigilavit, aperto atrio simulacrum aeneum deae cubitali maius iuxta limen invenit, idque gremio suo Tusculum, ubi aestivare consuevit, avexit et in parte aedium consecratum menstruis deinceps supplicationibus et pervigilio anniversario coluit.' Cp. Suet. *Galba*, 18; Dio lxiv. 1.

Roma Victrix. The reverse type of the aureus, denarius, and aes of Nero, with an addition of the epithet 'Victrix'. In details the type is not very close to the last issues of Nero.

Victoria P. R. See above on Rome, p. ccv.

Victoria Galbae Aug. Familiar type, but unusual legend with the Emperor's own name instead of simple 'Augustus' on reverse (cp. Tarraco denarii of Vespasian, VICTORIA IMP. VESPASIANI, Roman aureus of Otho, VICTORIA OTHONIS). It will be seen that this use is pretty much confined to the period of the Civil Wars.

¹ These two reverses stand less apart from the main Galba series than the others and are only placed here because they seem to be of Lugdunum mintage, and are more probably parts of the large later series than isolated issues of the mint in Galba's life-time.

The silver quinarius had not been struck at Rome since Republican days, but was issued freely by Vespasian.

Aes.

(1) A small series in clear Lugdunum style.

Obverses.

Ser. Galba Imp. Caesar Aug. P. M. (Pon. M.) Tr. P. P. P. Globe below bust. The title 'Pater Patriae' was never, so far as is known in literature, conferred on Galba;¹ the sole evidence for it is these few coins and the aurei and denarii already discussed. There is ground then for the guess that the honour was conferred on Galba posthumously and celebrated on these posthumous coins. The Senate had approved and honoured Galba, but had no chance of honouring his memory, until Vespasian was firmly on the throne.

Reverses.

P. P. ob cives servatos S. C. A variant of the ordinary formula.

The chief interest lies in the *P. P.* This sestertius is very rare and distinctly curious in style and may be posthumous.

Victoria Imp. Galbae Aug. The type, Victory inscribing shield, occurs on coins of Vitellius and Vespasian; only here for Galba.

XXXX Remissa. For the 'quadragensuma' cp. above, pp. ccv f., ccix.

The site of this triumphal arch is not known; it may have been at Tarraco.

Fides Publica S. C. For type cp. Vespasian; only here for Galba. 'Fides Publica' probably means 'Public Confidence' in the Emperor, expressed in sacrifice for his welfare (note the patera).

Libertas Publica S. C. Normal type, common for Galba, used also by Vitellius and Vespasian.

Pax Aug. S. C. A version of the normal type, in which Pax is sacrificing—cp. similar type of Vespasian; here only for Galba.

Roma S. C. Compare denarius above. This Neronian type is used here only by Galba.

(2) A large series, with globe (Lugdunum style), aegis, and paludamentum (not Lugdunum style, but part of the same general issue, probably struck at Rome). The legend has the form *SER. SVLP. GALBA IMP. CAESAR AVG. TR. P.* (or *P. M. TR. P.*).

Reverses.

Adlocutio S. C. A new and fine rendering of the 'Harangue to the Troops' type; cp. sestertii of Caligula and Nero, pp. 151, 218 ff.

¹ Cp. Mommsen, *Röm. Staatsr.*, ii, p. 756.

There is a suggestion of military action, which leads us to interpret it as Galba's address to the troops at the beginning of his campaign against Nero.

Hispania Clunia Sul. Clunia¹—as a city Tyche—presents the 'fatale pignus imperii', the palladium, to Galba. The legend suggests the sestertius of Vitellius, *PAX GER-ROM-S-C*. (which see, p. ccxxv). 'Hispania' is mentioned but not portrayed. *SVL*. = Sulpicius, i.e. Galba; there must be a reason for the choice of Galba's gentile name.

Suet. *Galba*, 9 explains the general meaning of the type: 'Et confirmabatur (Galba) cum secundissimis auspiciis et ominibus virginis honestae vaticinatione, tanto magis quod eadem illa carmina sacerdos Iovis Cluniae ex penetrali somnio monitus eruerat, ante ducentos annos similiter a fatidica puella pronuntiata. Quorum carminum sententia erat, oriturum quandoque ex Hispania principem dominumque rerum.'

Our type then shows Clunia, as representative of Spain, offering the Empire to the 'Sulpicius', who was, we might guess, named in the 'carmina'.

Honos et Virtus S. C. Compare same type of Vitellius (p. ccxxv) and later Vespasian. In this rendering the r. foot of Virtus is sometimes set on what looks like a small boar's head. The reference will be to the suppression of the Gallic revolt.

Libertas Restituta S. C. Galba, in the presence of Roma, places Liberty on her feet again. For the type cp. Vespasian, C. 262.

Mars Victor S. C. 'Victorious War.' The same legend is found on sestertius of Vitellius, with Mars hastening l. 'Mars Victor' is represented on Roman imperial coins with a varied selection of the war-god's stock attributes, and has no one fixed form. Vespasian uses both types, Vitellius the one only—certainly an argument in favour of the late date for this coin.

Pietas Augusti S. C. A sacrifice scene, with the Aeneas group—the Roman type of Piety—represented on the altar. If applied to Galba what does the legend mean? If, on the other hand, we refer 'Augusti' here to Vespasian, the meaning is clear. Vespasian dutifully honours the memory of Galba, whom he acknowledges as his predecessor.

Roma Resti S. C. For the general type cp. *Libertas Restituta*.

Vitellius's rare sertertius *Urbem Restituit* shows a similar type: see p. ccxxvi.

S. C. Aesculapius. A rare type on Roman coins: cp. denarii of Clodius Albinus (C. III. Albinus, 9). A reference to recovery from sick-

¹ It was to Clunia that Galba retired when his hopes seemed doomed to disappointment (Plut. *Galba*, vi).

ness is usually involved (cp. below, *Salus Augusti S. C.*); but here, and on the coins of Albinus, a local reference to a Gallic cult seems probable. The figure is described as Aesculapius, and is certainly a god of healing. But here he is beardless and should, perhaps, be considered rather as an Apollo.¹

Senatus Pietati Augusti S. C. A companion type to *Pietas Augusti S. C.* The Emperor, Vespasian, peacefully victorious, is crowned by the Senate, in honour of his dutiful piety to Galba.²

The respect here shown to Galba suggests that the verdict of Tacitus on Galba was not that of Galba's immediate successors.

Victoria Imperi Romani S. C. A legend which is really decisive of the date of the series. The Roman Empire triumphed in the defeat of Civilis and the rebel Gauls of the 'Imperium Galliarum'. To no event in Galba's lifetime is the legend properly applicable.

Aequitas S. C., Aequitas Augusti S. C. Probably Aequitas as a moral quality, 'Fair Measure'; the Emperor's 'Aequitas' is seen in his provision for the material needs of Rome: cp. the *Annona* type of Titus, holding figure of 'Aequitas'; cp. similar types of Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian.

Ceres Augusta S. C. Doubtful. The type of Vitellius.

Paxs Augusti S. C. Compare Vitellius's Lugdunum issue.

The type, Pax setting fire to heap of arms, is taken up by Vespasian with legend PAX, not PAXS.³

Provident. S. C. The altar, borrowed from the as of 'Divus Augustus Pater' by both Vitellius and Vespasian, for Lugdunum issues.

This type has undoubtedly a close connexion with Gaul: see above, p. cxl and note 2.

S. C. Victory. Compare sestertius of Galba and Vespasian.

S. C. Eagle and standards on prows: used rarely on contemporary asses of Galba, but cp. Vespasian.⁴ The reference to the sea has a special point for Vespasian which it has not for Galba.

¹ See *Num. Chr.*, 1867, pp. 1 ff. (article by Sir John Evans on a similar figure on the reverse of a medallion of Antoninus Pius), 1882; *Z. f. N.*, 1882, pp. 139 ff. (von Sallet on Apollo with serpent-staff): *Num. Chr.*, 1882, pp. 1 ff. (Wroth on 'Asklepius and the coins of Pergamum').

² For type cp. the rev. of Vespasian *CONCORDIA SENATVI S.C.*: the resemblance is, in itself, enough to carry conviction: cp. for relations between Vespasian and Galba, *Suet. Galba*, 23; *Tac. Hist.* ii. 6, 58, iii. 85, iv. 7 and 20.

³ This type was restored by Titus (C. 353).

⁴ Cp. legionary coins of Mark Antony, *CHORTIS SPECVLATORVM*, *B. M. C.*, *Rep.*, ii, p. 527 (Pl. CXVI. 3).

Salus Augusti S. C. Salus, a minor divinity in the service of Aesculapius, with the sacred snake—a popular motif, rendered in various ways on later Roman coins. For the type cp. Vespasian.

Securitas P. Romani S. C. Compare above, p. xcvi, and below, p. ccxxvii f., Vitellius, if his coin of this type is genuine.

MINT OF AFRICA.

Carthage.

Denominations.

A. Denarius.

Attribution.

This small class of denarii is distinct in style from any other series of Galba, is distinguished by the invariable presence of the letters S. C., or, alternatively, S. P. Q. R., and occasionally by name in the genitive case. A Paris denarius of this class is known to have been found in Algiers. The attribution to Africa is strongly confirmed by points of contact with the coinage of Macer—the S. C., the genitive case, and the style of the coins themselves. The S. C. is due to the strong influence of the Senate in Africa, which, with Asia, was the great stronghold of senatorial power.¹

Style.

Curiously pinched and constrained. Edges of coins often beaten, as if made by cutting from a plate or bar and hammering. Lettering in some details like that of Macer.

Chronology and Types.

The early period of the reign of Galba, June to July, is probably the date; he bears the title 'Aug.', which is unusual at this early period of the reign, but Africa threatened by Macer and cut off from the rest of the world may have had to settle the question of titulature for itself. It is unlikely that any part of this coinage belongs to the period after Macer; but if the presence of the title 'Aug.' is felt as a difficulty in the early dating the coins on which it occurs might conceivably be placed in October A. D. 68. For types see above, pp. xciii, ccv.

¹ A certain slight connexion of types and style between this mint and the mint of Narbo is not hard to explain; the sea route was not long between them and was probably a simple means of communication.

OTHO

MINT OF ROME.

Denominations.

A. Aureus.

A. Denarius.

Attribution.

There is a happy certainty about the mintage of Otho's coins, which enables us to treat them as a fixed point in placing other series. Otho was proclaimed at Rome and at no time had effective control of Lugdunum or even of Tarraco, though Spain inclined towards him for a moment before swinging over to Vitellius.¹ His coins are uniform in style and fabric, and may all be assigned to the one mint of Rome; we have no need to look for a second in Illyricum or the East.²

Otho has no *aes* of Rome. This is not due to lack of recognition by the Senate—the narrative of Tacitus is conclusive on that point; but the Senate certainly had no love for Otho, and must have found some more or less plausible excuse for deferring the issues of *aes*. It seems to be a fair deduction from the facts that the Senate's control of *aes* was still something more than nominal. Incidentally, we may observe that after the plentiful issues of Galba there was no dearth of token money.

Style.

Large full-featured, thick-necked portrait with neatly-dressed hair.³ Reverse figures firm and well-proportioned. Lettering bold, of medium size, regular, but not over-neat, and well spread.

Chronology.

Otho became Emperor on the death of Galba, January 15, A. D. 69; he committed suicide on or about April 17. His coins fall into two classes:

(1) With *obv.* IMP·M·OTHO CAESAR AVG·TR·P—in form like Galba's latest title—the earlier.

¹ Cp. Tac. *Hist.* i. 76.

² For one or two exceptional aurei, see in text, p. 365, on *rev.* PONT·MAX·Vesta.

³ For his personal appearance cp. Suet. *Otho*, 12 'He was as neat as a woman . . . he wore a close-fitting wig'.

(2) With *obv.* IMP·OTHO CAESAR AVG·TR·P—in form like Nero's latest title—the only obverse found with the PONT·MAX·reverses and later than (1).

Types.

Obverses.

Otho never wears the laurel-wreath. Galba frequently, Vitellius invariably, omit it on their earliest issues of Rome. Probably the Emperor waited for the passing of a special decree of the Senate conferring the honour on him; and honours which were becoming hereditary in the Julio-Claudian house were perhaps taken less as a matter of course now.

Reverses.

Pax Orbis Terrarum. Conventional type with branch and caduceus. Galba and his supporters had proclaimed 'Salus Generis Humani' and 'Pax P.R.': Otho wanted a high-sounding formula himself and found 'World-Peace' suitable to his purpose. It might be taken as a recognition of the loyalty of the East, and at the same time as an appeal to the hostile West.¹

Pont. Max. Otho was elected to the office on March 9.

Types:

(1) *Aequitas.* A new type, destined to become one of the commonest. The meaning is not quite plain: does 'Aequitas' here denote Justice in general or 'Fair Measure' in a narrower sense, appropriate to the imperial finances? Probably the latter.²

(2) *Ceres.* With corn-ears and cornucopiae. The question of the corn-supply became doubly important in time of war, but the possession of the East relieved Otho of anxiety.

(3, 4) *Jupiter and Vesta.* Otho, by appealing to these two great Roman divinities as supporters of his cause, directly answers the Vitellian types I. O·MAX·CAPITOLINVS and VESTA P·R·QVIRITIVM.

(5) *Otho on horseback, brandishing a spear.* A normal military type—appropriate for a general about to take the field, as Otho did on March 14.

Securitas P. R. The idea of 'Securitas' was first introduced by Nero on his dupondii, celebrating his escape from the conspiracy of Piso. It was taken up by the rebels in Gaul and Spain, but applied

¹ Cp. Tac. *Hist.* i. 84, speech of Otho to the mutinous guard in defence of the Senate: 'aeternitas rerum et pax gentium et mea cum vestra salus incolumitate senatus firmatur'.

² See Kenner in *N. Z.*, 1886, pp. 7 ff.: he interprets the type definitely as referring to distributions of grain. Cp. sestertius of Titus, *rev.* ANNONA AVG S·C., Annona holding statuette of Aequitas. See also above, pp. ccxiv, ccxvii.

to the people of Rome, not to the Emperor. Otho retains this later form, but with a new rendering: Securitas is now represented standing holding the sceptre for dignity, the wreath for joy. For other shades of meaning, see above, pp. cxvii, cxviii.

Victoria Othonis. One of the earliest types of the reign, a normal Victory, with wreath and palm. It will be more decent to refer it to the prospective victory over Vitellius than to the betrayal and murder of Galba. The praetorians might interpret it as they pleased.

The types of Otho suggest in a very interesting way his desperate bidding for popularity, with just a hint of his real personal desires.

VITELLIUS

MINT OF ROME.

Denominations.

<i>N.</i>	Aureus.
<i>A.</i>	Denarius.
<i>Aes.</i>	
Orichalcum.	Sestertius, Dupondius.
Copper.	As.

Attribution.

The gold and silver of Vitellius at this mint are readily identified by comparison with the coins of Otho. The great bulk of the *aes* coinage certainly belongs to the same mint; a few dupondii and asses appear to be of Lugdunum, while Tarraco has a group of asses only.

Style.

Practically identical with that of Otho's coins.
Bold large portrait early, later a smaller.¹

Chronology.

N., *A.* On April 19, A. D. 69, Vitellius was recognized as Emperor at Rome: up till then the mint had been striking for Otho. His first issue shows head bare (as Otho), *obv.* A·VITELLIVS GERMANICVS IMP·: there are no aurei in this issue, which was clearly of short duration. The second issue follows on the first, perhaps from about the beginning of May; the head is now laureate, the legend A·VITELLIVS GERMAN·IMP·TR·P·. It lasts till about July 18, when Vitellius, on entering Rome, accepted the title of Augustus. His third issue shows laureate head, legend A·VITELLIVS GERM·IMP·AVG·TR·P·, and lasts till his death, December 20.

Aes. All the coinage in this metal belongs to the period from July 18 to end of reign, and has legend A·VITELLIVS GERM·(-A·, -AN·, -ANICVS) IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P·.

Types.

N., *A.*

Obverse. The laureate wreath appears on the coins together with the title TR·P·—probably as the result of a definite decree of the Senate. The form of legend GERM(-AN·, ANICVS) IMP· is invariable

¹ For personal appearance of Vitellius cp. Suet. *Vitellius*, 17.

on coins of Roman mintage, except in one or two cases on the reverse (e.g. *rev.* legend **LIBERI IMP. GERMANICI**), the form **IMP. GERMAN(-I CVS)** on all coins of Tarraco and Lugdunum, except the few that bear the title 'Augustus', struck after July 18. The difference in form, then, is certainly significant. 'Imp. German' will denote 'the Emperor by the will of the Germanies', i.e. of the Roman armies in those provinces. 'German. Imp.' will represent the attempt of the Roman officials to convert the first arrogant and defiant title into a more constitutional form.¹ Even in this new form the title is unusual, in the immediate conjunction of 'Germanicus' and 'Imp.' Claudius and Nero both place 'Germ.' immediately after 'Aug.', with 'Imp.' later, normally after 'Tr. P.'² The title 'Caesar' was refused by Vitellius and only accepted by him in superstitious awe just before his fall.³

Reverses.

A, A.

Concordia P. R. Seated type with normal attributes. The appeal to the Roman people is carried on from one to other of the ephemeral Emperors. Galba promised liberty, Otho security; Vitellius now offers concord—no mean gift in a time of civil and foreign war.⁴

Fides Exercituum. Compare 'Military Class' above. Mainly used at Lugdunum.

Jupiter Victor. Jupiter as 'Victor' naturally holds a Victory, replacing the normal fulmen. The type is a development of the **I.O. MAX. CAPITOLINVS** of the 'Military Class' and Lugdunum. It is still Capitoline Jupiter, now honoured in a special aspect. The defeat of Otho at Bedriacum is the main occasion in question.

L. Vitellius Cos. III Censor. Bust and seated figure: two renderings of the Emperor's father, as triumphant general—note the laurel-branch and the eagle-tipped sceptre. L. Vitellius was in everything but fortune a far more considerable man than his son: he held a special military command in the East for Tiberius, A. D. 35–7, in which he made at least a partial settlement: he was consul in A. D. 34, 43, and 47, and censor with Claudius in A. D. 48: successful alike as general and diplomatist, he was perhaps even too successful as a courtier.⁵ It

¹ Note Tac. *Ann.* i. 31, where the German legions boast 'in suum cognomentum adscisci imperatores'. This is far more applicable to Vitellius than to the family of Germanicus. For the adoption of the title by Vitellius, cp. Tac. *Hist.* i. 62.

² See *J. R. S.*, 1920, pp. 39, 40.

³ Tac. *Hist.* i. 62, iii. 58.

⁴ Suet. *Vitellius*, 15, tells us how Vitellius, desirous of abdicating, went to place his dagger in the temple of Concord: but 'on a cry arising that he himself was Concord, he returned and vowed that he would not only keep the sword but would accept the name of Concord'. Cp. Tac. *Hist.* iii. 69.

⁵ Cp. Suet. *Vitellius*, 2, 3: his epitaph ran 'pietatis immobilis erga principem'.

was the prestige of the father that led the legions to accept so readily the stolid son.

Liberi Imp. Germanici. The young children of Vitellius were in Rome during Otho's reign, but were treated by him with respect. After his defeat, they were sent to meet their father at Lugdunum. The boy was met by the troops and escorted into the city, where Vitellius bestowed on him the title of 'Germanicus'; later he was put to death.¹

Libertas Restituta. A type of Galba, revived in a slightly modified form by Vitellius. Otho, whose own tastes agreed with those of Nero, had no great concern for 'Liberty': Vitellius's desire to pass as a constitutional monarch was undoubtedly quickened, if not created, by the rebellion of Vespasian.

Pont. Maxim. Vesta: normal seated type. Vitellius was elected 'Pontifex Maximus' on July 18.² The worship of Vesta, as one of the main parts of Roman religion, was always very closely associated with the 'Pontifex'.

S. P. Q. R. ob C. S. The normal type of senatorial recognition: it is to be noted that the senate issued it without waiting for the arrival of Vitellius in Rome.

XVVir Sacr. Fac. This type—tripod, dolphin, and raven—suggests Apollo, god of prophecy: the care of the Sibylline prophecies was the chief function of the college 'quindecimviri sacris faciundis'. The Emperor was usually elected, as a matter of course, into all the chief priestly colleges: the importance attached by Vitellius to this one is therefore rather curious: probably he valued it because he had held it as a private citizen—even more perhaps for the banquets for which the college was famous.

Victory seated. The patera, in place of wreath, in r. hand—a symbol of thanksgiving sacrifice—is an interesting and unusual feature.

Aes.

Sestertius.

Annona Aug. S. C. Recalls the 'Annona Augusti Ceres S. C.' of Nero, without equalling it in beauty. The Emperor in arms in front of Ceres, the goddess of the grain, with a ship in background, is a clear promise that the sea-borne corn of Rome shall be safeguarded by the Emperor's military skill. Reassurance was badly needed, as Vespasian at once occupied Egypt with the definite intention of cutting off the corn-supply.³

¹ Tac. *Hist.* ii. 59, iv. 80; Suet. *Vitellius*, 6, 18.

² Tac. *Hist.* ii. 91; Suet. *Vitellius*, 11; it was the anniversary of the disaster of the Allia.

³ Tac. *Hist.* iii. 8; Vespasian held 'posse Vitellii exercitum egestate stipendii

Ceres Aug. S. C. A detail of the composite type just described.

Concord. Aug. S. C. The branch suggests 'Pax' and leads us to interpret 'Concordia' here, in a political sense, as 'The Harmony that our Emperor ensures'. 'Concordia Augusta' often refers to the domestic felicity of the Emperor, but probably not here.

Honos et Virtus. These two minor deities, regularly associated in worship at Rome, shared a temple by the Porta Capena, first dedicated in B.C. 205.¹ Virtus has his normal attributes: Honos—seldom met alone—bears cornucopiae and sceptre. Honos, like Virtus, is closely associated with the army, and is, in a sense, his gentler counterpart.²

The same type is used by Vespasian and Galba (posthumous issue, p. ccxvi). It is clearly devoted to the glorification of the army.

L. Vitell. Censor II S. C. The scene represented is probably the 'lectio senatus'. The senators moving before Vitellius are being 'passed', i.e. granted a continuance in their order: the 'scribe' in the background is noting the results. *Censor II* probably refers to the fact that Vitellius was censor in two separate years, A.D. 47, 48. The Berlin reading, *Censor III*, seems to be inexplicable. For L. Vitellius, see *A, R* above, p. ccxxiii f.

Mars Victor S. C. An interesting specialized type of Mars, as giver of Victory, hastening to convey his good tidings to the Emperor. Two varieties exist, one with trophy, the other with eagle in l. hand of Mars.

Pax Augusti S. C. A normal type, expressing a natural desire of the times.

Pax Ger. Rom. S. C. i.e. 'Pax Germanicus Roma', the legend describes the three main figures in the type. Vitellius is welcomed by Roma as victor, but he is ushered in by Pax, and has exchanged his armour for the toga. Vitellius appears to have been far from unpopular at Rome, in spite of his inability to impose a proper discipline on his arrogant troops.

S. C. Mars. The first appearance of an interesting Mars type—not infrequently identified as 'Mars Pater'—very probably taken from some well-known group of Mars and Rhea.³

S. P. Q. R. ob Civ. Ser. See above, *A, R*.

Victoria Augusti (Aug.) S. C. A favourite Victory theme—Victory inscribing a shield OB CIVES SERV.: the idea that the safety of Rome is bound up with the Victory of Vitellius is aptly conveyed.

frumentique ad deditionem subigi', iii. 48, iv. 52: only ten days' supply was left, when Vespasian at last sent supplies.

¹ Cp. B. M. C., *Rep.*, iii, Index, for their appearance together on Republican coins: cp. issues of L. Aquilius Florus and M. Durmius, B. C. 17, text, pp. 7 ff.

² Cp. inscriptions, HONOS LEGIONIS, STATIONIS, *C. I. L.* iii. 5723.

³ Cp. Dodd in *Num. Chr.*, 1911, p. 227.

Urbem Re(stituit?) S. C. A very rare type. The coins quoted by Cohen with *rev.* VRBS RESTITVTA S. C., VRBEM RESTITVTAM S. C. have no evidential value at all. The reading RESTITVIT seems far preferable to RESTITVTAM, for it supplies a government to 'Vrbem' and is exactly parallel to the 'Ianum Clusit' of Nero. The type is a normal 'Restitutor' type, perhaps its first appearance on imperial coins.¹

The style of this sestertius is unusual, the *obv.* reading, VITELIVS also strange. It would not surprise one if the coin were of Lugdunum mintage: sestertii of that mint have not as yet been identified, but dupondii and asses are not very uncommon. 'Vrbs' under the Empire, of course suggests Rome first and foremost, but it could also denote any important city. It appears probable that it was here used ambiguously—if Rome had been exclusively denoted, why should not her name appear?—to suggest the restoration of Lugdunum by Vitellius to the position it had enjoyed under Nero and, through loyalty to him, lost under Galba.²

Dupondii and Asses.

Aequitas Augusti S. C. Compare *N, R* of Otho, p. ccxx and notes.

Annona Augusti S. C. Compare note on *Annona Aug. S. C.* above, p. ccxiv.

The Victory held by Annona clearly points to the influence of military success on the security of the Roman corn-supply.

Ceres Aug. S. C. See above, pp. ccxiv, ccxv.

Concordia Aug., Augusti S. C. A normal type. For meaning, cp. note on *Concord. Aug. S. C.* above, p. ccxv.

Libertas Augusti S. C. 'Libertas' is here claimed as, in some sense, pertaining to the Emperor: it probably means 'The constitutional government of the Emperor'. Claudius's 'Libertas Augusta' has a slightly different shade of meaning, 'The constitution under the Empire', a less personal reference.

Pax, Paxs Augusti S. C. One normal type and one rare and interesting one—Peace setting fire to arms (repeated by Vespasian). The spelling PAXS is probably provincial.

Pax Augusti S. C. Misdescribed in Cohen. The scene is the arrival of Vitellius, who has now donned the toga, in Rome, where he is welcomed by the goddess, represented as so often in our period as an Amazon.

Provident. S. C. This altar type is borrowed from the well-known as of 'Divus Augustus Pater' and is continued by Vespasian. The

¹ The accusative without government on reverse occurs seldom on Roman coins and only at a later date (Julia Domna, Caracalla, &c.). For the types cp. Hadrian's famous series, and similar types of Galba and Vespasian.

² Cp. *J. R. S.*, 1920, p. 40, 41.

VITELLIUS—MINT OF TARRACO—ATTRIBUTION ccxxvii

connexion of the type with Gaul appears certain, though not all asses of Vitellius with this type are of Lugdunum mintage.

Roma S. C. The commonest of the 'Roma' types of Nero.

Vesta S. C. A Vesta holding trophy and sceptre is a strange type: a palladium in r. hand is what we expect.

Victor. Augusti S. C. For the motif of Victory erecting a trophy, compare types of Vespasian, showing Victory inscribing shield. The captive seated below reminds one of the Jewish captives on Vespasian's *Iudaea Capta* types.

Securitas P. Romani is a doubtful type. Compare for its fore-runners, Nero's 'Securitas Augusti S. C.'

Tutela Augusti S. C. is probably not found on genuine coins of Vitellius.

The type is of course known for Vespasian: it was natural to introduce Vitellius's children on to the reverse, as Titus and Domitian were introduced later. A normal 'Concordia' type might supply the basis for the forgery.

MINT OF TARRACO.

Denominations.

<i>A.</i>	Aureus.
<i>R.</i>	Denarius.
<i>Aes</i> (Copper).	<i>As.</i>

Attribution.

Comparison with the coins of Galba assigned to this mint is an important guide. Apart from this the *rev.* **CONSENSVS HISPANIARVM S. C.** on an as of this mint is strong evidence of Spanish mintage: aurei of Vespasian in the same style show *rev.* **HISPANIA**. Asses of this mint too are frequently found in Spain, whereas in the English market, for example, they are decidedly rare.¹ The attribution, then, is assured:

(1) by comparison with other issues assigned on various grounds to Spain;

(2) by allusions in reverse types;

(3) by evidence of provenance;

(4) by general historical considerations. We have a provincial mint of Vitellius which strikes almost entirely in the early part of his reign: it is not Lugdunum, for another series has better claims to be assigned to that mint. Tarraco then, is *a priori* extremely probable.

¹ This statement is based on the examination in the British Museum of some three collections made in Spain.

Style.

A, A. The portrait of Vitellius is very unlike that of Galba in treatment, but the general similarity in style, notably in the thin spidery reverse types and the neat regular lettering, is unmistakable. The work of the mint attains a high standard of excellence: the imperial portrait is sometimes rendered with brutal but highly effective realism. The small globe at the point of the bust is a permanent feature. The little palm in front of the bust is the palm of Victory, also met with on the 'Military Issues' of the Civil Wars.¹ The obverse legend always begins in front of bust, i.e. it reads inwardly or outwardly according as the head is to l. or to r.: the reverse legend in all but a few cases reads l. up, inwardly, and as the types are all to l., this carries out the obverse rule. The asses are in the same style, but are less carefully executed.

Chronology.

Spain joined Vitellius soon after his declaration, but not without a little hesitation.² The coinage belongs almost entirely to the period before July 18: only a few rare coins give Vitellius the title of Augustus, which he adopted at that date.

*Types.**Obverses.*

The obverse legend 'A. Vitellius Imp. Germanicus' seems on the whole to precede 'A. Vitellius Imp. German.'³ In that case the issue of asses, which all have 'A. Vitellius Imp. German.', will fall a little after the beginning of the issue.

Reverses.

Clementia Imp. German.(-ici). Vitellius's love of his chosen title 'Imp. Germanicus' is strikingly illustrated here where 'Augustus' would normally be expected. In his early stages Vitellius clearly had vision of an Empire based on other foundations than the Augustan. 'Clementia'—a rare type—holds the sceptre of dignity and the branch of peace—suitable attributes. The type proclaims the friendly intentions of Vitellius towards his subjects: in Spain, particularly, which had hesitated before joining him, such assurance was not unnecessary. Vitellius could also claim credit for mercy, in that he spared the family of Otho.⁴

¹ See above, p. cxcix.

² Tac. *Hist.* i. 76.

³ For the form of title cp. above, on Rome, p. ccxxii.

⁴ Tac. *Hist.* i. 75; cp. ii. 48.

Concordia Praetorianorum. Compare 'Military coinage' above, pp. cxcix ff.

Consensus Exercituum. This type is a little later than the companion type 'Fides', and probably refers to the armies of Spain and Germany, whereas earlier the armies of Germany were chiefly in view. The Mars hastening to the attack is an illustration, not an exact representation, of the 'Harmony of the Armies'. At this mint, as at Rome, VVM is normally not in ligature.

Fides Exercituum. Compare 'Military Coinage' above, p. cc.

I. O. Max. Capitolinus. Compare 'Military Coinage' above, p. cc.

Vesta P. R. Quiritium. Compare 'Military Coinage' above, p. cc.

L. Vitelli. III Cos. Censor. Compare above, Rome, pp. ccxxiii, ccxxiv.

The unusual abbreviation VITELLI., and the inversion III COS., both suggest inexperienced workers.

Liberis Imp. Germanici. Compare above, Rome, p. ccxxiv. Dative of dedication.

Libertas Restituta. Compare above, Rome, p. ccxxiv.

Securitas Imp. German. Vitellius here appropriates to himself the type of Security which figures so largely on the coinage of the period. The idea is 'the secure estate of the Emperor'—but the idea of Security conferred by him on the Empire is not far in the background. Compare also pp. ccxx, ccxxi and notes.

Senatus P. Q. Romanus. Victory. Compare above, p. cxcvii. Doubtful for Vitellius: it was no part of his policy to glorify the senate: but the type may possibly have been borrowed for him.

Victoria Imp. German.(ici), Victoria Augusti. Here the *S. P. Q. R.* is relegated to a subordinate position on the shield. The occurrence of *Augusti* on the reverse, while it is still absent from the obverse, is noteworthy: these coins probably belong to the period immediately after July 18: we have simply to suppose, then, that the new reverses were ready before the new obverses.

The types of the As are mainly the same as those of the A, A.

Consensus Hispaniarum S. C. fixes the mint. This type shows the three Spanish provinces unanimous for Vitellius. Hispania appears as on coins of Galba, with emblems of peace and war.

Roma Renascens S. C. Borrowed from Galba's coinage and perhaps attached, rather too hopefully, to Vitellius.


MINT OF LUGDUNUM.

Denominations.

<i>N.</i>	Aureus.
<i>R.</i>	Denarius.
<i>Aes.</i>	
Orichalcum.	Dupondius.
Copper.	As.

Attribution.

A comparatively small group of aurei and denarii with laureate head of Vitellius—distinct from the Spanish group—are to be assigned to this mint. The reverse types show the closest possible contact with those of the 'Military Class'. Lugdunum adhered at once to Vitellius and became for a time his capital. It was, therefore, the obvious seat for his mint; but it had been out of action for some time and, therefore, when Tarraco came into Vitellius's power, that mint took over the main burden of the coinage. In style this coinage links up to coins of Vespasian, which are to be attributed on their own merits to Lugdunum.

A few dupondii and asses, with a portrait close to the normal Roman, but an unusual finish to the bust , and a slight general difference of style, probably belong to Lugdunum. These issues will be subsidiary to those of Rome, not independent like the early gold and silver.

Style.

N., *R.* Fair style, not far removed from that of Tarraco, but with a less expressive portrait and better proportioned reverses. Lettering neat and regular. All legends read l. up, r. down, inwardly, except the earliest reverses, which read r. up, l. down, outwardly. Head is always laureate r. The *aes* is only slightly differentiated from the Roman style.

Chronology.

N., *R.* The coinage belongs almost entirely to the first period of the reign down to July 18. A large part of it probably belongs to the beginning of January, before Tarraco was striking. The rare coins with legend GER·IMP·AVG·P·MAX·TR·P· fall after July 18; the reverse type 'Victoria Augusti' may belong to the period just before the change of obverse legend.

The *aes* coins belong entirely to the last period, July 18—end of reign—probably mainly to quite the last months: the portrait is later than that of the gold and silver.

Types.

Obverse. Singularly uniform, with head laureate r. and legend A·VITELLIVS IMP·GERMAN.

Reverse. All the reverse types of this series have been already discussed under 'Military Class' and Tarraco, pp. cxcix ff., ccxxviii ff. In its early stages the mint simply continues the Military Coinage: in its later it runs a course, parallel to that of Tarraco, but clearly less important.

In conclusion it is my pleasant duty to acknowledge the help which I have received in many different forms during the preparation of this catalogue. My debts to published works are acknowledged fully, I hope, in the bibliography. Like every other student of ancient coins I have been content to sit at the feet of Eckhel: I am under deep obligations to the amazing scope and energy of Cohen; apart from these, Babelon, Gneecchi, Fr. Lenormant, Mommsen, and Willers have been most frequently consulted. For the sections on Augustus I am particularly indebted to Grueber, even in the places where I differ most from him. I owe a more particular and personal debt to the Rev. E. A. Sydenham, who has shared in my studies to a greater extent than can be expressed in any detailed acknowledgements; to Signor Laffranchi, whose work on Augustus is of paramount importance and with whom I have frequently corresponded; and finally to my chief, Dr. G. F. Hill, whose example and precept have been a constant inspiration and to whom this work owes much of any value it may possess. For some of the earlier sections of the text my colleague, Mr. E. S. G. Robinson, lent me his most valuable assistance.

Nor must I omit to express my sincere thanks to the curators of public collections who have assisted my work by supplying casts or information about coins and allowing me to publish them; more especially MM. E. and J. Babelon and M. A. David of Paris, to Dr. Regling of Berlin, to Dr. Muensterberg of Vienna, and to Dr. Behrendt Pick of Gotha; nor less to those private collectors, who have generously given me access to their collections and allowed me to describe and illustrate their coins—Sir Arthur Evans, Dr. S. Fairbairn, Dr. E. J. Haeblerlin, Capt. E. G. Spencer-Churchill, Messrs. Fred. Baldwin, H. P. Hall, L. A. Lawrence, H. C. Levis, L. G. P. Messenger, W. Sharp Ogden, F. A. Walters, and Percy H. Webb. If I have omitted any one, I trust he will accept the apology here offered.

ROMAN IMPERIAL COINS *

AUGUSTUS

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
MINT OF ROME				
Gold and Silver.				
B. C. 19. MONEYER—Q. RUSTIUS.				
Aureus.				
1 Pl. 1. 1.	125.8 8.15	AV .8 ←	Heads facing, r. and l., of Fortuna Victrix and Fortuna Felix; the former wears a round helmet with prow ornamentation and has a lock of hair hanging down neck; the latter wears a stephane, has hair knotted at the back and locks falling down and behind neck. Q. RVSTIVS along top. FORTVNÆ along bottom, outwardly.	Victory, draped, with spread wings, gently descending l. and placing with r. hand a shield, inscribed S. C., on a cippus. CAESAR I AVGVST O l. up, r. down.
Denarius.				
2	64.5 4.18	AR .75 ↘	Busts, draped, jugate, r., of Fortuna Victrix, helmeted, and Fortuna Felix, wearing stephane; Fortuna Victrix holds patera in r. hand; both busts rest on bar terminating at each end in a ram's head. Q. RVSTIVS FORTVNÆ l. up, r. down. ANTIAT in ex., outwardly.	A highly ornamented altar, inscribed in front FOR. RE in one line. CAESARI AVGVSTO l. up, r. down. EX S. C. in ex.

* All coins have a border of dots unless otherwise described. Inscriptions are circular and read inwardly, except in exergue, unless otherwise described.

1. Wigan Gift, 1864. G. 4579. C. 512.

2. Stewart Coll., 1841. G. 4580. C. 513.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
3	59.4 3.85	AR .8 ↓	As on No. 2.	As on No. 2.
4 Pl. 1. 2.	59.0 3.82	AR .8 ←	„	„
<p>B. C. 18. MONEYERS:—</p> <p><i>P. PETRONIUS TURPILIANUS.</i> <i>L. AQUILLIUS FLORUS.</i> <i>M. DURMIUS.</i></p> <p><i>P. PETRONIUS TURPILIANUS.</i></p> <p>Class I.</p> <p>With obverses :</p> <p>(a) Head of Liber, wearing wreath of ivy, r.; hair knotted at back and falling down over neck and l. shoulder.</p> <p>(b) Bust of Feronia, draped, wearing stephane, above which is a row of berries, and necklace, r.</p> <p>Aureus.</p>				
5 Pl. 1. 3.	124.3 8.05	AV .75 ↓	Head of Liber r., as (a). TVRPILIANVS IIIVIR (r. down, l. up).	AVGVSTO OB.C.S in two lines, in oak-wreath.
6 Pl. 1. 4.	114.2 7.40	AV .8 ↑	Bust of Feronia r., as (b). TVRPILIANVS. .III.V IR (r. down, l. up). FERO below bust.	* O.C.S in one line in oak-wreath between two laurel branches. Above, CAESAR, below, AVGVSTVS

* The only evidence for this *rev.* with *obr.* (a) is Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, p. 166. 13, Pl. XXXVI. 13). Bahrfeldt (*N. Z.*, 1897, p. 33) argues in favour of its existence.

3. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4581.

4. G. 4582.

5. Nott Coll., 1843. G. 4512. C. 476. Same *obr.* and *rev.* dies in Montagu Sale, 1896 (81). C. 477 gives variant with *obr.* bust of Feronia, r. TVRPILIANVS III VIR FERON.

6. Feuarent, 1871. G. 4513 C. 478 (prints FERON (so P.), illustrates FERO; omission of CAESAR on *rev.* due to faulty striking). Same *obr.* and *rev.* dies in Montagu Sale, 1896 (82). For history of specimens, see *N. Z.*, 1918, p. 153 f.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
7 Pl. 1. 5.	59.4 3.85	AR .8 ↖	Denarius. Head of Liber r., as (a). P·PETRON·TVRPILIAN·III·VIR (r. down, l. up). (2 in front of chin in punch-mark).	Augustus, holding laurel-branch in r. hand and sceptre in l., standing in biga of elephants advancing l. AVGVSTVS in arc above. CAESAR in ex.
8	61.5 3.99	AR .8 ↘	Bust of Feronia r., as (b). P·PETRON·TVRPILIAN·III·VIR] (l. up, r. down). FER[O] below bust.	" "
9 Pl. 1. 6.	61.3 3.97	AR .8 ←	Bust of Feronia r., as (b). TVRPILIANVS III·VIR (r. down, l. up). FERO below bust.	" "
10 Pl. 1. 7.	61.4 3.98	AR .8 ↓	Head of Liber r., as (a). TVRPILIANVS III·VIR (r. down, l. up).	'Quadriga' Parthian, bare-headed, wearing breeches and cloak of skin, kneeling r. on r. knee and extending in r. hand a standard, to which is attached a vexillum marked X, and holding out l. hand below l. knee. CAESAR AVGVSTVS SIGN·RECE· (l. up, r. down).
11	60.0 3.89	AR .8 ↓	" "	" "

* C. 483 (illustrated) quotes denarius with *obr.* head of Liber, r., as (a) P·PETRON·TVRPILIAN·III·VIR (r. down, l. up); *rev.* triumphal quadriga, without driver, horses pacing, r. CAESAR AVGVSTVS (above). S. C. in ex. Bahrfeldt (*N. Z.*, 1897, p. 34) very reasonably suggests that there should be a flower in the chariot; if the type exists for Turpilianus at all, it must almost certainly be the same as that used by Florus and Durmius.

7. G. 4514. Variant with *obr.* legend, TVRPILIANVS III·VIR: Gotha (*N. Z.*, 1897, p. 31).

8. Nott Coll., 1843. G. 4516. C. 481.

9. G. 4515. C. 480 (P.) gives legend FERON on *obr.*

10. G. 4521. C. 485.

11. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. 4522.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
12	55.5 3.60	AR .75 →	As on No. 10.	As on No. 10.
13 Pl. I. 8.	58.8 3.81	AR .85 →	Bust of Feronia r., as (b). TVRPILIANVS III VIR (r. down, l. up). F ERO below.	* " "
14 Pl. I. 9.	61.5 3.99	AR .75 ←	" " " " " " TVRPILIANVS III VIR (l. up, r. down). F E RON starting below bust.	" " " " (: on vexillum)
15	61.0 3.95	AR .75 ↑	Bust of Feronia r., as (b). TVRPILIANVS III VIR. (r. down, l. up). F E RON starting below bust.	" "
16	59.4 3.85	AR .8 ↓	" "	" "
17	55.7 3.61	AR .75 →	" "	" "
18 Pl. I. 10.	61.1 3.96	AR .75 ↑	Head of Liber r., as (a). TVRPILIANVS III VIR (r. down, l. up).	Armenian wearing tiara and long robe that falls to his feet, kneeling r. on r. knee and ex- tending both hands in attitude of submission. CAESAR DIVI F AR ME CAPT (l. up, r. down).
19	61.3 3.97	AR .8 ↑	" " " " P PETRON TVRPILIA N III VIR (r. down, l. up).	" "

* C. 486 (P.) gives a variant with this *rev.*, and *obe.* P PETRON TVRPILIAN III VIR FERON.

12. De Salis Gift, 1861. G. 4523.

13. Nott Coll., 1843. G. 4524. C. 484.

14. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4525; for :: on vexillum, cp. Gotha coin (N. Z., 1897, p. 35).

15. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4526.

16. G. 4527.

17. Stewart Coll., 1841. G. 4528.

18. Nott Coll., 1843. G. 4517. C. 488.

19. Nott Coll., 1843. G. 4518. C. 489.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
20 Pl. I. 11.	59.3 3.84	AR .8 ↑	As on No. 19.	As on No. 19.
21 Pl. I. 12.	62.5 4.05	AR .75 ←	Bust of Feronia r., as (b). TVRPILIANVS IIIVIR (r. down, l. up). FERO below bust.	" "
Mules. None in B. M. See below.*				
Class II.				
With obverse: Head of Augustus.				
Obverse and reverse legends are both read round edge, obverse outwardly, reverse inwardly, unless otherwise stated.				
22 Pl. I. 13.	120.2 7.79	A .8 ↑	Aureus. Head of Augustus in oak-wreath, r. CAESAR AVGVSTVS (l. down, r. up).	Lyre, the body of which is formed of a tortoise-shell. TVRPILIANVS • III • V IR (l. up, r. down).
23	63.7 4.13	AR .75 ↑	Denarius. Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR AVGVSTVS (l. down, r. up).	† Pegasus walking r. P • PETRON • TVRPIL IAN • III • VIR (l. up, r. down).
24	62.6 4.06	AR .8 ↓	" "	" "
25 Pl. I. 14.	59.2 3.84	AR .8 ↑	" "	" "

* Bahrfieldt (*N. Z.*, 1897, pp. 36 ff.) notes the following mules: 1. *obr.* Head of Liber, r., as (a). TVRPILIANVS IIIVIR; *rev.* Aeneas bearing Anchises and holding palladium: V. (plated). 2. *obr.* Bust of Feronia, r., as (b). TVRPILIANVS IIIVIR FERO; *rev.* Gallic warrior kneeling r. offering standard. L CANINIVS GALLVS IIIVIR: Haeblerlin (plated); and *rev.* Octavian seated l. on curule chair. IMP CAESAR: B. (plated).

† Bahrfieldt (*N. Z.*, 1897, p. 36) quotes a mule, with this *rev.* and *obr.* head of Mars, helmeted, r.: B.

20. G. 4519.

21. G. 4520. C. 487 (P.) gives *obr.* with FERON.

22. Thomas Coll., 1844. G. 4535. C. 496. *Obr.* and *rev.* dies = Ponton D'Amécourt Sale, 1887 (78). There is a variety with *rev.* legend P • PETRON • TVRPILIAN • III • VIR (P., *Gn. Coll.*, cp. *N. Z.*, 1900, pp. 69 ff.).

23. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4536. C. 491.

24. De Salis Gift, 1861. G. 4537.

25. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. 4538.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
26	58.8 3.81	AR .8 →	As on No. 23.	As on No. 23.
27 Pl. I. 15.	56.8 3.68	AR .75 →	" "	Siren standing l., holding a flute in raised r. hand and another flute in l. hand at her side. P. PETRON. TVRPIL IAN. III VIR (l. up, r. down).
28	56.5 3.66	AR .7 ↓	" " Irregular punch-marks on face.	" "
29 Pl. I. 16	57.4 3.72	AR .9 ←	Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR AVGVSTVS (l. down, r. up).	Tarpeia, bare-headed, with flowing hair, in tunic, seen facing, half buried under shields. TVRPILIANVS III. V IR (r. down, l. up).
30	61.0 3.96	AR .85 ←	" "	" "
31	57.2 3.71	AR .8 ↑	" "	" "
32 Pl. I. 17.	58.8 3.81	AR .8 ↑	" "	Crescent, above which is a star. TVRPILIANVS. III. V IR. (r. down, l. up).
33	57.0 3.69	AR .8 →	" "	" "
34	53.0 3.43	AR .75 ←	" "	" "

26. Nott Coll., 1843. G. 4539.

27. Nott Coll., 1843. G. 4540. C. 490.

28. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. 4541.

29. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4530. C. 494. With this *obr.* occur also the following
rev. types: (a) Pan, naked, standing l., holding syrinx in r. hand and pedum in l.
 P. PETRON. TVRPILIAN. III VIR (l. up, r. down). C. 493 (P.). (b) Young satyr
 seated r. on ground, resting his chin on his l. hand: between his crossed legs are
 two flutes. P. PETRON. TVRPILIAN. III. VIR C. 492 (P.), cf. Haeberlin Coll.

30. G. 4529.

31. George III Gift, 1823. G. 4531.

32. Nott Coll., 1843. G. 4532. C. 495.

33. G. 4533.

34. George III Gift, 1823. G. 4534.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<i>L. AQUILLIUS FLORUS.</i>				
Class I.				
With obverses: Triskelis, bust of Sol and head of Virtus.				
Aureus.				
35 Pl. I. 18.	123.0 7.97	A .8 ←	Triskelis, with large winged head of Medusa, facing, as centre; the three legs have wings on the ankles and are moving in the direction l. to r. L·AQVILLIVS·FLORVS·IIIVIR (starting high l.).	* O·C·S in one line, in oak-wreath between two laurel-branches. Above, CAESAR : below, AVGVSTVS
Denarius.				
36 Pl. I. 19	60.3 3.91	R .75 ←	Bust of Virtus, draped, r., wearing crested helmet, ornamented at side with feather. L·AQVILLIVS·FLORVS·IIIVIR (r. down, l. up).	Augustus, holding laurel-branch in r. hand and sceptre in l., standing in biga of elephants, advancing l. Above, round edge, AVGVSTVS CAESAR in ex.
37	56.0 3.63	R .75 →	" "	" "
38 Pl. I. 20.	57.9 3.75	R .75 ↗	Head of Sol, radiate, r. L·AQVILLIVS·FLORVS·IIIVIR (r. down, l. up).	Slow quadriga r., with round basket-like car in which are three ears of corn. CAESAR AVGVSTVS round top. S C in ex.

* The aureus with this *rev.* (but legend **OB CIVIS SER**) and *obr.* bust of Virtus, helmeted, r., quoted by C. 355 from Morelli, lacks authority.

35. Feuardent, 1874. G. 4542. C. 356. Cp. V. (119-2, 7-72), Gotha (127-4, 8-26), and Museo Archeologico, Florence.

36. Nott Coll., 1843. G. 4545. C. 354.

37. Nott Coll., 1843. C. 4546.

38. G. 4543. C. 357.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
39 Pl. 2. 1.	55.0 3.56	R .75 ←	As on No. 38.	As on No. 38. (but the car is of normal shape, and in it are three uncertain objects.)
40 Pl. 2. 2.	61.7 4.00	R .75 →	Head of Sol, radiate, r. L·AQVILLIVS·FLOR VS·III·VIR (r. down, l. up).	* Parthian, bare-headed, wearing breeches and cloak of skin, kneeling r. on r. knee and extending in r. hand standard, to which is attached vexillum marked X, and holding out l. hand below l. knee. CAESAR AVGVSTVS·SIGN·RECE· (l. up, r. down).
41	56.4 3.65	R .75 ←	" "	" "
42	52.6 3.41	R .75 ↑	" " (F in front of nose in punch-mark.)	" "
43 Pl. 2. 3.	62.4 4.04	R .75 ←	Bust of Virtus r., as above. L·AQVILLIVS·FLOR VS·IIIVIR (r. down, l. up).	Armenian, wearing tiara and long robe that falls to his feet, kneeling r. on r. knee and extending both hands in attitude of submission. CAESAR·DIVI·F·ARME·CAPT (starting low l.).
44 Pl. 2. 4.	51.0 3.30	R .8 ←	" "	Armenian, wearing tiara, long cloak, and breeches, standing facing, both hands hanging at sides, clasping cloak. CAESAR DIVI F ARM INIA CAP TA in three lines across field.

* C. 359 quotes this *rev.* with *obv.* bust of Virtus, r., &c., and C. 362 quotes it with *obv.* AVGVSTVS. Head laureate r. The former variant may exist, the latter is quite abnormal and, if it exists, can only be regarded as a mule.

39. G. 4544. Rough and unusual in fabric; perhaps an ancient forgery. Similar coins with three or five uncertain objects on *rev.* are in Gotha Coll. and Schott Coll., Vienna.

40. Abdy Coll., 1841. G. 4549. C. 358.

42. Townley Coll., 1805. G. 4551.

43. Nott Coll., 1843. G. 4547. C. 360 (CAPTA in error).

44. F. 1904. G. 4548. C. 361 (misdescribed, after C. 58); cp. Turin Coll.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Class II.				
With obverse: Head of Augustus.*				
Aureus.				
45 Pl. 2. 5.	122.4 7.93	A .8 ↑	Head of Augustus in oak-wreath r. CAESAR AVGVSTVS (l. down, r. up).	An open expanded flower, showing petals, stamen, and pistil. L. AQVILLIVS • FLORVS • III • VIR. (starting low l.).
Denarius.				
46	57.7 3.74	AR .85 ↖	Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR AVGVSTVS (l. down, r. up).	" "
47 Pl. 2. 6.	57.5 3.73	AR .8 →	" "	" "
48	54.9 3.56	AR .75 ↖	" "	" "
49	58.8 3.81	AR .8 ↑	" "	Warrior (M ^r . Aquillius), bare-headed, in military dress, carrying shield on l. arm, standing l., but looking back towards r., raising with r. hand a half-naked female figure (Sicilia), who is sinking to the ground. L. AQVILLIVS FLORVS • III • VIR (l. up, r. down). SICIL in ex.
50 Pl. 2. 7.	58.0 3.76	AR .75 ↓	" "	" "

* C. 365 gives a coin,—certainly a denarius, if it ever existed at all—with *obv.* head of Augustus, bare, r., CAESAR AVGVSTVS; *rev.* Scorpion, L. AQVILLIVS FLORVS IIIVIR. No example of this coin is known to-day and its existence must remain in question.

45. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. 4552. C. 363 ('laureate' in error).

46. Nott Coll., 1843. G. 4553. C. 364.

48. George III Gift, 1823. G. 4555.

49. De Salis Gift, 1861. G. 4556. C. 366.

47. G. 4554.

50. G. 4557.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<i>M. DURMIUS.</i>				
Class I.				
With obverses: Head of Honos and bust of young Hercules.				
Aureus.				
51 Pl. 2. 8.	124.4 8.06	A .7 ↓	Head of Honos r. with hair rolled from forehead downwards and falling in three ringlets down neck; in front and behind a star of six points with pellets between points. M • DVRMIVS • III • VIR • HONORI r. down, l. up.	AVGVSTO in two lines, OB • C • S. in oak-wreath.
Denarius.				
52	65.6 4.25	A .75 ↖	Head of Honos r., as above, but without stars.	Augustus, holding laurel-branch in r. hand and sceptre in l., standing in biga of elephants advancing l. AVGVSTVS round top. CAESAR in ex.
53 Pl. 2. 9.	53.7 3.48	A .75 ↑	" "	" "
54	51.5 3.34	A .75 ↗	" "	" "
55 Pl. 2. 10.	61.3 3.97	A .75 ↙	" "	Slow quadriga r. with round basket-like car, in which are three ears of corn. CAESAR AVGVSTVS above. S • C • in ex.

51. Feuardent, 1874. G. 4558. C. 426. Brera Coll., Milan, has a specimen. The supposed variety, without stars on obverse, probably does not exist.

52. Townley Coll., 1805. G. 4560. C. 427.

53. De Salis Gift, 1861. G. 4561.

54. Woodhouse Coll., 1866. G. 4562.

55. Nott Coll., 1843. G. 4559. C. 429.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
56	58.2 3.77	AR .8 ↑	As on No. 52.	* Parthian, bare-headed, wearing breeches and cloak of skin, kneeling r. on r. knee and extending in r. hand standard, to which is attached a vexillum marked X, and holding out l. hand below l. knee. CAESAR · AVGVSTVS · SIGN · RECE · l. up, r. down.
57	56.0 3.63	AR .7 ↓	“ “ (∪ on cheek in punch-mark.)	“ “
58 Pl. 2. 11.	64.0 4.15	AR .75 ↓	“ “	“ “
59 Pl. 2. 12.	56.0 3.63	AR .75 ↑	Bust of young Hercules, diademed, in lion's skin, r.; club sloped back on r. shoulder. M · DVRMIVS IIIVIR (r. down, l. up).	“ “
Class II.				
With obverse: Head of Augustus.				
60 Pl. 2. 13.	122.1 7.91	A .75 ↑	Aureus. Head of Augustus, wearing oak-wreath, r. CAESAR AVGVSTVS (l. down, r. up outwardly).	A crab holding in its claws a butterfly. M · DVRMIVS round top. III · VIR below.

* The rev. type, CAESAR DIVI F ARME CAPT, Armenian kneeling r., is unknown for Durmius; we should naturally have expected it.

56. Nott Coll, 1843. G. 4563. C. 428.

57. G. 4564.

58. Sir Henry Howarth Gift, 1920.

59. Feuadent, 1904; coarse fabric. G. 4565. Cp. B. (plated), Haebertin, Budapest (N. Z., 1886, pp. 4 ff.; 1891, p. 99).

60. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4566. C. 433. Cp. Gotha (125-6, 8-16).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Denarius.				
61 Pl. 2. 14.	58.2 3.77	AR .8 →	Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR AVGVSTVS (l. down, r. up).	A wild boar r., pierced by a spear, its front legs thrust forward. M • DVR MIVS round top. III • VIR • in ex.
62	56.4 3.65	AR .75 ↓	" "	" "
63 Pl. 2. 15.	62.6 4.06	AR .75 ↓	" "	* Lion l. devouring stag, which struggles to es- cape. M • DVR MIVS round top. III • VIR in ex.
64	57.5 3.73	AR .8 ↓	" "	" "
65 Pl. 2. 16.	60.5 3.92	AR .8 ↑	" "	" " (but legend continuous.)
66 Pl. 2. 17.	60.2 3.90	AR .85 ←	" "	Bull, with human face, walking r., crowned by Victory flying r. above. M • DVR MIVS III VIR (round bottom edge, outwardly).
67	42.8 2.77 (very worn)	AR .75 →	" "	" "
68 Pl. 2. 18.	46.2 2.99 (plated)	AR .7 ↓	" "	Victory, draped, advanc- ing r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l. M • DVR MIVS III • VIR (l. up, r. down).

* This rev. is found as a male with *obv.* of L. Junius Bursio, bust of Genius (cp. B.M.C., *Rep.*, i, p. 324).

61. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4567. C. 430.

62. Nott Coll., 1843. C. 4568.

63. Nott Coll., 1843. G. 4569.

64. George III Gift, 1823. G. 4570.

65. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4571.

66. Spink, 1920.

67. Imhoof-Blumer Coll., 1907. G. 4572. C. 432.

68. W. C. Boyd Gift, 1902. G. 4573. But it may be doubted whether this is not an ancient forgery.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<p>B. C. 17. MONEYES :—</p> <p><i>M. SANQUINIUS.</i> <i>P. LICINIUS STOLO.</i> <i>[TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS?</i> <i>Æs only.]</i></p> <p><i>M. SANQUINIUS.</i></p> <p>Aureus.</p>				
69 Pl. 2. 19.	121.7 7.89	A .8 ↗	Herald, standing l., wearing long robe reaching to ankles and helmet with two long feathers, and holding winged caduceus upright in r. hand and round shield, on which is a six-pointed star, in l. <i>AVGVST·DI VI·F·LVD OS·SAE</i> (l. down, r. up, round edge, outwardly).	Youthful head, laureate, r. (Julius Caesar deified); above, a comet with four rays and a tail. <i>M·SANQVI NIVS·III·VIR</i> (r. down, l. up, round edge).
Denarius.				
70 Pl. 2. 20.	61.8 4.00	R .8 ↖	" "	" "
71 Pl. 3. 1.	62.6 4.06	R .75 ↗	Head of Augustus, bare, r. <i>AVGVSTVS DIVI·F</i> (r. up, l. down, outwardly).	" "
72	58.5 3.79	R .7 ↖	" "	" "
73	56.5 3.66	R .75 ↘	" "	" "

69. Wigan Gift, 1864. G. 4583. Cp. C. (Julius Caesar) 5, who gives **SAEC** for **SAE**. Cp. Montagu Sale, 1896, 34.

70. De Salis Gift, 1861. G. 4584. Cp. C. (Julius Caesar) 6, who gives **SAEC** for **SAE**.

71. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4585. C. (Julius Caesar and Augustus) 1.

72. Nott Coll., 1843. G. 4586.

73. George III Gift, 1823. G. 4587.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<i>P. LICINIUS STOLO.*</i>				
Denarius.				
74 Pl. 3. 2.	60.7 3.93	AR .8 ↑	Head of Augustus, bare, r. AVGVSTVS TR POT (r. up, l. down, outwardly).	Apex between two oval shields(ancilia),studded and pinched in at middle. P. STOLO above. III. VIR below.
75	58.8 3.81	AR .8 ↙	" "	" "
76 Pl. 3. 3.	60.7 3.93	AR .75 →	Augustus, laureate, wearing cloak and short tunic, on horseback r., holding patera in r. hand. AVGVSTVS TR. POT (l. up, r. down).	" "
B. C. 16. MONEYERS :—				
<i>L. VINICIUS.</i>				
<i>L. MESCINIUS RUFUS.</i>				
<i>C. ANTISTIUS VETUS.</i>				
<i>L. VINICIUS.</i>				
Class I.				
With obverse : Head of Augustus.				
Denarius.				
77 Pl. 3. 4.	60.5 3.92	AR .7 ↓	Head of Augustus, bare, r. No legend.	† Triumphant arch, sur- mounted by facing quadriga, in which stands Augustus hold- ing laurel-branch in r. hand and sceptre in l. ; to l. and r. of arch two wings, each with two columns and pediment. the one on l. surmounted by a bowman, the one on r. by a slinger. S. P. Q. R. IMP. CAE in two lines, on entablature of arch. L. VINICIUS in ex.

* The aureus, with *obv.* head of Ceres, wearing wreath of corn and diadem, r. P. LICIN. STOLO III. VIR; *rev.* simpulum, aspergillum, securis, apex, l. to r. between laurel-branches, CAESAR AVGVSTVS, is probably false. B.M. has an electrotype.

† This is Bahrfeldt's interpretation of the type (*N. Z.*, 1897, p. 102 f.). On B.M. specimen the bow in r. hand of the figure on l. is plain, but the other details of the two figures are uncertain: the attitude of the figure on r. certainly suggests a slinger.

74. George III Gift, 1823. G. 4592. C. 438.

76. Nott Coll., 1843. G. 4594. C. 439.

77. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4477. C. 544.

75. Nott Coll., 1843. G. 4593.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
78	50.6 3.28 (icorn)	AR .8 →	As on No. 77.	As on No. 77.
79 Pl. 3. 5.	62.2 4.03	AR .85 ↑	" " (with legend AVGVSTVS TR. POT. VII r. up, l. down, outwardly).	Cippus inscribed, in six lines: S. P. Q. R. IMP. CAE QVOD. V M. S. EX EA. P. Q. IS AD. A. DE L. VINICIUS L. F. III. VIR l. up, r. down, round edge.
80 Pl. 3. 6.	59.2 3.84	AR .75 ←	" " (with legend AVGVSTVS TR. POT. VIII)	" "
81	57.0 3.69	AR .75 →	" " (with legend AVGVSTVS TR. POT. VIII)	" "
Class II.				
With obverse: Equestrian statue of Augustus.				
82 Pl. 3. 7.	62.0 4.02	AR .75 ↑	Denarius. Equestrian statue of Augustus on a low square pedestal, r.; in the background are seen the walls and gate of a city. S. P. Q. R. IMP CAES in three lines, on front of pedestal.	As on No. 79. (O to l. of cippus in punch-mark.)
83	60.9 3.95	AR .75 ↓	" "	" "
84	56.8 3.68	AR .7 ↓	" "	" "

78. Nott Coll., 1843. G. 4478.

80. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4472. C. 542.

81. De Salis Gift, 1861. G. 4473.

83. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4475.

79. G. 4471. C. 541.

82. G. 4474. C. 543.

84. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. 4476.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<i>L. MESCINIUS RUFUS.</i>				
Class I.				
With obverse: Head of Augustus and bust of Augustus on shield.				
Aureus.				
85 Pl. 3. 8.	123.6 8.01	A .8 ↑	Head of Augustus, laureate, r. IMP · CAESAR TR · P OT · IIX (r. down, l. up).	Augustus, bare-headed, togate, seated l. on low stool on low platform; before him stand two togate figures r., to the former of whom he is handing 'suffimenta' taken from a box at his feet. LVD · S on front and side of platform. L · ME SCI NIVS l. up, r. down. AVG · SVF · P in ex.
Denarius.				
86 Pl. 3. 2.	60.2 3.90	R .75 ↗	Head of Augustus, laureate, r. No legend.	Mars, helmeted, naked except for a cloak falling over his r. arm, standing l. on low pedestal holding transverse spear in r. hand and parazonium sloped upwards in l. S P Q R V P R RE CAES in three lines on pedestal. L · MESCINI VS · RVF VS l. up, r. down, round edge.
87 Pl. 3. 10.	54.0 3.50	R .75 ↑	" " (with legend CAESAR AV GVSTVS · TR · POT · r. up, l. down, outwardly).	" "

85. Wigan Gift, 1864. G. 4487. C. 466.

86. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4479. Cp. C. 463. Belfort (*A.S.F.N.*, 1884, p. 45) quotes variant *rev.*, reading S · P · Q · R · V · P · R · E · D · CAES and L · MESCINI VS · RVFVS III VIR from Montigne Coll.

87. G. 4480. Variant with *rev.* legend S · P · Q · R · V · P · R · E · D · CAES and L · MESCINI VS · RVFVS in Belfort Sale, 347. Cp. Gotha, Haebelin.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
88 Pl. 3. 11.	60.7 3.93	AR .75 ↗	As on No. 86. (with legend CAESAR . AVGVSTVS. TR. POT.)	As on No. 86. S P Q R V P S P R S E T RED AVG in three lines, on pedestal. L. MESCINIVS RVF VS. III VIR l. up, r. down.
89 Pl. 3. 12.	53.5 3.47	AR .75 ↖	" "	Cippus inscribed, in five lines: IMP CAES AVG LVD SAEC XV S F l. and r. of cippus. L. MESCINIVS RVF VS III VIR l. up, r. down.
90 Pl. 3. 13.	62.0 4.02	AR .75 ↖	Bust of Augustus, bare, head bare, three-quarters to r., on a round shield inside a laurel-wreath. S. C. OB. R. P. CVM. SALV T. IMP. CAESAR. AVGVS. CONS r. down, l. up, round edge (only partly legible here).	Mars, standing l. on pedestal, as above. S P Q R V P S P R S E T RED AVG
Class II.				
With obverse: Inscription in wreath.				
91	61.3 3.97	AR .75 ↖	Denarius. I. O. M. S. P. Q. R. V. S. P. R. S. IMP. CAE. QVOD PER EV. R. P. IN. AMP. AT. Q. TRA. S. E. in seven lines in oak-wreath.	* Cippus inscribed IMP CAES AVGV COMM CONS in five lines. S. C. l. and r. of cippus. L. MESCINIVS. RVF VS. III VIR l. up, r. down, round edge.

* The *obr.* bust of Augustus on shield also occurs with this *rev.* (N. Z., 1897, p. 22).¹

88. Imhoof-Blumer Coll., 1907. G. 4481. C. 464 gives variant with *rev.* legend S. P. Q. R. V. S. PRO. S. ET. RED. AVG

89. G. 4488. C. 461.

90. Musgrave Coll., 1856. G. 4482. Cp. C. 465: S. P. Q. R. V. S. PRO S. ET

RED. AVG. in *rev.* legend.

91. Pembroke Coll., 1848. G. 4483. C. 462.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
92 Pl. 3. 14.	55.0 3.56	R .7 ↓	As on No. 91.	As on No. 91.
93	51.5 3.34	R .75 ↓	" "	" "
94	51.3 3.32	R .75 ↓	" "	" " (F A/ to l. of cippus in punch-mark.)

C. ANTISTIUS VETUS.

Class I.

With obverse: Head of Augustus.

Denarius.

95 Pl. 3. 15.	60.7 3.93	R .7 ↖	Head of Augustus, bare, r. IMP. CAESAR. AVGVS. TR. POT. IIX (l. down, r. up).	Apollo, laureate, wearing robe falling to ankles, standing l. on platform and sacrificing out of patera in r. hand over a lighted and garlanded altar and holding lyre in l. hand; the front of the platform is orna- mented with prows and anchors. C. ANTISTI VETVS IIIVIR l. up, r. down, round edge. APO LLINI l. and r., in field. ACTIO in ex.
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92. G. 4484.

93. Nott Coll., 1843 G. 4485.

94. G. 4486.

95. Campana Coll., 1846. G. 4489. C. 343. Variety in Haeberlin Coll. reads
ANTIST (N. Z., 1900, p. 11).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
96 Pl. 3. 16.	58.1 3.76	AR .75 ↗	As on No. 95. (IMP. CAESAR AVGVS TR. POT. VIII)	* Two priests, veiled, standing l. and r., facing one another, and hold- ing a pig by the legs over a lighted and gar- landed altar. C. AN TIST. VETVS starting high l. FOE DVS P R in three lines in field. QVM in ex. [GABINIS] l. up.
97 Pl. 3. 17.	47.8 3.10 (plated)	AR .7 ↘	As on No. 96.	" "
Class II.				
With obverse: Bust of Victory and bust of Venus.				
+	126.0 8.16	AR .8 ↗	Aureus. Bust of Victory, winged, r., draped, hair braided down front, carried in two strands to back of head and knotted. C. ANTISTI VETVS III. VIR (r. down, l. up).	Priest, veiled, standing l., sacrificing out of patera in r. hand over a lighted and garlanded altar: op- posite him an attendant is advancing r., leading with l. hand a bull by the horn and holding in r. the sacrificial knife. PRO. VALETVDINE CAESARIS l. up, r. down. S. P. Q. R. in ex.

* C. 344 (Paris) gives variant of *rev.* with legend C. ANTIST. VETVS. FOED. P. R. CVM. GABINIS r. down, l. up, round edge. Another variant has on *obv.* AVG, on *rev.* VETVS IIIVIR: Gn. (*R.I.T.*, 1896, p. 12, *A.S.F.N.*, 1884, p. 44).

† Sir Arthur Evans Coll. C. 349. Cp. V. (123.9, 8.03).

96. Campana Coll., 1846. G. 4492. C. 345. Variety in V. has AVGVS on *obv.*

97. Musgrave Coll., 1856. G. 4493.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
98 Pl. 3. 18.	56.5 3.66	AR .75 ↑	Bust of Venus, draped, wearing stephane twined with leaves, r.; her hair is rolled from brow to neck and knotted at the back; she wears necklace and ear-ring. C·ANTISTIVS VETVS· III·VIR (r. down, l. up).	Simpulum and lituus, l. and r., above; tripod and patera, l. and r., below. COS IMP CAESAR AVG.. XI in three lines across field.
99	54.0 3.50	AR .7 ↓	" "	" " (AVGV)
B. C. 13. MONEYS :— <i>C. MARIUS C. F. TRO.</i> <i>C. SULPICIUS PLATORINUS.</i> <i>C. ANTISTIVS REGINUS.</i> <i>C. MARIUS C. F. TRO.</i> Class I. With obverse: Head of Augustus.				
100 Pl. 3. 19.	58.7 3.80	AR .8 ←	Denarius. Head of Augustus, bare, r. Behind, lituus. AVGVSTVS (r. up, round edge, outwardly).	Augustus, veiled, togate, standing l., holding simpulum in r. hand. C·MARIVS·C·F TRO· III·VIR (l. up, r. down, round edge).
101 Pl. 3. 20.	59.7 3.87	AR .75 ↑	" "	Quadriga r., horses galloping; in the car, a palm upright. C · MARIVS · C · F (round top). TRO · III · VIR (round bottom, outwardly).
102	58.7 3.80	R .75 →	" "	" "

98. Townley Coll., 1805. G. 4490. Variant with *ver.* AVGVVS, B., Gotha (N. Z., 1896, p. 26). Our coin is defective; the reading probably should be AVGV rather than AVG. Cp. C. 348.

99. Nott Coll., 1843. G. 4491. C. 348. 100. Nott Coll., 1843. G. 4643. C. 455.
101. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4644. C. 456. 102. Nott Coll., 1843. G. 4645.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
103 Pl. 4. 1.	59.5 3.86	AR .8 ↑	As on No. 100. (I on cheek and neck in punch-mark).	Augustus and Agrippa, togate, standing to front, on l. and r. respectively, each holding a roll in l. hand; at the feet of each a caps. Augustus is laureate, Agrippa wears a combined mural and rostral crown. C·MARIVS C·F TRO (l. up, r. down). IIIVIR in ex. (Circle on centre of coin in punch-mark.)
104 Pl. 4. 2.	58.8 3.81	AR .8 ↓	" " (∪ on neck in shallow in- cuse.)	Bust of Diana (Julia) r. wearing diadem with jewel on forehead, hair knotted at back; quiver seen behind neck. C·MARIVS·TRO III· VIR (r. up, l. down, outwardly).
105	55.2 3.58	AR .8 ↓	" " (∪ on cheek in punch- mark.)	" "
106 Pl. 4. 3.	53.8 3.49	AR .75 ↑	" "	Heads of Julia, Caius, and Lucius Caesar, all bare, to r., Julia in the centre; Julia has her hair knotted at back, and above her head is a wreath. C·MARIVS·TRO be- low, outwardly. III VIR above.

103. G. 4646. C. 457.

104. Musgrave Coll., 1856. G. 4651. C. (Julia and Augustus) l.

105. Nott Coll., 1843. G. 4652.

106. Spink, 1921. Cp. P., Gn. (*R.I.T.*, 1889, p. 171). A plated denarius from the Devonshire Coll. in B. M. (G. 4650) weighs 34.3 (2.22).

106, 108. Same rev. die (?).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Class II.				
With obverse: Head of Augustus in wreath.*				
Denarius.				
107 Pl. 4. 4.	57.0 3.69	AR .8 ↑	Head of Augustus, bare, r. AVGVSTVS DIVI • F r. up, l. down, round head, outwardly. The whole in oak-wreath.	Augustus and Agrippa, togate, standing facing as above (No. 103). C • MARIVS C • F • TRO l. up, r. down. III • VIR • in ex.
108	53.2 3.45	AR .75 ↑	" "	Heads of Julia, Caius, and Lucius Caesars, all bare, to r.; Julia, who is in the centre, has hair knotted at back and above her head is a wreath. [C • MARIVS] • TRO below, outwardly. IIIVIR above.
109 Pl. 4. 5.	46.8 3.03 (plated?)	AR .7 ↑	" "	" "
			Aureus.†	
Not in B. M.				

* This *obv.* also occurs with *rev.* Augustus, veiled, standing l. (as No. 100), Turin, Gn. (N. Z., 1897, p. 17; R.I.T., 1896, p. 17).

† The old catalogues of the Bibliothèque Nationale (C. 460) record the following aureus: *obv.* head of Augustus, bare, r.; behind, simpulum and lituus. CAESAR AVGVST r. down; *rev.* Augustus, holding whip in l. hand, ploughing r. with yoke of oxen in front of the walls of a city. C • MARIVS above, TRO • IIIVIR below, outwardly. C. 459 quotes an aureus with *obv.* head of Diana, r.; *rev.* priest driving oxen r. This coin is obviously open to the gravest suspicion; at best it would be a hybrid, and hybrids, in gold, hardly occur.

107. G. 4647. C. 458.

108. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4648. C. (Caius, Lucius, Julia, and Augustus) 2. Cp. Levis Coll. (60-0, 3-89).

109. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. 4649.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<i>C. SULPICIVS PLATORINVS.</i>				
Aureus				
110 Pl. 4. 6.	123.6 8.01	A .8 ↙	Head of Augustus, wearing oak-wreath, r. CAESAR AVGVSTVS l. down, r. up, outwardly.	Head of Agrippa, r., wearing combined mural and rostral crown. M. AGRIPPA PLATORINVS. III. VIR r. up, outwardly.
111	112.8 7.31	A .8 ↓	" "	" "
Denarius.				
112	61.2 3.97	R .75 ←	Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR AVGVSTVS l. down, r. up, outwardly.	Head of Agrippa, bare, r. M. AGRIPPA l. up. PLATORINVS. III. VIR r. up, outwardly.
113	59.4 3.85	R .75 ↗	" "	" "
114 Pl. 4. 7.	52.5 3.40	R .8 ↑	" "	" " (C on cheek in punch-mark.)
115 Pl. 4. 8.	61.7 4.00	R .7 ↘	" "	Augustus and Agrippa, bare-headed, togate, seated side by side, slightly inclined towards l., on a bisellium, placed on a platform which is ornamented with three rostra; on l. an apparitor's staff. C. SVLPICIVS. PLATORIN l. up, r. down.

110. Wigan Gift, 1864. G. 4653 C. (Augustus and Agrippa) 2.

111. George III Gift, 1823. A bent and damaged coin, which has been doubted; but the density is correct, the weight not very low in view of the wear.

112. Cohen Coll., 1855. G. 4654. C. (Augustus and Agrippa) 3.

113. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4655.

114. Bank Coll., 1877. G. 4656.

115. Devonshire Coll., 1844. G. 4657. C. 529.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
116	57.5 3.73	AR .75 ↗	As on No. 112.	As on No. 115.
117 Pl. 4. 9.	57.8 3.75	AR .7 ↘	No legend.	" "
<i>C. ANTISTIUS REGINUS.*</i>				
118 Pl. 4. 10.	121.0 7.85	AV .75 ↑	Aureus. Head of Augustus r., wearing oak-wreath. CAESAR AVGVSTVS r. up, l. down, outwardly.	Two priests, veiled, standing l. and r., facing one another and holding a pig by the legs over a garlanded and lighted altar. C · ANTIST · REGIN round edge, starting high l. FOE DVS in two lines above altar. P · R · QVM in ex. GABINIS l. up, round edge.
119	63.1 4.09	AR .75 ↘	Denarius. Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR AVGVSTVS l. down, r. up, outwardly.	+ Simpulum and lituus, l. and r., above; tripod and patera, l. and r., below. C · ANTISTIVS · REGI NVS l. up, r. down. IIIVIR below.
120 Pl. 4. 11.	61.1 3.96	AR .8 ←	" " (Crescent on cheek in punch-mark.)	" "

* A brockage in B. M. with head of Augustus, bare, r., CAESAR AVGVSTVS, probably belongs to this year.

+ This rev. is found muled with obv. head of Venus, r. (from denarius of Julius Caesar?); plated denarius, V. (cp. *Sitzb. d. W. Ak. Ph.-H. Kl.*, 1852, p. 922).

116. Nott Coll., 1843. G. 4658.

117. De Salis Gift, 1861. G. 4659.

118. Wigan Gift, 1864. G. 4660. C. 346. A specimen of this coin was found at Ambenay. Cp. Montagu Coll., 1896, 86 (obv. and rev. dies = B. M.).

119. Nott Coll., 1843. G. 4661. C. 347.

120. G. 4662.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
B. C. 12. MONEYERS:— <i>COSSUS CN. F. LENTULUS.</i> <i>L. LENTULUS.</i> <i>L. CANINIUS GALLUS.</i> <i>COSSUS CN. F. LENTULUS.</i>				
Denarius.				
121 Pl. 4. 12.	57.2 3.71	R .75 ↓	Head of Augustus, wearing oak-wreath, r. AVGVSTVS COS XI r. up, l. down, outwardly.	Head of Agrippa, r., wearing mural and rostral crown. .M.AGRIPPA. COS. TER. l. up, r. down. COSSVS. LENTVLVS. round lower edge, outwardly.
122	60.8 3.94	R .75 ↗	Head of Augustus, bare, r. AVGVSTVS r. up, outwardly. (Crescents on cheek and behind head in punch-marks.)	Equestrian statue of Agrippa, helmeted, bearing trophy over l. shoulder, r., on pedestal which is ornamented with two prows. COSSVS. CN.F.LEN TVLVVS l. up, r. down.
123 Pl. 4. 13.	51.1 3.31	R .8 ↙	” ”	” ”

121. Nott Coll., 1843. G. 4671. C. (Augustus and Agrippa) 1.

122. Nott Coll., 1843. G. 4672. C. 418.

123. G. 4673.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<i>L. LENTULUS.</i>				
Denarius.				
124 Pl. 4. 14.	59.4 3.85	R .75 ↑	Head of Augustus, bare, r. AVGVSTVS r. up, out- wardly.	Two figures standing facing on r. and l.; the figure on r., laureate and togate, rests l. hand on round shield, in- scribed C.V., which rests on the ground, and with r. hand places a star of six rays on head of the figure on l.; the latter is naked except for a robe round the waist and holds a Vic- tory in r. hand and transverse staff in l. L. LENTVLVS • FLAM EN l. up, r. down. MARTIALIS round lower edge, outwardly.
125	50.0 3.24	R .75 ↗	" "	" "
<i>L. CANINIUS GALLUS.</i>				
Aureus.				
126 Pl. 4. 15.	123.5 8.00	A .75 ↘	Head of Augustus, bare, r. AVGVSTVS DIVI • F. r. up, l. down, outwardly.	A closed door between two laurel-branches; above it, a wreath. OB C.S. l. and r. of wreath. L. CANINIVS • GALL VS round lower edge, outwardly.

124. Devonshire Coll., 1844. G. 4674. C. 419.

125. George III Gift, 1823. G. 4675.

126. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. 4676. C. 385.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
127	61.2 3.97	AR .8 ↗	Denarius. Head of Augustus. bare, r. AVGVSTVS r. up, out- wardly.	Barbarian, with long hair and beard, naked but for a cloak worn over shoulders, kneeling r. on r. knee and holding up a vexillum in r. hand, l. hand extended below l. knee. L • CANINIVS GALL VS • III • VIR l. up, r. down.
128 Pl. 4. 16.	60.5 3.92	AR .85 ↗	" "	" "
129	59.1 3.83	AR .75 ↖	" "	" "
130	58.5 3.79	AR .8 ↖	" "	" "
131 Pl. 4. 17.	49.6 3.21	AR .75 ↘	" "	A bisellium with appari- tor's staff upright to r. AVGVSTVS round top. TR • POT above bisel- lium. L • CANINIVS • GALL VS • III • VIR round lower edge, outwardly.
132	54.6 3.54	AR .75 ↗	" "	Cippus inscribed : C • C • AVG VS TI in four lines. [L CANINIVS] GAL LVS • III • VIR R l. up, r. down.

127. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. 4678. C. 383.

128. G. 4679.

129. Nott Coll., 1843. G. 4680.

130. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4681.

131. Prowe Sale, 1913. C. 382.

132. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. 4677. C. 384. Cp. Trau Coll. (Vienna, 1904).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Two obverses (undated).				
133 Pl. 4. 18.	44.8 2.90 (plated)	AR .75 ↗	Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR VVGVSTVS l. down, r. up, outwardly.	Head of Augustus, bare, l. CAESARV AVGVSTVS l. down, r. up, out- wardly.
'Æs'.				
B. C. 23. MONEYES:—				
CN. PISO CN. F.				
L. NAEVIUS SURDINUS.				
C. PLOTIUS RUFUS.				
Combined coinage. Without S.C.				
As.				
*	172.2 11.16	Æ1-05	Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR · DIVI · F · AVG VST l. up, r. down.	Head of Numa Pompilius, with long beard, dia- demed, r. CN · PISO · C · PLOTI VS · L · SVRDIN · l. up, r. down.
CN. PISO CN. F. Without S.C.				
As.				
+	133.7 8.66	Æ1-1	Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR · AVGVSTVS · TRIBVNIC · POTEST r. down, l. up. [Levis coll., 1921.]	Head of Numa, as above. CN · PISO · CN · F · III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F · l. up, r. down.

* Hall Coll. Cp. Egger Sale XLIII, N. Z., 1919, p. 106. Variants with *rev.* CN · PISO · L · SVRDIN · C · PLOT · RVF ·, C. 380, W. 130, N. Z., 1919, p. 105, B. (195.2, 12.65); with *rev.* CN · PISO C · PLOT · L · SVRDIN ·, C. 381, W. 131, N. Z., 1919, p. 106, B. (142.6, 9.24—not retouched: Willers is wrong).

† W. 132. C. 379 (inaccurate reading, FRV, instead of CN, on *rev.*). Cp. N. Z., 1919, p. 106).

133. Bank Coll. The *obv.* is in the style of the Roman mint, the *rev.* suggests Spanish mintage (Uncertain Mint 2).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<i>CN. PISO CN. F.*</i>				
134 Pl. 18. 1 (<i>obv.</i>).	353.4 22.9	Æ 1.4 ↓	Sestertius. Oak-wreath between two laurel-branches. OB above wreath. CIVIS within wreath. SERVATOS round edge, below wreath.	S. C large in centre. CN. PISO. CN. F. III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F. r. down, l. up.
135	197.7 12.81	Æ 1.05 ↙	Dupondius. AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC POTEST in three lines in oak- wreath.	" "
136 Pl. 19. 1 (<i>obv.</i>).	184.5 11.96	Æ 1.00 ↘	" "	" " (legend starts low l.)
137 Pl. 19. 14 (<i>obv.</i>).	174.8 11.33	Æ 1.05 ↗	As. Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR. AVGVSTVS. TRIBVNIC. POTEST. r. down, l. up, starting high r.	" "
138	163.5 10.59	Æ 1.1 ↘	" "	" "

* The weights quoted in the following series are taken from Willers, *Geschichte der römischen Kupferprägung*, and references are given for each coin to his descriptions, p. 134 ff. Two varieties of wreath occur on *obv.* of sestertius and dupondius, a neat round wreath, certainly of oak, and an irregular wreath, larger, but of less certain kind. Some authorities classify this second type as laurel, but it is probable that it is intended for oak. At any rate, the two types are used side by side.

134. G. 4621. C. 377. W. 133. Average wt. of nine, 362.0 (23.46).

135. G. 4622. C. 378. W. 134. Variant with *obv.* TRIBVNICI, Cap.; with *obv.* AVGVST TRIBVN POTEST and *rev.* CN. PISO. III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F., V. Average wt. of nine, 190.9 (12.37).

136. G. 4623.

136, 141. Same *rev.* die.

137. G. 4624. W. 135. Average wt. of fifteen, 163.1 (10.57).

138. Townley Coll., 1805. G. 4625.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<i>L. NAEVIUS SURDINUS.</i>				
Sestertius.				
139 Pl. 18. 2.	411.7 26.68	Æ 1.4 ↑	Oak-wreath between two laurel-branches. OB above wreath. CIVIS within wreath. SERVATOS round edge, below wreath.	S. C large in field. L. NAEVIVS. SVRDINVS. IIIVIR. A. A. A. F. F. l. up, r. down, starting mid l.
140	377.5 24.46	Æ 1.4 →	" "	" " (legend starts high l.)
Dupondius.				
141 Pl. 19. 2 (obv.).	198.5 12.86	Æ 1.05 ↑	AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC POTEST in three lines in oak-wreath.	" " (but L. SVRDINVS)
142	173.0 11.21	Æ 1.0 ↓	" "	As on No. 141.
As.				
143	194.7 12.62	Æ 1.2 ↓	Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC. POTEST r. down, l. up.	As on No. 139. (starting low l.)
144 Pl. 19. 15 (obv.).	173.0 11.21	Æ 1.1 →	" "	" " (but L. SVRDINVS starting low l.)
145	170.0 11.01	Æ 1.1 ↑	" "	" " (but L. SVRDINVS starting high l.)
146	139.7 9.05	Æ 1.05 ↑	" "	As on No. 145.

139. G. 4626. C. 471. W. 136. Average wt. of eight, 398.7 (25-83). P. has a specimen struck on a very large and heavy flan. A specimen in Cap. has *rev.* legend reading outwardly.

140. G. 4627.

141. G. 4628. C. 472. W. 137. Variant with *rev.* L. NAEVIVS SVRDINVS, &c. W. 138. Average wt. for eight, 186.4 (12-05). Variant with *obv.* AVGVST TRIBVNOTE, later imitation.


142. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4629.

143. G. 4630. C. 470. W. 140.

144. G. 4631. C. 473. W. 139. Average wt. of fifteen, 168.3 (10-91).

145. G. 4632.

146. G. 4633.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<i>C. PLOTIUS RUFUS.</i>				
Sestertius.				
147	388.0 25.14	Æ 1.3 ↓	Oak-wreath between laurel-branches. OB above wreath. CIVIS within wreath. SERVATOS round edge, below wreath.	S. C large in centre C. PLOTIVS. RVFVS. III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F. l. up, r. down, starting mid l.
148 Pl. 18. 3 (obv.).	384.8 24.94	Æ 1.4 ↘	" "	" "
149	395.5 25.62	Æ 1.4 ↙	" "	" " Countermark  under C of S C
Dupondius.				
150 Pl. 19. 3 (obv.).	173.2 11.22	Æ 1.1 ↑	AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC POTEST in three lines, in oak-wreath.	" "
151 Pl. 19. 4 (obv.).	184.1 11.93	Æ 1.15 ↑	" "	" " (but C. PLOTIVS. RVFVS starting low l.)
Later Imitation.				
152	99.2 6.43	Æ .95 ↘	" " (but legend blundered: POTIST TIIIVIC AVGOTVS)	" "
As.				
153 Pl. 19. 16 (obv.).	158.9 10.3	Æ 1.15 ↙	Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR. AVGVSTVS. TRIBVNIC. POTEST r. down, l. up.	" " (starting low l.)

147. G. 4634. C. 501. W. 141. Average wt. of nine, 370.7 (24.01).

148. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4635. 149. G. 4636.

150. G. 4637. C. 502. W. 142. Average wt. of ten, 178.7 (11.58).

152. G. 4638. Similar imitations sometimes read AVGVSTV, AVGVS TRIBVN,

on obverse.

153. G. 4639. C. 504. W. 143. Average wt. of fourteen, 155.1 (10.05). Variant with
obv. head l., and POT for POTEST, Turin. Specimens with large flans; P., Gotha.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
154	156.6 10.15	Æ 1.2 ↗	As on No. 153. (double-struck)	As on No. 147. (but III V. for VIR.)
Later Imitations.				
155 Pl. 19. 17 (obv.).	175.3 11.36	Æ 1.55 ←	" (TRIBVN POTES)	" (RVFAS)
156	122.7 7.95	Æ 1.05 ↘	" (TRIBVNIC POTES)	" (III VR for VIR.)
B. C. 22. MONEVERS :—				
C. ASINIUS GALLUS.				
C. CASSIUS CELER.				
C. GALLIUS LUPERCUS.				
C. ASINIUS GALLUS.				
157 Pl. 18. 4 (obv.).	387.2 25.09	Æ 1.35 ←	Sestertius. Oak-wreath between laurel- branches. OB above wreath. CIVIS within wreath. SERVATOS below wreath.	S. C large in centre. C. ASINIVS. C. F. GALL VS. III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F. r. down, l. up.
158	203.3 13.17	Æ 1.1 ↑	Dupondius. AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC POTEST in three lines in oak- wreath.	S. C large in centre. C. ASINIVS. GALLVS. III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F.
159 Pl. 19. 5.	210.0 13.61	Æ 1.1 →	" "	" "
160	143.6 9.31	Æ 1.05 ↑	" "	" " (but with C. F.)

154. G. 4640.


155. G. 4641.

156. G. 4642.

157. G. 4494. C. 367. W. 145. Average wt. of eleven, 370.2 (23.99). Analysis (N. C., 1904, p. 244) showed 76.7 per cent. copper, 23.3 per cent. zinc.

158. G. 4495. C. 368. W. 146. Average wt. of eight, 171.7 (11.13). Variant with rev. ASSINIVS in Campana Coll. Analysis (N. C., 1904, p. 244) showed 76.4 per cent. copper, 23.6 per cent. zinc. W. 147 quotes variant omitting GALLVS on rev. (!).

159. G. 4496.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
161	183.7 11.9	Æ 1.25 ←	As. Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR · AVGVSTVS · [TRI] BVNIC · PTEST · r. down, l. up.	As on No. 158.
162	179.3 11.62	Æ 1.15 ↑	" "	" "
163 Pl. 19. 18 (obv.).	170.8 11.07	Æ 1.15 ←	" "	" "
164	147.6 9.56	Æ 1.15 ↘	" "	" " (Cmk.  below C of S · C)
<i>C. CASSIUS CELER.</i>				
165 Pl. 18. 5 (obv.).	418.4 27.11	Æ 1.35 ↘	Sestertius. Oak-wreath between two laurel-branches. OB above wreath. CIVIS within wreath. SERVATOS round edge, below wreath.	S · C large in centre. C · CASSIVS · C · F · CEL ER · III · VIR · A · A · F · F · r. down, l. up.
166	188.4 12.21	Æ 1.05 ↑	Dupondius. AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC PTEST in three lines in oak- wreath.	S · C large in centre. C · CASSIVS · CELER · III · VIR · A · A · F · F · r. down, l. up.

161. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. 4497. C. 369. W. 148. Average wt. of nine, 159.4 (10.33). Analysis showed 98.8 per cent. copper. W. 149 quotes variant omitting GALLVS on rev. (cp. N. Z., 1896, p. 49). The 'MAIANIVS GALLVS IIIVIR AAA FF' (with blundered obverse) of C. 451 is probably a blundered copy of this coin.

161, 163. Same obv. die (?).


162. Stewart Coll., 1847. G. 4498.

163. G. 4499.

164. G. 4500.

165. G. 4501. C. 407. W. 150. Average wt. of ten, 395.8 (25.64). Analysis, 82.27 per cent. copper, 17.31 per cent. zinc.

166. G. 4503. C. 408. W. 151. Average wt. of thirteen, 185.7 (12.03). Variant with obv. AVGVSTS TRIBVNI, Cap. (N. Z., 1896, p. 84). The mark dividing S C, conventionally represented in the text by a dot, is sometimes of diamond or similar shape, as on this coin.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
167 Pl. 19. 6 (<i>obv.</i>).	180.6 11.7	Æ 1.1 ↘	As on No. 166.	As on No. 166.
168	127.8 8.28	Æ 1.00 →	" "	" "
169	212.7 13.78 (<i>very worn and tooled: serrated edge</i>)	Æ 1.3 →	As. Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR · AVGVSTVS TRIBVN[IC POT]EST r. down, l. up.	" "
170 Pl. 19. 19.	172.0 11.14	Æ 1.1 ↑	" "	" "
<i>C. GALLIUS LUPERCUS.</i>				
171 Pl. 18. 6.	428.0 27.73	Æ 1.4 ↑	Sestertius. Oak-wreath between laurel- branches. OB above wreath. CIVIS within wreath. SERVATOS round edge, below wreath.	S. C large in centre. C · GALLIVS · C · F · LV PERCVS · III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F. r. down, l. up.
172	376.5 24.4	Æ 1.45 ↘	" " (obliterated)	" " (Cmk.  inverted below S · C)
173 Pl. 19. 7 (<i>obv.</i>).	203.8 13.21	Æ 1.1 ↓	Dupondius. AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC POTEST in three lines in oak- wreath.	S · C large in centre. C · GALLIVS · LVPERC VS · III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F.

167. G. 4504.

168. G. 4505.

169. Rev. G. J. Chester Gift, 1880. G. 4506. C. 409. W. 152. Average wt. of eight, 165.8 (10.74). Specimens on large flan, Turin, Walters Coll. (Æ 1.4, 302.0, 19.57).

170. Stewart Coll., 1847. G. 4507.

171. G. 4508. C. 434. W. 153. Average wt. of seven, 385.9 (25.00). Specimens on large flans in P. and Copenhagen.

172. Rev. G. J. Chester, 1870. G. 4502.

173. Townley Coll., 1805. G. 4509. C. 435. W. 154. Average wt. of eight, 203.6 (13.19).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
174 Pl. 19. 20 (<i>obv.</i>).	155.3 10.06	Æ 1.1 ↑	As.* Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR · AVGVSTVS · TRIBVNIC · POTES · r. down, l. up.	As on No. 173.
B. C. 21. MONEYERS:—				
Q. AELIUS LAMIA.				
C. MARCIUS CENSORINUS.				
T. QUINCTIUS CRISPINUS SULPICIANUS.				
Q. AELIUS LAMIA.†				
175 Pl. 18. 7 (<i>obv.</i>).	339.5 22.0	Æ 1.45 ↙	Sestertius. Oak-wreath between two laurel-branches. OB above wreath. CIVIS within wreath. SERVATOS round edge, below wreath.	S. C large in centre. Q · AELIVS · L · F · LAMIA · III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F. r. down, l. up.
176 Pl. 19. 8 (<i>obv.</i>).	209.8 13.59	Æ 1.15 ↙	Dupondius. AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC POTES in three lines in oak- wreath.	S. C large in centre. Q · AELIVS · LAMIA · III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F.
177	200.5 12.99	Æ 1.1 ↑	” ”	” ”

* The B. M. (G. 4511) has a brockage of an As of this period with normal *obv.* head of Augustus, bare, r. (Æ 1.05; 161.0, 10.43).

† Imitation of an As of Lamia with *obv.* head, bare, l. ONTIF MAX . . . , normal *rev.*, Cap.

174. Townley Coll., 1805. G. 4510. C. 436. W. 155. Average wt. of nine, 158.8 (10.29). Specimen on large flan, B. (cf. *R. N.*, 1859, Pl. 19. 1).

175. G. 4613. C. 341. W. 156. Average wt. of nine, 360.6 (23.36).

176. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. 4614. C. 342. W. 157. Average wt. of twelve, 158.8 (10.29). Later imitations show variants with *obv.* TRIBVNI, Cap.; *obv.* POTES, Hunter Coll. One in B. M. (G. 4616) with uncertain *obv.* legend, weighs only 78.5 (5.09).

177. G. 4615.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<i>C. MARCIUS CENSORINUS.*</i>				
178 Pl. 18. 8 (<i>obr.</i>).	428.5 27.76	Æ 1.45 ↓	Sestertius. Oak-wreath between two laurel-branches. OB above wreath. CIVIS within wreath. SERVATOS round edge, below wreath.	S. C large in centre. C. MARCI. L. F. CEN SORIN. AVG. III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F. r. down, l. up.
179	187.0 12.12	Æ 1.05 →	Dupondius. AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC POTEST in three lines in oak- wreath.	S. C large in centre. C. CENSORINVS. L. F. AVG. III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F.
180 Pl. 19. 9.	245.0 15.87	Æ 1.5 ↖	" " " " (small die raised on large flan with raised edge)	" " " "
<i>T. QUINCTIUS CRISPINUS SULPICIANUS.†</i>				
181 Pl. 18. 9 (<i>obr.</i>).	396.3 25.68	Æ 1.5 ↑	Sestertius. Oak-wreath between two laurel-branches. OB above wreath. CIVIS within wreath. SERVATOS round edge, below wreath.	§ S. C large in centre. T. QVINCTIVS. CRIS PIN. SVLPIC. III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F. r. down, l. up.

* Imitations of As also occur: (a) With *obr.* head, bare, l. CAESAR. AVGVST. PONT. MAX. TRIBVNIC. POT., normal *rev.*, in Depoletti Coll., 2932; (b) with *obr.* head, bare, r. . . . TRIBVNIC. POTEST., normal *rev.*, Dresden (cp. *R. It.*, 1891, p. 303).

† Imitation of As with *obr.* head, bare, l., legend lost; *rev.* T. CRISPINVS. . . . R. A. A. A. F. F. P. The great variety of readings on coins of this moneyer rouses a suspicion that some may really be due to later imitation, sufficiently near the style of the original to escape detection.

§ Variant with *rev.* T. QVINCTIVS CRISPINVS SVLPIC. III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F., C. 510. W. 161; *rev.* T. QVINCTI. CRISPIN. SVLPIC &c. W. 162; *rev.* T. QVINCTIVS CRISPINVS &c., C. 508. W. 164; *rev.* T. CRISPINVS T. F. SVLPICIAN. &c., C. 506. W. 165. The authority for some of these readings is not very strong. Average wt. of ten, 358.5 (23.23).

178. G. 4598. C. 454. W. 158. Average wt. of five, 369.2 (23.93).

179. G. 4599. C. 452. W. 159. Average wt. of eight, 178.4 (11.56). Variant without L. F. in *rev.* legend, C. 453 (where?).

180. Bank Coll., 1877. G. 4600.

181. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4602. C. 510. W. 160.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
182	259.4 16.81	Æ 1.25 ↖	As on No. 181.	As on No. 181. (legend incomplete after CRISPIN)
183	299.7 19.42	Æ 1.45 ↓	" "	" " (TI. QVINCTI. CRISP IN. SVLP. III. VIR. A.A.A.F.F.)
184	138.5 8.97	Æ .95 ↘	Dupondius. AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC POTEST in three lines in oak- wreath.	* S.C. large in centre. T. QVINCTIVS. CRIS PINVS. III. VIR. A.A.A. F.F.
185	120.5 7.81	Æ 1.05 ↓	" "	" "
186	142.8 9.25	Æ 1.05 →	" "	" " (but CRISPINVS. A.A.A. F.F.)
187 Pl. 19. 10 (obv.).	168.3 10.91	Æ 1.1 ↓	" "	" " (T. CRISPINVS. SVLP CIANVS. III. VIR. A.A. A.F.F.)
188	196.5 12.73	Æ 1.2 ↘	" "	" " (T. CRISPINVS SVLP CIAN. III. VIR. A.A.A. F.F.)
189	164.5 10.66	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	" " (T. CRISPINVS III. VIR. A.A.A.F.F.)
190	147.5 9.56	Æ 1.05 ↑	" "	As on No. 189. (but legend starts low I.)

