

A CATALOGUE
OF
THE GREEK COINS
IN
THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

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COINS OF PELOPONNESUS.

British museum. Dept of coins & medals.

CATALOGUE OF GREEK COINS.

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PELOPONNESUS

(EXCLUDING CORINTH).

BY PERCY GARDNER, LITT. D.

EDITED BY

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PREFACE.

THIS volume of the Catalogue of Greek Coins describes the coins of Peloponnesus, excepting only those of Corinth, which will appear in a subsequent volume.

In the Introduction, which like the body of the work is written by Dr. Percy Gardner, a brief historical sketch is given of the rise and extension of monetary issues in the Peninsula; and a table is added of the dates of mintage at various cities.

I have carefully revised the work, comparing each coin with the corresponding description.

REGINALD STUART POOLE.

COINAGE OF PELOPONNESUS.

INTRODUCTION.

I. MONETARY STANDARDS IN PELOPONNESUS.

THE coinage of Peloponnesus does not begin at so early a period as that of Asia Minor, or that of the great commercial cities of central

Earliest issues. Greece, among which we range Corinth. Aegina issued in the seventh and sixth centuries B.C. a large quantity of money with incuse reverse which circulated largely in Peloponnesus, and probably prevented the need of a currency from being early felt. The only Peloponnesian coin which in earliness of fabric rivals the issues of Aegina is a drachm of Zacynthus in the Leake Collection.* The nearness of Zacynthus to Corcyra, and its wealth, will explain the early issue of coin in the island. There is also, at Paris, a small coin (obol?) which is attributed to the mint of Sicyon, bearing on the obverse a dove standing r., and on the reverse a round incuse divided into four by crossing bars. These are apparently the only known Peloponnesian coins which have on the reverse an incuse, enclosing no device.

At a period which can scarcely be placed later than B.C. 500 several Peloponnesian cities began a regular coinage; **Issues after B.C. 500.** but by that time the usage of a rude incuse square on the reverse had there gone out of fashion; in its place an incuse square containing a simple device was in use. Thus the

* *Num. Chron.*, 1885, pl. iii. 1.

early money of Sicyon has within an incuse square on the reverse Σ , Argos has A, Heræa E or ERA, Cranium in Cephallenia a bow. Reverse-types of a more elaborate character soon make their appearance; an eagle, a thunderbolt, or Nike on coins of Elis, the head of Artemis on those of Arcadia, a fish at Psophis. Towards the end of the fifth century B.C. all towns of any importance in the Peninsula have mints, and issue money with local devices. Bronze coin first makes its appearance about 400: the earliest pieces in the British Museum being one of Cranium in Cephallenia, Rev. Bow in incuse; and one of Tiryns, Rev. Palm-tree in incuse. Iron coins are supposed to have been issued in abundance by the Lacedaemonians, but none of them have come down to us. We do however possess some testimony to their existence in extant iron coins* struck at Tegea and Argos, which appear to date from the beginning of the fourth century, and which, in the opinion of Köhler, precede the issue at those cities of a currency in bronze. Gold coins are in Peloponnesus of extreme rarity; and in no case of quite unimpeachable authenticity; the most noteworthy are the gold coins of Pisa supposed to have been issued about B.C. 365,† and those of Sicyon, apparently of the third century B.C.‡

Until the fall of Aegina the bulk of the currency of Peloponnesus was furnished by the tortoise-coins of that enterprising state, of which the natives were the wandering merchants, *κάπηλοι*, of Greece. But when Athens had conquered Aegina and expelled the inhabitants (B.C. 431), the Aeginetan coinage came naturally to a close, and its place was supplied in the various districts of the Levant by the money of other cities.

* U. Köhler in *Mittheil. Athen*, vii. 1.

† *Catalogue*, p. 76. The specimen in the British Museum, weighing sixteen grains, was probably meant for the equivalent of a silver didrachm.

‡ Paris Coll., *obv.* Σ I Head of Apollo r.; *rev.* Dove flying, fillet in beak; all in wreath.

The *owls* of Athens took their course chiefly towards Asia Minor and Egypt, and the *horses* of Corinth to Acarnania and Sicily; in southern Greece these widely-spread classes of money do not seem ever to have been the chief medium of exchange. Rather it would seem that the coins of Sicyon and of Elis, both of which were issued in great quantities, took the place of the *tortoises* of Aegina, and continued to fill that place until the time of Alexander the Great.

The Aeginetan standard, which is supposed to have been introduced into the Peninsula by Pheidon of Argos, continues for a long time to govern the weights of all silver coins, with a few exceptions. This is proved not merely by the actual weights of the coins, but also in many cases by inscriptions which they bear stating their current value, **O** for obolus, **H** or **E** for hemiobolion, **T** for tetartemorion and so forth.* The maximum weight of the didrachm, occasionally reached at Sicyon and Elis, is 192 grains, which gives a drachm of 96 and an obol of 16 grains. And this standard is kept up with surprising regularity until the destruction of Greek liberties by the Macedonians, or even later. The exceptions to the use of the Aeginetan monetary scale in early times are (1) Troezen, (2) Cephalenia and Zacynthus.

From the earliest time at which coins were issued at Troezen, that is, from the early part of the fifth century onwards, Exceptions, Troezen, (Attic standard). they were minted on the Attic standard.† This is an interesting fact, because though the people of Troezen were very friendly to the Athenians at the time of the Persian wars, they were hostile to them at the time of the Peloponnesian war. But if we turn from political to commercial relations, it

* See below, p. xx.

† Imhoof, however (*Mon. Gr.* p. 183), doubts whether the weights of some of the early coins, gr. 3.50, 3.30, 2.97 (54, 51, and 46 grains), may not indicate "une transition passagère au système éginétique."

is evident that the position of Troezen, over against Athens, and the island of Aegina which had been conquered by Athens, would bring it altogether into the circle of Attic commerce, and it was by commercial rather than political reasons that ancient Greek cities regulated their monetary systems. The types of Greek coins give us political and religious information, but their weights inform us mainly as to the courses of trade.

The monetary standards followed in the islands of Cephallenia and Zacynthus are distinctive. In Zacynthus the system which prevailed was a combination of the Aeginetan and Attic. "The stater, or piece of largest size, is of the weight of 180 grains or rather less, being clearly an Aeginetan didrachm, such as were issued at Aegina and at Corcyra. But the system adopted in the division of this piece is not the same as that followed at Aegina and Corcyra, where we find beside the didrachm the normal series of drachm, hemidrachm, and so on. At Zacynthus, on the other hand, the stater is divided into three, the piece of the next size weighing regularly rather less than 60 grains or 3.90 grammes. Of this lesser unit we find in our series the half, weighing some 30 grains, and the sixth, weighing up to 10 or 12 grains. It is not hard to see that this peculiar arrangement was the result of an attempt to be uniform with two different standards. The staters of Zacynthus were intended to circulate with the Corcyrean staters of similar weight. But the lesser units were clearly meant to circulate as Attic drachms. They are, it is true, somewhat short of the normal Attic weight, 60 grains against 67.5, but the difference told to the advantage of the Zacynthians."*

The reason of the adoption of this system may be the conflict between the commercial influences of Corcyra on the one side, and

* P. Gardner, in *Num. Chron.*, 1885, p. 87.

of Athens on the other. By traditions and politics the people of the island were strongly attached to the Athenians. We must also remember that the Attic coin-standard was in universal use in Sicily. On the other hand, the wealth and the extensive trade of Corcyra must have had influence. If, however, the only basis of our theory were conjecture, it might be disputed. "But a complete proof, which raises the conjecture to the rank of a certainty, is furnished by two Zacynthian coins which bear marks of value" (p. 95, nos. 17, 18 of this Catalogue). "The former of these, weighing 8·3 grains, is marked with an O; the latter, weighing 4 grains, bears an H; and it seems certain that these letters are intended for the initials of ὀβολός and ἡμιωβόλιον respectively. But, if this be the case, then the piece of 60 grains must have been called the drachm,"* and this drachm must have been regarded as belonging either to the Attic standard or to that somewhat lower standard in use in the Greek cities of South Italy, such as Tarentum and Metapontum.

The same commercial and political influences which acted upon Zacynthus acted also on the neighbouring island of Cephallenia. But the result was not quite the same. Until the time of the Peloponnesian war (B.C. 431) the Aeginetan standard was in use in that island. After the time of the Peloponnesian war the Zacynthian standard was adopted in some of the cities. At present we will confine ourselves to this general statement, reserving the necessary details until we reach section IV of our Introduction, which treats of Cephallenia.

A custom prevailed in many cities of Peloponnesus during the latter part of the fifth and the earlier part of the fourth century, of placing on small silver coins a mark of value.†

Marks of value.

This mark consists of the first letter or letters of the

* *Ibid*, p. 88.

† I was the first to point this out in the case of Corinth (*Num. Chron.*, 1871, p. 162), Mr. Lambros extended the discovery to other cities, *Zeitschr. f. Num.*, ii. 168. Most of the coins referred to in the following discussion are described in his article.

denomination to which they belong. Hemidrachms are sometimes marked with the aspirate ϕ ; diobols bear the letters Δ , ΔI or ΔIO ; trihemibols either TPIH (TPI) or else three E 's; obols are marked either with the letter O or else bear the first letter of the name of the city of issue; tritartemoria bear three T 's; hemiobols H or E , tetartemoria T . These facts are fully established by the testimony of the weights of the coins, as set forth by Mr. Lambros, except in case of the obols. The marks of value which occur on these were not detected by him, and are here for the first time pointed out. A few words are therefore necessary to prove that obols as well as other denominations bear marks of value.

It is generally allowed that the coins of Sicyon of the fifth century B.C. which bear the letters H , E , or HE (p. 37, nos. 11—17), and which weigh from 7 to 5 grains, are hemiobols, and that the letters they bear indicate them to be such. There is in the British Museum a coin of the same period (p. 36, no. 5) weighing 15·4 grains, and inscribed $\text{O } \Sigma$. This piece must from its weight be an obol, it is therefore hardly possible to resist the conclusion that the O stands for $\delta\beta\omicron\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$. Similarly at Zacynthus we find in the fifth century two coins bearing on the obverse the head of Apollo; of which one bears on the reverse Ϛ O , two leaves of olive; and weighs 8·7 grains (p. 95, no. 17); the other bears on the reverse ϚA H , one leaf of olive; and weighs 4 grains. If, as would generally be conceded, the H on the smaller coin stands for the word $\eta\mu\omega\beta\omicron\lambda\iota\omicron\nu$, the O on the larger must by parity of reasoning stand for $\delta\beta\omicron\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$.

In the place of O for obolus we find sometimes the initial of the mint city. This seems to be intended as an equivalent mark of value: when thus used it is written large and takes the place of the type. This is a view which was established by induction during the compilation of the present Catalogue, and its best justification will be found in the following list of Peloponnesian coins, all in the British Museum :—

Heraea.

OBV.	Dolphin r.	REV.	E	in incuse.	Wt. 11·9
	Head of Artemis.		EPA	E	Wt. 12·8
	„		HPA	E	Wt. 13·1; 12·8
	„		HPAI	E	Wt. 13·1; 12·4

Mantineia.

OBV.	Acorn.	REV.	M		Wt. 16·2
	„		MAN	M	Wt. 10·; 11·1; 11·3; 12·2
	„		MANT	M	Wt. 13·1
	Head of Pallas.		M		Wt. 9·8

Paroreia?

OBV.	Head of Zeus.	REV.	PAR	Γ	Wt. 15·3
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Tegea.

OBV.	Corinthian helmet.	REV.	T	in incuse.	Wt. 11·
	Head of Pallas.		T		Wt. 14·
	„ (later)		T		Wt. 11·2

That these coins are all intended to circulate as obols is certain from a comparison of their weights with the weights of coins of the same cities bearing the recognized marks of value, **E**, **T**, &c. And that being the case there seems to be no way of explaining the letters on them except as the initials of mints. The custom seems quite peculiar to Arcadia. As to the copper coins of Heraea, Cephallenia,

Zacynthus and other places, which have the initial of the city as type, it is impossible to say what is their denomination.

I add a table of the marks of value which occur on the silver coins of Peloponnesus in the British Museum :—

PLACE	HEMI- DRACHM	DIOBOL.	TRIHEMI- OBOL.	OBOL.	TRITARTE- MORION.	HEMIOBOL.	TETARTE- MORION.
Corinth		Δ ΔΙΟ	ΤΡΙΗ			H	
Sicyon	†			O		H E	T
Elis					TTT		T
Cranium			TRI		TTT	H	
Zacynthus				O		H	
Argos					TTT	⊞ E	T
Cleitor						E	
Heraea			EEE	E			
Mantineia				M	TTT	E	
Pallantium . . .						E	
Paroreia ?				Γ			
Psophis						E	
Tegea			EEE	T		E	
Uncertain						HM in mon.	TE in mon.

At many cities, where the coins do not usually bear marks of value, there is some variety of type in case of unusual denominations which suggests their current value. This is a noteworthy feature of the early silver coins of Argos. The wolf (p. 136) is the type of the early drachms; the half-wolf of the hemidrachms; the wolf's head of the obols (pp. 137, 143). Of the diobol (p. 138) a helmet is the type, both on obverse

and reverse; of the trihemiobol (p. 142), the wolf at bay on one side and a helmet on the other; of the hemiobol (p. 138), a flower on one side and a helmet on the other. In the same way in the series bearing a head of Hera as obverse-type (pp. 138—140) we find as reverse-types on the didrachm two dolphins, on the drachm Diomedes, on the hemidrachm harpa and club,* on the trihemiobol a Palladium, on the tritartemoron (nos. 42, 43) a temple-key.

We find the same thing at many other cities. On the reverse of a trihemiobol of Phlius (p. 35, no. 24) are three bunches of grapes. Unusual denominations are commonly noteworthy as bearing unusual types. Thus at Sicyon the quarter-obol bears the head of a dove (p. 37, no. 18), and we may conjecture that the rare coins bearing a full-length figure of Apollo (p. 42, nos. 77—84) passed as tritartemoria, a supposition with which their weight (9·7 to 6·7 grains) well accords. So at Elis the quarter obol is stamped with a half fulmen (p. 64, nos. 50, 51), and at Epidaurus bears on one side E, on the other Γ (p. 156, no. 6). At Cranium the unusual coins which bear a female head as type (p. 78, nos. 13, 14) are a drachm and didrachm of a different standard from that commonly used at the city. The reason of these phenomena is not far to seek; the object is evidently to put on their guard those to whom the coins might in circulation come.

The ordinary denominations in use in Peloponnesus, with their weights according to the Aeginetan standard, are the following:—

Didrachm .	192	grains,	12·44	grammes.
Drachm . .	96	„	6·22	„
Hemidrachm	48	„	3·11	„
Diobol . .	32	„	2·07	„
Obol . . .	16	„	1·03	„
Hemiobol .	8	„	·52	„

* In this case however (p. 140, no. 47) it is doubtful if the head on the obverse is of Hera.

These weights are in Peloponnesus seldom exceeded, but the coins commonly fall short of them to a greater or less extent.

In the body of the Catalogue the denomination of coins is not stated, unless they bear marks of value. It is usually so evident that statement is unnecessary: it is, however, desirable to add here a list of places where less usual denominations occur, without a mark of value to indicate them, or where the type is modified to indicate currency-value:—

PLACE.	PAGE.	NOS.	WEIGHTS.	CHARACTERISTIC TYPE.	DENOMINATION.
Phlius	35	24	18·3	Wheel and three bunches of grapes.	Trihemiobol.
Sicyon	37	18	3·	Head of dove.	Tetartemorion.
	39	34-45	7·4-3·5	Lion.	Hemiobol.
	42	77-84	9·7-6·7	Apollo.	Tritartemorion.
	43	85-86	6·4-4·9	Head of Apollo.	Hemiobol.
Elis	64	50	3·3	Half thunderbolt.	Tetartemorion.
	64	51	4·2	Olive-spray.	Tetartemorion.
Argos	138	29	29·2	Helmet on each side.	Diobol.
	138	30-32	7·7-6·3	Flower; helmet.	Hemiobol.
	140	48-50	23·-20·7	Palladium.	Trihemiobol.
	142	84-88	18·-13·	Wolf at bay.	Trihemiobol.
Cleonae	154	7	7·4	Lion's head.	Hemiobol.
Epidaurus	156	6	3·4	Obv. E; rev. Γ.	Tetartemorion.

In the troubled times which succeeded the death of Alexander, the Peloponnesus became a fighting ground for Peloponnesian the Peloponnesus became a fighting ground for his generals and their successors. Cassander, Demetrius, Pyrrhus, and other soldiers of fortune seized the various cities, and ruled them in the fashion of tyrants. For example, Alexander, son of Polysperchon, made himself master

in 315 of Sicyon and other cities, and on his death in the next year he was succeeded in the tyranny by his wife Cratesipolis. A large number of tetradrachms bearing the types of Alexander the Great were found in Achaia;* and it has been maintained by M. Müller that these pieces were issued at Sicyon at the time of Alexander son of Polysperchon, and of Cratesipolis. This view is generally accepted, and it is likely that a similar set of circumstances may have caused the issue of these Alexandrine coins at other cities of Peloponnesus. Dr. Weil† maintains that we possess pieces of this class minted at Megalopolis, Dyme, Argos, Epidaurus, and Pellene, perhaps also at Mantinea, and Aegium; but of these attributions none can be regarded as certain, and some are very doubtful. We may, however, confidently affirm that the tetradrachms of Alexander and Peloponnesian imitations of them were circulating freely in Southern Greece about B.C. 300. A curious confirmation of this statement is to be found in the fact that at about this period several cities of Peloponnesus begin to strike on the Attic standard though they had previously used the Aeginetan; Messene, for instance, issues tetradrachms minted on the new standard, and Epidaurus drachms.‡

About B.C. 280 the Achaean League was founded by some of the old Achaean cities of the north coast of the Peninsula; and a common federal coinage both in silver and copper introduced, which soon moulded after itself all the money issued in Peloponnesus.

Slowly and surely the Achaean League brought within its pale all the cities of Peloponnesus. We add a list of the dates of accession to League. dates of accession of various cities: some of these

* *Num. Chron.*, 1853, p. 29. Cf. Müller, *Num. d'Alex. le Grand*, p. 218.

† *Zeitschr. f. Num.*, 1882, p. 208.

‡ The heaviest specimen of this class (at Munich, Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 183) weighs seventy-one grains; it is, however, not easy to say what standard it follows if not the Attic.

dates are open to dispute, but they are at all events approximately correct* :—

- 280 Dyme, Patrae, Pharae, Tritaea.
- 275 Aegium, Bura, Ceryneia.
Leontium, Aegaira, Pellene.
- 251 Sicyon.
- 243 Corinth, Megara, Epidaurus, Troezen.
Heraea, Thelpusa.
- 234 Megalopolis and most of Arcadia.
- 228 Argos, Hermione, Phlius.
Corone, Thuria.
- 192 Sparta.
- 191 Elis, Messenia.

On several occasions some of these cities forsook the League for a time ; but they never maintained their independence for long.

In describing the origin of the Achaean League, Polybius uses a remarkable phrase. He says that by means of it the cities of Peloponnesus were not merely united in federation, “but also used the same laws, weights, measures, and coins, and, in addition, the same magistrates, senators, and judges,† and almost the whole of Peloponnesus only failed of being like one city because its inhabitants did not dwell within a single wall.” High as is the authority of Polybius, we cannot in this instance acquit him of some rhetorical exaggeration. We know that there were continual bickerings among the various cities, which sometimes ended in open revolt. The testimony of the coins shows also that the phrases about magistrates and coins are not strictly correct. (1) The League had a

* The coinage of the Achaean League has been repeatedly ably discussed ; first by Mr. Leicester Warren in his valuable *Essay on Greek Federal Coinage* ; then Mr. Finlay in the *Num. Chron.* for 1866, and by Dr. Weil in the *Zeitschr. f. Numism.*, 1882.

† αἱ νόμοις χρῆσθαι τοῖς αὐτοῖς, καὶ σταθοῖς καὶ μέτροις καὶ νομίμασι, πρὸς δὲ ἑ- ἀρχουσι βουλευταῖς δικασταῖς τοῖς αὐτοῖς.—Polybius, ii. 37.

single supreme magistrate, the *στρατηγός*, but each city had its own functionaries for minor matters, certainly for monetary purposes. (2) The League had a uniform coinage, but we shall nevertheless find that some of the more important cities of Peloponnesus still reserved to themselves the right of issuing their own coins concurrently with those of the League. These propositions I must here establish in as few words as possible.

First as regards monetary magistrates. Mr. Warren has already observed that the magistrates' names, which occur either in full or in the abbreviated form of monograms on the silver and copper coins of the League, "must rather represent in each case the town's head local magistrate, than the strategos or president for the year of the whole Achaean League. I am inclined to this opinion from never having found at full length any name such as Aratos, Philopoimen, Lydiades; and considering the number of times these were each strategos, such a non-occurrence would be hard to explain on any other supposition." This is conclusive, and the variety of names appearing on coins proves that each city had its own magistrates, and changed them frequently. The only amendment required to Mr. Warren's assertion is that the name on the coins may not even be that of the head local magistrate, but only of some subordinate officer who was personally responsible for the mintage of the money.