* Variant with *rev.* T. QVINCTIVS CRISP. III. VIR. A.A.A.F.F., C. 509.
W. 170. Later imitation with *obv.* AVGVSTV TRIBVNIC PONTI, Cap. (N. Z.,
1897, p. 64). Average wt. of nine, 168.1 (10.89).

182. G. 4601.

184. G. 4604. C. 509. W. 169.

186. G. 4606.

188. G. 4608. W. 167.

190. G. 4610.

183. G. 4603. W. 163.

185. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. 4605.

187. G. 4607. C. 507. W. 166.

189. G. 4609. C. 505. W. 168.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<p>B. C. 17. MONEYERS:—</p> <p><i>M. SANQUINIUS.</i> <i>P. LICINIUS STOLO.</i> <i>[TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCUS?]</i></p> <p><i>M. SANQUINIUS.*</i></p> <p>Sestertius.</p>				
191	366.0 23.72	Æ 1.45 ↑	Oak-wreath between two laurel-branches. OB above wreath. CIVIS within wreath. SERVATOS round edge, below wreath.	S. C large in centre. M. SANQVINIVS. Q. F. III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F. r. down, l. up.
192 Pl. 18. 10 (obv.).	314.8 20.40	Æ 1.4 ↗	" "	" " (but SANQVINIVS)
<p>Dupondius.</p>				
193 Pl. 19. 11 (obv.).	195.0 12.63	Æ 1.15 →	AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC POTEST in three lines in oak-wreath.	" "
194	178.5 11.57	Æ 1.1 ←	" "	" "

* Imitation of As with *obv.* head, bare, l. CAESAR AVGVSTVS PONT. MAX. TRIBVNIC. POT, normal *rev.* : P.

191. G. 4588. C. 520. W. 173. Average wt. of ten, 345.4 (22.38).

192. G. 4589.

193. G. 4590. C. 521. W. 174. Average wt. of seven, 181.6 (11.77).

194. Townley Coll., 1805. G. 4591. Imitations with *obv.* AVGVS. TRIBV. POT, AVGVST. TRIBV. POTES., AVGVSTVS. TRIBVNICI. POTES., Cap. (N. Z., 1897, p. 69).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<i>P. LICINIUS STOLO.*</i>				
195	364.7 23.63	Æ 1.45 →	Sestertius. Oak-wreath between two laurel-branches. OB above wreath. CIVIS within wreath. SERVATOS round edge, below wreath.	S. C large in centre. P. LICINIUS. STOLO. III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F. r. down, l. up.
196 Pl. 18. 11 (obv.).	328.0 21.25	Æ 1.35 ↓	" "	" "
197 Pl. 19. 12 (obv.).	204.7 13.26	Æ 1.1 →	Dupondius. AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC POTEST. in three lines in oak- wreath.	" " (P. STOLO. III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F.)
<i>TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCUS.†</i>				
198 Pl. 18. 12.	375.8 24.35	Æ 1.1 ↑	Sestertius. Oak-wreath between two laurel-branches. OB above wreath. CIVIS within wreath. SERVATOS round edge, below wreath.	S. C large in centre. TI. SEMPRONIUS. GR. ACCVS. III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F. r. down, l. up.
199 Pl. 19. 13 (obv.).	271.3 17.58	Æ 1.15 ↓	Dupondius. AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC POTEST in three lines in oak- wreath.	" "

* Imitation of As with *obv.* head, bare, r. CAESAR AVGVST. PONTIFEX MAX. TRIBVNIC. POT., normal *rev.* (P. STOLO, &c.), Cap. (N. Z., 1897, p. 4.).

† Imitation of As with *obv.* head, bare, l. CAESAR AVGVST. PONT. MAX., normal *rev.*, Cap. (N. Z., 1897, p. 71).

195. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4595. C. 441. W. 171. Average wt. of fourteen, 355.8 (23.06).

196. G. 4596. C. 440. W. 172. Average wt. of eleven, 193.4 (12.53). Variant with *rev.* P. LICINIUS. STOLO, &c., C. 442. Imitations with *obv.* AVGVST. TRBV. POTEST., AVGVSTVS TRIBVN. POTES., Cap. (N. Z., 1897, p. 4.).

197. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4597.

198. G. 4611. C. 524. W. 175. Average wt. of six, 376.2 (24.37).

199. G. 4612. C. 525. W. 176. Average wt. of nine, 174.3 (11.29). Imitations with *obv.* AVGVST. TRIBVN. POTES., *rev.* M. SEMPRONI, &c., Cap., *obv.* AVGVST. TRIBVN. POTEST., Turin (cp. N. Z., 1897, p. 71; 1900, Pl. 6. 136).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
c. B. C. 9. MONEYS :—				
<i>LAMIA</i> (<i>L. Aelius Lamia</i> ?).*				
<i>SILIUS</i> (<i>P. Silius P. f.</i> ?).				
<i>ANNIUS</i> (<i>C. Annius Pollio</i> ?).				
Quadrans.				
200	45.8 2.97	Æ .7 ↑	Clasped hands, holding caduceus. LAMIA·SILIVS·ANNIVS. r. down, l. up.	S·C large in centre. III·VIR·A·A·A·F·F. r. down, l. up.
201 Pl. 20. 1.	47.2 3.06	Æ .65 →	Simpulum l., lituus r. LAMIA·SILIVS·ANNIVS. r. down, l. up.	" "
202	51.5 3.34	Æ .65 ↑	Cornucopiae: to l. and r. of it, S C LAMIA·SILIVS·ANNIVS. r. down, l. up.	Altar hung with wreath. III·VIR·A·A·A·F·F. r. down, l. up.
203	42.5 2.75	Æ .65 ↑	" "	" "
c. B. C. 8. MONEYS :—				
<i>PULCHER</i> (<i>Claudius Pulcher</i> ?).*				
<i>TAURUS</i> (<i>Statilius Taurus</i> ?).				
<i>REGULUS</i> (<i>Livineius Regulus</i> ?).				
Quadrans.				
204 Pl. 20. 2.	45.3 2.94	Æ .7 →	Clasped hands, holding caduceus. PVLCHER·TAVRVS·RE GVLVS. r. down, l. up.	S·C large in centre. III·VIR·A·A·A·F·F. r. down, l. up.
205	52.4 3.4	Æ .7 ↓	Simpulum l., lituus r. PVLCHER·TAVRVS·RE GVLVS. r. down, l. up.	" "

* For these identifications, cp. Prosopographia, *sub nominibus*.

200. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4617. C. 338. W. 178. Average wt. of fifteen, 48.3 (3.13). Specimen in V., on large flan, weighs 125.6 (8.14) (N. Z., 1896, p. 14).

201. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4618. C. 339. W. 177. Average wt. of eleven, 49.5 (3.21).

202. G. 4619. C. 340. W. 179. Average wt. of thirteen, 49.1 (3.18). Specimen in P., on large flan, weighs 133.2 (8.63). Analysis, 98.9 per cent. copper (N. C., 1904, p. 244).

203. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4620.

204. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4574. C. 413. W. 181. Average wt. of seventeen, 48.3 (3.14).

205. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4575. C. 414. W. 180. Specimen in P. weighs 51.7 (3.35).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
206	51.6 3.34	Æ .7 ↓	As on No. 205.	As on No. 205.
207 Pl. 20. 3.	52.1 3.38	Æ .7 ↓	Cornucopiae : to l. and r. of it, S C PVLCHER. TAVRVS. RE GVLVS. r. down, l. up.	Altar hung with wreath. III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F. r. down, l. up.
208	49.5 3.21	Æ .7 ↓	" "	" "
B. C. 7. MONEYES :—				
<i>P. LURIUS AGRIPPA.</i>				
<i>M. MAECILIUS TULLUS.</i>				
<i>M. SALVIUS OTHO.</i>				
<i>P. LURIUS AGRIPPA.</i>				
Triumphal Coinage.				
*	153.0 9.91	Æ 1.15	Head of Augustus, laureate, l. ; at point of bust, globe; behind, Victory, draped, holding cornucopiae in l. hand and with r. touching the fillet of the laurel- wreath. CAESAR. AVGVST. PO NT. MAX. TRIBVNIC. POT. l. up, r. down.	S. C large in centre. P. LVRIVS-AGRIPPA. III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F. r. down, l. up.
209	178.5 11.57	Æ 1.1 ↗	As. Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR. AVGVST. PO NT. MAX. TRIBVNIC. POT l. up, r. down.	+ S. C large in centre. P. LVRIVS-AGRIPPA. III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F. r. down, l. up.

* H. C. Levis Coll. C. 447. W. 216. Average wt. of six specimens, 191.7 (12.42).



+ Imitation with *obv.* head, bare, r. PONTIFEX. MAX. TRIB. POT., Cap.
(N. Z., 1897, p. 9). Imitation of a dupondius with *obv.* AVGVST. TRIBVN. POTEST.
in oak-wreath; *rev.* P. LVRIVS-AGRIPPA. III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F. S. C., in P.

206. G. 4576.

207. Boyne Coll., 1848. G. 4577. C. 415. W. 182. Average wt. of three, 48.1
(3.12).

208. G. 4578.

209. G. 4703. C. 445. W. 210.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
210	183.5 11.89	Æ 1.05 ↑	As on No. 209.	As on No. 209.
211 Pl. 20. 4 (obv.).	165.3 10.71	Æ 1.05 ↓	" "	" "
212	163.0 10.56	Æ 1.2 ↑	" "	" "
213	149.6 9.69 (icorn)	Æ 1.1 ↑	" "	" " (Cmk.  above S.C)
214	178.6 11.57	Æ 1.1 ↓	" " (but head l.)	" "
215	168.0 10.89	Æ 1.15 ↓	" " (but head l.)	" "
216	109.0 7.06 (icorn)	Æ 1.00 →	" " (but head l.) (Cmk.  on head.)	" "

M. MAECILIUS TULLUS.

Triumphal Coinage.

217 Pl. 20. 6 (obv.).	381.3 24.71	Æ 1.4 ↑	Head of Augustus, laureate, l.; at point of bust, globe; behind, Victory, draped, holding cornucopiae in l. hand and with r. touching the fillet of the laurel-wreath. CAESAR · AVGVST · PO NT · MAX · TRIBVN IC · POT · l. up, r. down.	S · C large in centre. M · MAECILIVS · TVL LVS · III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F · r. down, l. up.
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210. Mustard Coll., 1847. G. 4702. 211. Townley Coll., 1805. G. 4704.
212. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. 4705. 213. Rev. G. J. Chester, 1870. G. 4706.
214. Stewart Coll., 1847. G. 4699. C. 446. W. 211. Average wt. of twenty-eight,
164.3 (10.65).
215. G. 4700. 216. G. 4701.
217. Thomas Coll., 1844. G. 4682. C. 447. W. 217. Cp. Levis Coll., (299-8, 19-43;
179-2, 11-61). Average wt. of thirteen, 218.4 (14.15).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
218	159.6 10.34 (badly worn)	Æ 1.25 ↗	As on No. 217. (no globe)	As on No. 217.
219	203.3 13.17	Æ 1.25 ↖	" (no globe)	" (but no S·C; silver cross in centre)
220	178.2 11.55 (worn)	Æ 1.15 ↓	As. Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR · AVGVST · PONT · MAX · TRIBVNIC · POT · l. up, r. down.	" "
221	166.6 10.8	Æ 1.1 ↑	" "	" "
222	161.2 10.45	Æ 1.05 ↖	" "	" "
223	156.8 10.16	Æ 1.05 ↗	" (but head l.)	" "
<i>M. SALVIUS OTHO.</i>				
Triumphal Coinage.				
224 Pl. 20. 5 (obv.).	225.3 14.6	Æ 1.4 ↑	Head of Augustus, laureate, l.; behind, Victory, draped, holding cornucopiae in l. hand and with r. touching the fillet of the laurel-wreath. CAESAR · AVGVST · PONT · MAX · TRIBVNIC · POT · l. up, r. down.	S·C large in centre. M · SALVIUS · OTHO · III · VIR · A · A · F · F · r. down, l. up.
225	258.0 16.72	Æ 1.3 ↑	" "	" "

218. G. 4683.

219. G. 4684.

220. Mustard Coll., 1847. G. 4686. C. 445. W. 212.


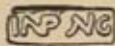
222. Mustard Coll., 1847. G. 4688.

221. G. 4687.

223. Townley Coll., 1805. G. 4685. C. 446. W. 213. Average wt. of twenty-five, 164.6 (10.67).

224. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. 4689. C. 517-19 (same coin in three sizes). W. 218. Average wt. of twelve, 315.4 (20.44): wts. vary from 187.1 (12.12) up to 383.5 (24.85). Cp. N. C., 1904, Pl. 14. 9. Variant with globe under bust, Gn. (R. H., 1889, p. 174).

225. G. 4690.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
226	228.5 14.81	Æ 1.1 →	As.* Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR · AVGVST · PO NT · MAX · TRIBVNIC · POT · l. up, r. down.	As on No. 224.
227	190.3 12.33	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	" "
228	183.3 11.88	Æ 1.05 ↓	" "	" "
229	171.9 11.14	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	" "
230	152.7 9.89	Æ 1.05 ←	" "	" "
231	122.0 7.90 (worn)	Æ 1.15 ↑	" " (Cmk. :  on head)	" "
232	165.5 10.72	Æ 1.15 →	" " (Cmk. :  behind head)	" "
233 Pl. 20.7 (obv.).	170.5 11.05	Æ 1.1 ↑	" " (but head l.)	" "
234	151.4 9.81	Æ 1.1 ↑	" " (but head l.)	" "

* Imitations of dupondius with *obv.* AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC · PTEST. in wreath, Cap. (N.Z., 1897, p. 67); *obv.* AVGVSTV · TRIBVNI · PTEST. (cmk. on *rev.* EPYΞ), F. De Sauley, *Mélanges*, p. 106; *obv.* AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC · POT., Hall Coll. (171.5, 11.11).

226. G. 4693. C. 515. W. 214. Variants with *obv.* TRBV · POT., Cap. (N.Z., 1897, p. 67); with *rev.* SALVLVIVS (double-struck), Turin.

227. Stewart Coll., 1847. G. 4694.

228. Townley Coll., 1805. G. 4695.

229. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4696.

230. Townley Coll., 1805. G. 4697.

232. Rev. G. J. Chester, 1870. G. 4698.

233. G. 4691. C. 516. W. 215. Average wt. of thirty-one, 156.9 (10-17).

234. Stewart Coll., 1847. G. 4692.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<p>B. C. 6. MONEYERS :—</p> <p><i>A. LICINIUS NERVA SILIANUS.</i> <i>SEX. NONIUS QUINCTILIANUS.</i> <i>VOLUSUS VALERIUS MESSALLA.</i></p> <p><i>A. LICINIUS NERVA SILIANUS.</i></p>				
235 Pl. 20. 8 (obr.).	166.5 10.79	Æ 1.05 ↑	As. Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR · AVGVST · PO NT · MAX · TRIBVNIC · POT · L up, r. down.	S · C large in centre. A · LICIN · NERVA · SI LIAN · III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F · r. down, l. up.
236	158.2 10.25	Æ 1.1 ↓	" "	" "
<i>SEX. NONIUS QUINCTILIANUS.</i>				
237 Pl. 20. 9 (obr.).	184.0 11.92	Æ 1.1 ↑	As on No. 235.	S · C large in centre. SEX · NONIVS · QVIN CTILIAN · III · VIR · A · A · A · F · F · r. down, l. up.
238	168.4 10.91	Æ 1.0 ↑	" "	" "
239	147.8 9.58	Æ 1.0 ↑	" "	" "
240 Pl. 20. 10 (obr.).	154.0 9.98	Æ 1.15 ↗	" " (but head l.)	" "

235. G. 4663. W. 183. C. 437 only gives the exceptional reading 'POTEST'.
 Average wt. of eleven, 150.7 (9.77). For an imitation in inferior style with head l., cp.
 A. S. F. N., 1884, p. 45.

236. Stewart Coll., 1847. G. 4664.

237. G. 4667. C. 474. W. 184. Variant of obr. TRIB · PO · occasionally found.

238. Stewart Coll., 1847. G. 4668.

239. Townley Coll., 1805. G. 4669.

240. G. 4670. C. 475. W. 185. Average wt. of thirteen, 161.6 (10.47).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<i>VOLUSUS VALERIUS MESSALLA.</i>				
241	180.0 11.66	Æ 1.05 →	As. As on No. 235.	S. C large in centre. VOLVSVS. VALER. ME SSAL. III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F. r. down, l. up.
242 Pl. 20. 11 (obv.).	164.0 10.63	Æ 1.15 →	" "	" "
c. B. C. 5. MONEYES:— <i>APRONIUS</i> (L. Apronius C. f. C. n.?).* <i>GALUS</i> (Sulpicius Galus?). <i>MESSALLA.</i> <i>SISENNA</i> (Cornelius Sisenna?).				
Quadrans. 1. <i>Apronius Group.</i> <i>a. Apronius Galus on</i> <i>obv.†</i> <i>b. Apronius Messalla</i> <i>on obv.</i>				
243	48.0 3.11	Æ .7 ←	Altar, with bowl-shaped top, hung with garland. APRONIVS. MESSALLA. III. VIR. r. down, l. up.	S. C large in centre. GALVS. SISENNA. A. A. A. F. F., r. down, l. up.
244	34.8 2.26	Æ .7 ←	" " (but altar with square top)	" " SISENNA. GALVS. A. A. A. F. F.
<i>c. Apronius Sisenna on</i> <i>obv.</i>				
245	51.1 3.31	Æ .7 →	As on No. 244. APRONIVS. SISENNA. III. VIR	As on No. 243. GALVS. MESSALLA. A. A. A. F. F.

* For these identifications, cp. *Prosopographia, sub nominibus.*

† The two possible varieties of this sub-group are not known.

241. Stewart Coll., 1847. G. 4665. W. 186. C. 538 gives AVGVS. (a misprint ?) and the exceptional reading 'POTEST'. Variant with head l., W. 187. Average wt. of eleven, 166.1 (10.76).

242. Townley Coll., 1805. G. 4666.

243. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. 4713. C. 352. W. 189.

244. G. 4714. C. 353. W. 188.

245. G. 4715. C. 350. W. 190. For the rev. MESSALLA. GALVS. A. A. A. F. F., cp. C. 351. W. 191. Average of seventeen of group 1, 44.8 (2.90).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
2. <i>Galus Group.</i>				
a. <i>Galus Apronius* on obv.</i>				
b. <i>Galus Messalla on obv.</i>				
246	48.6	Æ .7	As on No. 244.	As on No. 243.
Pl. 20. 12.	3.15	↑	GALVS · MESSALLA · III · VIR ·	APRONIVS · SISENNA · A · A · A · F · F ·
247	44.4	Æ .7	" "	" "
	2.88	↖		SISENNA · APRONIVS · A · A · A · F · F ·
248	41.0	Æ .7	" "	" "
	2.66	↓		
c. <i>Galus Sisenna on obv.</i>				
249	46.2	Æ .7	As on No. 243.	As on No. 243.
	2.99	↓	GALVS · SISENNA · III · VIR ·	APRONIVS · MESSAL LA · A · A · A · F · F ·
250	46.5	Æ .7	" "	" "
	3.01	↑		MESSALLA · APRONI VS A · A · A · F · F ·
251	44.0	Æ .65	" "	" "
	2.85	↓		
3. <i>Messalla Group.</i>				
a. <i>Messalla Apronius on obv.</i>				
252	49.7	Æ .65	As on No. 243.	As on No. 243.
	3.22	→	MESSALLA · APRONIVS · III · VIR · r. down, l. up.	GALVS · SISENNA · A · A · A · F · F · r. down, l. up.

* For the two varieties of this sub-group, with *rev.* MESSALLA · SISENNA and SISENNA · MESSALLA, cp. C. 374, 5. W. 196, 7.

246. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4716. C. 370. W. 193.

247. G. 4717. C. 371. W. 192.

248. G. 4718.

249. Boyne Coll., 1843. G. 4719. C. 372. W. 194.

250. G. 4720. C. 373. W. 195.

251. G. 4721. Average of twenty-seven of group 2, 47.7 (3.09).

252. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4722. C. 532. W. 200.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
253	53.4 3.46	Æ .65 ↖	As on No. 243.	As on No. 243. SISENNA · GALVS · A·A·A·F·F.
254	52.6 3.41	Æ .65 ↘	" "	" "
			<i>b. Messalla Galus on obv.</i>	
255	51.8 3.36	Æ .7 ↘	As on No. 243. MESSALLA · GALVS · III · VIR ·	As on No. 243. APRONIVS · SISENNA · A·A·A·F·F.
256	46.0 2.98	Æ .7 ↘	As on No. 244.	" "
257 Pl. 20. 13.	48.7 3.16	Æ .65 ↘	As on No. 243.	" " SISENNA · APRONIVS · A·A·A·F·F.
			<i>c. Messalla Sisenna on obv.</i>	
258	58.5 3.79	Æ .7 ←	As on No. 243. MESSALLA · SISENNA · III · VIR ·	As on No. 243. GALVS · APRONIVS · A·A·A·F·F.
			<i>4. Sisenna Group. a. Sisenna · Apronius on obv.</i>	
259 Pl. 20. 14.	51.0 3.30	Æ .7 →	As on No. 244. SISENNA · APRONIVS · III · VIR ·	As on No. 243. GALVS · MESSALLA · A·A·A·F·F.
260	45.2 2.93	Æ .65 →	As on No. 243.	" "
261	48.4 3.14	Æ .65 ↑	As on No. 244.	" " MESSALLA · GALVS · A·A·A·F·F.

253. G. 4723. C. 533. W. 201.
 254. Imhoof-Blumer Coll., 1907. G. 4724. 255. G. 4725. C. 350. W. 203.
 256. G. 4726. 257. Boyne Coll., 1847. G. 4727. C. 531. W. 202.
 258. G. 4728. C. 534. W. 199. For the rev. APRONIVS · GALVS · A·A·A·F·F.,
 cp. C. 535. W. 198. Average wt. of twenty-seven of group 3, 49.7 (3.22).
 259. G. 4729. C. 420. W. 204. 260. G. 4730.
 261. G. 4731. C. 421. W. 205.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
			<i>b. Sisenna Galus on obv.</i>	
262	48.2 3.12	Æ .65 ↑	As on No. 243. SISENNA • GALVS • III • VIR.	As on No. 243. MESSALLA • APRONI VS • A • A • A • F • F.
			<i>c. Sisenna Messalla on obv.</i>	
263	51.7 3.35	Æ .65 ↓	As on No. 243. SISENNA • MESSALLA • III • VIR	As on No. 243. APRONIVS • GALVS • A • A • A • F • F.
264	45.5 2.95	Æ .65 ↓	" "	" " GALVS • APRONIVS • A • A • A • F • F.
c. B. C. 4. MONEYSERS :—				
P. BETILIENUS BASSUS.				
C. NAEVIUS CAPELLA.				
C. RUBELLIUS BLANDUS.				
L. VALERIUS CATULLUS.				
P. BETILIENUS BASSUS.				
Quadrans.				
265	50.0 3.24	Æ .65 ↓	S. C large in centre. P • BETILIENVS • BASSVS. r. down, l. up.	Altar with bowl-shaped top hung with garland. III • VIR • A • A • A • F • F. r. down, l. up.
266	39.0 2.53	Æ .65 ↑	" "	" "
C. NAEVIUS CAPELLA.				
267	44.6 2.89	Æ .55 ↓	As on No. 265. C • NAEVIVS • CAPELLA.	As on No. 265.
268	41.9 2.72	Æ .6 ↓	" "	" "

262. G. 4732. C. 425. W. 206. For the *rev.* APRONIVS • MESSALLA • A • A • A • F • F., cp. C. 424, W. 207.

263. Boyne Coll., 1843. G. 4733. C. 422. W. 208.

264. G. 4734. C. 423. W. 209. Average wt. of sixty-one specimens of group 4, 48.6 (3.15).

265. G. 4707. C. 376. W. 219. Average wt. of ten, 52.4 (3.4).

266. G. 4708

267. G. 4709. C. 469. W. 220. Average wt. of nine, 47.1 (3.05).

268. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4710.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<i>C. RUBELLIUS BLANDUS.</i>				
269	54.2 3.51	Æ .65 ↓	As on No. 265. C.RVBELLIVS.BLANDVS.	As on No. 265.
<i>L. VALERIUS CATULLUS.</i>				
270 Pl. 20. 15.	32.9 2.13	Æ .7 ←	As on No. 265. L.VALERIVS.CATVLLVS.	As on No. 265.
A. D. 10-11.				
TIBERIUS. TR. P. XII.				
As.				
271 Pl. 20. 16.	164.1 10.63	Æ 1.15 ↑	Head of Tiberius, bare, r. TI. CAESAR. AVGVST. F. IMPERAT. V. l. up, r. down.	S. C large in centre. PONTIFEX. TRIBVN. POTESTATE. XII. r. down, l. up.
272	164.6 10.67	Æ 1.1 ↓	" "	" "
273	163.4 10.59	Æ 1.3 ↓	" "	" "
274	161.8 10.48	Æ 1.15 ↑	" " (but IMPERA TOR.V.)	" "
A. D. 11-12.				
AUGUSTUS. TR. P. XXXIII.				
275	165.4 10.72	Æ 1.15 ↑	Head of Augustus, bare, l. Line border. IMP. CAESAR. DIVI. F. AVGVSTVS. IMP. XX. l. up, r. down.	S. C large in centre. PONTIF. MAXIM. TRIBVN. POT. XXXIII. r. down, l. up.
276 Pl. 20. 17 (obv.).	164.2 10.64	Æ 1.1 ↑	" "	" "

269. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4711. C. 511. W. 221. Average wt. of seven, 42.8 (2.77).

270. G. 4712. C. 536. W. 222.

271. C. (Tiberius) 27.

274. C. (Tiberius) 27.

275. C. 226 (POTEST. in error for POT). The asses, quoted by C. 224, 5, with obv. Head of Augustus, laureate, r. CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F. PATER PATRIAE; rev. S. C. PONTIF. MAXIM. TRIBVN. POTEST. XXIX, XXX and XXXI, appear to be purely apocryphal.

1911

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
SPAIN				
MINT OF EMERITA				
P. CARISIUS. B. C. 25-23 (?).				
Denarius.				
Head of Augustus, bare, r. or l. Line border. IMP·CAESAR AVGVS TVS or AVGVST round edge, outwardly, r. up, l. down, unless otherwise stated.				
277 Pl. 5. 1.	59.7 3.87	AR .8 ↖	" head r., AVGVSTVS	Round shield with cen- tral boss within octagon and with studs; above, a spear-head with short shaft, r.; below, a curved sword (machaira) with hilt closed by a bar, r. Line border. P·CARISIVS·LEG· PRO·PR l. down, r. up, outwardly.
278 Pl. 5. 2.	46.5 3.01	AR .8 ↑	" head r., AVGVST	" "
279 Pl. 5. 3.	46.5 3.01	AR .75 ↑	" head l., AVGVST l. down, r. up.	" (IRO for PRO)

277. Nott. Coll., 1843. G. (Spain) 110. C. 400.

278. Nott. Coll., 1843. G. (Spain) 111.

279. G. (Spain) 112. C. 401.

17027

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
280 Pl. 5. 4.	58.6 3.80	AR .75 ↓	As on No. 277. head r., AVGVSTVS	*Helmet, with visor down, surmounted by two stag's antlers(?); on l. a short dagger pointing downwards with cross- piece on hilt; on r., slanting upwards, a bipennis. Line border. Γ . CARISIVS . LEG . PRO . PR l. down, r. up, round edge, outwardly.
281	55.8 3.62	AR .8 ↑	" " head r., AVGVST (C in punch-mark on cheek)	" "
282 Pl. 5. 5.	60.8 3.94	AR .75 ↖	" " head l., AVGVST l. down, r. up.	" "
283 Pl. 5. 6.	57.0 3.69	AR .75 →	" " head r., AVGVST	Trophy, consisting of helmet, cuirass, shield, and javelins, erected on heap of round shields, lances, and other arms. Line border. Γ . CARISIVS . LEG . PRO . PR l. down, r. up, outwardly.
284	59.6 3.86	AR .75 ↑	" " head l., AVGVST l. down, r. up (crescent and un- certain signs in punch- marks on and behind neck)	" "
285	59.0 3.82	AR .75 →	" " head l., AVGVST l. down, r. up.	" "

* Copenhagen has a denarius of this *rev.* type, with *obr.* head laureate l., CAESAR AVGVSTVS: hybrid.

280. Devonshire Coll., 1844. G. (Spain) 113. C. 406.

281. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. (Spain) 114. C. 406.

282. G. (Spain) 115. C. 405.

283. Boyne Coll., 1843. G. (Spain) 116.

284. G. (Spain) 117. C. 402.

285. G. (Spain) 118.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
286 Pl. 5. 7.	56.6 3.67	AR .75 ↑	As on No. 277. head l., AVGVST l. down, r. up.	As on No. 283.
287 Pl. 5. 8.	55.0 3.56	AR .8 →	" head r., AVGVST	Trophy, consisting of helmet, cuirass, shield, &c.; at its foot naked captive kneeling r. on r. knee, hands tied behind back. Line border. P-CARISIVS LEG PRO PR r. up, l. down, out- wardly.
288 Pl. 5. 9.	61.0 3.95	AR .75 ←	" head r., AVGVST	* Bird's-eye view of town, with gateway, in which are two doors and on which are three battle- ments in front and walls around and behind. Line border. IMERITA above doors. P CARISIVS LEG PRO PR l. down, r. up, out- wardly.
289	59.0 3.82	AR .75 ↗	" head r., AVGVST	" (but EMERITA)
290 Pl. 5. 10.	57.5 3.73	AR .75 ←	" head r., AVGVST	As on No. 289.
291 Pl. 5. 11.	61.0 3.95	AR .75 ↑	" head l., AVGVST l. down, r. up.	" "
292 Pl. 5. 12.	58.6 3.80	AR .75 ↑	" head r., AVGVSTVS	" "

* C. 399 quotes 'barbarous imitations' with such readings as IMIRITA or IIMIRITA.

286. De Salis Gift, 1861. G. (Spain) 119. A variant has *obv.* head r., with legend IMP CAESAR AVGVSTVS, C. 403.

287. Cohen Sale, 1855. G. (Spain) 120. C. 404.

288. G. (Spain) 125. Cp. C. 399.

289. G. (Spain) 126. C. 397.

290. G. (Spain) 127.

291. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. (Spain) 128. C. 398.

292. Nott. Coll., 1843. G. (Spain) 129.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
293 Pl. 5. 13.	28.0 1.81	R .6 ↓	Quinarius. Head of Augustus, bare, r. Line border. AVGVST l. down, out- wardly.	Victory draped, standing r., and with both hands placing wreath on a trophy, consisting of helmet, cuirass, &c. ; against base of trophy rest a dagger and a curved sword with hilt closed by bar. Line border. P CARIS I. LEG I. down, r. up, outwardly.
294	23.9 1.55	R .55 →	" "	" "
295 Pl. 5. 14.	29.0 1.88	R .55 →	Head of Augustus, bare, l. Line border. AVGVST r. up, outwardly.	" "
296	23.6 1.53	R .5 ↖	" "	" " ([P CARISI.] LEG)
297	26.6 1.72	R .55 ↖	" "	" "
298 Pl. 20. 18 (obr.).	176.0 11.40	Æ 1.1 →	As. Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR. AVG. TRIB. POTEST r. down, l. up.	* P. CARISIVS LEG AVGVSTI in three lines.
299	137.0 8.88	Æ 1.0 ↓	" "	" "

* Other variants have

obr. head, bare, r. CAESAR. AVG. TRIBVN. POTEST. C. 390 and 391.
" " " CAESAR. AVGV. TRIBVN. POTEST. C. 393.
" " " CAESAR. AVGVST. TRIBVNI. POTEST. C. 394.
" head, bare, l. CAESAR. AVG. TRIB. POTEST. C. 389.
" " " CAESAR. AVGV. TRIBVN. POTES. C. 392.

The rev. type: bird's-eye view of Emerita, showing gateway and walls, P. CARISIVS.
LEG. AVGVSTI, EMERITA above gate, occurs with

obr. head, bare, r. AVGVST. TRIB. POTEST.

head, bare, l.

C. 395, 6.

293. Cracherode Gift, 1799. " G. (Spain) 121. " C. 386.

294. Nott Coll., 1843. G. (Spain) 122.

295. G. (Spain) 123. C. 387.

297. G. (Spain) 124.

298. Townley Coll., 1805. G. (Spain) 132. C. 388.

299. V. Gil, 1886. G. (Spain) 133.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
300	156.0 10.10	Æ 1.05 ↘	As on No. 298. (CAESAR.AVG.TRIBVN. POTES.)	As on No. 298.
301	174.4 11.30	Æ 1.0 →	" " " (CAESAR.AVGVS.TRIB...)	" "
302 Pl. 20. 19.	253.4 16.42	Æ 1.1 ←	Head of Augustus, bare, l. CAESAR . AVG . TRIB VN . POTES. l. down, r. up, outwardly.	" "
303	164.5 10.66	Æ 1.05 ↑	As on No. 298.	P . CARISIVS LEG in two lines in field.
UNCERTAIN SPANISH				
UNDATED.				
304	158.6 10.28	Æ 1.75 ↘	Head of Augustus, bare, l. S . C . l. and r., in field.	Horse grazing r. S . C . in ex.

300. G. (Spain) 130.

301. V. Gil, 1886. G. (Spain) 131.

302. G. (Spain) 134.

303. W. C. Boyd Gift, 1902. G. (Spain) 135.

304. Horace Sanders Gift, 1911. Found at El Centenillo. Cp. *J.R.S.*, vol. i, pp. 100 ff. This curious piece is probably a coin of the mines: the date is quite uncertain, except that the portrait seems to be certainly that of Augustus.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
MINT OF EMERITA				
<i>c. B. C. 22-19.</i>				
Denarius.*				
Head of Augustus, bare, r. or l. No legend.				
305 Pl. 5. 15.	59.0 3.82	AR .8 ↓	" " r.	Capricorn r. with globe, to which rudder is at- tached, between its front paws; above, a cornu- copiae. Line border. AVGVSTVS below.
306	57.5 3.73	AR .75 ↓	" " r.	" "
307 Pl. 5. 16.	58.3 3.78	AR .75 ↓	" " l.	" "
308	56.6 3.67	AR .8 ↓	" " l.	" "
Head of Augustus, bare, r. or l. Line border. No legend.				
309 Pl. 5. 17.	61.6 3.99	AR .75 ↓	" " r.	Circular shield with boss in the centre, orna- mented with three con- centric circles of dots. Line border. IMP above. CAE SAR at sides. DIVI.F below.

* The 'barbarous' denarii, mentioned in note to B. M. C. *Rep.*, ii, p. 416, belong to the year A.D. 68. The denarius (C. 19: P.) with *obr.* horseman galloping r., brandishing spear in r. hand, IMP; *rev.* Capricorn r., with globe; above, rudder, AVGVSTVS, is probably of the same period (note particularly the similarity of the *obr.* type to some of Galba's). The denarius (C. 187: B.—not quinarius, wt. 51.0, 3.30) with *obr.* head of Augustus, bare, l.; *rev.* lion running r., LEG.XVI, has been assigned to Africa by Friedländer (*Z. f. N.*, 1875, pp. 117 ff.), to Gaul by Willers (*N. Z.*, 1902, p. 83) and Grueber (*B. M. C. Rep.*, ii, p. 417). A second specimen, in Vatican Coll., weighs 52.0 (3.37). The coin remains something of a puzzle. The portrait is reminiscent of coins attributed to Africa, c. 35 B.C. (cp. B. M. C. *Rep.*, ii, p. 580). The history of 'Legio XVI' is not fully known, but as early as the reign of Augustus it is found at Mogontiacum (Mainz) in Upper Germany. The exact occasion of the striking of this coin, then, is unknown. Is it possible that it too belongs to the years A.D. 68-9?

305. G. (Gaul) 124. C. 21.

306. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. (Gaul) 125.

307. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. (Gaul) 126. C. 22.

308. G. (Gaul) 127.

309. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. (Gaul) 119. C. 126.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
			Head of Augustus, bare, r. or l. Line border. No legend.	
310	60.0 3.89	AR .85 ↓	(cuts " and in " r. neck) front of	As on No. 309.
311	59.5 3.86	AR .75 ↑	" " r.	" "
312	58.6 3.80	AR .75 ↑	" " r.	" "
313 Pl. 5. 18.	61.0 3.95	AR .75 ↑	" " l.	" "

UNCERTAIN MINT 1
(CAESARAUGUSTA?).

B. C. 18-17.

Aureus.*

Head of Augustus, bare, r.
AVGVSTVS below, out-
wardly.

314 Pl. 5. 19.	120.3 7.80	AR .85 ↓	" "	OB CIVIS SERVATOS in three lines in oak- wreath. Line border.
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* Other varieties of reverse are: (a) Hexastyle temple, IOV.TON. (*obr.* head to l.), Belfort Sale, 1888, 243. (b) OB CIVIS SERVATOS., shield inscribed S.P.Q.R. CL.V. in oak-wreath (*obr.* head to l.), C. 216. (c) S.P.Q.R., Victory flying r., about to hang shield inscribed CL.V. on a cippus, Gn. (*R. It.*, 1896, p. 155). (d) S.P.Q.R., Victory, facing, holding shield inscribed CL.V., C. 286 (P.; Durkee Coll., N. Y.) and, with *obr.* head to l., Gn. (*R. It.*, 1889, p. 434). P. has an aureus of this mint with *obr.* head in oak-wreath r. No legend; *rev.* CAESAR AVGVSTVS in two lines, between two laurel-branches.

310. George III Gift, 1823. G. (Gaul) 120.

311. G. (Gaul) 121.

312. G. (Gaul) 122.

313. Devonshire Coll., 1844. G. (Gaul) 123. C. 127.

314. Campana Coll., 1846. G. (Gaul) 148.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
315 Pl. 5. 20.	122.0 7.90	A .9 ↓	As on No. 314.	Front view of circular(?) temple, with domed roof and acroteria, showing four columns on podium of four steps; in centre, statue of Mars, helmeted, standing l., holding aquila in r. hand and standard over l. shoulder in l. MARTIS VLTORIS in two vertical lines, down on r., up on l., outwardly.
316 Pl. 6. 1.	120.0 7.77	A .85 →	" "	Victory, draped, flying r., holding wreath in both hands above a round shield, inscribed CL.V. , which rests against a tall column. Line border. S.P. Q.R. l. and r., high in field.
317 Pl. 6. 2.	120.7 7.82	A .85 ↓	CAESAR AVGVSTVS in two lines between two laurel-branches.	OB CIVIS SERVATOS in three lines in oak-wreath. Line border.
318	58.0 3.76	R .8 ↓	Denarius. Head of Augustus in oak-wreath l. No legend.	Two laurel-branches. CAESAR above. AVGVSTVS below.
319 Pl. 6. 3.	57.4 3.72	R .9 ↓	" "	" "
320	54.0 3.50	R .8 ↓	" "	" "

315. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. (Gaul) 155. C. 204.

316. Strozzi Coll., 1907. G. (Gaul) 151. C. 290. P. has a specimen in style of Spain—Uncertain Mint 2.

317. Wigan Gift, 1864. G. (Gaul) 147. C. 206.

318. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. (Gaul) 144. C. 48.

320. George III Gift, 1823. G. (Gaul) 146.

319. G. (Gaul) 145.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
321 Pl. 6. 4.	57.3 3.71	AR .85 ↓	As on No. 318. (O behind head in punch- mark)	* Round shield, inscribed CL.V., in one line. CAESAR above. AVGVSTVS below.
322 Pl. 6. 5.	54.4 3.53	AR .75 ↓	" " (crescent in punch-mark in front of head)	† Round shield, inscribed CL.V., in one line, between two laurel- branches. S P Q R l. and r., just above and below shield. CAESAR above. AVGVSTVS below.
323 Pl. 6. 6.	59.4 3.85	AR .8 ↓	Head of Augustus, in oak- wreath, r. CAESAR AVGVSTVS l. down, r. up, outwardly.	‡ Comet with eight rays and tail. DIVVS IVLIVS across field.
324	56.8 3.68	AR .8 ↓	" "	" "
325	55.5 3.60	AR .85 ↓	" "	" "
326 Pl. 6. 7.	59.0 3.82	AR .8 ↓	" " (but head l.)	" "
327	57.4 3.72	AR .8 ↓	" " (but head l.)	" "
328 Pl. 6. 8.	57.0 3.69	AR .85 ↓	" " (but head l.)	§ Comet with eight rays and tail. DIVVS above. IVLIVS below.

* Variant with *obr.* head, bare, l. in De Quelen Coll., 1888, 570.

† Variant with *rev.*, no inscription on shield, Gn. (*A. S. F. N.*, 1884, p. 43).

‡ Variant with *obr.* head laureate r., Gn. (*R. It.*, 1889, p. 433). Probably, to judge from style, a later imitation.

§ Variant with *obr.* head, 'laureate', r., C. 100. In this series the oak-wreath, not the laurel-wreath, is normal, and Cohen's descriptions should be modified accordingly. So here read 'in oak-wreath r.'

321. Spink, 1914.

322. G. (Gaul) 143. C. 53.

323. De Salis Gift, 1861. G. (Gaul) 135. Cp. C. 98 ('laureate').

324. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. (Gaul) 136.

325. George III Gift, 1823. G. (Gaul) 137.

326. De Salis Gift, 1861. G. (Gaul) 138. Cp. C. 97 ('laureate').

327. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. (Gaul) 139.

328. George III Gift, 1823. G. (Gaul) 140. Cp. C. 99 ('laureate').

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
329 Pl. 6. 9.	47.5 3.08 (plated)	R .75 ↓	Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR AVGVS TVS l. down, r. up, outwardly.	As on No. 315.
330 Pl. 6. 10.	59.0 3.82	R .8 ↓	" "	Oak-wreath with the two strings of the tie drawn upwards across it. OB. CIVIS above. SERVATOS below.
331 Pl. 6. 11.	55.6 3.60	R .75 ↓	" " (head l.)	" " (CIVIS)
332 Pl. 6. 12.	59.5 3.86	R .8 ↓	" "	Mars, helmeted, naked except for a cloak hang- ing behind him, stand- ing l., head turned back r., holding aquila in r. hand and standard slanted upwards to r., in l. SIGNIS RECEPTIS in two vertical lines, l. down, r. up, outwardly.
333	57.0 3.69	R .85 ↓	" "	Round shield inscribed S. P. Q. R. CL. V in two lines.
334 Pl. 6. 13.	56.7 3.67	R .85 ↓	" "	" " (crescent in punch-mark in centre)
335 Pl. 6. 14.	58.6 3.80	R .85 ↓	" " (head, bare, l.; [in front of neck, O on neck in punch- mark.)	" "

330. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. (Gaul) 149. C. 210.

331. Bank Coll., 1877. G. (Gaul) 150. C. 211.

332. G. (Gaul) 154. C. 259.

333. De Salis Gift, 1861. G. (Gaul) 128. C. 294.

334. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. (Gaul) 129.

335. G. (Gaul) 130. C. 293.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius.*	
336 Pl. 6. 15.	57.6 3.73	AR .8 ↓	As on No. 329.	+ Circular shield, inscribed CL.V, in one line. S.P above. Q.R below.
337	53.8 3.49	AR .75 ↓	" " († in punch-mark in front of head.)	" " (lettering on shield ob- literated)
338	55.6 3.60	AR .8 ↓	" " (head l.)	" "
339 Pl. 6. 16.	57.0 3.69	AR .85 ↓	" " (head l.)	" " (but S P R Q: lettering on shield obliterated)
340 Pl. 6. 17.	44.5 2.88	AR .75 ↑	" "	Victory, draped, flying r., holding in both hands wreath above round shield, inscribed CL.V, resting against tall column. [S] P Q [R] l. and r., high in field.
341 Pl. 6. 18.	56.5 3.66	AR .85 ↓	" " (head, in oak-wreath, l.)	" " (S P Q R above column; lettering on shield ob- literated)
342 Pl. 6. 19.	59.4 3.85	AR .8 ↓	" "	Victory, draped, alight- ing r., bearing round shield, inscribed CL.V., in both hands and laurel-branch in r. S.P.Q.R. to l. of Victory.
343 Pl. 6. 20.	61.4 3.98 (holed)	AR .8 ↖	" " (head, in oak-wreath, l.)	" "

* An *obv.* of this mint, CAESAR AVGVSTVS, head, bare, r., occurs with *rev.* of L. Scribonius Libo (B. M. C. *Rep.*, i, pp. 419-20), on a plated denarius in B. M. (AR .8, 38.8, 2.51).
† Variant with *obv.* head, laureate, r. Gn. (*R. It.*, 1889, p. 435).

336. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. (Gaul) 131. 337. George III Gift, 1823. G. (Gaul) 132.
338. George III Gift, 1823. G. (Gaul) 133. C. 292.
339. G. (Gaul) 134. A 'barbarous' imitation.
340. De Salis Gift, 1861. G. (Gaul) 152. C. 289.
341. G. (Gaul) 141. Cp. C. 291, which is probably misdescribed.
342. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. (Gaul) 153.
343. Devonshire Coll., 1844. G. (Gaul) 142.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;">UNCERTAIN MINT 2 (COLONIA PATRICIA ?) B. C. 19-16 or 15.</p>				
Aureus.				
344 Pl. 7. 1.	115.0 7.45	AV .8 ↓	Head of Augustus, bare, r. Line border. No legend.	Capricorn to l., holding globe to which rudder is attached between its paws; above, cornucopiae. Line border. AVGVSTVS in ex.
Denarius.				
345 Pl. 7. 2.	58.4 3.78	AR .75 ↓	" "	" "
346	60.0 3.89	AR .75 ↓	" "	" " (but capricorn r.; AVGVSTVS)
347 Pl. 7. 3.	58.7 3.80	AR .8 ↙	" "	As on No. 346.
348	57.5 3.73	AR .75 ↓	" "	" "
349 Pl. 7. 4.	49.4 3.20 (plated)	AR .8 ↙	As on No. 344. (but head l.)	Naked figure (Aurora?), holding veil above head in both hands, hovering r. in a recumbent position; underneath, capricorn r., holding a rudder. Line border. AVGVSTVS across middle of coin.
350	42.8 2.77 (plated)	AR .75 ↑	" "	" "

* The aureus of these types, C. 20 (P.). The B. M. specimen is a later imitation, probably of the year A.D. 68 (see below, Civil Wars, No. 44); note the low weight—114.9. 7.45—despite the very fine condition, the smallness of the die, and the unusual style. Variant of the aureus with *obr.* head, bare, l., in Naples, of the denarius with *obr.* head, in oak-wreath, r., in Gréau Coll., 1869 (C. 23), of the denarius with *obr.* head, laureate, r., Gn. (*A. S. F. N.*, 1884, p. 43). The denarius with *obr.* head, bare, r., AVGVSTVS DIVI F.; *rev.* Capricorn, r.: no cornucopiae, AVGVSTVS, is probably of the period of Galba.

344. Wigan Gift, 1864. G. 4377. C. 24.

345. Sloane, 1754. G. 4378. C. 25.

346. G. 4374. C. 21.

347. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4375.

348. De Salis Gift, 1861. G. 4376.

349. Devonshire Coll., 1844. G. 4451. C. 15. Cp. P., Naples, 38-6 (2-50).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
351 Pl. 7. 5.	120.4 7.80	A .8 →	Aureus. Head of Augustus, laureate, r. No legend.	Two laurel - branches. Line border. CAESAR above. AVGVSTVS below.
352 Pl. 7. 6.	59.8 3.87	R .7 ↓	Denarius. " "	" "
353 Pl. 7. 7.	120.7 7.82	A .8 ↓	Aureus. " "	* Round shield, inscribed CL.V, between two laurel-branches. Line border. S P l. and r., just above and below shield. CAESAR above. AVGVSTVS below.
354 Pl. 7. 8.	59.8 3.87	R .85 ↓	Denarius. " "	" "
355	59.5 3.86	R .75 ↓	" "	" "
356	43.5 2.82 (plated)	R .75 ←	" "	" "
357 Pl. 7. 9.	58.4 3.78	R .8 ↓	" " (CAESAR AVGVSTVS l. down, r. up, outwardly)	Comet with eight rays and tail. DIVVS IVLIVS across field.
358 Pl. 7. 10.	121.8 7.89	A .8 ↓	Aureus. As on No. 351.	Rectangular altar in- scribed: FORT. RED CAES. AVG S. P. Q. R. in three lines. Line border.

- * Variants of aureus and denarius with *obr.* head l., C. 52 (P.) and C. 53 (Hoffmann).
 351. Montagu Coll., 1896. G. 4449. Cp. C. 45. Variant with *obr.* head l., C. 46 (formerly P.).
 352. Devonshire Coll., 1844. G. 4450. C. 47.
 353. Trattle Coll., 1832. G. 4445. C. 50.
 355. George III Gift, 1823. G. 4447.
 357. G. 4416. C. 98.
 354. G. 4446. C. 51.
 356. G. 4448.
 358. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4441. C. 103.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
359	59.4 3.85	R .75 ↓	Denarius. As on No. 351.	As on No. 358.
359 a Pl. 7. 11.	55.9 3.62	R .8 ↙	" "	" "
360 Pl. 7. 13.	57.8 3.75	R .8 ↑	" " (but head l.)	" "
361 Pl. 7. 12.	122.3 7.92	A .75 ↓	Aureus. " " (but head l.)	* Rectangular altar in- scribed: FORTVN. REDV CAESARI. AVG. S. P. Q. R. in three lines. Line border.
362 Pl. 7. 14.	120.4 7.80	A .75 ↓	Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR AVGVSTVS l. down, r. up, outwardly.	Hexastyle temple, with pediment and eagle on its apex, on podium of three steps. In centre, Jupiter, naked, standing l., holding thunderbolt in l. hand and long straight sceptre in r. Line border. IOV TON l. and r., in field.
363 Pl. 7. 15.	58.7 3.80	R .75 ↓	Denarius. " "	" "
364 Pl. 7. 17.	120.6 7.81	A .8 ↓	Aureus. " "	+ " " (but IOVIS TONA N[T] in two vertical lines, l. down, r. up, out- wardly).

* Variants of this *rec.* with *obr.* head r.—aureus, C. 107 (P.), denarius, C. 108.

+ Variant with *rec.* IOVIS TONANTIS, C. 186.

359. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4442. C. 104.

359 a. G. 4443.

360. George III Gift, 1823. G. 4444. C. 106. Aureus with *obr.* head l., C. 105 (P.).

361. Feuillant, 1870. G. 4440. Cp. P.

362. Wigan Gift, 1864. G. 4414 (eagle off flan). C. 178.

363. G. 4415. C. 179. Variant with *obr.* head l., C. 180 (P.).

364. George III Gift, 1823. G. 4412. C. 184.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
365 Pl. 7. 18.	58.1 3.76	AR .75 ↓	Denarius. As on No. 362.	As on No. 364. ([I]OVIS TONAN[T])
366 Pl. 7. 18.	121.3 7.86	A' .8 ↓	Aureus. " "	Front view of round temple, with domed roof and acroteria, showing four columns, on podium of three steps. In centre, Mars, helmeted, naked except for cloak, standing l., holding aquila in r. hand and trophy over l. shoulder in l. Line border. MAR VLT l. and r., in field.
367 Pl. 7. 19.	61.2 3.97	AR .75 ↘	Denarius. " "	" "
368	59.6 3.86	AR .75 ↓	" "	" "
369 Pl. 7. 20.	60.0 3.89	AR .7 ↓	" " (but head l.)	" "
370 Pl. 8. 1.	53.4 3.46	AR .7 ↓	As on No. 362.	* " " ([MA]RT.VLT. in ex.)

* Variant with *obr.* head, bare, l., C. 200 (P.). Other variants have *obr.* head, bare, r. and *rev.* MART.VLT., l. and r., in field, C. 201 (P.); *rev.* MARTIS VLTORIS, in two vertical lines, l. down, r. up, C. 205 (P.). A distinct *rev.* type with 'Hexastyle temple, MART.VLT. in exergue' occurs as aureus with *obr.* head, bare, r., C. 197 (formerly P.); as denarius with *obr.* head, bare, r., C. 198 (P.), and with *obr.* head, bare, l., C. 196 (P.).

365. G. 4413. C. 185.

366. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4408. C. 193.

367. George III Gift, 1823. G. 4409. C. 194.

368. Boyne Coll., 1843. G. 4410.

369. G. 4411. C. 195.

370. George III Gift, 1823. G. 4407.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
371 Pl. 8. 3.	48.5 3.14	R .75 ↓	Head of Augustus, laureate, r. CAESAR AVGVSTVS l. down, r. up, outwardly.	Front view of round temple, with domed roof and acroteria, showing six columns, on podium of three steps; an aquila between the two central columns and, both l. and r. of these columns, a standard. Line border. MAR VL[T] l. and r., in field.
372 Pl. 8. 2.	122.0 7.90	A .8 ↓	Aureus. " " (but legend CAESARI AVGVSTO)	" "
373 Pl. 8. 4.	59.4 3.85	R .8 ↓	Denarius. As on No. 372.	" "
374	50.2 3.25	R .75 ↑	" "	" "
375 Pl. 8. 5.	59.2 3.84	R .75 ↓	" " (but head l.)	" "
376 Pl. 8. 6.	61.9 4.01	R .85 ↓	Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR AVGVSTVS l. down, r. up, outwardly.	Oak-wreath, with two ties drawn up across the centre. Line border. OB CIVIS. above. SERVATOS below.
377	54.0 3.50	R .8 ↓	" "	" "
378 Pl. 8. 7.	60.7 3.93	R .75 ←	" "	* OB CIVIS SERVATOS in three lines in oak- wreath.

* Aureus of these types, C. 207 (P.). Variant with *rev.* legend SERVATOS, Gn. (R. It., 1896, p. 155). Variant with *obv.* head, bare, l., as aureus, C. 209 (P.); as denarius, De Quelen Coll., 1888, 620.

371. G. 4417. Cp. C. 190.

372. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. 4418. C. 189.

373. George III Gift, 1823. G. 4419. C. 190.

374. Devonshire Coll., 1844. G. 4420.

375. G. 4421. C. 192. Aureus of these types, C. 191.

376. Charlemont Sale, 1865. G. 4389. C. 210.

377. Woodhouse Coll., 1866. G. 4390.

378. George III Gift, 1823. G. 4391. C. 208.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
379	58.8 3.81	AR .75 ↓	As on No. 376.	As on No. 378.
380	59.5 3.86	AR .7 ↓	" "	" "
381 Pl. 8. 8.	60.3 3.91	AR .8 ↓	" "	Round shield, inscribed S. P. Q. R. CL. V in two lines, inside oak- wreath. OB. CIVIS above. SERVATOS below.
382	59.5 3.86	AR .7 ↓	" "	" "
383 Pl. 8. 9.	63.3 4.10	AR .75 ↓	" " (but head l.)	" " (legend above off flan)
384 Pl. 8. 10	119.7 7.76	AV .75 ↓	Aureus. Head of Augustus, laureate, r. CAESARI AVGVSTO l. down, r. up, outwardly. (2 in punch-mark, on cheek)	Front view of temple, with domed roof and acroteria, showing four columns, on podium of three steps. In the centre is a triumphal car, in which stand an aquila and four minia- ture horses, galloping r. Line border. S. P. Q. [R] l. and r., in field.
385 Pl. 8. 11.	54.7 3.54	AR .75 ↓	Denarius. " "	" "
386	52.0 3.37	AR .8 ↓	" " (but head l.)	" "
387 Pl. 8. 12	120.0 7.77	AV .8 ↓	Aureus. As on No. 386.	" " (S. P. Q. R. in ex.)

379. G. 4392. 381. George III Gift, 1823. G. 4393. C. 214.

382. Devonshire Coll., 1844. G. 4394.

383. Boyne Coll., 1843. G. 4395. C. 213.

384. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4422. C. 278.

385. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4423. C. 279.

386. Sloane, 1754. G. 4424. C. 282.

387. Strozzi Coll., 1907. G. 4425.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Denarius.				
388 Pl. 8. 13.	59.2 3.84	AR .8 ↓	As on No. 386.	As on No. 387.
389 Pl. 8. 14.	57.4 3.72	AR .8 ↓	As on No. 384.	" "
Aureus.				
390 Pl. 8. 15.	121.5 7.87	AV .8 ↓	As on No. 386.	* Slow quadriga r.; the car is ornamented with Victories at front and on side, and in it are an aquila and four miniature horses galloping r. Line border. S.P.Q.R. in ex.
391	118.5 7.68	AV .8 ↓	" "	" " (details obscure)
Denarius.				
392 Pl. 8. 17.	51.5 3.34	AR .75 ↓	" "	" "
393 Pl. 8. 18.	59.2 3.84	AR .75 ↓	" "	" " (car ornamented with floral scrolls, front and side)
394	56.7 3.67	AR .75 ↓	" "	" " (S.P.Q.R. above horses; car ornamented with Victory at front and floral scrolls on side)

* Variant with *rev.* no Victory either on front or side of car, C. 271 (P.); with *obv.* head, r. (no mention of aquila in car on *rev.*), C. 270 (P.).

388. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4426. C. 281.

389. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4427. C. 280.

390. Montagu Coll., 1896. G. 4428. C. 273.

391. Rajah of Pudukota Gift, 1898. See *N. C.*, 1898, pp. 304 ff.

392. Devonshire Coll., 1844. G. 4429. C. 274.

393. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4431.

394. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4430. C. 275.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
395 Pl. 8. 16.	119.6 7.75	A .85 ↓	Aureus. As on No. 386.	* Slow quadriga, as on No. 390, but to l. Car is ornamented, front and side, with floral scrolls. Line border. S. P. Q. R. in ex.
396 Pl. 8. 19.	54.5 3.53	R .75 ↓	Denarius. " " (T in punch-mark on cheek)	" " (car is ornamented with Victories, front and side (?); S. P. Q. R. above)
397 Pl. 8. 20.	57.8 3.75	R .75 ↓	The 'toga picta' over the 'tunica palmata', between aquila on l. and wreath on r. Line border. S. P. Q. R. PARENT above. CONS. SVO below.	+ Slow quadriga r.; car is ornamented at front and on side with Victories; in front, four miniature horses galloping r. Line border. CAESARI above horses. AVGVSTO in ex.
398	53.0 3.43	R .7 ↓	" "	" "
399 Pl. 9. 1.	58.7 3.80	R .8 ↓	" "	" " (car ornamented with floral scroll at side, Victory at front)
400 Pl. 9. 2.	53.5 3.47	R .8 ↓	" " (but PARENTI)	As on No. 397.
401 Pl. 9. 3.	59.2 3.84	R .75 ↓	As on No. 397.	" " (but CAESARI. AVGVSTO in ex.)

* Variant with *obr.* head, laureate, r., as aureus, C. 276 and as denarius, C. 277 (P.). Variant of aureus with *obr.* head, laureate, r., and on *rev.* S. P. Q. R. above horses, Brera. Coll.

† Variant with *rev.* CAESARI above, AVGV in ex., Gn. (*R. It.*, 1889, p. 422); and with *rev.* CAESARI AVGVSTO above, C. 79 (P.); with *rev.* CAESARI AVGVSTO, chariot to l., C. 81 (P.).

395. Trattle Coll., 1882. G. 4432.

396. George III Gift, 1823. G. 4433.

397. Sloane, 1754. G. 4435. C. 78.

398. Boyne Coll., 1843. G. 4436.

399. Devonshire Coll., 1844. G. 4437.

400. G. 4434.

401. Devonshire Coll., 1844. G. 4438. C. 80.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
402	54.7 3.54	AR .75 ↓	As on No. 397 (?); reading imperfect.	As on No. 397. (but car ornamented with floral scroll at side, Victory at front. CAESARI AVG in ex.)
403 Pl. 9. 4.	122.2 7.92	AV .75 ↓	Aureus. Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR AVGVSTVS l. down, r. up, outwardly.	Victory, draped, flying r. and holding in both hands a wreath as if about to place it on a round shield, inscribed S.P.Q.R. CL.V in two lines, which leans against a tall column.
404 Pl. 9. 5.	56.5 3.66	AR .75 ↓	Denarius. " "	* Victory, flying r., as above; but shield inscribed CL.V only. S.P. Q.R. l. and r., high in field.
405	53.2 3.45	AR .8 ↓	" "	" " (lettering on shield obliterated)
406	40.1 2.60 (plated)	AR .75 ↑	" "	" " (S.P. off flan)
407 Pl. 9. 6.	56.1 3.64	AR .85 ↓	" "	" " (but shield bare, and S.P.Q.R.CL.V. in ex.)
408 Pl. 9. 7.	58.4 3.78	AR .75 ↓	" "	As on No. 404. (but S.P.Q.R. in ex.)

* Aureus of these types, C. 288 (P.).

402. G. 4439. Cp. Gn. (*R. It.*, 1896, p. 155).

403. Wigan Gift, 1864. G. 4385.

405. George III Gift, 1823. G. 4383.

407. George III Gift, 1823. G. 4386.

404. Bank Coll., 1877. G. 4382. C. 289.

406. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4384.

408. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4387.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
409 Pl. 9. 8.	59.7 3.87	AR .8 ↓	As on No. 403.	Victory, draped, flying forward, holding in both hands round shield inscribed S.P.Q.R CL.[V] in two lines. Line border.
410 Pl. 9. 9.	122.0 7.91	AV .8 ↓	Aureus. Head of Augustus, bare, l. CAESAR AVGVSTVS l. down, r. up, outwardly.	Mars, helmeted, naked but for cloak hanging from shoulders, standing l., head facing, holding aquila in r. hand and standard over l. shoulder in l. Line border. SIGNIS RECEPTIS in two vertical lines, l. down, r. up, outwardly.
411	121.5 7.87	AV .85 ↓	Head of Augustus, bare, r. AVGVSTVS below bust. (chisel-cut on head)	" "
412 Pl. 9. 10.	57.9 3.75	AR .8 ↓	Denarius. Head of Augustus, bare, l. CAESAR AVGVSTVS l. down, r. up, outwardly.	" "
413 Pl. 9. 11.	50.3 3.26	AR .8 ↖	" " (but head, bare, r.; no legend)	" "
414 Pl. 9. 12.	67.3 4.36	AR .75	As on No. 412. (but head, bare, r.)	" " (but Mars turns his head r.)
415 Pl. 9. 13.	58.0 3.76	AR .8 ↓	As on No. 414.	As on No. 414. (but SIGNIS above, RECEPTIS in ex.)

409. De Salis Gift, 1861. G. 4388. C. 287. 410. G. 4403. C. 261.
 411. Rajah of Pudukota Gift, 1898. See N. C., 1898, pp. 304 ff.
 412. Boyne Coll., 1843. C. 262. G. 4404.
 413. Devonshire Coll., 1844. G. 4452. 414. G. 4405. C. 259.
 415. Devonshire Coll., 1844. G. 4406. C. 260. Variant with rev. legend, SIGNIS RECEPTIS, horizontally across field, l. and r. of Mars, De Quelen Coll., 1888, 633.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
416 Pl. 9. 14.	123.2 7.98	A .8 ↘	Aureus. Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR AVGVSTVS l. down, r. up, outwardly.	Round shield, inscribed CL. V. between aquila on l. and standard on r. Line border. S Γ Q R l. and r., just above and below shield. SIGNIS above. RECEPTIS below.
417	58.6 3.80	R .75 ↘	Denarius. " "	" "
418 Pl. 9. 16.	58.4 3.78	R .85 ↘	" "	" "
419	58.0 3.76	R .7 ↓	" "	" "
420 Pl. 9. 17.	60.8 3.94	R .75 ↘	" " (but head l.)	" "
421	56.0 3.63	R .7 ↓	As on No. 420.	" "
422 Pl. 9. 15.	55.7 3.61	R .75 ↘	As on No. 416.	" " (but standard on l., aquila on r.)
423 Pl. 10. 1.	54.0 3.50	R .85 ↓	As on No. 420. (R, inverted, to l. of bust, behind, and on neck in punch-marks)	As on No. 422.

416. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. 4396. C. 264.

417. George III Gift, 1823. G. 4397. C. 265.

418. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4398.

419. George III Gift, 1823. G. 4399.

420. Sir Henry Howorth Gift, 1920. C. 267. Aureus of these types quoted,
C. 266. Variant of denarius with *rev.* no **CL. V.** on shield. De Quelen Coll., 1888, 638.

421. Sloane, 1754. G. 4402.

422. De Salis Gift, 1861. G. 4400. Cp. Budapest Museum (*R. It.*, 1907, p. 537).

423. G. 4401. Cp. *A. S. F. N.*, 1882, p. 116.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Gold Quinarius.				
424 Pl. 9. 18.	62.7 4.06	A .6 ↓	Head of Augustus, bare, r. AVG VST l. and r. of neck.	Victory, draped, standing r. on globe, poised on l. foot, holding branch downwards in r. hand and aquila upwards in l. No legend.
425 Pl. 9. 19.	58.8 3.81	A .6 ↓	" "	Victory, draped, standing to front, head l., on globe, holding wreath in r. hand and vexillum over l. shoulder in l. No legend.
426 Pl. 9. 20.	60.0 3.89	A .6 ↓	" "	Victory, draped, standing to front, head r., on globe, holding palm in r. hand and trophy in l. Line border. No legend.
B. C. 18-17. (TR. POT. VI.)				
Aureus.				
427 Pl. 10. 2.	120.5 7.81	A .8 ↓	Head of Augustus, bare, r. Line border. S.P.Q.R. IMP. CAESARI. AVG. COS. XI. TR. POT. VI. starting mid l., out- wardly.	* Triumphant arch. On central arch stands quadriga facing; side arches, on each of which is a standing figure; the figure on l. faces r. and holds up a standard (?) in r. hand, the figure on r. faces l. and holds up an aquila in r. hand while holding bow in l. Line border. CIVIS. ET. SI. GN. MIL IT. A. PART. RECVP. starting mid l., out- wardly.

* Variants of denarius with *obv.* head l. and this *rev.* type,—with legend RECVP., C. 85; with legend RECVPER., Belfort Sale, 1888, 199.

424. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. 4379. C. 331.

425. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. 4380. C. 330.

426. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4381. C. 329.

427. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4453. C. 82. Denarius of these types, C. 83 (P.).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
428 Pl. 10. 3.	56.1 3.64	AR .75 ↓	Denarius. As on No. 427.	As on No. 427. (but RECVPER)
429	55.8 3.62	AR .75 ↓	" "	" " (but RECV P E R)
B. C. 17-16.				
430 Pl. 10. 5.	52.2 3.38	AR .75 ↓	Denarius. Head of Augustus, bare, r. No legend.	IOVI VOT. SVSC PRO. SAL. CAES. AVG S. P. Q. R. in five lines in oak- wreath. Border not visible.
431 Pl. 10. 4.	119.6 7.75	AV .85 ↓	Aureus. Head of Augustus, bare, r. Line border. CAESAR AVGVSTVS l. down, r. up, outwardly.	Two figures standing l. and r. on opposite sides of a lighted altar, in- scribed LVDI SAECVL in two lines. The figure on l., togate and veiled, has r. hand outstretched over altar, as if in act of dropping incense; the figure on r. (a herald), wearing long garment and helmet with two long feathers(?), holds caduceus in r. hand. The whole in an oak- wreath. Above altar, IMP

428. George III Gift, 1823. G. 4454. C. 84. Aureus of these types, Bunbury Sale, 1894.

429. G. 4455.

430. G. 4456. C. 188.

431. Feuadent, 1871. G. 4467. Cp. Copenhagen. Denarius of these types, C. 188 (Copenhagen); IMP. is lost on rev.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
432 Pl. 10. 6.	120.8 7.83	AV .8 ↓	Head of Augustus, bare, r. Line border. S·P·Q·R·IMP CAESARI l. down, r. up, outwardly.	Double triumphal arch placed on a viaduct; on arch, Augustus standing r. in a biga of elephants, holding branch in r. hand, crowned by Vic- tory, who stands behind him. Line border. QVOD·VIAE·MVN· SVNT. l. down, r. up, outwardly.
433 Pl. 10. 7.	42.8 2.77	AR .75 →	Denarius. Head of Augustus, bare, r. Line border(?). S·P·Q·R·CAESARI AV GVSTO l. down, r. up, outwardly.	" " (but quadriga of horses in place of biga of elephants; to l. and r. of arches a rostrum)
434 Pl. 10. 8.	59.2 3.84	AR .8 ↓	" " (but head l.)	" "
435 Pl. 10. 9.	53.0 3.43	AR .7 ↓	Head of Augustus, bare, l. Line border(?). S·P·Q·R·[IMP·] CAE SARI l. down, r. up, out- wardly.	Two arches, l. and r., on a viaduct, each sur- mounted by an eques- trian statue inwards and a trophy. Line border. QVOD·VIAE·MVN· SVNT. in four lines be- tween statues.
436	35.0 2.27	AR .7 ↓	" " ([S·P·Q·R·IMP·] CAESARI)	" "

432. Wigan Gift, 1864. G. 4462. C. 229. Variant with *rev.* Single triumphal arch, no viaduct below, but basilica l. and r. of arch. C. 230 (Feuardent), Cantoni Sale, Rome, November 1920. Aureus of these types, C. 232.

433. G. 4463. C. 233.

434. G. 4464. C. 231.

435. Devonshire Coll., 1844. G. 4465. C. 235.

436. Boyne Coll., 1843. G. 4466.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
437 Pl. 10. 10.	121.1 7.85	AV .8 ↓	Aureus. Head of Augustus, bare, r. Line border. S.P.Q.R. CAESARI AV GVSTO l. down, r. up, outwardly.	* Mars, helmeted, naked except for a cloak hang- ing from shoulders over l. arm, standing l., holding vexillum up- right on ground in r. hand and parazonium sloped on l. shoulder in l. Line border. VOT. P. SVSC. PRO. SAL. ET. RED. I.O.M. SACR. starting high l., outwardly.
438 Pl. 10. 11.	58.2 3.77 (holed)	AR .75 ↓	Denarius. " "	" "
439	41.7 2.70	AR .7 ↓	" "	" "
440 Pl. 10. 12.	59.0 3.82	AR .8 ↓	" "	" " (but SALVT.)
441 Pl. 10. 13.	60.3 3.91	AR .75 ↓	" "	As on No. 437. (but Mars is looking back to r.: end of legend off flan)
442 Pl. 10. 14.	56.0 3.63	AR .8 ↓	(but S.P.Q.R. IMP. CAE SARI)	" " (but Mars is looking back to r.; and legend reads VOT. P. SVSC. above Mars. PRO. SAL. ET RED. I.O.M. SA CR. l. and r., in three lines in field)

* Variant of this type as denarius, with *obr.* head bare l., C. 326 (but not in B. M. as there stated); variant of denarius with *obr.* head, bare, r., S.P.Q.R. IMP. CAESARI, C. 327 (P.).

437. George III Gift, 1823. G. 4458. C. 324.

438. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4459. C. 325.

439. George III Gift, 1823. G. 4460.

440. Devonshire Coll., 1844. G. 4461.

441. Sir Henry Howorth Gift, 1920. G. 4462. C. 321. Aureus of these types, C. 320 (P.), Copenhagen. Variant of denarius with *obr.* S.P.Q.R. CAESARI AVGVSTO, C. 323 (P.).

442. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4457. Cp. C. 322 (PR. for PRO.).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;">GAUL</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MINT OF LUGDUNUM</p> <p style="text-align: center;">IMP X. B. C. 15-12.</p> <p>Head of Augustus, bare, r. or l. AVGVSTVS DIVI . F l. down, r. up, outwardly.</p> <p>Aureus.</p>				
443 Pl. 10. 15.	121.0 7.84	A .75 ↓	head r.	Augustus, bareheaded, togate, seated l. on a stool on platform on r., holding out r. hand; before him stand two men, bareheaded, wearing military dress and cloaks and carrying parazonia, who offer him olive-branches in their r. hands. Line border. IMP . X in ex.
444	117.7 7.63	A .75 ↓	(vertical chisel-cut on head)	" "
445	58.4 3.78	A .75 ↓	head r. (S on neck in punch-mark)	" "
446 Pl. 10. 16.	56.8 3.68	A .75 ↓	head r. (X on neck in punch-mark)	" "
447 Pl. 10. 17.	122.0 7.90	A .8 ↓	head l.	" "

443. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. (Gaul) 156. C. 132.

444. Rajah of Pudukota Gift, 1898. See N. C., 1898, pp. 304 ff.

445. Bank Coll., 1877. G. (Gaul) 157. C. 133.

446. Devonshire Coll., 1844. G. (Gaul) 158.

447. Strozzi Sale, 1907. G. (Gaul) 159. C. 134.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
			Head of Augustus, bare, r. or l. AVGVSTVS DIVI . F l. down, r. up, outwardly.	
			Denarius.	
448	58.2	R .75	" head l.	As on No. 443.
Pl. 10. 18.	3.77	↓		
449	48.0	R .75	" " r.	" "
Pl. 10. 19.	3.11 (plated)	↓		(but only one man in front of Augustus, offer- ing branch)
			Aureus.	
450	123.0	A .8	" " r.	Bull butting r., l. fore- foot raised, lashing his tail. Line border. IMP . X in ex.
Pl. 10. 20.	7.97	↙		
			Denarius.	
451	59.0	R .75	" " r.	" "
	3.82	↓		
452	58.6	R .75	" " r.	" "
Pl. 11. 1.	3.80	↓	() on neck in punch-mark)	
453	48.8	R .8	" head r.	" "
Pl. 11. 2.	3.16	↓		
			Aureus.	
454	120.2	A .75	" " l.	" "
Pl. 11. 3.	7.79	↘		
			Denarius.	
455	58.5	R .75	" " l.	" "
Pl. 11. 5.	3.79	↓		

448. G. (Gaul) 160. C. 135.

449. G. (Gaul) 161. C. 131. Cp. Gn. (*R. It.*, 1889, p. 433). Variant of aureus with *obr.* head l. (P.).

450. Wigan Gift, 1864. G. (Gaul) 162. C. 136.

451. Devonshire Coll., 1844. G. (Gaul) 163. C. 137.

452. Woodhouse Coll., 1866. G. (Gaul) 164.

454. Strozzi Sale, 1907. G. (Gaul) 166. C. 138.

455. Sloane, 1754. G. (Gaul) 167. C. 139.

453. G. (Gaul) 165.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
			Head of Augustus, bare, r. or l. AVGVSTVS DIVI . F l. down, r. up, outwardly.	
456	59.2 3.84	R .75 ↙	„ head l.	As on No. 450.
457 Pl. II. 4.	121.0 7.84	A .75 ↘	Aureus. „ r.	Bull butting l., r. fore- foot raised, lashing his tail. Line border. IMP . X in ex.
458 Pl. II. 6.	57.5 3.73	R .75 ↓	Denarius. „ r.	„ „
459 Pl. II. 7.	121.5 7.87	A .8 ↘	Aureus. „ r.	Apollo, dressed as a citharoedus, standing to front, head l., holding plectrum in r. hand and lyre in l. Line border. IMP . X l. and r., low in field. ACT in ex.
460	120.6 7.81	A .75 ↓	„ r.	„ „
461 Pl. II. 8.	59.0 3.82	R .8 ↓	Denarius. „ r.	„ „
462 Pl. II. 9.	56.8 3.68	R .85 ↘	„ r.	„ „

456. Woodhouse Coll., 1866. G. (Gaul) 168.

457. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. (Gaul) 169. C. 140.

459. Wigan Gift, 1864. G. (Gaul) 173. C. 143.

460. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. (Gaul) 174.

461. Sloane, 1754. G. (Gaul) 175. C. 144.

462. Bank Coll., 1877. G. (Gaul) 176.

458. G. (Gaul) 170. C. 141.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
			Head of Augustus, bare, r. or l. AVGVSTVS DIVI . F l. down, r. up, outwardly.	
463 Pl. II. 10.	59.0 3.82	AR .75 ↙	" head r.	Diana, dressed as huntress in short tunic and cloak, standing facing, as if about to move towards l., head turned back, r.; she holds spear in r. hand and bow in l.; at her feet l., looking l., a hound. Line border. IMP .X l. and r., in field. SICIL. in ex.
464 Pl. II. 11.	54.7 3.54	AR .7 ↓	" " L	" "
IMP XI* B. C. 12-11.				
Denarius.				
465 Pl. II. 13.	60.7 3.93	AR .75 ↙	" head r.	Capricorn r., holding globe between paws. IMP .XI below.
466	56.3 3.65	AR .75 ↓	" " r.	" "
TR. P. XIII. B. C. 11-10.				
Gold Quinarius.				
467 Pl. II. 12.	59.6 3.86	AR .6 ↓	" head r.	Victory, draped, seated r. on globe, her hands on her lap in a fold of her dress. TR . POT. XIII l. down, r. up, outwardly.

* C. 148, 149 describes the Apollo type, with legend IMP .XI ACT., as aureus and denarius; C. 150 the Diana type, with legend IMP .XI SICIL., as aureus. These readings probably all come from imperfect specimens; the laureate head is not met with normally before IMP .XII.

463. De Salis Gift, 1861. G. (Gaul) 171. C. 146. Aureus of these types, C. 145 (P.).

464. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. (Gaul) 172. Cp. Gn. (R. It., 1896, p. 155).

465. Sloane, 1754. G. (Gaul) 177. C. 147.

467. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. (Gaul) 178. C. 311.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
IMP. XII B. C. 11-9.				
Head of Augustus, bare or laureate, r. or l. AVGVSTVS DIVI . F l. down, r. up, outwardly.				
468	122.4	AV .8	Aureus.	
Pl. II. 15.	7.93	↓	head bare, r.	* Bull butting r., l. fore-foot raised, lashing his tail. Line border. IMP. XII in ex.
469	55.0	AR .7	Denarius.	
Pl. II. 14.	3.56	↓	bare, r.	" "
470	53.7	AR .7	"	" "
	3.48 (broken)	↓	bare, r.	" "
471	122.0	AV .75	Aureus.	
Pl. II. 16.	7.90	↓	head laureate, r.	" "
472	59.4	AR .75	Denarius.	
Pl. II. 19.	3.85	↙	laureate, r.	" "
473	58.7	AR .75	"	" "
	3.80	↓	laureate, r.	" "
474	58.4	AR .75	"	" "
Pl. II. 20.	3.78	↓	laureate, r.	" "
475	122.0	AV .8	Aureus.	
Pl. II. 17.	7.90	↓	head bare, r.	Bull butting l., r. fore-foot raised, lashing his tail. Line border. IMP. XII in ex.

* Variant with *obv.* head, laureate, l., as aureus, C. 156, as denarius, C. 157.

468. George III Gift, 1823. G. (Gaul) 179. C. 152. On Nos. 468-76 the border is sometimes indeterminate, sometimes of dots.

469. G. (Gaul) 180. C. 153.

470. George III Gift, 1823. G. (Gaul) 181.

471. Montagu Coll., 1896. G. (Gaul) 184. C. 154.

472. Woodhouse Coll., 1866. G. (Gaul) 185. C. 155.

473. Devonshire Coll., 1844. G. (Gaul) 186.

474. G. (Gaul) 187.

475. Claude Steuart Coll., 1841. G. (Gaul) 182. Cp. Montagu Coll., 1896, 94.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
			Head of Augustus, bare or laureate, r. or l. AVGVSTVS DIVI . F l. down, r. up, outwardly.	
476	57.7	AR .75	Denarius.	
Pl. 12. 2.	3.74	↓	" " head bare, r.	As on No. 475.
477	120.5	A .8	Aureus.	
Pl. 11. 18.	7.81	↓	" " head laureate, r.	" " "
478	60.1	AR .75	Denarius.	
Pl. 12. 3.	3.89	↙	" " head bare, r.	† Apollo standing to front, head l., holding plectrum and lyre, as on No. 459. Line border. IMP XII l. and r., in field. ACT in ex.
479	56.0	AR .7	bare, r.	" "
480	54.6	AR .75	" "	† " "
Pl. 12. 4.	3.54	↙	laureate, l.	
481	121.4	A .8	Aureus.	
Pl. 12. 5.	7.87	↓	" " head laureate, r.	Apollo, dressed as a citharoedus, standing r., holding plectrum (or patera?) in r. hand and lyre in l. Line border. IMP .XII l. and r., in field. ACT in small letters in ex.

* Denarius of these types, C. 159. Variant with *obr.* head, laureate, l., as aureus, C. 160, as denarius, C. 161.

† Aureus of these types, C. 164 (P.).

‡ Aureus of these types, C. 167 (P.). Variant of aureus with *obr.* head, laureate, r., C. 166 (P.).

476. G. (Gaul) 183. C. 158.

477. Claude Stenart Coll., 1841. G. (Gaul) 188.

478. G. (Gaul) 194. C. 165.

479. Bank Coll., 1877. G. (Gaul) 195.

480. George III Gift, 1823. G. (Gaul) 196.

481. Wigan Gift, 1864. G. (Gaul) 197. C. 162. On this and some other coins with laureate head the *obr.* legend is in nearly straight lines.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
			Head of Augustus, bare or laureate, r. or l. AVGVSTVS DIVI . F l. down, r. up, outwardly.	
482 Pl. 12. 1.	121.0 7.84	A .8 ↓	" head laureate, r.	As on No. 481.
483	120.0 7.77	A .75 ↗	" laureate, r.	" "
484 Pl. 12. 6.	60.3 3.91	A .75 ↓	Denarius. " laureate, r.	" "
485 Pl. 12. 7.	121.8 7.89	A .75 ↖	Aureus. " laureate, l.	" "
486 Pl. 12. 8.	43.2 2.80 (plated)	A .75 ↓	Denarius. " laureate, l.	" "
487 Pl. 12. 10.	57.0 3.69	A .75 ↗	" head bare, r.	Diana standing to front, head l., as on No. 463. IMP XII l. and r., in field. SICILI in ex.
488 Pl. 12. 9.	122.0 7.90	A .8 ↓	Aureus. " head laureate, r.	" (but SICIL)

482. Wigan Gift, 1864. G. (Gaul) 198.

483. Claude Steuart Coll., 1841. G. (Gaul) 199.

484. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. (Gaul) 200. C. 163.

485. Bank Coll., 1877. G. (Gaul) 201.

486. Bank Coll., 1877. G. (Gaul) 202. Cp. Gn. (*R. It.*, 1889, p. 434).

487. G. (Gaul) 189. Cp. C. 163 (SICIL.). For reading SICILI., cp. Gn. (*R. It.*, 1910, p. 449). Aureus of these types (SICIL.), Gn. (*R. It.*, 1889, p. 434).

488. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. (Gaul) 190. C. 169. Denarius of these types, C. 170 (P.).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
			Head of Augustus, laureate, r. or l. AVGVSTVS DIVI . F l. down, r. up, outwardly.	
489 Pl. 12. 11.	122.0 7.90	A .8 ↓	Aureus.* " head r.	Diana as huntress, wear- ing long tunic, with low polos on head, ad- vancing r., with r. hand drawing an arrow from quiver slung behind her and holding bow in l. Line border. IMP . XII l. and r., in field. SICIL in small letters in ex.
490 Pl. 12. 12.	59.2 3.84	AR .7 →	Denarius. " " r.	" "
491	59.0 3.82	AR .7 ↓	" " r.	" " (XI[1])
TR. P. XV. B.C. 9-8.				
Gold Quinarius.				
Not in B.M.†				
IMP. XIII. B.C. 8.				
492 Pl. 12. 13.	119.9 7.77	A .85 ↓	Aureus. As on No. 489.	Augustus, bare-headed, togate, seated l. on stool on low platform on r., holding out r. hand; on l., a barbarian, dressed only in a loose cloak, stands facing him, hold- ing out a child in both hands. IMP . XIII in ex.

* A gold quinarius occurs with *obr.* head, bare, r.; *rev.* Victory seated r. on globe, IMP . XII, C. 151 (P.).

† A gold quinarius with *obr.* head, laureate, r.; *rev.* Victory seated r. on globe, TR . POT . XV, is quoted from Mionnet by C. 312.

489. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. (Gaul) 191. C. 171.

490. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. (Gaul) 192. C. 172.

491. Boyne Coll., 1843. G. (Gaul) 193.

492. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. (Gaul) 215. C. 174.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
			Head of Augustus, laureate, r. or l. AVGVSTVS DIVI . F l. down, r. up, outwardly.	
			Denarius.	
493	58.0 3.76	AR .75 ↓	head r.	As on No. 492.
494	56.4 3.65	AR .75 ↓	" " r.	" "
Pl. 12. 14.				
495	56.0 3.63	AR .8 ↓	" " r.	" "
			TR. P. XVI. B. C. 8-7.	
			Gold Quinarius.	
496	59.5 3.86	AR .5 ↓	As on No. 493.	Victory, draped, seated r. on globe, her hands on her lap, in a fold of her dress. TR. POT .XVII. l. down, r. up, outwardly.
			TR. P. XVII. B. C. 7-6.	
			Gold Quinarius.	
497	60.0 3.89	AR .5 ↓	As on No. 493.	As on No. 496. (but TR. POT .XVII)
Pl. 12. 17.				
			UNDATED. B. C. 8(?)	
			Aureus.	
498	121.4 7.87	AR .75 ↓	As on No. 493.	* Gaius Caesar galloping r., holding sword in r. hand and shield in l.; behind him, on l., aquila between two standards, set up in ground. C. CAES. above. AVGVS. F in ex.
Pl. 12. 15.				

* Variant with *obv.* head l., C. 41.

493. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. (Gaul) 216. C. 175. Last two strokes of XIII off flan.

494. De Salis Gift, 1861. G. (Gaul) 217.

495. George III Gift, 1823. G. (Gaul) 218. Variant of denarius with *obv.* head l., C. 176 (P.).

496. De Salis Gift, 1861. G. (Gaul) 219. C. 313.

497. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. (Gaul) 220. C. 314.

498. George III Gift, 1823. G. (Gaul) 221. C. 39.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
			Head of Augustus, laureate, r. AVGVSTVS DIVI . F . l. down, r. up, outwardly.	
499	121.3 7.86	Æ .75 ↓	" "	As on No. 498.
500	59.7 3.87	Æ .75 ↓	Denarius. " "	" "
Pl. 12. 18.				
501	58.4 3.78	Æ .75 ↙	" "	" "
502	57.5 3.73	Æ .75 ↓	" "	" "
Pl. 12. 19.				
503	41.5 2.69	Æ .8 ↓	Denarius type in copper. " "	" "
TR. P. XXVIII.* A. D. 6-7.				
504	58.3 3.78	Æ .65 ↑	Gold Quinarius. As on No. 499.	Victory, draped, seated r. on globe, holding wreath in both hands. Left wing hidden behind r. TR POT XXVIII l. down, r. up, outwardly.
Pl. 12. 20.				
TR. P. XXX. A. D. 7-8.				
505	60.2 3.90	Æ .6 →	As on No. 499.	As on No. 504. (but TR POT XXX.)
Pl. 12. 21.				

* Quinarii, of the same types, also occur with the dates: TR. POT. XXVIII, A. D. 1-2, Florence (*P. d. N. e. S.*, 1868, p. 14); TR. POT. XXV, A. D. 2-3, Jarry d'Orléans Sale, 1878 (*A. S. F. N.*, 1884, p. 44); TR. POT. XXVII, A. D. 4-5, C. 315 (P.); TR. POT. XXXI A. D. 8-9, C. 318.

499. G. (Gaul) 222. 500. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. (Gaul) 223. C. 40.

501. G. (Gaul) 224.

502. G. (Gaul) 225.

503. Probably an ancient forgery: perhaps the base core of a plated coin.

504. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 316.

505. Nott Coll., 1843. C. 317.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
IMP. XV. A. D. 1-4(?).*				
Not in B. M.				
TIBERIUS, TR. P. XV. A. D. 13-14.				
Aureus.				
506 Pl. 13. 1.	120.6 7.81	A .8 ↓	Head of Augustus, laureate, r. CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F PATER PATRIAE r. up, l. down, outwardly.	Head of Tiberius, bare, r. TI CAESAR .AVG. F TR POT XV r. up, l. down, outwardly.
Denarius.				
507 Pl. 13. 2.	59.8 3.87	A .75 ↗	" "	" "
Aureus.				
508 Pl. 13. 3.	120.4 7.80	A .8 ↘	" "	Tiberius, laureate, palu- date, standing r. in triumphal quadriga, holding laurel-branch in r. hand and sceptre surmounted by eagle in l.; two of the horses look forward, two back. TI-CAESAR AVG F TR POT XV starting low l., outwardly.
Denarius.				
509	58.9 3.82	A .7 ↙	" "	" "
510 Pl. 13. 5.	50.2 3.25	A .75 ↘	" "	" "

* The one coin with this dating is the unique gold 'medallion' in Naples (401.3, 26.0, C. 177) with *obv.* head of Augustus, laureate, l. CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F. PATER PATRIAE; *rev.* Diana, as huntress, advancing r., holding bow in l. hand and with r. drawing arrow from quiver slung behind her, IMP. XV. SICIL.

506. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. (Tiberius and Augustus) 1.

507. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. (Tiberius and Augustus) 2.

506, 507. Same *obv.* die.

509. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. 301.

508. Blacas Coll., 1867.

510. George III Gift, 1823.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
511 Pl. 13. 4.	117.6 7.62	AV .75 ←	Aureus. As on No. 506.	As on No. 508. (but all four horses look forward)
512 Pl. 13. 6.	48.8 3.16	AR .75 →	Denarius. " "	" "
UNDATED. C. B. C. 2—A. D. 11.				
513	122.2 7.92	AV .8 ↖	Aureus. Head of Augustus, laureate, r. CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F PATER PATRIAE r. up, l. down, outwardly.	Gaius and Lucius Caesar, togate, veiled, standing facing, on l. and r. respectively; each rests a hand on one of two shields, which stand upright on the ground between them; behind the shields, two crossed spears, butts pointing upwards l. and r., points apparently fixed in ground below; between the butts, a simpulum on l. and a lituus on r. turned inwards. C. L. CAESARES. AV GVSTI F. COS. DESIG PRINC. IVVENT starting in ex. to r. upwards, then l. down, outwardly.
514	120.7 7.82	AV .8 ↑	" "	" "
515 Pl. 13. 7.	120.3 7.80	AV .8 →	" "	" "
516	119.8 7.76	AV .8 ↘	" "	" "

511. J. R. Steuart Coll., 1841. C. 299. Dots between words of *obr.* legend.

512. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 300.

513. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 42.

514. Temple Coll., 1856.

515. George III Gift, 1823.

516. Cracherode Gift, 1799.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
517 Pl. 13. 8.	120.2 7.79	AV .75 ↖	As on No. 513.	As on No. 513.
518	118.8 7.70	AV .8 →	" "	" "
519 Pl. 13. 9.	59.0 3.82	AR .75 ↓	Denarius.* "	" "
520	58.6	AR .8 ↖	" "	" "
521 Pl. 13. 10.	59.1 3.83	AR .75 ↑	" "	" "
522	54.8 3.55	AR .8 ↑	" "	" "
523 Pl. 13. 11.	58.8 3.81	AR .8 →	" "	" "
524	56.5 3.66	AR .8 ↓	" "	" "
525	55.9 3.62	AR .8 ↑	" "	" "
526 Pl. 13. 12.	57.7 3.74	AR .8 ↖	" " (S in front of neck in punch-mark)	" "
527	57.3 3.71	AR .8 ↓	" "	" "

* Nine other denarii of this type, found in India, weigh 59.8 (3.87), 59.4 (3.85), 59.4 (3.85), 58.4 (3.78), 58.0 (3.76), 57.5 (3.73), 57.4 (3.72), 57.2 (3.71), 51.1 (3.31) respectively. Eight are from the India Office Coll., 1882: one, found in the Coimbatore district, was presented by the Government of Madras, 1914. For barbarous imitations of this type in silver, see Pl. 14. 5, 6, 7.

517. Wigan Gift, 1864.

519. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. 43.

521. George III Gift, 1823.

523. De Salis Gift, 1861.

518. India Office Coll., 1882.

520. De Salis Gift, 1861.

522. George III Gift, 1823.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
528 Pl. 13. 16.	43.0 2.79 (plated)	AR .75 ↖	As on No. 513.	As on No. 513.
529 Pl. 13. 17.	56.3 3.65	AR .75 →	" "	" "
530	56.7 3.67	AR .75 ↓	" "	" "
531 Pl. 13. 13.	58.5 3.79	AR .85 ↙	" "	" "
532	57.6 3.73	AR .8 ↓	" "	" "
533 Pl. 13. 14.	59.3 3.84	AR .8 ↙	" "	" "
534 Pl. 13. 15.	40.9 2.65 (plated)	AR .8 ↓	" "	" "
535	45.6 2.95 (plated)	AR .75 ↙	" "	" "
536 Pl. 13. 18.	54.5 3.53	AR .8 ↑	Denarius (var. a). " "	As on No. 513. (but simpulum is turned to l. and lituus to r.)
537 Pl. 13. 19.	56.2 3.64	AR .75 →	Denarius (var. b). " "	As on No. 513. (but X in field below simpulum and lituus)
538 Pl. 13. 20.	55.0 3.56	AR .75 ↙	Denarius (var. c). " "	As on No. 513. (but lituus on l., simpu- lum on r.; X below them)
539 Pl. 14. 1.	121.0 7.84	AV .85 ↓	Aureus (var. d). " "	As on No. 513. (but lituus on l., simpu- lum on r.)

529. Maraden Gift, 1838. Found at Coimbatore.

535. T. Harris Gift, 1915.

537, 538. Van Lennep, 1901. Found in Asia Minor.

533. Cracherode Gift, 1799.

536. Platt, 1920.

539. Baldwin, 1920.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Denarius (var. d).				
540 Pl. 14. 3.	56.8 3.68	Ar .75 ↖	As on No. 513.	As on No. 539.
541	56.6 3.67	Ar .75 ↗	" "	" "
542 Pl. 14. 4.	58.4 3.78	Ar .8 ↑	" "	" "
543 Pl. 14. 2.	56.3 3.65	Ar .75 ↑	" "	" "
UNDATED. C. A. D. 11-13.				
Aureus.				
544 Pl. 14. 8.	121.1 7.85	Ar .75 ↗	Head of Augustus, laureate, r. CAESAR AVGVSTVS. DIVI F PATER PATRIAE r. up, l. down, outwardly.	Female figure (Livia (?) as Ceres), draped, seated r. on low-backed chair, holding long straight sceptre in r. hand and bunch of corn-ears in l., l. foot resting on stool. PONTIF. MAXIM r. up, l. down, outwardly.
Denarius.				
545 Pl. 14. 9.	58.0 3.76	Ar .8 ↓	" "	" "
546	59.0 3.82	Ar .75 ↑	" "	" "
Denarius with two ob- verses.				
547	38.2 2.48 (plated)	Ar .75 ↗	" "	Head of Augustus, lau- reate, &c. (as on ob- verse).

541. Woodhouse Coll., 1866.

542. Boyne Coll., 1843.

544. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 222.

545. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. 223.

546. Cracherode Gift, 1799.

547. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 49. End of rev. legend off flan.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
ALTAR TYPE. SERIES I. B. C. 10-6(?).				
AUGUSTUS. PONT. MAX.				
Sestertius.				
548	403.5 26.14	Æ 1.45 ↑	Head of Augustus, laureate, r. CAESAR PONT. MAX l. down, r. up, outwardly.	* The altar of 'Roma et Augustus' at Lugdunum, represented by a rectangular slab, ornamented in front with a wreath; to r. and l. of which an upright branch, to r. and l. of branches uncertain objects; on altar a row of uncertain objects, in centre and on r. and l.; it is flanked r. and l. by Victories standing on columns, facing inwards towards one another and holding wreaths and palms. ROM. ET. AVG in ex.
As.				
549	154.2 9.99	Æ 1.1 ←	" "	" "
550 Pl. 20. 20.	159.0 10.30	Æ 1.15 ←	" "	" "
551	148.5 9.62	Æ 1.05 ↑	" "	" "
552	145.0 9.39	Æ 1.05 ↑	" "	" "
553	170.5 11.05	Æ 1.00 ↑	" "	" "
554	170.5 11.05	Æ 1.15 ←	" "	" "

* The details of the ornamentation vary slightly from specimen to specimen: they are best studied in the plates.

548. Sir Arthur Evans Gift, 1908. G. (Gaul) 203. Cp. C. 239, who quotes this as a 'Medallion' in P. (only a coin on an unusually large flan).

549. C. 240.





550. G. (Gaul) 209.

551. G. (Gaul) 210.

552. G. (Gaul) 211.

553. G. (Gaul) 205.

554. G. (Gaul) 204.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
555	166.6 10.80	Æ 1.00 ↗	As on No. 548.	As on No. 548.
556	166.0 10.76	Æ 1.00 ↖	" "	" "
557	163.7 10.61	Æ .95 ↓	" " (Cmk.  on neck)	" "
558	170.0 11.01	Æ 1.05 ↓	" " (Cmk.  on neck)	" "
559	161.4 10.46	Æ 1.1 ↓	" "	" " (Cmk.  above altar)
560	154.4 10.00	Æ 1.05 ↑	" "	" " (Cmk.  above altar)
UNDATED. c. B. C. 10.				
IMP. CAESAR on <i>obv.</i> and AUGUSTUS DIVI F. or AUGUSTUS on <i>rev.</i>				
Quadrans.				
561	43.0 2.79	Æ .6 ↗	Head of Augustus, laureate, r. IMP CAESAR l. down, r. up, outwardly.	Eagle standing facing, with wings spread, head turned l. AVGVSTVS in arc above.
562	36.0 2.33	Æ .75 ↗	" "	" "
563	50.0 3.24	Æ .75 ↑	" "	" "
Pl. 20. 21.				
564	48.5 3.14	Æ .75 ↑	Head of Augustus, bare, r. IMP CAESAR l. up, r. down.	Bull butting l., lashing tail. AVGVSTVS above. DIVI·F in ex.
Pl. 20. 22.				

555. London County and Westminster Bank Gift, 1907.

556. George III Gift, 1823. G. (Gaul) 208.

559. Rev. G. J. Chester, 1870.

562. G. (Gaul) 214.

564. G. (Gaul) 212. C. 36.

558. G. (Gaul) 206.

561. G. (Gaul) 213. C. 29.

563. Cantoni Sale, Rome, 1920.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
ALTAR TYPE. SERIES 2. C. A. D. 10-14.				
AUGUSTUS. PATER PATRIAE.				
Sestertius.				
565 Pl. 21. 1.	382.3 24.77	Æ 1.35 ↓	Head of Augustus, laureate, r. CAESAR . AVGVSTVS . DIVI.F.PATER.PATRIAE r. up, l. down, outwardly.	* The altar of 'Roma et Augustus' at Lugdu- num, as on No. 548.
Dupondius.				
566 Pl. 21. 4.	207.0 13.41	Æ 1.0 →	" "	" "
As.				
567	170.0 11.02	Æ 1.05 ↓	" "	" "
Semis.				
568	71.3 4.62	Æ .8 ↗	" "	" "
569 Pl. 21. 2.	77.0 4.99	Æ .8 ↙	" "	" "
TIBERIUS. IMP. V. A. D. 9-11.				
Sestertius.				
570	340.0 22.03	Æ 1.4 ↓	Head of Tiberius, laureate, r. Line border. TI . CAESAR . AVGVSTI . F . IMPERATOR . V . start- ing low r., outwardly.	As on No. 548. (Line border)
571	283.0 18.34	Æ 1.35 ↑	" " (but head, laureate, l.)	" "
572	384.8 24.93	Æ 1.45 ↑	" " (but head, bare, l.)	" "

* Variant with *obr.* head, laureate, l. in Walters Coll. (cp. Gneecchi).

565. C. 236. Specimen in Hall Coll. (wt. 393, 25-47).

566. C. 237.

567. C. 237.



568. C. 238.

570. C. 29 (Tiberius).

571. C. 30 (Tiberius).

Both sides tooled. *Obv.* legend imperfect at end, the reading V is doubtful.