Secondly, it can be shown that some of the chief cities of the League issued municipal coins concurrently with those of the League. On autonomous hemiobols of Argos of the latest issues occurs the name of Lydiadas as magistrate. As Lydiadas is a rare name, we are justified in supposing that the Lydiadas of the coin was either the well-known tyrant of Megalopolis and General of the League, or else an Argive named after him. In either case the coin which bears the legend must have been issued while Argos was

Magistrates' names on League coins.

Autonomous issues by chief cities of League.

Argos.

a member of the League. On an autonomous Argive copper coin of the same period we find the letters ΛΥΚΟ, which may stand for the name of Lycortas, who also was General of the League; and in this case we may repeat the reasoning just set forth. We find also the same name, ΦΑΗΝΟΣ, on autonomous silver and federal copper coins of Argos. Once more, we have on Argive autonomous silver coins the name of Aeschylus.* This Aeschylus was probably the same man who attempted to assassinate the tyrant Aristomachus † in days before Argos belonged to the League, and who fled the city in consequence of the failure of his plot. Probably after Argos had joined the League he would return, and be in high honour with his fellow-citizens, who might well elect him to a magistracy. This is a reason for classing the Argive coin which bears his name, and with it other similar silver coins, to the time when Argos was a member of the Achaean League.

And this view is confirmed by the testimony of the coins of Sicyon.

Sicyon. We find on some of the latest autonomous silver coins of that city the names of Andronides and Sosicrates, who are both mentioned by Polybius † as prominent citizens of Sicyon shortly before B.C. 146. As Sosicrates was slain before the year mentioned, the coin which bears his name not only cannot be given to the times before the rise of the League, but also cannot be given to the time which followed its dissolution. It must therefore belong to the time of the League.

Besides Argos and Sicyon, other cities of Peloponnesus furnish us with similar instances. At Dyme we find the same **Other cities.** monogram on an autonomous copper coin and a federal silver coin. § At Messene we find the same name, ΔΕΞΙΑΣ, on autonomous copper and federal copper coins.

These instances are sufficient to prove that both silver and copper autonomous coins were issued by important cities of Peloponnesus,

* Prokesch Osten, *Inedita*, 1854, p. 43.

† xxix. 10; xxx. 20.

† Plutarch, *Aratus*, 25.

§ Weil, *l. c.* p. 233.

while they were members of the Achaean League. Such cities were the following :—

In Achaia, Patrae (\mathcal{R} and $\mathcal{Æ}$),* Sicyon (\mathcal{R} and $\mathcal{Æ}$), and Dyme ($\mathcal{Æ}$).

In Argolis, Argos (\mathcal{R} and $\mathcal{Æ}$), and perhaps Troezen ($\mathcal{Æ}$).

In Arcadia, Megalopolis (\mathcal{R} and $\mathcal{Æ}$), and possibly Caphyae ($\mathcal{Æ}$), and Heraea ($\mathcal{Æ}$).†

In the case of the other districts of Peloponnesus it is not easy to obtain decisive evidence, as they joined the League later, and it is impossible to say with confidence whether their late issues belong to the period before or the period after their adhesion to it. The Eleians would seem, after joining the League, to have stopped their issues of autonomous silver, and in place of it to have struck federal silver very freely; these coins being still very common. They may, however, have struck autonomous copper at the same time, for federal copper coins with the name of Elis are rare. Cephallenia and Zacynthus were members of the League for a very short time, and appear not to have struck with federal types.

In Messenia, Messene and Corone issued both silver and copper, and Thuria copper, which seems to belong to the earlier half of the second century B.C.; whether its issue ceased when the League absorbed the district it is impossible to say with certainty: this is the case also with the issues of Lacedaemon. Of these we shall say more later on. That the weight of these silver coins follows that of the League money and not that of the Roman denarius or the drachm of Athens, seems to indicate that they belong to the period before, rather than the period after, the destruction of Corinth in B.C. 146.

The standard used in the Federal coinage was that of Aegina, which had by this time become somewhat degraded. But all the pieces issued were of one denomination,

* As to Patrae, see below, p. xxxi.

† See p. 183, note 2.

hemidrachms, occasionally rising to, but seldom exceeding, forty grains in weight. There may have been another reason, besides the actual decline of the Aeginetan standard, for the fixing at forty grains of the weight of these coins, since pieces of that weight would well pass, not only as Aeginetan hemidrachms, but also as Corinthian drachms* (normal weight forty-five grains, but at this time lower), or in fact as Attic tetroboli, which were of the same weight as Corinthian drachms, and would thus work in with all the standards then in use in Greece, Macedon, and Asia Minor. Mr. Finlay has conjectured that the real reason for the issue of this special denomination was that the daily pay of a mercenary soldier at the time was four Attic obols; each of them would therefore represent a day's pay. Coins so small would evidently be fitted rather for internal than external trade, nor are they found, so far as I know, outside of Peloponnesus. The question therefore arises what kinds of coin were used for the commerce of cities like Corinth and Sicyon in the third and second centuries. Elis and Messenia issued a few large coins, tetradrachms and didrachms, in the fourth century, but not in sufficient quantity to furnish the staple of an extensive currency; we must therefore suppose that the external trade of the cities of the League was carried on mainly with coins of Alexander the Great, and, at a later period, of Athens. In the second century the Roman denarius would appear as the rival of these two world-currencies.

The current value of the copper coins with League-types is not easily to be ascertained. Mr. Finlay conjectures, without much reason, that they were *chalci*. One of them, minted at Thelpusa, has what looks like a mark of value, **XI**, read by Mr. Lambros† as ten *chalci*, in which case the

* We seem to have a tradition of the equivalence of the Aeginetan drachm with the Corinthian didrachm in the gloss of Hesychius, *παχέην δραχμῆν τὸ διδραχμον ἄχαιοί*.

† *Zeitschr. f. Num.* ii. 167.

silver, which at Messene bears sometimes the letters ΧΓ, must be supposed to be worth either fifty or more probably eighty chalci, and to be either five times or eight times as valuable as the copper. But there are considerable difficulties inherent in these readings, so that we shall be unwise if we accept them without further evidence. The copper League-coins vary greatly in weight: a few exceed 100 grains.

In reading through the list of towns which strike with Federal types, it is noteworthy how many of them were insignificant villages which never struck autonomous coins at all. The reason of this is that it was found expedient in many cases to admit, as separate members of the League, villages or cantons which had hitherto been subject to some powerful city in their neighbourhood. Thus Corone was made independent of Messene, and Elisphasii of Mantinea, and many of the townships of Megalopolis, such as Alipheira, Cortys, and Pallantium, were admitted separately into the League.

In the present Catalogue the silver and copper coins of the League are ranged in separate groups. This arrangement has been adopted partly on grounds of practical convenience, but chiefly because whereas the copper coins are all, when legible, of certain attribution, the attribution of the silver is almost always uncertain; so that to place the groups together might mislead the student.

Few questions have been discussed more fully, or with more learning, than the character of the Roman dominion in Greece after the destruction of Corinth in B.C. 146.* As the result of the discussion, it appears that we have no evidence that Achaia was formed into a Roman province at that date, as was supposed by the older writers: but Mommsen has shown that Achaia remained under the control of the Roman Proconsul of

* For an account of this controversy, see Hertzberg, *Geschichte Griechenlands unter d. Herrschaft der Römer*, i. p. 234 sqq.

Macædonia, and was first constituted a province by Augustus. The Greek cities thus lost the greater part of their liberty of action, and came formally under the protection of Rome; but at the same time many cities were allowed to retain some of the privileges of autonomy, so that the Romans were able, on occasion, to represent themselves as the liberators rather than the enslavers of Greece, they having dissolved the Achaean League, and allowed the cities which had belonged to it to resume their habits of self-government in subordinate matters.

The highest degree of freedom, according to the testimony of ancient writers, was accorded to the Athenians and Lacedaemonians. It is however very difficult to determine the limits of this autonomy. And as the striking of coins was one of the most characteristic privileges of autonomy, it becomes important to examine the numismatic evidence on the subject.

We have complete certainty that Athens continued the issue of its autonomous silver coins after B.C. 146,* since the names of King Mithradates, Apellicon, and Aristion appear on them. There is therefore no impossibility in the hypothesis that other cities of Greece may also have struck silver coin. But I am not aware that any such coins are known. Two cities, however, Sparta and Patrae, issue abundant and important series of copper coins. This may be easily proved. The portrait of Augustus which they bear, gives us a fixed date for certain coins struck at Sparta with the type of an eagle,† and the coins of Atratinus, which resemble them, were issued about B.C. 32. But these latter bear the same monograms as some of the pieces with the head of Lycurgus (p. 123, no. 21), and others of these again are by the letters in the field shown to be contemporary with the small copper coins which bear the heads of Herakles and of Pallas

* B. V. Head, *Historia Numorum*, pp. 316—22.

† One piece of this class seems to have been issued by Germanicus: the obverse bears the inscription]MANI[(Mion., No. 41).

(pp. 124-5, nos. 41-46). Thus the whole of the late copper issues of Lacedaemon, with a few exceptions (see p. 125, nos. 47, &c.), hangs together in a chain of which no link can be fairly separated from that which precedes it; and it must all be given to the period B.C. 146 to 31. As to the coins issued by Eurycles and Lacon in the times of the Julian Caesars, we shall have more to say hereafter, when we treat of the coins of Laconia more in detail.

That coins were issued at Patrae after B.C. 146 cannot be so clearly proved. But here, again, the coins issued by Cleopatra connect themselves with the autonomous copper with which they appear to be nearly contemporary. There is, it must be confessed, a historical difficulty, for it is not easy to reconcile any issue of coins at Patrae between B.C. 279 and 32 with the statements of Pausanias and Polybius as to that city. We learn from Pausanias* that the people of Patrae suffered so heavily in the Gaulish invasion that they almost entirely abandoned the site of the city and went to live in the villages round, and that the restoration of the place was due to Augustus. Polybius† informs us that at the suppression of the Achaean League by Rome in B.C. 146, the fate of Patrae was harder and more deplorable than that of all other Greek cities. Nevertheless we hear on several occasions of Romans landing at Patrae; and Antonius selected it for the head-quarters of his great armament when he marched against Augustus. We must therefore suppose that the convenience of the site of Patrae in regard to Italy caused it to rise rapidly from its fallen condition during the period when Romans were constantly passing over into Achaia; and that the Roman Senate rewarded its utility by the grant of a measure of self-government. It cannot be finally settled whether the issue of *silver* coins at Patrae belongs to the period before, or to the period after B.C. 146. Their style is very late; but their weight, which follows the standard of the

* vii. 18, 6.

† xl. 3.

Achaean League, and not that of Athens or that of Rome, seems to point decisively to the earlier period.

Besides Patrae and Lacedaemon, several cities of Peloponnesus struck coin, in copper, between 146 and 31. In Temple-coins. most cases that coin bears marks of religious influence: the Romans, it would seem, were more ready to grant the privilege of a mint to ancient temples than to cities. Thus we have coin issued at Tegea which bears clear marks of belonging to the temple of Athena Alea; coin of Laconia bears the name of the festival Cyparissia, coin of Aegium betrays the influence of the temple of Zeus Homagyrus, coin of Epidaurus that of the temple of Asklepius, and we have coin of Elis of this period, the types of which bear allusion to the Olympian festival. It does not appear certain that these coins were struck on the occasion of religious festivals only, though that is likely enough; in any case the possession of the temple seems to have been the reason why the town was allowed to strike.

Some of the bronze coins of Aegium issued at this period bear the Coins with marks legend **HMIÖBEAIN**, showing that they were of value. intended to pass as hemioboli. The best-preserved specimen in the British Museum weighs about 140 grains, other specimens less: this will give a very low standard.

After the foundation of Corinth by Julius Caesar, and Patrae by Imperial times. Augustus, as Roman colonies, those cities issued copper coin plentifully and continuously; the place of silver was no doubt taken by the Roman denarii. Very few other cities had the privilege of minting until the days of the Philhellene emperor Hadrian: many resume their coinage under Severus and his sons. A notable feature of the Imperial coins of Lacedaemon is the marks of value which appear on them from the time of Commodus onwards. Of these marks Δ stands for four, **H** for eight assaria. On late coins of Argos also we find Δ for four assaria, **Z** for seven, and **I** for ten. Similar marks of value occur on pieces of similar size

issued in Thessaly,* and on the shores of the Euxine.† It appears that in all these districts there was current in the age of the Antonines and later an assarion of extremely light weight, some 40 or 50 grains only. Its exact weight, indeed, cannot be ascertained, owing to the great variety in the weights of the coins which bear marks of value. Imhoof ‡ fixes it at two grammes (31 grains), one twelfth of the Roman ounce, at Lacedaemon.

II. ACHAIA.

In the early date and the abundance of their coins the cities of Old Achaean cities B.C. 500—280. Achaia are far inferior to the colonies founded by them in Southern Italy, Sybaris, for instance, and Metapontum. According to Herodotus, the twelve old Achaean cities were Pellene, Aegeira, Aegae, Bura, Helice, Aegium, Rhyppae, Patrae, Pharae, Olenus, Dyme, and Tritaea. Of these cities only five issued coins before the time of the Achaean League. Aegae was the first to begin, issuing early in the fifth century hemidrachms with Dionysiac types, which, after having been long attributed to Aeolis were restored to Aegae in Achaia by Friedländer.§ Early in the fourth century Dyme|| issued money of silver and copper, and we have a single copper coin¶ of Helice, which was destroyed by the earthquake of B.C. 373. At a somewhat later time Aegeira and Pellene minted coin. Of the remaining seven cities no numismatic memorials of earlier date than the time of Aratus remain, though of course it is by no means unlikely that some may hereafter come to light.

Sicyon and Phlius, though included in the district of Achaia for convenience, were independent cities governed by a Phlius and Sicyon. Dorian aristocracy; both have left us abundant

* *Cat. Thessaly to Aetolia*, p. xxii.

† Imhoof, *Mon. Grecques*, p. 174.

|| Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 162.

† *Num. Chron.*, 1876, p. 307.

§ *Zeitschr. f. Num.*, v. 5.

¶ *Zeitschr. f. Num.*, vii. 361.

coins. Those of Phlius do not call for remark; their type, the butting bull, may be either a symbol of Dionysus or of a River. The series of Sicyon is very extensive; and though its beauty is marred by the unfortunate choice of that most unsatisfactory compound, the Chimaera, for type, it is still of considerable interest.

Although Sicyon suffered from numerous revolutions, and was under the successive rule of a number of tyrants, the city did not undergo those violent shocks from without which were the usual cause of a change in the coinage of Greek cities. So the types and character of the coins persist without much change, not only down to the time of Aratus, but even down to the Roman conquest in B.C. 146. The type of the chimaera belongs to the cultus of the Achaean hero Bellerophon; the dove to that of Aphrodite, or perhaps that of Apollo, chief deity of Sicyon, who, on a few interesting coins is represented in person and not by symbol.

Of the successive tyrants who ruled at Sicyon, from Euphron (B.C. 360) to Nicocles, who was expelled by Aratus, we have scant mention on coins. These tyrants continued the issue of the ordinary autonomous money, or of those coins bearing the names and types of Alexander the Great, of which I have already spoken. But in a few cases the initial letters of their names appear: **EY** (p. 48, no. 149) probably stands for the name of the tyrant Euphron or else Euthydemus; **KAE**, on a coin of the Leake collection, for the name of Cleander; **ΔH** (p. 49, no. 159) for the name of Demetrius Poliorcetes; **NI**, on a Leake coin, for the name of Nicocles, and possibly **TE** may stand for Timocleides. Two other citizens of Sicyon known to history, Andronides and Sosicrates, who flourished about B.C. 150,* have also left us their names on coins which must have been issued while Sicyon was a member of the Achaean League. Such is all the aid our coins gain from history.

* Polyb. xxix. 10; xxx. 20.

Of the coinage of the Achaean League, beginning about B.C. 280, I have already spoken.

After the catastrophe of B.C. 146, we still find certain cities of Achaia after B.C. 146. Achaia issuing coin. Chief among these is Patrae, already spoken of (p. xxxi.), which appears to have rapidly risen in wealth after the fall of Corinth, and to have been highly favoured by the Romans, even before it became a Roman colony. Aegium was also the mint of a remarkable series of copper pieces, closely resembling the contemporary issues of Patrae, and bearing in many cases the names of two unknown magistrates, Θεόξιος and Κληταῖος, and in some cases the mark of value Ἡμιόβελιν. Aegira seems also at this period to have issued a few pieces of copper.

At a later period the Achaeans struck money in honour of Antinous: this was probably minted at Aegium, which remained the head-quarters of the League.

III. ELIS.

The series of coins issued at Elis is one of the most important of Greek autonomous currencies. It has been discussed already in detail by the present writer; * in this place the limits of space forbid more than a brief mention of a few points.

The assignment of dates in the present Catalogue differs slightly from that proposed in the above-mentioned monograph, for two reasons. Firstly, I have been convinced by friends that in some cases the limits of dates I had assumed were rather too narrow, and secondly, in a Catalogue including all the coins of Peloponnese, a less minute subdivision becomes expedient, in order that a general uniformity may be preserved.

The coins begin early in the fifth century; less early perhaps than at Argos and Sicyon, certainly less early than in Cephallenia and Zacynthus. The earliest class has

Early coinage.

* The coins of Elis, *Num. Chron.*, 1879, p. 221.

usually for types Nike, the eagle, and the thunderbolt. It lasts until the end of the fifth century, perhaps even later.

About the year B.C. 470, exceptional pieces seem to have been issued with the legend Ὀλυμπικόν, and the type of Zeus striding and hurling thunderbolt, pieces perhaps struck to conciliate the subject Lepreates of Triphylia, who might well prefer to be regarded rather as tributaries of the Olympic deity than as vassals of the people of Elis.

On the later coins of the early class we have three names of Engravers' names. engravers; ΔΑΨ* (pl. xi. 8) type, an eagle tearing a serpent; ΓΟ (pl. xii. 6 and Gréau Collection) type, an eagle's head; and ΕΥΘ (pl. x. 14), type, Nike running. The last mentioned coin is unpublished. I have already suggested that ΔΑΨ may not impossibly stand for the name of Daedalus of Sicyon, who was occupied at Olympia in the erection of statues about B.C. 400; ΓΟ might also stand for the name of Polycleitus the Younger. Of course these are mere conjectures, but they are not entirely unsupported, and the coin-types of Elis at this period are worthy of the hand even of great sculptors. As to ΕΥΘ, it is possible that these letters may indicate the workmanship of the Syracusan die-cutter† who also signs ΕΥΘ, and works about B.C. 412—406. If so, this artist must have worked at Elis before he began to work at Syracuse, for the Syracusan coins are more advanced in style, and the signature on them runs from left to right, not from right to left as at Elis.

It seems probable that the second class of Eleian coins, that which bears on the obverse the head of Hera, began to appear before the cessation of the class already mentioned. It is at least a very tempting theory that the alliance between

* This reading is not certain: see below, p. 63, note.

† Head, *Coinage of Syracuse*, p. 19.

Argos and Elis formed in 421 was the occasion of the adoption of the head of Hera as a coin-type alike by the Argives and the Eleians. For the head of Hera, the people of Argos abandon the type of the wolf, and the people of Elis Nike and the thunderbolt. Yet it seems likely that both at Argos and at Elis the old types were not at once or entirely given up, but went on for a time side by side with the newer device. The head of Hera on the Eleian coins is of the largest and boldest style, worthy of the great age of Greek sculpture, and the coins which bear it are in fabric like those of Athens in the best period. Some of the corresponding Argive pieces have in their legends the archaic forms **R** for **P** and **O** for **Ω**.

The age of Epaminondas leaves deep traces on the Eleian coinage, the site of Olympia having then been the scene of
B.C. 370—271. violent conflict between the Eleians and the newly united Arcadians. The latter no sooner grew strong than they took to quarrelling with the people of Elis, and, to spite them, revived the claims to presidency at the Olympian festival, long preserved by the people of Pisa. The Pisatae and Arcadians at one time occupied the Altis, and even seized some of the temple treasures (b.c. 364). To this period belong the small gold coins which bear the name of Pisa, and have as types the head of Zeus and a thunderbolt, or three half-thunderbolts. And to this period belong the coins of Elis which have on one side a head of Zeus like that on the Pisan coins, and on the other side a head of the nymph Olympia, with her name appended. By the use of this latter type the people of Elis seem to have asserted an indefeasible right to the patronage of the Olympian festival.