572. C. 28 (Tiberius).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
573	367.0 23.78	Æ 1.35 ↓	As on No. 572.	As on No. 548.
574	373.8 24.22	Æ 1.4 ↑	" " (Cmk.  in oblong incuse on neck)	" "
575	194.2 12.58	Æ 1.05 ↑	Dupondius. Head of Tiberius, laureate, r. TI · CAESAR · AVGVST · F · IMPERAT · V. starting low r., outwardly.	" "
576 Pl. 21. 5.	164.1 10.63	Æ 1.1 ↖	As. " " (but head, bare, l.)	" "
577	66.2 4.29	Æ .85 ↑	Semis. As on No. 576.	" "
TIBERIUS. IMP. VI. A. D. 11 (?)				
578	69.0 4.47	Æ .8 ←	Semis. Head of Tiberius, bare, l. TI · CAESAR · AVGVST · F · IMPERAT · VI. starting low r., outwardly.	As on No. 548.
TIBERIUS. IMP. VII. A. D. 12-14 (?)				
579	341.6 22.14	Æ 1.5 ↓	Sestertius. Head of Tiberius, bare, l. TI · CAESAR · AVGVSTI · F · IMPERATOR · VII · starting low r., outwardly.	As on No. 548. *(Cmk.  in square incuse to r. of altar)

* Variants with *obr.* head, laureate, l., C. 36; *obr.* head, laureate, r. IMPERAT. (A. S. F. N., 1884, p. 46).

573. Mrs. Annesley Gift, 1903. Same *obr.* die, different *rev.* in Hall Coll. (wt. 392.8, 25.45).


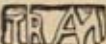


575. H. I. H. Prince Napoleon Gift, 1919. C. 33 (Tiberius).

576. Variant of dupondius (?-2 Æ) with *obr.* head, laureate, l., C. 31.

577. Variant with *obr.* head, laureate, l., C. 32.

578. Reading uncertain. Cp. C. 34 (Tiberius) (2 Æ). It is doubtful if IMP · VI ever really occurs.

579. C. 36.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
580	381.5 24.72	Æ 1.45 ↑	As on No. 579. (but head, laureate, r.)	As on No. 548.
581	338.8 21.95	Æ 1.4 ↑	" " " (Cmk.  in oblong incuse, inverted, in front of neck)	" "
582	398.9 25.84	Æ 1.25 ↑	" " " (end of legend obliterated; VII?)	" " " (Cmk.  in oblong incuse, vertically, to r. of altar)
583	189.6 12.29	Æ 1.00 ↑	Dupondius. Head of Tiberius, laureate, r. TI·CAESAR·AVGVST·F· IMPERAT·VII· starting low r., outwardly.	" "
584	186.9 12.11	Æ 1.1 ↑	" " "	" "
585	150.9 9.78	Æ 1.05 ↓	As. " " "	" "
586	154.3 10.00	Æ 1.00 ↓	" " "	" "
587	157.6 10.21	Æ 1.00 ↑	" " " (Cmk.  in oblong incuse, vertically, on and in front of face)	" " " (Cmk.  in oblong incuse, inverted, on altar)
588	66.3 4.30	Æ .8 ↑	Semis. " " "	" "

580. C. 35. Break in legend after AVGVSTI. Cp. specimen in Hall Coll. (wt. 372.4, 24.13).

583. C. 37.

585. C. 37.

586. Sydenham Gift, 1920.

587. *Obv.* legend badly worn; VII?

588. C. 38.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
UNDATED.				
B. C. 2—A. D. 12.				
589 Pl. 21. 3.	71.4 4.63	Æ .8 ↙	Semis. Head of Augustus, laureate, r. CAESAR . AVGVSTVS . DIVI . F . PATER . PATRI AE	Gaius and Lucius Caesar standing facing, as on No. 513.
THE EAST				
CAESAR DIVI F. B. C. 31-29.				
Head of Octavian, bare r. or l. Line border. No legend.				
590 Pl. 14. 10.	119.2 7.72	A .85 ↙	Aureus. " head l.	Triumphal quadriga r., horses pacing; the car is ornamented with figures at front and side and is surmounted by four miniature horses galloping r. Line border. CAESAR . DIVI . F in ex.
591 Pl. 14. 11.	121.3 7.86	A .85 ↓	" " l.	" " (but quadriga l.)
592	121.5 7.87	A .8 ↓	" " r.	* Victory, draped, stand- ing in biga galloping r.; she holds wreath in r. hand and long palm and reins in l. Line border. CAESAR . DIVI . F in ex.
593 Pl. 14. 12.	119.2 7.72	A .8 ↘	" " r.	" " (but Victory holds long palm in r. hand and reins in l.)

* Variant with *obr.* head, l., C. 68 (formerly P.).

590. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4321. C. 76.

591. Wigan Gift, 1864. G. 4322. C. 77.

592. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. 4323. C. 67.

593. Trattle Coll., 1864. G. 4324.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
			Head of Octavian, bare r. or l. Line border. No legend.	
594 Pl. 14. 13.	122.6 7.94	A .8 ↙	" head r.	* Octavian, bare-headed, nude to waist, on horse- back, galloping l., his r. hand raised. Line border. CAESAR . DIVI . F in ex.
595	122.0 7.91	A .8 ↗	" " r.	" "
596	57.2 3.71	R .8 ↙	Denarius. " " r.	Mercury, naked, sitting r. on rock on which his cloak is spread, holding lyre on his knees in both hands. His petasus hangs down behind his shoulders. Line border. CAESAR DIVI . F l. and r., in field.
597 Pl. 14. 15.	56.3 3.65	R .85 →	" " r.	" "
598	47.3 3.06	R .75 ↗	" " r.	" "
599 Pl. 14. 16.	54.9 3.56	R .85 ↗	" " r.	Venus standing r., half- turned from the specta- tor, with robe falling down below her waist; she leans on column and holds helmet in r. hand and transverse sceptre in l.; a shield, on which is an eight-rayed star, leans against the column on l. Line border. CAESAR DIVI . F l. and r., in field.

* The aureus with *rev.* Octavian on horseback, standing still, r.: CAESAR DIVI F., quoted by C. 74 (Milan) and by Eckhel, vi. 80 (V.) cannot be traced to-day, and is probably false.

594. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4325. C. 73.

595. Wigan Gift, 1864. G. 4326.

597. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4336.

599. G. 4338. C. 62.

594, 595. Same *obv.* die (?).

596. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4335. C. 61.

598. Woodhouse Gift, 1866. G. 4337.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
			Head of Octavian, bare r. or l. Line border. No legend.	
600	50.2 3.25	R .8 ↘	" head r.	As on No. 599.
601 Pl. 14. 17.	56.3 3.65	R .85 →	" " l. (M behind head in punch- mark)	" "
602 Pl. 14. 18.	59.5 3.86	R .8 ↗	" " r.	Victory, draped, standing l. on globe, holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l. Line border. CAESAR DIVI . F l. and r., in field.
603 Pl. 14. 19.	59.2 3.84	R .8 ↘	" " l.	" "
604 Pl. 15. 1	60.7 3.93	R .85 ↗	" " l.	" " (but Victory r.)
605 Pl. 15. 2	62.0 4.02	R .8 ↗	" " r.	Pax, draped, standing l., holding olive-branch in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. CAESAR DIVI . F l. down, r. up, outwardly.
606	60.5 3.92	R .8 ↑	" " r.	" "
607	57.4 3.72	R .8 ↗	" " r.	" "
608	51.5 3.34	R .75 ↗	" " r.	" "

601. G. 4334. C. 63.

603. G. 4339. C. 64.

605, 608. Same rev. die (?).

607. G. (East) 238.

602. G. 4338. C. 65.

604. G. 4340. C. 66.

606. G. (East) 237.

608. G. (East) 239.

605. G. (East) 236.

606, 607. Same rev. die (?).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
609 Pl. 15. 3.	57.7 3.74	Ar .75 ←	Female bust (Venus?), wearing stephane, r.; the hair is looped at back and two ringlets fall down behind and over neck; she wears ear-ring and necklace.	* Octavian, bare-headed, in military dress, cloak floating behind him, advancing l., holding out r. hand and carrying transverse spear in l. Line border. CAESAR DIVI.F l. and r., in field.
610	57.3 3.71	Ar .8 ←	" "	" "
611	62.7 4.06	Ar .8 ↗	Female bust (Pax?), draped, wearing stephane, r.; the hair is looped at back and two ringlets fall down behind and over neck; she wears ear-ring. In front, olive-branch; behind, cornucopiae.	Octavian, bare-headed, in military dress, cloak over l. shoulder, standing r., raising r. hand in act of address and carrying transverse spear in l. hand over l. shoulder. CAESAR DIVI.F l. and r., in field.
612 Pl. 15. 4.	61.4 3.98	Ar .8 ←	" "	" " (line border)
613	59.9 3.88	Ar .8 ↑	" "	As on No. 612.
614	55.7 3.61	Ar .8 ↘	" "	" "
615 Pl. 15. 5.	56.6 3.67	Ar .85 ↗	Bust of Victory, wings spread, with bosom bare, r.; the hair is rolled from brow across side to back of head and knotted there and fastened with a jewelled ornament: ear-ring in ear. Line border.	Naked male figure (Neptune?), standing l., r. foot on globe, holding aplustre in r. hand and straight sceptre in l. Line border. CAESAR DIVI.F l. and r., in field.

* Variant with *rev.* Octavian holds globe in r. hand, C. 71 (P.).

609. Woodhouse Coll., 1866. G. 4327. C. 70.

610. G. 4328.

611. Woodhouse Coll., 1866. Border of dots. G. 4329. C. 72.

611, 613. Same *rev.* die (?).

612. De Salis Gift, 1861. G. 4330.

613. Woodhouse Coll., 1866. G. 4331.

614. G. 4332.

615. G. 4341. C. 60.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
616 Pl. 15. 6	58.3 3.78	R .8 ↑	Victory, draped, standing r. on a ship's prow, hold- ing out wreath in r. hand and holding palm in l. Line border.	Octavian, standing, in quadriga pacing r., hold- ing branch in r. hand and reins in l. The car is ornamented with figures. Line border. CAESAR .DIVI.F. in ex.
IMP. CAESAR. B. C. 29-27.				
Denarius.				
617 Pl. 15. 7.	61.4 3.98	R .75 ↑	Victory, draped, standing r. on a ship's prow, hold- ing out wreath in r. hand and holding palm in l. Line border.	Octavian, standing, in quadriga pacing r., hold- ing branch in r. hand and reins in l. The car is ornamented with figures. Line border. IMP. CAESAR in ex.
618	59.0 3.82	R .75 ↑	" "	" "
619	57.0 3.69	R .8 ↓	" "	" "
620	59.2 3.84	R .9 ↓	" " (C in front of figure in punch-mark)	" "
621	58.3 3.78	R .8 ↓	" " (Γ behind figure in punch- mark)	" "
Aureus.				
622 Pl. 14. 14.	121.0 7.84	A .85 ←	Head of Augustus, bare, r. Line border. No legend.	Victory, draped, standing front, head l., on globe, holding wreath in r. hand and vexillum over l. shoulder in l. hand. Line border. IMP CAESAR l. and r., in field.
623	119.6 7.75	A .85 ←	" "	" "

616. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4342. C. 75.

617. G. 4343. C. 115.

618. G. 4344.

619. George III Gift, 1823. G. 4345.

620. G. 4346.

621. Devonshire Coll., 1844. G. 4347.

622. Wigan Gift, 1867. G. 4356. C. 113.

623. George III Gift, 1823. G. 4357.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
624 Pl. 15. 8.	58.4 3.78	R .8 →	Denarius. As on No. 622.	Triumphal arch surmounted by a quadriga facing, in which stands Octavian. Line border. IMP·CAESAR on architrave.
625 Pl. 15. 9.	61.2 3.97	R .8 ↑	" "	* Trophy, composed of helmet, cuirass, shield, crossed spears, set on a prow, pointing r.; crossed over foot of trophy lie a rudder and an anchor. Line border. IMP CAESAR l. and r., in field.
626	55.5 3.60	R .8 ←	" " (but head l.)	" "
627	57.0 3.69	R .85 ←	" " (head l.; T behind neck in punch-mark)	" "
628 Pl. 15. 10.	58.6 3.80	R .85 ↖	As on No. 622.	Ithyphallic terminal figure of Octavian, laureate, facing, placed on a winged thunderbolt. Line border. IMP CAESAR l. and r., in field.
629	58.2 3.77	R .8 ↖	" "	" "
630 Pl. 15. 11.	54.6 3.54	R .85 →	" " (but head l.)	" "

* The aureus of these types quoted by C. 118 (V.) is a cast.

624. Boyne Coll., 1843. G. 4348. C. 123.

625. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4352. C. 119.

626. Devonshire Coll., 1844. G. 4353. C. 20.

627. G. 4354.

628. G. 4360. C. 114.

626, 627. Same *obv.* and *rev.* die.

630. G. 4361.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
631 Pl. 15. 12.	61.0 3.95	R .8 ↗	Head of Augustus, bare, r. Line border. No legend.	Front view of temple (of Divus Iulius?), with door in front, sur- mounted by architrave and pediment and sur- rounded by a colonnade showing four columns. Uncertain figure in pediment. On the apex of the pediment stands Victory on a globe, facing; at the angles stand figures of warriors facing inwards, each holding spear in r. hand and axe (?) in l. Line border. IMP. CAESAR on the architrave.
632 Pl. 15. 13.	56.3 3.65	R .85 ↖	" "	" " (in pediment figure kneeling r. ?)
633 Pl. 15. 15.	63.2 4.10	R .8 ↑	Head of Augustus (as Apollo?), laureate, r. Line border. No legend.	Rostral column, orna- mented at sides with prows of ships and in front with two anchors, and surmounted by a statue of Octavian, naked except for cloak, holding spear in r. hand and parazonium in l. Line border. IMP CAESAR l. and r., in field.
634	63.2 4.10	R .8 ↑	" "	" "
635	55.0 3.56	R .75 ↙	" "	" "
636	53.7 3.48	R .8 ←	" "	" "

631. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4358. C. 122.

633. G. 4349.

632. G. 4359.

634. Woodhouse Coll., 1866. G. 4350. C. 124.

635. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. 4351.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
637 Pl. 15. 16.	59.2 3.84	Ar .85 →	Terminal bust of Octavian, laureate, r.; behind, winged thunderbolt. Line border.	Octavian, bare-headed, togate, seated l. on curule chair, holding Victory in r. hand. Line border. IMP CAESAR l. and r., in field.
638 Pl. 15. 17.	60.0 3.89	Ar .75 ↑	Head of Octavian, as Apollo, laureate, r., with ringlets falling down neck. Line border.	Octavian, veiled and laureate, driving a yoke of oxen r., holding plough-handle in r. hand and whip in l. Line border. IMP CAESAR in ex.
639	59.4 3.85	Ar .8 ↓	" "	" "
640	58.7 3.81	Ar .8 ↓	" "	" "
641	57.8 3.75	Ar .8 ↓	" " (T behind head in punch-mark)	" "
642	57.3 3.71	Ar .8 ↓	" " (C in front of chin in punch-mark)	" "
Aureus.				
643 Pl. 15. 14.	123.2 7.98	A .8 ←	Bust of Diana, draped, r. shoulder bare, r.; the hair is rolled from brow downwards and drawn back in two rolls to back and top of head and knotted there; ear-ring in ear; behind neck, bow and quiver. Line border.	Tetrastyle temple (of Diana?), approached by three steps. In the centre stands a trophy set on a prow. In the pediment is a triskelis; above, at the corners, aplustre. Line border. IMP CAESAR on frieze.

637. G. 4362. C. 116.

638. Woodhouse Coll., 1866. G. 4363. C. 117.

639. De Salis Gift, 1861. G. 4364.

639, 641. Same rev. die(?).

640. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4365.

641. G. 4366.

642. G. 4367.

643. Thomas Coll., 1844. G. 4355. C. 121.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Denarius.				
644 Pl. 15. 18.	59.9 3.88	AR .8 ↓	Head of Mars, bearded, in crested helmet, r. Line border. IMP below neck.	* Circular shield, with central boss, ornamented with eight-pointed star, lying on spear and sword crossed. Line border. CAESAR along top border of shield.
645	57.6 3.73	AR .75 ↑	" "	" "
646	52.6 3.41	AR .85 ↖	" " (Γ on cheek and neck in punch-mark)	" "
Silver Quinarius.†				
Not in B. M.				
IMP. VII. B. C. 29-27.				
Silver Quinarius.‡				
647 Pl. 15. 20.	29.5 1.91	AR .6 →	Head of Augustus, bare, r. Line border. CAESAR IMP. VII L. up, r. down.	Victory, draped, standing l., holding wreath and palm on a 'cista mystica' between two snakes erect. Line border. ASIA on r. downwards, inwardly, RECEP̄TA on l. downwards, outwardly.
648	28.0 1.81	AR .5 ↘	" "	" " (beginning of legend off flan)
649	27.0 1.75	AR .65 ←	" "	" "

* Variant with *obr.* Mars unbearded, in Haeblerlin Coll.

† The silver quinarius, P. (C. 94): *obr.* IMP CAESAR Galley; *rev.* DIVI F Victory advancing l., holding palm and wreath in r. hand and rudder in l., probably belongs to the years B. C. 36, 35, rather than to this class.

‡ *Obr.* of this coin, *rev.* incuse, in B.M.

644. G. 4368. C. 44.

645. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4369.

646. Claude Steuart Coll., 1841. G. 4370.

647. Woodhouse Coll., 1866. G. (East) 240. C. 14.

648. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. (East) 241.

649. George III Gift, 1823. G. (East) 242.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
COS. VI. B. C. 28.				
Denarius.				
650 Pl. 16. 1.	60.0 3.89	R .8 ↘	Head of Augustus, bare, r. : behind, a lituus. Line border. CAESAR COS.VI l. up, r. down.	Crocodile standing r. Line border. AEGVPTO above. CAPTA below.
651	55.4 3.59	R .8 ↘	" "	" "
652 Pl. 16. 2.	55.5 3.60	R .8 ↘	" " (but head l., and legend reads r. down, l. up: end of legend off flan)	" "
653 Pl. 16. 3.	56.5 3.66	R .7 ↑	Head of Augustus, bare, r. : below, capricorn r. Line border. CAESAR·DIVI·F COS· VI r. down, l. up.	" "
654	56.0 3.63	R .7 ↘	" " (L on neck in shallow in- cuse)	" "
COS. VII. B. C. 27.				
Aureus.				
655 Pl. 15. 19.	124.7 8.08	A .85 ↘	Head of Augustus, bare, r. : below, capricorn r. CAESAR·DIVI·F· COS·VII r. down, l. up.	Crocodile standing r. AEGVPT above. CAPTA below.
656 Pl. 16. 4.	120.5 7.81	A .8 ↑	Head of Augustus, bare, r. Line border. CAESAR·COS·VII CIV IBVS·SERVATEIS l. up, r. down.	Eagle, with wings spread, standing front on oak- wreath, head turned l. Behind, l. and r., laurel- branches. Line border. AVGVSTVS in arc above. S C l. and r. of wreath.

650. De Salis Gift, 1861. G. (East) 243. C. 2.

651. Woodhouse Gift, 1866. G. (East) 244.

652. George III Gift, 1823. G. (East) 245. C. 3.

653. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. (East) 246. C. 4.

654. De Salis Gift, 1861. G. (East) 247.

655. Feuardent, 1897. G. (East) 250. Cp. C. 1 (AEGVPTO).

656. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4371. C. 30.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
657	117.2 7.59	A .8 ↙	As on No. 656.	As on No. 656.
658	116.9 7.57	A .8 →	" " (vertical chisel-cut on head)	" "
UNDATED. B. C. 27-20.				
Aureus.				
659 Pl. 16. 5.	123.0 7.97	A .8 ↑	Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR l. up.	Heifer walking l. AVGVSTVS in arc above.
660 Pl. 16. 6.	121.6 7.88	A .8 ↑	" "	" "
661 Pl. 16. 7.	122.0 7.91	A .8 ↑	Bust of Augustus, bare, head laureate, l. CAESAR r. down.	Heifer walking r. AVGVSTVS in arc above.
Denarius.				
662	61.0 3.95	A .8 ↘	Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR l. up.	Heifer standing r. AVGVSTVS in arc above.
663 Pl. 16. 8.	56.5 3.66	A .75 ↑	" "	" "
664 Pl. 16. 9.	58.6 3.80	A .75 ↑	Head of Augustus, laureate, r. No legend.	* Capricorn r., holding globe to which rudder is attached. Above, a cornucopiae. Line border. AVGVSTVS below.

* Variant with rev. Capricorn r.: above, star, C. 18 (P.).

657. George III Gift, 1823. G. 4372.

658. Rajah of Pudukota Gift, 1898. See *N. C.*, 1898, pp. 304 ff.

659. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. (East) 281. C. 26.

660. George III Gift, 1823. G. (East) 282.

661. Wigan Gift, 1864. G. (East) 283. C. 27.

662. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. (East) 284. C. 28. Aureus of these types Engel-Gros Coll., Hotel Drouot, 1921.

662, 663. Same *obr.* die (?)

663. De Salis Gift, 1861. G. (East) 285.

664. G. (East) 286. Cp. C. 23 ('oak-wreath'); cp. *A. S. F. N.*, 1884, p. 43, Gn.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
B. C. 27.				
Denarius.				
665 Pl. 16. 10.	53.5 3.47	AR .75 →	Head of Augustus, bare, r. AVGVSTVS l. down, out- wardly. (O on neck in punch- mark)	Front view of temple, showing six columns on podium of three steps. In the pediment is a shield(?); palmettes as acroteria on top and sides. IOVI OLVM l. and r. in field.
666 Pl. 16. 11.	60.0 3.89	AR .75 →	" "	(but IOVI OLVM)
667	56.6 3.67	AR .75 ↑	" "	As on No. 666.
668	52.0 3.37	AR .75 ↑	" "	" "
669 Pl. 16. 12.	53.5 3.47	AR .7 ←	(end of legend off flan)	Laurel-wreath inter- woven with rostra and tied with a fillet, the long ties of which are drawn up across the centre.
Silver Quinarius.				
670 Pl. 16. 13.	30.0 1.94	AR .5 →	" "	Victory, draped, standing l. on the prow of a ship, holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l.
B. C. 20 or 19-18.				
Aureus.				
671 Pl. 16. 14.	121.0 7.84	A .75 ↘	Head of Augustus, bare, r. Line border. AVGVSTVS below.	* Victory, draped, r., kneeling on the back of a bull, recumbent on ground, and cutting its throat with knife in r. hand. Line border. ARMENIA in arc above. CAPTA in ex.

* Variant with *obr.* head, l., C. 9 (but not in B.M. as stated). C. 10 quotes an aureus with *rev.* Sphinx r. and legend ARMENIA CAPTA,—an improbable combination.

665. G. (East) 256. C. 182.

666. G. (East) 257. C. 182.

667. George III Gift, 1823. G. (East) 258.

668. George III Gift, 1823. G. (East) 259.

669. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. (East) 260. C. 335.

670. G. (East) 261. C. 328.

671. Wigan Gift, 1864. Most of the legend off flan. G. (East) 308. C. 8.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
672 Pl. 16. 15.	55.8 3.62	Ar .8 ↑	Denarius. As on No. 671. (end of legend off flan; G inverted on neck in punch-mark)	Tiara on l.; quiver and bow in bow-case on r. Line border. ARMENIA above. CAPTA below.
673 Pl. 16. 16.	57.4 3.72	Ar .75 ↘	" " (no legend: C on face in punch-mark)	" "
674	56.4 3.65	Ar .75 ↑	" " (no legend)	" "
675 Pl. 16. 17.	58.0 3.76	Ar .75 ↑	As on No. 671. (end on legend off flan)	" " (but ARMENIA RECEP ^{TA})
676	51.5 3.34	Ar .8 ↓	" "	* Armenian, wearing round cap and long robe, standing facing, holding spear in r. hand and bow resting on ground in l. Line border. CAESAR DIV F ARMEN CAPTA IMP VIII l. and r., in three lines, in field.
677 Pl. 16. 18.	54.4 3.53	Ar .7 ↓	" "	" "
678 Pl. 16. 19.	60.0 3.89	Ar .8 ↑	" " (no legend)	" "

* The correct reading appears to be 'CAESAR DIV.F-ARMEN-CAPTA IMP. VIII', often imperfectly preserved owing to wear of the edge of the coin. For such imperfect readings, cp. C. 56 (CAPT...VIII), C. 57 (CAPT...VIII), C. 59 (DIVI F...CAPT...VIII), Gn. (*R. It.*, 1889, p. 433—CAPTA...VIII). The obverse occurs both with and without the legend AVGVSTVS. A genuine variant (*obr.* without legend) is represented by the Berlin coin with *rev.* legend CAESAR DIV.F-ARMEN-RECE...IMP VIII.. (C. 58 quotes and illustrates RECEP...IMP VII). The full reading here is undoubtedly, 'RECEP...VIII', and the variation consists simply in the substitution of the word 'RECEP' for 'CAPTA'.

672. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. (East) 304. C. 11.

673. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. (East) 302. C. 12. The coin is worn and *obr.* legend may have been lost.

674. George III Gift, 1823. G. (East) 303.

674, 678. Same *obr.* die (?).

675. Borrell Coll., 1863. G. (East) 301. C. 13.

676. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. (East) 307. Cp. C. 57 (CAPT).

677. Blacas Coll., 1867. Worn. G. (East) 306.

677, 678. Same *rev.* die (?).

678. G. (East) 305.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
679 Pl. 17. 1.	120.5 7.81	A .8 ↑	Aureus. As on No. 671.	Capricorn r. Line border. SIGNIS PARTHICIS RECEPTIS starting high r.
680 Pl. 17. 2.	119.5 7.74	A .75 ↑	" "	" " (but SIGNIS above RECEPTIS below)
681 Pl. 16 20.	59.0 3.82	A .75 ↑	Denarius. " " (no legend visible: probably off flan)	SIGNIS PARTHICIS RECEPTIS in three lines.
682 Pl. 17. 3.	120.0 7.77	A .8 ↑	Aureus. " "	* Sphinx, with wings raised, seated r. Line border.
UNCERTAIN MINT				
683 Pl. 17. 14.	122.8 7.96	A .8 ↓	Aureus. Youthful head of Augustus, bare, r. Below, CA ES AR out- wardly. The whole in oak-wreath.	Candelabrum, orna- mented with a ram's head r. and l., and sur- mounted by a crescent, within a wreath of flowers, in which are woven two bucrania and two paterae. AVG VST l. and r., in field.

* Variant with rev. Sphinx, l., C. 334 (P.).

679. Blacas Coll., 1867. G. (East) 299. C. 256.

680. George III Gift, 1823. G. (East) 298. C. 263.

681. Bank Coll., 1877. G. (East) 300. C. 257.

682. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. (East) 309. C. 333.

683. Wigan Gift, 1864. G. 4468. C. (Gaius Caesar) 1. Specimens of this coin have been found at Ambenay and Xanten. The head has of late years been taken as that of Gaius Caesar and the portrait is certainly very youthful; but it is hard to conceive how 'CAESAR AVGVST' can possibly refer to any one but Augustus.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
684 Pl. 17. 15.	58.6 3.80	AR .7 ↘	Denarius. As on No. 683.	* As on No. 683.
685	57.2 3.71	AR .75 ↘	" "	" "
CYRENAICA				
UNDATED. B. C. 31-29.				
686	53.2 3.45	AR .7 ↗	Denarius. An open right hand and wrist, l. SCARFVS above. IMP below.	Victory, draped, standing r. on globe, holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l. CAESARI vertically down on r. DIVI F vertically down on l., outwardly.
687 Pl. 17. 17.	23.0 1.49	AR .6 ↗	Quinarius. " "	As on No. 686. (but no globe visible; CAESARI DIVI F vertically down on r. in two lines)
688	21.6 1.40	AR .55 ↗	" "	" "
B. C. 29-28.				
689 Pl. 17. 16.	52.7 3.41	AR .75 ↑	Denarius. An open right hand and wrist, l. IMP CAESARI above. SCARFVS IMP below.	+ As on No. 686. (but AVG·PONT ver- tically down on l., outwardly; DIVI F vertically down on r.)

* Variant with *rev.* AVGVSTI, N. C., 1871, p. 183.

+ The denarius with this *obv.* type and legend and this *rev.* type with legend 'AVGVSTVS DIVI F.', C. 497, may be dismissed as false or as, at best, a mule. The legend 'AVGVSTVS DIVI F.' belongs to a much later period.

684. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. 4469. C. (Gaius Caesar) 2.

685. George III Gift, 1823. G. 4470.

686. G. (Cyrene) 6. C. 498.

687. Nott Coll., 1843. G. (Cyrene) 7. Cp. C. 499 (Caesar).

687, 688. Same *rev.* die (?).

688. Nott Coll., 1843. G. (Cyrene) 8.

689. De Salis Gift, 1861. G. (Cyrene) 5. C. 500.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
B. C. 28 (?)				
Denarius.				
690 Pl. 17. 18.	52.8 3.42	AR .8 ↑	Head of Jupiter Ammon, horned, bearded, r. Line border. AVGV R l. up. PONTIF r. up, outwardly.	As on No. 686. (but IMP CAESAR DIVI F in two lines, l. and r., in field)
MINT OF EPHEBUS.*				
PROVINCIAL SILVER COINAGE.				
B. C. 28. COS. VI.				
Tetradrachm (= 3 denarii).				
691 Pl. 17. 4.	181.5 11.76	AR 1.2 ↑	Head of Augustus, laureate, r. IMP · CAESAR · DIVI · F · COS · VI · LIBERTATIS · P · R · VINDE X · starting low l.	Pax, draped, standing l., holding caduceus in r. hand; behind her, in field r., snake emerging from 'cista mystica'. PAX in field, low l. The whole in laurel- wreath. No border.
692	179.0 11.60	AR 1.1 ↑	" "	" "
693	165.4 10.72	AR 1.05 ↑	" "	" "
UNDATED. B. C. 27-20.†				
694 Pl. 17. 10 (rev.).	185.0 11.99	AR 1.0 ↑	Head of Augustus, bare, r. Line border. IMP · CAE SAR in arc below, outwardly.	Altar hung with wreaths and garlanded; on the front are two hinds standing l. and r., facing one another. Line bor- der. AVGVSTVS above altar.

* The style is exactly that of the denarius with *rev.* Capricorn r. AVGVSTVS (see No. 664). It may be described as 'local' or 'early Ephesus',—the style of Mark Antony's coins: at some date not earlier than B. C. 27 it gives place to 'Augustan Ephesus' (see below, Nos. 694 ff.).

† This is the 'new' or 'Augustan Ephesus' style, cp. denarii, Nos. 594 ff. But cp. the *rev.* Capricorn in laurel-wreath with *rev.* Pax in laurel-wreath: the likeness is so close that one is inclined to date this series immediately after B. C. 27.

690. Cracherode Gift, 1799. G. (Cyrene) 4.

691. G. (East) 248. C. 218.

693. F. W. Hasluck Gift, 1920.

692. G. (East) 249.

694. G. (East) 262. C. 33.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
695	184.5 11.96	Æ 1.05 ↑	As on No. 694.	As on No. 694.
696 Pl. 17. 11 (rev.).	186.0 12.05	Æ 1.1 ↑	" "	Capricorn, r., head turned back to l.; on his back a cornucopiae. The whole in laurel-wreath. AVGVSTVS below.
697 Pl. 17. 5.	184.3 11.94	Æ 1.0 ↑	" "	Six corn-ears knotted in a bundle. AVGV STVS l. and r., low in field.
MINT OF PERGAMUM.*				
698 Pl. 17. 8 (obv.).	186.0 12.05	Æ 1.0 ↑	Head of Augustus, bare, r.; in front, lituus. IMP·CAESAR l. down, outwardly.	Capricorn, r., head turned back to l.; on his back a cornucopiae. The whole in laurel-wreath. AVGVSTVS below.
699	185.0 11.99	Æ 1.0 ↑	" " (No lituus)	Six corn-ears knotted in a bundle. AVGV STVS l. and r., low in field.
700 Pl. 17. 9 (obv.).	178.0 11.53	Æ 1.0 ↑	Head of Augustus, bare, l.; in front, lituus. IMP·CAESAR r. down.	" "
701	186.0 12.05	Æ 1.0 ↑	Head of Augustus, bare, r.; in front, lituus. IMP·CAESAR l. down, outwardly.	Sphinx, with raised wings, seated r. AVGVSTVS above wings.

* 'Augustan Pergamum' corresponds to 'Augustan Ephesus' above. The last coin of the group stands apart in *obv.* style, but the *rev.* is in the normal tradition: probably it illustrates not a new mint, but a development of style in the same mint. The lituus, the 'augur's wand', alludes to the title of 'Augustus', which is derived from the same root. Cp. Haverfield, *J. R. S.*, 1915, p. 249; *Classical Review*, 1919, p. 65.

695. Wigan Coll., 1872.

696. G. (East) 263. C. 16.

697. Sloane, 1754. G. (East) 264. C. 32.

698. G. (East) 287. C. 16. The *obv.* head l. also occurs, P., C. 17.

699. Webster, 1868. G. (East) 289. C. 32. In a note C. quotes minor variety of *rev.* with five corn-ears from Asselin Coll.

700. G. (East) 288.

701. Wigan Coll., 1872. C. 31.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
702 PL 17. 6.	187.7 12.16	AR 1.1 ↑	Head of Augustus, bare, r. IMP·CAESAR l. up, vertically. (C in punch-mark in front of neck)	As on No. 701.
MINT OF EPHEBUS.*				
B. C. 19-18. TR. P. V.				
703 PL 17. 7.	186.2 12.07	AR 1.05 ↑	Head of Augustus, bare, r. Line border. IMP·IX·TR·PO·V. in arc below, outwardly.	Triumphal arch surmounted by quadriga facing; before each side-wall an aquila. Line border. IMP·IX·TR·PO·V. on entablature. S·P·R· SIGNIS RECEPIS in three lines in space below arch.
704 PL 17. 12 (rev.).	179.5 11.63	AR 1.0 ↑	" "	Circular domed temple showing four columns, on podium of five steps; in centre, a standard. Line border. MART VLTO l. and r., in field.
705 PL 17. 13 (rev.).	184.0 11.92	AR 1.05 ↑	" "	Temple (of Rome and Augustus), showing six columns, on podium of five steps: palmettes on top and sides. Line border. ROM·ET·AVGVST on entablature. COM ASIAE l. and r., in field.
706	182.5 11.83	AR 1.05 ↑	" "	" "

* A development of 'Augustan Ephesus' of the undated group.

702. Borrell Coll., 1852. G. (East) 290. C. 31.

703. G. (East) 310. C. 298.

705. Lawson, 1874. G. (East) 312. C. 86.

704. G. (East) 311. C. 202.

706. G. (East) 313.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
MINT OF PERGAMUM				
PROVINCIAL 'AES' COINAGE *				
Before B. C. 27 (?).				
Dupondius.				
707	172.0 11.14	Æ 1.01 ↑	Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAISAR L. up.	C. A. in line circle in laurel-wreath, inter- woven with rostra. Line border.
Semis.				
708 Pl. 21. 9.	74.0 4.79	Æ .7 ↑	" "	+ " " (but no rostra in wreath)
709	69.0 4.47	Æ .8 ↑	" "	As on No. 708.
710	67.8 4.39	Æ .8 ↑	" "	" "
711	66.5 4.31	Æ .8 ↑	" "	" "
No <i>obv.</i> legend.				
As.				
712	155.5 10.08	Æ .95 ↑	Head of Augustus, bare, r. No legend.	C. A. in line circle in laurel-wreath. Line bor- der.

* One specimen of the sestertius, one of the dupondius with *rev.* C. A. in wreath, three specimens of the as with *rev.* AVGVSTVS were found in excavations at Pergamum (Regling, *Münzfunde aus Pergamon*, 1915, p. 4).

+ Analysis showed 76.5 per cent. copper, 20 per cent. zinc (*N. C.*, 1904, p. 244).

707. Very worn. G. (East) 251.

708. G. F. Hill Gift, 1899. G. (East) 252. C., p. 164, No. 792. From Thrace or the Black Sea.

709. Hamburger Coll., 1908. G. (East) 253.

710. Reichardt Coll., 1900. G. (East) 254.

711. G. F. Hill Gift, 1899. From Thrace or Black Sea. G. (East) 255.

712. Hamburger Coll., 1908. G. (East) 317.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
B. C. 27-23 (?).				
Sestertius.				
713 Pl. 21. 6.	394.0 25.53	Æ 1.5 ↑	Head of Augustus, bare, r. AVGVSTVS I. up.	C. A. in circle of dots within laurel-wreath.
714	378.0 24.49	Æ 1.15 ↑	" " " (beginning of legend ob- literated)	" "
715	366.0 23.72	Æ 1.4 ↑	" " " (legend obliterated)	" "
716	351.5 22.77	Æ 1.4 ↑	" "	" "
717	301.0 19.50	Æ 1.45 ↑	" " " (beginning of legend ob- literated)	" "
718	387.0 25.08	Æ 1.3 ↑	" "	" "
719	363.0 23.52	Æ 1.4 ↑	" "	" "
720	337.0 21.84	Æ 1.4 ↑	" "	" "
Dupondius.				
721 Pl. 21. 10.	237.1 15.36	Æ 1.05 ↑	" "	C. A. in circle of dots in laurel-wreath, inter- woven with rostra.
722	228.0 14.77	Æ 1.1 ↑	" "	" "
723	187.0 12.11	Æ 1.1 ↑	" "	" "

713. G. (East) 265. C., p. 163, Nos. 790, 791.

714. Hamburger Coll., 1908. G. (East) 266.

715. Hamburger Coll., 1908. G. (East) 267.

716. Reichardt Coll., 1900. G. (East) 268.

717. Reichardt Coll., 1900. G. (East) 269.

719. Hamburger Coll., 1908. G. (East) 271.

721. Reichardt Coll., 1900. G. (East) 273.

722. Hamburger Coll., 1908. G. (East) 274.

718. G. (East) 270.

720. Margaritis, 1888. G. (East) 272.
C., p. 164, No. 796.

723. G. (East) 275.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
724	159.0 10.30	Æ 1.00 ↑	As on No. 713. (legend obliterated)	As on No. 721.
725	207.5 13.45	Æ 1.05 ↑	" "	" "
726	196.0 12.70	Æ 1.15 ↑	" "	" "
727	186.0 12.05	Æ 1.1 ↑	" "	" "
728	172.0 11.14	Æ 1.25 ↑	" "	" "
729 Pl. 21. 7.	358.0 23.20	Æ 1.4 ↑	Sestertius. Head of Augustus, bare, r. IMP·CAESAR l. up.	AVGV STVS in two lines in laurel- wreath.
730	162.5 10.53	Æ 1.00 ↑	As. Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAISAR l. up.	" "
731	213.5 13.83	Æ 1.10 ↗	" " (but CAESAR)	AVGVSTVS in one line in laurel-wreath.
732	160.2 10.38	Æ 1.1 ↑	As on No. 731.	" "
733	165.0 10.69	Æ 1.00 ↑	" "	" "
734	160.8 10.42	Æ 1.00 ↑	" " (legend obliterated)	" "

724. G. (East) 276. 725. Northwick Coll., 1859. G. (East) 277.
 726. Hamburger Coll., 1908. Pierced. G. (East) 278.
 727. Lennep, 1895. G. (East) 279. 728. Hamburger Coll., 1908. G. (East) 280.
 729. G. (East) 291. Cp. C., p. 164, No. 795. 730. G. (East) 292. C. 35.
 731. George III Gift, 1823. G. (East) 293. C. 34. Variant with *obr.* CAISAR, C. 35.
 733. G. (East) 294. 734. Bank Coll., 1877. G. (East) 295.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
735	160.7 10.41	Æ 1.05 ↙	As on No. 730.	As on No. 731.
736	160.0 10.37	Æ 1.00 ↑	" "	" "
B. C. 23.				
737 Pl. 21. 8.	364.0 23.59	Æ 1.5 ↑	Sestertius. Head of Augustus, bare, r. IMP·AVGVST· TR· POT r. down, l. up.	* Oak-wreath between two laurel-branches. OB above wreath. CIVIS in circle within wreath. SERVATOS round edge, below wreath. Line border round oak- wreath.
738	343.0 22.23	Æ 1.5 ↙	" "	" "
739	176.0 11.40	Æ .9 ↑	As.† Head of Augustus, bare, r. AVGVST· TR·POT r. down, l. up.	C·A· in line circle in laurel-wreath. Line bor- der.
740 Pl. 21. 11.	121.8 7.89	Æ .9 ↑	" "	" "
741	120.5 7.81	Æ 1.00 ↑	" " (beginning of legend ob- literated)	" "
742	174.0 11.27	Æ .9 ↑	" " (end of legend obliterated)	" " (Λ·T above C·A·)

* A 'Second Brass' (?Dupondius) of these types in Herpin Coll. (*R. N.*, 1857, pp. 205 ff.).

† For mintage, see Introduction.

735. G. (East) 296.

737. G. (East) 314. C. 212.

739. G. (East) 316. *Obe.* legend faint at end. C., p. 164, No. 793.

740. Reichardt Coll., 1900. G. (East) 318.

741. Hamburger Coll., 1908. G. (East) 319.

742. Sir John Evans Gift, 1903. G. (East) 320. C., p. 164, No. 794.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
743 Pl. 21. 12.	143.7 9.31	Æ .9 ↓	As on No. 739. (end of legend obliterated)	As on No. 742.
744	143.0 9.27	Æ .95 ↙	” ”	” ”

743. G. (East) 321.

744. G. (East) 322.

UNCERTAIN MINT

The Paris Collection possesses a unique sestertius of Augustus, of beautiful style and fabric, with

obv. CAESAR AVGVSTVS Head bare, r.

rev. C·CAESAR AVGVST·F· L·CAESAR AVGVST·F·

Bare heads of C. and L. Caesar facing one another.

The weight is normal, 421.3 (27.3); the die is small for the flan. The coin is something of an enigma; it is probably a fine colonial issue (Spanish?), but it might conceivably be regarded as a pattern from the Roman mint, at some date round about B.C. 5.

TIBERIUS

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
MINT OF LUGDUNUM *				
DATED				
A. D. 14-15. TR. P. XVI.				
Aureus.				
1 Pl. 22. 1.	118.6 7.69	A .75 →	Head of Tiberius, laureate, r. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS r. up, l. down.	Tiberius, laureate, wear- ing paludamentum, standing in quadriga, r., holding laurel-branch in r. hand and eagle- tipped sceptre in l.; all four horses face for- wards. IMP VII TR POT XVI starting in ex., r. up.
A. D. 15-16. TR. P. XVII.				
Aureus.				
2 Pl. 22. 2.	121.7 7.89	A .75 ↖	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1. (but TR POT XVII)
3	116.0 7.52	A .75 ↙	" "	" "
4	120.7 7.82	A .75 →	" "	" "
5	120.4 7.80	A .75 ↑	" "	" "
6	118.1 7.65	A .75 ↓	" " (vertical chisel-cut on head)	" "

* Legends on coins of this mint are read outwardly unless otherwise stated.

1. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 45. Denarius of these types, C. 46 (V.).

2. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 47.

3. Wigan Gift, 1864.

5. India Office Coll., 1882.

6. Rajah of Pudukota Gift, 1898. See N. C., 1898, pp. 304 ff.

2, 9. Same rev. die.
4. George III Gift, 1823.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Denarius.				
7	58.6 3.80	AR .75 ←	As on No. 1.	As on No. 2.
8 Pl. 22. 3	61.5 3.99	AR .8 →	" "	" "
9	59.5 3.86	AR .85 ↑	" "	" "
10	57.2 3.71	AR .75 ←	" " (Γ in punch-mark in front of chin)	" "
11	57.2 3.71	AR .80 ↑	" "	" "
Gold Quinarius (dated series, A. D. 15-37).				
A. D. 15-16. TR. P. XVII. Variety (a) of reverse.				
12 Pl. 22. 4.	60.5 3.92	AV .65 →	Head of Tiberius, laureate, r. TI DIVI F AVGVSTVS r. up, l. down.	Victory, draped, seated r. on globe, holding wreath in both hands; her l. wing is hidden behind r. TR POT XVII l. down, r. up.
13	55.0 3.56	AV .65 ↓	" "	" "
A. D. 18-19. TR. P. XX.				
14 Pl. 22. 5.	59.8 3.87	AV .65 →	As on No. 12.	As on No. 12. (but TR POT XX)
15	59.5 3.86	AV .65 ↓	" "	" "
A. D. 20-21. TR. P. XXII.*				
Not in B. M.				

* Variety with *rev.* TR. POT XXII, C. 51.

7. C. 48. 10. De Salis Gift, 1861.
12. C. 49. 12, 13. Same *obv.* die.
14. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 50.

11. Townshend Coll., 1869.
13. Blacas Coll., 1867.
15. George III Gift, 1823.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
A. D. 22-23. TR. P. XXIII.				
16 Pl. 22. 6.	58.7 3.80 (holed)	A .65 →	As on No. 12.	As on No. 12. (but TR POT XXIII)
A. D. 23-24. TR. P. XXV.				
17 Pl. 22. 7.	59.2 3.84	A .65 ↑	As on No. 12.	As on No. 12. (but TR POT XXV)
18 Pl. 22. 8.	59.5 3.86	A .65 ↑	" "	" "
A. D. 24-25. TR. P. XXVI. Variety (b) of reverse.				
19 Pl. 22. 9.	61.8 4.00	A .65 ↑	As on No. 12.	Victory, draped, seated r. on globe, holding wreath in both hands: l. wing visible behind r. TR POT XXVI l. down, r. up.
A. D. 25-26. TR. P. XXVII.				
20 Pl. 22. 10.	60.0 3.89	A .65 →	As on No. 12.	As on No. 19. (but TR POT XXVII)
A. D. 26-27. TR. P. XXVIII.				
21 Pl. 22. 11.	77.3 5.01 (set in circular frame)	A .75 ↓	As on No. 12.	As on No. 19. (but TR POT XXVIII)
A. D. 27-28. TR. P. XXVIII.* Not in B. M.				
A. D. 28-29. TR. P. XXX.† Not in B. M.				

* Variety with rev. TR POT XXVIII, C. 56.

† Variety with rev. TR POT XXX, C. 57.

16. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 52.

18. Lincoln, 1889.

20. Cantoni Sale, Rome, 1920.

17 J. R. Stewart Coll., 1841. C. 53.

19. Montagu Coll., 1896. C. 54.

21. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 55.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
A. D. 29-30. TR. P. XXXI.				
22 Pl. 22. 12.	60.9 3.95	AV .65 ↓	As on No. 12.	As on No. 19. (but TR·POT XXXI)
A. D. 30-31. TR. P. XXXII.				
23 Pl. 22. 13.	58.5 3.79	AV .6 ↙	As on No. 12.	As on No. 19. (but TR·POT XXXII)
A. D. 31-32. TR. POT. XXXIII.* Not in B. M.				
A. D. 32-33. TR. P. XXXIII.				
24 Pl. 22. 14.	58.4 3.78	AV .65 ↑	As on No. 12.	As on No. 19. (but TR·POT XXXIII)
A. D. 33-34. TR. P. XXXV.				
25 Pl. 22. 15.	60.2 3.90	AV .65 ↓	Head of Tiberius, laureate, r. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS r. up, l. down.	As on No. 19. (but TR·POT XXXV)
A. D. 34-35. TR. P. XXXVI.				
26 Pl. 22. 16.	59.1 3.83	AV .65 ↓	As on No. 25.	As on No. 19. (but TR·POT XXXVI)
A. D. 36-37. TR. P. XXXVIII.				
27 Pl. 22. 17.	61.0 3.95	AV .65 ↙	As on No. 25.	As on No. 19. (but TR·POT XXXVIII)

* Gotha.

22. Montagu Coll., 1896. C. 58.

23. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 59.

25. Feuillant, 1853. C. 61.

27. Montagu Coll., 1896. C. 63.

22, 23. Same *obr.* die.

24. Nott Coll., 1843. C. 60.

26. Northwick Coll., 1859. C. 62.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
UNDATED.*				
			1. (a) <i>rev.</i> DIVOS AVGVST DIVI F Head of Augustus, bare, r.; star.	
			(b) <i>rev.</i> DIVOS AVGVST DIVI F Head of Augustus, laureate, r.; star.	
28 Pl. 22. 18.	120.2 7.79	N .8 ↓	1. (a) Aureus. Head of Tiberius, laureate, r. TI CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTVS r. up, l. down.	Head of Augustus, bare, r.; above, a star. DIVOS AVGVST DIVI F r. up, l. down.
29 Pl. 22. 19.	121.3 7.86	N .8 ↓	1. (b) Aureus As on No. 28.	As on No. 28. (but head of Augustus, laureate, r.)
			2. <i>rev.</i> PONTIF MAXIM Female figure seated r., &c.	
			(a) Legs of chair plain. Double line below. Sceptre.	
			(b) Legs of chair ornamented. Triple line below. Spear.	
			(c) Legs of chair ornamented. Single line below. Sceptre.	
30 Pl. 22. 20.	122.3 7.92	N .75 ↑	2. (a) Aureus. As on No. 28.	Female figure, draped, seated r. on chair, holding branch in l. hand and long sceptre in r. Legs of chair plain. Below chair, double line. (The figure represents Livia as Pax.) PONTIF MAXIM r. up, l. down.

* For dating of these series, see Introduction.

28. Wigan Gift, 1864. C. (Tiberius and Augustus) 4. Far rarer than *rev.* 1 (b).

29. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. (T. and A.) 3.

30. Wigan Gift, 1864. C. 15.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse		Reverse	
31	117.6 7.62	AV .8 ↘	As on No. 28.		As on No. 30.	
32	119.5 7.74	AV .75 ↗	"	"	"	"
33 Pl. 22. 21.	121.7 7.89	AV .8 ↑	"	"	"	"
Denarius.						
34 Pl. 22. 22.	59.4 3.85	AR .75 ↑	"	"	"	"
35	55.2 3.58	AR .8 ↗	"	"	"	"
36 Pl. 22. 21.	57.3 3.71	AR .8 →	"	"	"	"
37	54.9 3.56	AR .75 ↓	"	"	"	"
38	55.2 3.58	AR .75 ↘	"	"	"	"
2. (b) Aureus.						
39 Pl. 22. 24.	119.7 7.76	AV .75 ↓	"	"	As on No. 30. (but inverted spear in place of sceptre in r. hand and legs of chair are ornamented. Below chair, triple line)	
40 Pl. 22. 25.	121.0 7.84	AV .8 ↘	"	"	"	"
41	117.8 7.63	AV .75 ↓	"	"	"	"
Denarius.						
42	43.4 2.81	AR .75 ←	"	"	"	"
43	56.8 3.68	AR .75 ↗	"	"	"	"

31. India Office Coll., 1882.
 33. Woodhouse Coll., 1866.
 37. India Office Coll., 1882.
 39. Blacas Coll., 1867.
 41. India Office Coll., 1882.

32. Temple Coll., 1856.
 34. C. 16.
 38. India Office Coll., 1882.
 40. Blacas Coll., 1867.
 43. India Office Coll., 1882.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
44 Pl. 22. 26.	58.5 3.79	AR .75 ↓	As on No. 28.	As on No. 39.
45 Pl. 23. 1.	55.8 3.62	AR .75 ←	" "	" "
46 Pl. 23. 2.	119.2 7.72	AR .75 ↙	2. (c) Aureus. As on No. 28.	As on No. 30. (but legs of chair orna- mented; woman's feet rest on foot-stool. Below chair, single line)
47 Pl. 23. 3.	121.8 7.89	AR .75 ↘	" "	" "
48 Pl. 23. 4.	56.5 3.66	AR .7 →	Denarius.* "	" "
49 Pl. 23. 5.	58.3 3.78	AR .75 ↓	" "	" "
50	57.7 3.74	AR .75 ↑	" "	" "
51	56.2 3.64	AR .75 ↘	" "	" "
52 Pl. 23. 6.	58.3 3.78	AR .8 ↓	" "	" "
53	55.6 3.60	AR .75 ↑	" "	" "
54	54.8 3.55	AR .75 ↓	" "	" "

* Seven denarii of this type found in India, weigh 62.3 (4.04), 58.8 (3.81), 58.2 (3.77), 58.1 (3.76), 57.7 (3.74), 57.2 (3.71), 56.9 (3.69). Five are from the India Office Coll. (1882), one was presented by Mrs. H. M. Elliott, 1906, one, found in the Coimbatore District, was presented by the Government of Madras, 1914. From the India Office Coll. too comes a native imitation of the coin, the types well rendered, the legends badly blundered (AR .75, 45.0 (2.92), Pl. 23. 10): a strange imitation of the type, from Persia, was presented by Lt. A. T., now Sir Arnold Wilson, 1911 (AR .95, 78.9 (5.11), Pl. 23. 11).

47. Cracherode Gift, 1799.

49. De Salis Gift, 1861.

53. Found at Coimbatore, 1841.

48. George III Gift, 1823.

51. Mrs. Marsden Gift, 1838.

54. F. W. Hasluck Gift, 1920.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
55 Pl. 23. 7.	59.7 3.87	AR .75 ↑	As on No. 28.	As on No. 46.
56	55.2 3.58	AR .75 ↑	" "	" "
57	58.7 3.80	AR .8 ↗	" "	" "
58 Pl. 23. 8.	58.6 3.80	AR .75 →	" "	" "
59	56.1 3.64	AR .75 →	" "	" "
60 Pl. 23. 9.	59.0 3.82	AR .8 ↙	" "	" "
Two obverses.				
Denarius.				
61 Pl. 23. 12.	50.7 3.29 (plated)	AR .8 ↓	Head of Tiberius, laureate, r. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS r. up, l. down.	Same as <i>obv.</i> (raised square, contain- ing sunk lozenge, in front of chin)
Quadrans.				
62 Pl. 26. 10.	51.3 3.32	Æ .7 ←	Head of Tiberius, laureate, r. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS r. up, l. down.	* Altar of Rome and Augustus, &c. (as on No. 548, p. 92).
63	59.9 3.88	Æ .8 ↗	" "	" "

* Variant with *obv.* head, bare, r., P., C. 41. The sestertius of these types in B. M. with *obv.* head, bare, l., is probably tooled from a coin of the 'Imperat. V' series. C. 40 quotes the coin with *obv.* head, laureate, r., as '2 Æ': such a dupondius or as may, so far as we can judge, exist. C. 42 quotes a '2 Æ' with *obv.* legend, 'TI. CAESAR DIVI AVG. F. PATER PATRIAE'; this attribution of the title of 'Pater Patriae' to Tiberius would be interesting, if the coin were certainly genuine, but confirmation is required.

55. De Salis Gift, 1861.

58. De Salis Gift, 1861.

61. Bank Coll., 1877. A second specimen in B. M. weighs only 38.3 (2.48).

62. Boyne Coll., 1843. Legend worn in middle. C. 39.

63. London County and Westminster Bank Gift, 1917.

57. Temple Coll., 1856.

60. Woodhouse Coll., 1866.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Imitations.				
64	138.6 8.98	Æ 1.1 ↖	As. Head of Augustus, radiate, l. DIPNG AVGVSTVS PA T... starting low l.	Altar of Roma and Augustus, &c. (as on No. 548, p. 92). ROMA ET R...
MINT OF ROME				
A. D. 15-16.				
65 Pl. 23. 14	162.5 10.53	Æ 1.15 ↑	As. Head of Tiberius, bare, r. TI. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVST. IMP. VII. starting low l.	* Female figure (Livia), veiled, draped, seated r., holding a patera in r. hand and a long sceptre in l.; her feet rest on a stool. S C large, l. and r., of type. PONTIF. MAXIM. TR IBVN. POTEST. XVII starting high r.
66	154.6 10.02	Æ 1.15 ↑	" " (but AVGVSTVS)	" "
67	152.8 9.90	Æ 1.2 ↑	As on No. 66.	" "
68 Pl. 23. 15 (obr.).	169.1 10.96	Æ 1.15 ↑	As on No. 65. (but head l.)	" "
69	149.7 9.70	Æ 1.1 ↑	" "	" "

* Variant with *rev.* TRIBVN. POTEST. XXIII and *obr.* head, bare, l. AVGVST., quoted by C. 19 as in B. M. is not there: the coin probably does not exist.

64. Quadrans with the same *rev.* but *obr.* head of Augustus, radiate, l.; behind, a thunderbolt, P., C. (Augustus) 241. There are a few coins with *obr.* legend of Tiberius, TI. CAESAR. DIVI AVG. F. AVGVSTVS, and *rev.* types of Nero—struck at the reopening of the mint by Nero: such are (a) *obr.* head, laureate, r.; *rev.* CER. QVINQ. ROM. CON. S. C. Table with jug and wreath, P., C. 1. (b) *obr.* head, bare, r.; *rev.* PONT. MAX. TR. P. S. C. Roma seated l. on cuirass, holding wreath and parazonium, C. 7. (c) *Obv.* head, bare, r.; *rev.* PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. IMP. P. P. S. C. Roma type as (b), C. 11.

65. C. 17.

66. C. 17.

68. C. 18.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Pl. 25. 9.	166.6 10.8	Æ 1.2	As on No. 65.	Seat seen from the front; above, a wreath. S C large, l. and r. of seat. PONTIF · MAXIM · TRIBVN · PTEST · XVII starting high r.
A. D. 21-22. TR. P. XXIII.† Not in B. M.				
A. D. 22-23. TR. P. XXIII.				
70 Pl. 23. 16.	423.0 27.41	Æ 1.4 ↓	Sestertius. S.C. large in centre. TI · CAESAR · DIVI · AVG · F · AVGVS · P · M · TR · POT · XXIII · starting high r.	Tiberius, laureate, togate, seated l. on curule chair, his feet resting on a stool, holding patera in r. hand and long sceptre in l. CIVITATIBVS ASIAE RESTITVTIS l. up, r. down.
71	395.0 25.59	Æ 1.45 ↓	" "	" "
72	382.3 24.77	Æ 1.4 ↑	" "	" "
73	369.0 23.91	Æ 1.35 ↓	" " (Cmk.: <u>NIAP</u> in oblong incuse above S.C.)	" "

* P., C. 20 (but seat, not table, is the right description).

† Probably no genuine coins of this date exist, though it is not infrequently quoted. Brockage of this coin in Viry Coll., 1909.

70. C. 3. The mark dividing S C on this coin and on Nos. 74, 75, 77, is shaped like a small imperfect capital J: a form C also occurs; cp. Nos. 113, 116.

70, 77. Same *obv.* die.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse		Reverse
74	450.0 29.16	Æ 1.4 ↓	Sestertius.* As on No. 70.		† Augustus, radiate, to- gate, seated l. on throne, his feet on a stool, hold- ing branch in r. hand and long sceptre in l.; in front of him on l., an altar. DIVVS·AVGVSTVS PATER l. up, r. down.
75 Pl. 23. 17 (rev.).	421.4 27.31	Æ 1.45 ↑	"	"	" "
76 Pl. 23. 18 (rev.).	413.2 26.78	Æ 1.4 ←	"	"	† Carpentum drawn r. by two mules; the front is ornamented with two Victories, l. and r., and the side has two panels, on each of which is a standing figure, leaning backwards. S·P·Q·R IVLIAE AVGVST in three lines, above and in front of carpentum.
77	426.3 27.63	Æ 1.35 ←	"	"	" "

* With this date C. quotes the two types, DIVO AVGVSTO S·P·Q·R·
Quadrige of elephants, and Quadrige r. (cp. C. (Augustus) 305, C. 64), which occur
normally with dates TR·P·XXXVI, XXXVII, XXXVIII. If such coins occur at
all, they are hybrids.

† Variant with *obr.* Augustus holding patera in r. hand, P., C. (Augustus) 310.

‡ Variant with *rev.* TR·POT·XXIII, Thomsen Coll., is probably due to faulty
reading: so, too, variant with *rev.* TR·POT·XXXV, C. 7. Variant with *rev.* TR·POT·
XXXVI, C. 8, if it exists at all, is a hybrid: TR·POT·XXIII is the only regular
date for this type. A strange *obr.* legend 'DIVAE IVLIAE AVG·DIVI FILIAE',
quoted from Brera Coll., must be false: Livia was not deified till the reign of Claudius,
and we should expect 'DIVAE IVLIAE DIVI AVG·F·AVG(VSTAE)'.

74. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. (Augustus) 309.

76 C. (Livia) 6.

75. Wigan Coll., 1872.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
78 Pl. 23. 19 (rev.).	420.0 27.22	Æ 1.45 ←	As on No. 74.	As on No. 76. (but S.P.Q.R IVLIAE AVGVST in two lines above car- pentum)
79 Pl. 24. 1.	233.8 15.15	Æ 1.15 ↘	Dupondius. S.C large in centre. TI. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. F. AVG. P. M. TR. POT. XXIII starting high r.	Bust of Livia as Justi- tia(?), draped, r., wear- ing stephane ornamented with floral ornaments; her hair is fastened in a knot at the back. IVSTITIA below bust, outwardly.
80	193.0 12.51	Æ 1.2 ↖	" "	" "
81	228.2 14.79	Æ 1.2 ↑	" "	Bust of Livia as Salus Augusta(?), draped, r.; her head is bare, her hair is waved and fastened in a knot at the back. SALVS. AVGVSTA be- low bust, outwardly.
82 Pl. 24. 2 (rev.).	223.5 14.48	Æ 1.15 ↑	" "	" "
83	216.5 14.03	Æ 1.2 ↓	" "	" "
84	204.8 13.27	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	" "

78. Same rev. die in Hall Coll.

79. Herpin, 1857. C. (Livia) 4. Paris has a specimen on a large flan.

79, 80. Same rev. die.

80. Mrs. Annesley Gift, 1903.

81. Parkes Weber Gift, 1906. C. 5.

82. Cracherode Gift, 1799.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
A. D. 22-23. IMP. VIII.*				
85 Pl. 24. 4.	266.2 17.25	Æ 1.25 ↑	Dupondius. Head of Tiberius, laureate, l. TI. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVST. IMP. VIII. starting low l.	Small bust of Tiberius, draped, facing, in centre of round medallion (‘shield’); the bust is in a laurel-wreath, sur- rounded by a thick raised circle of petals, like those of a sunflower; round this is a circle of dots and beyond that, on the outside of the shield, a pattern of floral orna- ments, dots, and strokes. CLEMENTIAE in arc above. S C l. and r., in field.
86	231.0 14.97	Æ 1.2 ↑	” ”	” ”
87	193.5 12.54	Æ 1.15 ↓	” ”	” ” (distinct features of Tiberius visible)
88	222.0 14.39	Æ 1.25 ↑	” ” (end of legend obliterated)	” ”
89	235.7 15.27	Æ 1.35 ↓	” ”	” ” (but a larger bust)
90 Pl. 24. 5.	211.7 13.72	Æ 1.15 ↑	” ”	Small bust of Tiberius, bare, facing, in centre of round medallion (‘shield’); the bust is in a small plain circle, surrounded by petals, outside which is a thick raised circle of petals, like those of a sunflower; beyond that, on the out- side of the shield, a pat- tern of trefoils and dots. [M]ODERATIONI in arc above. S C l. and r., in field.

* Assigned to this year on convincing grounds of style.

85. C. 4. P. has a specimen on large flan.

90. Cp. C. 5 and 6. Minor variations of rev. type occur. P. has a specimen with
rev. MODERATIONIS S. C. and different ornamentation.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
A. D. 22-23. TR. P. XXIII.				
As.				
91 Pl. 24. 3.	173.0 11.21	Æ 1.2 ↓	Head of Tiberius, bare, l. TI. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVST. IMP. VIII starting low l.	S. C large in centre. PONTIF. MAXIM. TRIBVN. POTEST. XXIII starting high r.
92	172.5 11.18	Æ 1.2 ↓	" "	" "
[93]	173.4 11.24	Æ 1.2	" "	" "
94	157.6 10.21	Æ 1.2 ↑	" "	" "
A. D. 22-23. DRUSUS. TR. P. II.				
95 Pl. 24. 6.	427.8 27.73	Æ 1.45 ↓	S. C large in centre. DRVSVS. CAESAR. TI. AVG. F. DIVI. AVG. N. PONT. TR. POT. II. starting high r.	A winged caduceus up- right between two cor- nuacopiae crossed near the points; from the mouth of each projects the draped bust of a little boy, facing in- wards; on each cornu- copiae, just below busts, a bunch of grapes.
96	392.7 25.45	Æ 1.35 ↑	" "	" "
97	312.4 20.24 (plugged and soldered)	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" "
Dupondius.				
98 Pl. 24. 7 (rev.).	230.9 14.96	Æ 1.15 ↓	S. C large in centre. DRVSVS. CAESAR. TI. AVGVSTI. F. TR. POT. ITER. starting high r.	* Bust of Livia, draped, veiled, wearing ste- phane, r. PIETAS below bust, out- wardly.

* Variants with *obv.* PIETAS to l. of head (small flan), C. 2, and *obv.* no legend, C. 3, if ancient at all, are probably imitations.

91. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 25.

[93.] Hall Coll.; replacing a doubtful coin in B. M., rejected during printing.

Other specimens in the same collection weigh 171.5 (11.11), 164.9 (10.69).

95. Knight Sale, 1842. C. (Drusus) 1.

97. Prideaux Gift, 1872.

98. Herpin Coll., 1857. C. (Livia) 1.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
99 Pl. 24. 8 (<i>obv.</i>).	165.9 10.75	Æ 1.25 ↓	As. Head of Drusus, bare, l. DRVSVS • CAESAR • TI • AVG • F • DIVI • AVG • N • starting low l.	S • C large in centre. PONTIF • TRIBVN • POTEST • ITER • start- ing high r.
100	171.2 11.09	Æ 1.25 ↓	" "	" "
101	165.3 10.71	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	" "
A. D. 34-35. TR. P. XXXVI.				
102 Pl. 24. 9 (<i>rev.</i>).	396.0 25.66	Æ 1.4 ↑	Sestertius.* S • C large in centre. TI • CAESAR • DIVI • AVG • F • AVGVST • P • M • TR • POT • XXXVI starting high r.	Augustus, radiate, togate, holding laurel-branch in r. hand and long sceptre in l., seated l. on throne, placed on a car, drawn l. by four elephants, each bearing a mahout on its neck. The side of the car is orna- mented with shields (?). DIVO AVGVSTO S • P • Q • R in three lines in field above elephants.
103 Pl. 24. 10 (<i>rev.</i>).	388.2 25.15	Æ 1.4 ↑	" "	Triumphal car, without driver, drawn r. by four horses. The side of the car is decorated, from l. to r., with trophy, Vic- tory standing r., erect- ing trophy, wreath; below the standing Vic- tory head and shoulders of a captive (?) appear. No legend.

* The types, DIVO AVGVSTO S • P • Q • R., shield and capricorns, and hexa-
style temple, occur with this date, C. (Augustus) 302, C. 68.

99. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. (Drusus) 2.

100. Cracherode Coll., 1799.

100, 101. Same *obv.* die.

101. Variant with *rev.* PONTIF • TRIBVNIT • POTESTA • ITERO, S • C., is
apparently only a blundered version of the normal, C. (Drusus) 3. A blundered *obv.*
of Drusus with *rev.* PROVIDENT, C. 5, is an ancient imitation. C. 4 quotes a hybrid
with *obv.* of Drusus, *rev.* of Tiberius (TR • POT • XXIII—? XXIII).

102. C. (Augustus) 306. Variant with date TR • P • XXIII is a hybrid, C.
(Augustus) 305.


103. Sambon, 1867. C. 65. Variant with date TR • P • XXIII is a hybrid, C. 64.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
104	165.7 10.74	Æ 1.1 ↙	As. Head of Tiberius, laureate, l. TI. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVST. IMP. VIII. starting low l.	Rudder placed vertically across globe; a band across globe from l. to r. downwards; below, to r., a small globe attached to blade of rudder. PONTIF. MAX. TR. POT. XXXVI starting high l. S C large, l. and r. of globe.
105	168.7 10.93	Æ 1.05 ↑	" " (end of legend obliterated)	" " (end of legend obliterated)
106	159.1 10.31	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	Winged caduceus up- right. PONTIF. MAXIM. TRIBVN. POTEST. XXXVI. starting high r. S C large, l. and r. of caduceus.
107 Pl. 24. 11.	170.2 11.03	Æ 1.1 ↓	" "	" "
A. D. 35-36. TR. P. XXXVII.				
108	434.0 28.12	Æ 1.4 ↑	Sestertius. S. C large in centre. TI. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVST. P. M. TR. POT. XXXVII starting high r.	As on No. 102.

104. Cp. C. 12, who gives *rev.* TRIBVN. POTEST. in error.

106. C. 21. Variant with date TR. P. XXIII (C. 24) probably a misreading: so too variant with date TR. P. XXXIII (C. 26). Variant with date TR. P. XXIII (C. 25), if genuine, is a hybrid.

108. Cracherode Coll., 1799. C. (Augustus) 307.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
109 Pl. 24. 12.	526.2 34.1	Æ 1.45 ↑	As on No. 108.	Shield inscribed OB CIVES SER in three lines, sur- rounded by a laurel- wreath and supported by two capricorns, fac- ing outwards; below capricorns, globe. DIVO AVGVSTO S.P. Q.R. starting mid l.
110	393.0 25.47	Æ 1.4 ↑	" "	" "
111	403.0 26.11	Æ 1.35 ↑	" " (Cmk.:  in oblong incuse at top)	" "
112	394.0 25.53	Æ 1.35 ↑	" " (middle of legend oblite- rated)	" "
113 Pl. 24. 13.	406.0 26.31	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	As on No. 103.
114	419.2 27.17	Æ 1.45 ↓	" "	" "
115	449.5 29.12	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" "

109. Wigan Coll., 1872. C. (Augustus) 303.

113, 114. Same rev. die.

115. Cracherode Gift, 1799.

113. Wigan Coll., 1872. C. 66.

114. George III Gift, 1823.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
116 Pl. 24. 14 (rev.).	422.2 27.36	Æ 1.4 ↘	As on No. 108.	Front view of temple, showing six columns, on podium of five steps, with flanking walls to r. and l. In a shrine in the centre is a statue of Concordia, holding patera in r. hand and cornucopiae in l., seated l. on a throne placed on a round cippus; on the flanking walls of the steps stand two figures to front: on the r. Hercules, holding club upright in l. hand and raising r. hand behind head; on the l., Mercury holding caduceus in r. hand and uncertain object (purse?) in l. The pediment is blank; above it stands Jupiter facing in the centre, with Juno on his r. and Minerva on his l.; to the r. of this group stand Ceres, holding cornucopiae in l. hand and long sceptre in r., and Victory holding wreath above head with both hands; to the l. stand Diana, holding spear in l. hand and resting r. on side, her quiver on her back, and Victory as above. To r. and l. of the cella are two wings of the temple; in the middle of each is a square panel, and on the top of each stands a Victory in the same attitude as the above. No legend.

116. C. 69. The details of the *rev.* are collected from a number of specimens.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
117 Pl. 25. 1.	170.4 11.04	Æ 1.1 ↑	As. Head of Tiberius, laureate, l. TI · CAESAR · DIVI · AVG · F · AVGVST · IMP · VIII starting low l.	* As on No. 104. (but TR POT · XXXVII)
118	167.9 10.88	Æ 1.1 ↑	" "	" "
119	147.7 9.57	Æ 1.1 ↑	" "	" " (part of legend lost)
120	373.0 24.17	Æ 1.4 ↓	Head of Tiberius, laureate, l. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVST IMP VIII l. up, r. down.	Winged caduceus up- right. PONTIF · MAXIM · TRIBVN · POTEST · XXXVII starting high r. S C large, l. and r. of caduceus.
121	185.3 12.01	Æ 1.15 ↑	" "	" "
122	179.7 11.64	Æ 1.1 ↑	" "	" "
123	157.7 10.22	Æ 1.1 ↑	" "	" "
124	152.9 9.91	Æ 1.1 ↑	" "	" "
A. D. 36-37. TR. P. XXXVIII.				
125 Pl. 25. 2 (rev.).	449.5 29.12	Æ 1.45 ↑	Sestertius. S · C large in centre. TI · CAESAR · DIVI AVG · F · AVGVST · P · M · TR · POT · XXXIIX starting high r.	As on No. 102.



* Variant with *obr.* reading TI · CAESAR DIVI AVG · F · AVGVSTVS, in Gn., is quite anomalous. A supposed variant in the Schottenstift, Vienna, with *rev.* large and small globe, is presumably only this type in very worn condition.

117. Cp. C. 13 (TRIBVN · POTEST ·, again, in error).

120. Thomas Sale, 1844. C. 22. A large flan and a die a little larger than the normal.

121. Rev. G. J. Chester, 1870.

125. Wigan Coll., 1872. C. (Augustus) 308. Specimen in barbarous style (*R. It.*, 1891, p. 23).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
126	401.2 26.00	Æ 1.4 ↑	As on No. 125.	As on No. 102.
127	412.2 26.71	Æ 1.45 ↓	" "	" "
128	348.3 22.57	Æ 1.3 →	(XXXIIX ?) (Cmk. :  in oblong incuse above S.C.)	" "
129	420.0 27.22	Æ 1.35 ↑	" "	As on No. 109.
130	404.0 26.18	Æ 1.45 ↑	" "	As on No. 103. (but no captive ?)
131 Pl. 25. 3 (rev.).	429.5 27.83	Æ 1.45 ↑	(Cmk. :  in oblong incuse above S.C.)	" " (side of car ornamented with running and struggling figures, prob- ably tooled)
132 Pl. 25. 4 (rev.).	453.0 29.35	Æ 1.45 ↑	" "	As on No. 116.
133 Pl. 25. 5 (rev.).	413.2 26.78	Æ 1.4 ↑	" "	" "
134 Pl. 25. 7 (rev.).	321.8 20.85	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" "
135	187.3 12.14	Æ 1.2 ↑	As. Head of Tiberius, laureate, l. TI • CAESAR • DIVI • AVG. F • AVGVST • IMP • VIII starting low l.	As on No. 104. (but TR • POT • XXXIIX)
136	182.5 11.83	Æ 1.1 ↓	" "	" " (but band from r. to l. and small globe to l.)

126, 127. Same rev. die (?).

129. C. (Augustus) 304.

130. C. 67.

132. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 70. Cp. Hall Coll. (Pl. 25. 6, rev.).

132, 134. Same rev. die.

133. Cracherode Gift, 1799.

135. Cp. C. 14 (TRIBVN • PTEST. again in error).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
137 Pl. 25. 8.	204.4 13.24	Æ 1.15 ↑	As on No. 135.	As on No. 136.
138	169.9 11.01	Æ 1.1 ↑	" "	Winged caduceus upright. PONTIF . MAXIM . TRIBVN . PTEST . XXXIIX starting high r. S C large, l. and r. of caduceus.
139	192.4 12.47	Æ 1.1 ↑	" " (beginning and end of legend obliterated)	" "
140	176.2 11.42	Æ 1.15 ↑	" " (end of legend obliterated)	" "
‘DIVUS AUGUSTUS PATER’ SERIES.				
UNDATED.*				
			Dupondius.	
141 Pl. 25. 11.	234.2 15.18	Æ 1.15 ↓	Head of Augustus, radiate, l. DIVVS . AVGVSTVS . PA TER starting low l.	Victory, draped, advancing l., l. arm against side, r. hand resting on shield, inscribed SPQR, placed on tree trunk. S C high, l. and r. in field.
142 Pl. 25. 10.	201.4 13.05	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	Front view of round temple, showing six columns, with empty niche in centre, on podium of three steps. It has a domed roof with an opening at the top. In front, on l. and r., stone bases; on the r. a lamb, on the l. a calf, facing inwards to- wards one another. S C l. and r. of dome.


* For probable system of dating, see Introduction.

138. Van den Bergh Gift, 1908. C. 23.

141. C. 242. Specimen on large heavy flan in B.

140. Townley Coll., 1805.

142. C. 251.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
143 Pl. 26. 1.	225.7 14.63	Æ 1.15 ↓	As on No. 141.	S. C large, in oak-wreath.
144	212.5 13.77	Æ 1.2 ↑	" "	" "
145	194.3 12.59	Æ 1.2 ↓	" " (Cmk.:  in oblong incuse, placed behind neck)	" "
146 Pl. 25. 12.	314.0 20.35	Æ 1.35 ↓	As.	Altar with panelled door in the front; above, flames (?) l. and r. S C large, l. and r., in field. PROVIDENT in ex.
147	155.3 10.06	Æ 1.25 ↓	" "	" "
148	164.7 10.67	Æ 1.2 ↓	" "	" "
149 Pl. 26. 2.	172.4 11.17	Æ 1.2 ↓	" "	" " (slightly double-struck)
150	170.7 11.06	Æ 1.2 ↓	" "	" "
151 Pl. 26. 3.	173.5 11.24	Æ 1.15 ↑	Head of Augustus, radiate, l. In front, a thunder-bolt; above, a star. DIVVS . AVGV STVS . PATER l. up, r. down.	Female figure (Livia as priestess or as Pietas), veiled, draped, seated r., holding patera in r. hand and long sceptre in l. S C large, l. and r., in field.
152	163.6 10.60	Æ 1.1 ↑	" "	" "
153	171.4 11.11	Æ 1.1 ↑	" "	" "

143. C. 252.

146. C. 228. Struck on a large and heavy flan.

151. C. 244.

144. Sydenham Gift, 1920.

147. Dewick Gift, 1919.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
137 Pl. 25. 8.	204.4 13.24	Æ 1.15 ↑	As on No. 135.	As on No. 136.
138	169.9 11.01	Æ 1.1 ↑	" "	Winged caduceus up- right. PONTIF . MAXIM . TRIBVN . PTEST . XXXIIX starting high r. S C large, l. and r. of caduceus.
139	192.4 12.47	Æ 1.1 ↑	" " (beginning and end of legend obliterated)	" "
140	176.2 11.42	Æ 1.15 ↑	" " (end of legend obliterated)	" "
‘DIVUS AUGUSTUS PATER’ SERIES.				
UNDATED.*				
Dupondius.				
141 Pl. 25. 11.	234.2 15.18	Æ 1.15 ↓	Head of Augustus, radiate, l. DIVVS . AVGVSTVS . PA TER starting low l.	Victory, draped, advanc- ing l., l. arm against side, r. hand resting on shield, inscribed SPQR, placed on tree trunk. S C high, l. and r. in field.
142 Pl. 25. 10.	201.4 13.05	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	Front view of round temple, showing six columns, with empty niche in centre, on podium of three steps. It has a domed roof with an opening at the top. In front, on l. and r., stone bases; on the r. a lamb, on the l. a calf, facing inwards to- wards one another. S C l. and r. of dome.


* For probable system of dating, see Introduction.

138. Van den Bergh Gift, 1908. C. 23.

141. C. 242. Specimen on large heavy flan in B.

140. Townley Coll., 1805.

142. C. 251.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
143 Pl. 26. 1.	225.7 14.63	Æ 1.15 ↓	As on No. 141.	S. C large, in oak-wreath.
144	212.5 13.77	Æ 1.2 ↑	" "	" "
145	194.3 12.59	Æ 1.2 ↓	" " (Cmk.:  in oblong incuse, placed behind neck)	" "
146 Pl. 25. 12.	314.0 20.35	Æ 1.35 ↓	As. " "	Altar with panelled door in the front; above, flames (?) l. and r. S C large, l. and r., in field. PROVIDENT in ex.
147	155.3 10.06	Æ 1.25 ↓	" "	" "
148	164.7 10.67	Æ 1.2 ↓	" "	" "
149 Pl. 26. 2.	172.4 11.17	Æ 1.2 ↓	" "	" " (slightly double-struck)
150	170.7 11.06	Æ 1.2 ↓	" "	" "
151 Pl. 26. 3.	173.5 11.24	Æ 1.15 ↑	Head of Augustus, radiate, l. In front, a thunder-bolt; above, a star. DIVVS • AVGV STVS • PATER l. up, r. down.	Female figure (Livia as priestess or as Pietas), veiled, draped, seated r., holding patera in r. hand and long sceptre in l. S C large, l. and r., in field.
152	163.6 10.60	Æ 1.1 ↑	" "	" "
153	171.4 11.11	Æ 1.1 ↑	" "	" "

143. C. 252.

146. C. 228. Struck on a large and heavy flan.

151. C. 244.

144. Sydenham Gift, 1920.

147. Dewick Gift, 1919.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
154	175.6 11.38	Æ 1.1 ↑	As on No. 151.	As on No. 151.
155 Pl. 26. 5.	159.4 10.33	Æ 1.15 ↑	" "	Eagle standing to front on globe, with open wings, head turned towards r. and upwards. S C large, l. and r., in field.
156	151.3 9.80	Æ 1.15 ↑	" "	" "
157	161.1 10.44	Æ 1.1 ↓	" "	Winged thunderbolt upright. S C large, l. and r., in field.
158 Pl. 26. 4.	174.0 11.27	Æ 1.1 ↓	" "	" "
Brockage.				
159	167.0 10.82	Æ 1.2	" "	Incuse.
Imitation.				
160 Pl. 26. 6.	142.6 9.24	Æ 1.15 ↗	" " DIVVS.....PATER	As on No. 155.
M'. AGRIPPA.				
UNDATED.*				
As.				
161 Pl. 26. 7.	177.7 11.51	Æ 1.5 ↓	Head of Agrippa, wearing rostral crown, l. M·AGRIPPA·L. F. COS. III l. up, r. down.	Neptune standing l., naked except for a cloak which hangs over his l. shoulder and his r. arm, holding small dolphin on r. hand and trident in l. S C large, l. and r., in field.



* For dating, see Introduction.

155. C. 247.

157. C. 249.

160. Mrs. Hicks Gift, 1920. Barbarous style.

161. Herpin Sale, 1857. C. (Agrippa) 3. Specimen on large heavy flan (Æ 1.5, 907.0, 58.76) quoted from Evans Coll. in *N. C.*, 1891, p. 153 (? a normal as set in a frame). A variant of the *rev.* in B. M. (Æ 1.1, 190.1 (12.32), Montagu Coll., 1896)—Neptune holding in r. hand hook from which a large dolphin hangs, and a trident in l.: high on l. a large star, above it a small star, low on r. a crescent, below it a small star—has been produced by elaborate tooling from the normal coin.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
162	176.9 11.46	Æ 1.2 ↓	As on No. 161.	As on No. 161.
163	169.6 10.99	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	" "
164	158.3 10.26	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	" "
165	155.5 10.08	Æ 1.2 ↓	" "	" "
166	166.5 10.79	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	" "
167	161.4 10.46	Æ 1.1 ↓	" "	" " (Cmk. :  in oblong incuse to l. of head of Neptune)
168	159.4 10.33	Æ 1.1 ↓	" "	" " (Cmk. :  in oblong incuse to l. of head of Neptune)
Imitation.				
169 Pl. 26. s.	151.9 9.84	Æ 1.15 ↙	" " (letters of curious form and partly blundered; end of legend faint)	" "
Mules.				
Obverse of Agrippa, various reverses.*				
170	112.9 7.32	As. Æ 1.05 ↓	As on No. 161. (end of legend off flan)	Winged caduceus up- right. PONTIF. MAXIM. TRIBVN. POTEST. XXXVII starting high r. S C large, l. and r. of caduceus.

* Other reverses found with *obv.* of Agrippa are: (a) IMP. CAESAR. DIVI. F. AVGVS. IMP. XX, head of Augustus, bare, l., C. (Agrippa and Augustus) 6; (b) DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER, head of Augustus, radiate, l., C. (Agrippa and Augustus) 4; (c) S. C. PROVIDENT., altar. C. (Agrippa) 2 reads 'PROVIDEN.' (?); (d) S. C., large, in field, TI. CAES. DIVI AVG. F. AVGVST. P. M. TR. POT. XXIII, a misreading (?), C. (Agrippa) 4; (e) S. C., large, in field, TI. CAES. DIVI AVG. F. AVGVST. P. M. TR. POT. XXIII, C. (Agrippa) 5; (f) S. C., Minerva, advancing r., brandishing javelin and holding shield; very barbarous coin in B. M., with retrograde *obv.* legend (Æ 9, 79.8 (5-17), Pl. 26. 9).
 166. Cracherode Gift, 1799. 167. Miss M. Viliesid, 1919. From Spain.
 168. Townley Coll., 1805. 169. Townley Coll., 1805. 170. C. (Agrippa) 1.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
MINT OF CAESAREA-CAPPADOCIA				
A. D. 33-34. TR. P. XXXV.				
Drachm.				
171 Pl. 23. 13.	53.0 3.43	AR .7 ↗	Head of Tiberius, laureate, r. TI·CAES·AVG·P·M· [R]P XXX[V] r. up, l. down, outwardly.	* Head of Drusus, bare, l. DRVSVS·CAES·TI· AVG·F·COS·II·R·P·IT· starting low r., out- wardly.
172	52.6 3.41	AR .8 ↗	" " (legend complete)	" " (end of legend obliterated)
173	52.1 3.38	AR .7 ↗	As on No. 172.	" " (end of legend obliterated)
MINT OF COMMAGENE				
A. D. 20-21. TR. P. XXII.				
Dupondius.				
174	259.6 16.82	Æ 1-15 ↑	Head of Tiberius, laureate, r. TI·CAESAR·DIVI·AVG VSTI·F·AVGVSTVS start- ing low l.	+ Caduceus upright be- tween two cornucopiae crossed at the tips and two crossed branches. PONT·MAXIM·COS· III[·IMP·VII·]TR·POT· XXI[I] l. up, r. down.

* The *obr.* TI·CAES·AVG·P·M·R·P·XXXIV occurs with *rev.* DRVSVS CAES·TI·AVG·F·COS·II·P·IT, P., C. (D. and T.) 1, and with *rev.* DRVSVS CAES·TI·AVG·F·COS·II·R·P, Windisch-Grätz Coll., 1900. A coin in Gn. (R. It., 1910, p. 449, Pl. VII) with *obr.* head of Tiberius, laureate, r., TI·CAESAR·AVG·P·M·TR·P·XV; *rev.* head of Drusus, bare, l., no legend, appears to be of this class. The reading, as given in text, is curious, and cannot be read with any certainty from the plate. The date 'TR·P·XV' is impossible: probably 'XXXV' is really right. Drachms of Tiberius with Greek legends, *rev.* type, Mons Argæus, are also known (date A. D. 18. ?); cp. B. M. C. *Galatia*, &c., Caesarea, Cappadocia, 11, 12.

+ Variant with *rev.* two corn-ears (? branches) attached to caduceus, C. 9 (P.).

171. De Salis Gift, 1861. A form hardly distinguishable from R is used to represent TR. in TR·P.

172. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. (D. and T.) 2. The B. M. coin has faint traces of what may be the letters 'IT' at the end of the *rev.* legend.

172, 173. Same *obr.* and *rev.* dies.

173. No trace of 'IT' in *rev.* legend, but space for it on the flan.

174. The second I in XXII is perhaps doubtful. C. 8 (no mention of branches on *rev.*, but 'winged caduceus'; the coin, however, has certainly branches, not wings).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
175 Pl. 26. 11.	255.2 16.54	Æ 1-17 ↑	As on No. 174.	As on No. 174. (P in PONT omitted)
176	263.6 17.08	Æ 1-2 ↑	" " " (end of legend off flan)	" " " (middle of legend ob- literated)
UNCERTAIN MINTAGE*				
† Pl. 26. 12.	161.3 10.45	Æ 1-2	As. Head of Tiberius, bare, l. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGV[S]TV[S] l. up, r. down.	PONTIF MAX in two lines in oak- wreath.
177	148.2 9.60	Æ 1-2 ↑	As, with two obverse types.† Head of Tiberius, bare, l. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG. F AVG PONT MAX. starting low l.	Head of Augustus, ra- diate, l. DIVVS AVGVSTVS. PATER PATRIAE. starting low l.

* Perhaps to the same series belong (a) *obr.* head of Tiberius, laureate, r. TI CAESAR..... TR PONT XXXIII; *rev.* S C in wreath twined with rostra, *A.S.F.N.*, 1884, p. 46; (b) *obr.* head of Tiberius, bare, l., in laurel-wreath; *rev.* TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F IMP VIII round edge, TRIB PONT XXXVIII PONT (or PONT ?) MAX in field, C. 44 (P.).

† P., C. 10.

‡ Cp. also the dupondii, quoted by C. (Augustus and Tiberius) 5 and 6, with *obr.* head of Tiberius, bare, r. TI CAESAR AVGVSTVS; *rev.* head of Augustus, radiate, r. Star and thunderbolt, DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER, and *rev.* similar, but head of Augustus, radiate, l. C. suggests a mint in Africa, and the style of the coins is consistent with his suggestion. Cp., too, *obr.* head of Tiberius, bare, l., in oak-wreath; *rev.* head of Augustus, radiate, l.: above, star, DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER, Copenhagen.

175. Lincoln, 1922.

176. George III Gift, 1823.

177. A similar *obr.* legend with head laureate l., and a mysterious *rev.* PAX AVGVSTA, is quoted from the Gréau Coll., 1869. Very doubtful.

CALIGULA *

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
MINT OF LUGDUNUM				
A. D. 37-38. FIRST ISSUE. TR. P. COS.				
Aureus.				
1 Pl. 27. 1.	119.0 7.71	AV .8 ←	Head of Caligula, bare, r. C. CAESAR. AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. POT. COS start- ing low r.	† Head of an Emperor, radiate, r. (the features are those of Tiberius). In field, l. and r., a star.
2 Pl. 27. 3.	118.2 7.66	AV .75 ↑	" "	" " (but the features resem- ble those of Augustus)
3 Pl. 27. 4.	119.6 7.75	AV .75 ↑	" "	As on No. 2.
Denarius.				
4 Pl. 27. 2.	56.1 3.64	AR .75 →	" "	† As on No. 2.
5	57.0 3.69	AR .75 ←	" "	" "
Gold Quinarius.				
6 Pl. 27. 5.	59.3 3.84	AV .65 ↖	Head of Caligula, bare, r. C. CAESAR. AVG. GER. MANICVS. starting low r.	Victory, draped, seated r. on globe, holding wreath in both hands. Left wing visible behind r. P. M. TR. POT. COS. starting low l.

* Legends on gold and silver coins of Caligula are read outwardly, unless otherwise stated.

† A specimen of this aureus in the Montagu Coll., 1896, shows features unlike the traditional Augustus, though not markedly like Tiberius. The *rev.*, with legend DIVVS AVG. PATER PATRIAE, is quoted with this *obr.* both as aureus and denarius, but no authority is given, C. (Caligula and Augustus) 4, 5.

‡ Variant with *obr.* C. CAESAR. AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. POT, P., C. 9.

1. Claude Steuart Coll., 1841. C. (C. and A.) 10.

3. George III Gift, 1823.

5. Hasluck Gift, 1920.

2. Cracherode Gift, 1799.

4. Sloane, 1754. C. (C. and A.) 11.

6. Devonshire Coll., 1844. C. 14.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
A. D. 37-38. SECOND ISSUE. TR. P.				
Aureus.				
7 Pl. 27. 6.	118.7 7.69	N .75 ↑	Head of Caligula, bare, r. C·CAESAR·AVG·GERM· P·M·TR·POT· starting low r.	Bust of Agrippina, draped, r.; her hair is waved from the brow down- wards and knotted in a long plait at the back; one lock falls loose down the neck. AGRIPPINA·MAT·C· CAES·AVG·GERM· starting low r.
Denarius.				
8 Pl. 27. 7.	56.5 3.66	AR .75 ↘	" "	" "
9	58.2 3.77	AR .75 ↓	" "	" "
10 Pl. 27. 8.	56.5 3.66	AR .75 ↑	" "	Head of Augustus, ra- diate, r. DIVVS·AVG· PAT ER· PATRIAE· r. up, l. down.
Aureus.				
11 Pl. 27. 9.	116.8 7.57	N .75 ↓	" "	Head of Germanicus, bare, r. GERMANICVS·CAES· P·C·CAES·AVG· GERM· starting low r.
Denarius.				
12	55.0 3.56	AR .75 ↙	" "	" "
13 Pl. 27. 10.	55.5 3.60	AR .75 ↗	" "	" "

7. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. (Agrippina and Caligula) 3.

8. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. (A. and C.) 4.

9. India Office Coll., 1882.

10. C. (C. and A.) 3. Aureus of these types in Belfort Sale, 1888.

11. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. (Germanicus and Caligula) 3.

12. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. (G. and C.) 4.

13. Miss M. Viliesid, 1919. From Spain.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
MINT OF ROME				
A. D. 37-38. TR. P.*				
14 Pl. 27. 11.	118.7 7.69	AV .8 ↖	Aureus. Head of Caligula, laureate, r. C·CAESAR·AVG·GERM· P·M·TR·POT starting low r.	As on No. 7.
15 Pl. 27. 12.	57.8 3.75	AR .75 ↘	Denarius. " "	" "
16 Pl. 27. 13.	120.7 7.82	AV .75 →	Aureus. " "	As on No. 10.
17 Pl. 27. 14.	57.3 3.71	AR .75 ↘	Denarius. " "	" "
18 Pl. 27. 15.	117.9 7.64	AV .75 ←	Aureus. " "	As on No. 11.
19 Pl. 27. 16.	58.8 3.81	AR .7 ↖	Denarius. " "	" "
20	56.4 3.65	AR .75 ↑	" "	" "
A. D. 38-39. TR. P. II.				
21 Pl. 27. 17.	60.9 3.95	AV .65 ←	Gold Quinarius. Head of Caligula, laureate, r. C·CAESAR·AVG·GER MANICVS starting low r.	As on No. 6. (but P·M·TR·POT· ITER· starting low l.)

* The rev. S·P·Q·R·P·P·OB C·S. in oak-wreath is quoted with this *obr.* by C. 18 as aureus (no authority given), by C. 19 as denarius (P.).

14. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. (A. and C.) 1.

14; 15. Same *obr.* die.

15. Northwick Coll., 1859. C. (A. and C.) 2.

16. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. (C. and A.) 1.

17. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. (C. and A.) 2.

19. C. (G. and C.) 2.

18. C. (G. and C.) 1.

21. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 15.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
A. D. 40. TR. P. III. COS. III.				
22 Pl. 27. 18.	117.5 7.61	A .75 ↓	Aureus. Head of Caligula, laureate, r. C·CAESAR·AVG·PON· M·TR·POT·III·COS·III. starting low r. (vertical chisel-cut on head)	As on No. 7.
23 Pl. 27. 19.	58.2 3.77	R .75 ↓	Denarius. " "	" "
24 Pl. 27. 20.	118.1 7.65	A .8 ↓	Aureus. " "	As on No. 10.
25 Pl. 27. 21.	58.3 3.78	R .75 ↓	Denarius. " "	" "
26 Pl. 27. 22.	118.4 7.67	A .75 →	Aureus. " "	As on No. 11.
27	118.7 7.69	A .8 ↓	" "	" " (vertical chisel-cut on head)
28 Pl. 27. 23.	58.1 3.76	R .7 ↓	Denarius. " "	" "

22. Rajah of Pudukota Gift, 1898. See *N. C.*, 1898, pp. 304 ff.

23. De Salis Gift, 1861. *C.* (A. and C.) 6.

24. Blacas Coll., 1867. *C.* (C. and A.) 6.

25. Bank Coll., 1877. *C.* (C. and A.) 7.

26. Bank Coll., 1877. *C.* (G. and C.) 6.

27. Rajah of Pudukota Gift, 1898. See *N. C.*, 1898, pp. 304 ff.

28. Cracherode Gift, 1799. *C.* (G. and C.) 5.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
29 Pl. 27. 24.	122.3 7.92	AV .75 ↙	Aureus. As on No. 22.	S.P.Q.R. P.P. OB.C.S. in three lines in oak- wreath.
30	118.1 7.65	AV .75 ↓	" "	" "
A. D. 40-41. TR. P. IIII.				
31 Pl. 27. 25.	58.3 3.78	AV .65 ↙	Gold Quinarius. Head of Caligula, laureate, r. C. CAESAR . AVG . GER MANICVS starting low r.	As on No. 6. (but P.M-TR POT. IIII starting low L.)
A. D. 41. TR. P. IIII COS. IIII†				
32 Pl. 27. 26.	45.8 2.97	AR .7 ↓	Denarius. Head of Caligula, laureate, r. [C-CA]ESAR.AVG.PON. M-TR.POT.IIIII.COS.IIIII starting low r. (end of legend almost off flan)	S.P.Q.R. P.P. OB.C.S. in three lines in oak- wreath.

* Variety with *obr.* head, laureate, l. is quoted by C. 22 as in B. M. The B. M. specimen (Cracherode Gift, 1799) weighs only 96.1 (6.23); its density is 18.73, as against a normal 19-19.5 for gold of the period. It is probably a cast. Denarius with same *obr.*, C. 23 (Gosselin Sale, 1864).

† The denarius of this date with *rev.* bust of Agrippina, r., &c., is quoted by C. (A. and C.) 7; with *rev.* head of Augustus, r., C. (C. and A.) 8.

29. Wigan Gift, 1864. C. 20. Denarius of these types, C. 21.

30. Cracherode Gift, 1799.

31. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 16.

32. Blacas Coll., 1867.


No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
A. D. 37-38. TR. P.				
33 Pl. 28. 3.	445.0 28.84	Æ 1.4 ↓	Sestertius. Head of Caligula, laureate, l. C · CAESAR · AVG · GER MANICVS · P · ON · M · TR · P · OT · starting low l.	* Caligula, bare-headed, togate, standing l. on a low platform on r., extending r. hand in ges- ture of address; behind him on platform a low chair ('sella castrensis'). In front of him stand five soldiers r., all helmeted, holding shields and parazonia; the foremost soldier stands alone, the other four in two files, and each of these carries an aquila. ADLOCVT above. COH in ex.
34	395.5 25.62	Æ 1.45 ↓	" "	" "
35	350.7 22.73	Æ 1.35 ↓	" "	" "

* The style of these coins varies, and occasionally a specimen suggests Lugdunum mintage.

33. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 1.

34. Knight Sale, 1842.

35. Mrs. Annesley Gift, 1903.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
36	421.1 27.28	Æ 1.4 ↓	As on No. 33.	The three sisters of Caligula, standing side by side to front, each draped, with hair knotted at back; on the l., Agrippina with head turned r., holding cornucopiae in r. hand and resting r. arm on column and l. hand on Drusilla's shoulder; in centre, Drusilla, with head turned l., holding patera in r. hand and cornucopiae in l.; on r., Julia, with head turned l., holding rudder in r. hand and cornucopiae in l.; the three personified as Securitas, Concordia, and Fortuna Augusta respectively. AGRIPPINA on l., vertically upwards. DRVSILLA above. IVLIA on r., vertically downwards. S C in ex.
37 Pl. 28. 4.	449.0 29.10	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" "
38 Pl. 28. 5.	422.2 27.36	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	S. P. Q. R P . P OB. CIVES SERVATOS in four lines in an oak-wreath.
39	368.5 23.88	Æ 1.35 ↓	" "	" "
40	435.0 28.19	Æ 1.4 ↓	" " (Cmk.:  in front of neck and face and again behind head and neck)	" "

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
41 Pl. 28. 6.	472.0 30.58	Æ 1.4 ↓	Pietas, veiled, draped, seated l., holding patera in r. hand and resting l. arm on a small draped figure, standing on a basis, facing. C · CAESAR · AVG · GERMANICVS · P · M · TR · POT starting low l. PIETAS in ex.	Sacrifice scene in front of temple. In foreground, Caligula, veiled, togate, standing l., sacrificing with patera in r. hand over garlanded altar on l.; behind him, bull standing l., which an attendant, standing r., with axe in belt, is leading to the altar; behind Caligula, on r., a second attendant stands l., holding patera in l. hand. In background, front view of temple (of Divus Augustus), showing six columns, with a festoon hanging across the front; in the pediment is a figure in the centre standing l., holding sceptre and patera; to l. and r., standing and seated figures, facing inwards, in the angles. On the fastigium, in the centre, a quadriga facing, between Victories, l. and r., holding wreaths above heads in both hands; outside these, on l., a figure of Mars, striding l., holding spear and trophy (?), on r., a group of Aeneas, Anchises, and Ascanius. DIVO AVG l. and r., in field. Below it, S C large, l. and r., in field.
42	407.0 26.37	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" "
43	369.3 23.93	Æ 1.35 ↓	" "	" "

41. C. 9. The small figure on *obr.* appears to be a woman, with r. arm in fold of dress on bosom and with arm holding out fold of dress on l. side. The details of the *rev.* are difficult to make out and are not found complete on all specimens.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Dupondius.				
44 Pl. 29. 1.	262.7 17.02	Æ 1.15 ↓	S.C. large in field. C. CAESAR. AVG. GER. MANICVS. PON. M. TR. POT starting high r.	Nero and Drusus Caesar riding r., wearing tunics and cloaks flying behind them. NERO. ET. DRVSVS CAESARES in arc above.
As.				
45	451.0 29.22	Æ 1.35 ↓	As on No. 33. (but head bare)	* Vesta, veiled, draped, seated l. on throne with ornamented back and legs, holding patera in r. hand and long trans- verse sceptre in l. VESTA above. S C. large, l. and r., in field.
46 Pl. 29. 2.	167.3 10.84	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	" "
47	169.3 10.97	Æ 1.1 ↓	" "	" "
48	125.9 8.16	Æ 1.1 ↓	" "	" "
Hybrid.† Not in B. M.				
As of Germanicus.				
49 Pl. 29. 3 (obv.).	182.1 11.80	Æ 1.15 ↓	Head of Germanicus, bare, l. GERMANICVS. CAESAR. TI. AVGVST. F. DIVI. AVG. N. starting low l.	As on <i>obv.</i> of No. 44.
50	166.3 10.78	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	" "
51	149.0 9.65	Æ 1.1 ↓	" "	" "

* Variant with *obv.* PON. M. IMP in Gréau Coll., 1869. Very doubtful.

† The following varieties occur: *obv.* as No. 45; *rev.* LIBERTAS AVGVSTA S.C. Libertas standing r., holding pileus, C. 13; *obv.* as on No. 45; *rev.* S.C. Neptune standing l., holding dolphin and trident, C. 17. These *rev.*, of course, belong properly to Claudius and Agrippa respectively.

44. C. (Nero and Drusus) l.

45. Normal die on large thick flan.

46. Sotheby, December, 1852. From Tunis. C. 27.

48. Dewick Gift, 1919.

49. Herpin Sale, 1857. C. (Germanicus) l. For the question of the large S.C. as *obv.* and *rev.* type, see Introduction.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Imitations.*				
52 Pl. 29. 4 (<i>obv.</i>).	176.3 11.42	Æ 1.1 ↓	As on No. 49.	As on No. 44. (beginning and end of legend off flan)
53 Pl. 29. 5 (<i>obv.</i>).	164.2 10.64	Æ 1.2 ↓	" "	" "
Hybrid.				
54	138.0 8.94	Æ 1.05 →	Head of Germanicus, bare, l. GERMANIC[VS · CAESA R.] TI·AVGVST·F·AVG· N starting low l.	As on No. 45. VEST[A] S [C]
55	99.3 6.43	Æ 1.05 ↓	As on No. 49.	Augustus seated l., hold- ing patera in r. hand, l. arm on side. CONSENSV SENAT ET EQ ORDIN P Q R starting low l.
A. D. 39. TR. P. III. COS. DES. III.				
Quadrans.				
56	48.2 3.12	Æ .75 ↓	A pileus; to l. and r. of it, S C C·CAESAR·DIVI·AVG· PRON·AVG· starting low l.	RCC large in centre. PON·M·TR·P·III·P·P· COS·DES·III starting high r.
57 Pl. 29. 10.	49.4 3.20	Æ .7 ↓	" "	" "

* To this class probably belong the following variants: *obr.* GERMANICVS, Gréau Coll., 1869, C. (G.) 5; *obr.* RI·AVGVST for TI·AVGVST., and AVG·N. for DIVI AVG·N., Thomsen Coll., 1866, 703; *obr.* TI·AVG·F. (possibly a genuine variant), C. (G.) 2. Other variants appear very doubtful, e.g. *obr.* GERMANICVS CAESAR TI·AVGVST·PON·M·TR·POT·II., head, bare, l., Racine Coll., 1879; *obr.* head, laureate, l., Gréau Coll., 1869.

52. Weight, 1920. Neat work but unlike Roman mint.

53. Townley Coll., 1805. Crude and unusual style.

54. Lincoln, 1913. Similar hybrids with *obr.* GERMANICVS CAESAR TI·AVGVST·F·DIV·P·G N., C. (G.) 11; with *rev.* S·C· Vesta type (VESTA omitted), R. N., 1909, p. 69.

55. Platt, 1920. Barbarous style.

57. Parkes Weber Gift, 1906.

56, 57. Same *obr.* and *rev.* dies.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
A. D. 39-40. TR. P. III.				
Sestertius.				
* Pl. 28. 7.	430.7 27-91	Æ 1-45	Head of Caligula, laureate, l. C. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. PRON. AVG. P. M. TR. P. III. P. P. starting low r.	As on No. 33.
58 Pl. 28. 8.	387.9 25-13	Æ 1-4 ↓	” ”	As on No. 38.
† Pl. 28. 9.	406.8 26-35	Æ 1-4	Pietas, veiled, seated l., as on No. 41. C. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. PRON. AVG. P. M. TR. P. III. P. P. starting low l. PIETAS in ex.	As on No. 41.
Dupondius.†				
Not in B. M.				
As.				
59 Pl. 29. 7 (obv.).	186.7 12-10	Æ 1-2 ↓	As on No. 58. (but head bare)	As on No. 45.
As of Germanicus.				
60 Pl. 29. 6 (obv.).	177.1 11-48	Æ 1-15 ↓	Head of Germanicus, bare, l. GERMANICVS. CAESAR. TI. AVG. F. DIVI. AVG. N. starting low l.	S. C large in centre. C. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. PRON. AVG. P. M. TR. P. III. P. P. starting high r.
A. D. 40. TR. P. III. COS. III. (Jan. 1-March 18)				
Quadrans.				
61	35.6 2-31	Æ .75 ↓	A pileus; to l. and r. of it, S C C. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. PRON. AVG. starting low l.	RCC large in centre. PRON. M. TR. P. III. P. P. COS. TERT. starting high r.

* Hall Coll. C. 2.

† Hall Coll., C. 10. The B. M. specimen (Boyne Coll., 1843, Æ 1-45, 429-6, 27-84) of this coin is probably from modern dies of very fine workmanship.

‡ Copenhagen has the dupondius with *obv.* Nero and Drusus Caesar riding r., with *rev.* C. CAESAR DIVI AVG. PRON. AVG. P. M. TR. P. III. P. P.; no sign of tooling is apparent on the cast.

58. C. 25. Very large and heavy specimen in P.

60. Cp. *R. H.*, 1891, p. 303; *R. B.*, 1879, p. 134.

59. Sloane, 1754. C. 28.

61. George III Gift, 1823. C. 6.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
62	53.3 3.45	Æ .75 ↓	As on No. 61.	As on No. 61.
63 Pl. 29. 8.	53.4 3.46	Æ .7 ↓	" "	" "
A. D. 40. TR. P. III. COS. III. (March 18-Dec. 31.)				
64 Pl. 29. 9.	50.4 3.27	Æ .75 ↓	As on No. 61.	As on No. 61. (but TR. P. III.)
65	49.1 3.18	Æ .7 ↓	" " (part of legend off flan)	" "
66	48.1 3.12	Æ .7 ↓	" "	" "
A. D. 40-41. TR. P. III.				
Sestertius.				
67	413.2 26.78	Æ 1.4 ↓	Head of Caligula, laureate, l. C. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. PRON. AVG. P. M. TR. P. IIII. P. P. starting low l.	* As on No. 33.
68 Pl. 29. 12.	433.0 28.06	Æ 1.45 ↓	" "	" "
69 Pl. 29. 14.	402.1 26.05	Æ 1.45 ↓	Pietas, veiled, seated l., as on No. 41. C. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. PRON. AVG. P. M. TR. P. IIII. P. P. starting low l. PIETAS in ex.	As on No. 41.
Dupondius.				
70 Pl. 30. 2.	265.9 17.23	Æ 1.2 ↓	S. C. large in centre. C. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. PRON. AVG. P. M. TR. P. IIII. P. P. starting high r.	As on No. 44.

* The rev. S. P. Q. R. P. P. OB CIVES SERVATOS, also occurs with this date, P., C. 26 (specimen from Hall Coll., 376-5 (24-39) is illustrated on Pl. 29. 13).
 62. Rev. G. J. Chester, 1870. 63. Bank Coll., 1877.
 64. Parkes Weber Gift, 1906. C. 7. Proof on large flan in the Collezione Nazionale, Naples, Florelli, 1870 (No. 4147).
 67. The rev. shows standards in place of aquilae, but has probably been tooled. C. 3.
 68. Wigan Coll., 1872. 69. Wigan Coll., 1872. C. 11.
 70. C. (Nero and Drusus) 2.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
71	254.4 16.48	Æ 1.2 ↓	As on No. 70. (end of legend obliterated)	As on No. 44.
72 Pl. 30. 1.	345.1 22.36	Æ 1.3 ↓	As. Head of Caligula, bare, r. C · CAESAR · DIVI · AVG · PRON · AVG · P · M · TR · P · IIII · P · P starting low l.	As on No. 45.
73	169.7 11.00	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	" "
74	165.5 10.72	Æ 1.1 ↓	As of Germanicus. Head of Germanicus, bare, l. GERMANICVS · CAESAR · TI · AVG · F · DIVI · AVG · N · starting low l.	As on <i>obv.</i> of No. 70.
75	148.2 9.60	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	" "
76	174.2 11.29	Æ 1.1 ↓	" "	" "
77	151.2 9.80	Æ 1.1 ↓	" "	" "
78	167.9 10.88	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	" "
A. D. 41. TR. P. IIII, COS. IIII.				
79 Pl. 29. 11.	46.5 3.01	Æ .7 ↓	Quadrans. A pileus; to l. and r. of it, S C C · CAESAR · DIVI · AVG · PRON · AVG · starting low l.	RCC large in centre. PON · M · TR · P · IIII · P · P · COS · QVAT · starting high r.
80	38.6 2.50	Æ .7 ↓	" "	" "

71. George III Gift, 1823.

72. Van Lennep, 1901. *As die on large flan.*

74. C. (G.) 4. Specimen from Hall Coll. is shown on Pl. 30. 3.

75. Capt. Mauro da Villa, 1856.


73. C. 29.
79. Parkes Weber Gift, 1906. C. 8.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
UNDATED.				
81	458.4 29.70	Æ 1-45 ↓	Sestertius of Agrippina Senior.* Bust of Agrippina, draped, r.; her hair is waved and knotted in a club at the back; a single lock falls free down the neck. AGRIPPINA·M·F·MAT·C·CAESARIS·AVGVSTI starting low l.	Carpentum drawn l. by two mules; the tilt rests on standing female figures, one at each of the three corners showing; the side shows four compartments with figures dancing(?) in the two lower, and stars in the two upper. Six spokes in wheel. S·P·Q·R· MEMORIAE AGRIPPINAE in three lines, above and l., in field.
82	414.8 26.88	Æ 1-4 ↓	" "	" "
83 Pl. 30. 4.	425.0 27.53	Æ 1-4 ↓	" "	" "
84 Pl. 30. 5.	406.3 26.33	Æ 1-4 ↓	" "	" "
85 Pl. 30. 6.	445.9 28.89	Æ 1-4 ↓	" "	" "
86	453.0 29.35	Æ 1-4 ↓	" "	" " (eight spokes in wheel)
87	426.4 27.63	Æ 1-45 ↓	" "	As on No. 86.

* The *rev.* S·P·Q·R·P·P·OB CIVES SERVATOS is found as a hybrid with this *obv.*, cast in B. M. A sestertius in the Bachofen von Echt Collection, 1903, has this *obv.* and this *rev.* type, but *rev.* legend DIVAE IVLIAE AVG·DIVI TI·F S·P·Q·R·; Voetter, the editor, considers these coins ancient, but the *rev.* legend must surely have been altered.

81. Blacas Coll., 1867. Legend on both sides tooled. C. (Agrippina, sen.) l. The B. M. has a specimen of this coin, set in a very large and heavy frame, with turned-up edge (Æ 1-19, 1655-6, 107.28).

85. Wigan Coll., 1872.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Dupondius of Divus Augustus.				
88	255.4 16.55	Æ 1.25 ↓	Head of Augustus, radiate, l. DIVVS-AVGVS TVS in arc above. S C l. and r., in field.	Augustus, laureate, togate, seated l. on curule chair, holding branch in r. hand and resting l. hand against side. CONSENSV · SENAT · ET · EQ · ORDIN · P · Q · R · starting low l.
89	246.7 15.99	Æ 1.2 ↓	" "	" "
90 Pl. 30. 7.	247.0 16.00	Æ 1.2 ↓	" "	" "
91	226.8 14.70	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	" "
92	164.3 10.65	Æ 1.1 ↓	" "	" " (Cmk.:  in oblong incuse to l. of head)
Dupondius of Germanicus.				
93	221.8 14.37	Æ 1.2 ↓	Germanicus, bare-headed, paludate, standing in quadriga, r., holding eagle-tipped sceptre in l. hand; on the side of the chariot a figure of Victory advancing r., in front of her, two shields (or shield with double border?). GERMANICVS CAESAR in two lines across field, above.	Germanicus, bare-headed, wearing cuirass and short tunic, standing l., r. leg bent at knee, and drawn back behind l. with cloak over l. arm, carrying aquila in l. hand and extending r. hand in gesture of command. SIGNIS RECEPTIS DEVICTIS GERM in two lines, l. and r., in field. S C large, l. and r. of feet.
94 Pl. 30. 9.	247.7 16.05	Æ 1.2 ↓	" "	" "





88. C. 87. A specimen from the Fairbairn Coll. (234, 15-16) is illustrated, Pl. 30. 8.

90. Dewick Gift, 1919.

92. Much worn on both sides.

93. Sotheby, Dec. 1852. From Tunis. C. (Germanicus) 7. Small varieties occur: e.g. eagle is not always visible on sceptre on *obv.*, and there is sometimes a wreath, instead of shields, in front of Victory.

94. Dewick Gift, 1919. On this coin and on Nos. 95, 97, 99 the **T** in **RECEPT** is off the flan.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
95 Pl. 30. 10.	237.2 15.37	Æ 1.15 ↓	As on No. 93.	As on No. 93.
96	236.0 15.29	Æ 1.2 ↓	" "	" "
97	258.7 16.76	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	" "
98	225.1 14.59	Æ 1.2 ↓	" " (Cmk.:  , inverted, in oblong incuse, below horses)	" "
99	272.8 17.68	Æ 1.3 ↓	" " (Cmk.:  in oblong incuse, just on and below horses' legs)	" "
100	219.1 14.20	Æ 1.15 ↓	" " (Cmk.:  in oblong incuse, just on and below horses' legs)	" " (legend worn on l.)
Barbarous imitation.				
101	180.3 11.68 (worn)	Æ 1.15 ↓	As on No. 93. (but details obscure and S of GERMANICVS off flan)	As on No. 93. (but [SIG]NIS REC[E?] [DE]VICTI GER[M] S C Cmk.:  in oblong incuse to l. of head)
MINT OF CAESAREA-CAPPADOCIA				
A. D. 37-38.				
Drachm.				
102 Pl. 27. 27.	50.9 3.30	Æ .65 ↑	Head of Caligula, bare, r. [C. C]AESAR. AVG. GERM[ANICVS] r. up, l. down, outwardly.	Simpulum l., lituus r. IMPERATOR. PONT. MAX. AVG. TR. POT. starting low r., out- wardly.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
103	55.9 3.62	AR .75 ↑	As on No. 102. (legend complete)	As on No. 102. (beginning of legend obliterated)
A. D. 37-38 (?).				
<i>Obv.</i> of Germanicus.				
104 Pl. 28. 1.	113.0 7.32	AR .9 ↖	Didrachm. Head of Germanicus, bare, r. [GERMANIC]VS . CAES AR. TI . AVG . F . COS . II . r. up, l. down, outwardly.	Germanicus on r., stand- ing nearly to front, head to l., holding spear in l. hand and with r. hand placing a tiara on head of Artaxias, who stands to front on l., raising his r. hand to his head as if to adjust tiara. ARTAXIAS vertically downwards, on l., out- wardly. [G]ERMANICVS verti- cally downwards, on r., inwardly.
<i>Obv.</i> of Germanicus.				
<i>Rev.</i> of Divus Augustus.				
105 Pl. 28. 2.	55.5 3.60	AR .7 ↑	Drachm. Head of Germanicus, bare, r., with beard. GERMANICVS . CAES . TI . AVGV . COS . II . Γ . M . start- ing low r., outwardly.	* Head of Augustus, ra- diate, l. DIVVS. AVGVSTVS l. up, r. down, inwardly.

* Variant of *rev.* DIVO AVGVSTO is quoted with *obv.* GERMANICVS CES. TI . AV . . . , P., C. (G. and A.) 1. Variant of *rev.* DIVVS AVGVSTVS, head laureate l. is quoted with *obv.* GERMANICVS CAES. TI . AVG . F . T . II. Windisch-Grätz Coll., 1900.

104. D. Redlich, 1913. Cp. B. (118-4, 7-67), same *obv.* die as B. M. (?), (*Z. f. N.*, 1898, p. 228 f.), P. (101-2, 6-56). A specimen of the drachm with the same types is in P. (48-9, 3-17), C. 6. The end of the *obv.* legend is lost, but it probably read as the didrachm. It was found on the site of Caesarea (cp. *R. N.*, 1898, pp. 670 ff.).

105. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. (G. and A.) 2 (but no hiatus after 'CAES'). ΓM = IM (imperator).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
106	50.3 3.26	AR .75 ↑	As on No. 105. ([GER]MANICVS C ES TI AVGV COS...)	As on No. 105. (DIVVS-AVG VSTVS)
107	45.6 2.95	AR .75 ↑	" " (GERMANICVS CE [S.] TI-AVG-V-COS-II-Γ-M)	As on No. 106.
108	46.8 3.03	AR .7 ↑	" " (GERMANICVS CAES[·TI. A]VG-V COS II [Γ M.])	As on No. 106. (but end of legend almost lost)

106. Bank Coll., 1877.

108. Boyne Coll., 1843.

107. Blacas Coll., 1867.

CLAUDIUS

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
MINT OF ROME				
A. D. 41-42. TR. P.				
(a) <i>Obv.</i> TI·CLAVD·CAESAR·AVG·P·M·TR·P*				
1 Pl. 31. 1.	119.6 7.75	Ar .75 ↓	Aureus. Head of Claudius, laureate, r. TI·CLAVD·CAESAR· AVG·P·M·TR·P. starting low l.	Female figure (Con- stantia), draped, seated l. on curule chair, feet resting on stool, raising r. hand in front of face, l. arm resting in her lap. CONSTANTIAE AV GVSTI starting low l.
2 Pl. 31. 2.	51.7 3.35	Ar .7 ↓	Denarius. " "	+Triumphal arch sur- mounted by an eques- trian statue l., between two trophies; the rider holds sword(?) in l. hand. DE GERMANIS on architrave.
3 Pl. 31. 3.	121.2 7.85	Ar .8 ←	Aureus. " "	EX·S·C· OB CIVES SERVATOS in three lines in oak- wreath.

* The aureus of this series in B. M. (C. 16) with *rev.* DE BRITANNI., arch with statue, r., weighs only 86.2 (5.59), and has a low density. It is apparently a cast that has been gilt, but it has no claim even to represent an ancient original.

+ Aureus of these types, Ponton D'Amécourt Coll., 1887, 93. Variant with *rev.* DE GERM., as aureus, C. 25, as denarius, C. 26.

1. George III Gift, 1823. C. 4.

2. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 27.

3. Bourgey, 1920. C. 33. The lettering of the *obv.* is unusually bold and large.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
4	118.9 7.70	AV .8 ↖	As on No. 1. (vertical chisel-cut on head)	As on No. 3.
5 Pl. 31. 4.	117.8 7.63	AV .75 ↗	" "	View of the praetorian camp; in front is a wall with two small arched openings below and five battlements on top; above and behind it stands a soldier on guard, l., holding spear in r. hand; to his r., an aquila erect; behind him is a pediment, in which is a crescent, on two pillars, flanked l. and r. by walls, each with a battlement above and an arch below. IMPER-RECEPT across top of front wall.
6 Pl. 31. 5.	119.4 7.74	AV .8 ↘	" "	Female figure (Nemesis), winged, draped, advancing r., holding in l. hand a winged caduceus pointed downwards at a snake gliding r. before her; her r. arm is bent upwards and with r. hand she pulls out a fold of her robe below the neck. PACI AVGVSTAE l. up, r. down.
7	103.1 6.68 (worn)	AV .75 ↘	" " (part of legend obliterated)	" "

4. Rajah of Pudukota Gift, 1898. See *N. C.*, 1898, pp. 304 ff.

5. Sloane, 1754. C. 40. Denarius of these types, C. 41.

6. Wigan Gift, 1864. C. 50. Denarius of these types, C. 51.

7. India Office Coll., 1882.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
8 Pl. 31. 6.	119.9 7.77	A .8 ↙	As on No. 1.	Claudius, standing r., and a praetorian soldier, standing l., clasping r. hands; Claudius is bare- headed and togate, the soldier has long hair braided, wears military dress, and holds aquila in l. hand: he wears on his l. side a round shield slung round his neck. PRAETOR RECEPT l. up, r. down.
9 Pl. 31. 7.	55.5 3.60	A .7 ←	Denarius. " "	" "
10	56.8 3.68	A .7 ↓	" "	" "
(b) <i>Obv.</i> TI·CLAVD·CAESAR·AVG·GERM. Γ·M·TR·Γ.				
11 Pl. 31. 8.	115.8 7.50	A .75 ↓	Aureus. Head of Claudius, laureate, r. TI·CLAVD·CAESAR· AVG·GERM·Γ·M·TR·Γ starting low l.	As on No. 1.
12	120.2 7.79	A .75 ↓	" "	" "
13 Pl. 31. 9.	59.5 3.86	A .75 →	Denarius. " "	" "
14	57.7 3.74	A .75 →	" "	" "
15	58.9 3.82	A .8 ↙	" "	" "

8. Wigan Gift, 1864. C. 77.

9. C. 78.

11. India Office Coll., 1882.

12. Rajah of Pudukota Gift, 1898. See N. C., 1898, pp. 304 ff.

13. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. 6. Aureus of these types, P., C. 5.

14. India Office Coll., 1882.

15. Hasluck Gift, 1920.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
16 Pl. 31. 10.	118.3 7.67	A .75 ←	Aureus. As on No. 11.	EX S C OB CIVES SERVATOS in three lines in oak- wreath.
17	115.7 7.50	A .75 ↖	" "	" " (EX·S·C)
18 Pl. 31. 11.	57.4 3.72	A .75 ↑	Denarius. " " (end of legend off flan)	As on No. 17.
19	56.2 3.64	A .7 ↖	" "	" "
Gold Quinarius.* Not in B. M.				
A. D. 43-44. TR. P. III.†				
20 Pl. 31. 12.	116.6 7.56	A .75 ↓	Aureus. Head of Claudius, laureate, r. TI·CLAVD·CAESAR· AVG·P·M·TR·P·III start- ing low l.	As on No. 5.
21 Pl. 31. 13.	57.1 3.70	A .75 ←	Denarius. " "	" "
22 Pl. 31. 14.	119.2 7.72	A .75 ↓	Aureus. " "	As on No. 8.

* The *rev.* VICTORIA AVGVST., Victory seated r. on globe, holding wreath in both hands, and *rev.* VICTORIA AVGVST., Victory, half-naked, standing r., r. knee bent and r. foot set on globe, with r. hand inscribing shield, balanced by l. hand on knee; both occur with *obv.* of No. 11, P., C. 101 (Pl. 33. 24), and cast in B. M. (Pl. 33. 23), respectively.

† The *rev.* PACI AVGVSTAE, occurs with this date as aureus and as denarius, P., C. 52, 53. The aureus with *obv.* TI·CLAVD·CAESAR·AVG·P·M·TR·P·III·IMP·V., quoted by Eckhel (vol. vi, p. 240), must be viewed with suspicion (C. 54).

16. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 34.

17. George III Gift, 1823.

18. C. 35.

19. George III Gift, 1823.

20. Feuarent, 1874. C. 42.

21. De Salis Gift, 1861.

22. Feuarent, 1874. Denarius of these types, C. 79.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
A. D. 44-45. TR. P. III.*				
23 Pl. 31. 15.	119.3 7.73	A .75 ↓	Aureus. Head of Claudius, laureate, r. TI · CLAVD · CAESAR · AVG · P · M · TR · P · IIII starting low l.	As on No. 5.
24 Pl. 31. 16.	56.7 3.67	R .75 ↓	Denarius. " " " "	" "
25	47.3 3.06 (plated)	R .75 ←	" " " "	" "
26 Pl. 31. 17.	118.5 7.68	A .8 ↓	Aureus. " " " "	As on No. 6.
27 Pl. 31. 18.	57.8 3.75	R .75 ↑	Denarius. " " " " (middle of legend off flan)	" "
28 Pl. 31. 19.	118.5 7.68	A .8 →	Aureus. " " " "	As on No. 8.
A. D. 46-47. TR. P. VI.				
(a) IMP · X				
29 Pl. 31. 20.	117.7 7.63	A .75 ←	Aureus. Head of Claudius, laureate, r. TI · CLAVD · CAESAR · AVG · P · M · TR · P · VI · IMP · X · starting low r., out- wardly.	+ Triumphant arch, sur- mounted by an eques- trian statue, l., between two trophies; the rider holds spear in l. hand and extends r. in act of address. DE BRITANN · on archi- trave.

* The aureus with this *obv.* of Claudius and *rev.* of young Nero as 'PRINC · IVVENT ·', C. (Cl. and N.) 6, could only be a hybrid; and do hybrids in gold occur?

+ The B. M. has a denarius, with *rev.* triumphal arch: equestrian statue r., DE BRITANNI ·, and *obv.* TR · P · VI · IMP · VI ·,—an impossible combination of titles. The coin is very obviously double-struck. It is possible that the flan is an ancient one, which has been struck again with modern dies; for the *rev.* cp. false aureus noted above, p. 164, note; the *obv.* die is the same as that of the denarius in Vienna, with *rev.* P · M · AVGVR · COS · III, quoted below.

23. Nott Coll., 1843. C. 43.

26. George III Gift, 1823. C. 55.

28. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 80.

25. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 44.

27. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 56.

29. George III Gift, 1823.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
(b) IMP·XI*				
30 Pl. 31. 21.	117.7 7.63	A ↑ .75	Aureus. Head of Claudius, laureate, r. TI·CLAVD·CAESAR· AVG·P·M·TR·P·VI·IMP· XI starting low r., out- wardly.	As on No. 1.
31 Pl. 31. 22.	59.6 3.86	AR ← .8	Denarius. " " " " " " (beginning of legend off flan)	" " " " " " (beginning of legend off flan)
32 Pl. 31. 24.	118.9 7.70	A ↓ .8	Aureus. " " " "	As on No. 29.
33	119.3 7.73	A ← .8	" " " "	" " " "
34	114.7 7.43	A ↓ .8	" " " "	" " " "
35 Pl. 31. 23.	56.1 3.64	AR ← .7	Denarius. " " " "	" " " "
36 Pl. 31. 25.	115.3 7.47	A ↓ .75	Aureus. " " " "	As on No. 29. (but DE GERMANI on architrave)
37 Pl. 31. 26.	119.4 7.74	A ↑ .75	" " " "	As on No. 5.
38	54.2 3.51 (plated)	AR ↓ .75	Denarius. " " " "	" " " "

* Aureus and denarius of this date with *rev.* EX S·C·OB CIVES SERVATOS quoted by C. 36, 37, but no authority given. Doubtful.

30. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 7.

31. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 8. On Pl. 31, 22 and 23 should be denarii, 24 an aureus. Variant with *obr.* CLAVDIVS quoted from Fontana Coll. Doubtful.

32. Majoribanks Gift, 1863. Found near Coimbatore. C. 17.

33. Blacas Coll., 1867.

34. India Office Coll., 1882.

35. C. 18.

36. Trattle Coll., 1832. C. 28. Denarius of these types quoted, C. 29.

37. Feuardent, 1874. C. 45.

38. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 46.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
(b) IMP·XI *				
Aureus.				
39	120.6	A .75	As on No. 30.	As on No. 6.
Pl. 31. 27.	7.81	↑		
Denarius.				
40	59.5	R .8	" "	" "
Pl. 32. 1.	3.86	↓		
41	50.6	R .75	" "	" "
	3.28	↓		
Aureus.				
42	118.9	A .8	" "	S P Q R P P O B C S in three lines in oak- wreath.
Pl. 32. 2.	7.70	↑		
43	119.4	A .75	" "	" "
	7.74	→		
44	118.1	A .8	" "	" "
	7.65	↓		
Denarius.				
45	57.8	R .75	" "	" "
	3.75	→		
46	59.3	R .75	" "	" "
Pl. 32. 3.	3.84	→		
47	50.3	R .8	" "	" "
	3.26	↑		
A. D. 48-49. TR. P. VIII† Not in B. M.				

* The *rev.* P·M·AVGV·COS·III·, Claudius in quadriga, with this date, is quoted by C. 69 (V., 54-5, 3-53) as a denarius. Unique in character and hence very doubtful. A cast from V. shows that the *obr.* reading really is TR·P·VI·IMP·VI· (same die as B. M. denarius quoted on p. 168, note). This proves the case against the coin.

† The *rev.* Nemesis advancing r., PACI AVGVSTAE, is quoted, with *obr.* TI·CLAVD·CAESAR·AVG·P·M·TR·P·VIII, as aureus by C. 59; with *obr.* TI·CLAVD·CAESAR·AVG·P·M·TR·P·VIII·IMP·XVI, as denarius, A. S. F. N., 1882, p. 118.

39. Wigan Gift, 1864. C. 57.

41. India Office Coll., 1882.

43. Bank Coll., 1877.

45. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 87.

47. India Office Coll., 1882. Variant with *obr.* TI·CLAVD·CAESAR·AVG·

GERM·IMP·XI... quoted in *R. It.*, 1907, p. 171 (Gn.). Very doubtful; perhaps an ancient imitation.

40. George III Gift, 1823. C. 58.

42. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 86.

44. George III Gift, 1823.

46. De Salis Gift, 1861.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
A. D. 49-50. TR. P. VIII. *				
(a) IMP. XV				
Not in B. M.				
(b) IMP. XVI				
Aureus.			As on No. 1.	
48	119.4	A .75	Head of Claudius, laureate,	As on No. 1.
Pl. 32. 4.	7.74	←	r. TI CLAVD CAESAR . AVG. P. M. TR. P. VIII. IMP. XVI starting low r., outwardly.	
49	122.2	A .75	" "	As on No. 29.
Pl. 32. 5.	7.92	↓	" "	" "
Denarius.			As on No. 6.	
50	57.7	R .8	" "	" "
Pl. 32. 6.	3.74	↓	" "	" "
Aureus.			As on No. 6.	
51	120.9	A .8	" "	As on No. 6.
Pl. 32. 7.	7.83	↓	" "	As on No. 6.
Denarius.			As on No. 6.	
52	57.1	R .75	" "	" "
	3.70	→	(beginning of legend off flan)	(end of legend off flan)
53	54.8	R .75	" "	" "
Pl. 32. 8.	3.55	→	" "	" "
Aureus.			As on No. 42.	
54	118.2	A .8	" "	As on No. 42.
Pl. 32. 9.	7.66	↓	" "	As on No. 42.

* The rev. Nemesis advancing r., PACI AVGVSTAE, is quoted with *obr.* TI. CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. P. M. TR. P. VIII. IMP. XV as denarius, Egger Sale, April 1913.

48. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 9. Denarius of these types, C. 10.

49. Cracherode Gift, 1799.

50. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 19.

51. George III Gift, 1823. C. 60.

52. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 61.

54. Montagu Coll., 1896. C. 88. Denarius of these types, P., C. 89.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
55 Pl. 32. 10.	53.5 3.47	AR .8 ↓	Denarius. As on No. 48.	Victory, draped, advancing l., holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l. VICTORI A. P R L. up, r. down.
			(c) IMP.XVII* Not in B. M.	
			(d) IMP.XVIII†	
56 Pl. 32. 11.	119.9 7.77	AV .75 ↑	Aureus. Head of Claudius, laureate, r. TI CLAVD CAESAR . AVG.P.M.TR.P.VIII. IMP.XVIII starting low r., outwardly.	As on No. 42.
			A. D. 50-51. TR. P. X.	
			(a) R.P.X.IMP.XVIII‡	
57 Pl. 32. 12.	120.4 7.80	AV .75 →	Aureus. Head of Claudius, laureate, r. TI CLAVD CAESAR . AVG.P.M.TR.P.X.P.P. IMP.XVIII starting low r., outwardly.	As on No. 1.
58 Pl. 32. 13.	117.5 7.61	AV .8 ↘	“ “ (vertical chisel-cut on head)	As on No. 6.

* The *rev.* types, arch, DE BRITANN., and S.P.Q.R.P.P.OB.C.S. in wreath occur as denarii with this date, C. 20, 90.

† The *rev.* CONSTANTIAE AVGVSTI is quoted with this date as aureus, C. 11; the *rev.* DE BRITANN., as denarius, C. 21; the *rev.* PACI AVGVSTAE, as aureus and denarius, C. 62, 63.

‡ The *rev.* DE BRITANN. is quoted with this date as aureus, C. 23.

55. Feuadent, 1920. Double-struck. The *rev.* belongs to the year A. D. 68; cp. the *rev.* type of Galba. The B. M. specimen is probably a normal coin of Claudius, the *rev.* of which was re-struck in that year; faint traces of original legend PACI AVGVSTAE can be seen.

56. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 91.

57. Bank Coll., 1877. Denarius of these types, P., C. 12.

58. Rajah of Pudukota Gift, 1898. See N. C., 1898, pp. 304 ff. C. 66. Denarius of these types, A. S. F. N., 1882, p. 118.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
59 Pl. 32. 14.	56.8 3.68	AR .75 ↘	Denarius. As on No. 57.	As on No. 6.
60 Pl. 32. 15.	116.5 7.55	AV .8 ↗	Aureus. " "	As on No. 42.
(b) TR·P·X alone.*				
61 Pl. 32. 17.	118.7 7.69	AV .75 →	Aureus. Head of Claudius, laureate, r. TI CLAVD CAESAR · AVG·P·M·TR·P·X·IMP· P·P starting low r., out- wardly.	As on No. 6.
62 Pl. 32. 16.	57.5 3.73	AR .75 ↘	Denarius. " "	" "
63	58.1 3.76	AR .8 ↗	" "	" " (legend almost obliterated)
64 Pl. 32. 18.	118.4 7.67	AV .8 ↑	Aureus. " "	As on No. 42.
65	117.9 7.64	AV .8 ↑	" " (vertical chisel-cut on head)	" "
66 Pl. 32. 19.	59.5 3.86	AR .8 ↙	Denarius. " "	" "
67	56.0 3.63	AR .75 ↑	" " (TR·P·X·IMP· off flan)	" "

* The rev. DE BRITANN· is quoted with this date as denarius, C. 22 (plated in B. M., 43-2, 2-80); the rev. NERO·CLAVD·CAES·DRVSVS GERM·PRINC·IVVENT, bust of young Nero, r., as aureus, C. (Claudius and Nero) 7.

59. Cantoni Sale, Rome, 1920.

60. Majoribanks Gift. Found near Coimbatore, 1863. Denarius of these types, C. 94.

61. Devonshire Coll., 1844. C. 64.

62. Devonshire Coll., 1844. C. 65.

63. India Office Coll., 1882. Highly oxidized.

64. Baldwin, 1919. C. 92.

65. Rajah of Pudukota Gift, 1898. See N. C., 1898, pp. 304 ff.

66. Hasluck Gift, 1920. C. 93.

67. George III Gift, 1823.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
A. D. 51-52. TR. P. XI.				
(a) TR. P. XI. COS V *				
68 Pl. 32. 20.	119.1 7.72	A .75 ↖	Aureus. Head of Claudius, laureate, r. TI CLAVD CAESAR . AVG. P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP. P. P. COS. V starting low r., outwardly.	As on No. 6.
69 Pl. 32. 21.	59.4 3.85	AR .75 ↘	Denarius. " " " "	" "
70 Pl. 32. 22.	118.5 7.68	A .75 ↖	Aureus. " " " "	As on No. 42.
71 Pl. 32. 23.	57.3 3.71	AR .75 ↘	Denarius. " " " " (middle of legend off flan)	" "
(b) TR. P. XI. IMP XVIII. †				
Not in B. M.				
UNDATED. ‡				
CLAUDIUS and AGRIPPINA. A. D. 50-54.				
72 Pl. 32. 24.	118.2 7.66	A .75 ↗	Aureus. Head of Claudius, laureate, r. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM P M TRIB POT P P. starting low r., out- wardly.	Bust of Agrippina, draped, r.; she wears a crown of corn-ears, from which one long tie hangs down at back; her hair is fastened at the neck in a long plait taken up and two locks fall loose down the neck. AGRIPPINAE AVG VSTAE l. up, r. down.

* The *rev.* DE BRITANN. is quoted with this *obr.* as denarius, P., C. 24.

† The *rev.* S. P. Q. R. P. P. OB C. S. is quoted with this *obr.* as aureus and denarius, C. 97, 98.

‡ The late *obr.* legend TI. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. GERM. P. M. TRIB. POT. P. P. (A. D. 50-4) occurs with *rev.* IMPER. RECEP., plated coin in B. M., and with *rev.* S. P. Q. R. P. P. OB. C. S., *R. H.*, 1907, p. 167. Most of the unusual combinations of *obr.* and *rev.* dies encountered are in all probability ancient forgeries; the fact that they are so very frequently plated confirms this suggestion.

68. Feuardent, 1874. End of legend almost off flan. C. 67.

69. Hasluck Gift, 1920. C. 68.

71. George III Gift, 1823. C. 96.

70. Feuardent, 1874. C. 95.

72. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. (Agrippina and Claudius) 3.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
73 Pl. 32. 25.	118.8 7.70	AR .75 ↓	As on No. 72.	As on No. 72.
74 Pl. 32. 26.	118.5 7.68	AR .8 ↓	" "	" "
75 Pl. 32. 27.	54.0 3.50	AR .75 ↓	Denarius. " "	" "
76	57.3 3.71	AR .8 ↓	(end of legend off flan)	" "
Imitations.				
77 Pl. 33. 1.	53.9 3.49	AR .75 ↓	Head of Claudius, laureate, r. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM P M TRIB POT. starting low r., out- wardly.	" "
78 Pl. 33. 2.	55.2 3.58 (plated)	AR .8 ↓	(but TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM TRIB PO TES P P)	" "
CLAUDIUS and NERO. A. D. 51-54.				
79 Pl. 33. 3.	118.2 7.66	AR .75 ↓	Aureus. Head of Claudius, laureate, r. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM P M TRIB POT P P starting low r., outwardly.	* Bust of young Nero, draped, head bare, l. NERO CLAVD CAES DRVSVS GERM PRIN C IVVENT starting low l.
80 Pl. 33. 4.	57.0 3.69	AR .75 ↓	Denarius. " "	" "
81	55.1 3.57	AR .75 ↓	" "	" "

* Variant of this *rev.* with PRINC IV., quoted as denarius (plated), Gn., *R. It.*, 1889, p. 435 (*rev.* head, bare, r. may be quoted by mistake from C.).

73. Blacas Coll., 1867.

74. George III Gift, 1823. Dots between words of *obr.* legend.

75. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. (A. and C.) 4.

76. Cracherode Gift, 1799.

77, 78. Bank Coll., 1877. Both these coins show an unusual style.

79. Cracherode Gift, 1799. Cp. C. (Claudius and Nero) 4, which has *rev.* head r., presumably in error.

80. De Salis Gift, 1861. On this and the next coin, the dots are omitted, except one at end of *rev.* legend. Cp. C. (C. and N.) 5, *rev.* head r., presumably in error.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
AGRIPPINA and NERO. A. D. 51-54.				
Denarius.				
82 Pl. 33. 5.	52.4 3.40	AR .75 ↘	Bust of Agrippina, draped, r., as on <i>rev.</i> of No. 72.	Bust of young Nero, draped, l., as on <i>rev.</i> of No. 79. (middle of legend oblite- rated)
83	46.9 3.04 (plated)	AR .75 ←	" "	" "
NERO. A. D. 51-54.				
Aureus.				
84 Pl. 33. 6.	118.1 7.65	AV .75 ←	Bust of young Nero, draped, l., as on <i>rev.</i> of No. 79.	Simpulum l. and lituus r., above; tripod l. and patera r., below. SACERD COOPT IN OMN CONL SVpra NVM EX S C. starting low r., outwardly.
85	118.6 7.69	AV .75 ↘	" "	" "
86	117.9 7.64	AV .8 ↓	" "	" "
Denarius.				
87 Pl. 33. 7.	56.5 3.66	AR .75 ↗	" "	" "
88	51.1 3.31	AR .75 ←	" " (but PRIN·IVEN)	" "

82. George III Gift, 1823. C. (A. and N.) 5. Same *obr.* and *rev.* dies, P. (51-7, 3-35). On coins of this period the *obr.* legend normally reads outwardly, the *rev.* inwardly: this coin, then, appears to be struck from two *rev.* dies.

83. The style is rather curious, and the coin is probably an ancient forgery.

84. Bank Coll., 1877. C. (Nero) 311.

84, 87. Same *obr.* die.

85. George III Gift, 1823. Dots between words of *obr.* legend on this coin and on Nos. 86-8.

86. Cracherode Gift, 1799. Dots between words of *rev.* legend.

87. Boyne Coll., 1843. C. (Nero) 312.

88. Devonshire Coll., 1844. Plated (?).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Hybrid.				
89 Pl. 33. 8.	40.4 2.62 (plated)	R .8 ↓	Bust of young Nero, draped, head bare, r. NERONI CLAVDIO DRV SO GERM COS DESIGN starting low r., outwardly.	As on No. 84.
90	116.2 7.53	A' .85 ↓	Aureus. As on No. 89.	EQVETER OR DO PRINCIPI IVVENT in four lines on a shield ; behind it a spear placed vertically, point up- wards.
91	116.9 7.57	A' .8 ←	" "	" "
92 Pl. 33. 9.	118.1 7.65	A' .8 →	" "	" "
Denarius.				
93 Pl. 33. 10.	54.5 3.53	R .75 ↓	" "	" "
94	58.2 3.77	R .75 ↓	" " (middle of legend off flan)	" "

89. W. T. Ready, 1890. Very fine style—probably ancient—but an unusual combination of *obr.* and *rev.* Note that the legend on both *obr.* and *rev.* reads outwardly, which is unusual in this series (cp. note on No. 82). So too, on Nos. 84-8, the sacrificial implements type should perhaps be called *obr.*, the head of Nero *rev.*

90. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 96.

91. George III Gift, 1823. Dot at end of *obr.* legend here and on Nos. 93, 94.

92. Wigan Gift, 1864.

93. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. 97. A hybrid with this *rev.* and *obr.* bust of Nero, I. NERO CLAVD·CAES·DRVSVS GERM·PRINC·IVVENT·, is quoted by C. 98 (F.). Variant with *obr.* NERONI CLAVDIO DRVSO GERM·COS·DESIGNATI, plated, in L. A. Lawrence Coll.

94. Hasluck Gift, 1920.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
UNDATED. A. D. 41-45.				
NERO DRUSUS.				
Aureus.				
95 Pl. 33. 11.	118.6 7.69	A .75 ←	Head of Nero Drusus, laureate, l. NERO CLAVDIVS DRV SVS GERMANICVS IMP starting low l.	Triumphal arch, sur- mounted by an eque- strian statue r., between two trophies; the rider carries spear in rest in r. hand; at the foot of each trophy sits a cap- tive with hands tied behind his back, the one on l. looking r., the one on r. facing. DE below horse. GERM on architrave.
96	118.1 7.65	A .75 →	" "	" " (GERM almost oblite- rated)
Denarius.				
97 Pl. 33. 12.	58.0 3.76	R .75 ←	" "	" "
98	46.5 3.01 (plated)	R .75 →	" "	" "
Aureus.				
99	121.1 7.85	A .75 →	Head of Nero Drusus, laureate, l. NERO CLAVDIVS DRV SVS GERMANICVS IMP starting low l.	Triumphal arch, sur- mounted by equestrian statue l., between two trophies; rider raises r. hand in act of address. DE GERMANIS on ar- chitrave.
100 Pl. 33. 13.	118.8 7.70	A .8 ↘	" "	" "

95. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. (Nero Drusus) 1.

96. India Office Coll., 1882.

97. De Salis Gift, 1861. Dots between words of *obr.* legend.

98. *Rer.* in very crude style.

100. Bank Coll., 1877.

99. Wigan Gift, 1864. C. 3.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
101	56.8 3.68	R .75 ↓	Denarius. As on No. 99.	As on No. 99.
102 Pl. 33. 14.	57.8 3.75	R .8 ↓	" "	" "
103	55.8 3.62	R .8 ↖	" "	" "
104 Pl. 33. 15.	119.3 7.73	A .75 ↖	Aureus. "	Vexillum upright, with flag waving; before it are two oblong shields crossed and two pairs of spears and two trumpets crossed, all pointing up- wards, l. and r. DE GE R MA NIS l. up, r. down.
105 Pl. 33. 16.	118.9 7.70	A .8 ↓	" "	" " (but flag still)
106	120.5 7.81	A .8 ↖	" "	As on No. 105.
107 Pl. 33. 17.	54.3 3.52	R .75 ↗	Denarius.* "	" "
Hybrid.				
108 Pl. 33. 18.	44.4 2.88 (plated)	R .75 ↓	" "	As on No. 6.

* A denarius of these types, but of unusual style and of curious lozenge shape, is tentatively attributed on the strength of those peculiarities to Caesarea.

101. Devonshire Coll., 1844. C. 4.

103. Parkes Weber Gift, 1906.

104. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 5. No dots between words of *obr.* legend here and on No. 106.

105. Claude Steuart Coll., 1841.

106. Cracherode Gift, 1799.

107. Lincoln, 1912. C. 6.

108. Bank Coll., 1877. *Rev.* of Claudius.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
ANTONIA.*				
109 Pl. 33. 19.	114.2 7.40	A .75 ↓	Aureus. Bust of Antonia, draped, r.; she wears a crown of corn-ears from which one long tie hangs down at back; her hair is fastened in a long plait at back of head. ANTONIA AVGVSTA l. up, r. down.	Female figure (Antonia as Constantia), draped, standing facing, holding long torch in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. CONSTANTIAE AVGVSTI l. up, r. down.
110	117.8 7.63	A .75 ←	" "	" "
111 Pl. 33. 20.	58.5 3.79	R .8 →	Denarius. "	" "
112 Pl. 33. 21	119.4 7.74	A .8 →	Aureus. "	Two lighted torches, upright, bound just below flames by ribbon which hangs in a curve in the middle, while its ends hang down at both sides. SACERDOS l. up. DIVI between flames of torches. AVGVSTI r. down.
113	117.7 7.63	A .75 ↘	" " (vertical chisel-cut on head)	" "
114 Pl. 33. 22.	58.9 3.82	R .75 ←	Denarius. "	" " (AVGVSTI almost off flan)

* V. has a denarius (56.5, 3.66) with *obr.* ANTONIA AV...STI, r. up, l. down, bust draped, in crown of corn-ears, r., *rev.* ...ACERDOS, carpentum l. See N. Z., 1921, p. 151, Pl. VII. 5. It is hard to fit this coin into the Roman series, but Kubitschek considers it genuine and perhaps Eastern.

109. Wigan Gift, 1864. C. (Antonia) 1.



110. George III Gift, 1823.

111. Boyne Coll., 1843. C. 2.

112. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 4.

113. Rajah of Pudukota Gift, 1898. See N. C., 1898, pp. 304 ff.

114. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 5.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
A. D. 41. TR. P., not P. P.				
Sestertius. Type A.				
115 Pl. 34. 9.	468.0 30.33	Æ 1.4 ↓	Head of Claudius, laureate, r. TI·CLAVDIVS·CAESAR· AVG·P·M·TR·P·IMP· starting low l.	* EX·S·C O B CIVES SERVATOS in four lines in oak- wreath.
116	390.7 25.31	Æ 1.4 ↓	" " (Cmk.:  in oblong incuse behind neck and head)	" "
Imitations.				
117	422.5 27.38	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" "
118 Pl. 34. 13 (obv.).	396.7 25.70	Æ 1.45 ↓	" "	" "
119	364.1 23.59	Æ 1.35 ↓	" " (end of legend obliterated)	" "
120	385.0 24.95	Æ 1.35 ↓	" " (Cmk.:  in oblong incuse in front of neck and face; end of legend obliterated)	" "
Sestertius. Type B.				
121	411.7 26.67	Æ 1.4 ↓	As on No. 115.	Triumphal arch, sur- mounted by an eque- strian statue r., between two trophies; the rider strikes downwards with spear in r. hand. NERO · CLAVDIVS · DRVSVS · GERMAN · IMP· starting low l. S C l. and r., in field.

* The rev. EX S·C·P·P· OB CIVES SERVATOS occurs with this obv., P.
(cp. *R. It.*, 1892, p. 435). A hybrid.

115. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 39.

116. Style apparently of Rome, but coin is worn.

117. For these imitations see Introduction. Several clear varieties of style may be observed. In the case of worn coins it is often hard to decide whether a coin is an imitation or not.

121. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 48.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
122 Pl. 34. 10.	425.2 27.55	Æ 1.35 ↓	As on No. 115.	As on No. 121.
123	401.2 26.00	Æ 1.35 ↓	" " (Cmk. : MLAP2 in oblong incuse behind neck and head)	" "
124 Pl. 34. 11.	459.0 29.74	Æ 1.35 ↓	Sestertius. Type C. As on No. 115.	Spes, draped, advancing l., holding flower in r. hand and raising skirt with l. SPES · AVGVSTA · L . up, r. down. SC in ex.
125	452.7 29.33	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" "
126	404.8 26.23	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" " (Cmk. : MLAP2 in oblong incuse on r., very worn)
127	351.6 22.78	Æ 1.45 ↓	" "	" " (Cmk. : MLAP2 in oblong incuse on r.)
128	410.3 26.59	Æ 1.5 ↓	" " (Cmk. : MLAP2 in oblong incuse behind head and neck)	" " (very worn; beginning and end of legend ob- literated)
Imitations.				
129	389.4 25.23	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" "
130	385.7 24.99	Æ 1.3 ↓	" " (Cmk. : PROH in oblong incuse in front of neck and face; beginning of legend obliterated)	" " (part of legend oblite- rated)






124. C. 85.

126. Dot before **SPES** in rev. legend.

130. Parkes Weber Gift, 1906.

125. P. H. Webb Gift, 1905. No dot in rev. legend.

127. George III Gift, 1823.


No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
131	280.8 18.20	Æ 1.35 ↓	As on No. 115. (Cmk.:  in oblong incuse behind neck;  in irregular quad- rilateral incuse on neck; legend obliterated at be- ginning)	As on No. 124. (legend almost oblite- rated)
132	400.0 25.92	Æ 1.4 ↓	" " " (Cmk.:  in oblong incuse behind head and neck)	" "
133	314.8 20.40 (very icorn)	Æ 1.4 ↓	" " " (Cmk.:  in oblong incuse behind neck;  in oblong incuse in front of face; legend almost ob- literated)	" " " (legend obliterated)
134 Pl. 34. 12	225.2 14.59	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" "
135	223.4 14.48	Æ 1.25 ↓	" " " (legend almost obliterated)	" "
136	199.1 12.90	Æ 1.05 ↓	Dupondius. Head of Claudius, bare, l. TI·CLAVDIVS·CAESAR. AVG·P·M·TR·P·IMP· starting low l.	Ceres, veiled, draped, seated l. on ornamented throne, holding two corn-ears in r. hand and long torch, which rests on her lap, in l. CERES AVGUSTA l. up, r. down. S·C in ex.
137 Pl. 35. 1.	231.6 15.01	Æ 1.2 ↓	" "	" "

133. L. A. Lawrence Gift, 1920.

134. Feuarent, 1920.

134, 135. Worn pieces of small size and extremely barbarous style.

136. C. 1.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
145 Pl. 35. 3.	149.7 9.70	Æ 1-15 ↓	As. Type B.* As on No. 136.	Libertas, draped, standing to front, head r., holding pileus in r. hand and extending l. hand. LIBERTAS AVGVS TA l. up, r. down. S C large, l. and r., in field.
146	143.4 9.29	Æ 1-1 ↓	" "	" "
Imitations.†				
147	127.6 8.27 (worn)	Æ 1-1 ↓	" " (beginning and end of legend obliterated)	" " (end of legend obliterated)
148	132.1 8.56	Æ 1-2 ↓	" " (Cmk.:  in oblong incuse in front of neck and face; legend very worn and imperfect)	" "
149 Pl. 35. 4.	142.9 9.26	Æ 1-2 ↓	As. Type C. As on No. 136.	† Minerva, helmeted, draped, advancing r., brandishing javelin in r. hand and holding round shield on l. arm. S C large, l. and r., low in field.

* A barbarous coin combines *obv.* of Claudius with the 'Vesta' *rev.* of Caligula, C. 100 (P.).

† The variant of *obv.* legend 'AVG·IMP·P·M·TR·P·' in Museo Bottacin is probably an imitation. Cp. No. 139 above.

‡ A specimen in the Hall Coll. is overstruck on an as of the 'Altar' type of Augustus and Tiberius. This *rev.* occurs on a quite barbarous coin with *obv.* bare head r., legend of M'. Agrippa retrograde. See above, p. 143, note.

145. C. 47.






147. Earl of St. Germans Gift, 1865.

148. Re-struck on old coin, probably as of Caligula of first year (*rev.* Vesta S·C·(?)): traces of original legend, ... ANICV... visible on *rev.*

149. Earl of St. Germans Gift, 1865. C. 84. Specimen on large heavy flan, P.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Imitations.				
150 Pl. 35. 6.	135.5 8.78 (holed)	Æ 1.1 ↖	As on No. 136.	As on No. 149.
151	169.8 11.00	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	" "
152	177.7 11.51	Æ 1.1 ↓	" " (beginning and end of legend lost)	" "
153	135.3 8.77	Æ 1.00 ↑	" "	" "
154	162.5 10.53	Æ 1.2 ↓	" " (but AVG·IMP·TR·POT·)	" "
155 Pl. 35. 10.	79.2 5.13	Æ .9 ↖	" " (legend obscure and doubtful; ...AVDIV... G P M TR P M(?))	" "
156	67.4 4.37	Æ .9 ↖	" " (legend worn; quite obscure and apparently blundered)	" " (Minerva appears to face l.)
Obverse of NERO DRUSUS.*				
Sestertius.				
157 Pl. 35. 7.	453.1 29.36	Æ 1.45 ↑	Head of Nero Drusus, bare, l. NERO·CLAVDIVS·DRV SVS·GERMANICVS·IMP starting low l.	Claudius, bare-headed, togate, seated r. on curule chair, holding out branch in r. hand and resting l. hand on lap; around the chair are scattered arms— spears, shields, cuirass, helmet, &c. TI·CLAVDIVS·CAES AR·AVG·P·M·TR·P· IMP· starting low l. S·C in ex.



* C. 7 quotes this *obr.* with *rev.* of Claudius, SPES AVGVSTA S·C.: a hybrid.
 150. Other specimens of imitations of this type in B. M. weigh 62.7 (4.06), Milman Gift, 1867; 64.9 (4.21), D. T. Harris Gift, 1916, found at Cirencester; 74.6 (4.83). These very debased pieces almost seem to follow a low standard of their own, about 70.0 (4.54).
 152. W. C. West Gift, 1920. 153. Earl of St. Germans Gift, 1865.
 154. Lincoln, 1913. 155, 156. Quite broken-down and debased specimens.
 156. Earl of St. Germans Gift, 1865.
 157. Wigan Coll., 1872. C. (Nero Drusus) 8.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
158	428.0 27.73	Æ 1.4 ↓	As on No. 157.	As on No. 157.
159	453.2 29.37	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" "
Imitations.				
160	431.7 27.97	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" "
161 Pl. 35. 11 (obv.).	424.0 27.48	Æ 1.45 ↓	" "	" "
162	341.3 22.12	Æ 1.3 ↓	" " (end of legend off flan)	" " (beginning of legend off flan)
163	387.4 25.10	Æ 1.4 ↓	" " (Cmk. :  in oblong incuse in front of neck and face; beginning of legend obliterated)	" " (beginning of legend ob- literated)
164	359.3 23.28	Æ 1.4 ↓	" " (Cmks. :  in oblong incuse in front of chin and neck;  in oblong incuse across neck;  retrograde, in ob- long incuse behind head; end of legend obliterated)	" " (end of legend oblite- rated)
165	307.7 19.94	Æ 1.35 ↓	" " (Cmk. :  twice, in ob- long incuse in front of and behind head; part of legend obliterated)	" " (end of legend oblite- rated)

158. Cracherode Gift, 1799.

164. Obr. IMP. not IMP. P. P. (?).

161. Mrs. Annesley Gift, 1903.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Obverse of ANTONIA.*				
166 Pl. 35. 8.	248.8 16-12	Æ 1-2 ↓	Dupondius. Bust of Antonia, draped, r., head bare, hair fastened in long plait at back. ANTONIA AVGVSTA l. up, r. down.	Claudius, togate, veiled, standing l., holding simpulum in r. hand and resting l. on his side. TI · CLAVDIVS · CAES AR · AVG · P · M · TR · P · IMP · starting low l. S C l. and r., low in field.
166 a	232.7 15-08	Æ 1-25 ↓	" "	" "
167	220.3 14-28	Æ 1-25 ↓	" " (Cmk. :  in oblong incuse behind neck)	" "
Imitations.				
168	143.7 9-31 (worn)	Æ 1-1 ↓	" "	" "
169	187.2 12-13 (holed and worn)	Æ 1-25 ↓	" " (Cmk. :  in oblong incuse behind neck and head)	" "
170 Pl. 35. 9.	187.8 12-17	Æ 1-3 ↓	" "	" " (but P · M · TR · P · MP · badly double-struck)
171	185.1 11-99	Æ 1-1 ↖	" " (beginning of legend ob- literated)	" " (beginning of legend ob- literated ; it ends AVG · TR · P · IMP)

* C. 7 quotes this *obv.* with *rev.* TI · CLAV · CA · AVG · P · M · TR · P · S · C · in laurel-wreath ('2 Æ'): so far as one can judge, there can be no foundation for belief in such a coin. The same remark applies to C. 3, *rev.* PACI PERP ·, lighted altar in laurel-wreath ('2 Æ').

166. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. (Antonia) 6.

167. Rev. G. J. Chester, 1870.

169. Rev. G. J. Chester, 1870.

171. Earl of St. Germans Gift, 1865. Grotesque head, rather male than female in appearance.

166 a. Dewick Gift, 1919.

168. George III Gift, 1823.

170. Feuillant, 1920.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Hybrid.				
172	189.9 12.31	Æ 1.05 ↓	Head of Claudius, bare, l. TI·CLAVDIVS·CAESAR· AVG·P·M·TR·P·IMP l. up, r. down.	As on No. 166. (beginning of legend obliterated)
173	53.7 Pl. 35. 12. 3.48	Æ .75 ↓	Quadrans. Modius standing on three legs. TI·CLAVDIVS·CAESAR· AVG starting high r.	S·C large in centre. PONT·MAXI·TR· POT·IMP· starting high r.
A. D. 41. TR. P. COS. DES. IT.				
174	45.3 Pl. 35. 13. 2.94	Æ .75 ↓	Quadrans. Hand l., holding pair of scales. Below, P·N·R TI·CLAVDIVS·CAESAR· AVG starting high r.	* S·C large in centre. PON·M·TR·P·IMP· COS·DES·IT· starting high r.
175	45.9 2.97	Æ .75 ↓	" "	" "
176	58.3 3.78	Æ .7 ↓	" "	" "
177	47.8 3.10	Æ .7 ↓	" "	" "
178	51.7 3.35	Æ .75 ↓	" "	" "
179	47.6 3.08	Æ .75 ↓	As on No. 173.	" "
180	53.4 3.46	Æ .75 ↓	" "	" "

* The B. M. has a specimen, weighing 196.6 (12.74), Æ 1.1, struck on a large heavy flan (Pl. 37. 8).

172. Earl of St. Germans Gift, 1865.

173. Lincoln, 1913. Cp. C. 75, with the normal reading MAX·. MAXI· is probably due to an engraver's error.


174. Parkes Weber Gift, 1906. C. 71.

177. Rev. G. J. Chester, 1870.

178. Boyne Coll., 1843.


179. C. 70. Variant with *rev.* COS DES II probably due to engraver's error, Brunet Coll., Evreux.

180. Boyne Coll., 1843.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
A. D. 42. TR. P. COS. II.				
Quadrans.				
181	53.1 3.44	Æ .7 ↓	As on No. 174.	S.C. large in centre. P·N·M·TR·P·IMP· P·P·COS·II· starting high r.
182 Pl. 35. 14.	54.0 3.50	Æ .7 ↓	As on No. 173.	" "
183	46.5 3.01	Æ .7 ↓	" "	" "
184	54.2 3.51	Æ .7 ↓	" "	" "
A. D. 43. TR. P. COS. III.*				
Not in B. M.				
A. D. 42-. TR. P. P. P.				
Sestertius. Type A.				
185 Pl. 36. 1.	457.1 29.62	Æ 1.4 ↓	Head of Claudius, laureate, r. TI·CLAVDIVS·CAESAR· AVG·P·M·TR·P·IMP·P· P· starting low l.	EX·S·C· P· P· OB·CIVES SERVATOS in four lines in oak- wreath.
186	439.8 28.50	Æ 1.4 ↓	(Cmk.:  in oblong incuse behind neck and head)	" "
Hybrid.†				
Not in B. M.				
Sestertius. Type B.				
187	466.7 30.24	Æ 1.45 ↓	" "	† As on No. 121.

* The *obr.* with modius is also quoted with *rev.* S·C·P·N·M·TR·P·IMP·
P·P·COS·III·, C. 74.

† *Rev.* as above, *obr.* omitting P·P·, in Windisch-Grätz Coll., 1900.

‡ Variant with *obr.* P·MAX·TR·P·P·P (cmk.: ) quoted by C. 49: an
imitation (?).

181. C. 73.

182. C. 72.

184. Colnaghi Gift, 1919.

185. C. 38.

187. Wigan Coll., 1872. C. 48.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
188 Pl. 36. 2	458.7 29.72	Æ 1.45 ↓	As on No. 185.	As on No. 121.
189	416.0 26.95	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" "
190	446.7 28.95 (edge beaten up)	Æ 1.35 ↓	" " (Cmk.: SCAPV in oblong incuse behind head)	" "
191	448.0 29.03	Æ 1.45 ↓	" " (Cmk.: SCAPV in oblong incuse behind head)	" "
192 Pl. 36. 3	461.7 29.92	Æ 1.4 ↓	Sestertius. Type C. " "	As on No. 124.
193	440.4 28.54	Æ 1.45 ↓	" "	" "
194	408.0 26.43	Æ 1.45 ↓	" "	" "
195	437.8 28.37	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" "
Imitation.				
196	437.5 28.35	Æ 1.55 ↑	" "	" "
197 Pl. 36. 4	259.2 16.80	Æ 1.2 ↓	Dupondius. Head of Claudius, bare, l. TI. CLAVDIVS. CAESAR. AVG. P. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P. starting low l.	As on No. 136.
198	240.3 15.57	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	" "
199	167.2 10.83	Æ 1.2 ↓	As. Type A. " "	As on No. 140.

190. George III Gift, 1823.

192. C. 85.


193. Bank Coll., 1877. Rec. has been touched up.

194. Cracherode Gift, 1799. Unusual patina of gray-green shade.

196. Tall thin letters; hardly of Roman mintage.

199. C. 14.

197. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 1.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
200	174.7 11.32	Æ 1.15 ↓	As on No. 197.	As on No. 140.
201 Pl. 36. 5.	180.4 11.69	Æ 1.2 ↓	" " As. Type B.	" "
202	168.8 10.91	Æ 1.2 ↓	" "	As on No. 145.
203	148.6 9.63	Æ 1.2 ↓	" "	" "
204 Pl. 36. 6.	154.5 10.01	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	" "
205	145.5 9.43	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	" "
206	171.3 11.10	Æ 1.15 ↓	As. Type C. " "	* As on No. 149.
207 Pl. 36. 7 (rev.).	169.1 10.96	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	" "
Obverse of NERO DRUSUS.				
Sestertius.				
208 Pl. 36. 8.	471.8 30.58	Æ 1.45 ↓	As on No. 157.	Claudius seated l., amid arms, as on No. 157. TI · CLAVDIVS · CAES AR · AVG · P · M · TR · P · IMP · P · P. starting low l. S · C in ex.
209	453.4 29.38	Æ 1.45 ↓	" "	" "
210	430.4 27.88 (scorn.)	Æ 1.45 ↓	(Cmk.:  in oblong incuse behind neck and head)	" "

* Variant with *obr.* CLAVDVS, Gn.: no doubt an imitation.

201. Bank Coll., 1877.

202. C. 47.



203. Ringrose Gift, 1914.

205. Townley Coll., 1805.

206. C. 84.

208. Bank Coll., 1877. C. (Nero Drusus) 8.

210. Parkes Weber Gift, 1906.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
211	455.3 29.50	Æ 1.4 ↓	As on No. 210.	As on No. 208.
211 a	434.3 28.14	Æ 1.45 ↓	" "	" "
Imitation.				
212	515.5 33.40	Æ 1.45 ↓	As on No. 157. (Cmk.:  in square incuse in front of neck;  in oblong incuse behind neck)	" "
Obverse of ANTONIA.				
213 Pl. 36. 9.	251.4 16.29	Æ 1.25 ↓	Dupondius. As on No. 166.	Claudius, standing l., as on No. 166. TI · CLAVDIVS · CAES AR · AVG · P · M · TR · P · IMP · P · P · starting low l. S C l. and r., low in field.
Obverse of GERMANICUS.				
214 Pl. 37. 2.	379.5 24.59	Æ 1.45 ↓	Sestertius. Head of Germanicus, bare, r. GERMANICVS · CAESAR · TI · AVG · F · DIVI AVG · N · starting low l.	S · C large in centre. TI · CLAVDIVS · CAES AR · AVG · GERM · P · M · TR · P · IMP · P · P · start- ing high r.
215	175.9 11.40	Æ 1.15 ↓	As. " "	" "
216	148.7 9.64	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	" "



211. Dupriez, November, 1921 (lot 199).

212. Style strange and probably not Roman.

213. Wigan Coll., 1872. C. (Antonia) 6.

214. Wigan Coll., 1872. C. (Germanicus) 8. Unmistakably genuine. A specimen, from different *obv.* and *rev.* dies, was in the Hartwig Sale, 1910. C. 10 quotes a sestertius with head l.,—undoubtedly tooled from a Nero Drusus.

215. Townley Coll., 1805. C. (G.) 9.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
217	170.6 11.05	Æ 1-15 ↓	As on No. 214.	As on No. 214.
218 Pl. 37. 9.	175.0 11.34	Æ 1-2 ↓	" "	" "
Obverse of AGRIPPINA THE ELDER.				
219 Pl. 37. 1.	473.2 30.67	Æ 1-4 ↓	Sestertius. Bust of Agrippina, draped, head bare, r.; hair waved and fastened in long plait at back; one lock falls free down neck. AGRIPPINA·M·F·GERM ANICI·CAESARIS start- ing low l.	As on No. 214.
220	445.6 28.88	Æ 1-15 ↓	" "	" "
221	446.7 28.94	Æ 1-4 ↓	" "	" "
222	422.0 27.34	Æ 1-45 ↓	" "	" " (Cmk.:  in oblong incuse above S·C.; be- ginning and end of legend obliterated)
223	381.1 24.69	Æ 1-4 ↓	" " (legend almost obliterated)	" " (Cmk.:  in oblong incuse above S·C.; legend obliterated)
Hybrid.*				
Not in B. M.				

* C. (Agrippina I) 2 quotes, with *obr.* as above, the *rev.* carpentum l., S·P·Q·R·
MEMORIAE AGRIPPINAE: a hybrid. For some curious and doubtful coins, see
below on Agrippina the younger.

218. Hoffmann Sale, 1900.

220. George III Gift, 1823.

223. Parkes Weber Gift, 1906.

219. Huxtable Sale, 1859. C. (Agrippina I) 3.

221. Sloane, 1754.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Obverse of DIVUS AUGUSTUS.				
UNDATED. A. D. 41-42 (?).				
Dupondius.				
224 Pl. 37. 7.	251.3 16.28	Æ 1.25 ↓	Head of Augustus, radiate, l. DIVVS·AVGVSTVS in arc above. S C l. and r., low in field.	Livia, draped, wearing wreath of corn-ears, seated l. on ornamented throne, holding corn- ears in r. hand and long torch in l. DIVA AVGVSTA l. up, r. down.
225	238.2 15.44	Æ 1.2 ↓	" "	" "
Obverse of AGRIPPINA JUNIOR.* A. D. 50-54.				
Sestertius.				
Not in B. M.				
Obverse of NERO.† A. D. 51-54.				
Sestertius.				
Not in B. M.				

* Berlin has now four of these coins, with *obv.* AGRIPPINA AVG·GERMA NICI F·CAESARIS AVG·, bust draped, r., hair in long plait at back; *rev.* carpentum drawn l. by two mules, no legend; three from one *obv.* die, the fourth from a second,—all, it seems, from different *rev.* dies (one is illustrated, Pl. 37. 3). Dr. Regling very kindly allows the use of his notes on provenance. All four come from the Moesia-Thrace district, and yet another specimen is in the Sofia Museum. Vienna has a specimen with AGRIPPINAE in *obv.* legend, *rev.* obliterated. The *obv.* of the best of the Berlin coins seems to show a deletion of E at the end of AGRIPPINA, and the *rev.* is much inferior to the *obv.* The evidence of origin is hard to understand: Why should these exceptional Roman issues come only from the Balkans? The issue is somewhat mysterious, but the authenticity of the coins appears to be beyond doubt. There is also some record of a 'second brass' (presumably a dupondius) with *obv.* as above, *rev.* Ceres (presumably the *rev.* of Claudius). Other coins quoted for her, e.g. the Ceres type as a sestertius and sestertii with *rev.* S·C· arch, and the ingenious EX·S·C·M·P·OB CIVIS SERVATOS, are certainly false.

† Both Paris and Berlin possess specimens of the sestertius with *obv.* NERONI CLAUDIO DRVSO GERMANICO COS·DESIGN·, bust draped, head bare, r.; *rev.* EQVESTER ORDO PRINCIPI IVVENT· in four lines on shield, lying on spear, C. 99. See Pl. 37. 4 (Berlin specimen). Apparently a pattern: the omission of any reference to the senate is curious.

224. C. (Augustus) 93. Note the occurrence of S·C· on what must be taken as the *obv.*

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Obverse of BRITANNICUS. A. D. 53-54(?).				
Sestertius.				
226 Pl. 37. f.	376.4 24.39 (worn)	Æ 1.4 ↓	Bust of Britannicus, draped, head bare, l. [TI] · CLAVDIVS · CAES AR · AVG · F · BRITANNI CVS starting low l.	Mars, helmeted, wearing cuirass and short tunic, advancing l., holding transverse spear in ex- tended r. hand and shield on l. S C large, l. and r., in field.
MINT OF LUGDUNUM				
A. D. 41. Exceptional Issue celebrating the Fiftieth Birthday of Claudius.				
Quadrans.				
227 Pl. 37. 10.	55.4 3.59	Æ .75 ↓	Head of Claudius, laureate, r. TI · CLAVDIVS · CAESAR · AVG · P · M · TR · P · IMP starting low r., outwardly.	The Altar of Roma and Augustus at Lugdunum, as on No. 548 (Augustus). ROM · ET · AVG in ex.
MINT OF ASIA MINOR (EPHESUS)				
UNDATED. A. D. 41-42(?).				
'Cistophoric' tetra- drachm (= 3 denarii).				
228 Pl. 34. 4 (rev.).	169.7 11.00	AR 1.05 ↓	Head of Claudius, bare, l. TI · CLAVD · CAES · AVG l. up, r. down.	Temple of Roma and Augustus, showing two columns, on podium of four steps; between the columns stands Claudius on l., facing, holding spear in r. hand and shield(?) in l., while on r. stands a female figure, facing, holding cornuco- piae in l. hand and with r. extending a crown over Claudius's head. ROM ET AVG on en- tablature. COM ASI l. and r., in field.

226. Wigan Coll., 1872; very worn. C. (Britannicus) 2. Cp. coin in private collection in Sofia, with same *obr.* die as B. M., different *rev.* An exactly similar coin—perhaps the same—was in the Martinetti Sale, 1907. Variant with *obr.* bust, r. P. (Pl. 37. 6), C. (B.) 1. The *rev.* dies of the B. M. and P. specimens appear to be different; both are very worn. B. has a specimen with bust, r., *obr.* and *rev.* dies both apparently the same as P.

228. C. 3. On *obr.* of this class in Gotha is a cmk. NER.

227. Eastwood, 1862. C. 81.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
229 Pl. 34. 1.	167.9 10.88	Ar 1.00 ↓	As on No. 228.	Temple of Diana of Ephesus, showing four columns, on podium of four steps; in the centre is a standing cultus-statue of Diana Ephesia, with fillets hanging from her wrists and polos on her head. In the pediment are seen a shield (?) on a table, standing figures r. and l., supporting shield, two tables (?) r. and l., and two recumbent figures (?) in the angles. DIAN EPHE l. and r. in field.
230	161.4 10.46	Ar 1.05 ↓	" "	" "
UNDATED. A. D. 50-51 (?).				
231 Pl. 34. 2.	166.8 10.81	Ar 1.05 ↓	Heads of Claudius, laureate, and Agrippina, bare, jugate, l. TI. CLAVD. CAES. AVG. AGRIPP. AVGVSTA starting low l.	Cultus-statue of Diana Ephesia, standing facing, with fillets hanging from her wrists and polos on her head. DIANA EPHESIA l. up, r. down.
232	167.6 10.86	Ar 1.1 ↓	" "	" "
233	156.6 10.15	Ar 1.05 ↓	" "	" "
DATED. A. D. 50-51. TR. P. X.				
234 Pl. 34. 3.	169.3 10.97	Ar 1.00 ↓	Head of Claudius, laureate, r. TI. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. P. M. TR. P. X. IMP. XIII starting low r., outwardly.	Bust of Agrippina, draped, r.; hair in three rolls of curls in front and fastened in queue at back. AGRIPPINA. AVGVSTA. CAESARIS. AVG starting low r., outwardly.

228, 229. Same *obr.* die.229, 230. Same *obr.* die (?).

231. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. (A. and C.) 1.

232. Arundell, 1839.

234. Devonshire Coll., 1844. C. (A. and C.) 2.

229. Devonshire Coll., 1844. C. 30.

230. Boyne Coll., 1843.

231, 232. Same *obr.* die.

233. Devonshire Coll., 1844.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
235	168.2 10.90 (holed)	AR 1.05 ↓	As on No. 234.	As on No. 234.
UNDATED. A. D. 51 (?).				
236 Pl. 34. 5.	164.3 10.65	AR 1.00 ↓	Bust of young Nero, draped, head bare, l. NERONI·CLAVD·CAES· DRVSO·GERM starting low l.	COS DES P[RI]NCI IV[VE]NT in three lines, on round shield, inside laurel- wreath.
MINT OF CAESAREA (CAPPADOCIA)				
UNDATED. C. A. D. 46 (?).				
237 Pl. 34. 6.	115.4 7.48	AR 1.05 ↑	Didrachm. Head of Claudius, laureate, l. TI·CLAVD·CAESAR· AVG·GERM·P·M·TR·P· l. up, r. down.	Claudius in quadriga r., holding eagle-tipped sceptre in l. hand. DE BRITANNIS in ex. (double-struck so as to read BRITANNNIS)
238	114.2 7.40	AR .95 ↑	" " (beginning of legend ob- literated)	" "
239	111.4 7.22	AR .9 ↑	" " (beginning of legend ob- literated)	" "
240 Pl. 34. 7.	113.5 7.35	AR .95 ↑	" "	P·P· OB·CIVES SERVATOS in three lines in oak- wreath.

235. Thomas Coll., 1844.

236. H. C. Borrell, 1852. C. 82 (PRINC·): a specimen in Feuardent Stock (1920) reads clearly PRINCI·.

237. Wigan Gift, 1864. C. 15 (GER· in error).

240. Egger Sale (xlv), 1913. C. 76. Cp. P. (112.5, 7.29).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Obverse of NERO DRUSUS.				
241	52.6 3.41	R .85 ↙	Drachm.* Head of Nero Drusus, laureate, l. NERO · CLAVDIVS · DRV SVS · GERMANICVS · IMP l. up, r. down.	Vexillum upright with flag waving; before it are two oblong shields crossed and two pairs of spears and two trumpets crossed, all pointing upwards, l. and r. [DE] GE R MA NIS l. up, r. down.
Obverse of MESSALINA.				
242 Pl. 34. 8.	103.3 6.69	R 1.00 ↑	Didrachm. Bust of Messalina, draped, r.; hair fastened in long plait at back, two curls falling loose down neck. MESSALLINA AVGVSTI r. up, l. down, outwardly.	Britannicus, in centre, head l., Octavia on l., head r., Antonia on r., head l., all standing to front, draped; Britannicus and Octavia clasp hands, Antonia holds cornucopiae in l. hand. BRITANNICVS above. OCTAVIA vertically down on l., outwardly. ANTONIA vertically down on r. (double-struck)

* A didrachm of Nero Drusus with *obr.* head, laureate, r., NERO CLAVD · DRVSVS · GERMANICVS IMP ·; *rev.* equestrian statue, r., between two trophies on arch, DE GERMANIS, was found in Asia Minor, 1906 (*R. It.*, 1909, p. 19, Pl. I).

241. Cracherode Gift, 1799. Attributed to this mint because of the oval flan, which is a special characteristic of it: the types are the same as the Roman, and the coin may perhaps be an unusual denarius of Rome.

242. W. Talbot Ready, 1893. See *N. C.*, 1894, pp. 4 ff. Cp. P. (112.9, 7.32; 116.7, 7.56). The two Paris coins are from the same *obr.* and *rev.* die: the *obr.* die = No. 242.

NERO

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
MINT OF ROME				
A. D. 54. TR. P.*				
Aureus.				
1 Pl. 38. 1.	117.3 7.60	<i>AV</i> .75 ↑	Busts of Nero, bare, head bare, r., and of Agrippina, draped, hair in long plait at back, two locks falling down neck, l., facing one another. AGRI ^{PP} AVG DIVI CL AVD NERONIS CAES MATER starting low r., outwardly.	EX·S·C in oak-wreath. NERONI CLAVD DIVI F CAES AVG GERM IMP TR P starting low r., outwardly.
2 Pl. 38. 2.	117.4 7.61	<i>AV</i> .75 ↑	" " (corn-grain (?) behind head of Nero; crescent in punch-mark between heads)	" "
Denarius.				
3 Pl. 38. 3.	56.6 3.67	<i>AR</i> .7 ↙	" "	" "
UNDATED. A. D. 54-55(?).				
DIVVS CLAUDIUS.				
Aureus.				
4 Pl. 38. 7.	116.6 7.56	<i>AV</i> .75 ↓	Head of Claudius, laureate, l. DIVVS CLAVDIVS AVG VSTVS starting low l. (shallow cuts in front of and behind head)	Richly ornamented car drawn r. by four horses; on the top of the car are four miniature horses, flanked by Victories l. and r.; on the side and front are figures (Victory and Virtus (?)) and wreath). E X S C in ex.

* The aureus, quoted by C. 192, with *obr.* NERO CAESAR IMP·AVG·, head, bare, r.; *rev.* EX·S·C· in oak-wreath, PONTIF·MAX·TR·P· round edge, needs confirmation.

1. Wigan Gift, 1864. C. (Agrippina and Nero) 6.
2. Sloane, 1754. The corn-ear, if such it is, suggests Ceres.
3. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. (A. and N.) 7.
4. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. (Claudius) 31.

4, 5. Same *rev.* die.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
5	116.3 7.54	A .75 ↖	As on No. 4.	As on No. 4.
6	56.4 3.65	R .75 ↓	Denarius. " "	" "
Pl. 38. 8.				
A. D. 55. TR. P. COS.				
7	117.4 7.61	A .8 ↑	Aureus. Busts, jugate, r., of Nero, bare, except for a fold of cloak on back of neck, head bare, and of Agrippina, draped, head bare; the bust of Nero above. NERO CLAVD DIVI F CAES AVG GERM IMP TR P COS starting low r., outwardly.	Chariot drawn l. by four elephants; on two chairs set on the chariot are seated two male figures, l. (Divus Claudius and Divus Augustus); the former—the further figure—is radiate and holds eagle-tipped sceptre in r. hand; the latter—the nearer figure—also radiate, holds patera in r. hand and sceptre in l. EX. S C in field above elephants. AGRIPP AVG DIVI CL AVD NERONIS CAES MATER starting low l., outwardly.
8	54.1 3.51	R .7 ↗	Denarius. " "	" "
Pl. 38. 5.				
A. D. 55-56. TR. P. II.				
9	118.9 7.70	A .75 →	Aureus. Head of Nero, bare, r. NERO . CAESAR . AVG . IMP starting low r., outwardly.	EX. S C in oak-wreath. PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. II. P. P. starting low r., outwardly.
Pl. 38. 9.				

6. Knight Sale, 1842. C. (Cl.) 32.

7. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. (A. and N.) 3.

8. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. (A. and N.) 4.

9. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 204. Denarius of these types, P., C. 205. The plates will show to what extent the bust is indicated in this series. As it is invariably bare, it is not expressly described in the text.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
10	117.0 7.58	A .8 ↑	As on No. 9. (vertical chisel-cut on head)	As on No. 9.
11 Pl. 38. 6.	58.5 3.79	A .6 ↓	Gold Quinarius. Head of Nero, bare, r. NERO CL DIVI F CAES AVG P M TR P II start- ing low r., outwardly.	Victory, draped, alighting l. with wings spread, holding round shield in r. hand. VICT AVG l. up, r. down.
A. D. 56-57. TR. P. III.				
12 Pl. 38. 10.	117.7 7.63	A .75 ←	Aureus. As on No. 9.	EX S C in oak-wreath. PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. III. P. P. starting low r., outwardly.
13	118.0 7.65	A .7 ↑	" "	" "
14 Pl. 38. 11.	54.8 3.55	A .75 ↖	Denarius. " "	" "
A. D. 57-58. TR. P. IIII.				
15 Pl. 38. 12.	117.0 7.58	A .8 ↖	Aureus. As on No. 9.	EX S C in oak-wreath. PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. IIII. P. P. starting low r., outwardly.
16 Pl. 38. 13.	49.5 3.21	A .8 →	Denarius. " "	" "

10. Rajah of Pudukota Gift, 1898. See *N. C.*, 1898, pp. 304 ff.

11. Blacas Coll., 1867. Inscription on shield, if any, obliterated. C. 336. This excessively rare coin is undoubtedly genuine and of Roman mintage.

12. Claude Stenart Coll., 1841. C. 206. Variant of *obr.* with TR. P. III. COS. II shown in B. M., May, 1919.

13. George III Gift, 1823.

15. George III Gift, 1823. C. 208.

14. Cantoni Sale, Rome, 1920. C. 207.

16. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 209.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
A. D. 58-59. TR. P. V.				
Aureus.				
17 Pl. 38. 14.	117.1 7.59	A .75 ↘	As on No. 9.	EX·S·C in oak-wreath. PONTIF·MAX·TR·P· V·P·P. starting low r., outwardly.
18	118.0 7.65	A .75 ↑	" "	" "
19	116.7 7.56	A .8 →	" "	" "
Denarius.				
20 Pl. 38. 15.	56.4 3.65	R .7 ↘	" "	" "
A. D. 59-60. TR. P. VI.				
Aureus.				
21 Pl. 38. 16.	118.8 7.70	A .75 ↑	As on No. 9.	EX·S·C in oak-wreath. PONTIF·MAX·TR·P· VI·COS·III·P·P. start- ing low r., outwardly.
22	117.6 7.62	A .8 ↓	" " (vertical chisel-cut on head)	" "
A. D. 60-61. TR. P. VII.				
Aureus.				
23 Pl. 38. 17.	118.7 7.69	A .75 ↑	As on No. 9.	EX·S·C in oak-wreath. PONTIF·MAX·TR·P· VII·COS·III·P·P. start- ing low r., outwardly.
Denarius.				
24 Pl. 38. 18.	55.5 3.60	R .75 ↓	" "	" "

17. A. W. Selby, 1911. C. 210.
 19. Rajah of Pudukota Gift, 1898. See *N. C.*, 1898, pp. 304 ff.
 20. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 211.
 21. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 213. Denarius of these types, P., C. 214. Variant of
 denarius with *obr.* TR·P·VI·P·P., C. 212.
 22. Rajah of Pudukota Gift, 1898. See *N. C.*, 1898, pp. 304 ff.
 23. Rajah of Pudukota Gift, 1898. See *N. C.*, 1898, pp. 304 ff. C. 215.
 24. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 216.

18. India Office Coll., 1882.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
25 Pl. 38. 19.	117.9 7.64	A .75 ↓	Aureus. As on No. 9.	Ceres, veiled, draped, standing l., two corn- ears and poppy in r., long torch in l. PONTIF MAX TR P VII COS IIII P P start- ing low l. EX S C l. and r., low in field.
26 Pl. 38. 20.	55.6 3.60	R .75 ↓	Denarius. " "	" " (stops between letters of legend round edge)
27 Pl. 38. 21.	118.1 7.65	A .8 ↓	Aureus. " "	Virtus, helmeted, in mili- tary dress, standing l., r. foot on helmet among shields; in r. a para- zonium, which rests on his r. knee, in l. long spear. PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. VII. COS. IIII. P. P. starting low l. EX S C l. and r., in field.
28	118.7 7.69	A .75 ↓	" "	" "
29 Pl. 38. 22.	119.0 7.71	A .75 ↓	" "	Roma, helmeted, in mili- tary dress, cloak over shoulders, standing r., l. foot on helmet lying beside dagger and bow; with l. she supports round shield on her l. knee and inscribes it with r. PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. VII. COS. IIII. P. P. starting low r., out- wardly. EX S C l. and r. in field.

25. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 217.

27. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 219. Denarius of these types, P., C. 220.

28. India Office Coll., 1882.

26. Cantoni Sale, Rome, 1920. C. 218.

29. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 221.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
30 Pl. 38. 23.	56.3 3.65	AR .75 ↓	Denarius. As on No. 9.	As on No. 29.
A. D. 61-62. TR. P. VIII.				
31 Pl. 38. 24.	118.9 7.70	AV .75 ↓	Aureus. As on No. 9.	Ceres standing l., as on No. 25. PONTIF·MAX·TR·P· VIII·COS·III·P·P· starting low l. EX S C l. and r. in field.
32 Pl. 38. 25.	55.6 3.60	AR .75 ↓	Denarius. " "	" "
33 Pl. 38. 26.	118.0 7.65	AV .8 ↓	Aureus. " "	Virtus standing l., as on No. 27. PONTIF MAX TR P VIII COS III P·P· starting low l. EX S C l. and r. in field.
34	116.7 7.56	AV .75 ↓	" " (vertical chisel-cut on head)	" "
35 Pl. 38. 27.	56.2 3.64	AR .7 ↓	Denarius. " "	" "
36 Pl. 39. 1.	118.4 7.67	AV .75 ↓	Aureus. " " (vertical chisel-cut on head)	Roma standing r., as on No. 29. PONTIF·MAX·TR· P·VIII·COS·III·P·P· starting low r., out- wardly. EX S C l. and r. in field.

30. George III Gift, 1823. C. 222.

32. C. 224.

34. Rajah of Pudukota Gift, 1898. See N. C., 1898, pp. 304 ff.

35. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 226.

36. Rajah of Pudukota Gift, 1898. See N. C., 1898, pp. 304 ff. C. 227.

31. Wigan Gift, 1864. C. 223.

33. Bosco Reale Find, 1895. C. 225.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Denarius.				
37 Pl. 39. 2.	57.4 3.72	AR .75 ↓	As on No. 9.	As on No. 36.
38	55.2 3.58	AR .7 ↙	" "	" "
A. D. 62-63. TR. P. VIII.				
Aureus.				
39 Pl. 39. 3.	118.9 7.70	AV .7 ↓	As on No. 9.	Ceres standing l., as on No. 25. PONTIF·MAX·TR·P. VIII·COS·III·P·P. starting low l. EX S C l. and r., in field.
40 Pl. 39. 4.	119.6 7.75	AV .75 ↓	" "	Virtus standing l., as on No. 27. PONTIF MAX TR P VIII COS III P P starting low l. EX S C l. and r. in field.
41	116.5 7.55	AV .85 ↓	" "	" "
Denarius.				
42 Pl. 39. 5.	52.8 3.42	AR .7 ↘	" "	" "
Aureus.				
43 Pl. 39. 6.	118.0 7.65	AV .75 ↓	" "	Roma standing r., as on No. 29, but dagger and shields by helmet. PONTIF·MAX· TR· P·VIII·COS·III·P·P. starting low r., out-wardly. EX S C l. and r. in field.
Denarius.				
44 Pl. 39. 7.	54.7 3.54	AR .7 ↓	" "	" " (no stops in legend)

39. Feuardent, 1874. C. 228.

41. George III Gift, 1823.

43. Feuardent, 1874. C. 230.

40. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 229.

42. George III Gift, 1823.

44. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 231.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
A. D. 63-64. TR. P. X.				
Aureus.				
45 Pl. 39. 8.	117.0 7.58	A .75 ↙	As on No. 9.	Virtus standing l., as on No. 27. PONTIF MAX. TR P X COS. IIII. P. P starting low l. EX S C l. and r. in field.
46	118.2 7.66	A .75 ↓	" "	" " (no stops in legend)
Denarius.				
47 Pl. 39. 9.	54.0 3.50	R .75 ↘	" "	" " (no stops in legend)
48	54.5 3.53	R .7 →	" "	" "
Aureus.				
49 Pl. 39. 10.	116.0 7.52	A .75 ↓	" "	Roma standing r., as on No. 29, but dagger and shields by helmet. PONTIF MAX TR P X COS IIII P P starting low r., outwardly. EX S C l. and r. in field.
50	116.0 7.52	A .7 ↓	" "	" "
51	117.3 7.60	A .7 ↓	" " (beginning of legend off flan; vertical chisel-cut on head)	" "

45. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 232.

46. Bank Coll., 1877.

47. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. 233.

49. Majoribanks Gift, 1863. Found at Coimbatore. C. 234. Denarius of these types, P., C. 235.

49, 51. Same rev. die.

50. India Office Coll., 1882.

51. Rajah of Pudukota Gift, 1898. See N. C., 1898, pp. 304 ff.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
UNDATED. A. D. 64-68.				
Aureus.				
52 Pl. 39. 11.	112.8 7.31	AV .8 ↓	Head of Nero, laureate, r., with beard. NERO CAESAR AV GVSTVS l. up, r. down.	Nero, radiate, togate, standing l., holding patera in r. hand and long sceptre in l.; beside him, on r., Empress, veiled, draped, standing l., holding patera in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. AVGVSTVS AVGV TA l. up, r. down.
53	111.4 7.22	AV .75 ↓	" "	" "
Denarius.				
54 Pl. 39. 12.	51.7 3.35	AR .8 ↓	" "	" "
55	44.8 2.90	AR .75 ↓	" "	" "
Aureus.				
56 Pl. 39. 13.	113.5 7.35	AV .8 ↙	Head of Nero, laureate, r., with beard. NERO CAESAR l. up, r. down.	Nero, radiate, togate, standing facing, l. knee slightly bent, holding branch in r. hand and Victory on globe in l. AVGVSTVS GERMA NICVS l. up, r. down.
57	108.5 7.03	AV .75 ↓	" "	" "
58	112.8 7.31	AV .75 ↓	" "	" "
59	111.7 7.24	AV .7 ↓	" "	" "
Denarius.				
60 Pl. 39. 14.	47.0 3.05	AR .8 ↓	" "	" "

52. Wigan Coll., 1864. C. 42. Same *obr.* die as No. 103.

53. Corbridge Find, 1911.

56. Wigan Gift, 1864. C. 44.

58. Bank Coll., 1877.

60. Boyne Coll., 1843. C. 45.

54. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 43.

57. George III Gift, 1823.

59. Corbridge Find, 1911.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
61 Pl. 39. 15.	112.8 7.31	A .8 ↓	Aureus. As on No. 52.	Concordia, draped, seated l. on low seat, feet resting on stool, holding patera in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. CONCORDIA AVGV STA l. up, r. down.
62	111.5 7.22	A .75 ↑	" "	" "
63 Pl. 39. 16.	53.0 3.43	A .7 ↓	Denarius.* " "	" "
64 Pl. 39. 17.	113.3 7.34	A .75 ↑	Aureus. " "	+ Closed door of the temple of Janus. IANVM CLVSIT PA CE P R TERRA MAR IQ PARTA starting low l.
65 Pl. 39. 18.	112.9 7.32	A .75 ←	" "	" "
66	112.8 7.31	A .7 ↓	" "	" "
67 Pl. 39. 19.	114.0 7.39	A .75 ←	" "	Jupiter, with cloak round lower limbs, bare to waist, seated l. on throne, holding fulmen in r. hand and long sceptre in l. IYPPITER CVSTOS l. up, r. down.

* Variety of denarius with *obr.* IMP·NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS, plated, Thomsen Coll., 1866: hybrid.

+ C. 115 quotes an aureus of this *rec.* type, but with legend IANVM CLVSIT PACE P·R·VBIQ·PARTA, and *obr.* NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVGVSTVS·GERM·... P·P·, and values it at 50 fr.: so remarkable a coin, if genuine, would obviously command a far higher price, but it is extremely unlikely that it is.

61. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 66. The cornucopiae on this coin appears to be double.

62. Corbridge Find, 1911.

63. Boyne Coll., 1843. C. 67.

64. Bank Coll., 1877. End of legend off flan. C. 114.

65. Cracherode Gift, 1799.

66. George III Gift, 1823.

67. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 118.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
68	114.0 7.39	<i>A</i> .75 ↓	As on No. 52.	As on No. 67.
69	110.5 7.16	<i>A</i> .75 ↓	" "	" "
70	108.6 7.04	<i>A</i> .75 ↙	" " (S in punch-mark in front of chin)	" "
71	110.9 7.19	<i>A</i> .7 ↓	" "	" "
72	110.0 7.13	<i>A</i> .75 ↓	" "	" "
73	110.1 7.13	<i>A</i> .7 ↘	" "	" " (beginning of legend off flan)
74	53.2	<i>R</i> .75	Denarius.	
Pl. 39. 20.	3.45	↓	" "	" "
75	49.7 3.22	<i>R</i> .75 ↓	" "	" "
76	47.8 3.10	<i>R</i> .75 ↓	" " (beginning of legend off flan)	" "
			Aureus.	
			Rev. LEIBERTAS(?).*	
			Not in B. M.	
			Aureus.	
77	112.9 7.32	<i>A</i> .8 ↓	Head of Nero, laureate, r., with beard. IMP NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS l. up, r. down.	As on No. 67. (O in punch-mark in field l.)
Pl. 39. 21.				
78	111.1 7.20	<i>A</i> .75 ↓	" "	" "

* C. 125 quotes aureus with *rev.* LEIBERTAS, head of Libertas, r., with *obr.* NERO CLAVDIVS CAES. AVG. The *rev.* suggests coins of the Civil Wars of A. D. 68, but the coin is quite anomalous and must be considered false, pending confirmation.
 68. Wigan Gift, 1864.
 74. Boyne Coll., 1843. C. 119.
 77. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 120. Denarius of these types, P., C. 121.
 78. Corbridge Find, 1911.
 69-73. Corbridge Find, 1911.
 74, 76. Same *obr.* die as No. 83.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
79 Pl. 39. 22.	112.3 7.28	AV .75 ↓	Head of Nero, laureate, r., with beard. IMP NERO CAESAR AVG PP L. up, r. down.	As on No. 67.
80 Pl. 39. 23.	52.2 3.38	AR .7 ↓	Denarius. " "	" "
81 Pl. 39. 24.	113.2 7.34	AV .7 →	Aureus. As on No. 52.	Roma, helmeted, draped, seated l. on cuirass, r. knee bent, r. foot drawn back and resting on helmet, holding Victory in r. hand and resting l. hand on parazonium at side. Round and oblong shield and greave (?) behind. ROMA in ex.
82 Pl. 39. 25.	114.0 7.39	AV .75 ↓	" "	" "
83 Pl. 39. 26.	52.3 3.39	AR .7 ↓	Denarius. " "	" "
84	45.7 2.96	AR .7 ↓	" " (beginning of legend off flan)	" "
85	52.9 3.43	AR .8 ↓	" "	" " [R.]OMA.
86 Pl. 39. 27.	54.3 3.52	AR .7 ↓	As on No. 79. (part of legend on l. off flan)	" " (No bow-case. RO M[A] l. and r. in field)

79. George III Gift, 1823. C. 122.

80. Boyne Coll., 1843. C. 123.

81. George III Gift, 1823. C. 257.

82. Cracherode Gift, 1799.

83. Boyne Coll., 1843. C. 258. Same *obr.* die as Nos. 74, 76.

86. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 259.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Aureus.				
87 Pl. 40. 1.	112.6 7.30	AV .75 →	As on No. 52.	Salus, draped, seated l. on ornamented throne, holding patera in r. hand and resting l. hand on side. SALVS in ex.
88 Pl. 40. 2.	114.0 7.39	AV .75 ↓	" "	" "
89	110.4 7.15	AV .75 ↓	" "	" "
Denarius.				
90 Pl. 40. 3.	50.4 3.27	AR .75 ↓	" "	" "
91 Pl. 40. 4.	51.1 3.31	AR .75 ↓	" "	" "
92	49.3 3.19	AR .75 ↓	" "	" "
93	49.1 3.18	AR .75 ↓	" "	" "
Aureus.				
94 Pl. 40. 5.	114.2 7.40	AV .8 ↓	As on No. 77.	" "
95 Pl. 40. 6.	113.9 7.38	AV .75 ↓	" "	" "
Denarius.				
96 Pl. 40. 7.	49.1 3.18	AR .75 ↓	" "	" "
97	43.2 2.80	AR .8 ↓	" "	" "
98 Pl. 40. 8.	49.0 3.17	AR .7 ↓	As on No. 79.	" "

87. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 313.

89. Corbridge Find, 1911.

91. De Salis Gift, 1861.

94. Feuardent, 1874. C. 317.

96. George III Gift, 1823. C. 318.

98. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 316.

88. George III Gift, 1823.

90. Feuardent, 1920. C. 314.

93. Hasluck Gift, 1920.

95. Wigan Gift, 1864.

Aureus of these types, P., C. 315.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse		Reverse	
99	45.2 2.93	AR .75 ↓	As on No. 79.		As on No. 87. (but SA LVS l. and r. in field)	
100 Pl. 40. 9.	53.7 3.48	AR .7 ↓	"	"	"	"
101 Pl. 40. 10.	113.5 7.35	AR .75 ↓	Aureus. As on No. 52.		* Front view of round temple, with domed roof and opening at top, showing six columns, on podium of four steps; in the centre is a draped figure of Vesta, seated to front, head l., holding patera in r. hand and long sceptre in l. VESTA in arc above.	
102	113.9 7.38	AR .75 ↓	"	"	"	"
103 Pl. 40. 11.	112.5 7.29	AR .75 ↓	"	"	"	"
104 Pl. 40. 12.	45.8 2.97	AR .7 ↓	Denarius.		(legend almost off flan)	
105	41.2 2.67	AR .7 ↓	"	"	"	"
106 Pl. 40. 13.	45.4 2.94	AR .75 ↓	(C in punch-mark on neck)		"	"

* This *rev.* is also found as denarius with *obv.* NERO CAESAR, head, laureate, r., B. M. (AR .7, plated, 44-0, 2.85): hybrid.

99. Boyne Coll., 1843. C. 320. Variant with *obv.* NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS,

P., C. 319: hybrid.

100. Boyne Coll., 1843.

102. Wigan Gift, 1864.

104. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 335.

106. Lincoln, 1912.

101. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 334.