From the time of Philip of Macedon to b.c. 271, the Eleian coinage continues without a visible break. The types remain the head of Zeus or of Hera and an eagle, but the style becomes poorer and poorer. It is probable that the bulk of the Peloponnesian currency towards the end of this period was composed of tetradrachms of Alexandrine types, and this fact will account for the inertness of the

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mint of Elis. Towards the beginning of the third century we have bronze coins which bear the letters ΓΥΡ. These letters may not improbably stand for the name of Pyrrhus, who certainly had partizans at Elis. There was a statue in the Altis erected in his honour; and we hear of a conspiracy of his friends at Elis in B.C. 272; but this conspiracy seems to have been unsuccessful. If Elis welcomed Pyrrhus as a liberator, which is not improbable, the free horse on these coins may be meant as an indication of liberty, a meaning which it has on the Sicilian coins struck in the time of the great liberator Timoleon.

For five months in 272 or 271, a tyranny was maintained at Elis B.C. 272 or 271. by one Aristotimus, a cruel and rapacious ruler, who Aristotimus. maintained himself by means of mercenaries. We are fully justified in supposing that the Eleian coins of the third century style which bear the initials AP or API were issued by this tyrant. Their abundance in proportion to the length of his reign may be accounted for by the character of his rule, and the needs of his force of hired ruffians.

After the fall of Aristotimus, Elis no doubt passed into the hands of a succession of despots. The initials of the names of some of these appear on the coins, but in the silence of the historians we can say nothing about them. In B.C. 191 Elis became a member of the Achaean League, after which event the city seems to have issued no autonomous silver coin, but only federal silver and autonomous copper.

The imperial coins of Elis are valuable as presenting us with copies of important statues, such as the Zeus of Pheidias (head and figure), and the Aphrodite of Scopas.*

* See Imhoof and Gardner's *Numism. Commentary on Pausanias*, pt. 2, in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, vol. vii.

IV. CEPHALLENIA, ZACYNTHUS, &C.

It is probable that, in consequence of the bequest of Mr. Woodhouse, the British Museum is richer in coins of Cephallenia than any other museum.* In this place we shall speak at once of the coinage of the cities of Cephallenia and of that of Zacynthus, for both islands underwent almost exactly the same political fortunes, and both used the same monetary standard. A more detailed account of the coinage and history of Zacynthus, by the present writer, will be found in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1885.

In both Cephallenia and Zacynthus coinage begins very early, probably in consequence of the richness of the islands and of their position on the way between Corinth and other Greek mother-cities and their Italian colonies. As to the monetary standard followed in these islands we have already spoken briefly.† At Zacynthus the Aeginetan stater was issued, but was divided into three drachms, each weighing about 60 grains, with smaller denominations of 30 and 10 grains. The existence of this drachm at Zacynthus is fully established by inscriptions (p. xviii.), but it is not certain to what standard it belonged. The Attic standard was in universal use in Sicily, with which country, as we know from the history of Dion, Zacynthus had close intercourse, but the drachm of Sicily weighed 67·5 grains, while that of Zacynthus seldom exceeds 60 grains. It is therefore, perhaps, reasonable to find the prototype of the Zacynthian drachm rather in Southern Italy than in Sicily, in the Euboic unit current at Tarentum Metapontum and other cities, which is very nearly of the weight of 60 grains in early times; later it sank lower.

The cities of Cephallenia struck up to the time of the Peloponnesian

* A few varieties not represented in the British Museum will be found in Lambros' *Catalogue of Coins of Coreyra, &c.*, and in the *Supplement* of Miounet.

† Above, p. xviii.

war (B.C. 431) on the Aeginetan standard, or rather the Corcyrean, for the weights of all denominations are lower than at Aegina. Coins of Cranium of the weight of 17—19 grains, and marked with the letters **TRI** (*τριημιωβόλιον*), sufficiently prove that the obol was reckoned rather at the Corcyrean rate of 15 grains, than at the Zacynthian of 10 grains. During this early time, the only trace to be found of the Zacynthian standard is in the coins ascribed to Cranium (p. 78, nos 13, 14), with the type of a female head. These may not belong to the island at all; but it is more likely that they do, and that they are of an exceptional class.

During the Peloponnesian war, the inhabitants both of Cephallenia and Zacynthus belonged to the Athenian alliance,* B.C. 431—370. and refused to abandon it even under pressure of threats† from the Lacedaemonians and Corinthians. The Zacynthians, at any rate, took a part in the Athenian expedition against Syracuse, though Thucydides adds that they had not much choice in the matter,‡ since the Athenians were at this time of overwhelming power at sea. After Aegospotami, the Lacedaemonians set up oligarchs in the islands; but their power does not seem to have lasted long, since we have a coin of Zacynthus (p. 96, no. 22) with the types of the well-known Asiatic League, formed by Samos, Rhodes, Cnidus, Ephesus, and Iasus after Conon's victory at Cnidus, the tendency of which was strongly anti-Laconian. Timotheus too, the Athenian admiral, was successful in B.C. 376 in bringing into the alliance of the second Athenian empire the four cities of Cephallenia.§

During the period of which we have spoken, B.C. 431—370, the standards of weight followed by the Cephallenian cities were diverse. Cranium adhered to the Corcyrean standard, as is proved by marks of value on the coins; **TTT** on a tritartemorion of 10·5 grains, and **H** on a hemiobolion of eight grains. Coinage had not yet begun

* Thucyd., ii. 25, 30.

† Thuc., vii. 57.

‡ Thuc., ii. 33, 66.

§ Diod. xv. 36, 5.

at Pronni, but the other two cities, Pale and Same, used during this period the Zacynthian (or Attic) standard, issuing drachms of 61 to 57 and hemidrachms of 31 to 29 grains.

Soon after B.C. 370, the coinage at Cranium, at all events the silver coinage, appears to cease. It continues, however, at the cities of Pale, Pronni, and Same; Pale appearing to succeed Cranium as the chief mint of the island of Cephallenia. Probably the latter city had met with some disaster unrecorded in our very fragmentary historical records. The standard of weight again changes, or rather the weight of the drachm sinks by degrees; the drachm at Pale ranging from 55 to 50 grains. The key to the meaning of this change seems to be afforded by two coins of Pale (p. 86, nos. 19, 20), which are restruck on tetrobols of Philip II. of Macedon. The standard of the period at Cephallenia would seem therefore to be that of Philip, namely a variety of the Graeco-Asiatic or Phoenician. The stater of Philip weighs about 224 grains (14·5 grammes). This gives a drachm of 56 grains, a tetrobol of 38 grains, a hemidrachm of 28, a diobol of 19, and an obol of 9 grains; and it is observable that all the coins of Cephallenia at this period fall under one or other of these denominations. At Pale we have drachms, tetrobols and triobols; at Pronni, tetrobols and diobols; at Same, tetrobols and obols.

At Zacynthus the weights and denominations are the same as in Cephallenia; but here we may, if we please, consider that there is no change of standard, for the regular Zacynthian drachm of 60 grains is so near the Philippic drachm of 56 grains that the extant coins will fit into either system equally well. The latest silver coin of Zacynthus (p. 99, no. 60) is of the weight of 32·4 grains; this may be considered either as a hemidrachm of full Attic weight, since, at the period when it was issued, B.C. 250—191, the mints of Athens and Macedon used that standard, or else as uniform with the

standard used by the Aetolian and Achaean Leagues, for the coins issued in Peloponnesus by the Achaean League frequently did not exceed 30 grains in weight, and those of the Aetolians were sometimes scarcely heavier.

In B.C. 191 Zacynthus was claimed by the Romans, and sur-
 Under Achaean rendered to them by the Achaean League, to which
 League and the island had recently acceded. Two years later
 Romans. M. Fulvius Nobilior landed in Cephallenia, and
 reduced the island to submission, only Same resisting.* With the
 beginning of the Roman dominion, coinage appears to cease in
 Cephallenia, though a few coins of Zacynthus are proved by the
 occurrence on them of the later form Z for I to belong to times
 after the destruction of Corinth in B.C. 146.

In the days of the Roman civil wars both Cephallenia and Zacynthus were in the hands of Roman proprietors. In B.C. 59—55, G. Antonius, M.f., lived in exile in Cephallenia, and seems to have treated the island very much as if it had been his own possession,† though nominally it was *libera civitas*. It would seem from the evidence of certain coins (p. 83, nos. 65—68), that a similar position was occupied later, at least as regards Cranium, by G. Procleius the friend of Augustus. These coins have been attributed to Corcyra; but the evidence afforded by their provenience seems conclusive in favour of Cephallenia. Mr. Lambros states that no coin with the name of Procleius has come to him from Corcyra, but he has obtained four specimens in Cephallenia, one from the site of Cranium.‡ Zacynthus, in the same period, seems to have belonged to Sosius, the General of M. Antony. "Of the connexion of Sosius with Zacynthus we have none but numismatic record; but this is sufficient to demonstrate that for several years Sosius occupied quite a unique position in regard to the island, being very possibly master

* Polyb. iv. 6.

† Strabo, x. p. 455.

‡ *Karál. ἀρχ. νομισμ. κ. τ. λ.*, p. 94. See also the note on p. 83 of this Catalogue.

of its revenues. Of the successive fortunes of Sosius the coins give a reflection."*

The island of Ithaca, of which we hear little in history, mostly followed the fortunes of the larger neighbouring island of Cephallenia. At Ithaca we find many restruck copper coins of Philip of Macedon. The types of this island, as might be expected, refer mostly to the local hero Odysseus. Those at Cythera refer almost exclusively to the worship of Aphrodite, which was there of very great antiquity, having probably been introduced by Sidonians occupied in the purple fishery.

V. MESSENIA.

The coinage of Messenia does not begin until the re-foundation of Messene by Epaminondas, on the occasion of his memorable invasion of Peloponnesus in B.C. 370. The noble didrachms issued just after that date at Messene, Elis, Stymphalus, Pheneus, and Megalopolis, form a notable group, and constitute by far the most important landmark in the history of Peloponnesian coinage: The types adopted at Messene are thoroughly local and characteristic, the head of Demeter, whose cultus was old-established in Messenia, and a free rendering of the thundering Zeus by Ageladas, which was brought from Naupactus to Messene, and formed a sort of symbol of the re-establishment of the Messenian power.

After a date which may roughly be fixed at B.C. 300, we find at Messene Messene tetradrachms of Attic, in the place of didrachms of Aeginetan weight. The reason of this change of standard is evident; no doubt it lies in the spread through Peloponnese of the tetradrachms with Alexander's types. With these tetradrachms go abundant copper coins with names of

* Gardner, in *Num. Chron.*, 1885, p. 102.

magistrates. Unfortunately none of these names can be historically identified. At a somewhat later time, when the coins of the Achaean League constituted the currency of Peloponnese, we find at Messene pieces very similar to them in fabric, and of identical weight, having on the obverse a head of Zeus, on the reverse a tripod. We cannot fix with certainty the date of this issue more nearly than by saying that it must belong to the period B.C. 280—146. It may belong to the time B.C. 280—191, when Messene was independent of the League, or to the period 182—146, when it was a member of the League,* or to the years 190—182, when it was in a state of revolt against the federal authorities. The coinage can, however, scarcely be given to a later time than 146, for two reasons; (1) after the destruction of Corinth, the Romans do not appear to have allowed any of the states of Greece to issue money of silver, excepting only Athens; (2) had the Messenians issued silver after 146, its weight would have been regulated by the Roman denarius and victoriatius, and not by the coins of the Achaean League.

The arguments of the last paragraph apply also to the silver coins
 Corone issued at Corone† in Messenia, which must also be
 B.C. 280—146. given to the period 280—146. It is, however, not a little remarkable to find Corone striking silver coin independently of Messene, and if we seek an explanation of this phenomenon we may be able to fix narrower limits of date for the issue. Perhaps the key to the difficulty may, as Weil‡ has suggested, be found in the statement of Pausanias (iv. 34, 6) that the harbour of Corone was called 'Αχαιῶν λιμὴν, which seems to indicate that Corone came into

* This is a less likely alternative, because the Achaeans broke up Messenia into cantons.

† P. 114. These coins have been attributed to various places; by Mionnet (*Suppl.*, iii. p. 430, no. 24) to Corcyra; Mr. Lambros suggested their removal to Corone (Postolacca, *Cat.*, p. 15, Κέρκυρα, 134—9); and the copper coin published in this Catalogue, and reading Κορωναίων, establishes this view.

‡ *Zeitschr. f. Num.*, 9, 227.

connexion with the Achaean League earlier than Messene. The government of the League may, probably, have found Corone a useful ally at the time when the Achaeans were at feud with Messene, and have encouraged the town to assert its independence. In fact it lies not far from the borders of Laconia, and might, therefore, be expected to show a certain independence of its metropolis. Pausanias says, too, that the city was re-founded at the same time as Messene by Epaminondas, and took the name of Corone from Coroneia in Boeotia, the native city of Epimelides, who was selected as oecist. For these reasons it seems not unnatural that Corone should be the only city of Messenia, save Messene itself, to issue silver coin: and the date of that issue may be fixed as shortly before B.C. 182.

To much the same period as the late copper of Messene belong the **Thuria,** late autonomous copper coins of Thuria. Thuria was **B.C. 200—180.** situate on the debateable ground on the borders of Laconia and Messenia, the possession of which was the object of a long strife between the two nationalities, and which belonged to them alternately. A history of the successive fortunes of this tract, the *ager Dentheliates*, will be found in Dr. Weil's essay, in the *Mittheilungen* of the German Institute at Athens (vii. 211). The autonomous coins of Thuria present points of likeness to the later copper coins, both of Lacedaemon and of Messene; the larger coin of Thuria (pl. xxiii. 24) has in the field a wreath like the coin of Messene (pl. xxii. 12), and the smaller closely resembles a coin of Lacedaemon (pl. xxiv. 13). It may be conjectured that these pieces were issued shortly before Messene became a member of the Achaean League (B.C. 191), or during the troubled times which immediately followed. The Imperial **AA on Imperial** coins of Thuria bear the letters AA, which proves **coins of Thuria.** that when they were struck Thuria counted as a Lacedaemonian city; and this puts us in possession of a historical fact, that whereas the city was assigned in the reign of Tiberius by Atidius Geminus to Messenia, it must subsequently have been afresh

given to the Lacedaemonians. This fact, which had been already surmised from the language of Pausanias,* seems to be finally established by the coins.

Coins have been published by M. Courtois† and Dr. Imhoof-Blumer,‡ as belonging to Mothone in Messenia, which bear on the obverse a figure of Hephaestus running with a torch, and on the reverse **MO**. These pieces seem to belong to the fourth century B.C., and if they be really of Mothone, will be a remarkable illustration of Pausanias' statement,§ that when Epaminondas founded Messene he did not interfere with the people of Mothone, who were by race Argives from Nauplia. But it is a curious fact that the figure of Hephaestus should appear at Mothone, his head at Methana in Argolis: also, whereas Isis was worshipped at Methana, her effigy appears on coins of Mothone, while Artemis, who was worshipped at Mothone, commonly appears on coins of Methana. Methana and Mothone are really the same name, which is variously spelt by ancient writers; it is, therefore, not impossible that the coins of the two places may be incorrectly distributed.

VI. LACONIA.

According to the traditions of later Greece,|| the Lacedaemonians used only money of iron until quite a late period. The iron *πέλαυορ* of Sparta is said by Hesychius to have been equivalent to four *χαλκοὶ*. This story has been of late years disputed mainly because no iron coins of Lacedaemon are known to exist, but U. Köhler¶ has greatly increased its credibility by publishing iron coins with the types and legends of Heraea, Argos, and Tegea. The iron coins of Heraea seem to date from the fifth

* iv. 31, 1.

† *Rev. Numism.*, 1864, p. 187.

‡ *Monn. Gr.*, p. 170.

§ iv. 27, 8.

|| Hesych. *s.v.*, *πέλαυορ*; Pollux, ix. 79; Plutarch, *Lysander*, 17.

¶ *Athen. Mittheil.*, vii. 1.

century, those of Tegea and Argos from the fourth. Köhler considers it probable that iron money was of general currency in early days in Peloponnesus and the Peloponnesian colonies, such as Byzantium, and that the Lacedaemonians were exceptional only in retaining it in use until a later time than other states.

It would appear that if the people of Sparta used gold and silver
Lacedaemon. in the days before Alexander, it must have consisted
Regal coins. of the issues of other states, since no extant money of that age can be given to Lacedaemon. The earliest coin in this Catalogue (p. 121, no. 1) of the city is a very remarkable tetradrachm bearing the portrait of a king, and an effigy of the Apollo of Amyclae, which has been supposed by M. Bompais* to have been struck at Lacedaemon by Antigonus Doson, after the battle of Sellasia. But M. Bompais' lengthy arguments are not of a solid or conclusive character, and the thick fabric and vigorous modelling of the coins seem to point to the times of Demetrius Poliorcetes, Seleucus and Ptolemy I., rather than to those of Antigonus Doson, in whose time a flat fabric and feebler style prevailed. The attribution of the piece must therefore remain doubtful; the most probable view is that which gives it to the reign of Areus, B.C. 310—266. In the Berlin Museum is a tetradrachm† with the types of Alexander the Great, and the inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΑΡΕΟΣ, which was issued by that king. Areus set up for a king of the same kind‡ as Alexander's successors, Ptolemy and Demetrius; and as he began like them with inserting his own name on coins of Alexandrine types, it is likely that he went on like them to place his own portrait on the obverse of the coin. The likeness of the portrait to that of Demetrius, a fact to which M. Bompais rightly calls attention, is rather of the kind

* *Portraits attribués à Cléomène*, iii.

† *Zeitschr. f. Num.*, ii. pl. ix. 1.

‡ Ἄρεὺς καὶ Ἀκρότατος ἀλλικὴν ἐξουσίαν Ζηλώσαντες. Athenæus, *Deipnosoph.* iv. p. 142.

which arises from contemporaneousness than of the kind which proves consanguinity.

Prior to the establishment of the Achaean League, Sparta issued little money besides these noteworthy tetradrachms. **Autonomous coins before B.C. 191.** There are, however, in the British Museum two small silver coins, probably of the 3rd century, with the head of bearded Herakles on the obverse, and a club between stars on the reverse (pl. xxiv. 2), which may with probability be attributed to Sparta.* There are also copper coins of the same age with an eagle of Ptolemaic type on the obverse (pl. xxiv. 3); other pieces of the class are mentioned by Mionnet ii. 221, nos. 57, 58. The exact date of this money is not determinable. As to the copper coins attributed by Dr. Müller to Lacedaemon, and having as reverse-type only the letter Λ ,† their attribution is quite doubtful; they appear to come from Athens, and were probably intended not for coins, but for tesserae.

It was either during the period (B.C. 191—146) when Lacedaemon was a member of the Achaean League, or else **B.C. 191—146.** shortly before the beginning of that period, that abundant autonomous silver began to issue from the Spartan mint.‡

* In the Leake collection (*Europe, Suppl.*, p. 129) is a copper coin with similar types (the head of Herakles young) but with the letters $\Lambda \Lambda$ in addition. But for the existence of this coin the attribution to Lacedaemon of the silver might have been doubtful.

† *Revue Numism.*, 1859, p. 11, pl. i. Cf. Beulé *Monn. d'Athènes*, p. 78. Beside Müller's coins which have Λ on both sides, we may place pieces in the Br. Mus., which have on both sides the letters \mathbf{K} , \mathbf{M} or $\mathbf{\Sigma}$, and $\mathbf{\Psi}$. The attribution of them is fully discussed by M. Six in the *Annuaire de Numismatique*, 1886, p. 357. See also forthcoming *Br. Mus. Cat. of Athens*.

‡ In the Leake Catalogue (*Europe*, p. 56) the legend $\mathbf{M\Lambda\Sigma\text{AN}\text{I}\Sigma\text{S}\text{I}\text{O}\text{Y}}$ is read on a silver coin of this class. This coin I have examined, and a cast is now before me. The supposed legend is merely the result of tooling in modern times, and therefore proves nothing whatever. I have remarked on one of the coins of the Campanians, in the Paris collection, the word $\mathbf{M\text{I}\text{A}\text{K}\text{I}\text{A}\text{D}\text{O}\text{Y}}$ tooled round the edge in an exactly similar way, and apparently by the same hand.

This money follows the weight of the league coins ; the types are, on the obverse the head of Herakles, on the reverse the symbols of the Dioscuri, an amphora entwined by a serpent and pilei surmounted by stars. This coinage must be contemporary with the parallel issues of Argos, Sicyon, and Messene, and its weight is against its belonging to the time after B.C. 146, when Roman denarii and victoriati were the standard of value in southern Greece. At the same time it must be allowed to be a somewhat violent measure to separate this silver money from the copper of corresponding types, which must, as we have shown, be given to a later time. It is a curious fact that Lacedaemon is, with Patrae, one of the few minting cities belonging to the Achaean League which did not issue federal copper money ; and this may indicate that the Spartans retained some iron money, for small change, until the dissolution of the Achaean League.

The restoration of Sparta to independence and dignity by the Romans in B.C. 146, was followed at that city by an abundant issue of copper coins of various sizes, which would seem to have had some intrinsic value. This coinage is in five sizes, as follows :—

	Weight.	
	Maximum.	Average.*
Head of Lycurgus = Club-caduceus...	137	117
Head of Apollo = Eagle	115	72
Heads of Dioscuri = Amphorae	67	59
Head of Herakles = Club	39	35
Head of Pallas = Owl.,.....	29	22

It seems not unlikely that these pieces may contain 6, 4, 3, 2, and 1 units in value, which unit can scarcely have been the assarion, but may well have been the chalcus, or eighth of an obol.

As we approach imperial times the size of the copper pieces of

* These weights, maximum and average, apply only to coins in the British Museum.

Lacedaemon increases: we may suppose them to be of some higher denomination. They bear the names of a variety of magistrates, of whom some are mentioned in history. There also appear on the coins in conjunction with some of these names the designations of boards of officials who still exercised functions at Sparta even in imperial times. The name of **ΑΡΙCTΑΝΔΡΟC** is found in conjunction with the board of the **ΝΟΜΟΦΥΛΑΚΕC**, that of **ΤΙΜΑΡΙCΤΟC** in conjunction with two boards, the **ΕΦΟΡΟΙ** and the **ΓΕΡΟΝΤΕC**, while those of **ΑΡΙCΤΟΚΡΑΤΗC**, **ΦΙΛΩΝΙΔΑC**, **ΠΕΙCΙΠ[ΡΟC** and **ΛΙΧΑC**, occur without any mention of a board of magistrates.

Means for dating these coins are afforded us by the issues of **Eurycles and Lacon**, successive governors of Laconia in the time of Augustus and his immediate successors.* Eurycles has left us, besides the autonomous coins which bear his name, coins in which his name appears in conjunction with the effigies of Augustus and Agrippa, and the name of Lacon who also issued autonomous coins appears on the reverse of coins with the head of Claudius. It is observable that these names alone, among those of Spartan magistrates, are preceded by the preposition *ἐπι*, a fact indicating that their rule in Laconia was of a different and more absolute nature than that of other magistrates.

One might hesitate whether to place the coins bearing the names of other magistrates, such as Philonidas and Lichas, in the period preceding Augustus or in that which elapsed between the reigns of Claudius and of Hadrian; but this difficulty is solved by the occurrence, in countermark, of a head of Augustus on several coins of the series,† which proves definitely that some, at least, of them

* A full account of these magistrates will be found in the Athenian *Mittheilungen*, vi. 10 (Weil).

† Mionnet, ii. 221, nos. 46, 50, 52, coins of Aristander and Philonidas. We may remark, in passing, that Mionnet's no. 59 is a coin of Aegira misread.

must have been issued before his time. The names of Peisippus, Aristander, Lichas, Philonidas, and Aristocrates, all occur in Spartan inscriptions published in Boeckh's *Corpus*,* belonging to imperial times, or to times a little earlier; but it is not possible to determine by these the age of the coins more nearly, since it is clear that all these names occurred over and over again in the aristocratic and priestly families which possessed power at Sparta during the Roman dominion. Why some coins were issued by Gerontes, some by Ephori, and some by Nomophylaces, is obscure.

Atratinus, a member of the Sempronia gens, was Prefect of the fleet of M. Antony, and by favour of the latter, **Atratinus,** about B.C. 32. Consul B.C. 34. He seems to have abandoned the cause of Antony before the battle of Actium, and gone over to Augustus, by whom he was promoted to the prefecture of Africa. This Atratinus issued many coins which take their place in the Roman Consular series, copper pieces of 4, 3, 2, and 1 asses, with portraits of Antony and Octavian, or his sister Octavia. But the portrait on the Spartan coins bears very little resemblance to Antony, and Imhoof's view that it is intended for Atratinus himself is probably correct. It may have been issued at the same time as the coins of Sosius at Zacynthus, and the coins of Patrae with the portrait of Cleopatra, that is to say, shortly before the battle of Actium.

Under Augustus the regular series of Spartan coins is continued by Eurycles, and by Lacon as late as the reign of Claudius. The regular imperial series with mythological types and marks of value begins under Hadrian.

VII. ARGOLIS.

The numismatic district of Argolis has nearly the same limits as that called by Pausanias Corinthia; only excluding the territories of Corinth and Sicyon, which are by

Limits of Argolis.

* *C. I. G.*, 1243, 1260, 1262, 1338, 1353, 1387.

numismatists included in Achaia. It falls naturally into two divisions, (1) the valley of the Inachus, with the mountains which enclose it; (2) the mountainous peninsular stretching to the east of that valley. It is only on grounds of geographical convenience that the second of these districts is included in Argolis; the cities which it contained, Epidaurus, Troezen, Methana, and Hermione, were quite independent of Argos.

In the early period, before B.C. 421, two cities within the first-mentioned district struck coins—Argos, and Cleonae. Cleonae. Before B.C. 400. which occupied a small plain on the road between Argos and Corinth. Cleonae was, however, not able long to preserve its independence. We learn from Strabo* that the people of Cleonae aided the Argives and Tegeans in the destruction of Mycenae, shortly after the Persian wars. This measure was, however, probably fraught with fatal consequences to the Cleonaeans, who became thereby the immediate neighbours of Argos, and sank first into a position of dependent allies of that city, and probably later on became mere subjects of it. In the first battle of Mantinea, B.C. 418, the inhabitants of Cleonae and Orneae took part as allies of the Argives.† It is about this period that the autonomous coinage of Cleonae ceases; and with it probably ceased the independence of the city; only to be revived, as we shall presently see, for a short period by Aratus.

Unless certain archaic staters of Aeginetan weight, with the type of two dolphins, were issued at Argos in the reign of Argos. Pheidon,‡ which is not impossible, it seems that the coinage of Argos begins about B.C. 500. The earliest coins take their type, the wolf, from the cultus of the Lycian Apollo, while on the reverse appears the A, which the Argives regarded as their badge. It is probable, as I have elsewhere suggested,§ that the first issue of

* viii. p. 377.

† Thucyd. v. 67.

‡ *Numism. Chron.*, 1884, p. 277. This suggestion is due to Mr. Borrell.

§ *Numism. Chron.*, 1879, p. 239.

the large pieces which bear on the obverse the head of Hera, and on the reverse two dolphins, took place after the formation of an alliance between Argos and Elis in B.C. 421. The two cities seem to have found a sanction for their alliance in the common cultus of Hera; and the head of that goddess supersedes, at this period, at Elis the eagle and thunderbolt, and at Argos the wolf of Apollo. The date of the Hera coins at Elis is sufficiently indicated by their style as being the end of the fifth century. The Hera coins of Argos are ruder, and of inferior art; but that they are not late is guaranteed by the forms of letters in their inscriptions,* where we frequently find R or R for P, and in one case O for Ω and Λ for Γ, this archaic form of Γ occurring in Argive inscriptions of the middle of the fifth century B.C.

Of decidedly later style than these didrachms are the beautiful Argive drachms which bear a representation of Diomedes carrying off the Trojan Palladium. These, with the smaller pieces which resemble them in style, seem to belong to about the time of Epaminondas.

It is probable that the issue of the hemidrachms of the type of the
Hemidrachms: half-wolf was continuous at Argos, even during the
type, half-wolf. time when the main currency of the city consisted of didrachms with the head of Hera. After about B.C. 350 these pieces, with the corresponding obols, form the bulk of the Argive currency, At this time they have in the field of the reverse two or three letters, which stand for the name of a magistrate. Iron coins were perhaps used for small change until about B.C. 400, when they were superseded by copper.

It was, according to Droysen,† in the year B.C. 235 that Aratus,
Cleonae made with a view to injuring Argos, established the people
independent by of Cleonae in independence, and handed over to
Aratus. them the presidency of the Nemean festival, a post

* See Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 175. This writer accepts the theory above stated.

† *Geschichte der Epigonen*, 2, 37.

usually occupied by the Argives. It was probably on this occasion that the later copper coins of Cleonae were issued, bearing on the reverse a parsley-wreath, in allusion to the Nemean games. And Cleonae was admitted as a separate member of the Achaean League, apart from Argos.

At various times between the latter part of the fifth and the end of the fourth century, the city of Tiryns struck copper coin,* some of which is of early fabric, and preserves in its legends the archaic \mathcal{R} . If we could regard it as certain that the issue of these pieces of money proves that the people of Tiryns asserted at intervals their independence of the Argives, we should gain an important historical fact. The re-establishment of Tiryns would be a natural course for any enemy who wished to weaken or to humiliate Argos. It may well have been an incident of the war of B.C. 394, when Corinth and Argos in alliance declared war against Sparta. Twice during the course of that war the Spartan armies marched into Argolis, once under Agesilaüs and once under Agesipolis, and they even contemplated forming a fortified post in the district. At such a conjuncture the restoration of autonomy to Tiryns might be a natural step; and the style of the coins is in no way inconsistent with their issue in the early part of the fourth century.

But it may be doubted whether the evidence of the coins can be thus pressed, since it is possible that the Argives may have themselves colonized Tiryns and allowed the colonists to issue a few local coins in copper for their own use. The excavations at Tiryns carried on by Dr. Schliemann, having as yet been confined to a part of the citadel, have not decided the character of the occupation of the city in Greek historical times; we may hope that before long the exca-

* See *Zeitschr. f. Num.*, i. 217, ii. 87. *Rev. Numis.*, N.S., ix. 178; x. 153. Silver coins which have been attributed to Tiryns are wrongly attributed or wrongly described.

vations will throw light on the coins, and the coins on the excavations. There do not exist any historical records which we may compare with the archaeological evidence; for history tells us nothing as to Tiryns after its capture by the Argives about B.C. 468.

The little town of Midea also issued, about the first half of the fourth century, some autonomous copper coins,*
Midea. which stand in a line with those of Tiryns, and may have been issued on the same occasion.

After Argos had become a member of the Achaean League, about B.C. 229, the city appears to have continued the issue both of silver and copper; of this fact proofs have already been adduced.† The autonomous coinage ceases in B.C. 146; and the imperial series begins under Hadrian.

Great discussion has been caused by the appearance on silver and copper coins of Argos, in prominent positions, of the
⊖ and E at Argos. archaic letters **⊖** and **E**. The meaning of the former has been fully investigated by Imhoof-Blumer.‡ It is not a form of **⊙** but of **H**, and does not stand either for the name of a mint or usually for a mark of value, but appears to be a symbol of religious import, and is most plausibly explicable as the initial letter of **HERA**, preserved in primitive form even down to late times as a result of religious conservatism. **E** also does not seem to be at Argos, as elsewhere, the recognized abbreviation of *ἡμιωβόλιον*; for it occurs on a didrachm§ of early style; it may stand for the name of Hera or her temple. In a few cases **⊙** takes the place of the archaic **⊖**; if this be not the result of the ignorance of die-engravers it may stand, as Imhoof suggests, for the initial of **Θεὸς** or **Θείων**.

* *Obv.* Head of Hera; *Rev.* **M** Eagle l. looking back; in front, laurel-branch. Prokesch-Osten, *Nichtbekannte Eur. Münzen*, p. 91. This specimen was procured by Count Prokesch-Osten at Nauplia.

† *Supra*, p. xxv.

‡ *Num. Zeitschr.*, iii. 392, ix. 49.

§ *Obv.* Head of Hera. *Rev.* **ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ**; **E**. Two dolphins; between them, branch. Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.* p. 175.

The cities of the rocky peninsula of eastern Argolis, protected Eastern Argolis: by their mountains, preserved their independence.

Troezen. Indeed the adoption of the Attic standard by Troezen and Epidaurus* seems to show that those towns had closer connexion with Athens, which lay just on the opposite side of the Saronic Gulf, than with Argos. In fact, the people of Troezen were of kindred race with the Athenians; their land, like Attica, was sacred to Athene and Poseidon; and when the Persians occupied Athens in B.C. 480, the inhabitants found a friendly reception at Troezen.

The earliest coins of Troezen date from about the middle of the fifth century B.C. Their types are,† on one side, an archaic female head facing, adorned with a necklace, the hair falling over her shoulders; on the other side a trident. Pausanias‡ specially states that the ancient coins of Troezen bore as types the head of Athene and the Trident, and we, therefore, are justified in supposing that the female head which appears full-face on these very early coins, and in profile on the later money, the sex of which is sufficiently proved by the feminine ornaments of necklace and earring, must be that of Athene. Its type is very severe, so that it has by most numismatists been regarded as a head of Apollo. Imhoof§ that the heads are sometimes male and sometimes female, and may best be identified as Apollo and Artemis; but on the British Museum coins they appear to me to be always female.

The coinage of Epidaurus does not begin until the end of the fifth century; that of Hermione about the middle of the fourth; and there are a few copper coins of Methana of the fourth century. The coinage of Epidaurus, Hermione and Methana, seems to have ceased when those cities joined the Achaean League; that of Troezen perhaps persisted until

* Above, p. xv.

† Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 181.

‡ ii. 30, 6, cf. *Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias*, p. 47.

§ *Mon. Gr.*, p. 184.

B.C. 146. At Epidaurus were issued, in Roman times, temple-coins inscribed **ΑΣΚΛΗΠΕΙΑ** on the occasion of festivals of Asklepius.

Asine in the Argive territory, a town mentioned by Homer, seems

never to have issued coins; it was in fact destroyed
 Asine. by the Argives before coins were issued in Argolis.

The people of the city emigrated to Asine in Messenia, where they still existed in the time of Pausanias.

VIII. ARCADIA.

The coinage of Arcadia has of late years been so fully discussed by various writers,* that it will here be necessary to do little but sum up the results at which they have arrived. The earliest coins of Arcadia are those archaic hemidrachms of Aeginetan weight (p. 181) issued about the end of the sixth century B.C. and bearing the inscriptions **ER** or **ERA**, which were formerly given to Heraclea in Bithynia, but are removed rightly by Imhoof to Heraea, a city on the borders of Arcadia towards Elis. This issue comes to an end early in the fifth century, and Imhoof has argued that it was succeeded at Heraea by the issue of the hemidrachms inscribed **ΑΡΚΑΔΙΚΟΝ**, and bearing a seated figure of Zeus Aphesius. These coins have been often discussed. The theory in regard to them proposed by Prof. E. Curtius† was, that they were religious coins issued on the Lycaean mountain, the site of the most important temples of Arcadia, for the use of the Arcadians in general. Lenormant, and other writers, including myself,‡ had accepted this view; but that of Imhoof is preferable. The whole coinage shows a close connexion with Olympia; to the inscription *Ἀρκαδικόν* corresponds that of *Ὀλυμπικόν* which appears on a coin issued about 470 at Elis,§ and the figure of Zeus Aphesius is almost

* Especially Imhoof, *Zeitschr. f. Num.*, 1876, 288: *Mon. Gr.*, pp. 184—209, and Weil, *Zeitschr. f. Num.*, 1882, 18.

† In Pinder's *Beiträge*, p. 85.

‡ *Types of Greek Coins*, p. 28.

§ Gardner, in *Num. Chron.*, 1879, 236.

identical on the Arcadian coins (pl. xxxi.), and some of those of Elis (pl. x. 11 and 12). It is not unlikely that the didrachms of Elis, and the hemidrachms inscribed 'Αρκαδικόν, and issued at Heraea, together constituted the normal currency for the west and centre of Peloponnesus. In this connection it is notable that one of the later coins of Heraea is of a thoroughly Eleian character; *Obv.* Hero, seated; *Rev.* Eagle, holding serpent. Weight 13·5 grains.

This change in the assignment of mint to these coins involves a change in their description. We have no longer any reason to see, in the female head of the reverse, Despoena, whose worship prevailed in the neighbourhood of the Lycaean mountain, but not at Heraea. It stands far more probably for Artemis, whose head appears in the place of that of Hera on all but the very early coins of Heraea. This is a curious fact, since we do not know that there was a temple of Artemis at Heraea; we may conjecture that her appearance on the coins is due to her character as one of the chief deities of Arcadia. It is observable, as Imhoof points out, that the head of the goddess on some of the later coins of the 'Αρκαδικόν group is so like the head of Artemis on some of the coins of Heraea, that we may fairly conclude that these two types represent the same deity, and were issued by the same mint.

In the absence of historical evidence it is impossible to say what claim the people of Heraea possessed to issue money in the name of the Arcadians. We cannot even say exactly when they began to do so; for the date here assumed, B.C. 480, is only approximate. The return to the more modest legend of the city's name only may be conjecturally assigned to about the year of the first battle of Mantinea, B.C. 418, an event after which, as Weil remarks, Sparta began a more high-handed course of action in regard to Arcadia, so that any federal pretensions of the district would probably not be tolerated.

During the archaic period, before B.C. 431, other cities of Arcadia issued coin, notably Psophis,* Cleitor,† and Mantinea. **Other cities:** B.C. 480—370. The two former cities are in the same district of Arcadia as Heræa; the latter was the chief place in eastern Arcadia. Between 431 and the time of Epaminondas all the important towns of Arcadia issued their own money. It would seem that during that time the idea of Arcadian unity was out of fashion, and the separation of the various towns complete, under Lacedaemonian hegemony. It is to this period that the numerous small silver coins of Arcadia which bear marks of value, as to which we have above‡ spoken, belong. Their issue probably immediately preceded the general use of copper coin.

The invasion of Peloponnesus by Epaminondas in B.C. 370 was an epoch-making event in Arcadia no less than in **Refounding of Mantinea and Megalopolis, by Epaminondas.** Messenia. The first result of the Lacedaemonian defeat at Leuctra was the rebuilding of Mantinea, the inhabitants of which city had been by the Spartans dispersed in their original villages; the second was the formation of a *κοινόν* or league by all the cities of Arcadia, and as a consequence, the founding by them in common of a new city, Megalopolis, to guard the passes from Laconia, and to fix a barrier for the future against Spartan encroachments.

The foundation of Megalopolis was speedily followed by the issue **Arcadian Federal Coins.** at that city of an Arcadian Federal coinage, taking its types, figures or heads of Zeus and Pan, from the national cults of the Arcadian race, which had their place on the Lycaean mountain. On the didrachms of this coinage, which bear a figure of Pan seated on a rock, the letters **OAYM** or **XAPI** appear

* The coins of this city were identified by Imhoof, *Zeitschr. f. Num.*, i., 126.

† The coins of Cleitor were identified by Prokesch-Osten, who found them on the site of the ancient town. *Arch. Zeit.*, 1849, p. 95.

‡ Above, p. xix.

engraved on the rock. As long as the first of these inscriptions only was known it was naturally supposed to indicate the locality to be the Arcadian Olympus; but the occurrence of the second inscription in some cases in its place renders this interpretation no longer tenable. It is now supposed that both inscriptions must stand for the names of magistrates, or more probably, of die engravers. A few of the coins of Elis of the fourth century bear engravers' signatures thus inserted. On some of the copper coins of the League we have the letters ΓΟ or ΟΕ, which may, as Weil suggests, stand for the names of Possicrates and Theoxenus,* two oecists of Megalopolis, sent by the Parrhasii.

After B.C. 370 we find, in Arcadia, two tendencies, the centralist, represented by the headship of Megalopolis, and the decentralizing, which first arose after the unfortunate seizure by Arcadian leaders of the treasures of Olympia, in B.C. 364, and thereafter rapidly increased, so that at the battle of Mantinea, B.C. 362, part of the Arcadians under the lead of Mantinea fought on the side of the Spartans, while the rest, under the lead of Tegea, fought under Epaminondas. These differences are fully reflected in the coinage of the period; on one side we have the Federal coinage already

Separatist Coinages.	spoken of, on the other, coins issued by the various cities of Peloponnesus in rivalry with it. Weil well
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remarks that in two respects the separatist tendency is clearly marked on the coins of the latter class:—(1) Their subjects are usually taken from the cults of local heroes, or from the special legends of the cities which issued them. For instance, the coins of Stymphalus all bear reference to the slaying of the Stymphalian birds by Herakles; those of Phineus to the birth and education of Arcas; those of Tegea to the history of Cepheus and other heroes. (2) They comprise didrachms, never before issued in Arcadia; but

* Paus., viii. 27. 2.

evidently now struck with a view to superseding the currency of the Federal didrachms. On copper coins of Tegea—type, a hero charging (p. 201, no. 12)—we find the monogram \mathcal{A} , which may either show that the hero represented is Arcas, or else may indicate some claim on the part of the people of Tegea to represent the Arcadian race.

As there are no coins which bear the name of Megalopolis of an earlier date than the middle of the third century, we must suppose that the city continued, for more than a century after its foundation, to issue coins which claim by the monogram which they bear, \mathcal{A} , to be the federal money of the Arcadians. After about a century the character of the money changes, and it mainly consists of hemidrachms of Aeginetan standard, distinguished from the earlier hemidrachms by the eagle which appears on their reverse in conjunction with the figure of Pan (pl. xxxv, nos. 10, 11). The date of this change is not to be accurately fixed; probably it was after 280, the date of the foundation of the Achaean League, to the coins of which League the Arcadian class with the eagle bear a decided resemblance. How this Arcadian coinage can have gone on undisturbed at Megalopolis while the city fell under the dominion of one tyrant after another, and so must have been separate from any League, is not easily to be explained.

We possess an inscription, published by M. Foucart,† which belongs to the third century B.C., and which bears witness to the existence at the time when it was drawn up of a *κοινὸν τῶν Ἀρκάδων*, and of a common board consisting of *δαμιοργοί* of Tegea, Maenalus, Lepreum, Megalopolis, Mantinea, Cynuria, Orchomenus, Cleitor, Heraea, and Thelpusa. The editor considers that the date of the inscription is B.C. 222. If this be the case it would prove that there was a temporary revival of the League in the time of Cleomenes.