103. George III Gift, 1823. Same *obv.* die as No. 52.

105. George III Gift, 1823.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
107 Pl. 40. 14.	51.8 3.36	Æ .7 →	As on No. 79.	Aquila r. between two standards. No legend.
108	47.4 3.07	Æ .75 ↓	" "	" "
Hybrid.				
109	46.3 3.00 (plated)	Æ .7 ↓	As on No. 52.	Pax, draped, seated l., holding branch in r. hand and caduceus in l. COS ITER TR POT l. up, r. down.
MINT IN GREECE (? CORINTH)				
Aureus.				
110 Pl. 40. 15.	112.3 7.28	Α .8 ↓	As on No. 77.	Jupiter, with cloak round lower limbs, bare to waist, seated l. on throne, holding fulmen in r. hand and long sceptre in l. IYΠITEP ΛI BEPAT OR starting low l.
MINT OF ROME				
DATED.				
A. D. 64-65. TR. P. XI*				
Not in B. M.				

* For dated coins of Nero see Gabrici in *R. It.*, 1897: the abbreviation Ga. in following notes refers to that article. Fiorelli, No. 4353, quotes sestertius (Naples, 382-8, 24-8) with *rev.* temple of Janus, right-hand side shown, usual legend, and *obr.* NERO CLAVD·CAES·AVG·IMP·TR·POT·XI·P·P., bust, paludate with cuirass, laureate, r.; this is the only example of the date TR·P·XI on coins of Nero; Ga. 20.

107. C. 356. A variety with *obr.* NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS P·P., was in De Quelen Coll., 1888. The *obr.* legend is quite anomalous. The coin is plated and probably an ancient forgery. Though no definite proof can be adduced, it appears probable that denarii of this type may have been issued at Lugdunum during the last few months of Nero. If so, they follow the Roman issues very faithfully in style.

109. Bank Coll., 1877. A hybrid—*rev.* of Vespasian, A. D. 70—presumably an ancient forgery.

110. Traynel Sale, 1914. C. 124 quotes this *rev.* with *obr.* IMP·NERO CAESAR AVG·P·P. The *obr.* and *rev.* dies of B. M. coin are the same as those of Gn. (*R. It.*, 1910, Pl. VII). The style is unusual and is probably due to foreign mintage.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
A. D. 65-66. TR. P. XII.*				
111	381.2 24.70	Æ 1.4 ↓	Sestertius. Bust of Nero, wearing paludamentum and cuirass, head laureate, r. NERO CAESAR . AVG IMP TR POT . XI P P starting low l.	View of the Temple of Janus, showing one front—a closed door with a wreath hung across the top—and the left-hand side, with a latticed window across it about half-way up ('door r.'). PACE P R TERRA MARIO PARTA IAN VM CLVSIT. starting low l. S C l. and r. in field.
112 Pl. 41. 1.	414.8 26.87	Æ 1.4 ↓	" " (end of legend reads XI P P)	" "
A. D. 66-67. TR. P. XIII.†				
113	401.1 25.99	Æ 1.45 ↓	Sestertius. Head of Nero, laureate, r. IMP NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR P XIII P P starting low l.	As on No. 111. (double-struck)

* The *rev.* ROMA S.C., Roma seated l., holding Victory and parazonium, occurs with the same *obr.* die as No. 112, Walters Coll. The *rev.*, Temple of Janus, right-hand side shown, usual legend, occurs with *obr.* IMP. NERO CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. P. XII P. P., head of Nero, laureate, r., Fiorelli 4355 (Naples), Ga. 22.

† The *rev.* Temple of Janus, right-hand side shown ('door l.'), occurs with the same *obr.* as B. M. coin, B., C. 139, Ga. 23. Variant with *obr.* head, laureate, l., P., C. 140, Ga. 24.

111. C. 143. Ga. 21. The *obr.* die is very similar indeed to that of No. 112. The *obr.* legend perhaps represents TR. POT. XII. P. P.; the curious blundering of the legend may be due to the fact that the engraver had just previously been engraving TR. POT. XI P. P. If this is so, we get an almost exact date for these coins, December, A. D. 65. Laffranchi reads TR. P. XI P. P.; see Introduction, with references there.

This type is generally but inaccurately described as 'Temple of Janus with door r.': the other type, showing the right-hand side, as 'Temple of Janus with door l.'

112. Hoffmann Sale, 1900. Cp. B. (same *obr.* and *rev.* dies as B. M.).

113. Not in C. or Ga.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
114	385.6 24.99 (cracked)	Æ 1.4 ↓	As on No. 113.	*Roma, helmeted, draped, seated l. on cuirass, r. foot resting on stool, holding spear in r. hand and resting l. on round shield at side. Below, oblong shield, and to r. of it helmet. ROMA in ex. S C l. and r. in field.
115	373.5 24.20	Æ 1.45 ↓	" " (legend very worn)	" "
116 Pl. 41. 2.	357.4 23.16	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" " (but bow-case instead of helmet)
117	364.0 23.59	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" " (on the round shield she-wolf and twins, l.; below oblong shield and to r. of it helmet and quiver with arrows)
118 Pl. 41. 3.	425.1 27.55	Æ 1.4 ↓	As on No. 113. (but aegis on neck)	As on No. 114.

* The *rev.*, ROMA S.C., Roma holding Victory and spear, is quoted as a sestertius, with *obv.* as No. 113, by Ga. 30 (Fiorelli 4358).

114. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 285.

118. Wigan Coll., 1872. C. 284. Ga. 27.

114, 115. Same *rev.* die (?).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
119 Pl. 41. 4.	374.2 24.25 (cracked)	Æ 1.45 ↓	As on No. 113. (but head l.)	Roma, helmeted, draped, seated r. on cuirass, holding spear in l. hand and resting r. on round shield, on which are she- wolf and twins l. Below, helmet, and to l. of it, greave and shield. ROMA in ex. S C l. and r. in field.
120 Pl. 43. 4.	222.0 14.38	Æ 1.15 ↓	Dupondius.* Head of Nero, radiate, r. IMP NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR P XIII P P start- ing low l.	As on No. 114. (but to r. of oblong shield bow in case and helmet)
121	198.4 12.86	Æ 1.15 ↓	„ „	As on No. 114.

A. D. 67-68. TR. P. XIII.†
Not in B. M.

* The *rev.* Temple of Janus, right-hand side shown, PACE P·R·VBIQ· PARTA IANVM CLVSIT, occurs with this date, C. 169, Ga. 25. So too the *rev.* ROMA S·C· Roma, seated, l., holding wreath and spear, B., C. 283, Ga. 26, and the *rev.* ROMA S·C· Roma, seated, r., holding spear in l. hand and resting r. arm on shield, Messenger Coll. (214-6, 13-91, Pl. 48. 5).

† A remarkable coin, formerly in the Walters Coll., and so marked on the plate, now in the Levis Coll., has *obv.* head of Nero, wearing crown of bay, olive, and pine (?), l. IMP·NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG·GER·P·M·TR·P·XIV P·P·; *rev.* Victory, draped, advancing r., holding a small figure of Minerva in r. hand and palm in l. S·C·, l. and r., in field, Pl. 48. 1. Cp. N. C., 1915, pp. 331 ff. It is hard to believe that so beautiful and striking a piece could be the work of a modern forger; but it must be pointed out that the *obv.* shows an unusual portrait, an unusual legend for the time (GER· for GERM·), an unusual form of number (XIV for XIII), and that the *rev.* is unique for Nero. The coin, too, is probably the only one of the date. Some ground for suspicion, then, exists. Lafranchi condemns it (see Introduction). The *rev.* ROMA S·C·, Roma, seated, l., holding Victory and parazonium, quoted by C. 260, Ga. 31, with *obv.* bust of Nero, paludate, with cuirass, head, laureate, r., NERO CAESAR AVG·TR·POT·XIII P·P·, from the Wigan Coll., must be dismissed as false; the form of *obv.* legend is unexampled, and the *rev.* is an early type of Roma, which appears to have gone out of use in A. D. 66.

119. Feuardent, 1920. The same *rev.* with *obv.* head, laureate, r., is quoted by C. 287, Ga. 29 from Gréau Coll., 1869; specimen with *obv.* head, laureate, r., aegis, is in B. (*rev.* shows Minerva, fighting r., on Roma's shield).

120. C. 286. Ga. 28.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>UNDATED. A. D. 64-66.</p> <p>Head of Nero, laureate, r. or l., sometimes with aegis on neck. Four main varieties of legend occur, indicated by letters <i>a</i>, <i>b</i>, <i>c</i>, <i>d</i>:</p> <p>(<i>a</i>) NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P</p> <p>(<i>b</i>) NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR P IMP P P</p> <p>(<i>c</i>) NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P</p> <p>(<i>d</i>) NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR P IMP P P</p> <p>All start low l.</p> <p>Sestertius.</p> <p>Type A. ADLOCVT·COH·S·C· (as Lugdunum, A, varied)</p>	
122 Pl 41. 5.	466.2 30.20	Æ 1.4 ↓	head r.; aegis; legend (<i>a</i>)	<p>* Nero, togate, bare-headed, standing l. on low platform on r., raising r. hand in act of address and resting l. hand on side: behind him, praetorian prefect, togate, bare-headed, standing l. also on platform; facing Nero are three soldiers, standing in single file r., all wearing parazonia; the two foremost carry standards. In near background is a building, showing two pillars, with sloping roof, and behind it, the wall of the praetorian camp(?), in crescent shape, with battlements(?). ADLOCVT COH in ex. S C l. and r. in field.</p>

* This is the only variety of this type of the mint of Rome; a variety with

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
123	406.0 26.30	Æ 1.3 ↓	As on No. 122. (end of legend obliterated)	As on No. 122.
124	370.6 24.00	Æ 1.45 ↓	head r. ; aegis ; legend (<i>d</i>)	" " (standards, building in background and legend in ex. obliterated)
125	400.1 25.93	Æ 1.4 ↓	" " (double-struck)	" " (building in background obliterated)
126	407.6 26.41	Æ 1.45 ↓	head l. ; legend (<i>d</i>)	" " (imperfect and altered ; no S C)

a building of different shape belongs to Lugdunum. The lines of the building are always rather faint, and on worn specimens, or specimens artificially restored, may be lost altogether. Cohen's type without building (C. 9-13) does not really exist. The question of the omission of S.C. is a difficult one here and throughout the whole series of Nero. On a few rare dies the letters were certainly absent from the first ; but the erasure of the letters from coins where they originally belonged is a favourite trick of the modern forger. The following variants of *obr.* also occur: CLAVD...GERM., l., P., C. 3 (for the sake of brevity only the variable portions of *obr.* legend and type will be quoted). CLAVD...GERM., aegis, r., Gréau Coll., 1869, 763: CLAVD...GERM., l., P.: CLAVDIVS...GERM., l., P., C. 5. The *rev.* without S.C., occurs certainly with *obr.*: CLAVDIVS...GERM., l., perhaps also with CLAVDIVS...GERM., aegis, r., P., C. 8 (should have 'aegis'). Misdescriptions are frequent: e.g. C. 4. *obr.* NERO CLAVDIVS AVG GERM., &c., aegis, r., omits CAESAR in error. C. 12. *obr.* IMP·NERO CAESAR AVG·PONTIF·MAX·TRIB·POT·P·P., aegis, r., combines *obr.* legend of Lugdunum, aegis of Rome. The coin is quoted from Gréau Coll., 1869, and is apparently entirely misdescribed. C. 13. *obr.* CLAVDIVS...GERM., r.,—probably should have aegis ; *rev.* building omitted. In this way new varieties freely arise. It is no accident that C.'s coins, 9-12, omit both building and S.C.; he has described from worn or restored specimens, which have no evidential value.

122. C. 1.

122, 123. Same *rev.* die.

124, 125. Same *rev.* die(?).

125. Sloane, 1754.

126. Cp. C. 5. The *obr.* is in fine Roman style, but the *rev.* has been seriously altered. The soldiers carry eagles, not standards, and the high arch behind is obliterated. As other coins of this *obr.* omit S.C., the letters may have been absent from the first.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>Sestertius.</p> <p>Type B. ANNONA AVGVSTI CERES S.C. (as Lugdunum, B)</p> <p>Head of Nero, laureate, r. or l., sometimes with aegis on neck. Varieties of legend <i>a, b, c, d</i> (see p. 218).</p> <p>* Annona, wearing tunic and outer robe falling below waist, standing r., r. arm resting on hip, holding cornucopiae in l. hand; facing her is Ceres, veiled, draped, seated l. on seat, holding corn-ears in r. hand and torch in l., her feet resting on a low stool; between them, a garlanded altar, on which stands a modius with corn-ears; in the background, the stern of a ship, garlanded, r.</p>	
127	403.8 26.16	Æ1.4 ↓	head r.; aegis; legend (<i>a</i>)	<p>” ”</p> <p>ANNO NA AVGV STI CERES L. up, r. down. S C in ex.</p>

* Other variants of *obr.* with this *rev.* are: CLAVDIVS...GER., aegis, r., C. 16: CLAVDIVS...GER., l., Hall Coll., C. 18: CLAVDIVS...GERM., aegis, r., Fairbairn Coll., P.: CLAVDIVS...GERM., r., Gréau Coll., 1869 (769): CLAVDIVS...GERM., r., Gréau Coll., 1869 (770), Fiorelli, 4367 (Naples). (It may be noted here that *obr.* legends always contain the word CAESAR, though it is not infrequently omitted in descriptions, as for example Gréau Coll., 1869 (769, 770) above.) The same *rev.*, but without S.C., occurs with the following varieties of *obr.*: CLAVD...GER., aegis, r., Gn. (*R. It.*, 1905, p. 161): CLAVDIVS...GERM., aegis, r., P., C. 24: CLAVDIVS...GERM., aegis, l., cast in B. M.: CLAVDIVS...GERM., l., C. 25.

A very similar *rev.* type, with legend ANNONA AVGVST.S.C., is used by Domitian, C. 17 ff.

127. Bank Coll., 1877. Specimen in B. M. on large heavy flan, Æ 2.00, 1366-4 (88-54).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
128	433.6 28.10	Æ 1.4 ↓	head r. ; aegis ; legend (<i>a</i>)	As on No. 127. (ANNONA AVGVSTI CERES (double-struck))
129 Pl. 41. 6.	443.0 28.71	Æ 1.5 ↓	head l. ; aegis ; legend (<i>a</i>)	As on No. 128.
130	395.8 25.65	Æ 1.45 ↓	head r. ; legend (<i>c</i>)	" "
Sestertius.				
Type C. AVGVSTI POR. OST. S. C. &c. (cp. Lugdunum, F)				
Head of Nero, laureate, r. or l., sometimes with aegis on neck. Varieties of legend <i>a, b, c, d</i> (see p. 218).			Bird's-eye view of the harbour of Ostia ; to l. crescent-shaped pier, with portico, figure sacrificing at altar and building at end ; to r., crescent-shaped row of breakwaters (or slips ?). Between pier and breakwaters, above, figure standing l. on column set on round base, holding sceptre in l. hand ; below, Neptune, naked except for cloak, reclining l., holding rudder in r. hand and dolphin in l. ; in the centre, a number of ships. (Varieties occur in details of pier and breakwaters, in number and arrangements of ships and in form and arrangement of legend)	

129. Blacas Coll., 1867. There is some sign of stops between words of the *obr.*
 130. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 17. End of legend obscure.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
131	414.0 26.82	Æ 1.35 ↓	<i>With seven ships.*</i> head r.; aegis; legend (a)	† Bird's-eye view of the harbour of Ostia, &c., as on p. 221. (twelve pillars in portico, twelve breakwaters; seven ships—four l., one centre, two r. AVGVS [TI] in arc above. S·POR·OST·C in arc below, outwardly)
132 Pl. 41. 7.	460.5 29.84	Æ 1.35 ↓	" "	" " (fourteen pillars in portico, fourteen breakwaters; above, on r., figure seated l. on rock; seven ships—three l., one centre, three r. AVG VSTI in arc above. S·POR·OST·C. in arc below, outwardly)
133	382.0 24.75	Æ 1.35 ↓	head r.; aegis (obliterated); legend (c) (altered at end to COS II P P)	" " (eleven pillars in portico, eleven breakwaters; above, on r., figure seated l. on rock; seven ships—four l., one centre, two r. AVGV STI in arc above. S POR·OST C in arc below)

* The following varieties of *obr.* also occur with this *rev.*: CLAVD...GERM., aegis, r., Gréau Coll., 1869 (773): CLAVDIVS...GER., l, C. 35, P. (*rev.* has twelve pillars, eleven breakwaters: seven ships—four l., one centre, two r.: AVG VSTI S·POR·OST·C.). Unusual varieties quoted are: CLAVD...GERM., aegis, r., PORT·OST for POR·OST. on *rev.*, Gréau Coll., 1869 (774): CLAVDIVS...GER., r., AVGVSTI PORT·OST. on *rev.*, Fontana Coll. (872) (*A. S. F. N.*, 1884, p. 50): CLAVDIVS...GER., aegis, r., S·AVGVST·C·PORT·OST. on *rev.*, Sydenham Coll.: CLAVDIVS...GER., aegis, r., AVGVSTI S·PORT·OST·C. on *rev.*, C. 41, P. There is a serious danger of accepting as genuine varieties minor differences due to restoration. For an exceptionally large coin of this type without S·C., *obr.* CLAVDIVS...GER., r., cp. *N. C.*, 1915, pp. 329 ff. (Walters Coll., 1563-0, 101.27).

† Coin of the same family of dies in Hall Coll. (Pl. 48. 2). Minor variety of *rev.* with AVGV STI, in Fairbairn Coll.

131. Egger (XLV), 1913. C. 37.

133. C. 36.

133, 134. Same *obr.* and *rev.* die (?): same *obr.* die as No. 185.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
134	401.7 26.02	Æ 1.4 ↓	head r.; aegis; legend (c)	Bird's-eye view of the harbour of Ostia, &c., as on p. 221. (worn die; details obscure)
			<i>With eight ships.*</i>	
			Not in B. M.	
			<i>With eleven ships.</i>	
135 Pl. 41. s (obv.).	448.5 29.06	Æ 1.4 ↓	head l.; legend (c)	" " (sixteen pillars in portico, seventeen breakwaters; eleven ships—four l., two centre, five r. S·AVG VST·C in arc above. PORT·OST in arc below, outwardly.
			<i>With twelve or thirteen ships.†</i>	
			Not in B. M.	

* The only specimen of this type in B. M. is not above suspicion, though it no doubt represents a genuine original. It has *obv.* CLAVD...GER., l., *rev.* twelve pillars, no figure sacrificing, nine breakwaters; eight ships—three l., two centre, three r., AVG VSTI S·POR·OST·C., C. 40. The *obv.* CLAVD...GER., aegis, r., also occurs, C. 38, P., with *rev.* eleven pillars, ten breakwaters; eight ships—four l., two centre, two r., AVG VSTI S·POR·OST·C., and also *rev.* eleven pillars, nine breakwaters; eight ships—three l., two centre, three r., AVG VSTI S·POR·OST·C., Hall Coll. A *rev.* die with eleven pillars, seven breakwaters; eight ships—four l., one centre, three r., AVG VSTI S·POR·OST·C., occurring with *obv.* CLAVD...GER., aegis, r., is a modern Italian forgery.

† The *rev.* with twelve ships (AVGVSTI S·POR·OST·C.) occurs with *obv.* CLAVDIVS...GER., l., C. 34, P. A *rev.* with thirteen ships (AVGVSTI S·POR·OST·C.), is quoted by C. 39 (P.), with *obv.* CLAVD...GER., aegis, r.: CLAVDIVS...GER., aegis, r. A cast of one of these coins appears to show twelve ships only. Whether a variety with thirteen ships really exists is perhaps doubtful.

135. Variant of *obv.* CLAVDIVS...GER., aegis, r., P., C. 33 (description corrected from cast). The *rev.* die has five ships l., two centre, four r.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
137	426.0 27.60	Æ 1.4 ↓	As on No. 136.	Nero, seated r. on platform, &c., as on p. 224. (CONG II DAT POP l. up, r. down. S C in ex.)
138 Pl. 42. 1.	458.8 29.72	Æ 1.4 ↓	head r.; aegis; legend (d)	" " (CONG II DAT POP l. up, r. down. S C in ex.)
Sestertius.				
Type D 2. CONG. II. DAT. POP. S. C.				
(as Lugdunum, C 2)				
Head of Nero, laureate, r. or l., sometimes with aegis on neck. Varieties of legend <i>a, b, c, d</i> (see p. 218).			* Nero, bare-headed, togate, seated l. on stool on low platform on r., holding out r. hand, l. hand at side; behind him, togate figure (the 'praefectus annonae'), standing, facing; on ground before him, attendant standing l., holding out tessera to citizen who stands r., holding out fold of toga to receive it; in background, in centre, statue of Minerva on pedestal, standing l., holding owl in r. hand and spear in l.; behind her, low building with flat roof showing four pillars. CONG II DAT POP l. up, r. down. S. C in ex.	
139	405.2 26.25	Æ 1.50 ↓	head r.; aegis; legend (c)	" "

* The following varieties of *obv.* occur: (a) **CLAVD...GER.**, r., Bachofen von Echt Coll., 1903; (b) **CLAVDIVS...GERM.**, l., P., C. 79. In (a) there should probably be 'aegis' on neck; the aegis is often only very lightly indicated and then it is constantly omitted from descriptions; the B. M. has a dubious coin of this type (probably cast, but representing ancient dies) with **CLAVD...GER.**, aegis, r.; a genuine specimen is in the Oxford University Collection.

138. Cracherode Gift, 1799.

139. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 78.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
140 Pl. 42. 2.	407.9 26.43	Æ 1.45 ↓	head r. ; aegis ; legend (<i>d</i>)	Nero, seated l. on platform, &c., as on p. 225.
141	350.6 22.72	Æ 1.35 ↓	head l. ; aegis ; legend (<i>d</i>)	<p>” ” ”</p> <p>(CON II DAT POP S.C in ex.)</p>
Sestertius.				
Type E 1. DECVRGIO S.C. (as Lugdunum, D)				
Head of Nero, laureate, r. or l., sometimes with aegis on neck. Varieties of legend <i>a, b, c, d</i> (see p. 218).			<p>* Nero, bare-headed, wearing cuirass and short tunic, on horse prancing r., carrying spear in rest in r. hand ; behind him, a soldier also on horseback, carrying a vexillum in r. hand sloped over r. shoulder. DECVRGIO in ex. S C l. and r. in field.</p>	
142	435.2 28.20	Æ 1.45 ↓	head l. ; aegis ; legend (<i>a</i>)	” ”
143 Pl. 42. 3.	436.5 28.28	Æ 1.35 ↓	head r. ; aegis ; legend (<i>c</i>)	” ”

* Other varieties of *obr.* are: **CLAVD...GER.**, aegis, r., Hall Coll., P. C. 83; **CLAVD...GER.**, r., Hall Coll.; **CLAVD...GER.**, l., Fiorelli 4408 (Naples), P. C. 90; **CLAVD...GERM.**, aegis, r., Sandeman Sale, 1911. Occasionally the letters **S.C.** are found above the horses (e.g. Fiorelli 4405, 4408 (Naples), Sandeman Sale, 1911). The type without **S.C.** (*obr.* **CLAVDIVS...GERM.**, r.) is quoted by Gneecchi (*Medaglioni Romani*). The supposed varieties of *rev.* (a) Soldier carries no vexillum (*obr.* **CLAVDIVS...GER.**, aegis, r.), Brera Coll. (*B. N. S.*, 1884, p. 127); (b) soldier carries raised spear (*obr.* **CLAVD...GER.**, aegis, r.), Gn. (*R. It.*, 1907, p. 172) only arise from wear or tooling.

140. Legend touched up (?). C. 78. Cp. brilliant specimen (389-8, 25-26) in Spencer-Churchill Coll.

141. C. 79. A coin of brilliant surface appearance, but very badly tooled, especially on rev.

142. Wigan Coll., 1872.

143. C. 83.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
144	394.0 25.53 (holed)	Æ 1.35 ↓	As on No. 143.	Nero, on horseback, r., &c., as on p. 226.
145	403.9 26.17	Æ 1.4 ↓	head l.; legend (c)	" " (partially obliterated)
146	411.4 26.66	Æ 1.35 ↓	head r.; aegis; legend (d)	" "
147	379.5 24.59	Æ 1.35 ↓	head l.; aegis; legend (d)	" "
Sestertius.				
Type E 2. DECVRGIO S.C.				
Head of Nero, laureate, r. or l., sometimes with aegis on neck. Varieties of legend <i>a, b, c, d</i> (see p. 218).			* Nero, bare-headed, wear- ing cuirass, short tunic, and cloak floating be- hind him, on horse prancing l., carrying spear in rest in r. hand; behind him, a soldier also on horseback l., carrying a vexillum in r. hand, sloped over r. shoulder. DECVRGIO in ex. S C l. and r. in field.	
148	431.2 27.94	Æ 1.45 ↓	head r.; aegis; legend (c)	" "
149	395.9 25.65	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" "

* The *obr.* CLAVD...GER., l., also occurs, P., C. 92. The *rev.* of that coin probably does not represent a genuine variety; the spear of the soldier is certainly only a worn vexillum. (The same is probably true of coin in Sydenham Coll., with *obr.* CLAVDIVS...GER., aegis, r.)

145. *Rev.*, badly tooled, shows no horseman accompanying Nero, and no S of S.C.: certainly not a genuine variety.

147. C. 85.

148. C. 91.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
150 Pl. 42. 4.	434.8 28.17	Æ 1.45 ↓	As on No. 148.	Nero, on horseback, l., &c., as on p. 227.
151	389.3 25.23	Æ 1.35 ↓	" "	" "
152	438.1 28.39	Æ 1.4 ↓	head l. ; legend (c)	" "
153	372.6 24.14	Æ 1.35 ↓	" "	" "
Sestertius.				
Type E 3. DECVRISIO S.C.				
Head of Nero, laureate, r. or l., sometimes with aegis on neck. Varieties of legend <i>a, b, c, d</i> (see p. 218).			* Nero, bare-headed, wear- ing cuirass and short tunic, on horse prancing r., carrying spear in rest in r. hand ; in front of him soldier advancing r., looking back l., carry- ing standard with vexil- lum or vexillum only in r. hand over l. shoulder ; behind him a second soldier, helmeted, run- ning r. DECVRISIO in ex. No S C	
154	427.1 27.68	Æ 1.35 ↓	head r. ; aegis ; legend (b)	" " (standard with vexillum)

* This type is found normally without S.C. Other varieties of *obv.* that occur are: CLAVD...GERM., l., P., C. 95; CLAVDIVS...GERM., aegis, r., P., C. 94. The foremost soldier usually carries a vexillum on a plain shaft, occasionally a standard with vexillum attached; on worn specimens the vexillum is often almost lost. The type with S.C. is found with *obv.* CLAVD...GER., l., P., C. 93; CLAVD...GERM., l., Fairbairn Coll. Fiorelli 4418 quotes an exceptional DECVRISIO *rev.*, Emperor riding r., followed by three horsemen (*obv.* CLAVD...GERM., aegis, r.): one suspects tooling.

150. Blacas Coll., 1867. Same *obv.* die as No. 165.

152. C. 84 (included in one description with two varieties of the Lugdunum mint).

153. Wigan Coll., 1872.

154. Surface worn and edge beaten up. C. 94.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
155 Pl. 42. 5.	417.3 27.04	Æ 1.4 ↓	head l.; legend (<i>d</i>)	Nero, on horseback, r., &c., as on p. 228. (vexillum)
			Sestertius.	
			Type F 1. PACE P·R·TERRA MARIQ·PARTA IANVM CLVSIT S·C. (as Lugdunum, E)	
			Head of Nero, laureate, r. or l., sometimes with aegis on neck. Varieties of legend <i>a, b, c, d</i> (see p. 218).	* View of the Temple of Janus, showing one front —a closed door with wreath hung across the top—and the left-hand side with a latticed win- dow running across it about half-way up ('door r'). PACE P R TERRA MARIQ PARTA IAN VM CLVSIT. starting low l. S C l. and r. in field.
156	449.9 29.15	Æ 1.35 ↓	head r.; aegis; legend (<i>a</i>)	" "
157	394.4 25.56	Æ 1.45 ↓	" "	" "
158	423.8 27.46	Æ 1.4 ↓	head r.; legend (<i>a</i>)	" "
159	404.4 26.21	Æ 1.3 ↓	" "	" "

* Other varieties of *obv.* are: CLAVDIVS... GER., r., C. 154; CLAVDIVS... GER., l., Boudin Sale, Paris, 1913. A specimen in Sydenham Coll. (with *obv.* IMP·NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG·GER·P·M·TR·P·P·P., r.) omits the P in P·R. in *rev.* legend.

155. C. 95. Cp. Hall Coll. (Pl. 48. 3).

156. C. 145.

157. Cracherode Gift, 1799.

158. Dots between words of *rev.* C. 144. Specimen in B. M. set in large flan weighs 1215.6 (78.77).

159. Bank Coll., 1877.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
160	415.1 26.90	Æ 1.4 ↓	head l.; legend (a)	View of the Temple of Janus, &c., as on p. 229.
161	438.2 28.39	Æ 1.4 ↓	head r.; aegis; legend (c)	" "
162 Pl. 42. 6.	386.2 25.02	Æ 1.4 ↓	head r. IMP NERO CLAVD CAE SAR AVG GER P M TR P P P (double-struck)	" "
163	399.6 25.89	Æ 1.35 ↓	As on No. 162. (but head l.)	" "
Sestertius.				
Type F 2. PACE P. R. TERRA MARIQ. PARTA IANVM CLVSIT S. C.				
			Head of Nero, laureate, r. or l., sometimes with aegis on neck. Varieties of legend a, b, c, d (see p. 218).	* View of the Temple of Janus, as in type F 1, but showing one front and right-hand side (“door l.”). PACE P R TERRA MARIQ PARTA IAN VM CLVSIT l. up, r. down. S C l. and r. in field.
164 Pl. 42. 7.	404.3 26.20	Æ 1.35 ↓	head r.; aegis; legend (c)	" "
165	379.0 24.56	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" "

* Other varieties of *obr.* are: CLAVDIVS...GER., l., P., C. 133; IMP...
CLAVD...GERM., r., P., C. 136 (legend incomplete); IMP...CLAVD...GERM.,
l., P.; IMP...CLAVDIVS...GER., aegis, r., P., C. 138.

161. C. 152. Same *obr.* die as No. 180.

163. Lincoln, 1913. C. 162.

165. Same *obr.* die as No. 150.

162. C. 161.

164. C. 134.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
166	338.4 21.93	Æ 1.35 ↓	head r.; aegis IMP NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR P IMP P P (tooled)	View of the Temple of Janus, &c., as on p. 230.
167	408.8 26.48	Æ 1.35 ↓	head l. IMP NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P P P	" "
Sestertius.				
Type G 1. ROMA S.C.				
			Head of Nero, laureate, r. or l., sometimes with aegis on neck. Varieties of legend <i>a, b, c, d</i> (see p. 218).	* Roma, helmeted, wear- ing cuirass, short tunic, and military boots, seated l. on cuirass, her r. foot set on a helmet or other object, holding Victory in r. hand and spear in l.; around and behind the cuirass, shields, &c. (for details see single descriptions). ROMA in ex. S C l. and r. in field.
168	411.8 26.68	Æ 1.4 ↓	head r.; legend (<i>a</i>)	" " (two round, two oblong shields; l. foot of Roma rests on shield(?))
169 Pl. 43. 1.	439.3 28.47	Æ 1.4 ↓	As on No. 168.	" " (two round shields and bow and quiver)

* Other varieties of *obv.* are: CLAVD...GER., l., C. 273; IMP...CLAVDIVS...GER., r., Scheyer Coll. (*R. It.*, 1911, p. 151). The same coin, but with Medusa head on shield by side of Roma, is in the Sydenham Coll. The variety of the *rev.* with l. hand of Roma placed on her side occurs with *obv.* CLAVD...GER., r., Gréau Coll., 1869, C. 278. Another variety of *rev.* shows Roma resting l. hand on shield, on which is a Medusa head (*obv.* CLAVD...GER., l.), Sydenham Coll. The variety of the *rev.* with spear in r. hand of Roma, l. arm resting on shield (the dated type, see above, p. 114) occurs with *obv.* CLAVD...GER., l., *A. S. F. N.*, 1884, p. 53.

166. The two 'IMP's' in *obv.* legend cannot, of course, be right: if the praenomen is an addition, we are left with an unusual *obv.* for this type; if, as is more likely, the cognomen is wrong, the end of the legend must have been extensively tooled.

167. C. 137.

168. C. 276. Same *obv.* die as No. 176.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
170	396.8 25.71	Æ 1.3 ↓	head r. ; aegis ; legend (c)	Roma, with Victory and spear, &c., as on p. 231. (two round shields, one with a Medusa head on it, and two oblong shields; r. foot of Roma rests against cuirass)
171	400.0 25.92	Æ 1.35 ↓	head r. IMP NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P P P.	" " (two round shields, an oblong shield with a winged fulmen on it, and helmet; r. foot of Roma rests on shield(?))
172	431.8 27.98	Æ 1.35 ↓	" "	" " (a round and an oval shield and quiver)
<p style="text-align: center;">•</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sestertius.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Type G 2. ROMA S.C. (as Lugdunum, G)</p>				
			Head of Nero, laureate, r. or l., sometimes with aegis on neck. Varieties of legend <i>a, b, c, d</i> (see p. 218).	* Roma, helmeted, wearing cuirass, short tunic, and military boots, seated l. on cuirass, her r. foot set on a helmet, holding Victory in r. hand and resting l. on parazonium at side; around and behind the cuirass, shields, &c. (for details see single descriptions). ROMA in ex. S C l. and r. in field.
173	395.0 25.59	Æ 1.4 ↓	head r. ; legend (a)	" " (two round shields and one oblong)

* Other varieties of *obv.* are : CLAVD...GER., aegis, r., Spink, 1913; CLAVD...GER., aegis, l., Fiorelli 4549 (Naples); CLAVDIVS...GER., r., Gn. (*A. S. F. N.*, 1884, p. 52); CLAVDIVS...GER., l., Sydenham Coll., C. 264; IMP...CLAVD...GER., l., C. 271 (C. repeats IMP. in error). A slight variety of *rev.* occurs, with Roma seated on shield, behind which are cuirass and two other shields (*obv.* CLAVD...GER., l., Hall Coll.).

170. C. 277.

171. C. 274. *Rev.* tooled (?).

172. C. 275.

173. George III Gift, 1823.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
174	379.0 24.56	Æ 1.35 ↓	As on No. 173.	Roma, with Victory and parazonium, &c., as on p. 232. (two round, three ob- long shields)
175	434.4 28.15	Æ 1.45 ↓	" "	" " (three round shields and a greave)
176	431.7 27.98	Æ 1.45 ↓	" "	" " (two round shields and one oblong; r. foot of Roma rests on spear- head(?))
177	436.9 28.31	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" " (two round shields and one oblong; r. foot of Roma rests against cuirass)
178 Pl. 43. 2.	434.7 28.17	Æ 1.35 ↓	head l.; legend (a)	" " (two round shields)
179	434.7 28.17	Æ 1.35 ↓	" "	" " (two round shields and one oblong)
180	422.8 27.39	Æ 1.45 ↓	head r.; aegis; legend (c)	" " (two round shields, one with a Medusa head on it)
181	397.6 25.76	Æ 1.4 ↓	head r. IMP NERO CLAVD CAE SAR AVG GER P M TR P P P)	" " (two round shields and one oblong)

174. Mrs. Annesley Gift, 1903. The Victory on *rev.* erased.

176. Cracherode Gift, 1799. Same *obv.* die as No. 168.

178. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 262.

180. C. 264. Same *obv.* die as No. 161. Specimen in B. M. set in large flan weighs 981.3 (63.59).

181. Wigan Coll., 1872. C. 270 (C. repeats IMP. in error).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
182	462.8 29.98	Æ 1.4 ↓	As on No. 181.	Roma, with Victory and parazonium, &c., as on p. 232. (three round shields)
Sestertius.				
Type H. S.C. Arch (as Lugdunum, H)				
			Head of Nero, laureate, r. or l., sometimes with aegis on neck. Varieties of legend <i>a, b, c, d</i> (see p. 218).	* View of a triumphal arch, showing the front, with a wreath hung across it, and the left-hand side; above, is the Emperor in a facing quadriga, escorted by Victory on r., standing facing, holding wreath and palm, and by Peace on l., standing facing, holding caduceus and cornucopiae; in a niche in the side is a statue of Mars, standing facing, holding spear in r. hand and round shield in l. On the extreme l. and r., just below the level of the quadriga, are seen small standing figures of soldiers, facing r. and l. (?). The faces and plinths of the arch are ornamented with elaborate reliefs. S C l. and r. in field.
183	409.7 26.55	Æ 1.4 ↓	head r.; aegis; legend (<i>a</i>)	" "
184	416.0 26.95	Æ 1.4 ↓	head l.; legend (<i>a</i>)	" "

* Other varieties of *obr.* are: CLAVD...GER., r., P., C. 307; CLAVD...GERM., aegis, r., Hall Coll.; CLAVD...GERM., l., Fairbairn Coll.; CLAVDIVS...GER., r., P., C. 307; CLAVDIVS...GERM., aegis, r., Fairbairn Coll.; CLAVDIVS...GERM., r., Levis Coll. (Pl. 48. 4).

183. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 307.

184. C. 306.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
185	411.6 26.67	Æ 1.4 ↓	head r. ; aegis ; legend (c)	View of a triumphal arch, &c., as on p. 234.
186	408.0 26.43	Æ 1.45 ↓	" "	" "
187 Pl. 43. 3.	419.8 27.20	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" "
188	396.3 25.68	Æ 1.4 ↓	head l. ; legend (c)	" "
189	494.0 32.01	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" "
190	434.0 28.12	Æ 1.45 ↓	head l. ; legend (d)	" "
Two reverse types.*				
Not in B. M.				

* There is a sulphur cast in B. M. showing on one side the Port of Ostia *rev.*, with seven ships, legend **AVG VSTI S. POR. OST. C.**, and on the other a shallow incuse impression, inverted, l. to r., and r. to l., of the **ANNOA AVGVSTI CERES S. C.** *rev.* The whereabouts of the original is not certainly known.

185. C. 307. Same *obr.* die as Nos. 133, 134.

186. Cracherode Gift, 1799.

187. Wigan Coll., 1872. *Obr.* of specimen in Hall Coll., illustrated, Pl. 42. 8.

188. C. 306.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<p>Dupondius.</p> <p>Type A. MAC·AVG·S·C. &c. (as Lugdunum, A)</p> <p>Head of Nero, radiate or laureate, r. or l. Varieties of legend <i>a, b, c, d</i> (see p. 218).</p> <p>* Front view of a large building, with rounded centre-part projecting and wings l. and r., in two stories, with porticoes along its whole extent on both; the centre is crowned by a domed roof with aperture at top and approached by five steps; it shows three pillars on first floor, four on the ground floor; in the middle, male figure standing l. on low base, holding long sceptre in l. hand, r. hand on side; the l. wing shows two pillars on first floor, two on the ground, the r. wing three on first floor, three on the ground; at the foot of the steps, pillars l. to r., resembling fishes(?). MAC AVG l. and r. of dome above. S C l. and r. in field.</p>				
<p>Var. 1. No sign of value.†</p>				
191 Pl. 43. 5.	218.5 14.16	Æ 1.1 ↓	head radiate, r.; legend (a)	" "

* Variety of *rev.* legend MACELLVS (!) AVGVST·S·C., *obr.* CLAVDIVS... GERM., radiate, r., in Naples; 'Macellus' (for 'Macellum') does not inspire confidence as an ancient reading.

† The following variety of *obr.* occurs: CLAVD...GER., aegis, radiate, r., P., C. 126. C. 128 (CLAVD...GER., laureate, r.) should have globe and belongs to Lugdunum.

191. C. 127.

191, 192. Same *obr.* and *rev.* die.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
192	189.3 12.27	Æ 1.1 ↓	As on No. 191.	Front view of a large building, &c., as on p. 236.
Var. 2. Sign of value. II.				
193	242.4 15.71	Æ 1.25 ↓	head radiate, l.; legend (a)	As in var. 1, but with II in ex.
194	230.6 14.94	Æ 1.1 ↓	" "	" "
195	247.5 16.04	Æ 1.2 ↓	head radiate, r.; legend (c)	" "
Var. 3. Without legend or S.C. No sign of value.*				
196 Pl. 43. 6.	272.1 17.63	Æ 1.2 ↓	head laureate, r.; legend (b)	As in var. 1, but without legend or S C
197 Pl. 43. 7.	226.6 14.68	Æ 1.15 ↓	head radiate, r.; legend (b)	" "

* The following varieties of *obv.* also occur: **CLAVD...GER.**, radiate, r., P., C. 358; **CLAVDIVS...GERM.**, laureate, l., Belfort Sale, 1888, 681.

193. A dubious coin, with more paint than patina. 194. Spink, 1921.

195. C. 130. The *obv.* **CLAVD...GER.**, radiate, r., also occurs, C. 130; cp. Fairbairn Coll.; a slight variety of *rev.* with six steps occurs with this *obv.*, Hall Coll.

196. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 357. Dots between words of *obv.* It is only on very well preserved specimens that the presence or absence of dots can be clearly discerned. This variety also shows one or two minor variations in *rev.* type, e.g. six steps instead of five.

197. Platt, 1920.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<p>Dupondius.</p> <p>Type B (as Lugdunum, B)</p> <p>Head of Nero, radiate or laureate, r. or l. Varieties of legend <i>a, b, c, d</i> (see p. 218).</p> <p>View of the Temple of Janus, showing one front—a closed door with wreath across it—and one side. Legends start low l. S C l. and r. in field.</p> <p>Var. 1. PACE P.R. TERRA MARIQ. PARTA IANVM CLVSIT S.C. Left-hand side shown ('door r.')</p>				
198	212.7 13.78	Æ 1.15 ↓	head radiate, r.; legend (<i>a</i>)	" "
199 Pl. 43. s.	235.6 15.27	Æ 1.1 ↓	head laureate, r.; legend (<i>a</i>)	" "
200	216.2 14.01	Æ 1.1 ↓	head radiate, l.; legend (<i>a</i>)	" "
<p>Var. 2. PACE P.R. TERRA MARIQ. PARTA IANVM CLVSIT S.C. Right-hand side shown ('door l.')</p> <p>Not in B. M.</p> <p>Var. 3. PACE P.R. VBIQ. PARTA IANVM CLVSIT S.C. Left-hand side shown ('door r.')</p>				
201	224.3 14.53	Æ 1.15 ↓	head radiate, l.; legend (<i>a</i>)	" " (beginning of legend almost obliterated)

* The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: CLAVDIVS...GER., radiate, r., C. 150; CLAVDIVS...GER., aegis, laureate, r., C. 153.

† This *rev.* occurs with *obr.* CLAVDIVS...GER., radiate, r., P., C. 135.

‡ The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: CLAVD...GER., radiate, r., Schulman Catalogue, 1913; IMP...CLAVD...GER., laureate, r., P., C. 177; IMP...CLAVD...GER., radiate, r., Brera Coll. (B. N. S., 1884, p. 128), C. 177. C. 170 (P.) quotes *obr.* NERO CAESAR AVG. GERM. IMP., radiate, r.—legend of the as, but radiate head of the dupondius.

198. C. 150.

199. Spink, 1919

200. C. 151.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
202	200.8 13.01	Æ 1.1 ↓	head radiate, l. IMP NERO CLAVD CAE SAR AVG GER P M TR P P P	View of the Temple of Janus, &c., as on p. 238, var. 3.
<p>Var. 4. PACE P.R.VBIQ.PARTA IANVM CLVSIT S.C. Right-hand side shown ('door l.')</p>				
203 Pl. 43. 9.	189.8 12.30	Æ 1.15 ↓	head radiate, r.; legend (c)	" "
204	188.2 12.20	Æ 1.1 ↓	head radiate, l. IMP NERO CLAVD CAE SAR AVG GER P M TR P P P	" "
<p>Dupondius.</p> <p>Type C. ROMA.S.C.</p> <p>Head of Nero, radiate or laureate, r. or l. Varieties of legend <i>a, b, c, d</i> (see p. 218).</p> <p>Roma, helmeted, in military dress, seated l. on cuirass, r. foot resting on helmet, holding wreath in r. hand and resting l. hand on parazonium at side. Behind cuirass, shields, &c. (for details see single descriptions). ROMA in ex. S C l. and r. in field.</p> <p>Var. 1. 'Wreath and parazonium.'†</p>				
205	232.1 15.04	Æ 1.15 ↓	head radiate, r.; legend (a)	" " (three round shields and helmet)

* The following variety of *obr.* also occurs: IMP...CLAVD...GER., radiate, r., C. 166.

† The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: CLAVD...GER., radiate, r., C. 281;
IMP...CLAVD...GER., radiate, r., P., Hall Coll., C. 279.

202. George III Gift, 1823. C. 174.

203. Bourgey, 1920. S.C. on rev. below temple: legend starts high r. C. 165.

205. C. 280.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
206 Pl. 43. 10.	210.0 13.61	Æ 1.2 ↓	As on No. 205.	Roma, with wreath and parazonium, &c., as on p. 239. (two round shields, bow and quiver, spear upright)
207	218.1 14.13	Æ 1.15 ↓	head laureate, r.; legend (a)	" " (worn die; details obscure)
208	239.3 15.51	Æ 1.1 ↓	head radiate, l.; legend (a)	" " (two round shields and one oblong)
209	223.0 14.45	Æ 1.15 ↓	head radiate, l. IMP NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P P P	" " (two round shields and one oblong)
Var. 2. 'Victory and parazonium.'				
210	174.3 11.29	Æ 1.1 ↓	head radiate, l.; legend (a) (end of legend obliterated)	Roma, seated l., as on var. 1, but holding Victory in r. hand and resting l. on parazonium at side. Behind cuirass, two round shields and helmet. ROMA in ex. S. C. l. and r. in field.
			Dupondius, with type of Sestertius.	
211 Pl. 43. 11.	187.4 12.14	Æ 1.15 ↓	Head of Nero, laureate, r. NERO CLAVDIVS CAES AR AVG GERMANIC	View of triumphal arch, as on No. 183.

206. Spink, 1921. C. 282.

210. Lincoln, 1913. Cp. Brera Coll. (*B. N. S.*, 1884, p. 128). The *obr.* CLAVD... GER., radiate, r., also occurs. P., C., 263.

207. Lincoln, 1913.

211. Bourgey, 1920. Overstruck: the old types cannot be identified. The genuineness of this very rare (perhaps unique) coin seems to be above doubt. The legend of the *obr.* is unusual, and the title 'Imperator' is omitted.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<p>Dupondius.</p> <p>Type D. SECVRITAS AVGVSTI S.C. (as Lugdunum, C)</p> <p>Head of Nero, radiate or laureate, r. or l. Varieties of legend <i>a, b, c, d</i> (see p. 218).</p> <p>* Securitas, with drapery on lower limbs, but bare to the waist, seated r. on throne, holding short sceptre in l. hand and resting head on r. hand, r. elbow leaning on back of throne. In front, in field r., lighted altar, against which leans a lighted torch, resting on a bucranium.</p> <p>SECVRITAS AVGVSTI l. up, r. down. S C l. and r. in field. II in ex.</p>				
212 Pl. 44. 1.	214.1 13.87	Æ 1.1 ↓	head laureate, r.; legend (<i>a</i>)	" "
213	224.2 14.53	Æ 1.1 ↓	head radiate, r.; legend (<i>c</i>) (part of legend off flan)	" "
<p>Dupondius.</p> <p>Type E. VICTORIA AVGVSTI S.C. &c. (as Lugdunum, D)</p> <p>Head of Nero, radiate or laureate, r. or l. Varieties of legend <i>a, b, c, d</i> (see p. 218).</p> <p>+ Victory, draped, striding l., holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l.</p> <p>Var. 1. Victory l. S.C. II.</p>				
214	223.0 14.45	Æ 1.1 ↓	head radiate, r.; legend (<i>a</i>)	VICTORIA AVGVSTI l. up, r. down. S C l. and r. in field. II in ex.

213. George III Gift, 1823.

214. C. 349.

* The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: **CLAVD...GER.**, radiate, r., C. 322; **CLAVD...GERM.**, radiate, r., Hall Coll., C. 326; **CLAVD...GERM.**, radiate, l., Hall Coll., Gn. (*R. It.*, 1896, p. 197); **CLAVDIVS...GER.**, radiate, l., Fairbairn Coll., C. 327; **CLAVDIVS...GERM.**, radiate, r., C. 326. Paris has a specimen with *obr.* **CLAVD...GERM.**, radiate, r., on very large flan. A chance variety of *rev.* with legend **SECVRTAS** (*sic.*) **AVGVSTI S.C.** occurs with *obr.* **CLAVD...GER.**, radiate, r., Sydenham Coll.

† The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: **CLAVD...GER.**, radiate, l.,

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
215 Pl. 44. 2.	235.4 15.25	Æ 1.2 ↓	As on No. 214.	As on No. 214.
216	233.4 15.12	Æ 1.1 ↓	" "	" " (VICTOR IA)
217	242.6 15.72	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	" "
218	210.5 13.64	Æ 1.1 ↓	" "	" "
219	247.7 16.05	Æ 1.15 ↓	head radiate, l.; legend (b)	" "
220	227.0 14.71	Æ 1.15 ↓	head radiate, r.; legend (d)	" "
Var. 2. Victory l. No S.C. or II.*				
221 Pl. 44. 3.	264.2 17.12	Æ 1.2 ↓	head radiate, r.; legend (b)	As on No. 214. (but without S.C. and II)
Var. 3. Victory r. S.C. II.†				
222 Pl. 44. 4.	210.0 13.61	Æ 1.15 ↓	head radiate, r.; legend (a)	As on No. 214. (but Victory flying r.)
223	206.2 13.36	Æ 1.2 ↓	head radiate, l.; legend (a)	" "
224	246.1 15.95	Æ 1.15 ↓	head radiate, r. IMP NERO CLAVD CA ESAR AVG GER P M TR P P P	" "

Fairbairn Coll.; CLAVD...GERM., radiate, r., C. 347; CLAVDIVS...GER., radiate, r., C. 349. The *rev.* with S.C., but without II, is quoted with *obr.* CLAVD...GER., radiate, r., Gréau Coll., 1869, C. 338; CLAVD...GER., radiate, l., Gréau Coll., 1869, C. 339, but it is certain that dupondii of Roman style very seldom occur without mark of value in this *rev.*; the coins just quoted might belong to Lugdunum, the globe being omitted in the description.

* The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: CLAVD...GER., radiate, r., A. S. F. N., 1884, p. 53; CLAVDIVS...GERM., laureate(?), r. (only the tie of the crown is visible), Walters Coll.

† The following variety of *obr.* also occurs: CLAVDIVS...GER., radiate, r., C. 350. A small variety of *rev.* occurs with this *obr.* on a coin in Hall Coll., the legend starting high r.

216. Townley Coll., 1805.

220. Lincoln, 1913.

222. Platt, 1920. C. 350.

217. Spink, 1919.

221. Feuardent, 1920.

223. George III Gift, 1823.

219. C. 348.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>As—Copper.</p> <p>Type A. GENIO AVGVSTI S.C.* (as Lugdunum, B) Not in B. M.</p> <p>Type B (as Lugdunum, C)</p> <p>Head of Nero, laureate, r. View of the Temple of or l. Legends start low l. Janus, showing one front —a closed door with wreath across it—and one side. Legends start low l. S C l. and r. in field.</p> <p>Var. 1. PACE P.R.TERRA MARIQ.PARTA IANVM CLVSIT S.C. Left-hand side shown ('door r.')</p>	
225	178.6 11.57	Æ 1.1 ↓	head laureate, r. NERO CAESAR AVG GERM IMP	" "
			<p>Var. 2. PACE P.R.TERRA MARIQ.PARTA IANVM CLVSIT S.C. Right-hand side shown ('door l.')</p>	
226	193.9 12.56	Æ 1.15 ↓	head laureate, r. NERO.CAESAR.AVG. GERM.IMP.	" "

* This type of the as at Rome is normally struck in orichalcum (see below, Nos. 251 ff.), but a few specimens are quoted, which appear to represent a copper as of the Roman mint: *obr.* CLAVD...GER., laureate, r., C. 101 (no authority given); CLAVDIVS...GER., laureate, r., C. 101 (no authority given). The same *rev.* without S.C., occurs with *obr.*: CLAVD...GER., laureate, r., Merzbacher Coll. (*R. B.*, 1879, pp. 134 ff.); CLAVD...GER., bare, r., cast in B. M. (*N. C.*, 1871, p. 183); CLAVD...GERM., bare, r., Spink, 1921 (214.0, 13.87); CLAVDIVS...GERM., bare, l., *R. H.*, 1913, p. 21. But these asses without S.C. are perhaps to be regarded as patterns rather than as coins.

225. C. 142 (C. 141, omitting IMP, is probably only an incomplete reading). The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: CLAVD...GER., laureate, r., C. 147; CLAVDIVS...GER., laureate, r., C. 153 (? with aegis).

226. C. 132.

227. C. 171.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Var. 3. PACE P·R·VBIQ·PARTA IANVM CLVSIT S·C. Left-hand side shown ('door r.')				
227	192.8 12.49	Æ 1.1 ↓	head laureate, r. NERO CAESAR AVG GERM IMP	View of the Temple of Janus, &c., as on p. 243.
228 Pl. 44. 5.	161.0 10.43	Æ 1.00 ↓	As on No. 227. (but head l.; legend con- tinuous)	" "
229	162.8 10.55 (holed)	Æ 1.1 ↓	As on No. 228.	" "
230	164.6 10.67	Æ 1.15 ↓	head laureate, r. IMP NERO CAESA R AVG GERM	" "
231	168.5 10.92	Æ 1.05 ↓	As on No. 230. (but head l.; C AESAR)	" "
Var. 4. PACE P·R·VBIQ·PARTA IANVM CLVSIT S·C. Right-hand side shown ('door l.')				
232 Pl. 44. 6.	175.4 11.37	Æ 1.1 ↓	head laureate, r. NERO CAESAR AVG GERM IMP	" "
233	167.1 10.83	Æ 1.1 ↓	head laureate, r. IMP NERO CAESAR AVG GERMANIC	" "

228. C. 172.

231. Lincoln. 1913. C. 175. The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: **NERO CAESAR AVG·GERM·IMP.**, radiate, r. (the radiate head in this group of asses is very rare), P., C. 170 (?); **IMP·NERO CAESAR AVG·GERMANIC.**, laureate, r., C. 176.

232. Spink, 1919. C. 164. The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: **NERO CAESAR AVG·GER·IMP.**, laureate, r., P., C. 163 (S·C. in ex. on *rev.*); **IMP·NERO CAESAR AVG·GERM.**, laureate, r., Gn., *R. II.*, 1896, p. 157 (C. 167 gives this *obr.* with globe: ? an error); **IMP·NERO CAESAR AVG·GERM.**, laureate, l., C. 168.

233. Lincoln. 1913.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Type C. (as Lugdunum, D)				
Head of Nero, bare, r. or l. Legends start low l.			* Nero, as Apollo, laureate, in flowing robes of the citharoedus, advancing r., holding lyre in l. hand and playing it with r. Legends read l. up, r. down.	
Var. 1. PONTIF·MAX·TR·P·IMP·P·P. No S·C.				
234	231.0 14.97	Æ 1.2 ↓	head bare, r. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P	" "
235 Pl. 44. 7.	182.1 11.80	Æ 1.2 ↓	head bare, r. NERO CLAVDIVS CAES AR AVG GERMANIC	" "
236 Pl. 44. 8	185.0 11.99	Æ 1.2 ↓	head bare, l. NERO CLAVDIVS CAES AR AVG GERMA	" "
Var. 2. PONTIF·MAX·TR·POT·IMP·P·P. S·C. l. and r. in field. Mark of value, I, in ex.				
237	174.5 11.31	Æ 1.1 ↓	head bare, l. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERMANICVS	" "

* This type is normally struck in orichalcum at the Roman mint. The coin described below (No. 237), with S·C. and I on rev., is quite exceptional.

235. C. 197. The following varieties of *obv.* also occur: NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG·GERMA., bare, r., Sydenham Coll. (Pl. 44. 9); NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG·GERMA., laureate, l., C. 196; NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG·GERMANIC., bare, l., C. 198.

236. Spink, 1921.

237. C. 249. This *rev.* also occurs with *obv.*: NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG·GERMAN., bare, l., C. 249; NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG·GERMANI., laureate, l., Sydenham (*Coinage of Nero*, p. 73). The *rev.* without S·C. is quoted with *obv.* NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG·GERMANICVS, head, laureate, r., in the Cahn Sale, May 17, 1922.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Var. 3. No legend, no S.C.				
238 Pl. 44. 10.	194.3 12.59	Æ 1.1 ↓	head bare, l. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM PM TR P IMP P P	Nero, as Apollo, &c., as on p. 245.
			As, with type of Dupon- dius.	
239	156.0 10.11	Æ 1.25 ↓	Head of Nero, radiate, l. IMP NERO CAESAR AVG GERM starting low l.	Roma, helmeted, draped, seated l. on cuirass, holding wreath in r. hand and resting l. on parazonium at side; three round shields be- hind. ROMA in ex. S C l. and r. in field.
Type D. S.C. Victory with shield. (as Lugdunum, E)				
			Head of Nero, laureate or bare, r. or l. Legends start low l.	* Victory, draped, moving l., holding in both hands shield inscribed SPQR S C l. and r. in field.
240	145.7 9.44	Æ 1.1 ↓	head laureate, r. NERO CLAVDIVS CAES AR AVG GER PM TR P IMP P P	" "
241	187.1 12.12	Æ 1.1 ↓	head laureate, r. NERO-CAESAR-AVG. GERM-IMP.	" "

* The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: NERO CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GER. P. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P., radiate, r., C. 294 (no authority given); NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. GER. P. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P., laureate, l., Windisch-Grätz Coll., 1900; IMP. NERO CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS, laureate, r., C. 301. A '2nd brass' in the Gréau Coll., 1869, showed this Victory *rev.*, but with legend ROMA S.C. (*obr.* CLAVD... GER., laureate, r.): doubtful (?).

238. Blacas Coll., 1867. Unusual but brilliant portrait. C. 354. The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: NERO CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P., bare, r., Walters Coll. (Pl. 48. 6), C. 355; NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P., bare, r., C. 355.

239. Feuadent, 1920. *Obr.* legend of the as and the weight of the as; but radiate head and *rev.* of the dupondius.

240. Lincoln, 1913. C. 297.

241. C. 288.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
242	176.1 11.41	Æ 1.1 ↓	As on No. 241. (but AV G·GERM·)	Victory, with shield, &c., as on p. 246.
243	162.8 10.55	Æ 1.05 ↘	" "	" "
244 Pl. 44. 11	189.0 12.25	Æ 1.2 ↓	" " (but AV G·GERM·)	" "
245	169.8 11.00	Æ 1.00 ↓	head laureate, l. NERO·CAES AR·AVG· GERM·IMP	" "
246	183.0 11.86	Æ 1.15 ↓	head laureate, r. IMP NERO CAESAR AVG GERM	" "
247	146.0 9.46	Æ 1.15 ↘	" " (but CAESAR AVG)	" "
248	155.5 10.08	Æ 1.00 ↓	" "	" "
249	147.4 9.55	Æ 1.1 ↓	head laureate, l. IMP NERO CAESAR AVG GER[M]	" "
250	157.9 10.23	Æ 1.1 ↓	head laureate, r. IMP NERO CAESAR AVG GERMANIC	" "
Two obverses.*				
Not in B. M.				

* P. has an as with *obr.* IMP·NERO CAESAR AVG·GERM·, head, laureate, r.; *rev.* IMP·NERO CAESAR AVG·GERM·, head, laureate, l., C. 116.

244. Spink, 1919.

245. C. 289.

246. C. 298.

248. Bank Coll., 1877.

249. C. 299.

250. Lincoln, 1913. C. 298.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
As—Orichalcum.				
Type A. GENIO AVGVSTI S.C.				
Head of Nero, radiate or laureate, r. or l. Legends start low l.			*Genius, naked except for cloak round waist, standing l., holding cornucopiae in l. hand and sacrificing out of patera in r. hand over lighted altar. GENIO AVGVSTI l. up, r. down. S C l. and r. in field.	
Var. 1. With mark of value \bar{I} in ex.				
251	115.0 7.45	Æ .9 ↓	head radiate, r. NERO·CLAVD·CAESAR. AVG·GER·P·M·TR·P. IMP·P·P.	" "
252 Pl. 45. 1.	135.7 8.79	Æ 1.05 ↓	As on No. 251. (but head laureate, r.)	" "
Var. 2. Without mark of value.				
253	127.7 8.27	Æ 1.00 ↓	head radiate, r. NERO·CLAVD·CAESAR. AVG·GERM·P·M·TR·P. IMP·P·P.	" " (S C erased but traces left)

* The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG·GERM·P·M·TR·P·IMP·P·P., radiate, r., P., C. 108; NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG·GERMANIC·, laureate, l., C. 106. (C. 108 (and 107) quotes legends ending in IMP· without P·P·; this is probably a simple slip, such an omission being unexampled in this class.) The *obr.* NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG·GERMANI·, laureate, r., globe, C. 105, is a hybrid of the mints of Rome and Lugdunum, with the legend and laureate head of the former, the globe of the latter.

251. Lincoln, 1913. C. 108.

252. C. 107.

253. Spink, 1919. Cp. Gotha (no trace of S·C· on *rev.*): this would constitute a third variety of the type.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
			Type B. PONTIF·MAX·TR·P·IMP·P·P·S·C. &c. Head of Nero, radiate or laureate, r. or l. Legends start low l.	
			Nero, as Apollo, laureate, in flowing robes of the citharoedus, advancing r., holding lyre in l. hand and playing it with r. Legends start low l.	
			Var. 1. PONTIF·MAX·TR·P·IMP·P·P·S·C. * Mark of value \bar{I}	
254	118.1 7.65	Æ .95 ↓	head radiate, r. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERMANI	" " TR P IMP P P S C l. and r. in field. \bar{I} in ex.
			Var. 2. PONTIF·MAX·TR·P·IMP·P·P·S·C.* No mark of value. Not in B. M.	
			Var. 3. PONTIF·MAX·TR·POT·IMP·P·P·S·C. Mark of value \bar{I}	
255 Pl. 45, 2.	148.9 9.65	Æ 1.00 ↓	head laureate, l. NERO·CLAVD·CAES AR·AVG·GERMANIC·	" " TR PONTIF·MAX· POT·IMP·P·P· S C l. and r. in field. \bar{I} in ex.
256	141.3 9.16	Æ 1.05 ↓	head radiate, r. NERO CLAVDIVS CAES AR AVG GERMANIC·	" "

* The following varieties of *obr.* occur: NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG·GERMANI·, radiate, r., C. 199; NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG·GERMANIC·, radiate, r., C. 200; NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG·GERMANIC·, radiate, r., C. 200; NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG·GERMANICVS·, radiate, r., C. 201; NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG·GERMANICVS·, laureate, r., Gréau Coll., 1869, C. 202.

254. Taylor Combe Coll., 1826. C. 203.

255. Lincoln, 1913. Restruck.

256. C. 248. The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG·GERMAN·, bare, l., C. 249; NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG·GERMANICVS·, bare, l., C. 249.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
257	140.0 9.07	Æ 1.05 ↓	Var. 4. PONTIF·MAX·TR·POT·IMP·P·P· No S·C· No mark of value.	
			head radiate, r. NERO·CLAUD·CAESAR· AVG·GERMANIC·	Nero, as Apollo, &c., as on p. 249. PONTIF·MAX TR· POT·IMP·P·P· (worn die)
258 Pl. 44. 12.	240.0 15.55	Æ 1.15 ↓	Var. 5. PONTIF·MAX·TR·POTEST·IMP·P·P· S·C· Mark of value \bar{I}	
			head laureate, r. NERO·CLAVDIYS·CAES AR·AVG·GERMANIC·	" " " " PONTIF·MAX·TR· POTEST·IMP·P·P· S C l. and r. in field. \bar{I} in ex.
259 Pl 45. 3.	97.9 6.34	Æ .9 ↓	Var. 6. PONTIF·M·TR·POT·IMP·P·P· S·C· * Mark of value \bar{I} Not in B. M.	
			Semis—Copper.† Head of Nero, laureate, r. NERO·CLAVDIVS·CAE SAR·AVG·GERM·P·M· TR·P·IMP·P·P· start- ing low l.	Table seen from front and r.; on it stand an urn l. decorated with three figures in relief, and a wreath r.; on the front is a bas-relief, two sphinxes confronted, with a vase between them; below them, r., a round shield. CERTAM QVINQ ROM CO. starting low l.

* C. 191 quotes this *rev.*, with *obv.* NERO CLAUDIVS CAESAR AVG GERMANIC., radiate, r.

† The semis is normally struck in orichalcum at the Roman mint under Nero. The coins described above are unmistakably Roman in style, but all omit the letters S·C· See below, Lugdunum, Semis—Copper.

257. Platt, 1920. C. 241. The B. M. coin is worn and not very strong as evidence, but other *obv.* are quoted with the same *rev.*: NERO CLAUDIVS CAESAR AVG·GERMANIC., radiate, r., De Quelen Coll., 1888; NERO CLAUDIVS CAESAR AVG·GERMANICVS, laureate, r., P., C. 242.

258. Spink, 1921. Cp. Gn. (*R. It.*, 1910, p. 450). The B. M. coin is struck with an as die on a dupondius flan; the weight of the Gn. specimen is not given, and no mark of value is mentioned in the description.

259. Feuardent, 1920. On the urn is a group of figures: on r., attendant; in centre Emperor crowning a victorious competitor on l. (?). Variety of *rev.* with legend, CERTAMEN QVINQ·ROM·CO., P. (*obv.* die = No. 259), Naples (95-7, 6-20), C. 65.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
260 Pl. 45. 4.	110.0 7.13	Æ .9 ↓	Head of Nero, laureate, r. NERO CLAVDIVS CAES AR AVG GERM starting low l.	* Roma, helmeted, draped, seated l. on cuirass, r. foot resting on helmet, holding wreath in r. hand and resting l. on parazonium at side. POM MAX TR P IMP PP starting low l.
Semis—Orichalcum.				
Type A. Table with urn and wreath. (as Lugdunum, A)				
Head of Nero, laureate or bare, r. or l. Legends start low l.			Table seen from front and r.; on it stand an urn l. and a wreath r.; on the front is a bas-relief, two gryphons l. and r. facing one another; below them, r., a round shield. Legends start low l.	
Var. 1. †CER·QVINQ·ROM·CO·S·C· in ex. Mark of value S (unless otherwise stated) just above table to l.				
261	55.4 3.59	Æ .7 ↓	head laureate, r. NERO CAES IMP	AVG CER QVIN Q ROM CO
262	36.8 2.38	Æ .7 ↓	”	”
263	49.2 3.19	Æ .75 ↓	”	” CER QVIN QROM CO

* The same *rev.*, with *obr.* head, bare, r., NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG·GERMANIC·, in Walters Coll. (89-3, 5-79). C. 353 describes a coin with this *rev.* type but no legend, and *obr.* head, bare, r., NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG·GERM·P·M·TR·P·IMP·P·P·, which is probably of this class.

† The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: NERO CAESAR AVG·IMP·, l., P., C. 48; NERO CAESAR AVG·IMP·TR·POT·P·P·, r., P., C. 49 (no mark of value on *rev.*: C.'s description has been corrected from a cast); NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG·GERMA·, bare, r., Oxford University Coll. (no mark of value). For other varieties without mark of value on *rev.*, see Lugdunum. Another variety of arrangement of *rev.* legend is CER QVIN QR OM CO·, Webb Coll.

260. Bourgey, 1920.

261. Parkes Weber Gift, 1906. C. 47.

261, 262. Same *obr.* and *rev.* die.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
264 Pl. 45. 5.	45.6 2.95	Æ .7 ↓	As on No. 261	Table, seen from front, &c., as on p. 251. CER QVIN Q RO MCO
265	50.0 3.24	Æ .75 ↓	" "	" " CER QVI N QROM CO (no mark of value)
266	60.6 3.93	Æ .75 ↓	head laureate, r. NERO CAE AVG IMP	" " CER QVINQ ROM CO
267	60.8 3.94	Æ .75 ↓	head laureate, r. NERO CAESAR AVG IMP	" " CER QVIN QROM CO
			Var. 2. CER·QVINQ·RMA·CO· S·C· in ex. Mark of value S just above table, to l.	
268	49.4 3.20	Æ .8 ↓	head laureate, r. NERO CAES AVG IMP	" " CER QVIN QRMA CO
			Var. 3. CERT·QVINQ·ROM·CO· S·C· in ex. Mark of value S just above centre of table.	
269	46.8 3.03	Æ .7 ↓	head bare, r. NERO CLAVDIVS CAES AR AVG[GERMA]	" " CERT QV IN QROM CO (Mark of value obliterated)
270 Pl. 45. 6.	45.8 2.97	Æ .8 ↓	head laureate, r. NERO CAESAR AVG IMP TR POT PP	(S above table) "

264. Northwick Coll., 1859.

266. Lincoln, 1920.

267. Lincoln, 1920. Mark of value obliterated, but was probably once there.

268. Same *obr.* die as Nos. 281, 282. Same *rer.* die in P.269. A very worn coin, in itself of small evidential value, but confirmed by two other coins quoted with same *rer.* and with *obr.*: NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG·GERM·IMP·, bare, r., *A. S. F. N.*, 1884, p. 51; NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG·GERMA·IMP·, bare, r., Gn. (*R. It.*, 1896, p. 157).269, 270. Same *rer.* die (?).

270. Feuarent, 1921.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Var. 4. * CERT.QVINQ.ROM.CON. S.C. in ex. Mark of value S just above centre of table.				
271.	52.3 3.39	Æ .7 ↓	head laureate, r. NERO CAES AVG IMP	Table, seen from front, &c., as on p. 251. CERT QV INQ ROM CON
272 Pl. 45. 7.	41.5 2.69	Æ .7 ↓	" "	" " CERT QVI NQ ROM CON (mark of value obliterated)
Var. 5. CERTA.QVINQ.ROM.CO. S.C. in ex. Mark of value S just above table to l.				
273	69.0 4.47	Æ .75 ↓	head laureate, r. NERO CAES AVG IMP	" " CERTA QVINQ RO M CO
274 Pl. 45. 8.	66.0 4.28	Æ .75 ↓	head laureate, r. NERO CLAV CAE AVG GER P M TR P IM	" "
Var. 6. + CERTA.QVINQ.ROM.CON. S.C. in ex. Mark of value S just above table to l.				
275	65.5 4.24	Æ .75 ↓	head laureate, r. NERO CAES AVG IMP	" " CERTA QVI NQ R OMCON
276	60.3 3.91	Æ .7 ↓	" "	" " CERTA QVI NQ R OM CON
277	61.2 3.97	Æ .75 ↓	" "	" " CERTA QV IN Q R OM CON (S above centre of table)

* Variant of *obr.* NERO CAE.AVG.IMP., r., P., C. 58.

† Variant of *obr.* NERO CAESAR AVG.IMP., laureate, r., C. 63. Variant of *rev.* without mark of value in Webb Coll. (CERTA QVI NQRO MCON.S.C.).

271. Taylor Combe Coll., 1826. C. 59.

272. Dewick Gift, 1919. Probably S was originally present, but C. 60 quotes the type with it omitted.

273. Lincoln, 1920. C. 61.

274. Feuadent, 1920. C. 64. Same *obr.* and *rev.* in P.

275. C. 62.

276. Bank Coll., 1877.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
278	68.4 4.43	Æ .75 ↓	head laureate, r. NERO CAES AV G IMP	Table, seen from front, &c., as on p. 251. CERTA QVI NQR OM CON
Type B. Roma seated l. (as Lugdunum, B)				
Head of Nero, laureate, r. or l. Legends start low l.			Roma, helmeted, in mili- tary dress, seated l. on cuirass, r. foot set on helmet, holding wreath in r. hand and resting l. on parazonium at her side; behind cuirass, shield. Legends start low l.	
Var. 1. P·M TR·P·P·P· S·C in ex. Mark of value S in front of helmet of Roma.				
279 Pl. 45. 9.	48.9 3.17	Æ .75 ↓	head laureate, r. NERO CAES AVG IMP	" PMTR P PP "
Var. 2. P·ON·MA·TR·P·IMP·P·P· S·C. in ex.				
280	64.3 4.17	Æ .75 ↓	head laureate, r. [NER]O CLAVD [CAE] SAR AVG GER	P·ON " MAT R " IMP PP (no mark of value visi- ble)
Var. 3. P·ON·MAX·TR·P·IMP·P·P· S·C.* Not in B. M.				

* The following varieties of *obr.* occur: NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG·GER· laureate, r., Belfort Sale, 1888 (675); NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG·GER· MANIC·, laureate, r., Belfort Sale, 1888 (676), Webb Coll. (the *rev.* of the last coin is imperfect, but legend is probably of this variety). The coin described in *R. I.*, 1913, p. 22, is probably the same: the 'Victory' there described in r. hand of Roma was probably originally a wreath. The mark of value S never, it would seem, occurs on varieties 2 and 3.

278. Boyne Coll., 1843.

279. C. 178 (which has IMP·NERO for NERO CAES. in error).

280. Lincoln, 1920. Cp. Gn. (*A.S.F.N.*, 1884, p. 52) and Webb Coll. (Pl. 48. 7). Variant with *obr.* NERO CAES·AVG·IMP·, laureate, r., C. 189.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Var. 4. PONTIF·MAX·TR·P·IMP·P·P· S·C.* Not in B. M.				
Var. 5. TR·POT·P·P· S·C in ex. Mark of value S in front of head of Roma.				
281 Pl. 45. 10.	48.3 3.13	Æ .8 ↓	head laureate, r. NERO CAES AVG IMP	Roma, helmeted, &c., as on p. 254. TR P OT P P S C in ex. S in front of head, l.
282	60.7 3.93	Æ .7 ↓	" "	" "
283 Pl. 45. 11	61.5 3.99	Æ .75 ↓	head laureate, r. NERO CAESAR AVG IMP	" " TR P O T P P.
Var. 6. TR·PON·P·P· S·C. in ex. Mark of value S in front of head of Roma.				
284	45.6 2.95	Æ .7 ↓	head laureate, r. NERO CAES AVG IMP	TR " P O N P P "
285	56.7 3.67	Æ .75 ↓	head laureate, r. NERO CAE AVG IMP	" "

* A coin with this *rev.* (incomplete) and *obv.* NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG·GERM... laureate (r. or l. (?)), was in the Belfort Sale, 1888 (677); the *rev.* type suggested a barbarous imitation of Roma.

The variety of detail in this series makes it a difficult one to study. It will be of use to remember that (a) there are only two main *rev.* types, the table, and Roma; (b) that the normal head is laureate—bare head is quite exceptional; (c) that the normal *obv.* legend is NERO CAES·AVG·IMP. (less commonly CAE., CAESAR).

281, 282. Same *obv.* and *rev.* die: same *obv.* die as No. 268.

283. Feuardent, 1920. C. 332.

284. Cp. C. 331, who gives *obv.* NERO CAESAR AVG·IMP., bare, r. (*obv.* apparently misdescribed). The *rev.* legend is puzzling: probably the simplest course is to assume an engraver's error, PON for POT.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Type B.				
			An owl with wings spread, standing facing on a rectangular altar, hung with wreaths. Legends start low l.	Laurel-branch upright. Legends start low l.
288	45.8 2.97	Æ .7 ↓	NERO CLAV CAE AVG GER	<div style="text-align: center;">" "</div> P M TR P IMP P P S C l. and r. in field.
289 Pl. 45. 13.	51.7 3.35	Æ .75 ↓	NERO CLAV CAE AVG GER	<div style="text-align: center;">" "</div> P M TR P IMP P P S C l. and r. in field.
Type C. <i>Obv.</i> of types A and B.				
290 Pl. 45. 14.	52.7 3.41	Æ .7 ↓	Owl on altar, as on No. 288. NERO CLAV CAE AVG GER starting low l.	Helmet on column, as on <i>obv.</i> of No. 286. P M TR [P] IMP P P starting low l. S.C. in ex.
Quadrans—Orichalcum.				
Type A.*				
			Helmet on column, as on No. 286. Legends start low l.	Laurel-branch upright. Legends start low l.
291	35.1 2.27	Æ .6 ↓	NERO CL CAE AVG. GER	<div style="text-align: center;">" "</div> P M TR P IMP P P S C l. and r. in field.

* The following varieties of legend also occur: NERO CL.CAE.AVG. | P.M.TR.P.IMP.P.P. S.C., Webb Coll., P., C. 179; NERO CL.CAE.AVG. | P.M.TR.P.IMP.P.P. S.C., Gréau Coll., 1869 (796); NERO CLAVD.CAESAR AVG. | GER.P.M.TR.P.IMP.P.P. S.C., Gotha; NERO CLA.CAES.AVG.GER. | P.M.TR.P.IMP.P.P. S.C., P., C. 181; NERO CLAVD.CAES.AVG.GER. | P.M.TR.P.IMP.P.P. S.C., Lincoln; NERO CLAVD.CAESAR AVG.GE. | P.M.TR.P.IMP.P.P. S.C., Webb Coll. (Pl. 48. 9).

288. Rev. G. J. Chester, 1870. C. 185. The *obv.* ending in AVG. apparently occurs only on the smaller orichalcum quadrans. The following variety of *obv.* also occurs: NERO CLAVD.CAES.AVG.GER., Sydenham Coll.

290. Lincoln, 1921. C. 183. A variety of *rev.* with shield on l. of column, occurs with same *obv.*, C. 184.

291. Three small dots among the leaves of the branch, perhaps a mark of denomination: see Introduction. C. 180.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
292 Pl. 45. 15.	31.4 2.03	Æ .65 ↓	Helmet on cippus, as on No. 286. Legends start low l. NERO CL A CAE AVG GER	Laurel-branch upright. Legends start low l. P M TR [P] IMP P P (no S C)
293	35.0 2.27	Æ .7 ↓	" " " " NERO CLA CAE AVG GERM	" " " " P M TR [P] IMP P P (no S C; possibly ob- literated)
294	40.9 2.65	Æ .65 ↑	" " " " NERO CLAV CAE AVG GER	As on No. 291.
295	35.0 2.27	Æ .6 ↓	" " " " NERO CLAV CAE AVG GER	" "
296	29.9 1.94	Æ .55 ↓	" " " " NERO CLA [CAE AVG] GER	" "
297	40.3 2.61	Æ .55 ↑	" " " " NERO CLA V CAESAR AVG GER	GER " P M TR " IMP P P S C l. and r. in field.
Type B.*				
298	27.2 1.76	Æ .55 ↓	Owl on altar, as on No. 288. Legends start low l. " " " " NERO CLA V CAE [AVG]	Laurel-branch upright. Legends start low l. " " " " GER P M TR " IMP P P S C l. and r. in field.
299 Pl. 45. 16.	31.3 2.03	Æ .55 ↓	" " " "	" "
300	22.8 1.48	Æ .6 ↓	" " " " NERO CL AV CAE AVG	" "

* The following varieties also occur: NERO CLA CAE AVG GER. |
GER P M TR P IMP P P S C., P., C. 109; NERO GLAV CAE AVG.
GER. | P M TR P IMP P P S C., Webb Coll.

292. Lincoln, 1921.

293. Rev. G. J. Chester, 1870.

294. Spink, 1919. C. 182.

296. Obs. reading uncertain.

297. Lincoln, 1921.

298. C. 110.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
301	29.7 1.92	Æ .55 ↑	Owl on altar, as on No. 288. Legends start low l. NERO CLA CA AVG GER	Laurel-branch upright. Legends start low l. P M TR P IMP P P S C
302 Pl. 45. 17.	29.8 1.93	Æ .6 ↓	NERO CL AV CAE AVG	P M TR P IMP P P S C l. and r. in field.

MINT OF LUGDUNUM

UNDATED. A. D. 64-66.

Sestertius.

Head of Nero, laureate, r.
or l.; small globe at point
of bust.Five main varieties of
legend occur, indicated by
letters *a, b, c, d, e*.(a) NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR
P IMP P P

(b) IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX TR P P P

(c) IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX TR POT
P P(d) IMP NERO CAESAR AVG PONT MAX TR
POT P P(e) IMP NERO CAESAR AVG PONTIF MAX
TRIB POT P P

All start low l.

Type A. ADLOCVT. COH. S. C.

(as Rome, A, varied)

Nero addressing soldiers,
as on No. 122, but in the
background is a high
building, showing three
pillars, with sloping
roof.ADLOCVT COH in ex.
S C l. and r. in field.303 423.2
27.42 Æ 1.35 head r.; legend (a)
↓

" "

301. Lincoln, 1921. Three small dots among leaves of branch: cp. No. 291.
302. Rev. G. J. Chester, 1870; cp. *A. S. F. N.*, 1884, p. 51. The same coin, but
with AV of CLAV in ligature (AV), Gn. (*R. It.*, 1896, p. 157).

303. C. 2. The following varieties of *obv.* also occur: CLAVD...GER., 1, P.,

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
304 Pl. 45. 18.	409.5 26.53	Æ 1.4 ↓	head l.; legend (<i>d</i>)	Nero addressing soldiers, as on p. 259.
			Sestertius. Type B. ANNONA AVGVSTI CERES S.C. (as Rome, B)	
			Head of Nero, laureate, r. or l.; small globe at point of bust. Varieties of legend <i>a, b, c,</i> <i>d, e</i> (see p. 259).	* Annona and Ceres, as on No. 127. ANNONA AVGVS TI CERES S C in ex.
305 Pl. 45. 19.	444.5 28.80	Æ 1.4 ↓	head r.; legend (<i>a</i>)	" "
306	425.8 27.59	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" "
307	394.3 25.55	Æ 1.4 ↓	head l.; legend (<i>a</i>)	" "

C. 3 (who omits globe). The Paris coin has the imperfect legend CO. for COH. on *rev.*; IMP...PONTIF. MAX. TRIB. POT., r., Hall Coll. This coin is described in Gréau Cat., 1869 (765), where the globe is omitted; C. 12 quotes the coin, adding aegis (!) on *obr.*, omitting S.C. on *rev.* The *rev.* without S.C. is quoted with *obr.* IMP...PONT. MAX. TRIB. POT., r., C. 7 (who omits globe). In every case a close scrutiny of the coin is required before it can be admitted as a genuine variant without S.C.

* The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: IMP...P. MAX. TRIB. POT., r., C. 19; IMP...P. MAX. TRIB. POT., l., Boudin Sale, Paris, 1913; IMP...P. MAX. TRIB. POT., l., P., C. 20; IMP...PONT. MAX. TRIB. POT., r., C. 21; IMP...PONT. MAX. TRIB. POT., l., C. 22; IMP...PONTIF. MAX. TRIB. POT., r., C. 23. The type occurs exceptionally as a 'second brass' (? dupondius); *obr.* IMP...P. MAX. TRIB. POT., l., Gn. (*R. It.*, 1896, p. 156). The *rev.* without S.C. is quoted with *obr.*: IMP...PONTIF. MAX. TRIB. POT., r. or l. (?): no mention of globe, C. 26.

303, 305. Same *obr.* die.

304. Sloane, 1754. The P on the plate is an error. C. 6.

305. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 14. This *obr.* also occurs with CAESAR for CAESAR, W. Sharp Ogden Coll.

307. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 15.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Sestertius.				
Type C 1. CONG. Ī . DAT . POP . S . C ., &c. (as Rome, D 1)				
Head of Nero, laureate, r. or l.; small globe at point of bust. Varieties of legend <i>a, b, c,</i> <i>d, e</i> (see p. 259).			* Nero on platform on l., superintending largesse, as on No. 136.	
308 Pl. 45. 20.	398.2 25.80	Æ 1.4 ↓	head r.; legend (<i>d</i>)	CONG Ī DAT POP S C in ex.
309	398.8 25.84	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	... DAT PO PVLO II S C in ex.
Type C 2. CONG. IĪ . DAT . POP . S . C . (as Rome, D 2)				
310	354.2 22.95	Æ 1.4 ↓	head r.; legend (<i>e</i>)	† Nero on platform on r., superintending largesse, as on No. 139. CONG IĪ DAT POP starting low l. S C in ex.

* The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: CLAVD...GER., r., Cast in B. M.; CLAVD...GER., l., C., 68; IMP....PONTIF. MAX. TRIB. POT., r., Bachofen von Echt, 1903 (842). The normal *rev.* legend appears to be CONG. Ī DAT . POP . S . C .; the reading on the B. M. specimen above, ...DAT POPVLO, cannot be regarded as serious evidence, for the *rev.* is worn and may easily have been tooled.

† The following *obr.* also occurs: IMP....PONT. MAX. TR. POT., l., P., C. 80.

308. Same *obr.* die as No. 332. Apparently COLIIG on *rev.*, owing to double striking. C. 70.

309. C. 77. *Rev.* worn and perhaps tooled.

310. C. 81. A very worn coin.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Sestertius.				
Type D (as Rome, E 1)				
			Head of Nero, laureate, r. or l.; small globe at point of bust. Varieties of legend <i>a, b, c, d, e</i> (see p. 259).	* Nero and soldier riding r., as on No. 142. DECVRSIO in ex. S C l. and r. in field.
311	412.4 26.72	Æ 1.55 ↓	head r.; legend (<i>a</i>)	" "
312 Pl. 48. 1.	376.4 24.39	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" "
313	359.3 23.28	Æ 1.6 ↓	" "	" "
314	356.6 23.11	Æ 1.45 ↓	head r.; legend (<i>b</i>)	" "
315	406.6 26.34	Æ 1.45 ↓	head r.; legend (<i>c</i>)	" "
316	366.0 23.72	Æ 1.4 ↓	head l.; legend (<i>d</i>)	" "
317	389.3 25.23	Æ 1.4 ↓	" " (part of legend obliterated)	" "
318	386.5 25.04	Æ 1.4 ↓	head r.; legend (<i>e</i>)	" "

* The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: **CLAVD...GER.**, l., P., C. 84; **IMP....P·MAX·TR·POT.**, l., C. 88. The variety of *rev.*, soldier without vexillum, is undoubtedly only due to wear or tooling (cp. Gn., *R. It.*, 1901, p. 137).

311. Platt, 1920. C. 86.

313. Feuadent, 1920. Very large thin flan, unusual style: probably a genuine ancient coin, but perhaps an imitation of the ordinary Lugdunum piece.

314. Lincoln, 1913. C. 87; cp. Hall Coll. (ΓΜΓ for IMP in the *obr.* legend: 400.4 (25.94)).

316. The vexillum in the hand of the soldier is almost obliterated. C. 88.

318. F. W. Hasluck Gift, 1920. C. 89.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Sestertius.				
Type E. PACE·P·R·TERRA MARIQ·PARTA IANVM CLVSIT S·C· (as Rome, F 1)				
Head of Nero, laureate, r. or l.; small globe at point of bust. Varieties of legend <i>a, b, c,</i> <i>d, e</i> (see p. 259).			* View of the Temple of Janus, showing one front and left-hand side ('door r.'), as on No. 156. PACE P R TERRA MARIQ PARTA IAN VM CLVSIT starting low l. S C l. and r. in field.	
319	447.6 29.00	Æ 1.45 ↓	head r.; legend (<i>a</i>)	" "
320 Pl. 46. 2.	349.3 22.63	Æ 1.4 ↓	head l.; legend (<i>a</i>)	" "
321	417.6 27.05	Æ 1.45 ↓	head r.; legend (<i>d</i>)	" "
322	414.2 26.83	Æ 1.4 ↓	head l.; legend (<i>e</i>)	" "

* The following varieties of *obv.* also occur: IMP....P·MAX·TRIB·P., r. (a most unusual reading: ? correct), Feuardent, C. 155; IMP....P·MAX·TR·P., r., Brera Coll.; IMP...P·MAX·TR·P., l., Hall Coll.; IMP....PONT·MAX·TR·POT., l., C. 159. The *rev.* type is distinguished from the similar type of Rome by the lavish decoration of the upper part of the temple and by varieties in the representation of the door, latticed window, &c.

319. C. 146.

321. C. 158.

320. Wigan Coll., 1872.

322. C. 160.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Sestertius.				
Type F. PORT·AVG·S·C. &c. (cp. Rome, C)				
Head of Nero, laureate, r. or l.; small globe at point of bust. Varieties of legend <i>a, b, c, d, e</i> (see p. 259).			* Bird's-eye view of the harbour of Ostia, as on No. 131.	
323	385.0 24.95	Æ 1.35 ↓	head r.; legend (<i>a</i>)	" " (eight ships—four on l., one in centre, three on r. S C l. and r., high in field. [PORT] [AV]G in ex.
Sestertius.				
Type G. ROMA·S·C (as Rome, G 2)				
Head of Nero, laureate, r. or l.; small globe at point of bust. Varieties of legend <i>a, b, c, d, e</i> (see p. 259).			† Roma, seated l. on cuirass, holding Victory in r. hand and resting l. on parazonium: behind cuirass, shields, &c., as on No. 173 (for details see single descriptions). ROMA in ex. S C l. and r. in field.	
324 Pl. 46. 4.	353.8 22.92	Æ 1.45 ↓	head r.; legend (<i>a</i>) (double-struck)	" " (three round shields)

323. C. 251. The *rev.* die is badly worn and does not show details plainly; the legend in ex. is lost except for faint traces.

324. C. 261.

* The following varieties of *rev.* occur, with the following obverses. (*a*) *Five ships*: *obr.* IMP...P·MAX·TR·P., l., P., C. 253 (*rev.* has two ships l., one centre, two r.: nine pillars in portico, ten breakwaters: S·C., PORT·AVG.); *obr.* IMP...PONT·MAX·TR·POT., l., A. S. F. N., 1884, p. 52 (*rev.* S·C., PORTV·AVG.). (*b*) *Seven ships*: *obr.* IMP...P·MAX·TR·POT., r., Hall Coll. (Pl. 46. 3; *rev.* has three ships l., one centre, three r.: ten pillars in portico: [S·C.], PORT·AVG.); *obr.* IMP...P·MAX·TR·POT., l., Boudin Sale, Paris, 1913 (*rev.* has four ships l., one centre, two r.: from the cast, the die would seem to be worn); *obr.* IMP...P·MAX·TRIB·POT., l., Bourgey Sale, 1913 (*rev.* has PORT·AVG. r. to l. in ex., retrograde). (*c*) *Eight ships*: *obr.* CLAVD...GER., aegis and globe, r., P., C. 250 (*rev.* has three ships l., three centre, two r.: ten pillars, twelve breakwaters: [S·C.], PORT·AVG.); the style of this coin is unmistakably that of Lugdunum but the appearance of the aegis at this mint is excessively rare; *obr.* IMP...PONT·MAX·TR·POT., l., Gréau Coll., 1869; apparently misdescribed by C. 254 (*rev.* [S·C.], PORTVS AVG.). (*d*) *Nine ships*: *obr.* CLAVD...GER., l., C. 252 (what authority?).

† The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: CLAVD..GER., l., Cast in B. M.;

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
325	407.4 26.40	Æ 1.45 ↓	head r.; legend (a)	Roma, seated l. on cuirass, &c., as on p. 264. (three round shields)
326	318.5 20.64	Æ 1.45 ↓	head r.; legend (b)	" " (three round shields)
327	423.7 27.46	Æ 1.4 ↓	head r.; legend (d)	" " (three round shields)
328	352.7 22.85	Æ 1.35 ↓	head l.; legend (d)	" " (two round, one oblong shield, and a helmet(?))
Sestertius.				
Type H. S.C. Arch (as Rome, H)				
			Head of Nero, laureate, r. or l.; small globe at point of bust. Varieties of legend <i>a, b, c,</i> <i>d, e</i> (see p. 259).	* View of a triumphal arch, showing front and left-hand side, as on No. 183. S C l. and r. in field.
329	354.8 22.99	Æ 1.35 ↓	head r.; legend (a)	" "
330 Pl. 46. 5.	444.0 28.77	Æ 1.35 ↓	head l.; legend (a)	" "
331	366.4 23.75	Æ 1.4 ↓	head r.; legend (c)	" "
332	399.4 25.88	Æ 1.4 ↓	head r.; legend (d)	" "

IMP...P·MAX·TR·P·, l., C. 265; IMP...P·MAX·TR·POT·, r., Sydenham Coll.; IMP...P·MAX·TR·POT·, l., Oxford University Coll.; IMP...PONTIF·MAX·TRIB·POT·, r., C. 269. The rev. with Roma holding spear and resting l. arm on shield is quoted from Gn., with *obv.* CLAVD...GER·, r.

* The following variety of *obv.* also occurs: IMP...P·MAX·TR·POT·, l., C. 309. The design of the arch is usually bolder than on the coins of Rome, the quadriga in particular being much larger.

326. Spink, 1919. C. 266.

327. The B. M. specimen is perhaps an Italian imitation. C. 267.

328. C. 268.

329. C. 307. Specimen in B. M. set in large flan weighs 1032 (66-67).

330. Wigan Coll., 1872. C. 306.

332. George III Gift, 1823. Same *obv.* die as No. 308. C. 310.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
333	443.0 28.71	Æ 1.35 ↓	head l.; legend (d)	View of a triumphal arch, &c., as on p. 265.
334	414.1 26.83	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" "
<p>Dupondius.</p> <p>Head of Nero, radiate or laureate, r. or l.; small globe at point of bust. Three main varieties of legend occur, indicated by letters <i>a</i>, <i>b</i>, <i>c</i>.</p> <p>(a) NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P</p> <p>(b) IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX TR P P P</p> <p>(c) IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX TR POT P P</p> <p>All start low l.</p> <p>Type A. MAC·AVG·S·C. (as Rome, A)</p> <p>Front view of large building with rounded centre part projecting and wings l. and r., as on No. 191. but MAC AVG l. up, r. down. S C l. and r. of steps.</p>				
335	224.7 14.56	Æ 1.2 ↓	head radiate, r.; legend (a)	" "
336 Pl. 46. 6.	201.2 13.04	Æ 1.15 ↓	head laureate, l.; legend (a)	" "
337	221.4 14.35	Æ 1.15 ↓	(very worn) "	" "

333. C. 309.

336. Bourgey, 1920. C. 129. The *obr.* CLAVD...GER., laureate, r., also occurs, C. 128.336, 337. Same *obr.* and *rev.* dies.

335. Lincoln, 1913. C. 127.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>Dupondius.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Type B (as Rome, B 1) *</p> <p>Head of Nero, radiate or laureate, r. or l.; small globe at point of bust. Varieties of legend <i>a, b, c</i> (see p. 266).</p> <p>View of the Temple of Janus, showing one front and left-hand side ('door r.'), as on No. 198. PACE P R TERRA MARIO PARTA IAN VM CLVSIT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Not in B. M.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Type C. SECVRITAS AVGVSTI S.C. (as Rome, D)</p> <p>Head of Nero, radiate or laureate, r. or l.; small globe at point of bust. Varieties of legend <i>a, b, c</i> (see p. 266).</p> <p>Securitas, seated r. on throne, as on No. 212. SECVRITAS AVGVSTI l. up, r. down.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Var. 1. S C l. and r. in field.† Mark of value II in ex.</p>	
338	214.6 13.91	Æ 1.15 ↓	head radiate, r.; legend (<i>a</i>)	" "
339	206.3 13.37	Æ 1.2 ↓	head laureate, l.; legend (<i>a</i>)	" "
			<p style="text-align: center;">Var. 2. S C l. and r. in field. Ex. blank.‡ Mark of value II omitted.</p>	
340	221.6 14.36	Æ 1.2 ↓	head laureate, l.; legend (<i>a</i>)	" "
341	208.7 13.52	Æ 1.15 ↓	head laureate, r.; legend (<i>b</i>)	" "

* This *rev.* is quoted with *obr.* **CLAVD...GER.**, laureate, r., C. 147. The other varieties of the Temple of Janus *rev.* apparently are not found as dupondii at Lugdunum.

† The following *obr.* are also quoted: **CLAVD...GER.**, laureate, r., Sydenham Coll.; **CLAVDIVS...GER.**, laureate, r., C. 328; this *obr.* is almost, if not quite, unique for Lugdunum, and is therefore suspicious.

‡ The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: **CLAVD...GER.**, laureate, r., C. 321. P. has a coin of these types of excessive weight and size: **IMP...P.MAX.**




TR·POT., laureate, r., C. 324.

338. Lincoln, 1913.

339. Lincoln, 1913. C. 329.

340. C. 321. Here and on No. 342 **II** may have been obliterated.

341. C. 324.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
342	208.6 13.52	Æ 1.15 ↓	head laureate, l. ; legend (b)	Securitas, seated r., &c., as on p. 267.
343	168.4 10.91	Æ 1.2 ↓	head laureate, l. ; legend (c)	" "
Var. 3. S·C in ex. Mark of value II omitted.*				
344	195.0 12.64	Æ 1.15 ↓	head laureate, r. ; legend (b)	" "
345 Pl. 46. 7.	216.5 14.03	Æ 1.2 ↓	" "	" "
346	170.0 11.02	Æ 1.15 ↓	" " (Cmk. :  in oblong incuse on and in front of chin and neck)	" "
347	199.4 12.92	Æ 1.15 ↓	head laureate, l. ; legend (b)	" "
348	200.2 12.97	Æ 1.1 ↓	" " (Cmk. :  (incomplete) in oblong incuse broken at end, on chin and neck)	" "
349	194.9 12.63	Æ 1.2 ↓	" " (Cmk. :  in oblong incuse in front of chin and neck)	" "

* The following unusual *obr.* is also quoted : IMP...PONT·MAX·TR·POT., laureate, r., C. 330. This *obr.*, common on sestertii, is quite abnormal on the lesser denominations. C. does not distinguish var. 2 and 3 at all clearly; the coin just quoted (C. 330) is, in fact, the only one for which he clearly indicates the S·C. in the ex.


342. C. 325.

347. Spink, 1919.

343. C. 325.

349. Parkes Weber Gift, 1906.

345. Bank Coll., 1877.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Dupondius. Type D. VICTORIA AVGVSTI S.C. &c. (as Rome, E) Head of Nero, radiate or laureate, r. or l. Varieties of legend <i>a, b, c</i> (see p. 266).				
Var. 1. Victory l. S. C. II *				
350	183.0 11-86	Æ 1-1 ↓	head laureate, l.; legend (<i>a</i>)	Victory, draped, advancing l., holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l. VICTORIA AVGVSTI l. up, r. down. S C l. and r. in field. II in ex.
351	165.1 10-70	Æ 1-2 ↓	„ „	„ „
Var. 2. Victory l. S.C. No II †				
352	207.3 13-43	Æ 1-2 ↓	head laureate, l.; legend (<i>a</i>) (Cmk.:  in oblong incuse in front of neck and chin)	As on No. 350. (but without II in ex.)
353	175.2 11-35	Æ 1-2 ↓	head laureate, r.; legend (<i>b</i>)	„ „

* The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: **CLAVD...GER.**, radiate, r., Webb Coll.; **CLAVD...GER.**, laureate, r., C. 345. A rare class of coin.

† The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: **CLAVD...GER.**, laureate, r., C. 340; **IMP...P.M.TR.P.**, laureate, r., C. 342; **IMP...P.MAX.TR.POT.**, laureate, l., C. 344 (C. 337 is probably a misreading of this coin). **IM.** for **IMP.** occurs occasionally (cp. C. 340, 345).

350. C. 346.

351. George III Gift, 1823. A worn and poor coin, not quite above suspicion of being a cast.

352. C. 341.


353. Townley Coll., 1805. C. 343. Specimen in B. M. set in large flan weighs 793.2 (51.40).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
354	205.6 13.32	Æ 1.15 ↓	head laureate, r.; legend (b)	As on No. 352.
355	207.5 13.45	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	" "
356 Pl. 46. 8.	231.9 15.03	Æ 1.2 ↓	head laureate, l.; legend (b)	" "
357	211.7 13.72	Æ 1.2 ↓	" "	" "
358	226.2 14.66	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	" "
Var. 3. Victory r. S.C. II				
359 Pl. 47. 1.	206.2 13.36	Æ 1.15 ↓	head radiate, r.; legend (a)	Victory, draped, advancing r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l. VICTORIA AVGVS TI l. up, r. down. S C l. and r. in field. II in ex.

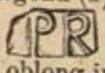
356. C. 344.