* *Mém. présentés à l'Acad. des Inscr.* Ser. i., vol. viii., p. 93.

But Droysen* argues that a more probable date is shortly after the death of the Megalopolitan tyrant Aristodemus, about B.C. 251.

About B.C. 234, Lydiadas, the tyrant of Megalopolis, laid down Arcadia under his power, and induced his city to become a member Achaean League. of the Achaean League; and probably it was not long before the other cities of Arcadia followed the example. It was probably on this occasion that the people of Megalopolis dropped on their coins the monogram \mathcal{A} , and put in its place the first letters of their city name, ΜΕΓ. † They were allowed, it would seem, to continue their issues of silver coin as well as of copper; but this full privilege was reserved for them alone among Arcadian cities; a few towns struck at the same time a few pieces in copper; but the money of the Achaean League was the main currency of all Arcadia, until the destruction of Corinth in B.C. 146.

In imperial times the Arcadians received special favour from Hadrian, as being the race whence his favourite Antinoüs. Antinoüs was supposed to be descended. Antinoüs received divine honours at Matineia, † and coins with his portrait were issued by Arcadians and Achaeans.

PERCY GARDNER.

* *Die Epigonen*, ii. 131.

† Weil gives these coins to the period before B.C. 234. But in style they are quite as late as the last issues of Argos and Sicyon. And if these latter cities claimed the right of issuing autonomous silver coins it is not likely that such a privilege would be refused to Megalopolis.

‡ Paus. viii. 8, 7.

DATES OF PELOPONNESIAN COINS.

DISTRICT.	CITY.	-471	471-431	431-370	370-250	250-146	ACHAËAN LEAGUE.	146-31	Impl.	
Achaia.	Aegae.	Æ	Æ	Æ						
	Aegira.				Æ		Æ Æ	Æ	Æ	
	Aeginum.						Æ Æ	Æ	Æ	
	Bura.								Æ	
	Coryneia.						Æ [Æ]			
	Dyme.			[Æ Æ]	Æ	[Æ]	Æ [Æ]	[Æ]	[Æ]	
	[Helice.]			[Æ]						
	Patrae.					Æ Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	
	Pellene.				Æ Æ		[Æ] Æ		Æ	
	Phlius.		Æ	Æ Æ	Æ Æ		Æ		[Æ]	
	Sicyon.	Æ	Æ	Æ Æ	Æ Æ	[Æ] Æ Æ	Æ Æ		Æ	
	Tenea.								Æ	
Eliis.	Eliis.	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ Æ	Æ Æ	Æ [Æ]	Æ	Æ	
	Hypana.						Æ			
	Pisa.				Æ					
Cephalonia.	Cranium.	Æ	Æ	Æ Æ	Æ Æ			Æ		
	Pala.		Æ	Æ	Æ Æ	Æ				
	Pronni.				Æ Æ	Æ				
	Same.			Æ	Æ Æ	Æ				
Zacynthus.	Zacynthus.	[Æ]	Æ	Æ Æ	Æ Æ	Æ Æ		Æ	Æ	
Ithaca.	Ithaca.				Æ	Æ				
Cythera.	Cythera.				[Æ]	Æ	Æ			
Messenia.	Messene.				Æ Æ	Æ Æ	Æ Æ		Æ	
	Asine.						Æ		Æ	
	Colone.								Æ	
	Corone.					Æ Æ	[Æ]			
	Cyparissia.								Æ	
	Mothone.				[Æ]				Æ	
	Pylus.								Æ	
	Thuria.					Æ			Æ	
	Laconia.	Lacedaemon.				Æ Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
		Asopus.								Æ
Boeae.									Æ	
Gythium.									Æ	
	Las.								Æ	

Cities and classes in brackets are not represented in the British Museum collection.


DISTRICT.	CITY.	-471	471	431	431-370	370-250	250-146	ACHAEAN LEAGUE.	146-31	Impl.
Argolis.	Argos.	Æ	Æ	Æ Æ	Æ Æ	Æ Æ	Æ Æ	Æ Æ		Æ
	Cleonæ.		Æ				Æ	Æ		Æ
	Epidaurus.					Æ Æ		Æ [Æ]	Æ	Æ
	Hermione.					Æ Æ	[Æ]	[Æ]		Æ
	Methana.					Æ				Æ
	[Midea.]					[Æ]				
	Tiryns.				Æ	Æ				
	Troezen.		Æ	Æ	Æ Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ		Æ
Arcadia.	Arcadi, Heræa.	Æ	Æ							
	„ Megalopolis.					Æ Æ	Æ Æ			
	Alea.				Æ [Æ]			[Æ]	[Æ]	[Æ]
	Alipheira.							Æ		
	Asea.							Æ		
	[Callista.]							[Æ]		
	Caphyæ.						Æ	Æ [Æ]		Æ
	Cleitôr.		Æ	Æ	Æ Æ			[Æ Æ]		Æ
	Cortys.							Æ		
	[Dipæa.]							[Æ]		
	Elisphasii.							Æ		
	Heræa.	Æ		Æ Æ			Æ	Æ		[Æ]
	Lusi.							Æ		
	Lycoa.							Æ		
	Mantineia.		Æ	Æ	Æ Æ			Æ Æ		Æ
	Megalopolis.						Æ Æ	Æ Æ		Æ
	[Methydrion.]					[Æ]		[Æ]		
	Orchomenus.					[Æ] Æ				Æ
	Pallantium.				Æ			Æ Æ		
	Paroria.				Æ					
	Pheneus.				Æ Æ	Æ Æ		[Æ] Æ	Æ	Æ
	Phigaleia.							Æ		Æ
Psophis.	Æ	Æ	[Æ]	[Æ]		[Æ]			Æ	
Stymphalus.				Æ	Æ Æ		Æ			
Tegea.				Æ Æ	Æ Æ		Æ Æ	Æ		
Tenthis.							Æ			
[Theisoa.]							[Æ]			
Thelpusa.					Æ		[Æ]		Æ	
















Cities and classes in brackets are not represented in the British Museum collection.

PELOPONNESUS.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>ACHAIA.</p> <p>ACHAEAN LEAGUE.*</p> <p>Class I. About B.C. 280.</p> <p><i>Without mint-mark.</i></p>				
			Head of Zeus r., laur.	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; margin-bottom: 5px;">X</div> within laurel-wreath.
1	40·	Æ ·65		[Pl. i. 1.]
2		Æ ·5		[Pl. i. 2.]
3		Æ ·55		
4		Æ ·55		

* The most recent and complete account of these coins is that of Dr. Weil in the *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, vol. ix. (1882) p. 199. Most of Dr. Weil's attributions are here accepted, but in a few cases a different mint has been assigned to silver coins. As the copper coinage of the League is of certain attribution, but nearly all the silver of uncertain attribution, it has been thought advisable to tabulate the two series apart.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint.
Class II. After B.C. 280.					
			Head of Zeus r., laur.	 in laurel-wreath.	
5	35.2	AR .55		above, lyre ; in field, Δ I Δ O	<i>Attica.</i> Megara.
6	29.4	AR .55	[Pl. I. 3.]	" " " Δ I Φ	"
7	34.3	AR .6		" " " Δ Ω PO	"
8	35.4	AR .55		" " " "	"
9	33.	AR .6		" " " H PO	"
10	32.5	AR .6		" " " Θ O KA	"
11	39.5	AR .65		" " " ME Γ Ω	"
12	31.7	AR .6		" " " Σ Ω K	"
13	34.6	AR .65	[Pl. I. 4.]	„ forepart of goat r.; in field, A Λ K I	<i>Achaia.</i> Aegira.
14	32.8	AR .6		" " " A Λ KI	"
15	35.5	AR .65		" " " "	"
16	35.5	AR .7		" " " A P	"
17	37.4	AR .65		" " " H N I	"
18	32.	AR .6		" " " I Π Π O	"






No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint.
			Head of Zeus r., laur.	 in laurel-wreath.	
19	37.7	Æ · 6		above, forepart of goat r.; in field, Λ A	<i>Achaia.</i> Aegira.
20	36.6	Æ · 6		” ” ” N I	”
21	33.	Æ · 55		” forepart of goat l.; in field,  Λ Y	”
22	35.6	Æ · 6	[Pl. I. 5.]	below, thunderbolt ; in field,  O TEI	<i>Aegium.</i>
23	37.	Æ · 6		” ” ” ”	”
24	34.5	Æ · 6	behind, APIEΩN [Pl. I. 6.]	in field, API CTO ΔA MOC	”
25	35.5	Æ · 65	” ”	” ”	”
26	38.7	Æ · 55	[Pl. I. 7.]	below, trident l ; to r., 	<i>Cery-</i> <i>neia ?</i>
27	37.7	Æ · 6	Type I	above, Pegasus r. ; in field,  ♀	<i>Corin-</i> <i>thus.</i>
28	37.5	Æ · 65	” [Pl. I. 8.]	” ” ” ”	”
29	34.2	Æ · 55	[Pl. I. 9.]	below, fish r. ; in field,  ΔY	<i>Dyme.</i>
30	34.	Æ · 65		” ” ”   	”
31	37.2	Æ · 65		” ” ”   	”
32	36.	Æ · 6		” ” ”  	”
33	36.1	Æ · 65	[Pl. I. 10.]	” ” ” ” 	”

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint.
			Head of Zeus r., laur.	✕ in laurel-wreath.	
34	43.1	Æ .7		below, fish r.; in field, ✕ Δ	Dyme.
35	36.8	Æ .55	[Pl. I. 11.]	above, dolphin r.; in field, A Π	Patrae.
36	37.7	Æ .6		below, " " Π A Δ A	"
37	36.3	Æ .6		" " " Π A Φ X	"
38	36.	Æ .6		" " " Π A Φ Λ E	"
39	36.	Æ .65		" " " Π A Φ K	"
40	35.5	Æ .55		" " " A X A Π A	"
41	37.7	Æ .6	[Pl. I. 12.]	" " " E Y A Π A	"
42	38.2	Æ .55		" " " R Ξ Π A	"
43	34.8	Æ .65		" " " Φ I Ξ E Π A	"
44	36.	Æ .55	[Pl. I. 13.]	below, dove flying r.; in field, M E N I	Sicyon.
45	36.4	Æ .55	[Pl. I. 14.]	" E Y Σ I	"
46	36.1	Æ .55		in field, F A C Ω C I A C	Elis.
47	35.5	Æ .55		" F A C Ω A	"

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint.
			Head of Zeus r., laur.	X in laurel-wreath.	
48	36·8	Α·6		below, thunderbolt ; in field, $\begin{matrix} \Sigma \\ \Gamma \\ \Sigma \\ \Sigma \end{matrix}$ F A	Elis.
49	36·3	Α·6	[Pl. I. 15.]	" " " $\begin{matrix} \Sigma \\ \Sigma \\ \Sigma \\ \Sigma \end{matrix}$ F A	"
50	35·4	Α·6		" " " "	"
51	37·1	Α·7		in field, $\begin{matrix} \Lambda \\ \Sigma \Omega \end{matrix}$ F A	"
52	34·3	Α·65		" $\begin{matrix} \Lambda \\ \Gamma \end{matrix}$ Y FA	"
53	36·	Α·6		" $\begin{matrix} \Lambda \\ \Gamma \end{matrix}$ Y FA	"
54	37·5	Α·55		" "	"
55	33·4	Α·55		" $\begin{matrix} \Lambda \\ \Gamma \end{matrix}$ N FA	"
56	36·6	Α·55		below, thunderbolt ; in field, $\begin{matrix} \Lambda \\ \Gamma \end{matrix}$ F H X	"
57	36·3	Α·65	[Pl. I. 16.]	" " " $\begin{matrix} \Phi \\ \Delta \Omega \end{matrix}$ FA	"
58	32·2	Α·65		" " " $\begin{matrix} \Upsilon \\ \Gamma \end{matrix}$ FA AI	"
59	34·9	Α·65		" " " $\begin{matrix} \Gamma \\ \Gamma \end{matrix}$ M FA Υ	"
60	35·2	Α·6		" " " $\begin{matrix} \Gamma \\ \Gamma \end{matrix}$ FA Υ	"

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint.
			Head of Zeus r., laur.	⌘ in laurel-wreath.	
61	33·5	AR·65		below, thunderbolt; in field, ⌘ FA ⌘	Elis.
62	35·3	AR·65		" " " ⌘ FA ⌘	"
63	32·5	AR·6		" " " "	"
64	33·7	AR·65	Type I. [Pl. I. 17.]	" " " "	"
65	33·5	AR·75		" " " E FA ΛA	"
66	34·3	AR·55	in front, ⌘	" " " E FA XE	"
67	35·3	AR·65	" A	" " " ⌘ FA XE	"
68	30·	AR·7	behind, ΑΠΟΛ- ΛΩΝΙΟΣ	" " " ⌘ FA XE	"
69	35·5	AR·6	" ΔΑΜΑΙΩΝ	" " " A FA ⌘	"
70	30·1	AR·65	" ΘΡΑ CΥΛΕΩΝ [Pl. I. 18.]	" " " ⌘ FA XE	"
71	32·9	AR·65	" ΚΑΛΛΙΠΟΣ	" " " Φ FA XE	"
72	30·5	AR·65	" "	" " " "	"

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint.
			Head of Zeus r., laur.	⌘ in laurel-wreath.	
73	33·2	AR·65	behind, ΚΑΛΛΙΠΠΟΣ	below, thunderbolt; in field, Φ Α Χ	Eliis.
74	28·5	AR·6	„ „ Type 1.	„ „ „ Φ FA Χ	„
75	29·8	AR·6	[Pl. I. 19.]	above, tripod; in field, Ε Μ ΙΣ Υ	Mes- senia. Mes- sene?
76	38·	AR·65		below, thunderbolt; in field, ΕΒ Κ Α Μ	„
77	37·8	AR·65	[Pl. I. 20.]	in field, Μ Ε Σ	„
78	35·8	AR·65		in field, pilei of Dioscuri; also Α Ω	Laconia. Lace- daemon.
79	34·8	AR·65		„ „ „ Α ΕΥ	„
80	32·8	AR·6		„ „ „ „	„
81	38·5	AR·6		„ „ „ Α Π	„
82	35·2	AR·6		„ „ „ „	„
83	34·4	AR·55		„ „ „ Α Α	„
84	35·2	AR·5		„ „ „ „	„

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint.
			Head of Zeus r., laur.	 in laurel-wreath.	
85	36.5	Æ 65.	[Pl. I. 21.]	in field, pilei of Dioscuri; also 	Lacedæmon.
86	35.8	Æ 65.		" " " "	"
87	35.7	Æ 55		below, wolf's head r.; above, 	Argolis. Argos.
88	34.4	Æ 6	Type 1.	above, harpa; below, 	"
89	36.7	Æ 6	[Pl. I. 22.]	below, " in field, $\text{I } \Omega$	"
90	38.7	Æ 65	[Pl. I. 23.]	above, club; " 	"
91	32.5	Æ 6		above, serpent r.; in field, $\Sigma \Omega$ ΣI	Epi- daurus.
92	38.5	Æ 6	[Pl. II. 1.]	" " " N I KO	"
93	38.8	Æ 6		" " " T I IA	"
94	35.	Æ 6		" " " $\Sigma \Omega \Phi \text{A}$ $\text{K} \Lambda$	"
95	37.5	Æ 6	[Pl. II. 2.]	" cupping-vase; " $\text{P } \Omega$ IA	Epi- daurus?
96	38.7	Æ 6		below, trident; in field, ΔI	Troezen?

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint.
			Head of Zeus r., laur.	⊗ in laurel-wreath.	
97	35.2	Æ .6		below, trident; in field, Δ I	Troezen?
98	35.5	Æ .55		" " " Δ I	"
99	37.3	Æ .55	[Pl. II. 3.]	" " " E Y	"
100	38.1	Æ .6	[Pl. II. 4.]	in field, A N EY	Arcadia. Anti- goneia. (Man- teneia)
101	38.7	Æ .6		" "	"
102	36.	Æ .6	[Pl. II. 5.]	" E Y AN	"
103	37.4	Æ .55		" "	"
104	36.4	Æ .55		" A N ⊗	"
105	37.6	Æ .6		" "	"
106	35.5	Æ .55		" Η A ⊗	"
107	37.2	Æ .55		" A N CΩ	"
108	37.1	Æ .55		" "	"

C

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint.
			Head of Zeus r., laur.	X in laurel-wreath.	
109	39.5	Æ 6	[Pl. II. 6.]	below, head of Pallas r.; in field, KA M	Caphyae.
110	35.7	Æ 6	[Pl. II. 7.]	below, dolphin r.; in field, AY A P	Lycos or Lyrceia?
111	35.6	Æ 65		" " " "	"
112	37.	Æ 65	[Pl. II. 8.]	above, syrinx; in field, E Λ M B	Mega- lopolis.
113	37.	Æ 6		below, " " Λ E M	"
114	34.7	Æ 6		" " " B E Λ M	"
115	33.4	Æ 55		in field, A M	"
116	37.	Æ 6		" X M	"
117	37.5	Æ 6		" Π A M	"
118	35.4	Æ 6		" O P N M	"
119	36.4	Æ 6	head l. [Pl. II. 9.]	" ≡ E O P M	"
120	37.6	Æ 65		" "	"

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint.
			Head of Zeus r., laur.	X in laurel-wreath.	
121	34·	AR·6	[Pl. II. 10.]	below, trident r. ; in field, $\begin{matrix} \Lambda \\ \Pi \Lambda \end{matrix}$	Pallantium.
122	34·6	AR·65		„ trident erect ; „ „	„
123	35·	AR·65		„ „ „ $\begin{matrix} \Lambda \\ \Pi \Lambda \\ \Lambda \end{matrix}$	„
124	34·5	AR·65		„ „ „ $\begin{matrix} \Lambda \\ \Pi \Lambda \\ \Upsilon \end{matrix}$	„
125	33·2	AR·6	[Pl. II. 11.]	„ „ „ „	„
126	36·8	AR·6		„ „ „ „	„
127	36·3	AR·6	[Pl. II. 12.]	in field, T E	Togea.
128	35·8	AR·6		„ „	„
129	36·4	AR·65		„ T E	„
130	36·6	AR·65		„ $\begin{matrix} \Theta \\ T \end{matrix}$ E	„
131	36·7	AR·6		„ „	„
132	37·2	AR·65	[Pl. II. 13.]	„ EYA T E PEI	„
133	34·5	AR·6	[Pl. II. 14.]	„ $\begin{matrix} \Lambda \Lambda \\ \Sigma \end{matrix}$	Uncert.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint.
134	Æ · 8	Zeus * standing l. ; holds in r., Nike ; in l., long sceptre. [Pl. II. 15.]	Achaia † seated l. ; holds wreath and long sceptre. around, ΜΕΓΑ ΡΕΩΝ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΤΛΑΣΙ	<i>Attica.</i> Megara.
135	Æ · 7	behind, ΧΑΡΜΙΔΑΣ [Pl. II. 16.]	„ ΑΧΑΙ ΩΝ ΠΑΓΑΙΩΝ	Pageæ.
136	Æ · 65	in front, Α	„ ΑΧΑΙ ΩΝ ΑΙΓΙΡΑΤΑΝ	<i>Achaia.</i> Aegira.
137	Æ · 8	behind, ΛΥΣΑΝ [Pl. II. 17.]	„ „ „	„
138	Æ · 8	behind, ΤΕΛ [Pl. II. 18.]	„ ΑΧ ΑΙΩΝ ΑΙΓΙΕΩΝ	Aegium.
139	Æ · 75	in field, ΕΡΜΟΚΡΑ ΤΗΣ [Pl. II. 19.]	„ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ	Corinth.
140	Æ · 7	„ ΚΡΑΤΙ ΝΟΣ	„ „ „	„
141	Æ · 8	behind, ΧΑΙΡΕΑΣ	„ „ „	„
142	Æ · 8	„ „	„ „ „	„
143	Æ · 65	in field, ΑΘΑΝΙΠ ΠΟΣ [Pl. II. 20.]	„ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΠΕΛΛ	Pellene.
144	Æ · 7	„ „	„ ΠΕΛΛ ΑΝΕ	„
145	Æ · 75	behind, ΠΑΣΩΝ [Pl. III. 1.]	„ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΦΛ ΣΙΩ	Phlius.

* Probably a copy of the temple-statue of Zeus Homagyrus or Homarius, in whose temple the assembly of the Achaeans met.