359. Probably of this mint, but the globe is not visible and the style is not quite decisive.

357. Spink, 1919.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>As—Copper.</p> <p>Head of Nero, bare, r. or l.; small globe at point of bust.</p> <p>Four main varieties of legend occur, indicated by letters <i>a</i>, <i>b</i>, <i>c</i>, <i>d</i>.</p> <p>(<i>a</i>) NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P</p> <p>(<i>b</i>) NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERMANICVS</p> <p>(<i>c</i>) IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX TR P P P</p> <p>(<i>d</i>) IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX TR POT P P</p> <p>All start low l.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Type A. ARA PACIS S.C.*</p> <p>Front wall of a rectangular altar enclosure, behind which are horns r. and l.; it is divided into four panels, with a narrow door down the centre. In top l. panel is a female figure seated r. and in top r. a female figure seated l., each holding a wreath; in the two lower panels are floral patterns.</p> <p>ARA PACIS in ex. S C l. and r. in field.</p>	
360	135.2 8.76	Æ 1.15 ↓	head r.; legend (<i>a</i>)	" "
361 Pl. 47. 2.	166.3 10.78	Æ 1.2 ↓	" "	" "
362	134.6 8.72	Æ 1.1 ↘	(very worn; cmk.:  in oblong incuse on neck)	" "

* The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: IMP...P·MAX·TR·P·, r., C. 30;
IMP...P·MAX·TR·PO·, r., C. 30; IMP...P·MAX·TR·P·, l., C. 31.
360. C. 27. IMP· sometimes occurs in monogram. 361. Spink, 1921.
362. Parkes Weber Gift, 1906.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
363	137.4 8.90	Æ 1-15 ↓	head l.; legend (a) (Cmk.:  (incomplete) in oblong incuse on neck)	Front wall of a rectangular altar, &c., as on p. 271.
364	144.4 9.36	Æ 1-1 ↓	head r. IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P M TR POT P P	" "
365	146.2 9.47	Æ 1-15 ↓	head r.; legend (d)	" "
Type B. GENIO AVGVSTI S.C. (as Rome, A)				
			Head of Nero, bare, r. or l.; small globe at point of bust. Varieties of legend <i>a, b, c, d</i> (see p. 271).	* Genius, naked except for a cloak round waist, standing l., holding cornucopiae in l. hand and with patera in r. hand sacrificing over lighted altar l. GENIO AVGVSTI l. up, r. down. S C l. and r. in field.
366	189.2 12.26	Æ 1-15 ↓	head r.; legend (a)	" "
367	157.6 10.21	Æ 1-15 ↓	" "	" "
368	165.7 10.74	Æ 1-2 ↓	head r.; legend (b)	" " (double-struck)
369 Pl. 47. 3.	167.2 10.83	Æ 1-1 ↓	head l.; legend (a)	" " (part of legend off flan)

* The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: NERO CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS, l., C. 102; IMP... P. MAX. TR. POT., r., P., C. 103; IMP... P. MAX. TR. POT., l., C. 104. The coin quoted by C. 105, with *obr.* NERO CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GERMANI., laureate, r., globe; *rev.* GENIO AVGVSTI S.C. $\bar{\Gamma}$ in ex., is anomalous: the small orichalcum as is essentially a Roman coin, yet here it has on it the globe distinctive of Lugdunum.

363. C. 28.

366. Lincoln, 1913. C. 100.


368. Bourgey, 1920.

364. C. 29.

365. C. 30.

367. George III Gift, 1823.

369. Spink, 1919. Same *obr.* die as No. 380 (?).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
370 Pl. 47. 4.	157.8 10.23	Æ 1.25 ↓	head r.; legend (c)	As on No. 366.
371	177.6 11.51	Æ 1.15 ↓	head l.; legend (c)	" "
372	230.6 14.94	Æ 1.25 ↓	head r. NERO CLAVDIVS CAES AR AVG GER [P M TR] P IMP P P	" "
Imitation.				
373 Pl. 47. 5.	204.2 13.23	Æ 1.05 ↓	head r.; no globe. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M T P IMP	" " (beginning of legend al- most off flan)
As.				
Type C (as Rome, B 1)				
			Head of Nero, bare, r. or l.; small globe at point of bust. Varieties of legend <i>a, b, c, d</i> (see p. 271).	* View of the Temple of Janus, showing one front and left-hand side ('door r.'), as on No. 225. P ACE P R TERRA MARIQ PARTA IAN VM CLVSIT l. up, r. down. S C l. and r. in field.
374	139.4 9.03	Æ 1.15 ↓	head r.; legend (a) (Cmk.:  in oblong incuse across chin and neck)	" "
375 Pl. 47. 6.	154.6 10.02	Æ 1.15 ↓	head r.; legend (c)	" "

* The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: NERO CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS, r., St. Albans Museum; CLAVD... GER., l., C. 149; IMP... P. M. TR. POT., r., P., C. 157. The other varieties of the temple *rev.* appear not to occur in this denomination at Lugdunum, unless C. 173 (*obr.* CLAVD... GER., l.) with *rev.* PACE P. R. VBIQ. PARTA IANVM CLVSIT, left-hand side shown ('door r.'), is an exception.

370. Overstruck (?). C. 103.

372. Sambon, 1867. A very curious overstruck coin. The *obr.* die is very small and the head is in Roman style: the *rev.* is of normal size and of Lugdunum style. Traces of original coin (a dupondius of the mint of Rome?) with *rev.* Temple of Janus, *obr.* ... CLAVD CAESAR AVG G... still remain.

373. Feuardent, 1920. A finely preserved and patinated coin, in unusual style, too neat to be called barbarous: perhaps the product of a Spanish mint, imitating the Lugdunum issue.

374. C. 148.

375. C. 156.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;">Type D. Nero as Apollo (as Rome, C)</p> <p>Head of Nero, bare, r. or l.; small globe at point of bust. Varieties of legend <i>a, b, c, d</i> (see p. 271).</p> <p>* Nero, as Apollo, laureate, in flowing robes of the citharoedus, advancing r., holding lyre in l. hand and playing on it with r.</p> <p>PONTIF MAX TR POT IMP P P l. up, r. down. S C l. and r. in field.</p>				
376 Pl. 47. 7.	158.6 10.28	Æ 1.1 ↓	head r.; legend (<i>b</i>)	" "
377	151.4 9.81	Æ 1.15 ↓	head l.; legend (<i>b</i>)	" "
<p style="text-align: center;">Type E. S.C. Victory (as Rome, D)</p> <p>Head of Nero, bare, r. or l.; small globe at point of bust. Varieties of legend <i>a, b, c, d</i> (see p. 271).</p> <p>† Victory, draped, moving l., holding in both hands shields inscribed S P Q R. S C l. and r. in field.</p>				
378	175.6 11.38	Æ 1.15 ↓	head r.; legend (<i>a</i>)	" "





* The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: CLAVD...GER., r., C. 243, 4; CLAVD...GER., l., C. 245; NERO CLAVD.CAESAR AVG.GERMAN., r., C. 247; NERO CLAVD.CAESAR AVG.GERMANICV., Sydenham Coll. Clearly the legends of the *obr.* which stop at GERMAN(ICVS) are proper to this *rev.*, though they occur occasionally with other types, and in the same way the full *obr.* legends here are borrowed from other *rev.* types. The orichalcum as of this type occurs rarely with Lugdunum *obr.*: cp. coin with *obr.* NERO CLAVD.CAESAR AVG.GERMAN., laureate, r., with globe, St. Albans Museum.

† The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: NERO CLAVD.CAESAR AVG.GERMANICVS, r., C. 296; NERO CLAVD.CAESAR AVG.GERMANICVS, l., C. 295; IMP.NERO CAESAR AVG.GERMANIC., r., C. 300; an exceptional form; IMP.NERO CAESAR AVG.P.MAX., l., P., C. 304; IMP.NERO CAESAR AVG.PONTIF.MAX.TRIB.POT.P.P., l., C. 305. Variety of *rev.* with S.C.P.R. on shield (*obr.* NERO CLAVD.CAESAR AVG.GERMANICVS, l.), Sydenham Coll.


376. C. 247.

377. C. 246.

378. C. 292 (290 = 292, but omits P.P.). Variant with IMP.P. (for IMP.P.P.) at end of *obr.* legend, Sydenham Coll.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
379	156.1 10.12	Æ 1.45 ↓	head r.; legend (a) (Cmk.:  in oblong incuse on head and face)	As on No. 378.
380	158.3 10.26	Æ 1.15 ↓	head l.; legend (a)	" "
381	161.3 10.45	Æ 1.15 ↓	head r.; legend (c)	" "
382	164.6 10.67	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	" "
383	169.1 10.96	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	" "
384	175.4 11.37	Æ 1.2 ↓	" " (Cmk.:  in oblong incuse in front of neck and face)	" "
385	142.0 9.20	Æ 1.1 ↓	" " (Cmk.:  in oblong incuse on head and cheek)	" "
386	152.5 9.88	Æ 1.1 ↓	" " (Cmk.:  in oblong incuse on head and neck)	" "
387	149.4 9.68	Æ 1.2 ↓	head l.; legend (c) (end of legend partly ob- literated)	" " (end of legend mainly obliterated)
388	153.5 9.95	Æ 1.2 ↓	" "	" "

379. Both sides very worn.
 380. Same *obv.* die as No. 369. C. 293 (291 = 293, but omits P. P.). Authority
 for these unusual abbreviated forms is required: probably they are mistakes in C.
 381. C. 302. 382. Townley Coll., 1805. 385. Boyne Coll., 1843.
 386. Rev. G. J. Chester Gift, 1872. 387. C. 303.
 388. Gray Hill Gift, 1912. Found at Ashley Camp, Hants.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
389	171.2 11.09	Æ 1.15 ↓	head r.; legend (<i>d</i>) (middle of legend obliterated)	As on No. 378.
390	153.8 9.97	Æ 1.2 ↓	head r. IMP NERO CAESAR AVG PONTIF MAX TRIB POT P P (Cmk.:  in oblong incuse in front of neck and face)	" "
			Barbarous.	
391	113.8 7.37	Æ 1.05 ↓	head l. IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX starting low r., retrograde.	As on No. 378. (but S C (?) on shield)
			As—Orichalcum.*	
			Not in B. M.	

* This denomination was not normally struck, and specimens are quite exceptional. One such, in the Walters Coll. (130.6, 8.46), shows *rev.* Roma, seated l., holding wreath and parazonium, PONTIF·MAX·TR·POT·P·P·S·C., and *obv.* head, bare, r., globe, IMP·NERO CAESAR AVG·PONTIF.

390. Spink, 1913.

391. Feuardent, 1920. Probably the coin quoted by C. 304. Gotha has two asses of Nero, of Lugdunum fabric, with *rev.* types of 'Divus Augustus Pater'. The first has: *obv.* NERO CLAUDIVS CAESAR AVG·GERM..., head laureate, r.; *rev.* eagle to front on globe, head to r., S·C., Walters Coll. (Pl. 48. 10); cp. Copenhagen—*obv.* reads NERO CLAUDIVS CAESAR AVG·GERM·P·M·TR·P.; the second: *obv.* uncertain legend, head of Nero, laureate, l.; *rev.* lighted altar, PROVIDENT·S·C. cp. C. 235 (*obv.* NERO CLAUDIVS CAESAR AVG·GERM·P·M·TR·P., laureate, r.). The coins are clearly quite exceptional: the head is laureate, as on the Roman as, but the style seems to be clearly Lugdunum. They are hybrids—*obv.* of reign of Nero, *rev.* of reign of Tiberius. The chief point of interest is that they support the suggestion connexion with Gaul. The Neptune *rev.* of Agrippa (legend S·C.) occurs with *obv.* of Nero, head, laureate, r., NERO CLAUDIVS CAESAR·AVG·GER·P·M..., in Walters Coll. (Pl. 48. 11, 148.3, 9.61), N. C., 1915, p. 339, Pl. XVI—style perhaps of Lugdunum, but not very clearly defined.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
			Semis—Copper.	
			Type A. Table with urn and wreath (as Rome, A)*	
			Head of Nero, bare, r. or l.; small globe at point of bust. Legends start low l.	Table seen from front and r.; on it an urn l. and a wreath r., as in Rome, A. Legends read l. up, r. down.
			Var. 1. CER·QVINQ·ROM·CO· S·C·†	
			Not in B. M.	
			Var. 2. CER·QVINQ·ROM·CON· S·C·‡	
392	77.2 5.00	Æ .85 ↓	head l. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM	" " CERQVI NQRO M CON S C in ex.

* Coins of this type are not infrequently more or less 'barbarous' in style—i.e. probably imitations of the Lugdunum issues. A worn coin in B. M., of *rev.* Var. *a* or *b*(?), has *obv.* NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG·GERM. (retrograde), r., and is quite barbarous in style. C. 46 (P.) describes a similar coin with *obv.* NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG., r., *rev.* CER QVINC RO... S·C.

† The following varieties of *obv.* occur: NERO CLAV·CAESAR AVG·GERM., l., C. 50, 51 (described as 'entre M.B. et P.B.' and as 'P.B.'): in both cases a semis of Lugdunum must be meant. This is a good illustration of the disadvantages of such vague indications of size); NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG·GERMA., r., Gn. (*R. It.*, 1896, p. 156).

‡ The following varieties of *obv.* also occur: NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG·GERMA., r., C. 54, 55 ('entre M.B. et P.B.', 'P.B.'): NERO CLAV·CAESAR AVG., r., C. 52 ('P.B.'—the *rev.* has a 'palm in the wreath'); NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG·GER., l., Webb Coll.; NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG·GERM., r., C. 53 ('P.B.'): NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG·GERMANICVS, r., Oxford University Collection.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Var. 3. CER·QVINQ·ROMAE CON·S·C.*				
393 Pl. 47. 9.	90.5 5.86	Æ .85 ↓	head r. IMP·NERO CAESAR· AVG·PONT	Table seen from front and r., &c., as on p. 277. CER QVINQ ROM AE CON S C in ex.
394	89.0 5.77	Æ .85 ↓	" "	" " CER QVIN Q ROM AE CO N
395	79.3 5.14	Æ .85 ↓	head l. IMP·NERO·CAESAR· AVG·PONT	As on No. 393.
Var. 4. CER·QVINQ·ROMAE CONS·S·C.				
396 Pl. 47. 10.	75.0 4.86	Æ .8 ↓	head l. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERMANICVS	" " (amphora on front) CER QVINQ ROM AE CONS S C in ex.
Var. 5. CERT·QVINQ·ROM·CO·S·C.†				
Not in B. M.				

* The following varieties of *obr.* occur: NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG·GERM·, r. (retrograde), *A. S. F. N.*, 1884, p. 51: 'barbarous'; IMP·NERO CAESAR AVG·PONTIF·, r., P., C. 57 (misdescribed); IMP·NERO CAESAR AVG·PONTIF·, l., P., C. 56 (misdescribed).

† This *rev.* (with *obr.* NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG·GERM·, r., globe (?)) was in Belfort Sale, 1888.

393, 395. Same *rev.* die.

396. Lincoln, 1913. Similar coin in *Gn. (R. It., 1907, p. 17)*.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
			Semis—Copper.	
			Type B. Roma seated l. (as Rome, B)	
			Head of Nero, bare, r. or l.; small globe at point of bust. Legends start low l.	* Roma, helmeted, in mili- tary dress, seated l. on cuirass, r. foot set on helmet, holding wreath in r. hand and resting l. on parazonium at side; behind cuirass, shields. Legends read l. up, r. down.
			Var. 1. MAX·TRIB·POT·P·P·S·C.†	
			Not in B. M.	
			Var. 2. PONTIF·MAX·TR·P·IMP·P·P·S·C.‡	
397	60.1 3.89	Æ .85 ↓	head r. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM starting low r., retrograde.	" " TR P IMP P S C in ex.
398 Pl. 47. 11.	86.4 5.60	Æ .9 ↓	head l. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM	" "

* Another variety of *rev.* legend quoted is PONT·MAX·TR·P·P·P·S·C.; *obv.* NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG·GERM., bare, r., globe, C. 190. This is perhaps the best place in which to describe a 'barbarous' coin in P., described by C. 272: *obv.* NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG·GRM., head, bare, r.; *rev.* ROMA, Roma seated l. on cuirass, holding Victory in r. hand and resting l. on parazonium at side. No S·C. (but the letters may have been lost). This is apparently a unique example of this particular 'Roma' *rev.* on a coin of the semis size. The famous 'Altar' *rev.* of Lugdunum (ROM·ET AVG.) is revived on rare semisses of Nero, semi-barbarous in style. Paris has one with *obv.* head radiate, r., with globe: NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG·GERM.; Copenhagen one with *obv.* head laureate, r.: NERO CLAVDIVS CAE·AVG.

† The following varieties of *obv.* occur: IMP·NERO CAESAR AVG·PONT., r., C. 131; IMP·NERO CAESAR AVG·PONTIF., r., Webb Coll., C. 131; IMP·NERO CAESAR AVG·PONTIF., l., Webb Coll. A *rev.* MAX·TRIB·POT·IMP·P·P·S·C. is quoted with *obv.* IMP·NERO CAESAR AVG·PONTIF., r., A. S. F. N., 1884, p. 51.

‡ The following varieties of *obv.* also occur: NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG·GERMA., r., Lincoln, 1921; NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG·GERM., l., C. 195; IMP·NERO CAESAR AVG., l., C. 194; IMP·NERO CAESAR AVG·PONT., r., Lincoln 1921.

397. *Obv.* the same as that of coin described in note *, p. 277. Barbarous in style.

398. Bourgey, 1920. C. 195; cp. Webb Coll.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Var. 3. PONTIF·MAX·TR·POT·IMP·P·P. S·C.*				
399	90.4 5.86	Æ .85 ↓	head r. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM	Roma, helmeted, &c., as on p. 279. PONTIF MAX TR POT IMP [P P] S C in ex.
400 Pl. 47. 12.	68.2 4.42	Æ .9 ↓	head l. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM	" " (end of legend obliterated; TR POT?)
401	80.7 5.23	Æ .85 ↓	head l. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERMANICVS	" "
402	95.0 6.16	Æ .8 ↓	head r. IMP NERO CAESAR AVG	" "
Var. 4. PONTIF·MAX·TR·P·P·P·S·C.†				
Not in B. M.				
Var. 5. PONTIF·MAX·TR·POT·P·P·S·C.				
403 Pl. 47. 13.	82.2 5.33	Æ .85 ↓	head l. IMP NERO CAESAR AVG	" " X TR PONTIF MA POT PP S C in ex.
Var. 6. TRIB·POT·P·P·S·C.				
404 Pl. 47. 14.	97.8 6.34	Æ .85 ↓	head r. IMP·NERO CAESAR· AVG·P·MAX	TRIB " POT P P S·C in ex.

* The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG·GERMAN·, laureate, l., Sydenham Coll.; IMP·NERO CAESAR AVG·, l., quoted by Sydenham, p. 86, 87; IMP·NERO CAESAR AVG·PONT·, r., C. 239; IMP·NERO CAESAR AVG·PONTIF·, r., C. 240; IMP·NERO CAESAR AVG·P·MAX·, r., C. 238. All described by C. as 'P.B.'

† The following *obr.* occurs: IMP·NERO CAESAR AVG·, r., C. 193.

400. Spink, 1919.

403. Rev. G. J. Chester, 1876.

402. Lincoln, 1913. C. 237.

404. Lincoln, 1913. C. 333.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
MINT OF CAESAREA (CAPPADOCIA)				
A. NERO.				
UNDATED.				
Didrachm.				
405 Pl. 40. 16.	114.1 7.39	AR .85 ↑	Head of Nero, laureate, r. NERO CLAVD·DIVI CL AVD F CAESAR AVG GERMANI. starting low r., outwardly.	Victory, draped, advancing r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l. ARME NIAC across field.
Hemidrachm.				
406 Pl. 40. 17.	29.7 1.92	AR .55 ↑	" "	" "
407	22.5 1.46 (broken)	AR .6 ↑	" "	" "
408	27.1 1.76	AR .6 ↑	" " (end of legend off flan)	" "
409 Pl. 40. 19 (rev.).	22.1 1.43	AR .65 ↑	" "	Victory, draped, seated r. on globe, holding wreath in both hands. No legend.
410	24.6 1.59	AR .6 ↑	" " (beginning and end of legend obliterated)	" "
411 Pl. 40. 18 (rev.).	25.3 1.64	AR .65 ↑	" " (end of legend off flan)	Victory, naked to waist, standing r., r. foot on globe, inscribing round shield resting on r. knee. No legend.
412	28.2 1.83	AR .65 ↑	" " (beginning and end of legend off flan)	" "

405. Seltman, 1912; cp. P. (117.3, 7.60, 119.6, 7.75).
 409. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 352.
 411. C. 351.

406. C. 32.
 410. Whelan, 1853.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
B. NERO and DIVUS CLAUDIUS.*				
UNDATED.†				
Didrachm.				
413	116.0 7.52	AR .9 ↑	Head of Nero, laureate, r. NER[O CLAV]D · DIVI CLAVD F CAESAR · AVG GERMANI · starting low r., outwardly.	Head of Claudius, lau- reate, r. DIVOS CLAVD AVGV ST GERMANIC PAT ER AVG · starting low r., outwardly.
414	115.7 7.50	AR .9 ↑	" "	" "
415	109.2 7.08	AR .8 ↑	" " (beginning and end of legend off flan)	" " (beginning and end of legend off flan)
416 Pl. 40. 20.	100.0 6.48	AR .9 ↑	As on No. 413. (but GERM)	" "
24-As piece.				
417 Pl. 40. 21.	83.8 5.43	AR .8 ↑	As on No. 413.	Head of Claudius, lau- reate, r. AC IT l. in field; KΔ r. in field. The whole in laurel-wreath.

* P. has a didrachm with *obv.* head of Claudius, laureate, r., DIVOS CLAVD · AVGVST · GERMANIC · PATER AVG.; *rev.* bust of Messalina, draped, r., MESSALLINA AVGVSTI. Apparently a hybrid.

† The style, and especially the portraiture, is the only criterion for dating. Of the didrachms, Nos. 413, 414 are early (c. A.D. 56-8?), Nos. 415, 416 much later (c. A.D. 63-4?). The 24-as piece is early (c. A.D. 56), the drachms all much later (c. A.D. 63-4). See Introduction.

413. B. M. C., *Galatia*, &c., p. 171, No. 169. Montagu Coll., 1896. Beginning of legend off flan. C. (C. and N.) = C. (N. and C.) l. Cp. P. (106-9, 6-93; 108-1, 7-00; 108-1, 7-00; 112-2, 7-27).

414. Devonshire Coll., 1844.

416. B. M. C., *Galatia*, &c., p. 171, No. 170. Montagu Coll., 1896. Slight indentation on head of *obv.*, perhaps only accidental.

417. Very close in style to other coins of this class. Assigned to Crete by Head, *Historia Nummorum*, p. 384, and Imhoof-Blumer, *Griechische Münzen*, pp. 687 ff.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
418	52.1 3.38	AR .7 ↑	Drachm. Head of Nero, laureate, r. NERO CLAVD DIVI CL AVD F CAESAR AVG. GERM starting low r. (worn at end)	As on No. 413.
419	49.7 3.22	AR .7 ↖	" "	" " (beginning of legend off flan)
420 Pl. 40. 22.	48.0 3.11	AR .75 ↑	As on No. 418. (but GERMA)	" "
421	52.7 3.41	AR .75 ↑	As on No. 418. (but end of legend un- certain)	" "
C. NERO and AGRIPPINA II.				
UNDATED.*				
422 Pl. 40. 23.	116.5 7.55	AR 1.00 ↑	Didrachm. Head of Nero, laureate, r. NERO CLAVD·DIVI CL AVD·F·CAESAR·AVG· GERMANI· starting low r.	Bust of Agrippina, draped, r.; hair fastened in long plait at back, two locks falling free down neck. AGRIPPINA·AVGV TA· MATER·AVG VSTI· starting low r., outwardly.
423 Pl. 40. 24.	113.6 7.36	AR .95 ↑	" "	Bust of Agrippina, draped, veiled, and wear- ing stephane, r. AGRIPPINA·AVGV TA· MATER·AVG VSTI· starting low r., outwardly.

* The portraits of Nero on all these coins are decidedly youthful and the whole issue may be assigned to the years A.D. 54-6 (at latest). The 'Divus Claudius' issues apparently begin just about where these end.

418. Lincoln, 1912. C. (C. and N.) 3.

419. Feuardent, 1913.

420. De Salis Gift, 1861. B. M. C., *Galatia*, &c., p. 172, No. 175.

421. Devonshire Coll., 1844. B. M. C., *Galatia*, &c., p. 172, No. 176.

422. Spink, 1914. End of *obv.* legend imperfect. C. (A. and N.) 1. Cp. P. (103-1, 6-68; 109-3, 7-08; 113-9, 7-38).

423. Sabatier Sale, 1853. C. (A. and N.) 2. Cp. Walters Coll. (110-7, 7-17).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
424	79.4 5.15	AR .8 ↑	24-As piece. As on No. 422. (end of legend worn)	Bust of Agrippina, draped, r.; hair fastened in long plait at back, two locks falling free down neck. AC IT l. in field; $\overline{K\Delta}$ r. in field. The whole in laurel-wreath.
425 Pl. 40. 25 (rev.).	57.6 3.73	AR .75 ↑	Drachm. " "	Bust of Agrippina, draped, veiled, l.; be- hind head, \overline{K} AGRIPPINA . AVGVS TA . MATER . AVG VSTI starting low l.
426 Pl. 40. 26 (rev.).	52.70 3.41	AR .8 ↑	" " (end of legend mainly ob- literated)	Bust of Agrippina, draped, r.; hair fastened in long plait at back, two locks falling free down neck; behind head, \overline{K} [AGRIPPIN]A . AVGVS TA . MATER . AVGVS T[I] starting low r., outwardly.
427 Pl. 40. 27.	36.4 2.36	AR .7 ↑	12-As piece. " "	As on No. 424. (but AC \overline{IB})

424. Campana Sale, 1846.

425. Feuardent, 1886.

427. Campana Sale, 1846.

424, 427. See note on No. 417.

426. De Salis Gift, 1861.

L. CLODIUS MACER

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
AFRICA				
A. D. 68.				
Denarius.				
Class I. <i>Obv.</i> Head of Macer; <i>rev.</i> Galley.				
1 Pl. 49. 1.	54.1 3.51	AR .75 ↗	Head of Macer, bare, r. L CLODI VS MACER L. up, r. down. S C below neck, out- wardly.	* Galley r., with twelve pairs of oars, slight in- dications of rowers, high curved stern with a plus- tre, and below curve a cabin—underneath, a rudder—with curved prow and naval standard hanging forward over it. PRO PRAE in two lines above galley. AFRICA in arc below, outwardly.
2 Pl. 49. 2.	47.2 3.06	AR .7 ↑	(L. CLODIVS MACER.)	" " " " (but ten pairs of oars, rowers clearly indicated, two masts, behind stern, two rudders)

* See in general for the coinage of Macer, Mowat in *R. It.*, 1902, pp. 165 ff., to which references are made here (M.). The following varieties of the head, galley type (M. 1) occur: *obv.* head bare, r., L-CLO DIVS MACER S.C.; *rev.* galley, with eleven pairs of oars, rowers clearly indicated, &c., P. (Pl. 49. 3); *obv.* head bare, r., L-CLOD-MACRI S.C.; *rev.* galley, with eight pairs of oars: no flag-pole, &c., PRO PRAE AFRCAE (!), Correr Coll., Venice, C. 12 (imperfectly described). This last coin is the only major variety of the type. Specimens of the general type of Nos. 1, 2 are in Turin and Gn.: two specimens in Vienna are judged to be false. The decision on the genuineness of denarii of Macer is extremely difficult, owing to their very great rarity. The weights appear to vary over a wide range, the densities too vary, and the style is hard to fix. Both the specimens above described are certainly struck pieces; and it seems hardly credible that they can be from dies of modern execution.

1. Young, 1837. C. 13.

2. De Salis Gift, 1861, formerly Herpin Coll.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Class 2. Legionary: (a) LEG. T MACRIANA.*				
Not in B. M.				
(b) LEG. III AVGVSTA†				
3 Pl. 49. 5.	46.2 2.99	R .65 ↓	Lion-scalp r. L CLO DI MACRI l. up, r. down. S.C. in ex.	Aquila looking r. between two standards. LEG III low, to l. and r. of aquila, outwardly. AVG r. up, outwardly. [LI] B high, l. and r. of aquila, outwardly.
4 Pl. 49. 6.	62.4 4.04	R .65 ↓	Bust of Victory, with wings folded, r. L.CLODI.MACRI in arc above. S C l. and r. in field.	" "

* The following *obr.* types of this legion are known, all with the *rev.* legionary aquila looking r., between two standards, LEG. T MACRIANA LIB. (M. IV, V): (a) Libertas, draped, standing l., holding pileus in r. hand, and patera (probably so, and not wreath), in l., L.CLODI.MACRI. S.C., Naples (49.4, 3.20), P. (Pl. 49. 4), C. 2 (C. 1 is a misreading); (b) bust of Africa, draped, wearing elephant-skin head-dress, r., L.CLODI MACRI LIBERATRIX S.C., Vienna, C. 8. Another specimen in Merckens Coll., 1905.

† The *obr.* bust of Africa, draped, wearing elephant-skin head-dress, r., L.CLODI MACRI LIBERATRIX S.C. also occurs with the *rev.* of this legion, Schellersheim Coll., Florence, Gotha, Levis Coll. (Pl. 49. 8). A variant of *obr.* with two lances behind head is given by C. 6. A more important variant with *obr.* L.CLODI MACRI LIBERA. S.C., is in P., C. 37: a specimen of this latter coin was in the De Quelen Coll., 1888; cp. M. VI.

3. Devonshire Coll., 1844. C. 5. Mowat (VII) quotes specimens from P., B., Gotha, showing minor varieties in arrangement of *rev.* legend. The Gotha coin has *obr.* legend L.C.MACRI, S.C.: a Paris specimen has 2 (inverted) C for S.C. on *obr.*

4. Boyne Coll., 1843. C. 4. A variety of *obr.* in P. shows bust draped, wings opened and pointed: S.C., below, l. and r. of point of bust (Pl. 49. 7), M. VIII.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
Class 3. Other types.*				
5 Pl. 49. 9.	38.1 2.47	AR .75 ↑	Bust of Carthage, draped, towered, r.; behind her, a cornucopine. L·CLODI MACRI·CAR THAGO starting low r. S C l. and r., below bust, outwardly.	A triskelis, with a small Medusa head as its centre; the legs are running counter-clock- wise; an ear of corn in each angle. 21 C I L I A starting under head.

* The following coin is also known: *obv.* head of Roma, helmeted, r. ROMA vertically downwards on r., below, S·C.; *rev.* trophy, L·CLODI MACRI, l. up, r. down, Copenhagen (Pl. 49. 11), C. 9, M. III.

5. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 10. M. II. Cp. B. A minor variety with legs running clockwise, legend l. down, r. up, outwardly, in P., and Belfort Coll., 1888. A major variety with a large Medusa head as centre, small legs running clockwise, legend l. up, r. down, and *obv.* L·C·MACRI CARTHAGO S·C. in P. (Pl. 49. 10), C. 11.

COINAGE OF THE CIVIL WARS

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
SPAIN				
A. D. 68.				
Denarius.				
<i>Rev.</i> GENIO P.R.*				
Not in B. M.				
GENIO P.R., MARTI VLTORI group.				
1 Pl. 49. 13.	59.1 3.83	AR .7 ↓	Young male bust, bare, head bare, r., with short hair. Behind head, cornucopiae, point of which projects in front of neck. GENIO P.R. r. up, outwardly.	+ Mars, helmeted, naked except for a belt, advancing r., brandishing javelin in r. hand and holding round shield raised in l.; behind him is seen a parazonium slung on his belt. MARTI VLTORI l. down, r. up, outwardly.

* B. has a denarius, probably of this group, with *obv.* bust of Jupiter, showing bare chest and shoulders, head laureate, bearded, l.; behind bust, points of fulmen projecting. No legend; *rev.* GENIO P.R., Genius standing l., holding cornucopiae in l. hand and sacrificing out of patera in r. over lighted altar l. (Pl. 49. 12). This is the coin sold in the Bunbury Sale, 1894.

+ The following varieties of *obv.* also occur: head, diademed, r.: point of cornucopiae rests on bust, P., C. 384; head, laureate, l.: point of cornucopiae rests on bust, Gn. (cast in B. M.). A variety of *rev.* with same legend (l. up, r. down), and Mars, helmeted, in military dress, standing to front, head to l., holding spear in r. hand and resting l. on round shield set on the ground r., occurs with *obv.* young male bust, bare, head, diademed, l.: behind, cornucopiae, point of which rests on bust, GENIO P.R. (l. up), Walters Coll. (55.5, 3.60, Pl. 49. 15), and also with *obv.* bust of Hispania, draped, r., hair knotted at back: behind, two javelins, below, round shield, in front corn-ears (?)—(C. gives 'palm': the coin is indistinct), HISPANIA (r. upwards, outwardly), P., C. 375, Bl. 25. (C.'s reading of *rev.* MARES VLTORI is certainly a mistake—there is a slight flaw on the coin to r. of the T: the illustration given by Bl. (Pl. VIII. 19) is quite fanciful and does not correctly represent the original.) For this *obv.* cp. Africa below and the horseman types of Galba below. The Belfort Sale, 1888, contained a denarius with *obv.* head, diademed, l., GENIO P.R. (cp. Walters Coll., described above), and *rev.* MARS VLTOR, Mars advancing r., brandishing a javelin and carrying a shield (see Gaul, below). There are, it will be noted, five distinct varieties of the GENIO P.R. *obv.*, and two of the MARTI VLTORI *rev.*

1. Blacas Coll., 1867, Blacas 24 (references, in all future cases abbreviated to Bl., to article in *R.N.*, 1862, pp. 197 ff.). Minor variety of *obv.* in P., with point of cornucopiae resting on the bust.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
2 Pl. 49. 14.	51.9 3.36	AR .7 ↓	As on No. 1. (but head is in berried wreath, hair is long and curly, and point of cornuco- piae rests on the shoulder. GENI[O. P. R.])	As on No. 1. (MARTI [VLTORI] line border)
Rev. OB CIVIS SERVATOS*				
Not in B. M.				
BON·EVENT., PACI P·R. group.				
3 Pl. 49. 16.	54.0 3.50	AR .7 ↓	Young female head bare, r., with fillet round forehead. BON·EVENT r. down.	Clasped hands holding winged caduceus up- right. PACI P·R in arc be- low, outwardly.
4 Pl. 49. 17.	48.6 3.15	AR .7 ↑	Young female bust, bare, head wearing stephane, r., hair knotted at back, one lock falling free down neck. BON·EVENT r. down.	" " (PACI·P·R)
5 Pl. 49. 18.	48.3 3.13	AR .8 ↓	Young female bust, draped, hair bound with fillet (or diademed?), r., and knot- ted at back. BON·EVENT r. down.	" " (PACI·P·R)

* The following varieties of denarii occur in this group: (a) *obv.* young male bust, bare, head bare, r., with short hair: behind, a cornucopiae, the point of which rests on bust, GENIO P·R., r. up; *rev.* OB CIVIS SERVATOS in two lines, above and below a laurel-wreath, Madrid (50-1, 3-25), C. 385, Bl. 27. (b) *obv.* bust of Roma, bare, head bare, r., hair fastened in knot at back of head, ROMA r. up, outwardly; *rev.* OB CIVIS SERVATOS in two lines, above and below an oak-wreath with the two ties drawn up across the centre, Madrid (48-6, 3-15), C. 386, Bl. 28. (c) *obv.* as (b); *rev.* OB CIVIS SERVATOS, in three lines, in oak-wreath, Péry Coll. (48-8, 3-16), C. 387, Bl. 29. This last *rev.* (c) is quoted by C. 388 and Bl. 26 with *obv.* bust, bare, r. BON·EVENT., on the authority of Morelli. The description is imperfect, but the combination of types is, in itself, not unlikely. Cp. coins of Augustus below.

2. Devonshire Coll., 1844. Bl. 23. Specimen in Walters Coll. (49-1, 3-18), V. (52-6, 3-41).

3. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. 389. Bl. 31. Specimen in Madrid (53-3, 3-45). There appears to be no doubt that the head is that of a woman, although Bonus Eventus is masculine. See Introduction.

4. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 390 (but not Antonia on *obv.*!). Bl. 30. Specimens in P. (53-3, 3-45), B. (51-8, 3-36; 55-7, 3-61).

5. Bourgey, 1920. Cp. P.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<i>Rev.</i> PAX* and PAX P.R. group.				
6 Pl. 49. 19.	48.0 3.11	AR .75 ↓	Roma, helmeted, in military dress, seated l. on cuirass, holding Victory in r. hand and resting l. on parazonium at side (? detail obscure); r. foot set on helmet; behind cuirass, round shield and greave. ROMA in ex.	Clasped hands holding winged caduceus upright between two ears of corn and two poppies. PAX above caduceus. P R l. and r. in field.
{ LIBERTAS, P.R. RESTITVTA { LIBERTAS P.R., RESTITVTA group.				
7 Pl. 49. 20.	56.3 3.65	AR .7 ↓	Bust of Libertas, draped, head bare, r.; hair is waved from brow downwards and knotted at back. Line border. LIBERTAS l. down, outwardly.	Two daggers, placed vertically, points downwards, in field l. and r. of a pileus. P [R] l. and r. in field. RESTITVTA below daggers, across field.
8 Pl. 49. 21	52.5 3.40	AR .75 ↓	" " " " (but LIBERTAS P R l. down, r. up, outwardly)	(but " RESTITVTA"; no P R)

* The *rev.* PAX, clasped hands, holding winged caduceus upright between two crossed cornucopiae, occurs with the following *obr.*: (a) young male bust, bare, head bare, r., with short hair: behind, cornucopiae, point of which rests on bust: GENIO P.R. (r. up, outwardly), Madrid (57-1, 3-70), C. 391, Bl. 34; (b) bust bare, with fillet round forehead, BON·EVENT., Northumberland Coll. (51-7, 3-35). A possible combination of types, but confirmation is wanted. (c) Bust of Venus, diademed, r.: behind, a cornucopiae, in front, a caduceus, Morelli, C. 392, Bl. 33 ('two cornucopiae' in error). For the *obr.*, cp. C. (Augustus) 72. A doubtful coin.

6. Cp. B. C. 398 is probably an imperfect description of this coin: cp. Bl. 37, Gn., and coin described in *R. N.*, 1868, p. 141. A coin with this *rev.* (imperfectly described) and *obr.* female head, diademed, r., BON·EVENT·ET FELICITAS is quoted from Morelli by C. 393, Bl. 32. The coin reappeared in the Bunbury Sale, 1894. The combination of names on *obr.* is paralleled by 'Pax et Libertas', 'Salus et Libertas'. C. 399, Bl. 38 describe a coin, apparently quite distinct from the B. M. specimen, but probably only a worn coin of the same types misdescribed: on the *obr.* Roma is seated l., crowned by Victory—this is probably a misunderstanding of the Victory held in Roma's r. hand: behind her, is a she-wolf with twins—this is probably a fanciful interpretation of an obscure background: on the *rev.* PACI is omitted, clearly in error—the loss must be due to wear. In a series of rare coins such as this, varieties very easily spring up through such accidents.

7. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 394. Bl. 35: cp. P. (51-8, 3-36).

8. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. 395. Bl. 36 and p. 388, Add.: cp. Rome (49-8, 3-23).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
BON(-I) EVENT., ROMA RENASC(-ES) group.				
9	53.1 3.44	R .75 ↓	Young female head, bare, r., with fillet round forehead. BON·EVENT r. down.	* Roma, helmeted, in military dress, advanc- ing r., holding Victory in r. hand and spear, surmounted by eagle, slanted upwards over l. shoulder in l. ROM vertically down on r. RENASC l. up.
10 Pl. 49. 23.	54.8 3.55	R .7 ↓	" " (BON·EVEN[T])	" " (ROM on r. round edge RENA[SC])
11 Pl. 49. 24.	54.9 3.56	R .75 ↓	Young female bust, draped, head diademed, r.; hair knotted at back of neck. BONI EVE[NT] r. up, outwardly.	" " (ROMA RENASCES r. up, l. down, outwardly)
SALVS PVBLIC., ROMA VICTRIX† MONETA, SALVTARIS‡ Not in B. M.				

* C. 396, 7 quotes this *rev.* with *obv.* head, diademed, r., both as aureus and denarius. For 'diademed' we should probably read 'with fillet'. The aureus can hardly be anything but the coin described in note on No. 9 below, and the denarius is probably quoted from the Northumberland Cat., 1856 (p. 269. 43), which, in an earlier description, certainly confuses fillet and diadem. C. 396 also quotes *obv.* head diademed, r., BON·EVENT· with *rev.* ROM·RENASCES: this is probably the same coin as No. 11.

† Denarius with *obv.* bust of Salus, draped, laureate, r., SALVS PVBLIC., r. down, l. up; *rev.* Roma, helmeted, in military dress, standing l., r. foot advanced, and resting on globe, holding branch in r. hand and spear in l., ROMA VICTRIX, l. down, r. up, outwardly, is in Madrid (54.1, 3.51), C. 401, Bl. 40.

‡ Denarius with *obv.* bust of Moneta, bare, head bare, r.: hair rolled from forehead down to back of neck and finished off in loop at the back, stray locks falling behind. MONETA, l. down, outwardly; *rev.* tongs l., upper and lower die (or cap of Vulcan and die) in position in centre, hammer r. in oak-wreath, SALVTARIS round top edge of wreath, is in P. (Pl. 50. 1), C. 402, Bl. 41.

9. De Salis, 1865. Bl. 39 (reads RENASCES, but illustrates RENASC., Pl. VIII. 27). Specimens in Turin (54.3, 3.52), in P., and in Gn. An aureus of these types passed through Ponton d'Amécourt, De Quelen, and Montagu Collections (1887, 1888, 1896; and is now in the Durkee Coll., N. Y. (114.2, 7.40): cp. Gotha (Pl. 49. 22), Meyerhof Coll., and Berlin (116.1, 7.52).

10. Blacas Coll., 1867.

11. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. 400 (inaccurate). Specimen of this coin in trade, Baldwin, March, 1919.

COINAGE OF THE CIVIL WARS

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
LIBERTAS RESTITVTA, S·P·Q·R. on shield.				
12 Pl. 49. 26.	55.2 3.58	AR .75 ↓	Bust of Libertas, bare, head bare, r.; hair rolled from forehead down to back of neck and looped there; necklace on neck. LIBERTAS RESTITVTA l. down, r. up, outwardly.	Round shield inscribed SP QR with an oak-wreath surrounding it; above shield globe between two four-pointed stars.
Rev. S·P·Q·R. in oak-wreath, group. *				
13 Pl. 49. 27.	50.7 3.29	AR .75 ↓	Citizen, togate, wearing pileus, advancing r., holding up wreath in r. hand. LIBERTAT l. r. up.	Victory, draped, standing r. on globe, holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l. SP QR l. and r. in field.
Rev. VICTORIA P·R. Victory on globe.†				
Not in B. M.				

* The following types are found combined with this: (a) Mars advancing r., brandishing javelin and holding round shield, MARTI VLTORI, B. (plated denarius), C. 415, Bl. 59. (b) Clasped hands holding caduceus, RMA, C. 425 (plated denarius). (c) Bust of Roma, bare, head bare, r.: hair knotted at back of head, ROMA, denarius, C. 426, Bl. 62, and p. 389 Add. (illustrated). (a) and (b) are normally *rev.* types and must probably be regarded as forming hybrids with the S·P·Q·R. *rev.*, which certainly belongs properly to the Gallic group.

† B. has a denarius with *obr.* female bust, bare, head bare, but with fillet round forehead, r.: hair rolled and looped at back, one lock falls free, BONI EVENTVS; *rev.* Victory standing l. on globe, holding wreath and palm, VICTORIA P·R. (Pl. 50. 2).

12. Eastwood, 1862. C. 431. Bl. 55. Specimens in P. (51.9, 3.36), Madrid (56.4, 3.65), Munich (50.0, 3.24, 49.7, 3.22), Vatican (54.8, 3.55). Aureus of these types, P. (115.0, 7.45—Pl. 49. 25), B. (117.3, 7.60), Gotha (115.5, 7.48), C. 430, Bl. 54.

13. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 412. Bl., p. 197.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<i>Rev.</i> VICTORIA P·R· Victory in biga.				
†	48.7 3.16	AR .75 ↘	Busts of Hispania, r., and Gallia, l., facing one another; Hispania is draped, with head bare, hair rolled from forehead to back of head and knotted there; Gallia has bust bare, with head bare, short hair—a male figure; between them small full-length figure of Victory, draped, standing facing on a globe, holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l. Above Victory, a star within a crescent. Below bust of Hispania, a cornucopiae; below bust of Gallia, an oblong shield. CONCORDIA HISPANI ARVM ET GALLIARVM starting high r., outwardly.	Victory, draped, standing in biga, r., holding curved bow in r. hand and reins in l. VICTORIA P R r. upwards, outwardly.
<i>Rev.</i> VIRTVS				
14 Pl. 50. 4.	48.5 3.14	AR .7 ↓	Female bust, bare, head diademed, r. BONI EVENTVS r. up, l. down, outwardly.	Virtus, helmeted, wearing military dress, standing l., r. knee bent, holding Victory in r. hand and parazonium upright in l. VIRTVS l. down, outwardly.
AFRICA				
A. D. 68.				
Denarius.				
15 Pl. 50. 5.	46.9 3.04	AR .7 ↗	Bust of Hispania, draped, head laureate(?), r.; behind, two javelins; below, round shield; in front, two corn-ears. HISPA NIA l. up, r. down. S C in ex.	Round shield lying on two crossed spears. S P Q R inwardly, in the angles formed by the spears.

† Sir Arthur Evans Coll. Found at Braughing, Herts. (cp. *N. C.*, 1902, p. 346).

14. Miss M. Viliesid, 1919. From Spain; apparently unpublished. The aureus of these types was in Gn., having been found in Rome (*R. It.*, 1902, p. 17).

15. Knight Sale, 1842. C. 429. There is some form of adornment of the head—probably a laurel-wreath. The only coin of the Civil Wars with S·C· (but cp. coinage of Clodius Macer and Introduction).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
GAUL				
A. D. 68.				
Denarius.				
HERCVLES ADSERTOR. FLORENTE FORTVNA P.R.*				
Not in B. M.				
VOLKANVS VLTOR, GENIO P.R.				
16 Pl. 50. 6.	49.0 3.18	AR .75 ↓	Bust of Vulcan, bare, head in round cap, bearded, r. VOLKANVS VLTOR l. down, r. up, outwardly.	Tongson l., cap of Vulcan, laureate, above anvil in centre, hammer on r. GENIO P R in arc above. (double-struck)
GENIVS P.R., I. O. MAX CAPITOLINVS† ROMA RESTITVTA, IVPITER CONSERVATOR‡ Not in B. M.				
Rev. IVPITER CVSTOS				
17 Pl. 50. 7.	48.9 3.17	AR .75 ↓	Bust of Roma, bare except for two bands over l. shoulder, wearing battle-mented and crested helmet r. ROMA r. down.	Jupiter, with cloak falling down from l. shoulder and round lower limbs, seated l., holding fulmen in r. hand and long sceptre in l. IVPITER CVSTOS l. up, r. down.

* A denarius with *obv.* bust of Hercules bare, head laureate, bearded, r., HERCVLES ADSERTOR; *rev.* female figure standing l., holding wreath and cornucopiae, FLORENTE FORTVNA P.R., is in Madrid, C. 365, Bl. 9.

† A denarius with *obv.* bust of Genius, bare, head diademed, bearded, r.; behind, sceptre, GENIVS P.R.; *rev.* Jupiter seated l. in temple, I.O. MAX. CAPITOLINVS is in P., C. 369, Bl. 13. The *rev.* belongs to the 'Military' group below.

‡ A denarius with *obv.* bust helmeted r., ROMA RESTITVTA; *rev.* Jupiter seated l., holding fulmen and sceptre, is quoted by C. 370, Bl. 14, but only on the authority of Morelli.

16. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 366. Bl. 10. Cp. P. (45-5, 2-95). What is described in the text as the cap of Vulcan might conceivably be taken as an upper die.

17. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 372. Bl. 15. Cp. Madrid (54-8, 3-55), Copenhagen (40-1, 2-60). Lettering on *rev.* is large and rather like the Spanish class.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
18 Pl. 50. 8.	45.6 2.95	AR .75 ↓	Bust of Virtus, bare, head helmeted, r. VIRT r. upwards, out- wardly.	As on No. 17.
<i>Rev. IVPPITER LIBERATOR</i>				
19 Pl. 50. 9.	38.3 2.48	AR .75 ↓	Bust of Roma, draped, wearing helmet sur- mounted by high crest r. Line border. ROMA RESTITVT[A] l. down, r. up, outwardly.	Jupiter seated l., as on No. 17. [IVPP]ITER LIBERA TOR l. up, r. down.
20	47.2 3.06	AR .75 ↓	(ROMA RESTITVTA)	(IVPPITER LIBE[RA TOR] Line border)
<i>GENIVS P·R·, MARS VLTOR</i>				
21 Pl. 50. 10.	112.5 7.29	AV .7 ↓	<i>Aureus.</i> Bust of Genius, bare, head filleted, bearded, r.; be- hind head, sceptre. Line border. ·GENIVS ·P· ·R· r. up, l. down, outwardly.	Mars, helmeted, naked, advancing r., brandish- ing javelin in r. hand and holding round shield raised in l.; parazonium slung behind him. MARS VLTOR l. down, r. up, outwardly.

18. Eastwood, 1860. Plated (?). C. 373. Bl. 16. Smaller neater lettering on *rev.* than No. 17.

19. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. 374. Bl. 17. Cp. P. (48-8, 3-16), Madrid (47.2, 3-06).

20. Blacas Coll., 1867.

21. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 379. Bl. 20. Denarius of these types in Gn. (cp. Racine Coll., 1879). Denarius with variant of *obr.* GEN·P·R· quoted by C. 381, Bl. 22—no authority given. Aureus with variant of *obr.*, G·P·R·, in P., B., C. 372, Bl. 19. This *rev.* is also found combined with the following *obr.*: (a) Victory standing r., foot resting on globe, holding shield, SALVS GENERIS HVMANI, C. 382. (b) Victory standing l. on globe, holding wreath and palm, SALVS GENERIS HVMANI, P. (38.5, 2.49, plated), C. 383.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
			<i>Rev. S·P·Q·R· in oak-wreath.*</i>	
22 Pl. 50. 11.	54.4 3.53	R .7 →	Denarius. As on No. 21.	S P Q R in one line in oak-wreath.
23 Pl. 50. 13	42.7 2.77	R .65 ↓	Mars, helmeted, naked except for belt, advancing r., brandishing javelin in r. hand and holding round shield raised in l.; para- zonium slung behind him. Line border. MARS VLTOR r. up, l. down, outwardly.	" "
24	40.8 2.64	R .75 ↑	" "	" "
25 Pl. 50. 12	54.2 3.51	R .7 ↓	" " (MARS VLTOR l. down, r. up, outwardly)	" "
			<i>Rev. S·P·Q·R· in oak-wreath.†</i>	
26 Pl. 50. 14.	52.7 3.41	R .7 ↓	Nemesis, winged, draped, advancing r., pointing caduceus in l. hand down- wards at snake preceding her r. and with r. holding out fold of dress. PACI AVGVSTAE l. up, r. down.	" "

* The following *obv.* also occur with this *rev.*: (a) bust of Mars, draped, helmeted, bearded, r., MARS VLTOR, P. (46-3, 3-00), Madrid (57-2, 3-71), C. 413, Bl. 57. (b) Victory standing r., l. foot on globe; she balances shield on knee with l. hand and writes on it, V, with r., SALVS GENERIS HVMANI, B., C. 422, Bl. 67. (c) S·P·Q·R· in oak-wreath, quoted by C. 427, Bl. 72 from Morelli, but unconfirmed; a curious combination of two reverses,—if it exists at all. For *obv.* Mars advancing r., &c., MARTI VLTORI, see under Spain, above; for *obv.* clasped hands, FIDES EXERCITVVM, see under Military Class, below.

† For *obv.* RMA and ROMA, see above, under Spain.

22. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 416. Bl. 53. Cp. P. (51-5, 3-34).

23. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 414. Bl. 58. Cp. V. (52-8, 3-42).

24. De Salis Gift, 1861. Plated (?).

26. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. App. 2. Bl. 60.

25. Blacas Coll., 1867.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
27 Pl. 50. 15.	49.7 3.22	Æ .7 ↓	Clasped hands holding winged caduceus upright. [PAX] ET in arc above, outwardly. LIBERTAS in arc below, outwardly.	As on No. 22.
28 Pl. 50. 16.	114.0 7.39	AV .8 ↓	Aureus. Female figure (Minerva?), draped, wearing helmet and cuirass, standing r., holding spear in r. hand and resting l. on round shield set on ground. •SALVS•ET• •LIBERTAS• l. down, r. up, outwardly.	" "
29 Pl. 50. 17.	37.0 2.40 (plated)	Æ .7 ↓	Denarius. " " (SALVS ET LIBERTAS r. up, l. down, outwardly)	" "
30 Pl. 50. 18.	36.5 2.37 (plated)	Æ .7 ↓	Nemesis, winged, advancing r., as on No. 26. [SALVS GENE]RIS. HVMANI r. up, l. down, outwardly.	" "
31 Pl. 50. 19.	55.3 3.58	Æ .75 ←	Victory, draped, standing r. on globe, holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l. SALVS GENERIS HVMANI r. up, l. down, outwardly.	" "
32	49.3 3.19	Æ .7 ↑	" "	" "

27. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 424. Bl. 61. Cp. P. (48-8, 3-16), Madrid (54-1, 3-51) with legend l. to r. across bottom and r. to l. across top.

28. Feuardent, 1868. C. 417. Bl. 69. Cp. Madrid (111-1, 7-20).

29. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 418. Bl. 70, 71. Cp. P. (46-6, 3-02), V. (51-8, 3-36), B.

30. Feuardent, 1920. C. 423. Bl. 68.

31. Cohen Sale, 1855. Beginning of *obv.* legend blurred: large letters on *rev.* C. 421. Bl. 66.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
33 Pl. 50. 20.	54.0 3.50	AR .75 ←	As on No. 31. (SALVS·GENERIS HVMANI starting low r., l. up, r. down)	As on No. 22.
34 Pl. 50. 21.	49.6 3.21	AR .7 ↑	Victory, draped, standing l. on globe, holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l. SALVS·GENERIS [H]VMANI r. up, l. down, outwardly.	" "
35	52.2 3.38	AR .7 ↓	" " (SALVS GENERIS HV MANI l. down, r. up, outwardly)	" "
36 Pl. 50. 22.	50.5 3.27	AR .7 ↑	As on No. 35.	" "

Rev. S·P.
Q·R. in two lines in oak-wreath.*

S·P·Q·R.
OB in three lines in oak-wreath.†
C. S.

Not in B. M.

* The *obr.* Victory standing l. on globe, &c., SALVS GENER·HVMANI occurs as denarius with this *rev.*, P., C. 428.

† The following *obr.* types occur as denarii with this *rev.*: (a) Mars advancing r., brandishing javelin and holding round shield, MARS VLTOR, Gn. (b) Victory standing r. on globe, &c., SALVS GENER·HVMANI, Trinity Coll., Dublin. The reading of the *rev.* is not quite certain.

33. De Salis Gift, 1861. Cp. P. (51.0, 3.30; 55.7, 3.61), B. (53.7, 3.48; 56.0, 3.63), V. (56.0, 3.63), Madrid (59.5, 3.86).

34. Devonshire Coll., 1844. C. 420. Bl. 65. Cp. V. (54.0, 3.50), Madrid (39.4, 2.55), Walters Coll. (46.5, 3.01). Aureus of these types, P. (112.8, 7.31), C. 419, Bl. 63.

35. George III Gift, 1823.

36. Blacas Coll., 1867. Bl. 64. Cp. Madrid (49.4, 3.20; 56.4, 3.65), Vatican (50.1, 3.25). Denarius of similar fabric found near Nottingham about 1913. Aureus of these types in trade, late W. Talbot Ready, 1913, found in France.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<i>Rev. SECVRITAS P.R.</i>				
37 Pl. 50. 23.	110.1 7.13	A .75 ↓	Aureus. Bust of Minerva, draped, wearing aegis, helmeted, r. No legend.	Securitas, wearing long tunic and cloak over r. shoulder and lower part of body, seated r. on throne, resting head on r. hand, r. elbow on back of throne and hold- ing sceptre in l.; in front of her, lighted altar hung with gar- lands. SECVRITAS P R I. up, r. down.
<i>Rev. SIGNA P.R.*</i>				
38 Pl. 50. 24	113.2 7.34	A .75 ↓	Bust of Mars, bare, head helmeted, bearded, r. Line border. MARS VLTOR I. down, r. up, outwardly.	Aquila facing r. between two standards; between it and standard on r. a lighted altar; on and above altar up to beak of aquila a number of pellets. SIGNA in ex. P R I. and r. in field.
39	52.8 3.42	A .75 →	Denarius. " "	" " (Line border)
40 Pl. 50. 25.	47.4 3.07	A .75 ↓	" "	" "

* The following *obr.* types also occur as denarii with this *rev.*: (a) Bust of Genius bare, head diademed, bearded, r.: behind, sceptre, GENIVS P.R., in trade, Baldwin (March, 1919), C. 408, Bl. 47. (b) Bust of Roma, helmeted, r., ROMA RESTITVTA., Gn. (c) Victory standing l. on globe, &c., SALVS GENERIS HVMANI, V. (d) Bust of Vulcan, bare, head in round cap, r., VOLKANVS VLTOR, P., C. 410 (who describes the cap as 'laureate': this feature does not come out on cast in B. M.). (e) Clasped hands holding winged caduceus, PAX ET LIBERTAS, Weber Coll., 1909.

37. Feuardent, 1868. Cp. C. 403, Bl. 42, who give denarius of these types. C. 408 quotes a Vienna coin, which has torch on the *rev.* (50-5, 3-27): Bl. illustrates a Madrid coin (44-0, 2-85) without torch, like our aureus. The B. M. coin is of curious style and fabric, and stands rather by itself: it is here assigned to Gaul,—chiefly on the strength of the *rev.* type, which was freely used under Nero at Lugdunum,—but it is quite possible that it should rather be given to Spain.

38. Montagu Coll., 1896. C. 405. Bl. 44. Specimens in P. (110-8, 7-18; 108-8, 7-05). For discussion of this curious type, see Introduction. On some of the denarii the pellets hardly appear at all: cp. especially No. 41.

39. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. 406. Bl. 45.

40. Blacas Coll., 1867. (Described as A in error on Pl. 50. 25.) Other specimens in P. (51-0, 3-30), V. (52-0, 3-37; 50-3, 3-26), Madrid (49-4, 3-20).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
41	48.5 3.14	AR .7 ←	As on No. 38.	As on No. 38.
42 Pl. 50. 26.	48.0 3.11	AR .7 →	" " (but without legend)	" "
43 Pl. 50. 27.	34.2 2.22 (plated)	AR .75 ↓	Female figure, standing r., holding spear, as on No. 28. SALVS ET LIBERTAS r. up, l. down, outwardly.	" "
‘AUGUSTUS’ GROUP*				
A. D. 68.				
<i>Rev.</i> AVGVSTVS Capricorn, r.				
Aureus.				
44 Pl. 51. 1.	114.9 7.45	AV .8 ↓	Head of Augustus, bare, r. Line border. No legend.	† Capricorn, r., holding between paws globe to which rudder is attached; above, cornucopiae. Line border. AVGVSTVS below.
Denarius.				
45	50.3 3.26	AR .75 ↓	" "	" "
46	57.0 3.69	AR .75 ↓	" "	" "
47	53.3 3.45	AR .75 ↓	" "	" " (no rudder)

* For date and mintage, see Introduction.

† The *rev.* is also found as denarius with *obv.* horseman, helmeted, galloping r., brandishing spear in r. hand, IMP., P. (52-5, 3-40), Pl. 51. 2. The *rev.* with capricorn, l., occurs with *obv.* head of Apollo, laureate, r., with long hair: behind, harp, P. (51-1, 3-31).

41. Spink, 1919.

42. Blacas Coll., 1867. Legend of *rev.* indistinct. C. 407. Other specimens in P. (56-3, 3-65), V. (53-2, 3-45; 50-2, 3-25), B. (53-4, 3-46), Copenhagen (54-1, 3-51).

43. Feuardent, 1920. C. 411.

44. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 20. Note style, lettering, and weight, all of which suggest this period.

45. C. 21. Specimen in P. (53-6, 3-47).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
			<i>Rev.</i> AVGVSTVS DIVI F.* C. L. CAESARES AVGVSTI F. &c. † Not in B. M. <i>Rev.</i> CONCORD. See below under 'Divus Augustus'. <i>Rev.</i> CAESAR DIVI F.	
48 Pl. 51. 4.	52.2 3.38	AR .75 ↓	Head of Augustus, laureate, r. No legend.	Victory, draped, standing l., holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l. CAESAR DIVI F l. and r. in field.
			<i>Rev.</i> DIVVS IVLIVS Comet.	
49 Pl. 51. 5.	55.1 3.57	AR .75 ↗	Head of Augustus, laureate, r. CAESAR AVGVSTVS l. down, r. up, outwardly.	Comet with eight rays, four above, four below. DIVVS IVLIVS across field.
50	48.0 3.11	AR .75 ↙	" "	" " (indications of tail; be- ginning and end of legend faint)
			<i>Rev.</i> EX S. C. Quadriga. ‡ Not in B. M.	

* Denarius with *obr.* head of Augustus, radiate, r., AVG. DIVI F.; *rev.* winged caduceus upright, AVGVSTVS DIVI F. IMP. in two vertical lines, l. and r., is quoted by C. 37 (who probably supplies CAESAR on *obr.* in error).

† Denarius with *obr.* head of Augustus, laureate, r., CAESAR AVGVSTVS; *rev.* C. and L. Caesar standing facing, &c. (normal type), C. L. CAESARES PRINCI IVVE COS DESIGNA, starting low r., l. up, r. down, outwardly, in P. (52.9, 3.43), Pl. 51. 3.

‡ Denarius with *obr.* head of Augustus in oak-wreath, l., AVGVSTVS DIVI F., *rev.* quadriga r., surmounted by Victories and four miniature horses (?), EX S. C. in P. (52.0, 3.37).

48. Feuadent, 1920. Variant with *obr.* head of Augustus, bare, r., C. 65.

49. C. 98.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
			<i>Rev.</i> IMP. Bull.* IMP. X Stars and crescent.† Not in B. M.	
			<i>Rev.</i> IMP. XII Bull.	
51 Pl. 51. 7.	52.0 3.37	R .8 ↓	Head of Augustus, laureate, r. AVGVSTVS DIVI F l. down, r. up, outwardly.	Bull butting l., lashing tail, r. forefoot raised. IMP XII in ex.
			<i>Rev.</i> IMP. XII Diana.‡ IVPPITER CONSERVATOR§ Not in B. M.	
			<i>Rev.</i> OB CIVES SERVAT.	
52 Pl. 51. 9.	44.3 2.87	R .65 ↓	Head of Augustus, bare, l. AVGVSTVS DIVI F r. up, l. down, outwardly.	OB CIVES SERVAT in three lines in oak- wreath.
			<i>Rev.</i> PAX Not in B. M.	

* Denarius with *obv.* head of Augustus, laureate, r., AVG. DIVI F.; *rev.* bull advancing r., r. fore-foot raised, IMP., is in P. (47.9, 3.10), C. 129. Cp. Copenhagen (AVG. DIVVI F.).

† Denarius with *obv.* head of Augustus, laureate, r., AVG. DIVI F.; *rev.* seven stars round top edge, IMP. X inside crescent in centre of field. Below, ... C DIVI l... is in P. (50.1, 3.25), C. 142.

‡ Denarius with *obv.* head of Augustus, radiate, r., AVG. DIVI F. P. P.; *rev.* Diana running r., holding bow in l. hand and with r. drawing arrow from quiver on back, IMP. XII (SICIL. lost in ex., which is off flan(?)), is in P. (52.9, 3.43, Pl. 51. 6), C. 173.

§ Denarius with *obv.* head of Augustus, laureate, r., CAESAR AVGVSTVS; *rev.* Jupiter standing l., holding fulmen and sceptre, IVPPITER CONSERVATOR, is in P. (Pl. 51. 8): C. (Galba) 371 quotes this *rev.* with *obv.* female bust, diademed, r., ... AVGVSTI. C.'s variant rendering is mysterious, and the Paris coin itself is hard to place, the *rev.* standing by itself.

|| Denarius with *obv.* head of Augustus, laureate, r., CAESAR AVGVSTVS, *rev.* clasped hands, holding winged caduceus upright between crossed cornucopiae, PAX, is in P. (Pl. 51. 10), C. 219; cp. R. N., 1864, p. 153.

51. C. 159.

52. Specimen in Walters Coll. (56.7, 3.67), with same *obv.* die.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<i>Rev. S·P·Q·R· in wreath.</i>				
53	51.2 3.32	R .75 ↓	Head of Augustus, bare, r. AVG DIVI F P P r. up, l. down, outwardly.	S·P·Q·R· in one line in oak-wreath.
54	48.9 3.17	R .65 ↓	Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR AVGVSTVS l. down, r. up, outwardly.	" "
55 Pl. 51. 12.	52.5 3.40	R .7 ↓	Head of Augustus, laureate, r. CAESAR AVGVSTVS l. down, r. up, outwardly.	" "
<i>Rev. S·P·Q·R· Cupid on dolphin.*</i>				
S·P·Q·R·CL·V· Palms.†				
S·P·Q·R OB C· S· on shield.‡				
Not in B. M.				
<i>Rev. S·P·Q·R·P·P· OB C·S·</i>				
56 Pl. 51. 13.	56.6 3.67	R .75 ↓	Head of Augustus, laureate, r. [AVG] DIVI·F·P·P l. down, r. up, outwardly.	S P Q R P . P OB CS in three lines in oak- wreath.

* Denarius with *obv.* head of Augustus, laureate, l., CAISAR DIVI F.; *rev.* Cupid riding r. on a dolphin, S·P·Q·R· is in P. (47-3, 3-06, Pl. 51. 11), C. 269.

† Denarius with *obv.* head of Augustus, bare, l., CAESAR AVGVSTVS; *rev.* S·P·Q·R·CL·V· in two lines above two palms—the whole on a round shield, is in P. (53-7, 3-48), C. 295.

‡ Denarius with *obv.* head of Augustus, bare, r., CAESAR AVGVSTVS; *rev.* S·P·Q·R·OB C·S· on shield, is quoted by C. 296.

53. De Salis Gift, 1861. The following variety of *obv.* also occurs: head of Augustus, laureate, r., AVG·DIVI F·P·P·, C. 285.

54. De Salis Gift, 1861.

55. Sydenham Gift, 1920. C. 284. Cp. P. (55-7, 3-61).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<i>Rev.</i> SENAT·P·Q·R·				
57 Pl. 51. 14.	53.5 3.47	Æ .7 ↓	Head of Augustus in oak-wreath, l. AVGVSTVS [DIVI] F l. down, r. up, outwardly.	Victory, draped, advancing l., holding shield inscribed CL V [SENAT P Q R l. down, r. up, outwardly —obliterated]
<i>Rev.</i> VICTORIA P·R·*				
Not in B. M.				
'DIVUS AUGUSTUS' GROUP				
A. D. 68-69.†				
<i>Rev.</i> CONCORD·‡				
HISPANIA§				
PAX				
Not in B. M.				

* Denarius with *obv.* head of Augustus, laureate, l., no legend legible; *rev.* Victory standing l. on globe, holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l., VICTORIA P·R·. is in P. (36-5, 2-37, Pl. 51. 15), C. 319.

† For date and mintage, see Introduction.

‡ A denarius with *obv.* head of Augustus, radiate, r.; *rev.* female figure seated l., holding sceptre and corn-ears, CONCORD·, was in the Belfort Sale, 1888.

§ An aureus with the same *obv.* die as No. 58; *rev.* Hispania standing l., holding two corn-ears in r. hand and two short spears in l., round shield slung behind her, HISPANIA, is in P. (108-1, 7-00, Pl. 51. 16), C. 109.

|| A denarius with *obv.* head of Augustus, radiate, r., DIVVS AVG·P·P·; *rev.* clasped hands holding winged caduceus upright between crossed cornucopiae, PAX, is in P. (51-7, 3-35), C. 220. Cp. Gosselin Coll. (R. N., 1864, p. 155). The Copenhagen coin, quoted by C. 336, with *obv.* head of Augustus, laureate, r.; *rev.* clasped hands, &c., no legend, is only a worn specimen of the same, as the cast shows.

57. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 332. There can be little doubt that our coin has lost its original legend and is the same as P. (56-8, 3-68), C. 253.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
58 Pl. 51. 17.	110.6 7.17	A .75 ↓	Aureus. Head of Augustus, radiate, r. DIVVS AVGVSTVS l. down, r. up, outwardly.	Pax, draped, standing l., holding caduceus in r. hand and corn-ears and poppies in l. PAX P R in arc above.
59 Pl. 51. 18.	51.0 3.30	R .7 ↓	Denarius. As on No. 58.	Victory, draped, advanc- ing l., holding in r. hand round shield inscribed VI AV in two lines. SENATVS P Q RO MANVS r. up, l. down, outwardly.
60	53.0 3.43	R .75 ↓	" " (Line border)	" " (Line border)
<p>‘MILITARY’ CLASS</p> <p>UPPER GERMANY</p> <p>A. D. 68-69.</p> <p>Rev. CONCORDIA PRAETORIANORVM</p>				
61 Pl. 51. 19.	48.6 3.15	R .75 ↓	Denarius. Clasped hands. Line bor- der. FIDES above. EXERCITVVM below.	Concordia, draped, stand- ing l., holding branch in r. hand and cornu- copiae in l. CONCORDIA PRAET ORIANORVM starting low r., outwardly.

58. George III Gift, 1823. The letters P.R. are almost, if not quite, off the flan, but traces of them seem to be present. C. 221. A variant of rev. with legend PAX was in Montagu Coll., 1896.

59. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 254 (but our coin does not show ball below bust).

60. De Salis Gift, 1861. Style distinct from No. 59. A variant of rev. with legend, SENATVS POP·Q·ROMANVS, was in the De Quelen Coll., 1898.

61. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 359. Bl. 3. Specimens in P. (51.8, 3.36), Madrid (55.7, 3.61), Munich (38.7, 2.51), Turin (52.5, 3.40).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
62	47.5 3.08	Ar .7 ↑	As on No. 61.	As on No. 61.
63	40.9 2.65 (plated)	Ar .75 ↓	" "	" "
<p><i>Rev.</i> CONCORDIA PROVINCIA RV M *</p> <p>Not in B. M.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> FIDES EXERCITVVM †</p>				
64 Pl. 51. 20.	41.9 2.72 (plated)	Ar .8 ↓	Bust of Vesta, draped, head hooded, wearing stephane, r.; in front, a lighted torch. VESTA P R QVIRITI VM l. up, r. down.	Clasped hands. FIDES above. EXERCITVVM below.
<p><i>Rev.</i> FIDES PRAETORIANORVM</p>				
65 Pl. 51. 21.	52.0 3.37	Ar .7 ↓	Clasped hands. FIDES above. EXERCITVVM below.	Clasped hands. FIDES above. PRAETORIANORVM in arc below.
66	51.1 3.31	Ar .7 ↓	" "	" "
67	53.1 3.44	Ar .7 ↓	" "	" "
68	42.8 2.77	Ar .75 ↓	" "	" "
69	46.4 3.01 (plated)	Ar .75 ↓	" " (VVM not in ligature)	" " (beginning of legend obliterated)

* This *rev.* is quoted with *obv.* FIDES EXERCITVVM, C. 360, Bl. 4, but no authority is given.

† A plated denarius with this type both as *obv.* and *rev.* is in Madrid, C. 362, Bl. 6.
63. Devonshire Coll., 1844.

64. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 364. Bl. 8. Specimens in P., B., Vatican.

65. Nott Coll., 1843. Beginning of *obv.* legend off flan. C. 363. Bl. 7.

66. Boyne Coll., 1843.

67. Spink, 1919.

68. Blacas Coll., 1867.

69. De Salis Gift, 1861.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<i>Rev.</i> I·O·MAX·CAPITOLINVS*				
70 Pl. 51. 22.	40.4 2.62	AR .75 ↓	Bust of Vesta, r., as on No. 64. VESTA P R QVIRITI VM l. up, r. down.	Jupiter, with mantle falling down from waist, seated l. in temple, which shows two columns, holding fulmen in r. hand and sceptre in l.; in pediment, a wreath. IO MAX CAPITOLINVS r. up, l. down, outwardly.
71	47.9 3.10	AR .75 ↓	" " ([VEST]A P R QVIRITI VM)	" " (IO MAX CAPITOLINVS)
<i>Rev.</i> S·P·Q·R· in oak-wreath.† SENATVS P·Q·ROMANVS‡ Not in B. M.				
<i>Rev.</i> VESTA P·R·QVIRITIVM				
72 Pl. 51. 23.	53.8 3.49	AR .75 ↓	Bust of Jupiter, showing bare chest and l. shoulder with mantle, head diademed, bearded, l.; in front, a palm. I O M CAPITOLINVS r. up, l. down, outwardly.	Vesta, draped, veiled, seated l. on throne, holding patera in r. hand and torch in l. [VESTA] P R QVIRITIVM r. up, l. down, outwardly.

* This *rev.* occurs also with *obv.* bust of Genius, diademed, r., sceptre, GENIVS P·R·, P., C. 369, Bl. 13. Variant of *rev.* with legend, I·O·M·, C. 367, Bl. 11.

† This type occurs with *obv.* clasped hands, FIDES EXERCITVVM, in Madrid (plated), C. App. 1, Bl. 51.

‡ This *rev.* occurs with *obv.* bust of Vesta, draped, r., torch, VESTA P·R·QVIRITIVM, V.: the *rev.* type is, Victory advancing l., holding shield with uncertain inscription.

70. C. 368. Bl. 12.

71. De Salis Gift, 1861.

72. Cohen Sale, 1855. The palm is not visible on this specimen. C. 432. Bl. 73. Specimens in P., B., V., Walters Coll. An aureus of these types has recently appeared in the market at Rome. Its weight is 114.9 (7.45), its density 18.14—rather low for Roman gold, but high for modern; the *obv.* die appears to be the same as that of the denarius in Walters Coll. The evidence seems to be in favour of its genuineness: see Introduction.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
73	54.8 3.55	AR .75 ↓	As on No. 72. (legend faint)	As on No. 72. (VESTA P R QVIRI TIVM)

73. De Salis Gift, 1861.

REVOLT OF CIVILIS AND THE GAULS

LOWER GERMANY

A. D. 69-70.

A few aurei and denarii of great rarity may be assigned, with something like certainty, to this occasion: for convenience, they are classed with the Civil War coinages. The Museum does not possess a specimen.

Aureus.

- (a) *obv.* Female bust, draped, r., **SALVTIS**
rev. Concordia standing l., holding branch in r. hand and cornucopiae in l.,
CONCORDIA
 V. (109-6, 7-10—Pl. 51. 24), C. 357, Bl. 1.

Denarius.

- (b) *obv.* Female bust, draped, head veiled and diademed, r.; in front, ear of corn,
LIBERTAS RESTITVTA
rev. Concordia seated l., holding standard surmounted by boar in r. hand and
 upright caduceus in l., **CONCORDIA**
 V. (53-1, 3-44—Pl. 51. 25), C. 358, Bl. 2.
- (c) *obv.* Bust of Gallia, draped, head diademed, r.; behind, trumpet, **GALLIA**
rev. Clasped hands holding standard, surmounted by boar, and two ears of
 corn, **FIDES**
 Haeberlin Coll. (Pl. 51. 26), C. 361, Bl. 5.
- (d) *obv.* Young male head, helmeted, r., **ADSSERTOR LIBERTATIS**
rev. Victory standing r. and with l. hand placing a helmet on a trophy set on
 a tree-trunk, **LEGION·XV·PRIMIG·** (last two letters faint).
 Evans Coll. (Pl. 51. 27).

A few other denarii of the class probably existed but cannot now be traced. Such are the coins quoted by C. from Morelli; all with *obv.* **LIBERTAS RESTITVTA**, as above, No. (b), and *rev.*: (1) Mars standing r., holding shield and trophy, **MARS ADSSERTOR**, C. 377, Bl. 18; (2) Mars standing facing, holding shield and standard, **MARS ADSSERTOR**, C. 376; (3) Mars standing r., holding shield and standard, **MARS VLTOR**, C. 380, Bl. 21.

GALBA

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
MINT OF ROME*				
A. D. 68-69.				
Denarius.				
1 Pl. 52. 1.	51.8 3.36	AR .8 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. IMP SER GALBA AVG	† Concordia, draped, standing l., holding poppy and corn-ears in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. CONCORDIA [PROV] INCIARVM starting low l.
2	50.6 3.28	AR .8 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, l. IMP SER GAL BA CA ESA[R AVG.]	" " " (CONCOR[DIA PROV I]NCIARVM)
Aureus.				
3 Pl. 52. 2.	113.7 7.37	AV .8 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, laureate, r. IMP SER GALBA CAES AR AVG	† Livia, draped, standing l., holding patera in r. hand and long sceptre in l. DIVA AVGVSTA l. up, r. down.

* All *obr.* legends start low l.

† The following variety of *obr.* also occurs: IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG·, laureate, r., Gn. (*A. S. F. N.*, 1884, p. 53). The aureus of this type occurs with *obr.* IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG·, laureate, r., C. 41; cp. Viry Coll., 1909 (brilliant coin: same *obr.* die as No. 4), later De Sartiges Coll.; IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG·, laureate, l., C. 42.

‡ The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG·P·M·, laureate, r., C. 57; SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG·, draped, with cuirass, head bare, r., P. (102-9, 6-67), C. 46.

1. Bank Coll., 1877.

2. De Salis Gift, 1861.

1, 2. Same *rev.* die(?).

3. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 54.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
4 Pl. 52. 3.	97.5 6.32	AV .85 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. IMP SER GALBA CA ESAR AVG	As on No. 3.
			Denarius.	
5	52.6 3.41	AR .8 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. IMP SER GALBA AVG	" "
6 Pl. 52. 4.	52.4 3.40	AR .75 ↓	As on No. 3.	" "
7	52.4 3.40	AR .75 ↓	" "	" "
8	50.2 3.25	AR .8 ↓	As on No. 4.	" "
9	50.8 3.29 (holed)	AR .8 ↓	" "	" "
10	42.2 2.73	AR .75 ↓	As on No. 2. (but no break in legend)	" "
11 Pl. 52. 5.	52.9 3.43	AR .75 ↓	" "	" "
12	47.3 3.06	AR .8 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. IMP SER GALBA CAES AR AVG PM	" "
13 Pl. 52. 6.	49.8 3.23	AR .75 ↓	Bust of Galba, wearing cuirass and aegis, head bare, r. SER GALBA CAESAR AVG	" "

* The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: IMP·SER·GALBA AVG., head bare, r., C. 52; IMP·SER·GALBA AVG., draped, laureate, r., C. 53.

4. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 54. Same *obr.* die as Viry Coll., 1909, quoted above. The light weight is a puzzle. Can this coin and the Viry specimen be exceptional modern imitations? The style, for all its splendour, is not quite normal for the reign.

5. Bank Coll., 1877.

7. George III Gift, 1823.

9. George III Gift, 1823.

11. Sotheby, Dec. 20. 1852. From Tunis.

13. De Salis Gift, 1861. Beginning of legend off flan. C. 47.

6. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 55.

8. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 55.

10. Lincoln, 1912. C. 56.

12. Lincoln, 1913. C. 58.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<p><i>Rev.</i> GALLIA HISPANIA *</p> <p>Not in B. M.</p>				
Aureus.				
14	104.6 6.78	Ar .75 ↓	As on No. 12.	† Hispania, draped, advancing l., holding poppy and two corn-ears in r. hand and round shield and two transverse spears in l. HISPA NIA l. up, r. down.
Denarius.				
15	50.8 3.29	Ar .8 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. IMP SER GALBA AVG	" " (but legend reads l. down, r. up, outwardly)
16	52.6 3.41	Ar .75 ↓	As on No. 4.	As on No. 15. (end of legend off flan)
17 Pl. 52. 7.	47.7 3.09	Ar .75 ↓	" " (but globe at point of bust)	As on No. 14.
18	48.2 3.12	Ar .8 ↓	" " (but legend continuous)	" "
Aureus.				
19	108.0 7.00	Ar .8 ↓	As on No. 12.	Galba, bare-headed, in military dress, on horse prancing r., raising r. hand in act of address. IMP in ex.

* This *rev.* type (see below under Spain) occurs with *obr.* IMP·SER·GALBA AVG., head bare, r., De Quelen Coll., 1888.

† A variant of the aureus with *obr.* IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG., draped, laureate, r., is in Durkee Coll., N.Y. A variant of the denarius occurs with *obr.* IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG·P·M., laureate, r., C. 85. C. distinguishes two varieties of *rev.*, with Hispania advancing and Hispania standing: on all coins there seems to be some trace of movement, but it is often slight. The *rev.*, with Hispania standing, holding two vertical spears, is of the Spanish mint: C. quotes it with *obr.* IMP·SER·GALBA AVG., head bare, r., as an aureus, C. 81.

14. Morton Coll., 1830. C. 84.

15. Boyne Coll., 1843. C. 82.

16. George III Gift, 1823. C. 83.

17. Spink, 1915. The small globe at the point of the bust is quite exceptional on coins of the Roman mint.

19. Corbridge Find, 1911. C. 96.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
20 Pl. 52. 8.	111.6 7.23	AV .8 ↓	As on No. 12.	As on No. 19.
21 Pl. 52. 9.	50.3 3.26	AR .75 ↓	Denarius. Head laureate, r. SER GALBA AVG	* " "
22	51.2 3.32 (broken)	AR .7 ↓	" "	" "
23	49.3 3.19	AR .8 ↓	As on No. 12.	" "
24 Pl. 52. 10.	46.0 2.98	AR .8 ↓	As on No. 15.	Libertas, draped, stand- ing facing, head to r., holding pileus in r. hand and extending l. hand with palm open; to l. and r., a corn-ear grow- ing. LIBERTAS P R l. up, r. down.
25 Pl. 52. 11.	53.0 3.43	AR .8 ↓	As on No. 4.	Roma, helmeted, in mili- tary dress, moving r., holding Victory in r. hand and transverse spear, point downwards, in l. ROMA RENASC r. down, l. up.

* The *obr.* IMP SER GALBA AVG, laureate, r., is quoted by C. 94 (= 95).

20. Trattle Coll., 1832.

22. Devonshire Coll., 1844.

21. Baldwin, 1920. C. 93.

23. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. 97.

24. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 106; cp. P. (51-1, 3-31), same *obr.* and *rev.* (?) dies as No. 24. A denarius with same *obr.* and *rev.*, but *rev.* legend LIBERTAS PVBLICA in Gosselin Coll., 1864 (*A. S. F. N.*, 1884, p. 54).

25. C. 200. Aureus of these types, Evans Coll., Durkee Coll., N. Y. (112-7, 7-30). It is hard to say whether Roma should be described as 'advancing' or 'standing': some sign of movement is probably always present.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
26 Pl. 52. 12.	50.7 3.29	At .75 ↓	Head of Galba, bare, l. IMP SER GALBA AVG.	* Roma, helmeted, in military dress, standing l., holding Victory in r. hand and transverse sceptre, eagle-tipped, in l. [RO]MA RENASC l. up, r. down.
27 Pl. 52. 13.	110.3 7.15	At .8 ↓	Aureus. As on No. 3.	† " " (ROMA RENASCES)
28 Pl. 52. 14.	34.6 2.24 (plated)	At .75 ↓	Denarius. " "	" " (ROMA [RE]NASCES)
29 Pl. 52. 15.	113.0 7.32	At .75 ↓	Aureus. As on No. 1.	S P Q R O B C S in two lines in oak- wreath.
30	110.8 7.18	At .75 ←	" "	" "
31	111.0 7.19	At .75 ↓	As on No. 15.	" "

* The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: IMP·SER·GALBA AVG., laureate, r., P., C. 202; IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG., laureate, r., P., C. 203; IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG., laureate, l., C. 204. The aureus is found with *obr.* IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG., laureate, r., Gn.

† The aureus of this *rev.* is also found with *obr.* IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG., head bare, r., C. 207 (bare head unusual with this legend); IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG., laureate, r., C. 205; the denarius with *obr.* IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG·P·M., laureate, r., C. 208. This *rev.*, with ROMA RENASCES, but Roma standing r., is quoted as a denarius with *obr.* IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG·P·M., laureate, r., Brera Coll. (B.N.S., 1884, p. 128). C. 212 quotes a denarius with *obr.* SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG., laureate, r., with globe, and *rev.* ROMA RENASCENS, Roma advancing r., holding Victory and spear; very doubtful, for the *obr.* legend usually goes with bust, draped with cuirass, and no globe. C. 218 quotes an aureus with *obr.* IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG., laureate (r. or l. ?); *rev.* Roma standing r., holding Victory and eagle-tipped sceptre, ROMA RENASCENS; a doubtful coin, as no modern authority is quoted; but there is no vital objection to it.

26. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. 201.

27. George III Gift, 1823. C. 206; cp. P. (same *obr.* die as No. 27).

28. Boyne Coll., 1843; cp. Gn.

29. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 286.

30, 31. Corbridge Find, 1911.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
32	112.0 7.26	Ar .75 ↓	As on No. 15. Denarius.	As on No. 29.
33 Pl. 52. 16.	46.4 3.01	Ar .7 →	Head of Galba, laureate, r. IMP GALBA	S P Q R OB C S in three lines in oak- wreath.
34 Pl. 52. 17.	52.8 3.42	Ar .75 ↓	As on No. 15.	" "
35	51.7 3.35	Ar .75 ↓	As on No. 1.	" "
36	48.4 3.14	Ar .75 ↓	" "	" "
37	52.3 3.39	Ar .75 ↓	" "	" "
38 Pl. 52. 18.	108.5 7.03	Ar .75 ↓	Aureus. As on No. 4.	+ Female figure (For- tuna?), draped, stand- ing l., r. foot on globe, sacrificing out of patera in r. hand over lighted altar, and holding rud- der upright in l. SALVS GEN HVMA NI l. up, r. down.
39	46.5 3.01	Ar .75 ↓	Denarius. As on No. 1.	+ " "

* For a false variety of this *rev.*, see below, p. 316, note †.

† The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG., draped, laureate, r., P., Gn., C. 235; IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG·P·M., laureate, r., Bizot Coll., 1902, C. 239; SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG., cuirassed, head, bare, l., Evans Coll. (113-8, 7-37—Pl. 52. 19), P. (110-4, 7-15), C. 232. C. 233 quotes *obr.* IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR, laureate, l.; presumably AVG. is accidentally omitted.

‡ The following variety of *obr.* also occurs: IMP·SER·GALBA AVG., head bare, r., Gn. (*R. It.*, 1909, pp. 20 ff.). A variety of the *rev.* with legend SALVS GENERIS HVMANI, with *obr.* IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG., laureate, l., was in the Hoffman Coll., 1871, C. 242.

33. Bank Coll., 1877. Authenticity doubtful; but the coin undoubtedly exists. C. 285. Cp. P. (51-3, 3-32).

34. C. 287.

35. Edwinstowe Find, 1911.

38. Devonshire Coll., 1844. C. 237.

37. Mrs. Adey Gift, 1919.

39. Bank Coll., 1877.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
40	52.0 3.37	AR .75 ↓	As on No. 4. (but legend continuous)	As on No. 38.
41 Pl. 52. 20.	52.4 3.40	AR .75 ↓	" "	" "
42	50.3 3.26	AR .8 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, l. IMP SER GAL BA CAESAR AVG	" " (beginning of legend faint)
43	49.6 3.21	AR .75 ↓	As on No. 3.	" "
44	52.4 3.40	AR .75 ↓	" " (dots between words)	" "
45 Pl. 52. 21.	49.4 3.20	AR .7 ↓	As on No. 12.	" "
46 Pl. 52. 22.	112.0 7.26	A .8 ↓	Aureus. As on No. 3.	* Victory, draped, standing l. on globe, holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l. VICTORIA P R l. up, r. down.
47 Pl. 52. 23.	108.6 7.04	A .8 ↓	As on No. 12.	" " (VICTOR IA P R)
48 Pl. 52. 24.	53.9 3.49	AR .8 ↓	Denarius. As on No. 1.	As on No. 46.

* The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: for the aureus, IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG., laureate, r., Thomsen Coll., 1866; IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG·P·M., draped, laureate, r., Gn.; draped bust quite unusual with this legend; SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG., cuirassed, head bare, r., Hirsch Sale (15), 1906; for the denarius: IMP·SER·GALBA AVG., head bare, r., C. 324; IMP·SER·GALBA AVG., head bare, l., C. 326; IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG·P·M., laureate, r., C. 330.

40. Cracherode Gift, 1799. Legend blurred at beginning. C. 237.

41. George III Gift, 1823.

42. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. 234 (omits AVG., presumably in error).

43. Sotheby, Dec. 20, 1852. Found in Tunis. C. 236.

44. Boyne Coll., 1843.

45. Webster, 1868. C. 240.

46. George III Gift, 1823. C. 327.

47. Feuardent, 1874. C. 329.

48 C. 325. Cp. Gn.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
49	50.2 3.25	AR .75 ↓	As on No. 3.	As on No. 46.
50 Pl. 52. 26.	51.8 3.36	AR .8 ↓	As on No. 15.	* Virtus, naked, standing facing, holding sword upwards in r. hand and spear in l. VIR TVS across field.
51	46.2 2.99	AR .7 ↓	" " (IMP SER GALBA AVG)	" "
52 Pl. 52. 27.	49.4 3.20	AR .75 ↓	As on No. 4.	" "
Forgery.†				
53	59.1 3.83	AR .8 ↓	Denarius. Head of Galba, laureate, r. IMP SER GALBA AVG P M	Clasped hands holding aquila upright on prow. FIDES MILITVM in arc above.

* Cohen distinguishes two varieties of *rev.*: (1) Virtus holds parazonium; (2) Virtus holds sword. It has appeared better not to separate these two varieties, for the distinction is a minute one, except on unusually well preserved specimens. The following varieties of *obv.* also occur: IMP·GALBA, laureate, r., C. 340; IMP·SER·GALBA AVG., head bare, r., P., C., 341; IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG., laureate, l., Gn.; IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG. P·M., laureate, r., C. 343. The aureus occurs with the following *obv.*: IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG., laureate, r., C. 345; IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG., draped, laureate, r., Boudin Sale, Paris, 1913 (Pl. 52. 25); IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG. P·M., laureate, r., Gn., C. 342.

† Gotha has a forgery of an aureus with *obv.* IMP·SER·SVLP·GALBA CAES. AVG·TR·P., head, laureate, r.; *rev.* S·P·Q·R·OB CIVIS SERVAT., in oak-wreath.

49. George III Gift, 1823. C. 328.

50. Devonshire Coll., 1844. The denarius in Budapest (*R. It.*, 1907, p. 539), with *obv.* ... GALBA AVG, laureate, r., is presumably only an imperfect reading of this coin.

51. Lincoln, 1912.

52. Cantoni Sale, Rome, 1920. C. 344.

53. P. has a specimen from the same dies. The style is curious, the *obv.* legend quite unusual, the *rev.* type unique for Galba, but found later for Vespasian. It is hardly conceivable that the coin is a genuine issue of the time of Galba, nor does it resemble the issues struck by Vespasian for Galba after his death. But it is unlike the ordinary modern invention and possibly belongs to the rare class of ancient forgeries.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
MINTS OF ROME AND GAUL*				
A. D. 68-69.				
Sestertius.				
54 Pl. 55. 16.	337.3 21.86	Æ 1.35 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, l. IMP·SER·GAL BA· CAE·AVG·TR·P	Livia, draped, seated l. on throne, l. foot on stool, holding patera in r. hand and long sceptre in l. AVGVSTA in ex. S C large, l. and r. in field.
55	443.0 28.71	Æ 1.45 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, l. SER GALBA IMP CAES AR AVG TR P	† Concordia, draped, seated l., holding branch in r. hand and trans- verse sceptre in l. CONCORD AVG l. up, r. down. S C in ex.
56	417.0 27.02	Æ 1.35 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER GALBA IMP CAES AR AVG PON MA TR P	" "
57 Pl. 55. 17.	363.8 23.57	Æ 1.45 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, l. IMP·SER·GALBA·CAE· AVG·TR·P	† As on No. 55. (but S C l. and r. in field. CO NCORD AVG)

* For the question of mintage, cp. Introduction. Coins that are decidedly Gallic in style are indicated in the notes. The *obr.* legends start low l.

† The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: SER·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·TR·P., laureate, r., P., C. 27; SER·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·PON·MA·TR·P., laureate, l., P., C. 30.

‡ The following variety of *obr.* also occurs: IMP·SER·GALBA CAES·AVG·TR·P., head in oak-wreath, r., Gn. (*R. It.*, 1896, p. 158).

54. Ettore, 1913; cp. Hall Coll. (428-5, 27-76). Other varieties of *obr.* are: IMP·SER·GALBA CAE·AVG·TR·P., laureate, r., cast in B.M.; IMP·SER·GALBA CAES·AVG·TR·P., laureate, r., C. 12. The same *rev.*, but with R·XL in field, occurs with *obr.* SER·GALBA IMP·CAES·AVG·TR·P., laureate, r., Gn. (*R. It.*, 1891, p. 289). A variety of *rev.* type, Livia veiled, occurs with *obr.* SER·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·P·M·TR·P., laureate, r., C. 11.

55. Wigan Coll., 1872. Gallic. Here, and on a number of other specimens, no dots between words are visible; but it is always possible, and sometimes probable, that they were once there, but have been obliterated. C. 28. Cp. Hall Coll. (399-6, 25-89).

56. Gallic. C. 29.

57. Wigan Coll., 1872. C. 25.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
58	399.5 25.88	Æ 1.45 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. IMP SER GALBA CAES AVG TR P	As on No. 57. (CONCORD AVG)
59 Pl. 55. 18 (<i>obv.</i>).	423.8 27.46	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" "
60	406.4 26.33	Æ 1.35 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, laureate, r. IMP·SER·GALBA·C AES. AVG·TR·P.	" " (CONCORD AVG.)
*	421.5 27.31	Æ 1.4	Head of Galba, laureate, r. IMP SER GALBA CAES AVG PON M TR P	" "
61	421.0 27.28	Æ 1.35 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. IMP·SER·GALBA·CAES AR·AVG·TR·P	" "
62	403.8 26.16	Æ 1.4 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER·GALBA·IMP· CAES·AVG·TR·P.	† EX·S·C OB CIVES SER in four lines in oak- wreath.
63	372.1 24.11	Æ 1.35 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER·GALBA·IMP·CAES AR·AVG·TR·P.	EX·S·C O B CIVES SERVATOS in four lines in oak- wreath.
64 Pl. 56. 1.	405.6 26.28	Æ 1.45 ↓	" " (but head L.)	" "

* Hall Coll. Gallic. C. 26.

† The following variety of *obv.* also occurs: SER·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·
P·M·TR·P., laureate, r., C. 60.

58. C. 22.

58, 59. Same *obv.* and *rev.* dies.

60. C. 23.

61. C. 24.

62. Stewart Sale, 1847. Gallic. C. 59.

63. Gallic. C. 61.

63, 64. Same *rev.* die.

64. Ettore, 1913. Gallic. C. 62. Same *obv.* die as No. 99.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
65	403.5 26.14	Æ 1.45 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r.; globe below bust. SER·GA LBA·IMP· CAES·AVG·TR·P	Libertas, draped, standing l., holding pileus in r. hand and sceptre in l. LIBERT AVG l. up, r. down. S C l. and r. in field.
66	375.6 24.34	Æ 1.45 ↓	" "	" " " (but R XL l. and r. in field below S C)
†	402.2 26.05	Æ 1.45	As on No. 65. (but break after CA in CAES)	As on No. 66. (but LIBERTAS AV GVST)
67 Pl. 56. 2.	397.2 25.74	Æ 1.4 ↓	As on No. 65. (but no break in legend)	As on No. 65. (but LIBERTAS AV GVSTA l. up, r. down)
68	374.8 24.28	Æ 1.35 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER·GALBA·IMP·CAES AR·AVG·TR·P	† As on No. 65. (but LIBERTAS PVB LICA l. up, r. down)
§	399.6 25.89	Æ 1.35	" " (but head l.)	" "
69	375.5 24.33	Æ 1.4 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, laureate, r. SER·GALBA·IMP·CAES AR·AVG·TR·P	" "

* The same *obv.* legend with bust, draped, laureate, r., also occurs with this *rev.*, cast in B. M. The *rev.* LIBERT·AVG·XL R., l. up, r. down, S·C., occurs with *obv.* IMP·SER·SVLP·GALBA CAES·AVG·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., cast in B. M.

† Walters Coll. Gallic. C. 104.

‡ The following varieties of *obv.* also occur: SER·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·PO·MA·TR·P., wearing oak-wreath, r., Gn. (*R. It.*, 1910, p. 450); IMP·SER·GALBA AVG·TR·P., laureate, l., C. 122; IMP·SER·GALBA CAE·AVG·TR·P., laureate, r., P., C. 123; IMP·SER·GALBA CAES·AVG·P·M·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., Egger Sale, 1913; IMP·SER·GALBA CAES·AVG·TR·P., laureate, r., P., C. 125; IMP·SER·SVLPIC·GALBA CAES·AVG·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., P., C. 131. The same *rev.*, with R·XL in ex., occurs with *obv.* IMP·SER·SVLP·GALBA CAES·AVG·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., Walters Coll. (398.2, 25.80): a curious and rare coin, as R·XL is unusual with this type.

§ Hall Coll. Gallic. C. 110.

65. Wigan Coll., 1872. Gallic. C. 100.

66. Gallic. C. 102.

68. Gallic. C. 108. Cp. Hall Coll. (410.9, 26.62).

65, 66. Same *obv.* die.

67. Gallic. C. 105.

69. C. 112.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
70	412.0 26.69	Æ 1.45 ↓	As on No. 69.	As on No. 68.
71	409.0 26.50	Æ 1.4 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, laureate, r. IMP·SER·SVLP·GALBA· CAES·AVG·TR·P	" "
72	371.6 24.08 (holed)	Æ 1.45 ↓	" "	" " (legend very faint)
73	339.0 25.85	Æ 1.4 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, laureate, r. IMP·SER·GALBA· AVG·TR·P	" "
74	376.7 24.41	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" "
75	386.4 25.04	Æ 1.35 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. IMP·SER·GALBA·CAES AR·AVG·TR·P	" "
<p><i>Rev.</i> P·P·OB CIVES SERVATOS S·C· PAX·AVG·S·C·†</p> <p>Not in B. M.</p>				
76	376.3 24.38	Æ 1.45 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER·GALBA·IMP· CAES·AV[G·TR·]P	Pax, draped, seated l., holding branch in r. hand and transverse sceptre in l. PAX AVGVS[T] in ex. S C l. and r. in field.

* This *rev.* legend, in five lines in oak-wreath, occurs with *obv.* SER·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·TR·P·, laureate, r., P., Gallic, C. 161.

† This *rev.* legend, with type of Pax as No. 76 below, occurs in two varieties: (a) PAX AVG·, l. up, r. down, S·C·, with *obv.* SER·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·TR·P·, laureate, r., C. 141; (b) PAX AVG· in ex., S·C·, with *obv.* SER·GALBA IMP·CAES·AVG·TR·P·, laureate, r., C. 140.

71. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 130. Cp. Hall Coll. (408.2, 26.44).

73. C. 121.

73, 74. Same *obv.* die (?).