† This figure is usually termed Demeter Panachaea. But it has none of the attributes of Demeter. It seems rather to be a personification of the Achaian race. Cf. the figure of Aetolia on Aetolian coins.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint.
		Zeus standing l.; holds in r., Nike; in l., long sceptre.	Achaia seated l.; holds wreath and long sceptre.	
146	Æ · 7	behind, ΠΑΣΩΝ	around, ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΦΛΕΙΑΣΙΩΝ	Phlius.
147	Æ · 8	in front, Δ [Pl. III. 2.]	,, ΑΧΑΙ ΩΝ ΣΙΚΥΩΝΙΩΝ	Sicyon.
148	Æ · 75	,, Α	,, ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΣΙ ΚΥΩΝΙΩΝ	,,
149	Æ · 75	,, "	,, " "	,,
150	Æ · 75	,, Μ	,, ΑΧΑ Ι ΩΝ ΣΙΚΥΩΝΙΩΝ	,,
151	Æ · 75	in field, ΟΡΑ [ΣΥ] ΜΑ ΧΟΣ [Pl. III. 3.]	,, ΑΧΑΙΩΝ Υ ΠΑΝΩΝ	<i>Elis.</i> Hypana.
152	Æ · 85	behind, ΤΙΜΟΚΡΑΤ	,, ΑΧΑΙΩ Ν ΙΝΑΙΩΝ	<i>Messenia.</i> Asine.
153	Æ · 7	,, (?)	,, ΑΧΑΙ ΣΙΝΑΙΩΝ	,,
154	Æ · 8	behind, ΔΕΞΙΑΣ [Pl. III. 4.]	,, ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ	Messene.
155	Æ · 8	[Pl. III. 5.]	,, ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ to l., ΦΑΗ ΝΟΣ	<i>Argolis.</i> Argos.
156	Æ · 75	behind, ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ; in front, ΝΚ	,, ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΦΑΗ ΝΟΣ	,,

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint.
		Zeus standing l.; holds in r., Nike; in l., long sceptre.	Achaia seated l.; holds wreath and long sceptre.	
157	Æ · 8	behind, ΑΓ ΑΙΟ[Σ [Pl. III. 6.]	around, ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΚΛΕΩΝΑΙΩΝ	Cleonae.
158	Æ · 8	„ ΗΡΩΙΔΑ	„ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ Κ ΛΕΩ (?)	„ ?
159	Æ · 85	ΛΥ]ΣΙ ΜΑ in field, ΧΟ Σ	„ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ Α ΛΙΦΕΙΡΕΩΝ	<i>Arcadia.</i> Ali- pheira.
160	Æ · 8	in front, ΧΙ [Pl. III. 7.]	„ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΕΩΝ	Anti- goneia. (Man- teneia).
161	Æ · 8	behind, ΞΕΝΙΑΣ [Pl. III. 8.]	„ ΑΧΑΙ ΩΝ ΑΣΕΑΤΑΝ	Asea.
162	Æ · 8		„ ΑΧ ΑΙΩΝ ΚΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ in ex., ϙ	Cortys
163	Æ · 75	in front, Κ	„ ΑΧ ΣΦΑΣΙΩΝ	Eli- spasii.
164	Æ · 85	in field, ΘΕΟΣ Ε ΝΟΣ [Pl. III. 9.]	„ ΑΧΑΙ ΩΝ ΗΡΑΙΕΩΝ	Heraea.
165	Æ · 7	behind, ΑΝΤΙΜ ΣΟΧΑ	„ ΑΧ ΑΙΩΝ ΛΟΥΣΙΑΤΑΝ	Lusi.
166	Æ · 8	in field, ΠΑΝΤΙΣ ΟΚΝΗΣ [Pl. III. 10.]	„ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟ ΠΑΝ ΑΓΙΩ	Mega- lopolis.
167	Æ · 85	behind, ΙΠΠΑΡΧΟΣ [Pl. III. 11.]	„ ΑΧΑΙ ΩΝ ΠΑΛΛΑΝΤ ΕΩΝ	Pallan- tium.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint.
		Zeus standing l.; holds in r., Nike; in l., long sceptre.	Achaia seated l.; holds wreath and long sceptre.	
168	Æ · 7	behind, ΝΙΚΑΙΟΣ [Pl. III. 12.]	around, ΑΧΑ ΙΩΝ ΕΝΕΩΝ	Pheneus.
169	Æ · 75	in field, ΚΛΕΟΔΙ ΚΟΣ	„ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΦΙΓ ΑΛΕΩΝ	Phi- galeia.
170	Æ · 75	behind, ΠΥΘΩΝ	„ ΑΧΑ ΙΩΝ ΣΤΥΜΦΑ ΛΙΩΝ	Stym- phalus.
171	Æ · 75	in field, ΘΡΑ ΣΕ ΑΣ [Pl. III. 13.]	„ ΑΧΑΙ ΩΝ ΤΕΓΕΑ	Tegæa.
172	Æ · 7	behind, ΤΙΜΝΑΣ	„]ΕΑΤΑΝ	„
173	Æ · 75	„ (?)	„ ΤΕΓ ΕΑΤΑΝ	„
174	Æ · 75	[Pl. III. 14.]	„ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΤΕΥΘΙΔΑΝ ΓΝΩΣΕΑΣ	Teuthis.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
A E G A E.*				
B.C. 500—431.				
			Forepart of goat l.	Head of bearded Dionysus r., ivy-crowned; in incuse square.
1	41.5	AR 55	IA [Pl. iv. 1.] ☽	MO[I] A CIA
2	43.4	AR 55	A [Pl. iv. 2.]	MOIA
3	41.2	AR 65	A [Pl. iv. 3.] ☽ countermark, dove flying.	MOIAII
B.C. 431—370.				
			Forepart of goat r.	Head of bearded Dionysus r., ivy-crowned.
4	33.2	AR 6	A [Pl. iv. 4.] C	AICAI ON
5	39.5	AR 6	A (type l.) [Pl. iv. 5.]	MO IACIA
6	42.8	AR 55	A [Pl. iv. 6.] C	AICAI O N
<p>* These coins have hitherto usually been assigned to Aegae in Aeolis, but Dr. Friedländer is certainly justified in removing them to the Achaian series. See his arguments in <i>Zeitschr. f. Num.</i> v. p. 5.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
A E G I R A .				
B.C. 370—280.				
1		Æ · 55	Head of Pallas r., wearing crested Athenian helmet.	ΑΙΓ Ι Forepart of goat r., in wreath. [Pl. iv. 7.]
2		Æ · 55	Similar.	ΑΙ Γ Ι Head and neck of goat r., in wreath. [Pl. iv. 8.]
3		Æ · 55		
B.C. 146—31.				
4		Æ · 7	ΑΙΓΙΡΑΤ Female bust r., wearing veil.	ΑΡ Deer r. ; all in wreath. [Pl. iv. 9.]
Plautilla.				
5		Æ · 95	ΦΟΝΑΒΙΑ· ΠΛΑΥ-ΤΙΛΛΑ Bust of Plautilla r.	ΑΙΓΕ Ι Ρ Α Τ Ω Ν Zeus* naked to waist seated l. on throne ; holds Nike and long sceptre. [Pl. iv. 10.]
6		Æ · 9	Similar.	ΑΙΓΕΙΡ Α Τ Ω Ν Artemis Agrotera † r., holds bow in l., with r. draws arrow from quiver ; at her feet, deer r. [Pl. iv. 11.]
* Probably a reminiscence of the seated statue of Zeus by Euclides, Paus. vii. 26, 3.				
† Cf. Pausanias vii. 26, 2.				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
AEGIUM.				
B.C. 146—31.				
<i>Hemiobols.</i>				
1	139·2	Æ·95	ΑΙΓΙ ΕΩΝ Zeus r., laur.	Bust of ΗΜΙΟ ΒΕΛΙΝ Zeus* naked striding r., hurling thunderbolt; eagle on extended l. hand: all on base. [Pl. iv. 12.]
2	119·2	Æ·85		
3	98·	Æ·85	ΑΙΓΙ ΕΩΝ Zeus r., laur.	Head of ΗΜΙΟ Β Phthia † running r., extending her hands, her veil flying; in front of her, dove advancing r. and looking back, and at her feet an overturned vessel. [Pl. iv. 13.]
<i>With names Theoxius and Cletaeus.</i>				
4	100·3	Æ·9	ΑΙΓΙΕΩΝ Zeus r., laur.	Head of ΘΕΟΞΙΟΣ ΚΛΗΤΑΙΟΣ Zeus* naked striding r., hurling thunderbolt; eagle on extended l. hand. [Pl. iv. 14.]
5	103·	Æ·95		
<p>* As this figure is sometimes represented as fixed on a base it may be taken from a statue of Zeus Soter, mentioned by Pausanias (vii. 23, 7). He says there were two statues, of which the more archaic represented Zeus without beard. Our coin-type is archaic, and in it, too, Zeus appears to be beardless.</p> <p>† Athenaeus, p. 395, a.</p>				





No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
6	59·3	Æ·8	ΑΙΓΙΕΩΝ Head of young Dionysus r., crowned with ivy.	ΘΕΘΕΙΟΣ ΚΛΗΤΑΙΟΣ Eagle standing l. [Pl. iv. 15.]
7	75·2	Æ·8		
8	47·8	Æ·75	ΑΙΓΙΕΩΝ Bust of Artemis r., hair in knot; bow and quiver at shoulder.	ΘΕΘΕΙ ΟΣ ΚΛΗΤΑΙΟΣ Female figure l., holding in extended r. hand a torch (?); her l. hand hidden in her chiton (Eileithuia ?).*
9	51·2	Æ·7		[Pl. iv. 16.]
10	36·	Æ·6	ΑΙΓΙΕΩΝ Head of eagle r.	Vine-leaf? (obscure).
Antoninus Pius.				
11		Æ 1·1	ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ Head of Antoninus r., laur.	ΑΙΓΙ ΕΩΝ Zeus naked striding r., hurling thunderbolt; eagle on extended l. hand: all on base. [Pl. iv. 17.]
12		Æ·8	ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ Head of Antoninus r., laur.	ΑΙΓΙ ΕΩΝ Eileithuia † l.; holds torch in each hand, of which one is raised, the other outstretched. [Pl. iv. 19.]
<p>* This attribution is doubtful. There was an important temple of the goddess at Aegium (Paus. vii. 23, 5) with a statue by Damophon of Messone, but that statue held two torches: see no. 12. This coin-type may, however, be a variant representation.</p> <p>† ταῖς χερσὶ τῇ μὲν ἐς εὐθὺ ἐκτέταται, τῇ δὲ ἀνέχει δάδα (Paus. vii. 23, 3). Figures of Eileithuia on vases hold up their hands open.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
13		Æ 1·	<p style="text-align: center;">Commodus.</p> <p>ΑΥΤΚΑΙΛΟΝ· ΑΥΡ ΚΟΜ Bust of Com- modus r., laur., beard- less.</p>	<p>ΑΙΓΙΕ ΩΝ Hygieia* facing, head l., standing by altar round which serpent twines; holds patera in l. hand.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Pl. iv. 18.]</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 20px auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">B U R A .</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Geta.</p> <p>ΛΟΥΣΕΠΤΙΜΙΟΝ ΓΕΤΑΝ ΚΑ Bust of Geta r.</p>
1		Æ ·85	<p>ΛΟΥΣΕΠΤΙΜΙΟΝ ΓΕΤΑΝ ΚΑ Bust of Geta r.</p>	<p>ΒΟΥΡ Α ΕΩΝ Demeter† facing, her r. hand raised; in her l. torch.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Pl. v. 1.]</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 20px auto;"/>

* Probably a copy of the statue by Damophon of Messene, Paus. vii. 23, 7.

† A statue of Demeter by Euclides stood at Bura, Paus. vii. 25, 9.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>DYME.*</p> <p>B.C. 370—280.</p>				
1		Æ 65	Female head r., hair rolled.	<p>ΔYMA Fish r.</p> <p>[Pl. v. 2.]</p>
2		Æ 6	Head of Demeter r., veiled.	<p>ΔY in wreath.</p> <p>[Pl. v. 3.]</p>
<p>* The coins of Dyme are discussed by Dr. Weil in the <i>Zeitschrift für Numismatik</i> vii., p. 365, and by Dr. Imhoof-Blumer in his <i>Mon. Gr.</i>, p. 162.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
P A T R A E.				
B.C. 250—146.				
1	35·5	Æ·7	Head of Zeus r., laur.	 around, ΑΓΥΣ ΑΙ CXPI ; all in wreath. ΩΝOC [Pl. v. 4.]
2	36·	Æ·65	Head of Aphrodite r., wearing stephane.	 above, ΔΑ MACIAC ; all in wreath. [Pl. v. 5.]
3	35·5	Æ·6		
—				
4		Æ·6	Δ A M A C I A C Owl l.	 A Trident: all in wreath. [Pl. v. 6.]
B.C. 146—32.				
5		Æ·8	Bust of Pallas r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet.	 Æ Poseidon r. naked, thrusting with trident, dolphin on advanced l. hand. around, ΑΡΙCΤΑΡΧOC ΔΑΜ ; in front, caduceus.
6		Æ·75	[Pl. v. 7.]	around, ΛΥΚΩΝ ΔΑΜΟΤΙΜΟΥ ΠΑΤΡΕΩΝ

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Head of bearded Herakles r., bound with taenia.	⌚ Pallas r., holding spear couched and round shield.
7		Æ ·85		around, ΑΡΧΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΔΙΚΑΙ- ΑΡ[ΧΟΥ ΠΑΤΡ]ΕΩΝ
8		Æ ·8	[Pl. v. 8.]	” ΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΕ- ΚΛΕΟΣ ΠΑΤΡΕΩΝ; in front, owl.
9		Æ ·85		” ” ”
10		Æ ·85		” ” ”
11		Æ ·85		” ” ”
12		Æ ·95		around, ΝΙΚΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ ΚΑΛ- ΛΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ ΠΑΤΡΕΩΝ; behind, palm.
13		Æ ·85		” ” ”
			Cleopatra.	
			B.C. 32—31.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ ΚΛΕΟ- ΠΑΤΡΑ Bust of Cleopatra r., diad.	ΑΓΙΑΣ ΛΥΣΩΝΟΣ ΠΑΤΡΕ- ΩΝ Head-dress of Isis consist- ing of horns, globe, plumes, and ears of corn.
14		Æ ·9		
15		Æ ·85		[Pl. x. 9.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Patrae as a Roman Colony, B.C. 14.</i>				
16		Æ 55	Cista,* bunch of grapes, and thyraus.	COL A·A PATR Club. [Pl. v. 10.]
17		Æ 65	Quiver between arrow and bow.	COL · AA PATR Lyre. [Pl. v. 11.]
Augustus.				
18		Æ 85	PATER Head of Augustus r., laur.	C·A·A·P Colonist r., clad in PATRIAE toga driving two oxen; holds whip. [Pl. v. 12.]
Augustus—Posthumous.				
19		Æ 1·1	DIVVS·AVGVSTVS· PATER Head of Augustus l., radiate.	COL·A·A Colonist l., veiled and PATRENS wearing toga; holds in l. hand, standard; with r., guides plough, which is drawn by two oxen. [Pl. v. 13.]
20		Æ 1·		
* This seems to be the cista in which Eurypylus brought a statue of Dionysus to Patrae, and which was held there in high honour. See <i>Paus.</i> vii. 19, §. Kenner, <i>Sift St. Florian</i> , p. 75.				

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Claudius.	
			TI CLAVDIVS. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS Head of Claudius l., bare.	COL. A.A. PATR Three standards, the middle one surmounted by an eagle standing on thunderbolt; below, X XII [Standards of the XXII Legion].
21		Æ 1.1		[Pl. v. 14.]
22		Æ 1.05		
			Nero.	
			NERO CAESAR AVGGERM Head of Nero r., radiate.	GEN COL NER PAT Genius of Patrae standing l. at altar, light drapery round loins, holds patera and cornucopiae; in field l, lituus.
23		Æ .95		[Pl. v. 15. Bank Coll.]
			Galba.	
			IMPERATOR GALBA Head of Galba l., laur.	COL A A PATR Three standards, the middle one surmounted by an eagle standing on thunderbolt; below, X XII
24		Æ .95		
25		Æ .9		[Pl. v. 16.]
			Domitian.	
			Head of Domitian r., laur.	COLAA PATRENS Colonist l., veiled and wearing toga; holds in l. hand, standard; with r., guides plough which is drawn by two oxen.
26		Æ .95	S DOM AVG GERM PMTRPV	
27		Æ .95	IMP CAES DOM AVG G ER PMTRPV	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
28		Æ 9	DOM AVGG ERM P M TRPV Head of Domitian r., laur.	COL A A PATR Three standards, the middle one sur- mounted by an eagle standing on thunderbolt; below, X XII [Standards of the XXII Legion.]
29		Æ 1·	IMP AVG GERM PMTRPVC Head of Domitian r., laur.	DEAN AVG LAPHR <i>sic.</i> Artemis Laphria * facing, wearing short chiton, and chlamys hang- ing from shoulder; holds in l., bow; on one side of her, dog, looking up; on the other, altar. [Pl. v. 17.]
Hadrian.				
30		Æ 8	HADRIANV SAVG COS III PP Head of Hadrian r., bare.	P ATR EN SIZ Three standards, the middle one sur- mounted by an eagle standing on thunderbolt.
			Similar.	C OLAAP ATRENS Hera † seated l. on throne with high back, wears stephane; holds Nike † and pomegranate. [Pl. v. 18.]
31		Æ 95		
Sabina.				
32		Æ 8	SABI NA AVG Bust of Sabina r.	COLAAPA TRENS Pallas r., armed; holds spear and round shield in attitude of attack. [Pl. v. 19.]
<p>* This is a copy of the Chryselephantine statue by Menaechnus and Soidas of Naupactus. Pausanias [vii. 18, 10] remarks that the goddess is represented as hunting, and that the style of the statue indicates a time but little later than that of Canachus, and Callon of Aegina.</p> <p>† This description is not certain: a statue of Hera at Patrae is however mentioned by Pausanias, vii. 20. 2.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			M. Aurelius.	
33		Æ 75	M AVRANTO NINVS AVG Head of Aurelius r., laur.	COL AA PATR Herakles r., leaning on club which rests on rock. [Pl. v. 20.]
34		Æ 85	IMPCAE MAVR AN TONINVS Bust of Aurelius r., laur.	COL PAT Chariot r., drawn AA by two stags; seated in it a priestess of Artemis Laphria.* [Pl. v. 21.]
35		Æ 85	[inscr. obscure.]	
36		Æ 85	IMP CAE MAVREL Bust of Aurelius r., laur.	CO LAA PATR She-wolf r., suckling Romulus and Remus. [Pl. v. 22.]
37		Æ 75	IMPCAE NI- NVS AVG Head of Aurelius r., laur.	Similar.
			L. Verus.	
38		Æ 1·05	IMP CAES LAVREL VERVS AVG Bust of Verus r., laur.	COL AA PATR Artemis Laphria facing, between dog and altar. [Pl. vi. 1.]
39		Æ 8	Same inscr. Head of Verus r., laur.	COL A A PATR Artemis running l., holding torch and spear; beside her, dog l. [Pl. vi. 2.]
			* This was a regular part of the annual procession in honour of the goddess (Pausan. vii. 18. 7).	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Commodus.	
40		Æ 8	AVCOM A TO AVG Head of Commodus r., laur.	COL AA PTAR <i>sic.</i> Three military standards, of which the middle one is surmounted by an eagle on a thunderbolt.
41		Æ 1·05	MMOD ANTOAVG Bust of Commodus r., laur.	COL AA PATR Artemis Laphria r., in front of her, altar; opposite to her, Aphrodite l., hold- ing in both hands a shield.* [Pl. VI. 3.]
42		Æ 1·	IMPCOMMODO ANTOAVG Bust of Commodus r., laur.	COL A A PATR Asclepius facing, head r., holding in l. ser- pent-entwined staff. [Pl. VI. 4.]
43		Æ 1·05	IMPCOMMODV 2 ANTOAVG Bust of Commodus r., laur.	Similar.
44		Æ 1·05	COMMODO ANTO Head of Commodus r., radiate.	COL AA PATR Aeneas fleeing to r., looking back, clad in cuirass and chlamys, bears Anchises on his shoulder, and leads by the hand Iulus who holds staff. [Pl. VI. 5.]
45		Æ 8	AVCOM ANTO Head of Commodus r., laur.	COLAA She-wolf r., suckling Romulus and Remus.

* This type is that usual on coins of Corinth, and represents the statue of Aphrodite which stood on the Corinthian Acropolis, and was, according to Pausanias, armed (Paus. ii. v. 1).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Caracalla.				
46		Æ 9	MAVRANTONI NVS PIVS AVG GERM Bust of Caracalla r., laur.	COL AA PATR Artemis Laphria facing, head r., between dog, and altar on which she rests her bow. [Pl. VI. 6.]
47		Æ 95	MAVRANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM Bust of Caracalla r., laur.	COL AA Hermes naked, seated PATR L on rock, holds in l. hand caduceus and chlamys; at his feet, ram looking up.* [Pl. VI. 7.]
48		Æ 75	Same inscr. Head of Caracalla r., laur.	Similar.
49		Æ 75	Same inscr. Head of Caracalla r., laur.	Similar.
50		Æ 8	Same inscr. Head of Caracalla r., laur.	Similar.
51		Æ 1.	Same inscr. Bust of Caracalla r., laur.	PATR COL Hermes as above, AA holds purse and caduceus with chlamys; at his feet, ram r. looking up: all in temple with pediment. [Pl. VI. 8.]
* This type nearly resembles a statue at Corinth, which appears on coins of Corinth and is described by Pausanias (ii. 3. 4).				

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
52		Æ 1.	MAVRANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM Bust of Caracalla r., laur.	COL A A PATR She-wolf r., suckling Romulus and Remus, head l.
			Similar.	Same inscr. Similar type, head r.
53		Æ 1.1		
54		Æ .75		




No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
PELENE.				
B.C. 370—280.				
1	43·2	Æ·6	Head of Apollo l., laur. behind, Ψ	$\Gamma E \Lambda$ in laurel-wreath. [Pl. vi. 9.]
2	40·	Æ·6	„ „ (same die).	(same die).
3	43·5	Æ·6	Head of Apollo r., laur. behind, ΓE	Similar. [Pl. vi. 10.]
4	43·3	Æ·6	„ „ (same die).	
5		Æ·5	Lyre.	ΠE Tripod-lebes. [Pl. vi. 11.]
6		Æ·7	Head of Apollo, laur. head l.	Ram's head r., in laurel-wreath. below, ΓE
7		Æ·65	„	„ „ [Pl. vi. 12.]
8		Æ·65	„	above, „ [Pl. vi. 13.]
9		Æ·6	„	„ „
10		Æ·7	head r.	„ „
11		Æ·6	„	„ „
12		Æ·6	„	„ „




No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
13		Æ 5	Head of Apollo l., laur.	☉ in laurel-wreath. [Pl. vi. 14.]
14		Æ 45		
Sept. Severus.				
15		Æ 9	Λ ΣΕΠ ΣΕΒ ΗΡΟΣ ΠΕΡ Head of Seve- rus r., laur.	ΠΕΛΛΗΝ ΕΩΝ Dionysus Lampeter * naked, standing l.; holds in r., kantharos; in l., long thyrsus bound with fillet. [Pl. vi. 15.]
16		Æ 9	Λ ΣΕΠΤ Similar.	ΠΕΛ ΛΗΝ Tyche l., turreted, holds patera and cornucopiae. [Pl. vi. 16.]
Caracalla.				
17		Æ 9	Α Κ Μ ΑΥ Bust of Caracalla r., laur.	ΠΕΛΛΗ ΝΕΩΝ Zeus facing, head turned to r.; holds in r., long sceptre; l. rests on hip. [Pl. vi. 17.]
18		Æ 9	Α Κ Μ ΑΥ ΑΝΤΟ Similar.	ΠΕΛΛ ΗΝΕΩΝ Artemis, † wearing short chiton and endro- mides, running l.; holds in r., arrow (?), in l., bow; on either side of her, stag and dog, both rearing. [Pl. vi. 18.]
Geta.				
19		Æ 8	Λ ΣΕΠ ΓΕΤΑΚ Head of Geta r., bare.	ΠΕΛΛΗΝ ΕΩΝ Tyche l., turreted, holds patera and cornu- copiae.





* A temple of this deity stood at Pellene. Pausanias (vii. 27. 1) mentions it, but does not describe the statue.

† τοξουόσης δὲ ἡ θεὸς παρέχεται σχῆμα—at Pellene, Pausan. l c.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
PHLIUS.				
<i>Before B.C. 431.</i>				
1	68·8	AR·7	ΦΛΕΙΑ Bull l., walking, head lowered (Asopus).	ΞΙΟ[N] Wheel* of four spokes: all in incuse square. [Pl. vi. 19.]
2	87·8	AR·75	Same inscr. Bull r., butting, on line of dots (Asopus).	Similar. [Pl. vi. 20.]
3	38·5	AR·5	Bull r., butting.	Φ in dotted square within incuse. [Pl. vi. 21.]
4	41·8	AR·55	Bull r., butting, on line of dots.	Φ in dotted square within incuse.
5	40·5	AR·6	type 1	[Pl. vi. 22.]
<i>B.C. 431—370.</i>				
6	88·6	AR·75	ΑΙΞΛ[Φ] Bull l., butting, on line of dots.	ΝΟΙΞ Wheel* of four spokes; all in incuse square. [Pl. vi. 23. Bank Coll.]
7	88·8	AR·7		inscr. ΞΙΟΝ
<p>* In the centre of this wheel is a circle which may symbolize the omphalos at Phlius, Paus. ii. 13, 7. It resembles the omphalos on coins of Delphi.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Forepart of bull l., butting.	
8	14·2	Æ·45		in field, .. [Pl. vi. 24.]
9	12·7	Æ·45	above,	" ::
10	12·1	Æ·45	" "	" "
11	13·2	Æ·5		" " T A
			Head of Hebe (?) r., hair rolled.	Forepart of bull r., butting.
12	8·7	Æ·35		[Pl. vi. 25.]
			Bull l., butting.	
13		Æ·5		on either side, ..
14		Æ·55		" " [Pl. vii. 1.]
15		Æ·6		" "
16		Æ·45		in field, ::
17		Æ·5		" "
B.C. 370—280.				
			Bull l., butting.	 in ivy-wreath.
18	42·3	Æ·65		
19	38·2	Æ·65		
20	41·8	Æ·6	traces of second striking.	
21	41·3	Æ·65	" " (same die).	[Pl. vii. 2.]
22	36·5	Æ·6		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
23	16·4	Æ ·5	Bull l., butting. above,	 ; around, four bunches of grapes: all in shallow incuse square. [Pl. VII. 3. Bank Coll.]
24	18·3	Æ ·5	Similar. above,	 and three bunches of grapes, within wheel of four spokes; in the midst of which, omphalos? [Pl. VII. 4.]
25		Æ ·5	Bull l., butting.	 in ivy-wreath. [Pl. VII. 5. Bank Coll.]
26		Æ ·7	Bearded male head r., crowned with reeds (Asopus).	as last. [Pl. VII. 6.]
27		Æ ·5	Head of young Dionysus r., crowned with ivy.	Bull r., butting; above, thyrsus. [Pl. VII. 7.]










No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
SICYON.				
<i>Before</i> B.C. 481.				
1	95.5	AR 6	Dove l., alighting.	 in incuse square. [Pl. VII. 8.]
2	90.8	AR 65	ΞΕ * Dove l., alighting.	 and floral ornament; all in incuse square. [Pl. VII. 9.]
<i>Hemidrachms.</i>				
3	42.8	AR 5	Chimaera l.	 Σ Dove flying r.; all in incuse square. [Pl. VII. 10.]
4	43.	AR 55		
<i>Obol.</i>				
5	15.4	AR 35	Forepart of chimaera l.	Ξ Ο Similar. [Pl. VII. 11.]
6	5.7	AR 3	Dove standing. type r.	 in incuse square.
7	5.	AR 3	„ „	
8	5.3	AR 35	type l.	
9	7.	AR 35	„ „	[Pl. VII. 12.]
10	6.7	AR 3	„ „	

* ἡ Σικυῶν Σικυῶν παρὰ Σικυωνίοις; Apollonius Alexandrinus ap. Bekker, *Anec. Gr.*, p. 555.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Hemiobols.</i>				
			Dove standing.	Dove flying; all in incuse square.
11	6·5	AR·3	type l.	type l.
12	6·3	AR·3	„ „	⊕ H type r. [Pl. VII. 13.]
13	6·	AR·3	„ r.	⊖ „ „
14	5·7	AR·3	„ „	E H „
15	5·7	AR·35	„ „	„ „ „
			Dove cleaning his claw with his beak.	E H Dove flying l.; all in incuse square.
16	6·7	AR·3	type l.	[Pl. VII. 14.]
17	3·8	AR·3	„ r.	[Bank Coll]

			Head of dove l.	M in incuse square.
18	3·	AR·2		[Pl. VII. 15.]
B.C. 431—400.				
			⊕ Chimaera l.	Dove flying l.; all in olive-wreath.
19	187·	AR·9	[Pl. VII. 16.]	Dove holds in beak olive-fruit.
20	186·2	AR1·05		
21	168·5	AR·9		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
22	187·6	AR 1·	⊕E Chimaera l. [Pl. VII. 17.]	Dove flying l. ; in olive-wreath.
23	185.	AR·9	inscr. retrograde.	
24	189.	AR·9		
25	191·2	AR1·05		wreath ends in floral ornament.
26	87·4	AR·75	⊕E Dove l., alighting.	Dove flying l. ; in olive-wreath.
27	88·7	AR·8		
28	91·2	AR·8		[Pl. VII. 18.]
29	92·7	AR·7		
30	45·3	AR·55	⊕E Chimaera l.	Dove flying l.
31	43·8	AR·6		[Pl. VII. 19.]
32	27·3	AR·5	⊕E Chimaera l.	Dove flying l. ; in olive-wreath. [Pl. VII. 20.]
33	27·	AR·5		


No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
34	3.5	AR .45	Lion advancing l.	Dove flying l ; holds in beak, fillet.
35	6.	AR .35	below 	[Pl. VII. 21.]
36	5.8	AR .35	above ,,	
37	5.7	AR .35	,, 	to r., 
38	7.4	AR .35	Lion advancing l. 	Dove flying l. ; in olive-wreath.
39	6.5	AR .35		
40	6.2	AR .35		[Pl. VII. 22.]
41	5.4	AR .4	Lion trotting.  type r.	Dove flying ; holds in beak, fillet. type r. [Pl. VII. 23.]
42	5.9	AR .35	,,	,,
43	4.7	AR .35	 type l.	type l.
44	6.5	AR .3	 Lion l., at bay. below  .	Dove flying l. ; in olive-wreath. [Pl. VII. 24.]
45	5.5	AR .35		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
B.C. 400—300.				
Class I. Inscription ΞE				
			ΞE Chimaera.	Dove flying; in olive-wreath.
46	190·	\mathcal{R} 1·	type r.	type r.
47	188·8	\mathcal{R} ·9	„	„ in field, Δ
48	189·5	\mathcal{R} ·95	„	type l. „ „ [Pl. VII. 25.]
49	187·3	\mathcal{R} ·95	„	„ „ „
50	189·	\mathcal{R} ·9	type l.	type r. „ „
51	189·5	\mathcal{R} ·95	„	type l. „ „
52	182·5	\mathcal{R} ·95	„ above, wreath.	type r. „ „
53	188·9	\mathcal{R} ·9	„ „ „	type l. „ „
54	180·	\mathcal{R} ·95	„	„ „ Δ
55	188·	\mathcal{R} ·95	type r.	„ „ Ξ
56	183·6	\mathcal{R} ·95	type l. above, wreath.	„ „ Γ
57	166·2	\mathcal{R} ·85	„ „ „	„ „ N
58	182·	\mathcal{R} ·95	„ „ „	„ „ „
59	188·6	\mathcal{R} 1·	type r.	„ „ $\Xi \mathcal{M}$

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			⚡E Chimaera.	Dove flying ; in olive-wreath.
60	188·5	AR·9	type r.	type r., in field, AP
61	186·6	AR·1	„	„ „ ivy-leaf.
62	189·	AR·95	no inscr., type l. ; below, head of Apollo l., laur.	type l. „ A Γ
63	175·3	AR1·05	⚡ type r. ; below, Apollo kneeling r., shooting with bow.	„ „ TA
64	173·7	AR·95	⚡ type l. ; below, Apollo kneeling l., shooting with bow.	„ „ ΓA
			⚡E Chimaera r.	Dove flying r. ; behind, bow ; all in olive-wreath.
65	188·5	AR1·1	in field, punctured inscr., ARTAMITOS:TAΣ EΛKEI-AΣ AMONI (<i>Numismatic Chronicle</i> , 1873, p. 183.)	[Pl. VII. 26.]
			⚡E Chimaera l.	Dove flying l. ; in olive-wreath.
66	89·2	AR·75		[Pl. VIII. 1.]
67	87·7	AR·75		
68	87·7	AR·8		in field, I

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			⊕E Chimaera l.	Dove flying l.
69	43·5	⊕ 65		
70	43·1	⊕ 65		
71	40·	⊕ 65		in field, I
72	43·8	⊕ 6		” NO
73	43·3	⊕ 7		” ON
74	42·2	⊕ 65		” W
75	42·5	⊕ 6		” ”
76	43·2	⊕ 7		” W [Pl. VIII. 2.]
			Archaic figure of Apollo r., kneeling on one knee; r. hand rests on the ground, in l. arrows and bow; hair long and falling in a queue.	⊕E in olive-wreath.
77	9·5	⊕ 4		[Pl. VIII. 3.]
78	9·6	⊕ 4		
79	6·7	⊕ 4		
80	8·5	⊕ 4		
81	8·8	⊕ 4		

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
82	8·7	AR 45	Similar figure of Apollo in somewhat later style.	Lyre and plectrum. [Pl. VIII. 4.]
83	7·7	AR 4	Apollo seated r., on rock, holds in l. hand lyre.	⊕E in olive-wreath. [Pl. VIII. 5.]
84	9·7	AR 4	Apollo seated r., on rock, holds in l. bow.	⊕ in olive-wreath. [Pl. VIII. 6.]
85	6·4	AR 35	Head of Apollo r., laur., hair long.	⊕ in incuse square. in field, E [Pl. VIII. 7.]
86	4·9	AR 35		[Pl. VIII. 8.]
87		Æ 55	Dove flying l.	Dove flying l. ; in olive-wreath. [Pl. VIII. 9.]
88		Æ 55		
89		Æ 5	Dove flying r.	⊕ in olive-wreath.
90		Æ 55		[Pl. VIII. 10.]
91		Æ 55		
92		Æ 45	type l.	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
93		Æ ·45	Dove flying r.	ΞΕ in olive-wreath. [Pl. VIII. 11.]
94		Æ ·5	Dove flying. type l. [Pl. VIII. 12.]	 below, floral ornament.
95		Æ ·5	type r.	” ”
96		Æ ·5	”	” ”
97		Æ ·5	type l.	above, A; below, floral ornament.
98		Æ ·5	”	” Δ ” ”
99		Æ ·5	type r.	below, A
100		Æ ·5	”	” Δ
101		Æ ·5	”	” ”
102		Æ ·5	” [Pl. VIII. 13.]	above, A
103		Æ ·5	type l.	below, wreath.
104		Æ ·5	type r.	” ”
105		Æ ·5	type l.	” ”

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
B.C. 400—300.				
Class II. With inscription Σ I:				
106	190·	\mathcal{R} ·9	Σ I Chimaera l. above, wreath.	Dove flying r.; in olive-wreath. in field, $\overset{\Delta}{\circ}$ [Pl. VIII. 14. Bank Coll.]
107	88·8	\mathcal{R} ·7	Σ I Dove l., alighting. [Pl. VIII. 15.]	Dove flying l.; in olive-wreath. in field, E
108	88·	\mathcal{R} ·75		" "
109	88·7	\mathcal{R} ·75	Σ I Chimaera l.	Dove flying l.; in olive-wreath. in field, I
110	89·6	\mathcal{R} ·75	[Pl. VIII. 16.]	" " (Same die.)
111	43·6	\mathcal{R} ·6	Σ I Chimaera l.	Dove flying l. in field, Δ
112	46·	\mathcal{R} ·6		
113	42·5	\mathcal{R} ·6	inscr. Σ ·	" I [Pl. VIII. 17.]
114	44·	\mathcal{R} ·6		" "
115	43·3	\mathcal{R} ·65		" "
116	43·	\mathcal{R} ·6		" "

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			☾ Chimaera l.	Dove flying l.
117	43·	℞·7		in field,
118	43·8	℞·7		” NO
119	43·2	℞·7		” Σ
120	39·7	℞·7		” ∴
121	43·3	℞·65		” ∴
122	44·3	℞·6		” ∴
123	42·3	℞·6		” ∴
124	41·7	℞·6		” ·
			Dove alighting.	Dove flying.
125	14·6	℞·5	☾ type r.	☾ type r.
126	11·9	℞·45	” ”	”
127	11·3	℞·45	☾ ” below, M	”
128	12·7	℞·45	” ” ” Θ	”
129	14·2	℞·45	type r.	” [Pl. VIII. 18.]
130	11·5	℞·45	”	”

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Dove alighting.	Dove flying.
131	13·8	AR·5	type l.	☉ type l.
132	12·	AR·45	„ dove holds fillet in beak.	„
133	12·5	AR·4	type l., „	„
134	10·9	AR·45	type r., „	☉ type r. [Pl. VIII. 19.]
			Suppliant boy standing r., holds in raised hands fillet; to r. dove flying.	☉ in olive-wreath.
135		Æ·55		[Pl. VIII. 20.]
136		Æ·65		
137		Æ·55		
			Dove flying.	☉ in olive-wreath.
138		Æ·6	type r.	
139		Æ·6	„	
140		Æ·55	„	[Pl. VIII. 21.]
141		Æ·45	„	
142		Æ·4	„	
143		Æ·4	type l.	
144		Æ·4	„	
145		Æ·45	„	



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
146		Æ ·65	Dove flying l.	Tripod-lobes in olive-wreath. [Pl. VIII. 22.]
147		Æ ·7	behind, ☉	
148		Æ ·65	Dove flying r.	Olive-wreath. [Pl. VIII. 23.]
Euphron.*				
149		Æ ·65	Dove flying l.	EY in olive-wreath. [Pl. IX. 1.]
150		Æ ·65		
Other rulers.				
151		Æ ·65	Dove flying l. [Pl. IX. 2.]	Olive-wreath. in field, wreath, ME
152		Æ ·65		" " "
153		Æ ·55	[Pl. IX. 3.]	" TE
154		Æ ·6		" F
155		Æ ·6		" "
156		Æ ·7		" ☉
157		Æ ·6	[Pl. IX. 4.]	" O E Y Φ
158		Æ ·7	dove holds in claw olive-spray.	" "


* This attribution, first made by Col. Loake, is justified by Dr. Weil in the *Zeitschr. f. Num.*, vii., pp. 372 ff; cf. Xenoph. *Hellen.*, vii. 1, 45.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Demetrius Poliorcetes.				
159		Æ .55	Dove flying l. [Pl. ix. 5.]	ΔΗ* in olive-wreath.
160		Æ .55		
161		Æ .55	[Pl. ix. 6.]	inscr. ΔΗ Μ
B.C. 370—250.				
162	13·	Α .5	Head of Apollo r., laur. behind, Ξ	Lyre ; in olive-wreath. [Pl. ix. 7.]
163	13·	Α .5	Head of Apollo r., laur.	ΣΙ Dove flying. no inscr., type r. [Pl. ix. 8.]
164	12·	Α .45		”
165	13·2	Α .45		”
166	13·4	Α .45		” [Pl. ix. 9.]
167	11·5	Α .45		Ι ≧ type l.
168	12·	Α .45		Ι ≧ ”
169	12·7	Α .45		” ”

* These letters may, however, stand for Demetrias, which was the name borne by Sicyon for a short time during the rule of Demetrius.