75. C. 126.

76. Both sides worn. Gallic. C. 145: same *rev.* die in Hall Coll. (406.6, 26.34), Walters Coll. (433.9, 28.12). The *rev.* PAX AVGVS· (l. up, r. down), S·C·, Pax standing l., holding branch and cornucopiae, occurs with *obv.* SER·GALBA IMP·CAES·AVG·, draped, laureate, r., cast in B. M.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
77 Pl. 56. 3.	393.2 25.48	Æ 1.4 ↓	As on No. 76 (SER·GALBA·IMP·CA ES· AVG·TR·P)	Roma, helmeted, in mili- tary dress, standing l., holding Victory in r. hand and spear in l. ROMA l. up. S C l. and r. in field.
78	372.5 24.14	Æ 1.4 ↓	" " (SER·GALBA·IMP·CAE S· AVG·P·M·TR·P.)	" "
79	370.0 23.98	Æ 1.4 ↓	" " (SER·GALBA·IMP·CAES AR·AVG·TR·P)	* As on No. 77. (but RO MA l. and r. in field below S C)
80	409.8 26.55	Æ 1.45 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, lau- reate, r. SER·GALBA·IMP·CAES AR·AVG·TR·P	" "
81	419.2 27.16	Æ 1.4 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. IMP·SER·GALBA·CAES· AVG·P·M·TR·P.	" "
82	394.7 25.58	Æ 1.35 ↓	" " (but NON·M.)	" "

* The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: SER·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·TR·P., laureate, l., P., C. 187; IMP·SER·SVLP·GALBA CAES·AVG·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., Gn., *A. S. F. N.*, 1884, p. 56; IMP·SER·GALBA CAES·AVG·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., C. 189; IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG·TR·P., laureate, r., *A. S. F. N.*, 1884, p. 56.

77. This and the following five coins are all Gallic.

79. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 185.

81. C. 190.

78. C. 188.

80. Wigan Coll., 1872. C. 186.

82. C. 191.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
83	363.2 23.53	Æ 1.45 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER·GALBA·IMP·CAES· AVG·TR·P	*Roma, helmeted, in military dress, standing l., holding statue of Fortune in r. hand and eagle-tipped sceptre in l., resting l. arm on trophy and l. foot on helmet; at feet l., shield. ROMA l. up. S C large, l. and r. in field.
84 Pl. 55. 19 (<i>obv.</i>). Pl. 57. 3 (<i>rev.</i>).	398.6 25.83	Æ 1.45 ↓	" " " (break in legend after IMP·)	As on No. 83. (but R XL r. down)
85	406.2 26.31	Æ 1.4 ↓	As on No. 83.	As on No. 83. (but Roma holds branch in r. hand. ROMA in ex. R XL l. and r. in field below S C)
86	374.4 24.25	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" "

* The variety of *rev.*, Roma holding Victory in r. hand, ROMA, l. up, R·XL, S·C· in field, occurs with the same *obv.* as No. 83 in P., C. 192. The usual *rev.* type shows Roma holding Fortune in r. hand: Victory occurs less commonly. The branch rests only on the authority of Nos. 85, 86, above. No. 86 might be a cast from No. 85, but, in its poor condition, cannot be judged with certainty.

83. Cracherode Gift, 1799. Gallie. C. 184. The Fortune in Roma's hand holds cornucopiae and rudder (?); or is it Pax with a branch?

84. Wigan Coll., 1872. Gallie. C. 193. The *rev.* of this coin has been accidentally separated from the *obv.* and appears on Pl. 57. 3.

85. Gallie. C. 194. *Rev.* has perhaps been tooled.

85, 86. Same *obv.* and *rev.* die.

86. Cracherode Gift, 1799.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
87	413.6 26.80	Æ 1.45 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, laureate, r. SER. GALBA. IMP. CAES. AVG.	* Roma, helmeted, in military dress, seated l. on cuirass, r. foot set on helmet, holding spear in r. hand and resting l. hand on round shield at side; below shield, oblong shield, spear, and greave. ROMA in ex. S C l. and r. in field.
88	379.2 24.57	Æ 1.4 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER. GALBA. IMP. CAES. AVG. TR. P	" " (but below, oblong shield; behind, two greaves)
89 Pl. 56. 7 (<i>obv.</i>).	400.9 25.98	Æ 1.45 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, laureate, r. SER. GALBA. IMP. CAES. AVG. TR. P	" " (below, oblong shield)
90	408.6 26.47	Æ 1.35 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, wearing oak-wreath, r. IMP. SER. SVLPIC. GALB A. CAES. AVG. TR. P	" " (below, oblong shield; behind, greave; r. foot not visible)
91	425.5 27.57	Æ 1.4 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, laureate, r. IMP. SER. SVLPICIVS. GAL BA. CAESAR. AVG.	As on No. 90.

* The following varieties of *obv.* also occur: SER. GALBA IMP. CAES. AVG., draped, wearing oak-wreath, r., Gn., *A.S.F.N.*, 1884, p. 56; IMP. SER. SVLPIC. GALBA CAESAR AVG., draped, laureate, r., C. 174 (authority? unusual *obv.*); IMP. SER. GALBA AVG. TR. P., draped, wearing oak-wreath, r., C. 173; IMP. SER. GALBA AVG. TR. P., draped, wearing oak-wreath, l., *A.S.F.N.*, 1884, p. 56; IMP. SER. GALBA AVGVSTVS, draped, wearing oak-wreath, r., C. 179 (Gréau Coll., 1869; Minerva on shield on *rev.*).

87. Stewart Sale, 1847. C. 170.

89. C. 169.

91. C. 176. Cp. Walters Coll. (395-3, 25-62).

88. Knight Sale, 1842. C. 168.

90. C. 175.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
92	423.8 27.46	Æ 1.45 ↓	Head of Galba, wearing oak-wreath, r. IMP·SER·GALBA· AVG·TR·P	As on No. 90.
93	416.0 26.95	Æ 1.4 ↓	" " (but bust draped)	" " (below, oblong shield ; behind, greave ; on shield, Victory l.)
94	413.0 26.76	Æ 1.4 ↓	As on No. 93.	" " (below, helmet)
95 Pl. 56. 4.	400.0 25.92	Æ 1.35 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, laureate, l. IMP·SER·GAL BA· AVG·TR·P	" " (below, oblong shield, spear, and greave)
96	414.9 26.88	Æ 1.45 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER GALBA IMP CA ES AVG TR P	As on No. 87. (but Roma holds stand- ard in place of spear in r. hand. Below, shield, helmet, and parazonium)
97 Pl. 57. 3a (rev.).	390.4 25.30	Æ 1.5 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, laureate, r. SER·GALBA·IMP· CAES·AVG·TR·P	Roma, helmeted, in mili- tary dress, seated l. on cuirass, feet set on a second cuirass (?), hold- ing spear in r. hand and parazonium in l. On ground behind feet, helmet (?); behind, ob- long and round shield and spear, other uncer- tain arms. ROMA in ex. S C l. and r. in field.

92. C. 172. Same *obr.* die as No. 102.

93. C. 191. Cp. Hall Coll. (417-6, 27.06; she-wolf and twins on shield). C. 178 quotes a coin with the same *obr.*, but head wearing oak-wreath, and the same *rev.*, but Minerva on shield, from B. M.: this must be a misdescription of No. 93.

94. Cracherode Gift, 1799.

95. Spink, 1914; from Hirsch Sale, xxxiii.

96. This variety of *rev.* is probably the result of tooling.

97. C. 180 (apparently C. 177 is an imperfect description of the same coin, accidentally repeated). The *rev.* of the Museum coin is fine, but not quite satisfactory: a suspicion lingers that the varied detail of *rev.* may have been produced from a normal seated Roma type: the *rev.* of the B. M. coin is certainly more deeply hollowed than usual.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
98	407.3 26.39	Æ 1.4 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER·GALBA·IMP·CAES AR·AVG·TR·P	* Victory, draped, moving r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l. S C large, l. and r. in field.
99 Pl. 56. 5.	404.4 26.21	Æ 1.4 ↓	" " (but head l.)	" "
†	422.8 27.39	Æ 1.45	" " (but bust draped, laureate, r.)	" "
100	412.6 26.73	Æ 1.4 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, lau- reate, r. IMP·SER·SVLP·GALBA· CAES·AVG·TR·P	" "
101	411.4 26.66	Æ 1.45 ↓	" "	" "
102	353.9 22.93	Æ 1.4 ↓	Head of Galba, wearing oak-wreath(?), r. IMP SER GALBA AVG TR[P]	" "
103	408.4 26.46	Æ 1.4 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, wearing oak-wreath, l. IMP SER GALBA AVG TR P	" "

* The following varieties of *obv.* also occur: SER·GALBA IMP·CAES·AVG·, laureate, r., Merzbacher (*R. B.*, 1879, p. 156); SER·GALBA IMP·CAES·AVG·, draped, laureate, r., C. 244; SER·GALBA IMP·CAES·AVG·, draped, wearing oak-wreath, r., C. 243; SER·GALBA IMP·CAES·AVG·TR·P·, laureate, r., C. 246; SER·GALBA IMP·CAES·AVG·TR·P·, draped, wearing oak-wreath, r., Gn. (*R. It.*, 1896, p. 159; Gn. has a specimen of this coin with S·C· reversed); SER·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·P·M·TR·P·, laureate, l., C. 248; SER·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·PON·MA·TR·P·, laureate, r., C. 249; SER·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·TR·P·, draped, laureate, r., C. 251; IMP·SER·GALBA AVG·TR·P·, draped, wearing oak-wreath, r., Scheyer Coll. (*R. It.*, 1911, p. 152); IMP·SER·GALBA CAES·AVG·TR·P·, draped, laureate, r., C. 253; IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG·TR·P·, laureate, r., Brera Coll. (*B. N. S.*, 1884, p. 128).

† Hall Coll. C. 245.

98. Gallie. C. 246.

99. Feuudent, 1875. Gallie. Same *obv.* die as No. 64. C. 247.

100. Wigan Coll., 1872. C. 254.

102. Same *obv.* die as No. 92.

103. Cp. C. 252 ('laureate').

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
104	384.0 24.88	Æ 1.35 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER·GALBA·IMP·CAES· AVG·TR·P.	* Victory, draped, moving l., holding statue of Minerva, fighting, in r. hand and palm in l. S C large, l. and r. in field.
105	373.4 24.20	Æ 1.45 ↓	" " (bust draped, laureate, r.)	" "
106 Pl. 56. 6.	401.5 26.01	Æ 1.4 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, wearing oak-wreath, r. IMP·SER·GALBA· CAE·AVG·TR·P	" "
107	385.2 24.96	Æ 1.35 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, lau- reate, r. IMP SER GALBA C AES AVG TR P	" "
108	377.7 24.47	Æ 1.4 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, lau- reate, r. SER GALBA IMP CAES AR AVG TR P	" " (but Victory holds wreath in r. hand)

* The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: SER·GALBA IMP·CAES·AVG·, draped, laureate, r., C. 257; SER·GALBA IMP·CAES·AVG·TR·P·, draped, laureate, r., C. 255; IMP·SER·GALBA AVG·TR·P·, wearing oak-wreath, r., C. 258; IMP·SER·GALBA AVG·TR·P·, draped, wearing oak-wreath, r., C. 259; IMP·SER·GALBA CAES·AVG·TR·P·, laureate, r., C. 260; IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG·TR·P·, laureate, r., Gn., *A. S. F. N.*, 1884, p. 57; IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG·TR·P·, draped, laureate, r., *A. S. F. N.*, 1884, p. 57. A minor variety of *rev.*, Victory holding palladium in r. hand, occurs with *obr.* IMP·SER·GALBA CAES·AVG·P·M·TR·P·, laureate, r., C. 262.

104. Cracherode Gift, 1799. Gallic. C. 256.

106. Wigan Coll., 1872.

106, 107. Same *rev.* die.

105. C. 255.

107. C. 261.

108. Knight Sale, 1842. The *rev.* has certainly been tooled, but the variety appears to be a genuine one. It occurs with the following *obr.*: SER·GALBA IMP·CAES·AVG·TR·P·, draped, wearing oak-wreath, r., Gn. (*R. R.*, 1896, p. 159); SER·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·TR·P·, laureate, r., C. 263; IMP·SER·GALBA CAES·AVG·TR·P·, draped, laureate, r., *A. S. F. N.*, 1884, p. 57. A variety of *rev.*, Victory advancing l., holding patera and palladium, S·C· is quoted with *obr.* SER·GALBA IMP·CAES·AVG·TR·P·, draped, laureate, r., Gréau Coll., 1869, *A. S. F. N.*, 1884, p. 57; doubtful. Another variety of *rev.*, Victory standing l., holding wreath and palm, S·C·, occurs with *obr.* IMP·SER·GALBA AVG·TR·P·, draped, laureate, r., Oxford University Coll.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
109	405.8 26.29	Æ 1.4 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER. GALBA. IMP. CAES. AVG.	* S P Q R OB CIV SER in three lines in oak- wreath.
†	444.8 28.82	Æ 1.4	" " (bust draped, wearing oak- wreath, r.)	" "
110 Pl. 56. 8 (obr.).	382.4 24.78	Æ 1.45 ↓	" " (head laureate, l.; break after GALBA)	" "
111	398.0 25.79	Æ 1.5 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER. GALBA IMP CAES AVG TR P	" "
112	445.0 28.84	Æ 1.45 ↓	" " (but bust draped, laureate, r.; legend continuous)	" "
113	431.2 27.94	Æ 1.4 ↓	" " (but bust draped, laureate, r.)	" "
†	417.9 27.08	Æ 1.4	Bust of Galba, draped, lau- reate, r. SER. GALBA. IMP. CAES AR. AVG. TR. P	" "
114	417.6 27.06	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" "

* The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: SER. GALBA IMP. CAESAR AVG. TR. P., laureate, r., C. 293; SER. GALBA IMP. CAESAR AVG. TR. P., laureate, l., C. 292; IMP. SER. SVLP. GALBA CAES. AVG. TR. P., draped, laureate, r., *R. It.*, 1909, p. 21; IMP. SER. GALBA AVG. TR. P., head bare, r., C. 300; IMP. SER. GALBA AVG. TR. P., draped, head bare, r., C. 302. A variety of *rev.* S. P. Q. R. OB CIVES SERVATOS occurs with *obr.*: SER. GALBA IMP. CAESAR AVG. TR. P., draped, laureate, r., C. 305; SER. GALBA IMP. CAESAR AVG. PO. MA. TR. P., laureate, r., Monti Coll., *B. N.*, 1908, p. 3.

† Hall Coll.

109. A. Cahn, 1920. C. 289.

111, 112. Same *rev.* die.

113. Blacas Coll., 1867.

† Hall Coll. C. 294.

110. C. 290.

111. C. 291.

112. Campana Sale, 1846. C. 295.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
115	402.1 26.05	Æ 1.4 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, wearing oak-wreath, r. IMP·SER·GALBA· AVG·TR·P	As on No. 109.
116 Pl. 57. 1.	409.0 26.50	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" "
117	447.6 29.00	Æ 1.4 ↓	" " (but head laureate, r.)	" "
*	399.0 25.85	Æ 1.45	As on No. 115.	" "
118 Pl. 56. 9 (obv.).	398.0 25.79	Æ 1.5 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, wearing oak-wreath (?), r. IMP·SER·GALBA· AVGVSTVS	" "
119 Pl. 57. 2.	381.2 24.70	Æ 1.4 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER·GALBA·IMP·CAES AR·AVG·TR·P	† Salus, draped, seated l. on throne, holding patera in r. hand and sceptre in l. SALVS AVGVSTA l. up, r. down. S C in ex.
			Dupondius.	
			Rev. FELICIT·AVGVST·S·C·†	
			Not in B. M.	

* Hall Coll. C. 303. Cp. Fairbairn Coll. (442-4, 28-67).

† The following varieties of *obv.* also occur: SER·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·TR·P., laureate, l., Bizot Coll., 1902; SER·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·P·M·TR·P., laureate, l., C. 228.

‡ This *rev.* legend, with type, Felicitas standing l., holding patera and cornucopiae and leaning on a cippus, occurs with *obv.*: SER·GALBA IMP·CAES·AVG·TR·P., laureate, r., C. 63; IMP·SER·GALBA AVG·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., P., C. 64; IMP·SER·GALBA CAES·AVG·TR·P., laureate, r., P., C. 65; IMP·SER·GALBA CAES·AVG·TR·P., laureate, l., P., C. 66.

115. Cp. Gn. (*R. It.*, 1891, p. 291).

116. On this and some other coins the wreath is described as oak, but may possibly be laurel: when the surface is rubbed, the distinction cannot be drawn with certainty.

117. C. 297.

118. Lincoln, 1913. Gallic: perhaps posthumous of Lugdunum, provisionally placed in general series.

119. Wigan Coll., 1872. C. 227.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
120	203.7 13.20	Æ 1-1 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER·GALBA·IMP·CAES AR·AVG·TR·P	* Felicitas, draped, stand- ing l., holding caduceus in r. hand and cornu- copiae in l. FELICITAS P[VBLI] CA l. up, r. down. S C l. and r. in field.
121	218.4 14.15	Æ 1-2 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. IMP SER GALBA AVG TR P	† Libertas, draped, stand- ing l., holding pileus in r. hand and sceptre in l. LIBERTAS PVBICA l. up, r. down. S C l. and r. in field.
122	182.8 11.85	Æ 1-15 ↓	" " (but bust draped, laureate, r.)	" "
Rev. PAX AVG·S·C·†				
Not in B. M.				
123 Pl. 57. 4.	206.4 13.37	Æ 1-2 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, lau- reate, r. SER GALBA IMP CAES AVG TR P	§ Pax, draped, standing l., holding branch in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. PA X AVGVST l. up, r. down. S C l. and r. in field.

* The following variety of *obr.* also occurs: SER·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·TR·P., laureate, r., P., C. 67.

† The following varieties of *obr.* also occur (the same type occurs also as *as* and some of these varieties probably are of that denomination, notably those with head bare: they are grouped here for convenience of reference): IMP·SER·SVLPIC·GALBA CAES·AVG·TR·P., laureate, r., E. Gnechi Coll. (*R. It.*, 1892, p. 14); IMP·SER·GALBA CAE·AVG·TR·P., laureate, r., Gn. (*R. It.*, 1896, p. 158); IMP·SER·GALBA CAE·AVG·TR·P., laureate, l., A. S. F. N., 1884, p. 55; IMP·SER·GALBA CAES·AVG·TR·P., head bare, r., P. (175-9, 11-40—worn), C. 124; IMP·SER·GALBA CAES·AVG·P·M·TR·P., head bare, r., P. (217-6, 14-10), C. 127; IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG·P·M·TR·P., head bare, r., Gn. (*R. It.*, 1910, p. 450).

‡ This *rev.* legend, with type, Pax seated l., holding branch and caduceus, occurs with *obr.* IMP·SER·SVLPIC·GALBA CAES·AVG·TR·P., draped, laureate, l., Gn. (*R. It.*, 1889, p. 436). Dupondius or *as*?

§ The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: SER·GALBA IMP·CAES·AVG., laureate, r., Gn. (*R. It.*, 1907, p. 172); SER·GALBA IMP·CAES·AVG., draped, laureate, r., Hall Coll.; IMP·SER·GALBA AVG·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., P., C. 153; IMP·SER·GALBA CAE·AVG·TR·P., laureate, r., P., C. 154; IMP·SER·GALBA CAES·AVG·TR·P., laureate, l., Windisch-Grätz Coll., 1900.

120. George III Gift, 1823. *Rev.* very worn. C. 68.

121. Lincoln, 1913. C. 120.

123. Serrure Sale, 1914.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
124	216·7 <i>14-04</i>	Æ 1·05 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. IMP SER GALBA C AES AVG TR P	As on No. 123. (PA X AV GVST)
125	186·4 <i>12-08</i>	Æ 1·05 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER · GALBA · IMP · CAES · AVG · TR · P	* As on No. 123. (but Pax holds caduceus in l. hand)
126	186·0 <i>12-05</i>	Æ 1·05 ↓	" "	" "
127 Pl. 57. 5.	198·8 <i>12-88</i>	Æ 1·15 ↓	" " (but bust draped, laureate, r.)	" "
128	205·5 <i>13-32</i>	Æ 1·25 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, lau- reate, r. IMP · SER · SVLP · GALBA · CAES · AVG · TR · P	" "
129	215·6 <i>13-97</i>	Æ 1·2 ↓	" " (but legend continuous)	" "
130	227·4 <i>14-74</i>	Æ 1·2 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, lau- reate, r. IMP SER GALBA AVG TR P	(PA " " AVGVST)

* The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: SER-GALBA IMP-CAESAR AVG. TR- Γ , laureate, r., P., C. 150; IMP-SER-SVLP-GALBA CAES.AVG-TR- Γ , draped, laureate, r., Gn. (*R. It.*, 1896, p. 150); IMP-SER-GALBA AVG-TR- Γ , laureate, r., C. 151. A variety of *rev.*, Pax holding sceptre in l. hand, occurs with *obr.*: SER-GALBA IMP-CAES.AVG-TR- Γ , laureate, r., P. (Gallic; note omission of Γ after TR-), C. 147; IMP-SER-SVLPIC-GALBA CAES.AVG-TR- Γ , draped, laureate, r., C. 148. It must be observed that on worn coins a caduceus and a sceptre are hardly distinguishable, but the variety may be a genuine one.

124. Traynel Sale, 1914. C. 155.

126. Lincoln, 1913. Gallie.

125. Traynel Sale, 1914. Gallic.

127. Cornaggia Sale, 1914. Gallic. C. 149.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>* <i>Rev.</i> PAX AVGVST·S·C. Pax standing l., holding caduceus and cornucopie and leaning on cippus.</p> <p>Not in B. M.</p>	
131	225.1 14.59	Æ 1.15 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, laureate, r. SER·GALBA·IMP·CAES AR·AVG·TR·P	† Pax, draped, standing l., holding branch in r. hand and winged caduceus in l. PAX AVGVSTA l. up, r. down. S C l. and r. in field.
132	194.7 12.62	Æ 1.2 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, laureate, r. IMP SER SVLP GAL BA CAES AVG TR P	(PA X AVGVSTA)
133 Pl. 57. 6.	219.8 14.24	Æ 1.2 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, laureate, l. IMP SER·SVLPIC GALBA·CAES·AVG TR·P.	(PA X AVGVSTA; no wings to caduceus)
134 Pl. 57. 7.	218.6 14.17	Æ 1.15 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. IMP·SER·GALBA AVG·TR·P	‡ S P Q R OB CIV SER in three lines in oak-wreath.
135	201.6 13.06	Æ 1.2 ↓	" " (bust draped, laureate, r.)	" "
136	199.0 12.89	Æ 1.15 ↓	As on No. 135.	" "

* This *rev.* occurs with *obv.*: SER·GALBA IMP·CAES·AVG·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., P., C. 157; IMP·SER·GALBA CAE·AVG·TR·P., laureate, r., P., C. 156.

† The following variety of *obv.* also occurs: SER·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·TR·P., laureate, r., Brera Coll. (B. N. S., 1884, p. 128). The same *rev.*, with legend PAX AVGVSTI S·C., occurs with *obv.*: SER·GALBA IMP·CAES·AVG·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., Windisch-Grätz Coll., 1900.

‡ The following varieties of *obv.* also occur: SER·GALBA IMP·CAES·AVG·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., P., C. 296; IMP·SER·GALBA AVG·TR·P., laureate, l., C. 299.

131. Same *obv.* die as No. 139.

132. C. 158.

134. C. 298.

136. Feuarent, 1873.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
137	216.6 14.04	Æ 1.2 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, laureate, r. SER·GALBA·IMP·CAES AR·AVG·TR·P.	S P Q R O B CIVES SERVAT in four lines in oak-wreath.
138	188.8 12.23	Æ 1.2 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, laureate, r. SER·GALBA·IMP·CAES AR·AVG·PONT·MAX· TR·P.	" "
139	203.3 13.17	Æ 1.1 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, laureate, r. SER·GALBA·IMP·CAES AR·AVG·TR·P.	S P Q R O B CIVES SERVATOS in four lines in oak-wreath.
140 Pl. 57. 8.	170.0 11.02	Æ 1.1 ↓	As. Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER·GALBA·IMP·CAES AR·AVG·TR·P.	* Ceres, draped, seated l., holding two corn-ears in r. hand and torch in l. CERES AVGVSTA l. up, r. down. S C in ex.
141	146.0 9.46	Æ 1.1 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. IMP·SER·SVLP·GALBA· CAES·AVG·TR·P	" " (CERE S AVGVSTA; torch or caduceus in l. hand?)

* The following variety of *obr.* also occurs: SER·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·TR·P., laureate, r., Schottenstift, Vienna. A similar *rev.*, with Ceres holding caduceus in l. hand, occurs with *obr.*: IMP·SER·SVLP·GALBA CAES·AVG·TR·P., laureate, r., C. 18; IMP·SER·SVLP·GALBA CAES·AVG·TR·P., laureate, l., C. 19 (note unusual SVLP); IMP·SER·SVLPIC·GALBA CAES·AVG·TR·P., laureate, r., C. 20; IMP·SER·GALBA AVG·TR·P., laureate, r., C. 17. A slight variant of this, Ceres holding ear of corn and poppy in r. hand and caduceus in l., occurs with *obr.*: SER·GALBA IMP·CAES·AVG·TR·P., laureate, r., C. 15. The caduceus is an unusual attribute for Ceres and, on worn coins, a caduceus and a torch are easily confused: the evidence for the variety appears, however, to be strong.

137. C. 304.

137, 138. Same *rev.* die.

138. George III Coll., 1823. The form of *obr.* legend is unusual.

139. C. 306. Same *obr.* die as No. 131.

140. C. 21.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
142	152.8 9.90	Æ 1.15 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER·GALBA·IMP· C AES·AVG·TR·P	Libertas, draped, stand- ing l., holding pileus in r. hand and sceptre in l. LIBERT AVG l. up, r. down. S C l. and r. in field.
143	162.2 10.51	Æ 1.05 ↘	Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER·GALBA·IMP·CAES AR·AVG·TR·P.	* As on No. 142. (but LIBERTAS IVB LICA l. up, r. down)
144 Pl. 57. 9.	171.3 11.10	Æ 1.1 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. IMP SER SVLP GALBA CAES AVG TR P	" "
145	147.5 9.56	Æ 1.15 ↓	" " (break after GALBA)	" "
146	156.1 10.12	Æ 1.1 ↘	Head of Galba, bare, r. IMP SER GALBA CAES AVG TR P (end of legend faint)	" " (end of legend off flan)
147	194.8 12.62	Æ 1.1 ↓	Head of Galba, bare, r. IMP·SER·GALBA·CAES· AVG·P·M·TR·P.	" "
148	175.8 11.39	Æ 1.15 ↓	Head of Galba, bare, r. IMP SER GALBA CAES AR AVG P M TR P	" "

* For varieties, which may be either dupondius or as, see above under dupondius. The following varieties of *obr.* of as occur: SER·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·TR·P., laureate, l., C. 111; SER·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·PO·MA·TR·P., laureate, r., C. 116; IMP·SER·SVLP·GALBA CAES·AVG·TR·P., head bare, r., C. 128; IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG·TR·P., head bare, r., P.

142. Lincoln, 1913. Cp. C. 101, who gives a globe below bust. The same *rev.* type, with legend, LIB·AVG·R·XL, S·C., occurs with *obr.*: SER·GALBA IMP·CAES·AVG·TR·P., laureate, r., C. 98; SER·GALBA·IMP·CAES·AVG·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., C. 99. The same *rev.* type with legend LIBERTAS AVGVST·S·C., occurs with *obr.*: SER·GALBA IMP·CAES·AVG·TR·P., laureate, r., C. 103. The same *rev.* type with legend, LIBERTAS AVGVST·R·XL, S·C., occurs with *obr.*: IMP·SER·SVLPIC·GALBA CAES·AVG·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., A. S. F. N., 1884, p. 55; IMP·SER·GALBA AVG·TR·P., laureate, l., A. S. F. N., 1888, p. 55.

143. Spink, 1919. C. 109.

145. Spink, 1919.

144. Feuardent, 1873. C. 129.

147. C. 127.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<i>Rev.</i> PAX AVG. S. C. * Not in B. M.				
149	193.2 12.52	Æ 1.1 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER GABA IMP CAES AVG	† Aquila, l., on thunder- bolt between two standards, the three resting on a bar. S C low, l. and r. of aquila.
150	174.1 11.28	Æ 1.15 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER GALBA IMP CAES AVG TR P	" "
151	153.2 9.93	Æ 1.1 ↓	" "	" "
152	175.0 11.34	Æ 1.15 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. IMP SER SVLP GALBA CAES AVG TR P	" "
153 Pl. 58. 1.	160.9 10.43	Æ 1.15 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER. GALBA. IMP. CAES AR. AVG. TR. P	" " (but S C l. and r. of standards)
154	181.0 11.73	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	As on No. 153. (S off flan)
155	167.6 10.86	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	As on No. 153.

* See above, under dupondii.

† The standards are both provided with a hand at top, below it a bar with streamers, then three disks, then a crescent. The following varieties of *obr.* also occur (position of S. C. on *rev.* not stated): SER. GALBA IMP. CAES. AVG., laureate, l., C. 270; SER. GALBA IMP. CAESAR AVG. TR. P., laureate, l., C. 273; SER. GALBA IMP. CAESAR AVG. PO. MA. TR. P., laureate, r., Gn., *A. S. F. N.*, 1884, p. 58; SER. GALBA IMP. CAESAR AVG. PON. MA. TR. P., laureate, r., C. 274; IMP. SER. GALBA AVG. TR. P., laureate, r., C. 276; IMP. SER. GALBA AVG. TR. P., head bare, r., C. 275; IMP. SER. GALBA AVG. TR. P., laureate, l., Gn., *A. S. F. N.*, 1884, p. 58.

149. Note strange reading, GABA: the style is very rough: restruck? Cp. C. 271 (*obr.* GALBA).

152. Spink, 1919. C. 277.

153. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 272.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
156 Pl. 58. 2.	172.0 11.15	Æ 1.15 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER·GALBA·IMP· CAES·AVG·TR·P	* Aquila, l., between two standards; the aquila is set on prow to front, the standards on prows to l. and r. respectively; all three are ornamented with wreaths. S C low, l. and r. of standards.
157	177.7 11.51	Æ 1.2 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER GALBA IMP CAES AVG TR P	† Vesta, draped, seated l. on low chair, holding patera in r. hand and palladium in l. VESTA in ex. S C l. and r. in field.
158	151.8 9.84	Æ 1.2 ↓	" " (but bust draped, laureate, r.; legend continuous)	" "
159	168.7 10.93	Æ 1.1 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER·GALBA·IMP· CAES·AVG·TR [P]	† Vesta, seated l. as above, holding palladium in r. hand and transverse sceptre in l. VESTA in ex. S C l. and r. in field.
160 Pl. 58. 3.	186.5 12.09	Æ 1.1 ↓	Head of Galba, bare, r. IMP SER GALBA CAES AR AVG TR P	" "

* The standards here are of a slightly different pattern to those on Nos. 149 ff.—hand, wreath, disk, crescent, knob; the aquila has bar, wreath, disk, wreath. This type is far rarer than the other. Two coins in B. M., with this *rev.*, have been badly tooled and were probably originally of the commoner pattern. Both have *obv.*: SER·GALBA IMP·CAES·AVG·TR·P., laureate, r. (175.0, 11.34; 173.5, 11.24). A third coin, of the same type, in poor state but unspoilt, weighs 157.0 (10.17).

† The following varieties of *obv.* also occur: SER·GALBA IMP·CAES·AVG., laureate, l., C. 314; IMP·SER·GALBA CAES·AVG·TR·P., laureate, r., Egger Sale, 1913; IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG·TR·P., head bare, r., *R. It.*, 1892, p. 15.

‡ The following variety of *obv.* also occurs: IMP·SER·GALBA CAES·AVG·TR·P., head bare, r., C. 309. The same *obv.* is also found with a minor variety of *rev.*, VESTA round edge, C. 311.

156. Merzbacher. 1900. Gallic. C. 267.

157. Baldwin, 1919. C. 312.

159. Very worn; palladium on *obv.* hardly visible.

158. C. 313.

160. C. 310.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
SPAIN				
MINT OF TARRACO, ETC.				
A. D. 68.				
‘Horseman’ <i>obv.</i>				
Denarius.				
161 Pl. 53. 1.	49.2 3.19	AR .75 ↓	Galba, bare-headed, in military dress, cloak flying behind him, on horseback, r., throwing back r. hand in act of address. GALBA IMP l. up.	Bust of Hispania, draped, head bare, r., hair rolled from brow to neck, one lock falling loose down neck. Behind, two javelins; behind and below, round shield; in front and below, two corn-ears. [HIS]PANIA r. down.
162 Pl. 53. 2.	51.3 3.32	AR .7 ↙	As on No. 161. (but Galba l., r. hand raised in front of him. GALBA IMP in arc above)	Bust of Hispania, draped, head laureate, r., hair rolled from brow to neck and looped at back, ribbons of wreath falling down neck. Behind, two javelins; below, round shield; in front, two corn-ears. HISPANIA in arc above, outwardly.
163	52.2 3.38	AR .7 ↓	" "	" "

161. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. 76. Cp. specimen in P., probably from same dies.

162. George III Gift, 1823. C. 77. Cp. P., Gn., Bourgey (1919, same *obv.* and *rev.* dies as No. 162). A variety of *obv.* with legend GALBA IMPER. (l. down, outwardly) is in Evans Coll. (cp. N. C., 1902, p. 347, 53-75, 3-49). A variety of *rev.* without corn-ears was in Gréau Coll., 1869, a similar coin in Hoffmann Coll., 1871. Both are probably due to wear. It is perhaps better to regard the type of the Emperor as *obv.*, even though formally the bust of Hispania has more claim to be so regarded. The style of Nos. 162, 163 appears to be that of Tarraco. No. 161 may belong to a second (and uncertain) Spanish mint.

163. Nott Coll., 1843.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
MINT OF TARRACO				
A. D. 68-69 (?).				
Denarius.				
<i>Rev.</i> AVGVSTVS P.R.*				
Not in B. M.				
164 Pl. 53. 3.	51.2 3.32	R .7 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r.; globe under neck. GALBA IMPERATOR r. up, l. down, outwardly.	Concordia, draped, stand- ing l., holding branch in r. hand and cornu- copiae in l. CONCORDIA PRO VINCIARVM l. up, r. down.
165	54.5 3.53	R .7 ↓	" "	" " (no break in legend)
Aureus.				
166 Pl. 53. 4.	118.9 7.70	A .75 ↓	" " (globe under neck off flan. SER.GALBA.IMP.CAES AR.AVG.P.M.TR.P. starting low r., outwardly)	Livia, draped, standing l., holding patera in r. hand and long sceptre in l. DIVA AVGVSTA l. down, r. up, outwardly.
Denarius.				
167	49.0 3.17	R .7 ↓	" " (GALBA IMP r. down, l. up)	+ " " (DIVA AVGVSTA l. up, r. down)

* P. has a denarius (44.3, 2.87), with *obv.* GALBA IMPERATOR, laureate, r.; *rev.* triumphal arch surmounted by a facing quadriga, AVGVSTVS in ex., P.R., l. and r., in field, C. 13.

† A variety of *obv.*, SER.GALBA IMP.CAESAR AVGVSTVS, laureate, r., globe, quoted by C. 48 from Feuardent. The globe is normal on *obv.* of this class, but it is not infrequently off the flan and is omitted in descriptions.

164. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 33. A variety of *obv.*, with legend, SER.GALBA IMPERATOR, laureate, r., is in Evans Coll.; this legend is usually found on coins of Gallic mintage, but the style resembles that of this group. The denarii with *obv.* GALBA IMP., head r., and this *rev.* (or CONCORDIA PROVINCIA.), are of Lugdunum: another aureus and denarii, with *rev.* SER.GALBA IMP.CAESAR AVGVSTVS, laureate, r., are of Gaul.

165. George III Gift, 1823.

166. Rosenberg, 1914. Cp. *R. It.*, 1902, p. 275.

167. Lincoln, 1913. C. 43.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
168	43.9 2.84	Æ .7 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, l.; globe under neck. GALBA [IMP] l. down, r. up, outwardly.	As on No. 166.
169 Pl. 53. 5.	52.8 3.42	Æ .75 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r.; globe under neck. GALBA IMPERATOR r. up, l. down, outwardly.	" "
170	52.1 3.38	Æ .75 ↓	" " (but GALBA IMP r. down, l. up)	* Gallia on l. and Hispania on r., standing facing one another and clasp- ing r. hands; Gallia is represented as a woman, bare-headed, with long hair, wearing short tunic and carrying in l. hand transverse sceptre, with boar at tip; Hispania as a warrior, wearing short tunic and cuirass and carrying round shield, parazonium, and transverse spear. GALLIA HISPANIA l. up, r. down.
171 Pl. 53. 6.	49.0 3.17	Æ .7 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, l.; globe under neck. GALBA IMP l. down, r. up, outwardly.	" " (but boar on sceptre not visible. GALLIA HISPANIA l. down, r. up, out- wardly)
172 Pl. 53. 7.	51.6 3.34 (plated)	Æ .8 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r.; globe under neck. GALBA IMP r. down, l. up.	† Hispania, draped, stand- ing l., holding corn-ears and poppy in r. hand and round shield and two vertical spears in l. HISPANIA l. up.

* The aureus of these types is in Florence: an aureus of same types, but on *rev.* Gallia holds a trumpet, in Ponton D'Amécourt Coll., 1887.

† Aureus, with *obv.* GALBA IMP., laureate, l., in Budapest (*R. It.*, 1907, p. 538). There is no globe on the *obv.*: but this is probably due here, as in many other cases, to imperfect striking, the globe being off the flan.

168. Webster, 1868. C. 44.

169. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. 45.

170. George III Gift, 1823. Cp. P. (*obv.* legend l. down, r. up, outwardly).

171. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 73. A variety of *obv.*, with GALBA IMPERATOR, laureate, r., globe, is quoted by C. 74.

172. Knight Sale, 1842. C. 80.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
173 Pl. 53. 8.	33.7 2.18 (plated?)	R .75 ↓	As on No. 172. (GALBA IMP l. up, r. down)	As on No. 172.
174	52.8 3.42	R .75 ↓	" (GALBA IMP r. down, l. up)	" "
175 Pl. 53. 9.	50.6 3.28	R .7 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, l.; globe under neck. SERVIUS GALBA IMPE RATOR starting low r., outwardly.	" " ([HIS]PANIA r. up, out- wardly)
176 Pl. 53. 11.	53.0 3.43	R .75 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r.; globe under neck. GALBA IMP r. down, l. up.	Liberty, draped, standing l., holding pileus in r. hand and vertical sceptre in l. LIBERTAS PVBLICA l. up, r. down.
177 Pl. 53. 12.	52.1 3.38	R .75 ↓	" " (GALBA IMPERATOR r. up, l. down, outwardly)	" " (but transverse sceptre and LIBERTAS RES TITVTA l. up, r. down)
178 Pl. 53. 13.	118.8 7.70	A .75 ↓	Aureus. " " (GALBA IMPERATOR r. up, l. down, outwardly)	* Roma, helmeted, in military dress, advanc- ing r., holding Victory on globe in r. hand and transverse spear in l. ROMA RENASC r. down, l. up.

* Variant of aureus, with *obv.* SER·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·TR·P·, laureate, r., globe, C. 198.

173. Feuardent, 1913. C. 79.

173, 174. Same *rev.* die.

174. De Salis Gift, 1861.

175. Cantoni Sale, Rome, 1920. Unusual legend and portrait.

176. Devonshire Coll., 1844. C. 118. The following variety of *obv.* also occurs: GALBA IMP·, laureate, l. C. 119 (an aureus of these types in Cahn Sale, May, 1922, showed *obv.* in style of Pl. 53. 7, *rev.* in style of uncertain mint below, p. 343). A coin of the same type as No. 176, but exceptionally heavy and in barbarous style, was in the Paulon Coll. (*R. It.*, 1911, p. 187). The aureus of this type occurs with the following *obv.*: GALBA IMP·, laureate, r., globe, C. 117; SER·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·P·M·TR·P·, laureate, r., globe, Gn.; SER·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·P·M·TR·P·, head in oak-wreath, r., C. 113.

177. Feuardent, 1920. C. 132. Cp. also Uncertain Mint below. Aureus of these types in Imhoof-Blumer Sale, 1907 (Hirsch, xviii).

178. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 195. Cp. P. (119-3, 7-73).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
179	48.4 3.14	R .7 ↓	Denarius. As on No. 176. (GALBA IMP[ERATOR])	As on No. 178.
180 Pl. 53. 14.	51.6 3.34	R .7 ↓	" "	" " (ROMA RENASC r. up, l. down, outwardly)
181 Pl. 53. 15.	53.4 3.46	R .75 ↓	" " (SER. GALBA. IMP. CAES AR. AVG. P. M. TR. P. start- ing low r., outwardly)	As on No. 178.
182 Pl. 53. 16.	118.4 7.67	A .75 ↓	Aureus. Head of Galba, laureate, r.; globe under neck. SER. GALBA. IMP. CAES AR. AVG. P. M. TR. P. start- ing low l.	* As on No. 178. (ROMA RENASCE NS r. down, l. up)
183	52.4 3.40	R .75 ↓	Denarius. " " (GALBA IMP r. down, l. up)	" " (ROMA RENASCENS r. up, l. down, out- wardly)
184 Pl. 53. 17.	53.7 3.48	R .75 ↓	" "	" " (but eagle-tipped sceptre (?) instead of spear. ROMA RENASCENS l. up, r. down)
184 a	52.3 3.39	R .75 ↓	" " (but laureate, l. GALBA IMP l. up, r. down)	As on No. 184.

* The following varieties of *obv.* occur for aureus: GALBA IMP., laureate, r., P. (116.5, 7.55), C. 214; for denarius: GALBA IMP., laureate, l., globe, P. (49.4, 3.20), C. 210; GALBA IMPERATOR, laureate, r., globe, C. 211.

179. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. 196.

181. C. 197.

183. Nott Coll., 1843.

184. De Salis Gift, 1861.

180. Boyne Coll., 1843.

182. Baldwin, 1920. Cp. Florence (P. N. S., 1868, p. 49).

Cp. specimen in P. (*rev.* legend, r. down, l. up).

184 a. Baldwin, 1922.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
185 Pl. 53. 18.	117.8 7.63	AV .75 ↓	Aureus. Head of Galba, laureate, r.; globe under neck. GALBA IMPERATOR r. up, l. down, outwardly.	Roma, helmeted, in mili- tary dress, standing l., r. foot on globe, holding branch in r. hand and spear in l. ROMA VICTRIX l. down, r. up, outwardly.
186 Pl. 53. 10.	119.0 7.71	AV .8 ↓	" " (but SER·GALBA·IMP· CAESAR·AVG·P·M·TR·P starting low r., outwardly)	" "
187	54.1 3.51	AR .7 ↓	Denarius. " " (GALBA IMPERATOR r. up, l. down, outwardly)	" "
188 Pl. 53. 19.	55.6 3.60	AR .75 ↓	" " (SER·GALBA·IMP·CAES AR·AVG·TR·P starting low r., outwardly)	" "
189	53.2 3.45	AR .75 ↓	" " (SER·GALBA·IMP·CAES AR·AVG·P·M·TR·P start- ing low r., outwardly)	" "
190 Pl. 53. 20.	51.1 3.31	AR .7 ↑	" " (GALBA IMPERATOR r. up, l. down, outwardly)	S P Q R in one line, on round shield, sur- rounded by an oak- wreath.
191 Pl. 53. 21.	120.3 7.80	AV .75 ↑	Aureus. " " (SER·GALBA·IMP·CAES AR·AVG·P·M·TR·P· starting low r., outwardly)	S P Q R OB C S in three lines in oak- wreath; above, pellet between two stars.

* Variant of denarius, with *obr.* GALBA IMP·, laureate, r., globe, P. (53-5, 3-17—Pl. 53. 27), C. 221.

185. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 222.

186. Feuarent, 1874. C. 224.

187. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. 223.

188. Devonshire Coll., 1844.

189. Feuarent, 1913. C. 225.

190. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. 282. Aureus of these types, C. 281.

191. Spink, 1915 (from Boudin Sale, Paris, 1913). Denarius of these types, P. (50-9, 3-30), C. 238.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
192 Pl. 53. 22.	47.8 3.10	AR .8 ↓	Denarius. As on No. 182. (GALBA [IMPERAT OR?] r. down, l. up)	Victory, draped, standing l. on globe, holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l. VICTORIA P R l. down, r. up, outwardly.
193 Pl. 53. 23.	118.6 7.69	A ⁷ .8 ↓	Aureus. " " (SER GALBA IMP CAES AR AVG P M TR P start- ing low r., outwardly)	Virtus, bare-headed, wear- ing short tunic and cuirass, standing l., holding Victory on globe in r. hand and parazon- ium in l. VIRTVS l. down, out- wardly.
194 Pl. 53. 24.	52.4 3.40	AR .75 ↓	Denarius. " " (GALBA IMP r. up, l. down, outwardly)	" " " " (VIRTVS r. down)
195 Pl. 53. 25.	52.9 3.43	AR .75 ↓	" " " "	" " (VIRTVS l. up)
196 Pl. 53. 26.	54.5 3.53	AR .75 ↓	" " (GALBA IMP r. down, l. up, inwardly)	Virtus, naked, standing to front, head to l., hold- ing parazonium in r. hand and spear in l. VIRTVS l. down, out- wardly.

* Other varieties of the denarius have *obv.*: GALBA IMPERATOR, laureate, r., Gn.; SER·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·P·M·TR·P., laureate, r., Gn., C. 339.

192. Feuardent, 1920. C. 321 (omits globe). The following varieties of *obv.* also occur: GALBA IMP., laureate, r., globe, Thomsen Coll., 1866; GALBA IMPERAT., laureate, r., globe, C. 320. The *rev.* Victory standing facing on globe, head to l., holding wreath and palm, VICTORIA P·R., S·C., occurs with *obv.* GALBA IMPERATOR, laureate, r. (C. 332); the *rev.* belongs, strictly, to the African class.

193. Trattle Coll., 1832. C. 338.

195. Bank Coll., 1877.

194. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 336.

196. Feuardent, 1920. C. 340. For the *rev.* cp. Uncertain Mint, below.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
UNCERTAIN MINT				
A. D. 68.				
Denarius.				
<i>Rev.</i> BON·EVENT·*				
Not in B. M.				
197 Pl. 54. 2.	48.2 3.12	AR .75 →	Head of Galba, laureate, r.; globe under neck. GALBA IMPERATOR l. down, r. up, outwardly.	Head of Libertas, bare, r., hair rolled from brow to neck and knotted at back. [LIBERTAS] RESTIT V[TA] l. down, r. up, outwardly.
198 Pl. 54. 3.	55.3 3.58	AR .75 ↓	" (GALBA OR]	" IM[PERAT Female figure (Bac- chante?), draped, stand- ing l., pouring wine from oenochoe in r. hand and holding thyrsus(?) in l. LIBERTAS RESTITV TA l. down, r. up, out- wardly.
199 Pl. 54. 5.	30.9 2.00 (broken)	AR .7 ↓	" "	" "
				Victory, draped, standing to front on globe, head to l., holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l. [VIC]TORIA P R l. down, r. up, outwardly.
200 Pl. 54. 6.	51.6 3.34	AR .8 ↑	" "	" "
				Virtus, naked, standing to front, head to l., hold- ing sword in r. hand and spear in l. VIRTVS l. down, out- wardly.

* The *rev.* BON·EVENT·, Bonus Eventus, standing l., holding patera in r. hand and corn-ears and poppy in l., with *obv.* as on No. 197, is in V. (Pl. 54. 1), Gn., C. 14.

197. Fecardent, 1920. C. 132. Cp. P. (43.4, 2.81). *obv.* and *rev.* (?) = No. 197.

198. Cantoni Sale, Rome, 1920. C. 133. Cp. P. (Pl. 54. 4). same *obv.* die as No. 197. Aureus of these types in Imhoof-Blumer Coll., 1907 (Hirsch, xviii, Pl. VII).

199. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. 332.

200. Lincoln, 1913.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
MINT OF TARRACO				
A. D. 68-69(?).				
As.				
201 Pl. 58. 4.	162.8 10.55	Æ 1-15 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r.; globe under neck. SER. GALBA. IMP. CAES AR. AVG. P. M. TR. P. P. starting low r., outwardly.	Livia, draped, standing l., holding patera in r. hand and long sceptre in l. DIVA AVGUSTA l. up, r. down. S C large, l. and r. in field.
202	120.0 7.78	Æ 1-15 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, l.; globe under neck. SER. GALBA. IMP. CAES AR. AVG. P. M. TR. P. starting low l.	" "
203 Pl. 58. 5.	139.0 9.01	Æ 1-05 →	Head of Galba, laureate, r.; globe under neck. SER. GALBA. IMP. AVGVSTVS l. up, r. down.	* Libertas, draped, stand- ing l., holding pileus in r. hand and sceptre in l. LIBERTAS PVBLICA l. up, r. down. S C l. and r. in field.
204	137.0 8.88	Æ 1-2 →	Head of Galba, laureate, l.; globe under neck. SER. GALBA. IMP. CAES AR. AVG. P. M. [TR. P.] starting low l.	" " (very worn; legend ob- literated)

* The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: SER. GALBA AVG. IMP., laureate, l., globe, P., C. 107; SER. GALBA IMP. AVGVSTVS, laureate, l., globe, A. S. F. N., 1884, p. 55; SER. GALBA IMP. CAESAR AVG. P. M. TR. P. P. P., laureate, r., globe, P., C. 114; SER. GALBA IMP. CAESAR AVG. P. M. TR. P. P. P., laureate, l., globe, P., C. 115. The last two *obr.* also occur with a minor variety of *rev.*, legend reads r. down, l. up, inwardly, C. 163, 4.

201. Feuadent, 1920. Note P. P. in *obr.* legend: possibly a posthumous coin (see Introduction). The same remark applies to coins with P. P. on *obr.* quoted in note above.

202. Feuadent, 1920. C. 49.

203. Sydenham Gift, 1920.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
205 Pl. 58. 7.	140.0 9.07	Æ 1.15 ↓	As on No. 204. (but [SER.] GALBA·IMP· CAESAR·AVG·P·M·[TR· P] l. up, r. down)	* Arch on r. surmounted by two equestrian statues to l.; three prisoners, with hands tied behind their backs, are advancing r.—the foremost just under the arch, the second and third, close together, a little way behind him; at the rear is an officer marshalling the proces- sion. QVADRAG [ENS REM ISSAE] l. up, r. down. S·C in ex.
GAUL†				
A. D. 68.				
I. 'Horseman' <i>obv.</i> ‡				
206 Pl. 54. 7.	49.7 3.22	Æ .75 ↓	Denarius. Galba, bare-headed, in mili- tary dress, on horseback r., brandishing a javelin in r. hand. SER GALBA IMP in arc above.	Bust of Gallia, draped, head bare, r., hair rolled from brow to neck and looped at back, two locks falling down neck. Behind, two javelins; below, round shield; in front, two corn-ears. GALLIA r. up, out- wardly, almost off flan.

* The *rev.* reading is hard to determine owing to the worn condition of practically all specimens of this coin: that given above is, however, fairly sure. The following varieties of *obv.* also occur: SER·GALBA IMP·AVG., laureate, l., globe, P., C. 165; SER·GALBA IMP·AVGVSTVS, laureate, r., globe, Walters Coll.; SER·GALBA IMP·AVGVSTVS, laureate, l., globe, De Quelen Coll., 1888. A variety of *rev.*, a fourth prisoner in place of the officer, is quoted with *obv.*, SER·GALBA IMP·AVG., laureate, l., globe, A. S. F. N., 1884, p. 56: one suspects some slight tooling of the ordinary die. Another variety of *rev.* with legend QVADRAGENSUMA REMISSA S·C. and side view of arch, occurs with *obv.* SER·GALBA IMP·AVGVSTVS, laureate, r., globe, C. 166. The *rev.* QVADRAGENSUMA REMISSA S·C., arch surmounted by two equestrian statues l., occurs with *obv.* SER·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·P·M·TR·P·P·P., laureate, r., globe, P., C. 167: the *rev.* of the cast in B. M. makes rather a bad impression, and the coin is perhaps to be regarded as doubtful.

† For question of mintage, see Introduction.

‡ Technically some at least of these *obv.* may be *rev.* dies.

205. Feuadent, 1920. Ending of *obv.* legend doubtful: but there is room on the flan for TR·P.

206. Feuadent, 1920. C. 72. Cp. P.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
207 Pl. 54. 8.	52.9 3.43	AR .7 ↓	As on No. 206. (but while Galba's r. arm is thrown back, there is no trace of a javelin in it)	Bust of Hispania, draped, head bare, r.; hair knotted at back. Be- hind, two javelins; be- low, round shield; in front, two corn-ears. HISPANIA r. up, out- wardly.
208	50.4 3.27	AR .7 ↓	" "	" "
209 Pl. 54. 9.	113.0 7.32	AR .7 →	Aureus. As on No. 206. (but SERV GALBA[A IM P] r. up, outwardly)	Roma, helmeted, in mili- tary dress, advancing r., holding Victory on globe in r. hand and trans- verse eagle-tipped scep- tre in l. ROMA RENASCENS r. up, l. down, out- wardly; end of legend almost off flan.
210 Pl. 54. 10.	48.5 3.14	AR .65 ←	Denarius. (but " [SE]RV " GALBA IMP)	" " (legend worn at end)
211 Pl. 54. 11.	45.8 2.97	AR .7 ↓	As on No. 207. (but SER GALBA[A IMP])	Three small female busts (the three Gauls), bare, heads bare, in a row, r.; hair knotted at back; small globe at point of each bust. TRES GALLIA[E] in ex.
212	44.8 2.90 (broken)	AR .65 ↓	" " (but [SER GALBA] IMP ...)	" "

207. De Salis Gift, 1861. On Pl. 54 *obr.* of Nos. 8 and 12 should be transposed. Brilliant specimen in Viry Sale, 1909, retouched (?).

209. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 216 (inexactly described).

210. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. 215. Cp. P. (45-2, 2-93). C. 217 quotes the same denarius, but with the enigmatic *obr.* legend, GALBA IMP. CAESAR AVG.

211. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 307.

212. Blacas Coll., 1867. Traces of letters at end of *obr.* legend, AVG (?).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
213 Pl. 54. 12.	44.1 2.86	Æ .7 ↓	As on No. 207. (but SER GALBA IMP AVG.)	As on No. 211. (but busts draped (?); globes under busts not visible. TRES GALLI[AE])
214 Pl. 54. 13.	41.4 2.68	Æ .7 ↓	" " " (but SER GALBA IMP A V[G])	As on No. 211. (but busts draped and a corn-ear in front of each bust; no globes under busts. TRES GALLIA[E])
215 Pl. 54. 14.	49.6 3.21	Æ .75 ↓	Galba, bare-headed, in mili- tary dress, cloak floating behind him, on horseback, l., raising r. hand in act of address. [S]ER GALBA IMP in arc above.	Bust of Virtus, draped, in plain helmet, r. VIRTVS r. down.
II. <i>Obv.</i> Head of Galba.				
Group A. SER·GALBA IMPERATOR, SER·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·P·M·TR·P.				
A. D. 68.				
Aureus.				
216 Pl. 54. 19.	113.1 7.33	Æ .8 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER·GALBA·IMP·CAES AR·AVG·P·M·TR·P starting low r., outwardly.	* Concordia, draped, standing l., holding branch in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. CONCORDIA PRO VINCIARVM. l. up, r. down.

* A denarius in Gn. combines this *rev.* with *obv.* IMP·SER·GALBA CAESAR AVG., laureate, r., in a style unlike the normal style of Rome and, to some extent, like this Gallic class. See Introduction.

213. Lincoln, 1912.

214. Feuardent, 1920. C. 308. Cp. P., B.

215. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. 347. Cp. P. (49-8, 3-23). The crest of the helmet is possibly worn away. Variant of *obv.* Galba on horseback, r., in P. (53-6, 3-47) and Viry Sale, 1909 (Pl. 54. 15). The javelin in the r. hand of Galba is only seen on quite a few specimens of this class and probably was rarely engraved, though on worn coins it is impossible to be certain whether it was there or not. The *obv.* legend SER·GALBA IMP. is usual, the legend SER·GALBA IMP·AVG. comparatively rare: but, once again, wear sometimes makes it impossible to decide which was originally used.

216. Trattle Coll., 1832. C. 37. Variety with *obv.* SER·GALBA IMPERATOR, in Sotheby Sale, June, 1894.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
217	51.3 3.32	AR .7 ↓	Denarius. Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER·GALBA IMPERA TOR r. up, l. down, out- wardly.	As on No. 216. (without dot at end of legend)
218 Pl. 54. 16.	53.1 3.44	AR .7 ↓	" "	As on No. 217.
219	27.0 1.75 (half- coin)	AR .7 ↓	" " (end of legend lost)	" " (part of legend lost)
220	51.4 3.33	AR .7 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, cuirassed, head laureate, r. SER GALBA IMPERA TOR r. up, l. down, out- wardly.	As on No. 217.
221 Pl. 54. 17.	56.6 3.67	AR .75 ↓	" " (end of legend off flan)	" " (end of legend almost off flan)
222 Pl. 54. 18.	55.3 3.58	AR .7 ↓	Bust of Galba, bare, head laureate, l.; globe below neck. SER·GALBA IMPERA TOR l. down, r. up, out- wardly.	As on No. 217.
223 Pl. 54. 20.	52.6 3.41	AR .7 ↓	As on No. 216.	As on No. 216.
224	52.3 3.39	AR .7 ↓	" "	" " (legend continuous; no final dot)
225 Pl. 54. 21.	53.4 3.46	AR .7 ↓	" " (end of legend off flan)	" " (end of legend off flan)

217. End of legend almost off flan. C. 34. Brilliant specimen in Fred. Baldwin Coll. (56.3, 3.65).

218. George III Gift, 1823.

220. Nott Coll., 1843. C. 36.

221. George III Gift, 1823.

222. De Salis Gift, 1861. *Rev.* legend continuous.

223. Baldwin, 1919. C. 38.

219. Colnaghi Gift, 1919.

220, 221. Same *obv.* and *rev.* die (?).

C. 35.

225. George III Gift, 1823.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
226 Pl. 54. 22.	116.2 7.53	A .75 ↓	Aureus. Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER·GALBA IMPERA TOR r. up, l. down, out- wardly.	Victory, wearing sleeved tunic and cloak from waist downwards, stand- ing to front on globe, head turned l., holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l. VI CTORIA P·R l. down, r. up, outwardly.
227 Pl. 54. 23.	49.7 3.22	A .75 ↓	Denarius. " "	" " ([VICTO]RIA P·R in arc below, outwardly)
<i>Rev.</i> VIRTVS*				
Not in B. M.				
Group B. SER·GALBA IMP· (rarely IMPERATOR)				
A. D. 68.				
Denarius.				
<i>Rev.</i> CONCORDIA PROVINCIA RV M †				
DIVA AVGVSTA ‡				
Not in B. M.				
228	34.5 2.24 (plated)	A .75 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r.; globe under neck. SER·GALBA IMPERA TOR l. down, r. up, out- wardly.	Gallia and Hispania standing r. and l., clasp- ing r. hands, as on No. 170 (type very worn). GALLIA HISP[ANI A] l. down, r. up, out- wardly.

* This *rev.* occurs with *obv.* bust draped, cuirassed, head laureate r., SER·GALBA IMPERATOR, P., C. 335.

† This *rev.* occurs with *obv.* head laureate, r., SER·GALBA IMP·, and also S·GALBA IMP·, C. 40 and 39: both coins are probably of this class—the second an imperfect reading (?).

‡ This *rev.* occurs with *obv.* head laureate, r., SER·GALBA IMP·, C. 51.

226. Feuardent, 1902.

227. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 322. The *obv.* with bust, draped, cuirassed, head laureate, r., SER·GALBA IMPERATOR, also occurs, Gn.

228. Devonshire Coll., 1844.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
229 Pl. 54. 24.	45.5 2.95	AR .75 ↓	As on No. 228. (but SER·GALBA IMP· AVG l. up, r. down)	Roma, helmeted, in mili- tary dress, advancing r., holding Victory on globe in r. hand and trans- verse spear in l. ROMA RENASCENS l. up, r. down.
230 Pl. 54. 25.	55.2 3.58	AR .75 ↓	" (SER·GALBA·IMP r. up, outwardly)	Female figure (Fortune), draped, standing l., r. foot on globe, sacrificing out of patera in r. hand over lighted altar and holding rudder upright in l. SALVS·GENE HVM ANI l. down, r. up, out- wardly.
231	57.0 3.69	AR .75 ↓	As on No. 230.	" (SALVS GENERIS HVMANI)
Rev. VICTORIA P·R.* Not in B. M.				
232	51.7 3.35	AR .7 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r.; globe under neck. SER·GALBA IMP r. up, l. down, outwardly.	Victory, naked to waist, standing to front, head to r., inscribing P·R on round shield, resting on garlanded column. VICTORIA r. down.
233	45.6 2.95 (plated)	AR .7 ↓	" (beginning of legend lost)	" "
233 a Pl. 54. 26.	57.0 3.69	AR .75 ↓	" "	" "

* This rev., with Victory standing l. on globe, occurs with *obv.* head laureate, r.,
SER·GALBA IMP·AVG·, C. 323.

229. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 323.

230. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. 241. This and the following coin show a small head in
peculiar style - possibly belonging to a different mint.

232. Devonshire Coll., 1844. C. 316. The P·R. on the shield is not legible on this
specimen. The aureus of these types is quoted by C. 315 (no modern authority quoted).

233. Bank Coll., 1877.

233 a. Baldwin, 1922.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
234	46.1 2.99	R .75 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r.; globe under neck. SER GALBA IMP r. up, l. down, outwardly.	* Virtus, bare-headed, wearing military dress, standing l., holding Victory on globe in r. hand and parazonium in l. VIRTVS r. upwards, outwardly.
235 Pl. 54. 27.	52.3 3.39	R .75 ↓	" " (SER. GALBA [IMPERA T]OR l. down, r. up, out- wardly)	" "
236	43.7 2.83	R .75 ↓	" " (SER. GALBA IMPERA TOR l. down, r. up, out- wardly)	" "
POSTHUMOUS ISSUES UNDER VESPASIAN †				
MINT OF LUGDUNUM				
237 Pl. 55. 1.	103.8 6.73	A .8 ↙	Aureus. Head of Galba, laureate, r.; globe under neck. IMP GALBA CAESAR AVG P P l. up, r. down.	Aequitas, draped, stand- ing l., holding scales in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. AEQVITAS... l. down, outwardly. (end of legend on r., upwards, lost)

* A minor variety of *rev.*, with legend on l., occurs with *obv.* SER. GALBA IMP., Gosselin Coll., 1864, C. 337.

† For date and place of these issues, see Introduction.

234. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. 333.

235. George III Gift, 1823. C. 334.

236. Devonshire Coll., 1844.

237. George III Gift, 1823.

237, 242. Same *obv.* die.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
238 Pl. 55. 3.	49.3 3.19	AR .75 ↓	Denarius. As on No. 237. (but SER SVLPICIVS [GAL]BA)	Female figure (Pax), draped, standing l., holding caduceus and branch (or corn-ears?) in r. hand and globe in l. AVG IMP l. up, r. down.
239 Pl. 55. 4.	51.5 3.34	AR .8 →	" " (but IMP GALBA)	Concordia, draped, stand- ing l., holding branch in r. hand and cornuco- piae in l. CONCORDIA PRO VINCIARVM l. up, r. down.
240 Pl. 55. 5.	53.9 3.49	AR .8 ↑	As on No. 239.	" " (CONCORD[IA] PRO VINCIA)
241 Pl. 55. 6.	111.8 7.24	A .75 ↓	Aureus. As on No. 237.	Fortuna, draped, standing l., holding rudder in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. FORTVNA AVG l. down, r. up, outwardly.
241 a	52.2 3.38	AR .75 ←	Denarius. " "	" "
242 Pl. 55. 7.	110.6 7.17	A .8 ↓	Aureus. " "	Pax, draped, standing l., holding caduceus and corn-ears in r. hand and globe in l. PAX AVG r. up, l. down, outwardly. () in field l. in punch- mark)

238. George III Gift, 1823. C. 10. Cp. Gn. and P. Aureus of these types in De Quelen Coll., 1888. The *rev.* legend completes the *obr.*

239. Boyne Coll., 1843. C. 31. This and the following coin stand a little apart from the rest of the group. With them goes a denarius in P. (52.7, 3.41—Pl. 55. 9) with *obr.* head laureate, r., GALBA IMPERAT., *rev.* Victory standing l., on globe, VICTORIA P.R., C. 320.

240. Traces of letters under bust on *obr.*: restruck (?).

241. Montagu Coll., 1896. C. 71. Denarius of these types, P., C. 70.

241 a. Baldwin, 1922.

242. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 139. Cp. P. (Pl. 55. 2). Same *obr.* die as No. 237.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
243 Pl. 55. 8.	52.9 3.43	AR .75 ↓	Denarius. As on No. 237. (but legend worn on l.)	Roma, helmeted, in military dress, seated l. on cuirass, holding Victory in r. hand and resting l. on parazonium at side; behind cuirass, round shield. ROMA VICTRIX l. down, r. up, outwardly.
244 Pl. 55. 10.	25.6 1.66	AR .65 ↓	Silver Quinarius. Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER·GALBA·IMP·CAES AR·AVG·P·M·T·P starting low r., outwardly.	Victory, draped, standing r. on globe, holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l. VICTORIA GALB AE·AVG r. up, l. down, outwardly.
245	27.2 1.76	AR .65 ↓	" "	" "
246 Pl. 55. 11.	25.5 1.65	AR .6 →	" "	As on No. 244. (but Victory l. VICTORIA GALB AE AVG l. up, r. down)
+	334.4 21.67 (icorn)	Æ 1.4	Sestertius.* Head of Galba, laureate, r.; globe below neck. SER·GALBA·IMP·CAES AR·AVG·P·M·TR·P·P·P starting low l.	Victory, draped, standing r., l. foot set on helmet (?), inscribing S P Q R on oval shield, resting on cippus. VICTORIAE IMP·GA LBAE AVG l. up, r. down. S C in ex.

* A few coins catalogued above, on which Galba bears the title 'P.P.', should perhaps be placed here in preference.

† Walters Coll. Beginning and end of *obv.* legend very worn: the reading, however, can be completed with certainty from sestertii of the 'Arch' type. The *rev.* reading, though badly rubbed, is certain: clear traces of S·C· in ex. remain.

243. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. 226 quotes this *rev.* with *obv.* head laureate, r., GALBA CAESAR AVG·P·M·. Feuardent: this is probably a misreading of a worn coin—IMP· lost and P·M· read for P·P·.

244. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 317.

245. George III Gift, 1823.

244, 245. Same *rev.* die.

246. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 318.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
* Pl. 59. 4.	399.3 25.87	Æ 1.35	Head of Galba, laureate, r.; globe below neck. SER · GALBA · IMP · CAES AR · AVG · P · M · TR · P · P · P. starting low l.	Triumphal arch, with front and right-hand side shown, surmounted by quadriga r., in which stands Galba in triumph crowned by Victory. The front shows an arched opening ap- proached by four steps; the side a wall with a small window near the top. XXXX REMISSA l. up, r. down. S C l. and r. in field.
247 Pl. 58. 6.	207.0 13.41	Æ 1.2 ↓	Dupondius.† " "	Fides, draped, standing l., holding patera in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. FIDES PVBLICA l. up, r. down. S C l. and r. in field.
248	141.6 9.18	Æ 1.1 ↓	As. Head of Galba, laureate, r.; globe below neck. SER · GALBA · IMP · CAES AR · AVG · P · M · TR · P · P. P · P. starting low l.	† Roma, helmeted, in military dress, seated l. on cuirass, r. foot set on helmet, holding Victory in r. hand and resting l. hand on parazonium at side; behind cuirass, two round shields. ROMA in ex. S C l. and r. in field.

* Walters Coll. C. 348. Cp. P. (*obr.* and *rev.* dies both different).

† The *rev.* LIBERTAS PVBLICA S · C., Libertas standing l., holding pileus and sceptre, occurs with *obr.* of this class, P. (193-2, 12-52), C. 114. The *rev.* PAX AVG · S · C., Pax standing l., sacrificing with patera in r. hand over an altar and holding caduceus and branch in l., occurs with *obr.* legend of this class but head l., C. 143 (IMP · omitted in error), and with *obr.* SER · GALBA IMP · CAESAR AVG · PONT · MAX · TR · P · P., r., C. 144. It is uncertain whether these coins are asses or dupondii—they are probably asses: they are certainly of this mint. A slight variety of this *rev.*, Pax holds caduceus only in l. hand, occurs as *as* with *obr.* SER · GALBA IMP · CAESAR AVG · PONT · M · TR · P · P · P., r., P. (162-1, 10-50), C. 142.

‡ The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: SER · GALBA IMP · CAESAR AVG · PONT · M · TR · P · P · P., r., P., C. 181; SER · GALBA IMP · AVG · P · M · TR · P · P · P., C. 183 (an imperfect reading for ... IMP · CAESAR AVG · P · M · TR · P · P · P. (?)). 247. Cornaggia Sale, 1914. Cp. B. (*obr.* and *rev.* dies both different) and R. B., 1872, p. 184.

248. Purchased, 1835. C. 182.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
II. A. D. 71(?).				
MINTS OF ROME AND LUGDUNUM*				
Sestertius.				
249 Pl 58. 8.	413.1 26.77	Æ 1.45 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER·SVLP·I·GALBA·IMP· CAESAR·AVG·TR·P·	† Galba, bare-headed, in military dress, standing r. on a low platform on l., haranguing troops; behind him on platform is an officer also stand- ing r.; in front of Galba stand two soldiers l., the one in front hold- ing oblong shield and standard, the one behind oblong shield and spear; between them are seen the head and front legs of a horse; in the back- ground are two soldiers standing r., carrying, the one a vexillum, the other two spears; in front of them an aquila. ADLOCVTIO in ex.; S C below it.

* Though part of this issue probably belongs to Rome, it is placed here for convenience with the other posthumous issues. All the *obr.* legends start low l.

† The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: (a) SER·SVLP·I·GALBA·IMP·CAESAR·AVG·TR·P·, draped, laureate, r., P. (illustration above C. 2). (b) SER·SVLP·I·GALBA·IMP·CAESAR·AVG·TR·P·, draped, laureate l., Gn., *A. S. F. N.*, 1884, p. 54 (the legend P·M·TR·P· is more usual with this *obr.*). (c) SER·SVLP·I·GALBA·IMP·CAESAR·AVG·P·M·TR·P·, laureate, r., P., C. 3. (d) SER·SVLP·I·GALBA·IMP·CAESAR·AVG·P·M·TR·P·, laureate, l., C. 5 (the bust l. is normally draped). Are both (b) and (d) imperfect descriptions of SER·SVLP·I·GALBA·IMP·CAESAR·AVG·P·M·TR·P·, draped, laureate, l.? The *rev.*, without S·C., occurs with *obr.* SER·SVLP·I·GALBA·IMP·CAESAR·AVG·P·M·TR·P·, bust, with aegis, laureate, r., on a coin found at Rome (*R. It.*, 1908, p. 128, Pl. I). The loss of the letters is probably due to wear. The coin with *obr.* SER·GALBA·IMP·CAES·AVG·, laureate, r. (P., C. 1) is false,—i.e. an ancient coin re-made. There can be little doubt that the same remark applies to C. 6 (Dupré Coll.), which has the same *obr.* with elaborate variations of the *rev.* The 'Paduan' forgery has *obr.* IMP·SER·SVLP·I·GALBA·CAES·AVG·TR·P·OT·, draped, laureate, r., *rev.* Galba haranguing three soldiers, ADLOCVT·S·C·.

249. C. 2. Cp. Hall Coll. (432.4, 28.02).

249-51. Probably all three coins are from the same *obr.* and *rev.* dies.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
250	429.8 27.85	Æ 1.4 ↓	As on No. 249.	As on No. 249.
251	428.6 27.77	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" "
*	461.0 29.87	Æ 1.35	Bust of Galba with aegis, laureate, r. SER·SVLP·I·GALBA·IMP· CAESAR·AVG·P·M·TR·P	" " (but S C l. and r. in field)
252	425.0 27.54	Æ 1.45 ↓	" "	† Galba, bare-headed, in military dress, seated l. on curule chair, holding parazonium in l. hand and extending r. towards a female figure, draped, standing r., holding cornucopiae in l. hand and offering palladium to Galba in r. HISPANIA [CLV]N I[A SVL] l. up, r. down. S C in ex.
253	380.6 24.66	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" " (HISPANIA CLVNIA [SVL] S C)
254 Pl. 58. 2.	416.4 26.98	Æ 1.4 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, laureate, l. SER·SVLP·I·GALBA·IMP· CAESAR·AVG·P·M·TR·P	" " (HISPANIA CLVNIA SVL S C)

* Walters Coll.

† The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: SER·SVLP·I·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., P., C. 87; SER·SVLP·I·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·TR·P., draped, laureate, l., C. 88 (omission of P·M· unusual on this *obr.*: should the letters be there?).

251. Blacas Coll., 1867. *Obr.* tooled: TR·P· has been altered into P·P· C. 4. Cp. P.

252. Stewart Coll., 1847. C. 86.

252, 253. Same *obr.* and *rev.* dies (?). Same *obr.* as No. 258.

254. Wigan Coll., 1872.

254, 257. Same *obr.* die.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
*	431.6 27.97	Æ 1.45	Head of Galba, laureate, r.; globe below neck. SER-SVLPİ-GALBA-IMP. CAESAR-AVG-P-M-TR- P.	As on No. 252. (HISPANIA CLVNIA SVL S C)
255	350.8 22.73	Æ 1.45 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, laureate, r. SER-SVLPİ-GALBA-IMP. CAE-AVG-P-M-TR-P.	+ Honos and Virtus stand- ing r. and l., facing one another; Honos, bare to the waist, stands r., holding cornucopie in l. hand and long sceptre in r.; Virtus, helmeted, in military dress, stands l., r. foot set on boar's head, holding parazon- ium in r. hand and spear in l. HONOS ET VIRT VS l. up, r. down. S C in ex.
256 Pl. 58. 10.	433.8 28.11	Æ 1.4 ↓	" " (SER-SVLPİ-GALBA-IMP. CAESAR-AVG-TR-P.)	" "
257	458.6 29.71	Æ 1.35 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, laureate, l. SER-SVLPİ-GALBA-IMP. CAESAR-AVG-P-M-TR- P.	" " (but spear of Virtus re- versed)

* Walters Coll.

† The following variety of *obr.* also occurs: SER-SVLPİ-GALBA IMP-CAESAR AVG-P-M-TR-P., draped, laureate, r., C. 91. The r. foot of Virtus is set on a small object, which is usually uncertain, but on some specimens (e.g. No. 255 above) looks like a boar's head—not a helmet as described in C. The boar's head would suggest rebel Gaul.

255. Cracherode Gift, 1799. *Obr.* legend is unusual in form and has probably been altered.

256. Wigan Coll., 1872. C. 89. Cp. P.

257. Webster, 1860. C. 90. Cp. P.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
258 Pl. 59. 1	412.0 26.69	Æ 1.35 ↓	Bust of Galba with aegis, laureate, r. SER·SVLP·I·GALBA·IMP· CAESAR·AVG·P·M·TR· P.	* Galba, bare-headed, to- gate, standing l., ex- tending r. hand to raise up Liberty, a draped female figure kneeling r. before him; between the two, in the back- ground, is Roma, hel- meted, in military dress, standing r., with round shield on l. arm. LIBERTAS RESTITV TA l. up, r. down. S C in ex.
259	418.4 27.11	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" " (legend very faint)
<p>Rev. MARS VICTOR S.C.† PIETAS AVGVSTI S.C.‡ ROMA RESTI·S.C.§ Not in B. M.</p>				

* The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: SER·SVLP·I·GALBA·IMP·CAESAR AVG·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., C. 135 (SVLP· is perhaps a mistake or else altered from SVLP·I·); SER·SVLP·I·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·P·M·TR·P., draped, laureate, l., E. Gnechi Coll., *R. It.*, 1892, p. 14 (C. 137 quotes this latter *obr.*, but undraped, from Wiczay: quite unusual and wrong).

† This *rev.* legend, with type, Mars standing to front, head r., holding spear in r. hand and trophy in l., occurs with *obr.* SER·SVLP·I·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., C. 138 (P.) (a specimen in B. M. appears to be a modern cast); and *obr.* SER·SVLP·I·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·P·M·TR·P., undraped, laureate, r., Gn. (*R. It.*, 1889, p. 436).

‡ This *rev.* legend, with type, Pietas standing l., with r. hand raised, l. hand on breast, by altar, on which is a relief representing Aeneas, Anchises, and Ascanius: behind altar, bull l., occurs with *obr.* SER·SVLP·I·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·P·M·TR·P., bust with aegis, laureate, r., P., C. 160.

§ This *rev.* legend with type, Galba standing l. extending r. hand to raise up Roma, kneeling r. before him, holding a child, occurs with *obr.* SER·SVLP·I·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·P·M·TR·P., laureate, globe, r., P., C. 219 (SVLP·ICI· in error); SER·SVLP·I·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·P·M·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., Gréau Coll., 1869. Cp. *R. It.*, 1906, p. 139.

258. Rosenberg Sale, March, 1914. Same *obr.* die as Nos. 252, 253. Cp. Hall Coll. (443-3, 28-73).

258, 259. Same *rev.* die (?).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
260 Pl. 59. 2.	446.1 28.91	Æ 1.45 ↓	Bust of Galba with aegis, laureate, r. SER.SVLPI.GALBA.IMP. CAE SAR.AVG.P.M.TR. P.	* Aesculapius, naked, standing to front, hold- ing in l. hand a rod, round which a serpent coils. S C large, l. and r. in field.
†	408.2 26.44	Æ 1.45	Bust of Galba, draped, laureate, r. SER.SVLPI.GALBA.IMP. CAESAR.AVG.TR.P.	„ „
260 a	392.0 25.40	Æ 1.35 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r.; globe below neck. SER SVLP GALBA IMP CAESAR AVG P M TR	† The senate, represented as an elderly man, to- gate, standing l., hold- ing branch in l. hand and with r. placing a wreath on the head of the Emperor, who stands to front on l. in military dress, holding Victory in r. hand and branch in l. SENATVS PIETATI AVGVSTI l. up, r. down. S.C in ex.
§ Pl. 59. 3.	433.8 28.11	Æ 1.45	„ „ (but SVLP.)	„ „
			Rev. VICTORIA IMPERI ROMANI S.C.	
			Not in B. M.	

* The following variety of *obr.* also occurs: SER.SVLPI.GALBA IMP.CAESAR AVG.P.M.TR.P.. draped, laureate, l., P., C. 266.

† Hall Coll.

‡ This is the only *rev.* die yet noted for this type. The Emperor is Vespasian (see Introduction).

§ Walters Coll.

|| This *rev.* legend, with type, Victory standing l., holding wreath and palm, occurs with *obr.* SER.SVLPI.GALBA IMP.CAESAR AVG.P.M.TR.P., laureate, globe, r., P., C. 319. The *rev.* legend is worn, but seems to be assured.

260. C. 265.

260 a. Fairbairn Gift, 1922. The surface has been worked over and SVLP. for SVLP. is probably simply an error. C. 280.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
			As.*	
			Rev. AEQVITAS S.C.† AEQVITAS AVGVSTI S.C.‡ CERES AVGVSTA S.C.§ Not in B. M.	
261 Pl. 59. 5.	160.5 10.40	Æ 1.15 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER.SVLPI.GALBA.IMP. CAESAR.AVG. P.M.TR. P.	Pax, draped, standing l., holding cornucopiae in l. hand and torch in r. with which she is setting fire to a heap of arms on ground l. PAXS AVGVSTI l. up, r. down. S C l. and r. in field.
261 a	173.9 11.27	Æ 1.00 ↓	" " " (but AVG.TR.P.; begin- ning and end of legend very faint)	" "
			Rev. PROVIDENT.S.C.¶ Not in B. M.	
262	184.4 11.95	Æ 1.1 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER.SVLPI.GALBA.IMP. CAESAR.AVG.TR.P.	Victory, draped, advanc- ing l., holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l. S C large, l. and r. in field.

* The great majority of these coins are clearly asses. A few of higher weight may be dupondii, e.g. No. 265, SALVS AVGVSTI S.C., and the Paris SECVRITAS P.ROMANI S.C.

† This rev. legend, with type, Aequitas standing r., holding scales and rod, occurs with obv. SER.SVLPI.GALBA IMP.CAESAR AVG.TR.P., laureate, r., P. (159.0, 10.30), C. 7 ('Aequitas l.' in error). C. 8 quotes also obv. IMP.SER.GALBA CAES.AVG.TR.P., laureate, r., but the obv. is of a different class and the coin must be regarded with suspicion.

‡ This rev. legend, with type, Aequitas standing l., holding scales and rod, occurs with obv. SER.SVLPI.GALBA IMP.CAESAR AVG.P.M.TR.P., draped, head bare, r. P. (157.4, 10.20). C. 9 (obv. 'laureate', rev. 'Aequitas, r.', in error).

§ C. 16 quotes this rev. legend, with type, Ceres seated l., holding two corn-ears and caduceus, with obv. SER.SVLPI.GALBA CAES.AVG.TR.P., laureate, r.: this reading is clearly imperfect, but the coin may well be genuine.

|| The following variety of obv. occurs: SER.SVLPI.GALBA IMP.CAESAR AVG.P.M.TR.P., draped, head bare, r., Sambon Sale, 1898.

¶ This rev. legend, with type, lighted altar, occurs with obv. SER.SVLPI.GALBA IMP.CAESAR AVG.P.M.TR.P., laureate, r., P. (159.8, 10.35), Hall Coll. (173.4, 11.24), C. 162.

261. C. 159. Cp. P. (152.8, 9.90).

261 a. Anon. Gift, 1922. C. 159.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
263 Pl. 59. 6.	172.5 11.18	Æ 1.15 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, laureate, r. SER·SVLPİ·GALBA·IMP· CAESAR·AVG·P·M·TR· P.	As on No. 262.
263 a	153.9 9.97	Æ 1.15 ↓	" " (but head laureate, r.; globe below neck; no dots in legend)	" "
264	176.2 11.42	Æ 1.1 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r.; globe below neck. SER·SVLPİ·GALBA·IMP· CAESAR·AVG·P·M·TR· P.	* Aquila l., between two standards, all three set on prows, as on No. 156. S C l. and r. in field.
265 Pl. 59. 7.	199.9 12.95	Æ 1.15 ↓	" " (but no globe; aegis on neck(?))	† Salus, draped, standing r., with legs crossed, leaning on column and feeding snake in her arms. SALVS AVGVSTI l. up, r. down. S C l. and r. in field.
266 Pl. 59. 8.	154.6 10.02	Æ 1.15 ↓	Bust of Galba, draped, head bare, r. SER[·SVLPİ·]GALBA[·IM P·]CAESAR·AVG·P·M· TR·P.	‡ Securitas, draped, seated l. on throne, resting l. hand on arm of throne and placing r. hand on head; in front of her, lighted altar, against which rests a torch. SECVRIT[AS P] ROMANI l. up, r. down. S C l. and r. in field.

* The following variety of *obr.* also occurs: SER·SVLPİ·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·P·M·TR·P., draped, head bare, r., P. (152.0, 9.85), C. 269.

† The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: SER·SVLPİ·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·TR·P., laureate, r., C. 231; SER·SVLPİ·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·P·M·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., Gréau Coll., 1869.

‡ The following variety of *obr.* also occurs: SER·SVLPİ·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·P·M·TR·P., laureate, r., P. (246.0, 15.94), C. 278 (*rev.* has S·C. in ex.).

263. C. 264. Cp. P. (148.2, 9.60). The reading SVLPİ. on B. M. coin is not quite certain, but is settled by the P. coin with the same *obr.* die. The following variety of *obr.* also occurs: SER·SVLPİ·GALBA IMP·CAESAR AVG·P·M·TR·P., draped, head bare, r., Bourgey Sale, 1913.

263 a. Vautier Sale, 1922.

264. Traynel Sale, 1914. C. 268. Cp. Hall Coll. (167.3, 10.84), P. (184.4, 11.95).

265. C. 230. Cp. P. (176.7, 11.45).

266. C. 279. Cp. P. (154.3, 10.00).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
AFRICA				
A. D. 68.				
Denarius.				
267	54.0 3.50	Æ .7 ←	Bust of Hispania, draped, laureate, r.; hair looped at back. Behind, two javelins; below, round shield; in front, two corn-ears. SER SVLPICIUS GALBA IMP AVG starting low l.	* A round shield placed on two crossed spears. S P Q R in the angles of the spears.
268 Pl. 55. 13.	55.3 3.58	Æ .7 ↑	" " (but SER·SVLPICI·GALB AE·IMP·A)	" "
269	45.8 2.97	Æ .75 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r.; globe below neck. SER·GALBA IMP·AVG l. up, r. down.	† Victory, draped, standing to front on globe, head to l., holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l. VICTO RIA·P·R in arc below, outwardly. S C l. and r. in field.
270	53.8 3.49	Æ .7 ↑	" " (SER·GALB A·IMP·AVG)	" " (VIC TORIA P R)

* This *rev.* also occurs with *obv.*, bust of Hispania, as on No. 267, SER·GALBAE HISPANIA, Hoffmann Coll., 1871: is the *obv.* legend complete here? P. has a remarkable denarius, found in Algiers, with *obv.* head of Galba, bare, r., SER·SVLPICIUS GALBA IMP·AVG., below, S·C.; *rev.* bust of Hispania, as on No. 267, HISPANIA, S·C. l. and r. in field, Pl. 55. 12, C. 78 (cp. *R. N.*, 1898, p. 672, *R. It.*, 1902, p. 194).

† C. 332 quotes this *rev.* with *obv.* head laureate, r., GALBA IMPERATOR,—an unusual combination: the *obv.* usually belongs to Spain.

267. Knight Sale, 1842. C. 284. Cf. Gn. (same *obv.* and *rev.* dies (?)).

268. C. 283. Cp. P.

269. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. 331. Specimens in Feuardent stock (1920) weighed 47.5, 3.08; 51.1, 3.31; 59.0, 3.82 and 61.2, 3.97.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
271 Pl. 55. 14.	58.0 3.76	Æ .7 ↓	As on No. 270. (SER. GALB A. IMP. AVG.)	As on No. 269. ([VIC] TO RIA Γ
272	59.3 3.84	Æ .7 ↓	As on No. 269.	" (VICTORIA Γ R. r. down, l. up)
Rev. VIRTVS S. C. *				
Not in B. M.				

* B. has a denarius with *rev.* VIRTVS S. C., Virtus standing l., holding Victory and parazonium, and *obv.* head laureate, r. SER. GALBA IMP. AVG. (Pl. 55. 15).
272. Lincoln, 1913.

OTHO

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
MINT OF ROME*				
A. D. 69.				
Denarius.†				
<i>Rev.</i> CERES AVG.				
Not in B. M.				
Aureus.				
1 Pl. 60. 1.	112.7 7.30	AR .75 ↓	Head of Otho, bare, r. IMP M OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P	† Pax, draped, standing l., holding branch in r. hand and caduceus in l. PAX ORBIS TERRA RVM l. up, r. down.
2	110.1 7.13	AR .75 ↓	" "	" "
Denarius.				
3 Pl. 60. 2.	52.0 3.37	AR .7 ↓	" " (beginning and end of legend almost off flan)	" " (PAX ORBIS TERRA RVM)
4 Pl. 60. 3.	52.6 3.41	AR .75 ↓	Head of Otho, bare, l. IMP OTH[O] CAESAR AVG TR [P]	As on No. 3.

* *Obv.* legends start low l. Otho's hair is elaborately dressed in vertical rows of curls.

† The *rev.* Ceres standing l., holding two corn-ears and cornucopiae, CERES AVG., occurs with *obv.* IMP·M·OTHO CAESAR AVG·TR·P., bare, r., *A. S. F. N.*, 1884, p. 58; IMP·OTHO CAESAR AVG·TR·P., bare, r., C. 1.

‡ The aureus also occurs with *obv.* IMP·OTHO CAESAR AVG·TR·P., r., Ponton D'Amécourt Coll., 1887, the denarius with *obv.* IMP·M·OTHO CAESAR AVG·TR·P., C. 4.

1. George III Gift, 1823. C. 2.

3. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 3.

2. Corbridge Find, 1911.

4. Devonshire Coll., 1844. C. 5.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
5 Pl. 60. 4.	110.4 7.15	AV .85 ↓	Aureus. Head of Otho, bare, r. IMP·OTHO·CAESAR· AVG·TR·P	Aequitas, draped, standing l., holding scales in r. hand and rod in l. PONT MAX l. up, r. down.
6	53.9 3.49	AR .8 ↓	Denarius. " " (but no dots in legend; middle of legend off flan)	" "
7	53.8 3.49	AR .8 ↓	As on No. 6.	" "
8	43.5 2.82	AR .75 ↓	" "	" " (T off flan)
9	51.3 3.32	AR .8 ↓	" "	Ceres, draped, standing l., holding two corn-ears in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. PONT MAX l. up, r. down.
10 Pl. 60. 6.	51.9 3.36	AR .75 ↓	" " (IMP OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P)	Jupiter, naked to waist, seated r. on throne, holding fulmen in r. hand and sceptre in l. PONT MAX l. up, r. down.
11 Pl. 60. 7.	44.8 2.90	AR .75 ↓	" "	Vesta, draped, seated l., holding patera in r. hand and transverse sceptre in l. PONT MAX l. up, r. down.

5. Montagu Coll., 1896. Cp. Gn.

6. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 9.

7. Cracherode Gift, 1799.

9. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 11. Aureus of these types, P., C. 10. Pl. 60. 5 shows a denarius of these types, which was discovered after printing to be false and should therefore be cancelled. The same *obr.* die occurs on a false aureus, with *rev.* SECVRITAS P·R.

10. Cracherode Gift, 1799. P., C. 8.

11. Devonshire Coll., 1844. Aureus of these types, C. 6 (probably not with M·OTHO; the praenomen is regularly omitted with the PONT·MAX·*rev.*). The aureus in B. M. (117.4, 7.61) is abnormally heavy and of strange style and fabric: its density is rather low for Roman gold (18.5). A cast in B. M. shows *rev.* SECVRITAS P·R· in similar style. These coins are probably false; if genuine, they could only be of Gallic mintage, but do not fit readily into the coinage of the time.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
12 Pl. 60. 8.	48.2 3.12	AR .8 ↓	As on No. 10.	Otho, in military dress, with cloak floating be- hind him, on horseback r., brandishing spear in r. hand. PONT MAX X 1. up, r. down.
Rev. PONT·MAX. Otho seated l.*				
Not in B. M.				
Aureus.				
13 Pl. 60. 9.	114.4 7.41	AV .8 ↓	Head of Otho, bare, r. IMP M OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P	† Securitas, draped, stand- ing l., holding wreath in r. hand and sceptre in l. SECVRI TAS P R l. up, r. down.
14	110.2 7.14	AV .75 ↓	" "	" "
15	110.4 7.15	AV .75 ↓	" "	" "
16 Pl. 60. 10.	110.0 7.13	AV .8 ↓	Head of Otho, bare, l. IMP OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P	" "
Denarius.				
17	56.6 3.67	AR .8 ↓	Head of Otho, bare, r. IMP M OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P	" "
18	54.2 3.51	AR .75 ↓	" "	" " (SECVRI TAS P R)

* This *rev.*, with Otho seated l., holding branch and sceptre (*obv.* IMP·OTHO CAESAR AVG·TR·P., r.), is quoted from Morelli by C. 13: very doubtful.

† The following varieties of *obv.* for the aureus also occur: IMP·M·OTHO CAESAR AVG·TR·P., draped, head bare, r., Valtou Coll., 1912 (quoted imperfectly by C. 21: not, as there stated, in B. M.) IMP·OTHO CAESAR AVG·TR·P., bare, r., P., C. 14. C. 20 gives a strange *obv.* reading, M·OTHO CAESAR AV·TR·P., bare, r.: a 'barbarous' imitation? The variety of *rev.* quoted by C. 22 from Caylus as an aureus, Securitas standing l., holding wreath and cornucopiae, lacks modern authority.

12. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 12.

14, 15. Corbridge Find, 1911.

16. Feuadent, 1874. C. 18. Cp. Gréau Coll., 1869.

17. George III Gift, 1823. C. 17.

13. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 16.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
19	54.2 3.51	R .8 ↓	Head of Otho, bare, r. IMP·OTHO·CAESAR· AVG·TR·[P·]	As on No. 13.
20	51.1 3.31	R .75 ↓	Head of Otho, bare, l. IMP OTHO CA[ES]AR AVG T[R P]	" "
21 Pl. 60. 11.	113.1 7.33	A .8 ↓	Aureus. Head of Otho, bare, r. IMP M OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P	Victory, draped, flying r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l. VICTORIA OTHO NIS l. up, r. down.
22 Pl. 60. 12.	53.0 3.43	R .75 ↓	Denarius. " "	" "
23 Pl. 60. 13.	113.6 7.36	A .8 ↓	Aureus. " "	* Victory, draped, ad- vancing l., holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l. VICTORIA OTHO NIS l. up, r. down.
24 Pl. 60. 14.	52.6 3.41	R .75 ↓	Denarius. " " (end of legend obliterated)	" "
25	51.3 3.32	R .7 ↓	" "	" " (but Victory is standing l. on a globe)

* P. has a very curious imitation of this coin in bronze, of barbarous style (cp. *R. N.*, 1898, pp. 672 ff.): *obv.* IMP·M·OTHO CAESAR AVG·, head bare, bearded, l.; *rev.* VICTORIA OTHONIS, Victory l. The legends read r. up, l. down, inwardly—retrograde.

19. C. 15.

20. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. 19

21. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 26. C. 25 quotes variety of *rev.* Victory standing r.: doubtful.

22. Devonshire Coll., 1844. C. 27.

23. Wigan Gift, 1864. C. 23. Victory is probably better described here as 'advancing' than as 'flying'.

24. George III Gift, 1823. C. 24.

VITELLIUS

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
MINT OF ROME *				
A. D. 69.				
Group I. Bare head. GERMANICVS IMP. †				
Denarius.				
1 Pl. 60. 15.	48.4 3.14	R .8 ↓	Head of Vitellius, bare, r. A VITELLIVS GERMAN ICVS IMP	Concordia, draped, seated l., holding patera in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. CONCOR DIA P R l. up, r. down.
2 Pl. 60. 16.	50.2 3.25	R .7 ↓	" " (beginning and end of legend off flan)	Clasped hands. FIDES EXERCITVVM in two lines, above and below.
Rev. IVPITER VICTOR ‡				
Not in B. M.				
3 Pl. 60. 17.	48.2 3.12	R .75 ↓	As on No. 1.	A tripod-lebes on which lies a dolphin r. and under which stands a raven r. XV VIR SACR FAC l. up, r. down.
4	50.8 3.29	R .75 ↓	" "	Victory, draped, seated l., holding patera in r. hand and palm in l. No legend.

* *Obv.* legends start low l.

† For dating of these groups see Introduction.

‡ The *rev.* IVPITER VICTOR, Jupiter seated l., holding Victory and sceptre, occurs with *obv.* of this class, P., C. 45.

1. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. 21.

3. Sotheby, May 29, 1850. C. 115.

2. Boyne Coll., 1843. C. 36.

4. Devonshire Coll., 1844. C. 121.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
5	51.4 3.33	AR .8 ↓	As on No. 1. (beginning of legend ob- literated)	As on No. 4.
Hybrids between Groups I and II.				
<i>Obv.</i> Bare head (I). GERMAN IMP·TR·P·* (II)				
Not in B. M.				
Group II. Laureate head. GERMAN·IMP·TR·P·				
Aureus.				
6 Pl. 60. 18.	112.4 7.28	AV .75 ↓	Head of Vitellius, laureate, r. A VITELLIVS GERMAN IMP TR P	Concordia seated l., as on No. 1. CONCOR DIA P R L up, r. down.
Denarius.				
7 Pl. 60. 19.	48.8 3.16	AR .7 ↓	" "	" "
8 Pl. 60. 20.	50.4 3.27	AR .75 ↓	" " (beginning of legend ob- literated)	Jupiter, naked to waist, seated l., holding Vic- tory in r. hand and sceptre in l. IVPPITER VICTOR l. up, r. down.
9	48.9 3.17	AR .8 ↓	" "	" " (IVPPIT ER VICTOR)
Aureus.				
10 Pl. 60. 21.	109.4 7.09	AV .75 ↓	" "	Bust of L. Vitellius, draped, laureate, r.; in front, eagle-tipped scep- tre. L VITELLIVS COS III CENSOR starting low l.

* The following *rev.* occurs with this *obv.*: (a) XV VIR SACR·FAC·, C. 115 (who gives IMP·GERMAN· in error); (b) Victory seated l., P., C. 120.

5. Hasluck Gift, 1920.

6. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 19.

7. George III Gift, 1823. C. 20. This *rev.* also occurs as a silver quinarius with *obv.* A·VITELLIVS GERM·IMP·TR·P·, Copenhagen (Pl. 61. 13): genuine(?).

8. Lincoln, 1912. C. 44.

9. George III Gift, 1823. Aureus of these types, C. 43. C. 41 quotes aureus with *obv.* A·VITELLIVS GERM·IMP·TR·P·, laureate, r.: this legend, a cross between Groups II and III (below), if correct, is interesting. But we may have only an imperfect reading.

10. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. (Vitellius Sen.) 3.

10, 11. Same *rev.* die.

B b

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
11	110.0 7.13	A .75 ↓	As on No. 6.	As on No. 10.
12 Pl. 60. 22.	97.7 6.33	A .8 ↓	" "	Busts of the two children of Vitellius, bare, facing one another, the son on the l., the daughter on the r. LIBERI IMP GER MAN l. up, r. down.
13 Pl. 60. 23.	49.0 3.18	R .8 ↓	Denarius. " "	Libertas, draped, stand- ing to front, head to r., holding pileus in r. hand and long sceptre in l. LIBERTAS RESTITV TA l. up, r. down.
14 Pl. 60. 24.	110.2 7.14	A .8 ↓	Aureus. " "	S P Q R OB C S in three lines in oak- wreath.
15 Pl. 60. 25.	49.9 3.23	R .7 ↓	Denarius. " "	" "
16	48.0 3.11	R .75 ↓	" " (beginning and end of legend off flan)	" "
17	49.0 3.18	R .8 ↓	" "	Tripod-lebes; above, dol- phin; below, raven. XV VIR SACR FAC. l. up, r. down.

11. Corbridge Find, 1911. Denarius of these types in De Quelen Coll., 1888. A minor variant of the aureus with *rev.* head of L. Vitellius, laureate, r.: aquila in front of head, is quoted in *A. S. F. N.*, 1884, p. 60.

12. Blacas Coll., 1867. Very worn but certainly genuine. C. (Vitellius and children) 6. Denarius of these types, P., C. 5.

13. C. 48. Aureus of these types, Gn., Ponton d'Amécourt Coll., 1887.

14. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 85.

15. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 86.

17. H. P. Borrell Sale, 1852. C. 112 (should read GERMAN·IMP· not IMP· GERMAN·). Aureus of these types, C. 113 (to be corrected in the same way as 112): specimen from Guzman Sale, 1914, illustrated, Pl. 60. 26. Aureus of these types, C. 118.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
18	50.7 3.29	Æ .75 ↓	As on No. 6.	As on No. 17.
19	43.0 2.79	Æ .7 ↓	" " (beginning and end of legend obliterated)	Victory, draped, seated l., holding patera in r. hand and palm in l. No legend.
Group III. Laureate head. GERM·IMP· AVG·TR·P·				
Denarius.				
20 Pl. 60. 27 (obv.).	51.00 3.30	Æ .7 ↓	Head of Vitellius, laureate, r. A VITELLIVS GERM IMP AVG TR P	Concordia seated l., as on No. 1. CONCOR DIA P R l. up, r. down.
21	40.6 2.63 (plated)	Æ .75 ↓	" "	" "
22 Pl. 60. 27 (rev.).	50.4 3.27	Æ .75 ↓	" "	Jupiter seated l., as on No. 8. IVPPITER VICTOR l. up, r. down.
Aureus.				
23 Pl. 61. 2.	113.4 7.35	Æ .8 ↓	" "	L. Vitellius, togate, seated l. on curule chair, feet on stool, extending r. hand and holding eagle-tipped sceptre in l. L VITELLIVS C OS III CENSOR starting low l.
Denarius.				
24 Pl. 61. 3.	50.7 3.29	Æ .75 ↓	" "	" "

18. Lincoln, 1913.

19. George III Gift, 1823. C. 119.

20. Knight Sale, 1842. (Pl. 60. 27, through an error, shows *obv.* of this coin, *rev.* of No. 22, below.) C. 18. Aureus of these types, P., C. 17.

21. Sloane, 1754.

22. C. 42. For aureus of these types, cp. C. 41 (omits AVG·. Variant of denarius with IVPPITER on *rev.*, A. S. F. N., 1884, p. 59.23. Wigan Gift, 1864. Cp. C. 54, Durkee Coll., N. Y. (113.9, 7.38). C., both for aureus and denarius, gives *rev.* L. Vitellius holding branch in r. hand. The coin exists in both varieties.

24. Day, 1919. C. 55.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
25	41.7 2.70 (plated)	R .75 ↓	As on No. 20.	As on No. 23. (legend very faint)
26 Pl. 61. 1.	49.2 3.19	R .75 ↓	" "	Bust of L. Vitellius, draped, laureate, r.; in front, eagle-tipped scep- tre. L VITELLIVS COS III CENSOR starting low l.
27 Pl. 61. 4.	113.0 7.32	A .85 ↓	Aureus. " "	Busts of the two children of Vitellius, draped, heads bare, facing one another, the son on the l., the daughter on the r. LIBERI · IMP · GERM · AVG · l. up, r. down.
28 Pl. 61. 5.	46.1 2.99	R .75 ↓	Denarius. " "	" "
29 Pl. 61. 6.	47.9 3.10	R .75 ↓	" "	" " (but LIBERI IMP GERMAN)
30 Pl. 61. 7.	112.8 7.31	A .75 ↓	Aureus. " "	Libertas standing to front, as on No. 13. LIBERTAS RESTITV TA l. up, r. down.
31 Pl. 61. 8.	52.8 3.42	R .75 ↓	Denarius. " "	" "
32	43.6 2.83	R .8 ↓	" " (end of legend obliterated)	" " (end of legend obliterated)

25. George III Gift, 1823.

26. C. (Vitellius Sen.) 2. Aureus of these types in Montagu Coll., 1896.

27. George III Gift, 1823. On Pl. 61. 4 the *obr.* of No. 38 is shown in error.
C. (Vitellius and Children) 3.

27, 28. Same *rev.* die.

28. Sloane, 1754. C. 4.

29. George III Gift, 1823. C. (V. and Children) 2. Cp. Baldwin Stock (1920).
Aureus of these types, O'Hagan Sale, 1908, C. 1.

30. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 46.

31. C. 47.

32. Lincoln, 1913. This coin is clipped by an arc of another impression: on the
obr. of this arc one can read ... LLIVS G, on the *rev.* ... TA (?). It was perhaps
left between the dies and partially re-struck.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
33 Pl. 61. 9.	112.8 7.31	A .8 ↓	Aureus. As on No. 20.	Vesta, veiled, draped, seated r. on throne, holding patera in r. hand and sceptre in l. PONT MAXIM l. up, r. down.
34 Pl. 61. 10.	52.4 3.40	R .8 ↓	Denarius.	" "
35	52.1 3.38	R .7 ↓	" "	" "
36	48.0 3.11	R .75 ↓	" "	" "
37	55.0 3.56	R .75 ↓	" "	" "
38 Pl. 61. 11.	113.4 7.35	A .75 ↓	Aureus.	Tripod-lebes; above, dol- phin r.; below, raven r. XV VIR SACR FAC l. up, r. down.
39	50.3 3.26	R .75 ↓	Denarius.	" "
40	48.0 3.11	R .75 ↓	" "	" "
41 Pl. 61. 12.	53.4 3.46	R .75 ↓	" "	Victory, draped, seated l., holding patera in r. hand and palm in l. No legend.

33. Wigan Coll., 1864. C. 71. Cp. Viry Coll., 1909.

34. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 72.

36. Lincoln, 1912.

38. George III Gift, 1823. C. 110.

40. Baldwin, 1919.

35. George III Gift, 1823.

37. South Hants Find. 1910.

39. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 111.

41. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 117.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
42	45.4 2.94	AR .75 ↓	As on No. 20.	As on No. 41.
43	48.3 3.13	AR .75 ↓	" " (legend at top off flan)	" "
Silver Quinarius(?).*				
Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTI				
Not in B. M.				
Hybrids. Rev. Types of Otho.				
Denarius.				
44	39.7 2.57 (plated)	AR .75 ↓	As on No. 20.	Aequitas, standing l., holding scales in r. hand and rod in l. PONT MAX l. up, r. down.
45	45.3 2.94 (plated?)	AR .75 ↓	" "	Securitas, standing l., holding wreath in r. hand and sceptre in l. SECVRI TAS P R l. up, r. down.
Forgery.				
46	57.4 3.72	AR .75 ↓	Head of Vitellius, laureate, r. A VITELLIVS GER IMP AVG P M T P P	Victory, draped, stepping l. and erecting a trophy on a tree; below, captive reclining r. (?); on r. shield and bow (?). VICTOR IA·AVGVS TI l. up, r. down.

* V. has a silver coin, smaller than the normal denarius, with *obv.* A·VITELLIVS AVG·IMP·GERMAN·, laureate, r., *rev.* VICTORIA AVGVSTI, Victory advancing r., holding wreath and palm, C. 96 (misquoted). The coin is an anomaly and must be regarded with suspicion.

42. Lincoln, 1912.

43. Boyne Coll., 1843.

44. Devonshire Coll., 1844.

46. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 97 quotes an aureus of these types at Vienna, — which is regarded as doubtful. Specimen of the denarius in Spink stock (cp. *Numismatic Circular*, July 1899, August 1900). The heavy weight, the low density (10.86), the unusual *obv.* legend, the *rev.* borrowed from the *aes*, the unusual style, all combine to stamp this coin as a forgery: it is, however, unlike the usual modern fabrication and may be of ancient make. Cp. above, Galba, No. 53.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
47 Pl. 62. 13.	387.9 25.13	Æ 1.4 ↓	Sestertius. Bust of Vitellius, draped, laureate, r. A VITELLIVS GER M IMP AVG P M [TR P]	Vitellius, bare-headed, in military dress, standing r., holding spear in r. hand and parazonium in l.; facing him is Ceres, draped, seated l., hold- ing patera in r. hand and torch in l.; between them, a lighted altar; in background behind Ceres, a prow to l. ANNOA AVG l. up, r. down. S C in ex.
Rev. CERES AVG.S.C.* Not in B. M.				
48 Pl. 62. 14.	437.0 28.32	Æ 1.15 ↓	As on No. 47. (but A VITELLIVS GER MAN IMP AVG P M TR P)	Concordia, draped, seated l. on throne, holding branch in r. hand and transverse sceptre in l. CONCORD AVG l. up, r. down. S C in ex.
†	384.8 24.93	Æ 1.35	„ „ (A VITELLIVS GERMAN ICVS IMP AVG P M TR P)	Honos and Virtus stand- ing r. and l., facing one another; Honos, bare- headed, draped, stands r., holding cornucopiae in l. hand and long sceptre in r.; Virtus, helmeted, in military dress, stands l., holding parazonium in r. hand and spear in l.; r. foot set on a helmet. HONOS ET VIR TVS l. up, r. down. S C in ex.

* This rev. legend, with type, Ceres seated l., holding corn-ears and torch, is quoted as a sestertius with *obr.* A·VITELLIVS GERMAN·IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., C. 6.

† Hall Coll. Letters S·C. in ex. are faint. C. 38.

47. Overstruck(?). TR·P. is not legible: but there is space for the letters and some faint signs of something lost at the end. C. 3 (reads P·M. only). Variants of *obr.* A·VITELLIVS GERMA·IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., V.; A·VITELLIVS GERMAN·IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., Martinetti Sale, 1907.

48. C. 12. Variant of rev. with TE in error for ET. Cast in B. M.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
49 Pl. 62. 15.	353.4 22.90	Æ 1.4 ↓	Bust of Vitellius, draped, laureate, r. A VITELLIVS GERMAN IMP AVG P M TR P	* L. Vitellius, bare-headed, togate, seated l. on plat- form on r., clasping with r. hand the r. hand of the foremost of three citizens, togate, stand- ing r. in front of him; behind the citizens an attendant, togate, seated r. on platform on l. L VITELL CEN SOR II l. up, r. down. S C in ex.
50	350.0 22.68	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" "
51	382.8 24.80	Æ 1.45 ↓	" "	" " (slightly double-struck)
52 Pl. 63. 1.	393.5 25.50	Æ 1.45 ↓	" "	† Mars, helmeted, in mili- tary dress, advancing rapidly l., holding Vic- tory in r. hand and trophy over l. shoulder in l., parazonium at his l. side. MARS VICTOR L up, r. down. S C l. and r. in field.
53	390.7 25.32	Æ 1.45 ↓	" " (A VITELLIVS GERMAN ICVS IMP AVG P M TR P)	" " (but aquila in l. hand of Mars)

* Variant of *obr.* A·VITELLIVS GERMANICVS IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., cast in B. M. Variant of *rev.* with CENSOR III, *obr.* as No. 49, in B.

† The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: A·VITELLIVS GERM·IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P., laureate, r., P., C. 58; A·VITELLIVS GERM·IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., C. 59; A·VITELLIVS GERMA·IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., C. 60; A·VITELLIVS GERMANICVS IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., P., C. 61. C. 59, 60 may exist, but confirmation is required.

49. Bank Coll., 1877. *Rev.* badly tooled. C. 53. Cp. Hall Coll. (387.2, 25.09).

49-51. Probably all from same *obr.* and *rev.* dies.

52. Wigan Coll., 1872.

50. Blacas Coll., 1867.

53. George III Gift, 1823. C. 57. Variant with *obr.* A·VITELLIVS GERMAN·IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., P., C. 56.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
54 Pl. 63. 2	420.4 27.24	Æ 1-35 ↓	Bust of Vitellius, draped, laureate, r. A VITELLIVS GERMAN- IMP AVG P M TR P	* Pax, draped, standing l., holding branch in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. PAX AVGVSTI l. up, r. down. S C large, l. and r. in field.
55	400.3 25.94	Æ 1-45 ↓	" " (dented on face and neck; IM P)	" "
56	411.2 26.64	Æ 1-4 ↓	" "	" " (PAX AVGVSTI in arc above)
57 Pl. 63. 3.	402.1 26.05	Æ 1-4 ↓	Head of Vitellius, laureate, r. A VITELLIVS GERMAN ICVS IMP AVG P M TR P	As on No. 54.
†	392.0 25.40	Æ 1-5	Bust of Vitellius, draped, laureate, r. A VITELLIVS GERMAN ICVS IMP AVG P M TR P	" "
Rev. PAX GER·ROM·S·C·†				
Not in B. M.				

* The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: A·VITELLIVS GERMA·IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P., laureate, r., P., C. 62; A·VITELLIVS GERMAN·IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P., laureate, r., P., C. 63.

† Walters Coll. C. 67. Cp. Hall Coll. (429-4, 27-83).

‡ This *rev.* legend, with type, Roma seated l., leaning on shield, offering in r. hand a Victory to Vitellius, who stands before her r., togate: behind Vitellius, female figure (Pax?) standing r. (details obscure), occurs with *obr.* A·VITELLIVS GERMANICVS IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., P.

54. Mrs. Annesley Gift, 1903. C. 65.

57. C. 66.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
58	418.5 27.11	Æ 1.45 ↓	Bust of Vitellius, draped, laureate, r. A VITELLIVS GERMAN IM P AVG P M TR P	* Mars, helmeted, naked except for cloak floating round his waist, advancing r., holding trans- verse spear, point up- wards, in r. hand and trophy over l. shoulder in l. S C large, l. and r. in field.
59 Pl. 63. 5.	448.0 29.03	Æ 1.45 ↓	Head of Vitellius, laureate, l. A VITELLIVS GE RMA IMP AVG P M TR P	" "
60 Pl. 63. 4.	378.6 24.53	Æ 1.4 ↓	Bust of Vitellius, draped, laureate, r. A VITELLIVS GERMAN ICVS IMP AVG P M TR P	" " (but Mars holds aquila in l. hand)
Rev. S·P·Q·R·OB CIV·SER· in oak-wreath.†				
Not in B. M.				
Rev. VICTORIA AVG·S·C·‡				
Not in B. M.				

* C. 78 quotes this coin, but without P. of TR·P. on *obv.*, possibly in error.

† This *rev.* occurs with *obv.*: A·VITELLIVS GERMA·IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P., laureate, r., cast in B. M.; A·VITELLIVS GERMANICVS IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., V., C. 87.

‡ This *rev.* legend, with type as No. 61, occurs with *obv.* A·VITELLIVS GERMAN·IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., P., C. 94.

58. C. 79.

59. An attempt has been made to alter the original trophy of the *rev.* into an aquila. C. 77.

60. C. 80. Cp. Hall Coll. (372.7, 24.15—Pl. 64. 1).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
61 Pl. 63. 6.	457.7 29.66	Æ 1.4 ↓	Head of Vitellius, laureate, r. A VITELLIVS GERM. IMP AVG P M TR P	* Victory, naked to waist, standing r., l. foot set on helmet, inscribing OB CIVIS SERV in three lines on round shield attached to palm- tree. VICTOR IA AVGVS TI l. up, r. down. S. C in ex.
62	404.8 26.23	Æ 1.4 ↘	Bust of Vitellius, draped, laureate, r. A VITELLIVS GERMAN ICVS IMP AVG P M TR P	" " (VICTORIA AVGVS TI S C l. and r. in field)
63	377.8 24.48	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	" " (VICTORIA AVGVS TI r. down, l. up. S C l. and r. in field)
64	376.3 24.38	Æ 1.4 ↓	" "	As on No. 63. (very worn; legend on shield obliterated)
† Pl. 64. 3.	358.0 23.20	Æ 1.3	Bust of Vitellius, with aegis, laureate, r. A VITELLIVS GER... A ...	Vitellius, in military dress, standing l., ex- tending r. hand to raise up female figure, hel- meted, kneeling r. in front of him; behind Vitellius, soldier (?), standing l. VRBEM RE... l. up, r. down. [S C in ex. (?)]

61. Wigan Coll., 1872.

62. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 105.

63. Cracherode Gift, 1799. Not above suspicion: Italian seventeenth-century work(?).

* Variant with *obr.* A·VITELLIVS GERMAN·IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P·, laureate, r., Hall Coll. (Pl. 64. 2). A variety of *rev.*, with VIC·AVG· in place of OB CIVIS SERV· on shield, is quoted with *obr.* A·VITELLIVS GERMANICVS IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P·, draped, laureate, r., from Wiczay by C. 104. Very doubtful.

† Walters Coll. The coin quoted by C. 109 (P.): *obr.* A·VITELLIVS GERMAN·IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P·, draped, laureate, r.; *rev.* Roma standing l., holding Victory and spear, VRBS RESTITVTA, has been badly tooled on *rev.* and has no value

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
MINT OF ROME, ETC.*				
A. D. 69.				
Dupondius.†				
65 Pl. 62. 16	217.2 14.07	Æ 1.15 ↓	Bust of Vitellius, draped, laureate, r. A VITELLIVS GERMA IMP AVG P M TR P	Concordia, draped, seated l., holding patera in r. hand and cornucopiae in l.; in front, lighted altar. CONCORDIA AVGV S TI in arc, starting mid l. S. C in ex.
66 Pl. 63. 7 (obr.).	209.0 13.54	Æ 1.15 ↓	Head of Vitellius, laureate, r.; globe below neck (?). A VITELLIVS GERMAN IM P AVG P M TR P	Pax, draped, standing l., holding branch in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. PAX AVGVSTI l. up, r. down. S C l. and r. in field.

as evidence. The same criticism applies to C. 108 (P.): *obr.* A-VITELLIVS GERMANICVS IMP-TRI-P., draped, laureate, r.; *rev.* type of coin in Walters Coll., but two soldiers, VRBEM RESTITVTAM S-C. The sestertius described in text is very worn but unmistakably genuine. The style of head is a little unusual, the aegis quite exceptional: note too the dropping of an L in VITELIVS. It is tempting to attribute the coin to the Lugdunum mint, to read the *rev.* VRBEM RESTITVIT S-C. (cp. Nero's IANVM CLVSIT), and to understand by VRBS not Rome, but Lugdunum. See Introduction.

* A few coins—which are specially noted here—show a rather unusual style, which suggests Lugdunum mintage. It is indeed probable that late in this reign the issue of dupondii and asses (and sestertii (?)) was recommenced at Lugdunum. It has seemed advisable, pending confirmation of this view, to place all under the one heading of Rome.

† Both dupondius and as of Vitellius have head laureate and can only be distinguished by weight, when patination conceals the original colour of the metal. The same type is sometimes used for both denominations (e.g. CONCORDIA AVGVSTI S-C.). A list of 'second brass' of Vitellius, which cannot be classed with certainty as dupondii or asses from the material available at the British Museum, is given below, p. 383.

65. C. 15. The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: A-VITELLIVS GERMANICVS IMP-AVG-P-M-TR-P., laureate, r., C. 14; A-VITELLIVS GERMANICVS IMP-AVG-P-M-TR-P., laureate, r., C. 16.

66. 'Lugdunum' style: faint traces of globe below neck. C. 64.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
67 Pl. 62. 17.	211.5 13.70	Æ 1.15 ↓	Head of Vitellius, laureate, r. [A VITE]LLIVS GERM AN IMP AVG P M TR P	Vitellius, bare-headed, togate, standing l., clasping r. hands with Roma, helmeted, in military dress, standing r., holding shield and spear on l. arm. PAX AVGUSTI l. up. r. down. S C in ex.
68 Pl. 63. 8.	283.1 18.34	Æ 1.3 ↑	Bust of Vitellius, draped, laureate, r. A VITELLIVS GERMAN ICVS IMP AVG P M TR P	Roma, helmeted, in mili- tary dress, seated l. on cuirass, r. foot on hel- met, holding Victory in r. hand and resting l. on parazonium at side; behind cuirass, two shields. ROMA in ex. S C l. and r. in field.
69 Pl. 64. 4.	132.4 8.58	Æ 1.1 ↓	As. Head of Vitellius, laureate, r. A VITELLIVS GERMAN ICVS IMP AVG P M TR P	Aequitas, draped, stand- ing l., holding scales in r. hand and long rod in l. AEQVITAS AVGVS TI l. up, r. down. S C l. and r. of feet.
70	158.9 10.30	Æ 1.15 ↓	" " " (A VITELLIVS GERMA IMP AVG P M TR P)	" " "
71 Pl. 64. 5.	135.5 8.78	Æ 1.1 ↓	Head of Vitellius, laureate, r.; globe below neck ob- literated(?). A VITELLIVS GERMAN IM P AVG P M TR P	Ceres, draped, seated l. on throne, holding corn- ears in r. hand and torch in l. CERES AVG l. up. S C l. and r. in field.

67. Mustard Coll., 1847. Variant with *obv.* draped. C. 68. The *obv.* with A·VITELLIVS GERM·IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P·, laureate, r., occurs on a forgery, according to C. 68 (note).

68. The weight is excessive and the style of head is rather unusual. A puzzling coin, but probably ancient.

69. Lincoln, 1913. *Rev.* shows signs of tooling. C. 1. Variety with *obv.* A·VITEL
LIVS GERMAN·IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P·, draped, laureate, r., C. 2.

69, 70. Same *rev.* die(?).

70. C. 2.

71. Sir Henry Howarth Gift, 1920. 'Lugdunum' style. C. 5. P. also has a specimen in 'Lugdunum' style.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
72	177.7 11-51	Æ 1-15 ↓	Head of Vitellius, laureate, r. A VITELLIVS GERM IMP AVG P M TR P	Concordia, draped, seated l., holding patera in r. hand and cornucopine in l.; in front of her, lighted altar. CONCORDIA AVGV S TI in arc, starting mid l. S C in ex.
73 Pl. 64. 7.	161.2 10-45	Æ 1-15 ↓	Bust of Vitellius, draped, laureate, r. A VITELLIVS GERM IMP AVG P M TR P	* Altar with panelled door in the front; above, horns, l. and r. PROVIDENT in ex. S C large, l. and r. in field.
74 Pl. 64. 6.	131.1 8-50	Æ 1-05 ↓	Head of Vitellius, laureate, r. A VITELLIVS GERMA IMP AVG P M TR P	" "
75	166.0 10-76	Æ 1-15 ↓	" " (A VITELLIVS GERM IMP AVG P M TR P)	" "
76 Pl. 64. 8.	149.9 9-71	Æ 1-1 ↓	" " (A VITELLIVS GERMA IMP AVG P M TR P)	+ Victory, draped, step- ping l. and placing a shield on a trophy, by which is a captive seated l. on a globe. VICTOR AVG VS TI l. up, r. down. S C in ex.
77 Pl. 64. 9.	181.9 11-79	Æ 1-15 ↓	" " (A VITELLIVS GERMAN IMP AVG P M TR P)	" " (VICTOR AVGV S)

* Variant with *obr.* A·VITELLIVS GERMANICVS IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P·, draped, laureate, r., C. 73.

+ The following varieties of *obr.* also occur: A·VITELLIVS GERMAN·IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P·, draped, laureate, r., C. 92; A·VITELLIVS GERM·IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P·, laureate, r., C. 93.

72. C. 14.

75. George III Gift, 1823.

77. 'Lugdunum' style. End of *rev.* legend uncertain.

74. U. 74. Cp. Hall Coll. (1844, 11-95).

76. C. 93.

Dupondius or As.

Below is given a list of second brass of Vitellius which cannot be certainly identified as dupondii or asses.

rev. Annona standing l., holding Victory and cornucopiae; to l. a basket, to r. a ship, ANNONA AVGVSTI S.C.

obv. A·VITELLIVS GERMAN·IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P., laureate, r., C. 4.

rev. Concordia seated l., holding patera and cornucopiae: in front, lighted altar, CONCORDIA AVG S.C.

obv. A·VITELLIVS GERMA·IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., C. 13; A·VITELLIVS GERM·IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., *A. S. F. N.*, 1884, p. 59.

rev. Libertas standing l., holding pileus and sceptre, LIBERTAS AVGVSTI S.C.

obv. A·VITELLIVS GERMANICVS IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P., laureate, r., *A. S. F. N.*, 1884, p. 60.

rev. Pax standing l., holding cornucopiae and setting light to heap of arms, PAXS AVGVSTI S.C.

obv. A·VITELLIVS GERMA·IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., P., C. 70 (169-0, 10-95), (PAXS not PAX is correct).

Presumably an As. 'Lugdunum' style. The portrait is strangely like some early portraits of Vespasian.

obv. A·VITELLIVS GERMAN·IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., Walton Coll., *R. N.*, 1912, p. 58.

rev. S.C. Aquila between two standards, all three set on prows.

obv. A·VITELLIVS GERMAN·IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., Imhoof-Blumer Coll., 1907.

rev. Vesta seated l., holding trophy and sceptre, VESTA S.C.

obv. A·VITELLIVS GERMAN·IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P., laureate, r., Brera Coll.

The *rev.* Securitas, seated l., leaning head on arm: in front, altar, SECVRITAS P·ROMANI S.C., is quoted by C. 83 with *obv.* A·VITELLIVS GERM·IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P., draped, laureate, r., as a genuine coin, with *obv.* A·VITELLIVS GERMA·IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P., draped, laureate, r. (C. 83 note) as a forgery. There is nothing serious to be urged against the coin, *a priori*, and genuine specimens, such as C. 83, probably exist.

The *rev.*, Vitellius seated l., with two children beside him, TVTELA AVGVSTI S.C. occurs with *obv.* A·VITELLIVS GERMAN·IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P., laureate, r., C. 88; A·VITELLIVS GERM·IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P., laureate, r., cast in B. M. The cast in B. M. shows a tooled *rev.*: so did a coin from Mm. Feuardent, seen in B. M., May 1920. Probably the type does not exist on genuine coins of this reign.

A very curious mule, with *obv.* A·VITELLIVS GERMANICVS IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P., laureate, r., and *rev.* DRVSVS CAESAR TI·AVGVSTI TR·POT·ITER· round S.C., appeared in the Bizot Sale, 1902.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
SPAIN				
MINT OF TARRACO *				
A. D. 69.				
Aureus.				
78	111.2 7.21	Æ .75 ↓	Head of Vitellius, laureate, l.; globe below neck. A·VITELLIVS IMP· GERMANICVS	+ Clementia, draped, seated l., holding branch in r. hand and long sceptre in l. CLEMENTIA IMP GERMAN
79 Pl. 61. 14.	114.2 7.40	Æ .8 ↓	" " (only one stop at end of legend)	" "
Denarius.				
80 Pl. 61. 15.	52.0 3.37	Æ .7 ↓	" " (A·VITELLIVS IMP· GERMAN)	" " (stops between words)
Rev. CONCORDIA PRAETORIANORVM †				
Not in B. M.				

* *Obv.* and *rev.* legends start low l., unless otherwise stated.

† The aureus also occurs with *obv.* A·VITELLIVS IMP·GERMAN·, laureate, l., globe, C. 7; the denarius, with *obv.* A·VITELLIVS IMP·GERMANICVS, laureate, l., globe, C. 10. A variety of *rev.*, with CLEMENTIA IMP·GERMANICI, occurs as aureus with *obv.* A·VITELLIVS IMP·GERMANICVS, laureate, l., globe, cast in B. M., and A·VITELLIVS GERMANICVS IMP·AVG·, laureate, l., globe, C. 11. The globe is usually small and often just off the flan; it is therefore frequently omitted in descriptions.

‡ This *rev.* legend with type, Concordia standing l., holding branch and cornucopiae, occurs as denarius, with *obv.* A·VITELLIVS IMP·GERMAN·, laureate, l., globe, P. (37-0, 2-10, plated), C. 22. Style of *obv.* very curious.

78. George III Gift, 1823. C. 9.

80. Devonshire Coll., 1844.

79. Claude Steuart Coll., 1841.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
81 Pl. 61. 16.	115.1 7.46	A .75 ↓	Aureus. Head of Vitellius, laureate, r.; globe below neck; in front, palm. A VITELLIVS IMP GERMAN starting low r., outwardly.	* Mars, helmeted, naked except for cloak float- ing behind him, advanc- ing l., holding spear in r. hand and aquila with vexillum in l. CONSENSVS EXER CITVVM A in punch-mark in field l.
82 Pl. 61. 17.	108.3 7.02	A .75 ↓	Head of Vitellius, laureate, l.; globe below neck. A VITELLIVS IMP. GERMAN. l. up, r. down.	" "
83	55.5 3.60	A .7 ↓	Denarius. Head of Vitellius, laureate, r.; globe below neck. A VITELLIVS IMP. GERMAN. starting low r., outwardly.	" "
84	51.3 3.32	A .75 ↓	Head of Vitellius, laureate, l.; globe below neck. A VITELLIVS IMP GE RMAN M in punch-mark below chin.	" "
85 Pl. 61. 18.	54.3 3.52	A .8 ↓	" " (A VITELLIVS IMP GERMANICVS)	" "

* The aureus also occurs with *obv.* A VITELLIVS IMP GERMANICVS, laureate, l., globe, P., C. 26; the denarius with *obv.* A VITELLIVS IMP GERMAN, laureate, l., globe and palm, Gn. (R. It., 1889, p. 437).

81. Baldwin, 1920. C. 27 gives the same coin, but with palm on *obv.*

82. George III Gift, 1823. C. 23.

83. Bank Coll., 1877. Cp. C. 28 (VVM in ligature).

84. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 24. The same coin, but with *rev.* CONSENSVS EXERCITVM, and *obv.* in very curious style, Feuadent stock, 1920 (47.7, 3.09).

85. De Salis Gift, 1861.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
86 Pl. 61. 19.	54.8 3.55	AR .75 ↑	Head of Vitellius, laureate, r.; globe below neck; in front, palm. A·VITELLIVS IMP· GERMAN starting low r., outwardly.	* Clasped hands. FIDES EXERCITVVM in two lines above and below hands.
87 Pl. 61. 20.	54.8 3.55	AR .7 ↓	" " (but no palm. A·VITELLIVS IMP· GERMAN·)	" " (end of legend off flan)
<p><i>Rev.</i> I·O·MAX·CAPITOLINVS† Not in B. M.</p> <p>Aureus. <i>Rev.</i> L·VITELLI·III COS·CENSOR‡ LIBERIS IMP·GERMANICI§ Not in B. M.</p>				
88 Pl. 61. 23.	113.3 7.34	AV .75 ↓	Head of Vitellius, laureate, l.; globe below neck. A·VITELLIVS·IMP· GERMANICVS	Libertas, draped, stand- ing to front, head to r., holding pileus in r. hand and long sceptre in l. LIBERTAS RESTITV TA Traces of letters in punch-mark r. in field(?).

* A variety with *obr.* A·VITELLIVS IMP·GERMAN·(?) laureate, l., globe, in Gn. (*R. It.*, 1889, p. 437), C. 32. P. has a small light coin (37.1, 2.40) with *obr.* A·VITELLIVS GERMA... laureate, r., globe, C. 33. A cast suggests that C. gives a false reading of the normal legend.

† This *rev.* legend, with type, Jupiter seated l. in temple, occurs with *obr.* A·VITELLIVS IMP·GERMAN· laureate, l., globe, P., C. 40.

‡ This *rev.* legend, with type, bust of L. Vitellius, draped, laureate, l., in front eagle-tipped sceptre, occurs with *obr.* A·VITELLIVS IMP·GERMANICVS, laureate, l., globe, P. (114.2, 7.40—Pl. 61. 22), C. (Vitellius Sen.) 1.

§ This *rev.* legend, with type, busts of children of Vitellius, l. and r., facing one another, occurs with *obr.* A·VITELLIVS IMP·GERMANICVS, laureate, l., globe, C. (Vitellius and children) 8 (but not in B. M. as there stated).

86. Cracherode Gift, 1799.

87. George III Gift, 1823. C. 31. Unusual portrait for this mint.

88. George III Gift, 1823. C. 50. Denarius of these types, P., C. 51.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
89 Pl. 61. 24.	111.8 7.24	A .75 ↓	Head of Vitellius, laureate, l.; globe below neck. A·VITELLIVS IMP· GERMANICVS	Securitas, draped, seated r., resting head on r. hand and holding sceptre in l.; in front, a gar- landed and lighted altar with torch leaning against it. SECVRITAS IMP· GERMAN· starting high r.
Rev. SENAT·P·Q·ROMANVS*				
Not in B. M.				
Denarius.				
90 Pl. 61. 21.	46.5 3.01 (plated)	A .8 ↓	Head of Vitellius, laureate, l.; globe below neck. A VITELLIVS IMP GERMAN	Vesta, veiled, draped, seated l. on throne, ex- tending r. hand and holding torch in l. VESTA [P R] QVIR ITIVM r. up, l. down, outwardly.
Aureus.				
91 Pl. 61. 25.	108.7 7.04	A .75 ↓	" "	+ Victory, draped, advanc- ing l., holding shield inscribed S P Q R in two lines, in r. hand. VICTORIA AVGVSTI
Denarius.				
92 Pl. 61. 26.	56.9 3.69	A .75 ↓	Head of Vitellius, laureate, r.; globe below neck; in front, palm. A·VITELLIVS IMP· GERMAN starting low r., outwardly.	" "

* This rev. legend, with type, Victory advancing l., holding shield, is quoted with *obv.* A·VITELLIVS IMP·GERMAN·, laureate, l., globe, C. 84. Doubtful.

† The aureus also occurs with *obv.* A·VITELLIVS IMP·GERMANICVS, laureate, l., globe, P., C. 98; A·VITELLIVS GERMANICVS IMP·AVG·, laureate, l., globe, Belfort Sale, 1888, Gn. The denarius, with *obv.* A·VITELLIVS IMP·GERM·, laureate, l., globe, no palm (*A. S. F. N.*, 1884, p. 59), is probably only a worn specimen of No. 94, the end letters of GERMAN· and the palm being lost.

89. Feuardent, 1920. C. 82. Cp. Gn. (*R. It.*, 1889, p. 438).

90. Feuardent, 1920. Curious *obv.* portrait. Vesta, in this type, usually holds patera in r. hand. Probably a hybrid: the rev. is normally of Lugdunum.

91. George III Gift, 1823. Stops after A· and IMP· in *obv.* legend. Cp. Ponton d'Amécourt Coll., 1887.

92. Spink, 1915. C. 100.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
93	54.5 3.53	AR .75 ↓	As on No. 92. (part of legend off flan)	As on No. 91.
94 Pl. 61. 27.	54.7 3.54	AR .8 ↓	Head of Vitellius, laureate, l.; globe below neck; in front, palm. A VITELLIVS IMP GERMAN l. up, r. down.	" "
95	55.3 3.58	AR .7 ↓	" "	" "
96	54.1 3.51	AR .75 ↓	" " (beginning and end of legend off flan)	" "
97	111.3 7.21	AV .75 ↓	Aureus. Head of Vitellius, laureate, l.; globe below neck. A·VITELLIVS IMP· GERMANICVS	Victory, draped, standing l. on globe, holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l. VICTORIA·IMP GER MAN l. up, r. down.
98	112.1 7.26	AV .75 ↓	" " (A·VITELLIVS·IMP·GER MANICVS·) As. Rev. CLEMENTIA IMP·GERMAN·S·C·† Not in B. M.	" " (but VICTORIA·IMP GERMANICI)
99 Pl. 64. 10.	157.5 10.21	Æ 1.15 ↓	Head of Vitellius, laureate, l.; globe below neck. A·VITELLIVS IMP· GERMAN	Mars, helmeted, naked except for cloak floating behind him, advancing l., holding spear in r. hand and aquila with vexillum in l. CONSENSVS EXER CITVVM S C l. and r. in field.

* C. 107 quotes aureus with this *rev.* and *obv.* A·VITELLIVS IMP·GERMAN·, laureate, l., globe, but the coin is not, as he states, in the B. M.

† This *rev.* legend, with type, Clementia seated l., holding branch and sceptre, *obv.* as No. 99, is in P. (152-0, 9-85), C. 8.

93. Baldwin, 1919.

94. De Salis Gift, 1861. C. 101.

96. Sloane, 1754.

97. George III Gift, 1823. Cp. Montagu Coll., 1896.

98. Cracherode Gift, 1799. C. 106.

99. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 25.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
100	135.7 8.79	Æ 1.1 ↓	As on No. 99.	As on No. 99.
101	137.6 8.92	Æ 1.05 ↓	" " (part of legend off flan)	" "
102	119.0 7.71	Æ 1.1 ↓	" "	" "
<p><i>Rev.</i> CONSENSVS HISPANIARVM S.C.*</p> <p>Not in B. M.</p>				
103	139.3 9.03	Æ 1.1 ↓	As on No. 99. (legend very worn)	Clasped hands. FIDES EXERCITVVM in two lines above and below hands. S C in ex.
104	149.3 9.67	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	" "
†	186.0 12.05	Æ 1.05	" "	Libertas, draped, stand- ing to front, head to r., holding pileus in r. hand and long sceptre in l. LIBERTAS RESTITV TA S C l. and r. in field.
105	150.8 9.77	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	" "
106	166.3 10.78	Æ 1.15 ↓	" "	" " (legend reads r. down, l. up)

* This *rev.* legend, with type, Hispania standing l., holding round shield and two javelins in l. hand (details of r. hand obscure), *obr.* as No. 99, is in V., C. 29.

† Hall Coll. C. 49.

100. Hasluck Gift, 1920. Cp. Hall Coll. (127.3, 8.25).

103. C. 34. Cp. Hall Coll. (136.0, 8.81). C. 35 quotes the same coin as a sestertius; presumably it is only an *as* on a large flan. Specimen of *as* in Brera Coll. without S.C. (probably obliterated), B. N. S., 1884, p. 129.

104. Miss M. Viliesid, 1919. From Spain.

105. Feuarent, 1920.

106. Feuarent, 1920. Quoted by C. 75 (RESTITVTA LIBERTAS S.C.). The variety with this *rev.* legend and Libertas standing l., raising skirt with both hands, C. 52, lacks modern authority and is quite unlikely; the *obr.* A-VITELLIVS IMP. GERMANICVS is also unusual.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<i>Rev.</i> ROMA RENASCENS S.C.*				
Not in B. M.				
107 Pl. 64. 11.	166.5 10.79	Æ 1.1 ↓	As on No. 99.	Victory, draped, advancing l., holding in r. hand shield inscribed SPQR. VICTORIA AVGVS TI S C l. and r. in field.
108	142.7 9.25	Æ 1.1 ↓	(end of legend obliterated)	(legend partly obliterated)
109	134.0 8.68 (holed)	Æ 1.1 ↓	(end of legend obliterated)	" "
GAUL†				
MINT OF LUGDUNUM				
A. D. 69.				
110 Pl. 62. 1.	112.6 7.30	A .75 ↓	Aureus. Head of Vitellius, laureate, r.; globe below neck. A VITELLIVS GER IMP AVG P MAX TR P	† Mars, helmeted, naked except for a cloak floating behind him, advancing l., holding spear in r. hand and aquila with vexillum in l. CONSENSVS EXER CITVM

* This *rev.* legend, with type, Roma standing r., holding Victory, is in P. (222-3, 14-40), C. 76.

† *Obv.* and *rev.* legends start low l., unless otherwise stated.

‡ The aureus of this type also occurs with *obv.* A·VITELLIVS IMP·GERMAN·, laureate, r. C. 27.

107. Sydenham Gift, 1920. C. 103. Cp. P. (189-8, 12-30). The coin quoted by C. 81 with *obv.* A·VITELLIVS IMP·GERMANICVS, laureate, l.; *rev.* three standards set on prows, S·C., lacks modern authority and is open to grave doubt. The *rev.* appears to be the same as that of Galba.

108. Miss M. Viliesid, 1919. From Spain.

110. Wigan Gift, 1864.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
111 Pl. 62. 2.	54.2 3.51	AR .75 ↓	Denarius. Head of Vitellius, laureate, r.; globe below neck. A VITELLIVS IMP GERMAN	As on No. 110. (VVM not in ligature)
112	54.0 3.50	AR .7 ↓	" " (beginning and end of legend obliterated)	" " (EXERCITVM)
113 Pl. 62. 3.	91.2 5.91	AV .75 ↓	Aureus. " "	Clasped hands. FIDES EXERCITVM in two lines above and below hands.
114 Pl. 62. 4.	53.8 3.49	AR .7 ↗	Denarius. " " (beginning of legend off flan)	" " "
115	49.6 3.21	AR .75 ↓	" "	" " (VVM not in ligature)
116	48.8 3.16	AR .7 ↓	" "	As on No. 115.
117 Pl. 62. 5.	42.7 2.77 (plated)	AR .75 ↓	" " (A·VITELLIVS IMP· GERMANICVS)	" "
Rev. FIDES PRAETORIANORVM +				
Not in B. M.				

* The denarius also occurs with *obv.* A·VITELLIVS IMP·GERM., Budapest (*R. It.*, 1907, p. 539): presumably an imperfect reading.

+ This *rev.* legend with type, clasped hands, occurs with *obv.* A·VITELLIVS IMP·GERMAN., laureate, r., P., C. 37.

111. Blacas Coll., 1867. Beginning of legend off flan. Variant with *rev.* VVM, C. 28.

112. Spink, 1920.

113. Blacas Coll., 1867. C. 30. The weight of this coin is low and so is the density (16.27), but it has every appearance of being an ancient specimen.

114. Claude Steuart Coll., 1841.

115. Bank Coll., 1877. C. 31.

116. Queen Victoria Gift, 1842.

117. Mattingly Gift, 1920. Very unusual portrait.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
118 Pl. 62. 6.	48.1 3.12	AR .75 ↓	As on No. 111.	Jupiter, naked to waist, seated l. in temple which shows two columns, holding fulmen in r. hand and sceptre in l. [I]O MAX CAPITO LI[NVS] starting low r., outwardly.
119 Pl. 62. 7.	42.3 2.74 (plated)	AR .75 ↓	" "	Busts of the two children of Vitellius, draped, heads bare, l. and r., facing one another, the boy on l., the girl on r. LIBERI IMP GERMAN
120 Pl. 62. 8.	113.2 7.34	AR .7 ↓	Aureus. " "	Vesta, veiled, draped, seated l. on throne, holding patera in l. hand and torch in r. VESTA P R QVIRI TIVM r. up, l. down, outwardly.
121	51.6 3.34	AR .7 ←	Denarius. " " (beginning of legend off flan)	" "
122	54.4 3.53	AR .7 ↓	" " (IMP off flan)	" " (beginning of legend off flan; IVM in ligature)
123 Pl. 62. 9.	51.3 3.32	AR .7 ↓	" " (A VITELLIVS GER IMP AVG P MAX TR P)	" " (IVM in ligature)

118. Knight Sale, 1842. C. 39.

119. Feuardent, 1920. Perhaps a hybrid; rev. of Roman mint.

120. Trattle Coll., 1832. There are marks on flan, l. and r. in field. C. 89.

121. George III Gift, 1823. C. 90.

123. George III Gift, 1823. C. 91.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
124 Pl. 62. 10.	115.3 7.47	A .75 ↓	Aureus. As on No. 111.	Victory, draped, advancing l., holding in r. hand shield inscribed S P Q R in two lines. VICTORIA AVGVS TI
125 Pl. 62. 11.	51.8 3.36	A .75 →	Denarius. " "	" "
Hybrid. (rev. of Mint of Rome)				
126 Pl. 62. 12.	40.2 2.60 (plated)	A .75 ↓	As on No. 111.	A tripod-lebes: above, dolphin, r.; below, raven, r. XV VIR SACR FAC

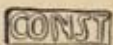


* The denarius of this type also occurs with *obv.* A·VITELLIVS GER·IMP·AVG·P·MAX·TR·P·, C. 102.


124. Bourgey, 1920.



126. Spink, 1919. C. 116. Cp. P.

125. George III Gift, 1828. C. 99.

APPENDIX

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;">AUGUSTUS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MINT OF ROME</p> <p>B. C. 23. MONEYS—<i>C. PLOTIUS RUFUS</i>.</p> <p>Dupondius.</p>				
150 bis	129.8 8.41	Æ 1.00 →	As on No. 150. (but legend very worn and apparently blundered)	S.C. large in centre. [C. P.] LOTIVS. RVFVS. III. [VIR. A. A. A. F. F.] r. down, l. up. (Countermark  across S in S.C.)
<p>B. C. 6. MONEYS:—</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>A. LICINIUS NERVA SILIANUS</i>.</p> <p>As.</p>				
236 bis	167.8 10.87	Æ 1.05 ↑	Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR. AVGVST. [PO NT. MAX. TRIBVNIC. POT.] l. up, r. down.	S.C. large in centre. [A. LICIN. NE] RVA. SILIAN. III. VIR. A. A. A. [F. F.] r. down, l. up. (Countermark  over S.C.)
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>VOLVVS VALERIUS MESSALLA</i>.</p> <p>As.</p>				
242 bis	127.7 8.27	Æ 1.1 ↑	As on No. 236 bis, but less worn. (Countermark  in oblong incuse in front of head)	S.C. large in centre. VOLVVS [VS. VALER. MESSAL. III. VI] R. A. A. A. F. F. r. down, l. up.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
AUGUSTUS				
SPAIN				
MINT OF EMERITA				
P. CARISIUS. B. C. 25-23 (?).				
Denarius.				
280 bis	58.5 3.79	AR .85 ↗	Head of Augustus, bare, r. Line border. IMP·CAESAR AVGVS TVS r. up, l. down, out- wardly.	Helmet with visor down, dagger and bipennis, as on No. 280. Line border. P·CARISIVS·LEG·PRO· PR l. down, r. up, out- wardly.
UNCERTAIN MINT 2 (COLONIA PATRICIA?)				
Denarius.				
380 bis	60.8 3.94	AR .7 ↓	Head of Augustus, bare, r. CAESAR AVGVSTVS l. down, r. up, outwardly.	S·P·Q·R· CL·V in two lines on round shield.
GAUL				
MINT OF LUGDUNUM				
TIBERIUS. IMP. V or VII (A. D. 9-14).				
As.				
587 bis	157.0 10.17	Æ 1.00 ↙	Head of Tiberius, laureate, r. [TI·CAE]SAR·AVGVST· [F·IMPERAT·V or VII] r. up, l. down, outwardly. (Countermark  twice on head)	The Altar of 'Roma et Augustus' at Lugdu- num, as on No. 548. [ROM·ET·AVG] in ex.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
TIBERIUS				
MINT OF ROME				
A. D. 35-36. TR. P. XXXVII.				
119 bis	165.6 10.73	Æ 1.1 ↑	As. Head of Tiberius, laureate, l. TI·CAESAR·DIVI·AVG· F·AVGVST·IMP·VIII starting low l.	Rudder placed vertically across globe, as on No. 104. PONTIF·MAX·TR· POT·XXXVII starting high l. S C large, l. and r. of globe.
CALIGULA				
MINT OF ROME				
20 bis	55.6 3.60	AR .75 ↓	Denarius. Head of Caligula, laureate, r. C·CAESAR·AVG·GERM· P·M·TR·POT· starting low l.	S·P·Q·R· P·P OB·C·S in three lines in oak- wreath.
92 bis	207.8 13.47	Æ 1.15 ↓	Dupondius of Divus Augustus. Head of Augustus, radiate, l. DIVVS·AVGVSTVS in arc above. S [C] l. and r. in field. (Very worn: countermark  over C of S·C)	Augustus seated l., as on No. 88. Legend ob- literated. (Countermark  in square incuse on feet; and a second narrow oblong incuse impres- sion on the r.)

119 bis. A. B. Triggs Gift, 1922.
92 bis. Ch. Dupriez, 1921.

20 bis. Vautier Sale, 1922.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
CALIGULA				
UNCERTAIN MINT*				
108 <i>bis</i>	171.4 11.11	Æ 1.25 ↑	As. Head of Caligula, bare, l. C·CAESAR·GERMANICI· F·M·AGRIPPAE·N· 1. up, r. down.	PONT·MAX TR·POTEST COS in three lines in field. DIVI·AVG·PRON·AV GVST·GERMANICVS starting low r., round edge, outwardly.
CLAUDIUS				
MINT OF ROME				
155 <i>bis</i>	63.4 4.11	Æ 1.00 →	As. Head of Claudius, bare, l., &c., as on No. 136 (?). (almost obliterated). (Countermark <i>QV</i> , in- verted, in oblong incuse on neck)	Minerva advancing r., as on No. 149. S [C] large, l. and r., low in field.
UNCERTAIN MINT†				
242 <i>bis</i>	255.5 16.56	Æ 1.15 ↓	Dupondius. Bust of young Nero, draped, head bare, l. NERO·CLAVD·CAES· DRVS·GERM·PRINC· IVVENT· 1. up, r. down.	Simpulum l. and lituus r., above; tripod l. and patera r., below. SACERD·COOPT·IN· OMN·CONL·SVpra· NVM·EX·S·C· starting low r., outwardly.


* Perhaps Western and, if so, probably Spanish. The coin seems to be of provincial rather than local issue.

† Probably an Eastern mint, the same which issued the sestertius of Agrippina II and young Nero; cp. pp. clix, 195.

108 *bis*. Glendinning, 1922.

155 *bis*. Ch. Dupriez, 1921. Barbarous imitation.

242 *bis*. Purchased, 1922. From the Balkan district.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
NERO				
MINT OF ROME				
Sestertius.				
Type E 1. DECVRSTIO S.C.				
142 bis	424.4 27.5	Æ 1.4 ↓	Head of Nero, laureate, with aegis, r. NERO·CLAVD·CAESAR· AVG·GERM·P·M·TR·P· IMP·P·P· starting low l.	Nero on horse prancing r., accompanied by horseman, as on No. 142. DECVRSTIO in ex.
Dupondius.				
Type B. Var. 3.				
200 bis	198.2 12.84	Æ 1.15 ↓	Head of Nero, radiate, r. NERO·CLAVD·CAESAR· AVG·GER·P·M·TR·P· IMP·P·P· starting low l.	View of the Temple of Janus, showing one front and left-hand side ('door r.'). [P·ACE·P·R·V]BIQ·PAR RTA·IANVM·CLVSIT. starting low l. S C l. and r. in field.
As—Copper.				
Type B. Var. 4.				
232 bis	170.2 11.03	Æ 1.1 ↓	Head of Nero, laureate, l. IMP·NERO·CA ESAR· AVG·GERM· l. up, r. down.	View of the Temple of Janus, showing one front and right-hand side ('door l.'). P·ACE·P·R·V[BIQ·PAR TA·IA]NVM·CLVSIT. starting low l. S C l. and r. in field.
MINT OF LUGDUNUM				
Dupondius.				
Type D. VICTORIA AVGVSTI S.C.				
Var. 1.				
349 bis	188.8 12.23	Æ 1.25 ↓	Head of Nero, laureate, r.; small globe at point of bust. NERO·CLAVD·CAESAR· AVG·GER·P·M·TR·P· IMP·P·P· starting low l. (Countermark  on neck)	Victory, draped, advancing l., holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l. VICTORIA AVGVSTI l. up, r. down. S C l. and r. in field. II in ex.

142 bis. Vantier Sale, 1922. S.C. has probably been obliterated on the reverse.
 200 bis, 232 bis. Glendinning, 1922.

349 bis. Sydenham Gift, 1920.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
NERO				
MINT OF LUGDUNUM				
As—Copper.				
Type C.				
374 bis	149.9 9.71	Æ 1.15 ↓	Head of Nero, bare, r.; small globe at point of bust. IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P M TR POT P P starting low l.	View of the Temple of Janus, showing one front and left-hand side (‘door r.’). PACE P R TERRA MARIQ PARTA IAN VM CLVSIT starting low l. S C l. and r. in field.
GALBA				
MINT OF ROME				
Aureus.				
38 bis	114.4 7.41	A .75 ↓	Bust of Galba, wearing cuirass and aegis, head bare, l. SER · GALBA · CAESAR · AVG · starting low l.	Female figure (Fortune) standing l., sacrificing over altar as on No. 38. SALVS · GEN · HVMA NI l. up, r. down.
SPAIN				
MINT OF TARRACO, ETC.				
Denarius.				
163 bis	53.8 3.49	AR .7 ↓	Galba, bare-headed, in mili- tary dress, cloak flying behind him, on horseback, l., raising r. hand in front of him. GAL BA · IMP in arc above.	Bust of Hispania, draped, head laureate, r., &c., as on No. 162. HISPANIA in arc above, outwardly.

374 bis. A. B. Triggs Gift, 1922.

38 bis. H. P. Hall Gift, ex. Evans Sale, 1922.

163 bis. Horace Sandars Bequest, 1922.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse
GALBA				
GAUL				
II				
Denarius.				
227 bis	55.0 3.56	AR .75 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r. SER. GALBA IMPERA TOR r. up, l. down, out- wardly.	Victory standing to front on globe, as on No. 226. VICTORIA P. R. L. down, r. up, outwardly.
POSTHUMOUS ISSUES UNDER VESPASIAN				
MINTS OF ROME AND LUGDUNUM				
A. D. 71 (?).				
As.				
262 bis	153.8 9.97	Æ 1.15 ↓	Head of Galba, laureate, r.; small globe below neck. SER. SVLP. GALBA. IMP. CAESAR. AVG. P. M. TR. P.	Victory advancing l., &c., as on No. 262. S C large, l. and r. in field.
VITELLIUS				
MINT OF TARRACO				
Denarius.				
83 bis	55.3 3.58	AR .75 ↓	Head of Vitellius, laureate, r.; in front, palm; globe below neck (?) off flan. A. VITELLIVS IMP. GERMAN. l. up, r. down.	Mars advancing l. as on No. 81. CONSENSVS EXER CITVVM l. up, r. down.

227 bis, 262 bis, 83 bis. Vautier Sale, 1922.

INDEXES

IN the following Indexes the Arabic numerals refer to the pages in the Text, and the Roman numerals to the pages in the Introduction.

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- III. MONEYERS.
- IV. TYPES.
- V. ATTRIBUTES AND ADJUNCTS.
- VI. LEGENDS.
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EMPERORS AND THEIR RELATIVES, ETC.

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Agrippa	Luria	Messalla	Valeria
Albinus	Postumia	Nerva	Licina
Bassus	Betiliens	Otho	Salvia
Blandus	Rubellia	Piso	Calpurnia
Bursio	Iunia	Platorinus	Sulpicia
Capella	Naevia	Quinctilianus	Nonia
Cato	Porcia	Reginus	Antistia
Catullus	Valeria	Rufus	Mescinia
Celer	Cassia	Sabinus	Plotia
Censorinus	Marcia	Scarpus	Tituria
Crispinus	Quinctia	Silvanus	Pinaria
Florus	Aquillia	Stolo	Licina
Gallus	Asinia	Sulpicianus	Licina
Gracchus	Caninia	Surdinus	Quinctia
Lamia	Maiania (?)	Trio	Naevia
Lentulus	Sempronia	Tullus	Lucretia
Libo	Aelia	Turpilianus	Maecilia
Lupercus	Cornelia	Vetus	Petronia
	Scribonia		Antistia
	Gallia		

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TYPES

For the names of deities the Latin form has been invariably preferred to the Greek: thus Minerva, not Pallas. In one or two cases an Anglicized form has been adopted: thus Mercury, not Mercurius; Neptune, not Neptunus. For the names of personifications the Latin form has been used, except in the one case of Victory (Victoria). Below is given a list of personifications with their Latin and English equivalents:

Aequitas	Equity, Fair Measure, Justice.
Annona	Corn-harvest, Plenty.
Bonus Eventus	Good Fortune, Success.
Clementia	Clemency, Mercy.
Carthago	Carthage.
Concordia	Concord, Harmony.
Constantia	Courage, Resolution.
Felicitas	Good Fortune, Happiness.
Fides	Confidence, Faith.
Fortuna	Fortune.
Gallia	Gaul.
Genius	Genius, Spirit.
Hispania	Spain.
Honos	Distinction, Honour.
Liberalitas	Liberality.
Libertas	Freedom, Liberty.
Pax	Peace.
Pietas	Dutifulness, Piety.
Salus	Safety, Salvation.
Securitas	Confidence, Security.
Spes	Hope.
Victoria	Victory.
Virtus	Courage, Valour.

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
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
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
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
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
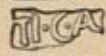
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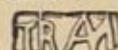
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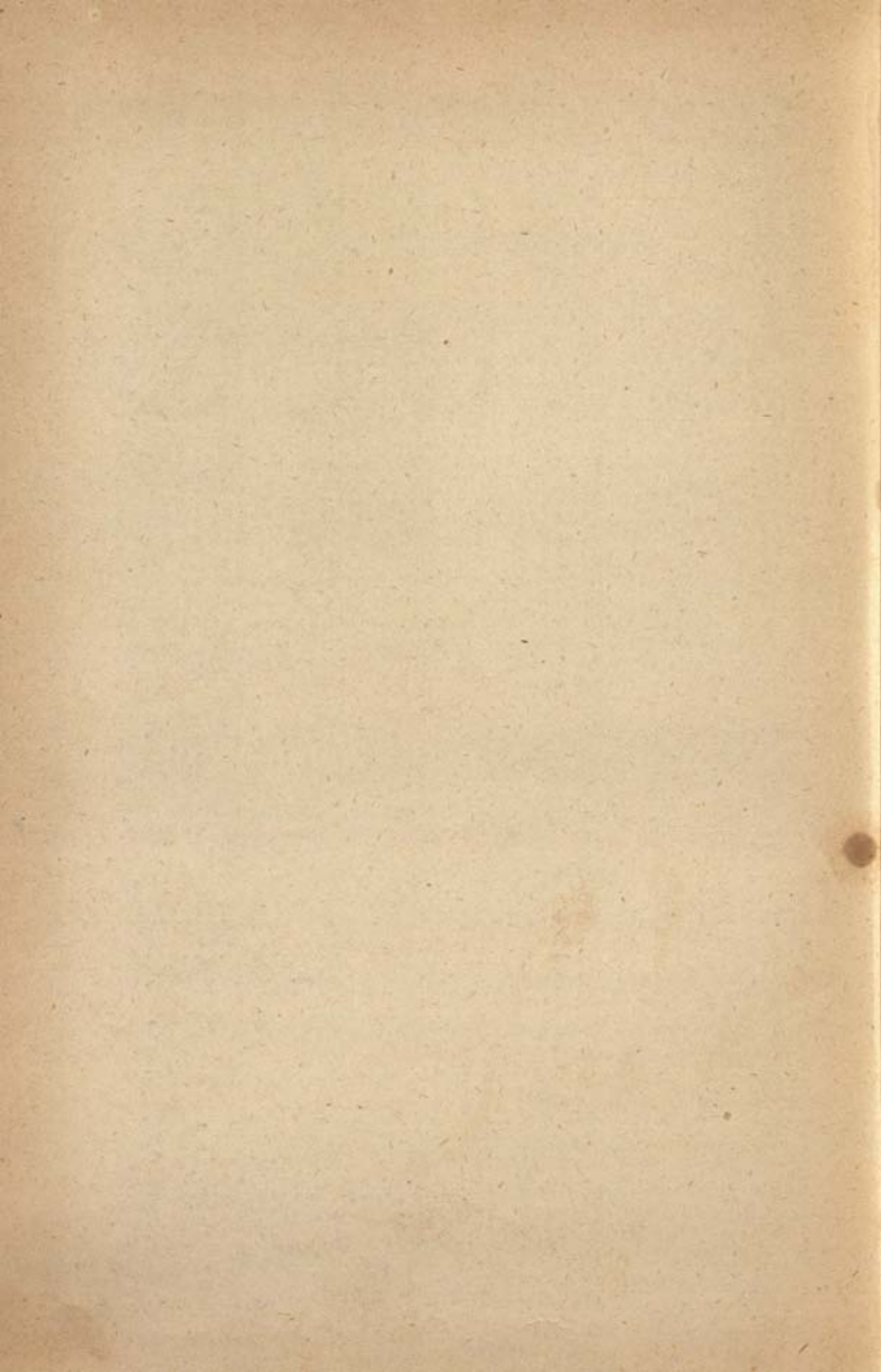
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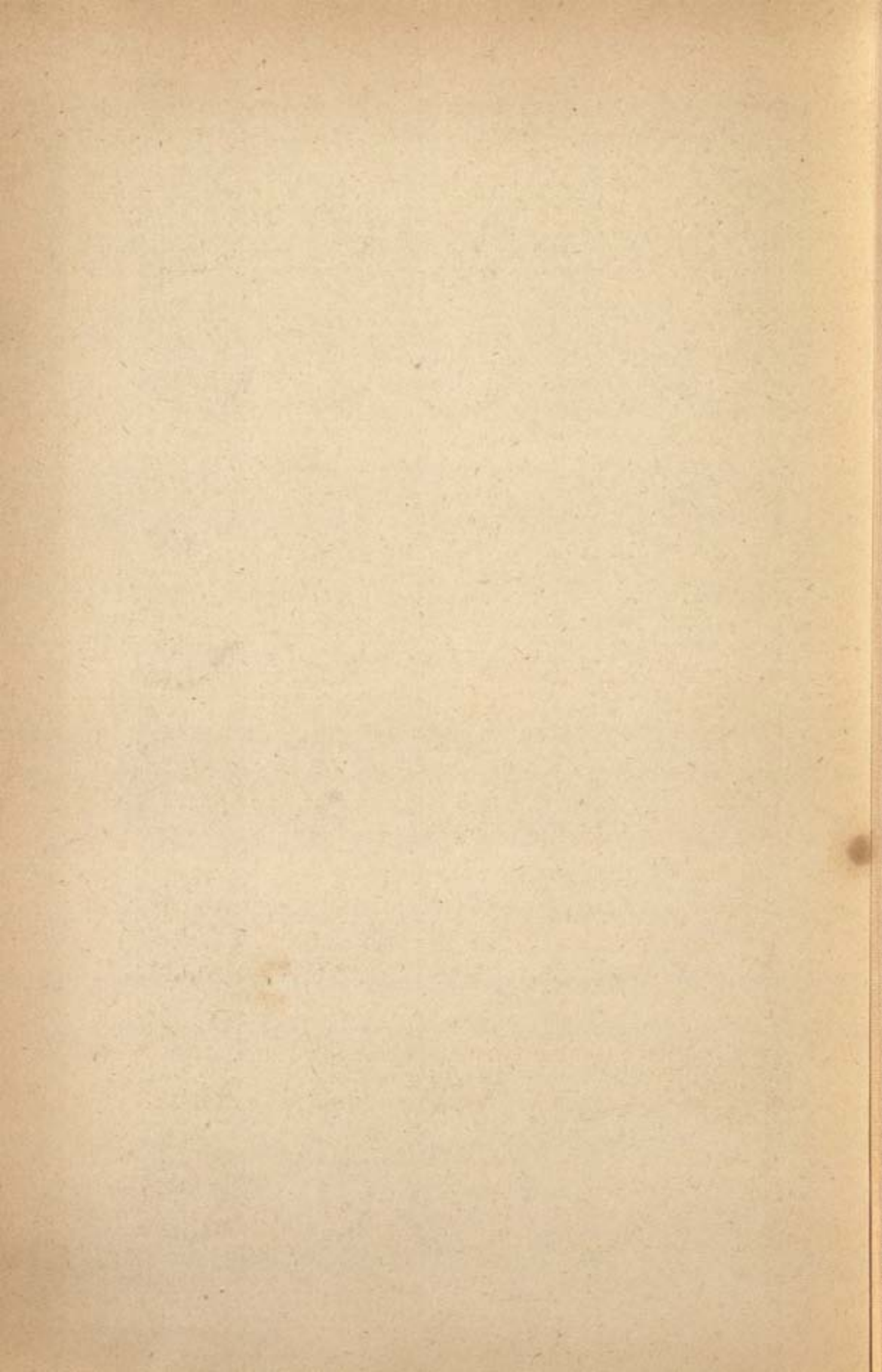
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AV



20







AUGUSTUS — ROME



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AV



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AV



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AV



16



17



18





AUGUSTUS — SPAIN
(EMERITA)



AUGUSTUS — SPAIN
(CAESARAUGUSTA)



AUGUSTUS — SPAIN
(COLONIA PATRICIA)



AUGUSTUS—SPAIN
(COLONIA PATRICIA)



AUGUSTUS—SPAIN
(COLONIA PATRICIA)



AUGUSTUS — SPAIN
(COLONIA PATRICIA)
AUGUSTUS — GAUL
(LUGDUNUM)



AUGUSTUS—GAUL
(LUGDUNUM)



AUGUSTUS—GAUL
(LUGDUNUM)



AUGUSTUS — GAUL
(LUGDUNUM)



AUGUSTUS — GAUL — EAST
(LUGDUNUM)



AUGUSTUS — EAST



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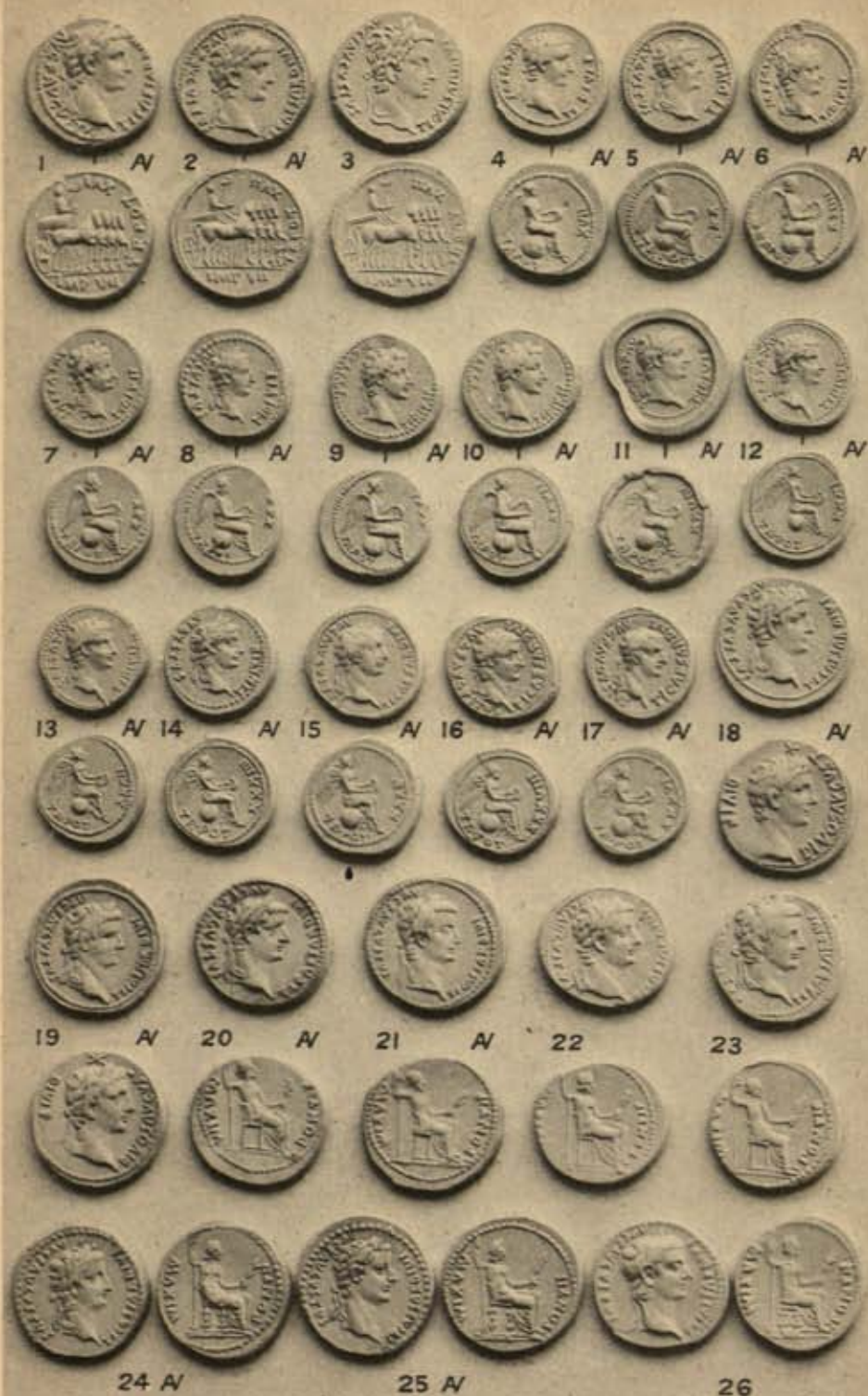
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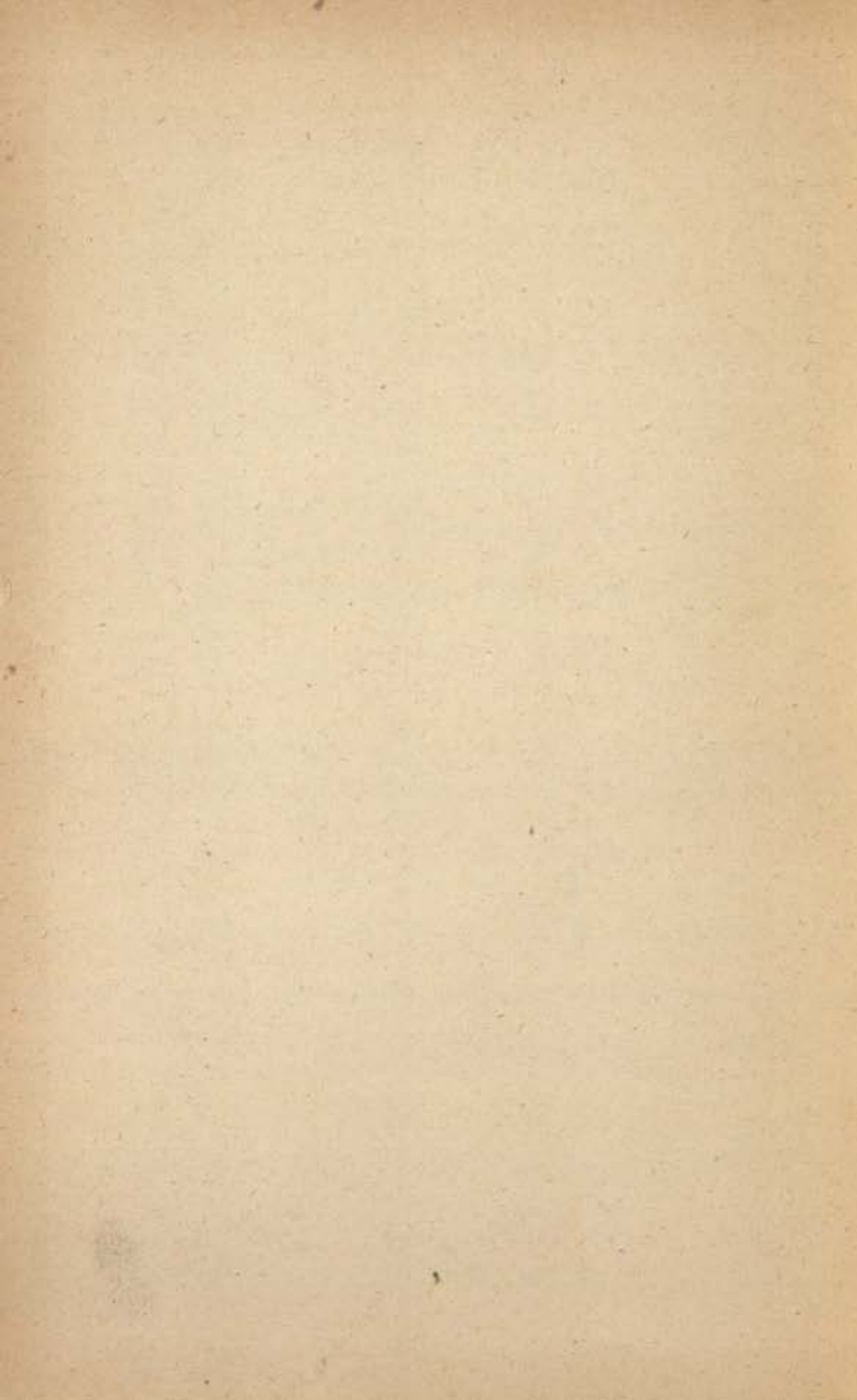
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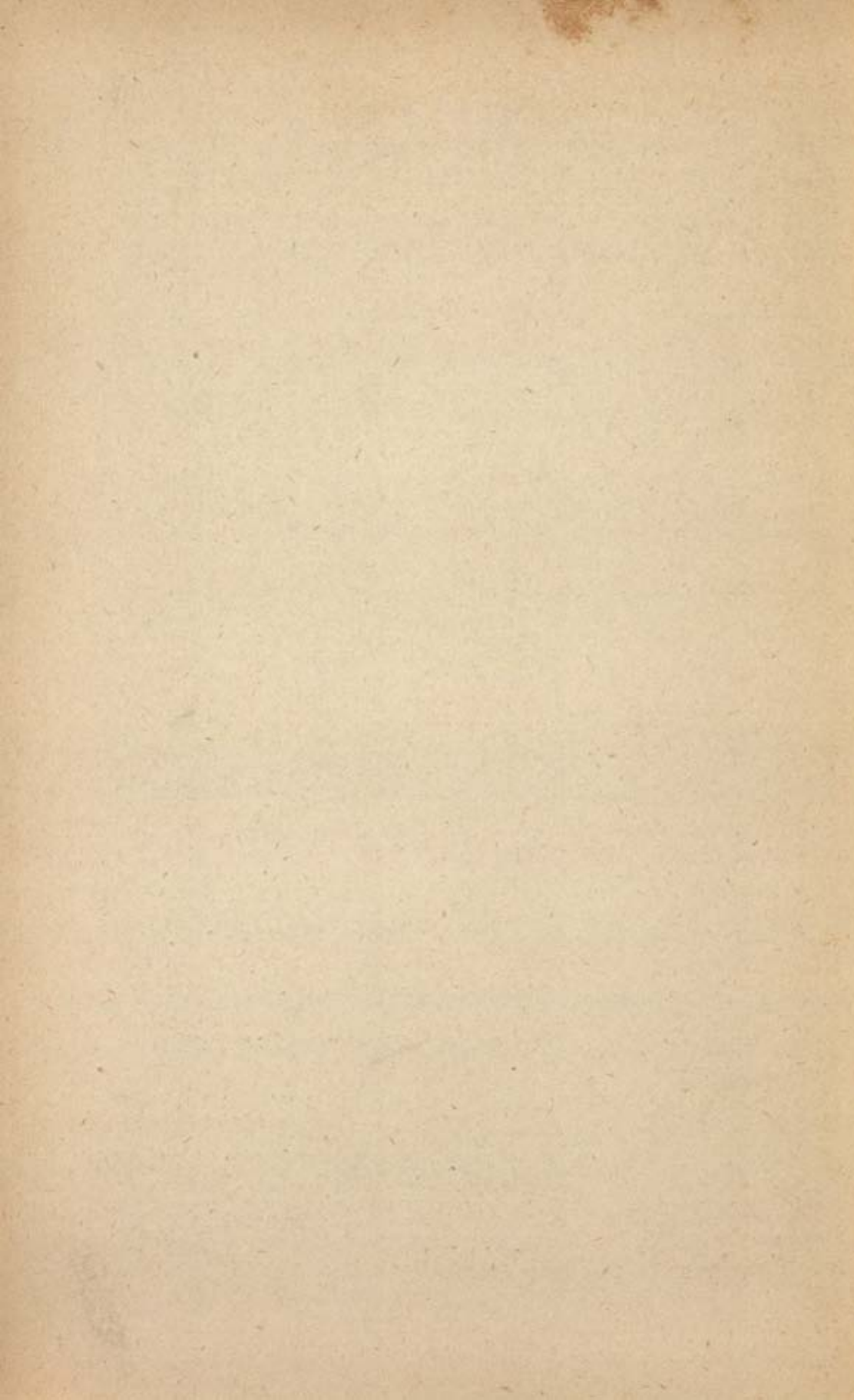


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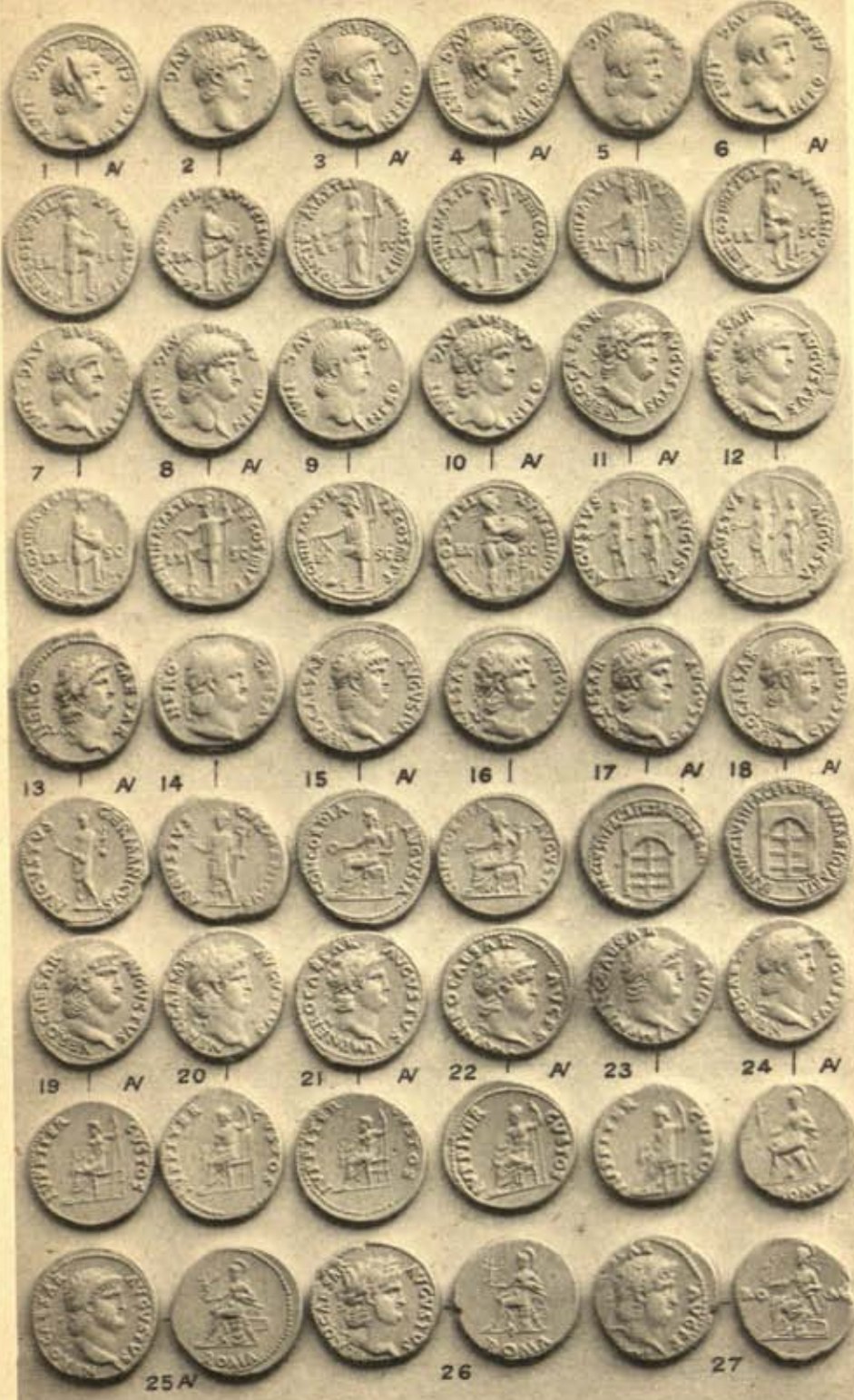
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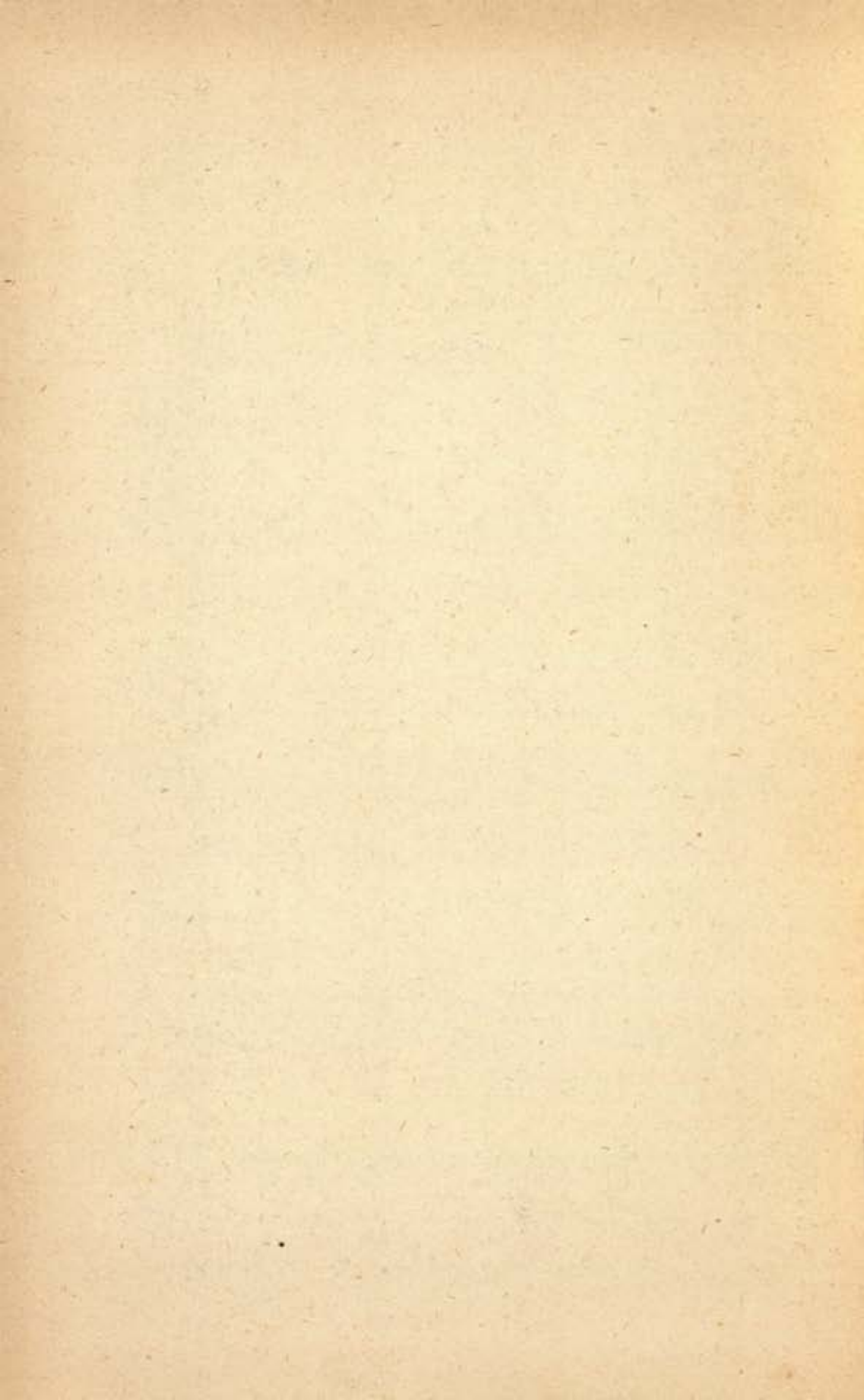


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CIVIL WARS—SPAIN
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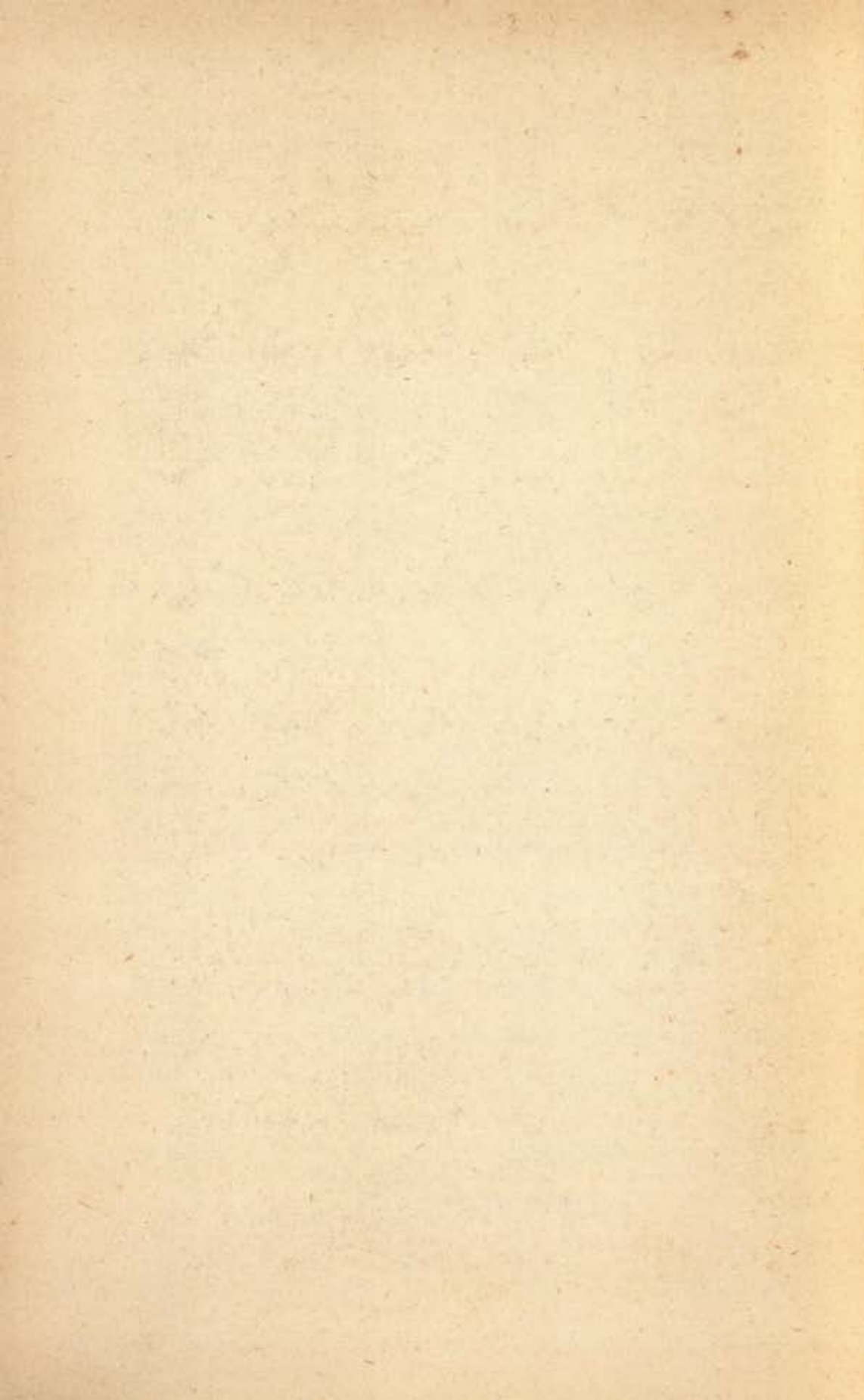
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GALBA—SPAIN
(TARRACO)





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" —GAUL



GALBA — GAUL (LUGDUNUM)

” — AFRICA

” — ROME (AES)



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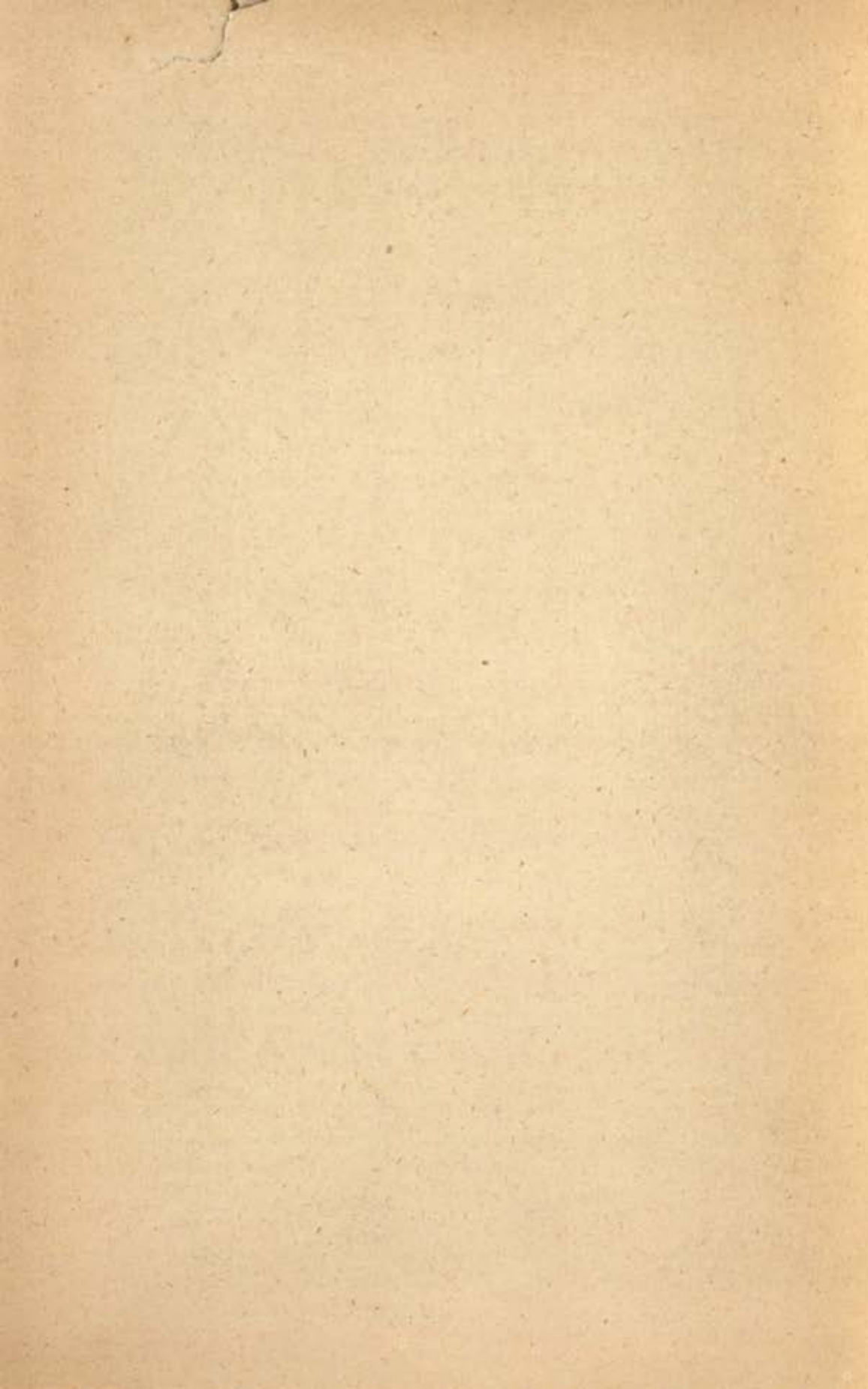


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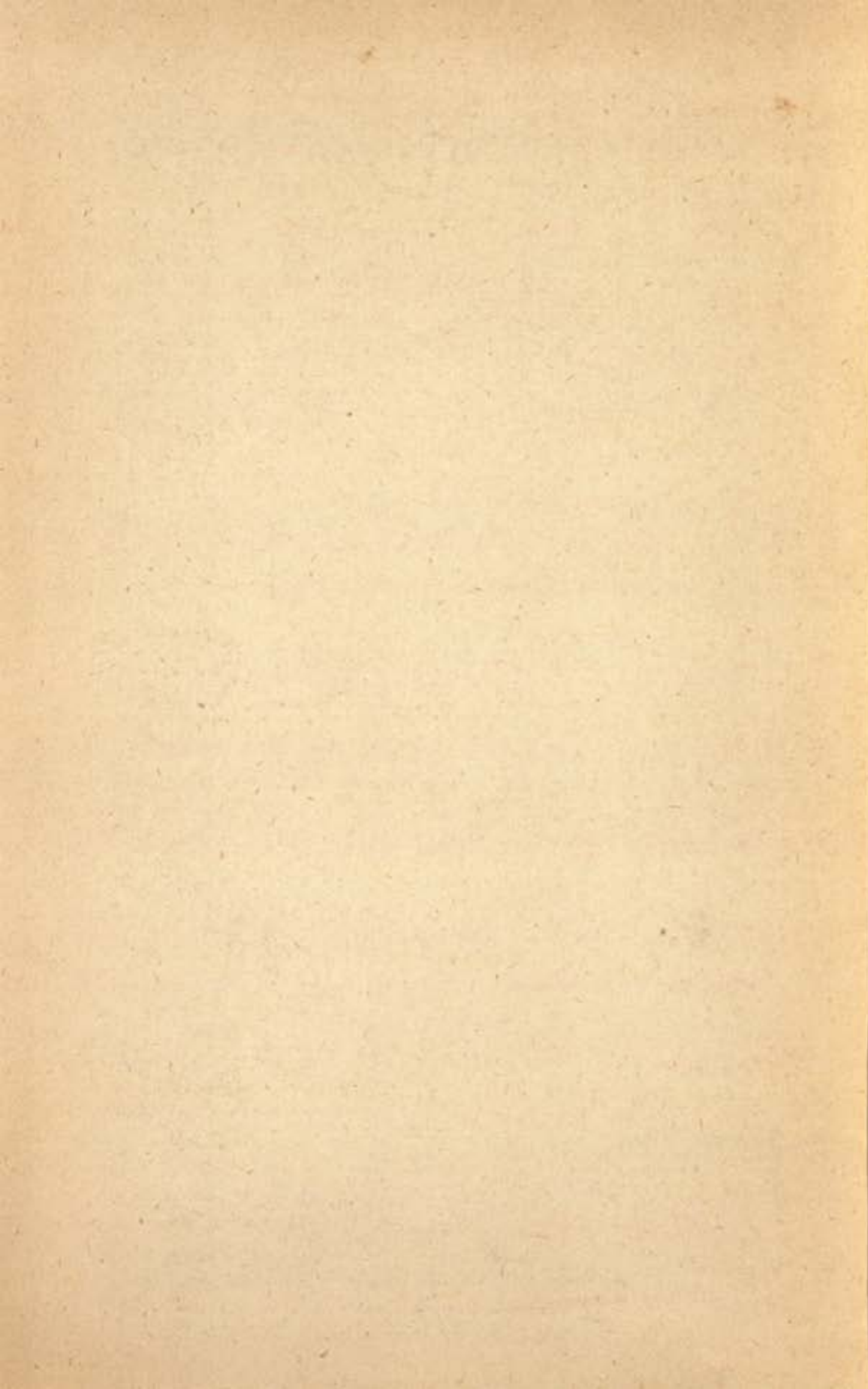
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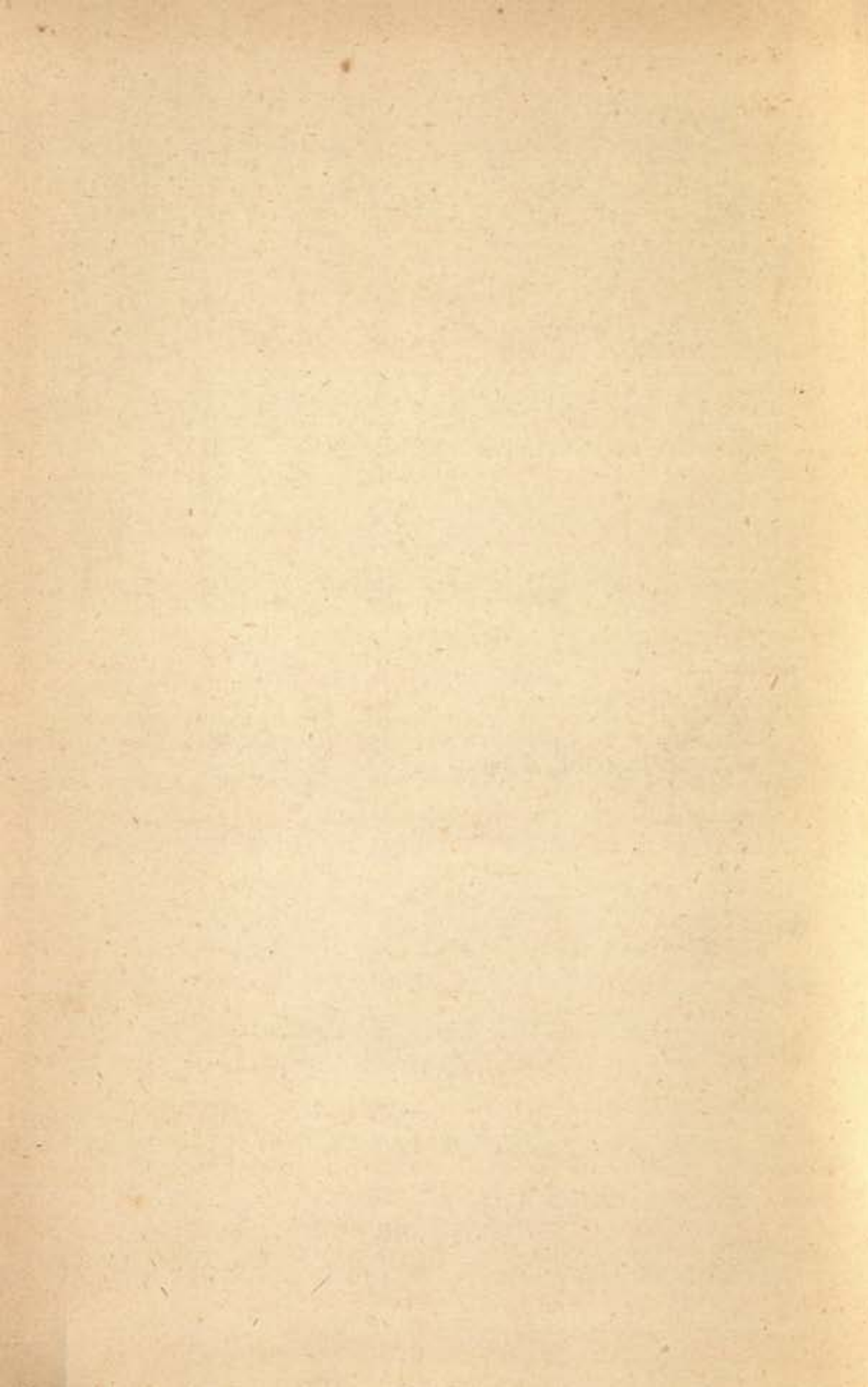




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(TARRACOS)





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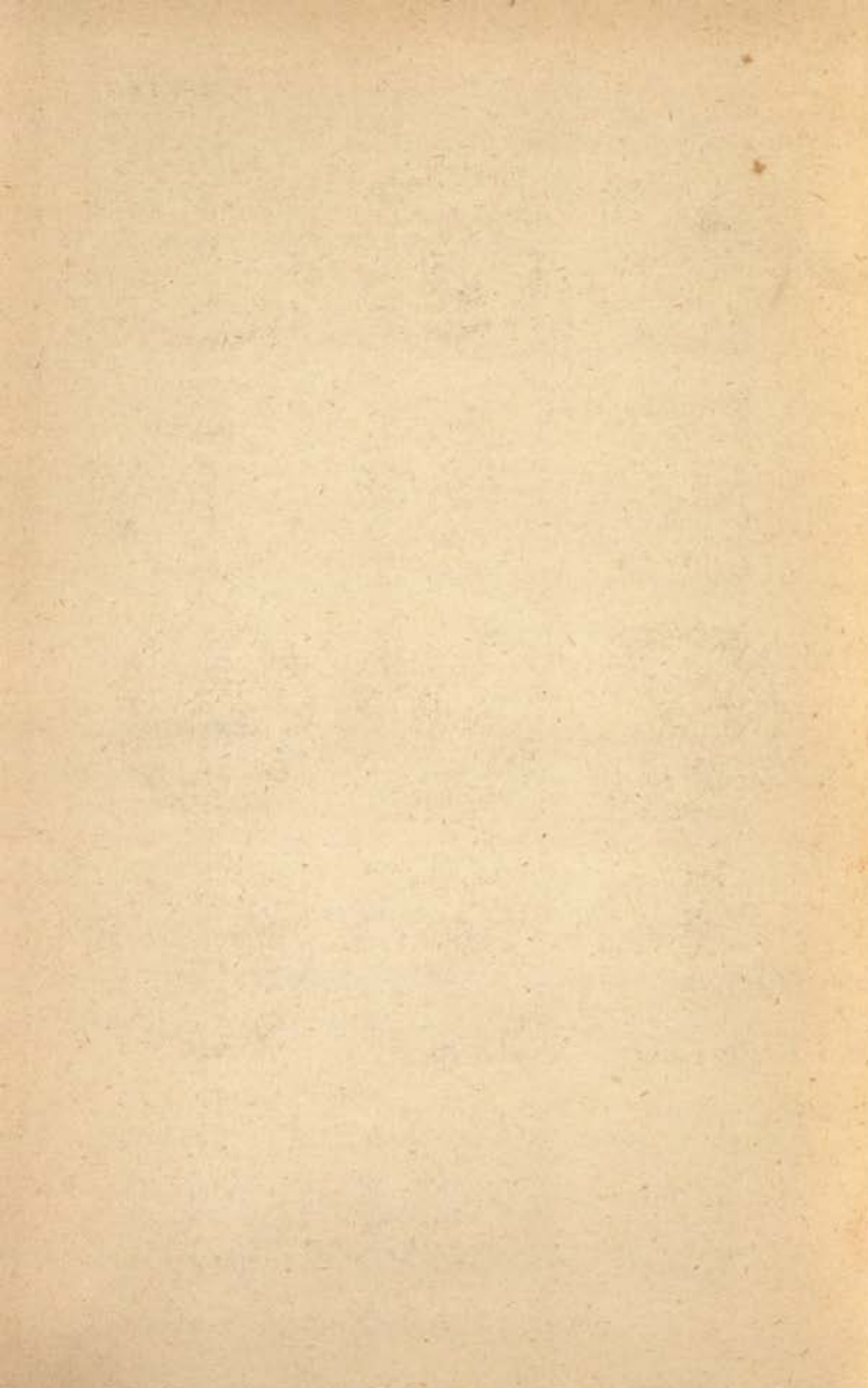


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VITELLIUS — GAUL
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