H

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
170		Æ 7	Head of Apollo r., laur.	 in olive-wreath. in field 
171		Æ 65		" " [Pl. ix. 10.]
172		Æ 7		" ME
173		Æ 7		" "
174		Æ 7		" mon.
175		Æ 7		" "
176		Æ 7	Σ I Dove r., feeding.	Tripod-lebes; in olive-wreath. Σ I
177		Æ 7		"
178		Æ 55		
179		Æ 55*		
180		Æ 65		
181		Æ 6		[Pl. ix. 11.]
182		Æ 5	inscr. wanting.	
183		Æ 6	below, RI	

* Restruck on a coin of Pellene; obv., Head of Apollo r., laur.; rev.,  Ram's head r., in wreath. See p. 31.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΣΙ Dove r., feeding.	Tripod-lebes ; in olive-wreath.
184		Æ ·65	below, ΑΙ	
185		Æ ·55	„ ΑΗ	
186		Æ ·5	„ ΔΙ	
187		Æ ·55	„ ΚΑ	
188		Æ ·6	„ Β	
189		Æ ·5	„ „	
190		Æ ·65	„ ΤΙ ΑΡ	
[For coins bearing the types of Alexander the Great (Müller, Class IV.), probably struck at Sicyon about B.C. 300, see <i>Catalogue of Coins of Alexander.</i>]				
B.C. 250—146.				
			Dove flying.	Σ in shallow incuse square.
191	28·5	Α ·65	type 1.	ΑΛΕ palm across type. Ξ Ι ΩΝ
192	30·8	Α ·6	„	„ „ „ „
193	33·7	Α ·65	„	ΑΜΕΙ Ν Ι Α Σ
194	34·2	Α ·6	„	ΘΡΑ Σ Υ ΚΑΗΣ [PL IX. 12.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Dove flying.	Σ in shallow incuse square.
195	36.9	Æ .55	above, Θ type r.	ΚΛΕ Α Ν ΔΡΟΣ
196	37.4	Æ .65	„ T „	„
197	34.7	Æ .6	„	ΟΛΥΜ ΠΙΑ ΔΑΣ
198	35.3	Æ .65	„ T „	„
199	34.3	Æ .65	„ Θ type l.	Π Ο Λ Υ ΚΡΑ
200	33.	Æ .6	„	ΠΡΟ ΜΑΧΙ ΔΑΣ
201	32.5	Æ .6	„	⌘ winged caduceus.
202	32.6	Æ .7	„	„ „ „ [Pl. ix. 13.]
			Dove flying l.	Σ I in olive-wreath.
203		Æ .6		
204		Æ .55		
205		Æ .5	above, AK	
206		Æ .6	„ \mathfrak{B}	[Pl. ix. 14.] 16

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Dove flying l.	ΣΙ in olive-wreath.
207		Æ · 6	above, E	
208		Æ · 55	„ EP	
209		Æ · 55	„ „	
210		Æ · 55	„ EY	
211		Æ · 55	„ ΣΩ ΑΠ	
212		Æ · 55	„ „	
213		Æ · 55	„ ΦΙ	
214		Æ · 55	„ „	
215		Æ · 6	„ ΑΛΕΞΙ ΩΝ	
216		Æ · 55	„ ΑΝΔΡΟ[ΤΙ ΜΟΣ	
217		Æ · 6	„ ΜΕΝΙ ΑΓ	
218		Æ · 6	„ ΞΕΝΟΤΙ ΜΟΣ	
219		Æ · 6	„ ΟΛΥΜΠΙ ΑΔΑ	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
220	Æ .6		Dove flying l. above, ΟΛΥΜΠΙ ΑΔΑ	ΣΙ in olive-wreath. [Pl. ix. 15.] //
221	Æ .6		„ ΟΛΥΜ ΠΙΑ	
222	Æ .6		„ „	
223	Æ .6		„ ΠΡΟΜΑ[ΔΑ	
224	Æ .65		„ „	
			Dove r., feeding.	ΣΙ Tripod-lebes; all in olive- wreath.
225	Æ .7		ΑΝΔΡΟ ΤΙΜΟΣ	[Pl. ix. 16.] / 5
226	Æ .7		„	
			Head of Apollo r., laur.	ΣΙ Dove flying l.; in beak, fillet.
227	Æ .75			
228	Æ .75			to r. ΑΝ
229	Æ .7			„ ΑΡΙ
230	Æ .7			„ ΔΙ
231	Æ .8			„ „
232	Æ .7			„ ΟΕ [Pl. ix. 17]
233	Æ .7			„ „

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
234		Æ 7	Head of Apollo r., laur.	ΣΙ Dove flying l. ; in beak, fillet. above, ΑΙΝΕΑΣ [Pl. ix. 18.]
235		Æ 7		" "
236		Æ 65		" ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ
237		Æ 65		" "
238		Æ 75		" ΚΛΕΑΝ ΔΡΟΥ
239		Æ 75		" ΞΕΝΟ ΚΡΙ
240		Æ 7		" "
Julia Domna.				
241		Æ 95	ΙΟΥΛΙΑΔ Bust of Domna r.	ΣΙΚΥΩ ΝΙΩΝ Young Dionysus l., clad in short chiton ; holds kantharos and thyrsus ; at his feet, panther l.
242		Æ 95	ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΚΤΗ Ν Bust of Domna r.	ΣΙΚΥΩ ΝΙΩΝ Maenad* l. in attitude of frenzy ; holds in r., sword ; in l., kid ? [Pl. ix. 19. Bank Coll.]
Caracalla ?				
243		Æ 95	Inscr. obscure. Bust of Caracalla ? r., laur.	ΣΙ ΚΥΩ Ν ΖΕΥΣ l., standing, naked ; holds thunderbolt and sceptre.

* Maenads of white marble were set up in the temple of Dionysus at Sikyon. Paus. ii., 7, 8.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Plautilla.				
244		Æ 9	ΦΟΥΛΒΙΑ ΠΛΑΥ- ΤΙΛΛΑ Bust of Plautilla r.; in front, cornucopiae.	CI ΚΥΩ ΝΙΩΝ Tyche * 1, turreted; holds patera and cornu- copiae.
245		Æ 9	Similar.	CIKV ΩΝ Tomb (<i>ναῖδιον</i>) on basis; † ΙΩΝ on one side a female term, on the other a male; beside them, two cypresses. [Pl. ix 20.]
246		Æ 65	Same inscr. Bust of Plautilla r.	CIKV ΩΝΙΩΝ Suppliant boy l., arms outstretched. [Pl. ix. 21.]
Geta.				
247		Æ 95	ΑΟΥΚΙΟ ΑΚΚΑΙ Bust of Geta r., head bare.	CIKVΩΝ ΙΩΝ Herakles r., standing; holds in r., club, lion's skin over left arm. [Pl. ix. 22.]

* Probably Tyche Acraea, cf. Paus. ii., 7, 5.

† The tombs at Sicyon were of this form, see Paus. ii. 7, 2.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
1		Æ · 9	<p style="text-align: center;">T E N E Æ . *</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Septimius Severus.</p> <p>ΑCΕΠ Bust of T E N E A [ΤΩ] N Tyche l., Severus r., laur. turreted ; holds patera and cornu- copiae ; at her feet, altar.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Pl. ix. 23.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* See <i>Zeitschr. f. Numism.</i> i., p. 319.</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 20px auto;"/>	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
ELIS.				
<i>Before B.C. 471.</i>				
			Eagle flying l., holding in beak serpent, which twines round his body.	F A Thunderbolt with curled wings at one end and volutes at the other: all in round incuse.
1	182·3	AR·85	on upper wing, circular countermark.	[Pl. x. 1.]
2	42·	AR·5 plated		[Pl. x. 2.]
			Similar; eagle r.	F A Similar.
3	182·2	AR·85	on tail, countermark, bearded male head r.	[Pl. x. 3.]
4	11·8	AR·4		(inscr. retrograde.) [Pl. x. 4.]

			VO I AAΓ Eagle flying l., holding in beak serpent, which twines round his body.	A 7 Nike, winged, wearing long chiton, running r.; with r. hand she raises her dress, with l. holds out wreath; all in circular incuse.
5	185·2	AR·9	on body, countermark, eagle flying.	[Pl. x. 5.]
			Eagle flying l., tearing hare.	Similar type.
6	170·4	AR·1·	in field, countermarks, wheel, &c.	[Pl. x. 6.]
			FAAEI Eagle flying l.	Similar type.
7	45·5	AR·55		[Pl. x. 7.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
8	187·	AR 95	Eagle flying r., holding in beak, serpent, which twines round his body.	F A Nike running l.; with l. hand she raises her dress, with r. holds out wreath; all in circular incuse. [Pl. x. 8.]
9	180·4	AR 9	Eagle flying r., tearing hare.	Similar.
10	183·8	AR 95		[Pl. x. 9.]
11	90·4	AR 7	in field, countermark, eagle, flying.	inscr. ☉ A [Pl. x. 10.]
B.C. 471—370.				
12	174·4	AR 85	Zeus seated l., on throne, naked to waist; holds winged thunderbolt and sceptre; before him, eagle flying l.	E Eagle l. alighting; in square incuse. [Pl. x. 11. Bank Coll.]
13	185·6	AR 1·15	Zeus seated l., on rock, himation round l. arm and legs, his sceptre leaning against r. shoulder, and eagle alighting on r. hand.	☉ A Eagle flying l., holding serpent in beak and talons; all in square incuse. [Pl. x. 12.]
14	184·6	AR 95	countermark, young head r. Eagle flying r.; holds in beak serpent, which twines round his body.	A A Nike clad in long chiton running l.; holds in extended r. wreath, her l. clasps her chlamys which is fastened round her waist; all in incuse square. [Pl. x. 13.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
15	186·7	AR·9	Eagle flying l., tearing hare. in field, pecten.	<p> Α Similar type to last. Ξ Λ </p>
16	179·5	AR 1·	Eagle flying r., tearing hare. Similar.	<p> F Similar type: in front ΟΞ ; A in incuse square. [Pl. x. 14.] Λ Nike clad in long chiton seated l. on square cippus; holds in r. hand wreath, l. rests on cippus. [Pl. x. 15.] </p>
17	180·	AR·95	countermarks, wheel, gorgon-head, &c.	
18	182·9	AR·9	Eagle l., flapping his wings over dead hare. countermarks, eagle flying &c.	<p> A Nike facing, head l., clad in Λ E chiton and peplos; holds in r. hand taenia, in l. long palm; all in incuse square. [Pl. x. 16.] </p>
19	187·5	AR·95	Eagle r., with wings open, tearing hare.	<p> F A Winged thunderbolt; in incuse square. to r. olive-leaf. [Pl. xi. 1.] </p>
20	42·5	AR·55		to l. olive-leaf. [Pl. xi. 2.]
21	10·5	AR·45		[Pl. xi. 3.]
22	185·	AR·95	Eagle flying r., tearing hare.	<p> A F Winged thunderbolt; in round incuse. [Pl. xi. 4.] </p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
23	38·	Æ 6	Eagle with wings spread r., looking back.	F A Winged thunderbolt; in round incuse. [Pl. xi. 5.]
24	46·	Æ 65		
25	182·3	Æ 1·1	F A Eagle flying l., holding serpent in beak and talons. countermarks, hand, &c.	F A Thunderbolt with widespread wings; in dotted square within incuse square. [Pl. xi. 6.]
26	183·3	Æ 1·05	Eagle with spread wings r., tearing hare. countermarks.	A Λ E O N Winged thunderbolt with acanthus ornament at upper end; all in circular incuse. [Pl. xi. 7.]
27	180·7	Æ 1·	Eagle standing r., his wings spread, struggling with serpent, whom he holds with beak and talons; in field Δ A .	F A Winged thunderbolt; all in cable-border within incuse circle. [Pl. xi. 8.]
28	175·7	Æ 1·05	Eagle standing r., with closed wings, on hare, and tearing its throat.	F A Winged thunderbolt; all in olive-wreath. wreath upwards.
29	186·7	Æ 1·	(same die as last).	wreath downwards. [Pl. xi. 9.]
30	45·	Æ 7	Similar.	F A Winged thunderbolt; in linear circle. [Pl. xi. 10.]

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
31	186·	AR·95	Eagle l., with closed wings, standing on and tearing serpent; the whole on shield.	F A Wingless thunderbolt; in concave field.
32	183·5	AR 1·05	As last.	F A Wingless thunderbolt, on the inside of a round shield; handles at sides.
33	186·	AR 1·	(Same die as No. 31.)	[Pl. xi. 11.]
			Similar.	F A (the A incuse) Thunderbolt with furled wings.
34	183·	AR·95	As last.	F A Wingless thunderbolt.
35	176·	AR·9	(Same die).	
			Eagle l., with closed wings, standing on horned sheep and tearing its throat; the whole on shield.	F A (the A incuse) Thunderbolt with furled wings.
36	190·8	AR 1·	As last.	[Pl. xi. 12.]
			As last.	F A (incuse) Same type.
37	187·5	AR·85	on sheep, countermark. (Same die).	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Head of eagle l.; below, leaf, on which traces of letters.*	F A Winged thunderbolt; all in olive-wreath.
38	187·8	R ·9	countermark, hand.	
39	183·8	R ·8		
40	185·	R ·85	countermark, gorgon-head	[Pl. XII. 1.]
			Head of eagle l.; below, leaf.	Winged thunderbolt in olive-wreath.
41	39·4	R ·55		[Pl. XII. 2.]
42	10·5	R ·45		[Pl. XII. 3.]
			Head of eagle r.; beneath, lizard r.	F A Wingless thunderbolt; olive-leaves fastened to volutes.
43	82·3	R ·75		[Pl. XII. 4.]
			Head of eagle r.	F A Winged thunderbolt; all in olive-wreath.
44	43·8	R ·65		[Pl. XII. 5.]
45	41·7	R ·6	beneath, ΓO .	[Pl. XII. 6.]
			F Similar type.	F A Wingless thunderbolt.
46	44·	R ·6		
			Head of eagle l.	F A Winged thunderbolt.
47	38·	R ·6		

* These letters cannot be read on the Museum specimens; on a better preserved example in Dr. Imhoof-Blumer's Collection the owner reads **AA**; I thought that I could distinguish on a cast of the same piece **ΔA** (Coins of Elis, p. 22).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
48	13·4	Æ·45	Head of eagle l.	F A Wingless thunderbolt.
49	12·7	Æ·4	Head of eagle r.	F A Wingless thunderbolt. [Pl. XII. 7.]
50	3·3	Æ·3	Head of eagle r.	F A Upper half of thunderbolt.
51	4·2	Æ·3	F A Head of eagle l.	F Olive-spray. [Pl. XII. 8.]
52	183·2	Æ1·05	Eagle flying r., tearing hare. in field, countermark, bi- pennis; restruck coin.	F A Nike clad in long chiton and peplos, seated l. on basis con- sisting of two steps; holds in r. long palm, l. rests on basis; in ex. olive-spray. [Pl. XII. 9.]
53	175·3	Æ·95	in field, countermarks, owl, &c.	(same die).
B.C. 421—370.				
54	184·9	Æ·9	Head of Zeus r., laur.	F A Winged thunderbolt; all in olive-wreath. [Pl. XII. 10.]
55	187·4	Æ·95	Head of Hera r., wearing stephanos adorned with flowers.	F A Wingless thunderbolt; all in olive-wreath. [Pl. XII. 11.]
56	183·8	Æ·9		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Head of Hera r., wearing stephanos adorned with flowers.	F A Wingless thunderbolt; all in olive-wreath.
57	185.7	AR 1.05		[Pl. XII. 12.]
58	188.5	AR .9		
59	188.1	AR .95		
			Similar head, above, H P A	Similar.
60	189.5	AR .9		[Pl. XII. 13.]
61	187.4	AR .95		
			Similar head; on stepha- nos, H P A	Similar.
62	184.	AR .9		
63	184.6	AR 1.		[Pl. XII. 14.]
64	188.	AR 1.		
			Head of Hera r., wearing stephanos adorned with flowers.	F A Wingless thunderbolt; all in olive-wreath.
65	81.3	AR .7		[Pl. XII. 15.]
66	45.2	AR .6		
			Similar head.	F A Wingless thunderbolt.
67	41.7	AR .7		[Pl. XII. 16.]
68	41.7	AR .65		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
69	44·5	Æ 65	Head of Hera r.; on stephanos H P A.	F A Wingless thunderbolt. [Pl. XII. 17.]
70	14·5	Æ 45	Similar.	F A Winged thunderbolt. [Pl. XII. 18.]
B.C. 370—362.				
71	159·6	Æ 1·	FAΛEION Head of Zeus l., laur.	ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ Head of Olympia r., hair in sphendone. [Pl. XIII. 1. Bank Coll.]
72	191·	Æ 1·05	(same die). Similar.	(same die). Eagle r., with closed wings, standing on the capital of an Ionic column (meta).
73	190·	Æ 1·05	(same die).	in field ΑΞ (graffito). [Pl. XIII. 2.]
74	187·5	Æ 1·	(same die).	(same die).
75	187·7	Æ 1·	F A Head of Olympia r., hair in sphendone.	Eagle with closed wings, standing l., looking back: all in olive-wreath. [Pl. XIII. 3.]
76	188·	Æ 9		[Pl. XIII. 4.]
77	43·	Æ 6		[Pl. XIII. 5.]
78	13·3	Æ 5	Similar.	F A Eagle with closed wings standing l., looking back.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
79	6·7	Æ·5	F A Head of Olympia r., hair in splendone.	F A Wingless thunderbolt.
80	5·9	Æ·35	F A Head of Olympia r., hair rolled.	F A Winged thunderbolt. [Pl. XIII. 6.]
<i>Tritartemorion.</i>				
81	9·7	Æ·4	Head of Zeus r., bound with taenia.	F A Λ Device formed of three T's. [Pl. XIII. 7.]
B.C. 362—312.				
82	188·	Æ·9	Head of Zeus r., laur.	F A Λ ΕΙΩΝ Eagle with closed wings r., standing on meta. [Pl. XIII. 8.]
83	40·8	Æ·65	Similar.	F A Similar type. [Pl. XIII. 9.]
84	43·2	Æ·55	Similar.	F A Eagle with closed wings, standing r.; in front olive-leaf.
85	13·1	Æ·5	Similar.	F A Eagle with closed wings, looking back. type r. [Pl. XIII. 10.]
86	13·3	Æ·5		"
87	12·7	Æ·5		type l. [Pl. XIII. 11.]

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
88	188.5	Æ 1.	F A Head of Hera r., wearing stephanos adorned with olive- wreath; hair plaited behind.	Eagle r., wings closed, looking back; all in olive-wreath. [Pl. XIII. 12.]
89	191.	Æ .95	F A Head of Hera r., wearing stephanos adorned with flowers, and inscribed H P A ; hair plaited behind.	Eagle with spread wings looking back; all in olive-wreath. type r.
90	189.3	Æ 1.	Similar.	type l. [Pl. XIII. 13.]
91	87.6	Æ .8	Similar.	Eagle with spread wings l., looking back. [Pl. XIII. 14.]
92	46.2	Æ .6	Similar.	[Pl. XIII. 15.]
93	46.8	Æ .65	Similar.	[Pl. XIII. 15.]
[Restruck on an archaic coin of Arcadia; Obv., Head of Artemis, three-quarter face to r.; Rev., Zeus, seated.]				
94	191.5	Æ .95	F A Head of Hera r., wearing stephanos adorned with flowers.	Eagle with closed wings standing r. and looking back; all in olive- wreath. [Pl. XIV. 1.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
95	189.5	AR 9	F A Head of Hera r., wearing stephanos adorned with flowers.	Eagle with spread wings standing and looking back; all in olive-wreath. type r.
96	187.6	AR 9		"
97	187.6	AR 1.	[Pl. xiv. 2.]	type l., eagle stands on head of stag.
98	187.6	AR 9	[Pl. xiv. 3.]	,, eagle stands on dead hare.
99	38.3	AR 65	Similar.	Eagle with spread wings standing r. and looking back.
100	13.6	AR 4	F A Head of Hera r., wearing pointed stephane.	Eagle's head and neck r.; in olive-wreath. [Pl. xiv. 4.]
101	188.2	AR 9	Head of Hera r., wearing stephanos inscribed FAΛEION	Eagle with spread wings l. standing on shield, looking back; all in olive-wreath. [Pl. xiv. 5.]
102	187.9	AR 85	Head of Hera r., wearing stephanos adorned with flowers.	F Similar. [Bank Collection.]
103	191.	AR 1.	F A Head of Hera r., wearing stephanos inscribed FA[Eagle with spread wings l, standing on head of stag and looking back; all in olive-wreath. [Pl. xiv. 6.]

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
104	39.5	Æ 6	F A Head of Hera r., wearing stephanos.	Eagle with spread wings l., standing on shield, looking back. [Pl. xiv. 7.]
105	41.7	Æ 6	Head of Hera l., wearing stephanos adorned with flowers.	F A Eagle standing r. and looking back.
106	43.1	Æ 65	Head of a nymph (Olympia?) l.; hair rolled.	FA Eagle with closed wings standing l.; behind, branch of vine.
107	40.9	Æ 6		[Pl. xiv. 8.]
108	14.3	Æ 5	Similar, long locks behind. [Pl. xiv. 9.]	A7 Eagle with closed wings standing r., looking back. to l., floral device.
109	13.3	Æ 5	Similar, without locks. [Pl. xiv. 10.]	FA Eagle with closed wings standing l., looking back. to r., vine-leaf.
110	12.5	Æ 45	Similar.	FA Eagle with closed wings standing l.
111	13.5	Æ 45	Head of Hera r., wearing stephanos inscribed FA	F Eagle with closed wings standing l. [Pl. xiv. 11.]

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
B.C. 312—271.				
112	182·	AR 1·	Head of Zeus r., laur.	FA Eagle with spread wings r., looking back. [Pl. xiv. 12.]
113	186·5	AR 95	F A Head of Hera l., wearing stephanos adorned with flowers.	Eagle with closed wings standing l.; within olive-wreath. [Pl. xiv. 13.]
114	42·2	AR 65	Head of nymph (Olympia) r., hair in sphenodone.	F Eagle standing l. with spread wings, looking back. [Pl. xiv. 14.]
115		Æ 8	Head of Zeus l., laur.	F A Similar type. [Pl. xiv. 15.]
116		Æ 8	Head of Zeus r., laur.	F A Horse galloping r. below, ΠΥΡ.
117		Æ 7		
118		Æ 7		[Pl. xiv. 16.]
119		Æ 8		above, thunderbolt; below, Γ I
B.C. 271. Aristotimus.				
120	185·8	AR 95	Head of Zeus r., laur. [Pl. xv. 1.]	F A Eagle with closed wings standing r. A Π I to l., thunderbolt; to r., wreath.
121	186·5	AR 1·		" " " "

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Head of Zeus r., laur.	F A Eagle with closed wings A P standing r. on ram's head.
122	188.8	\mathcal{A} .9	[Pl. xv. 2.]	
			Similar.	F A Eagle with closed wings A P standing r.; before him, serpent erect.
123	183.8	\mathcal{A} .85		
124	185.3	\mathcal{A} .95	[Pl. xv. 3.]	
			Head of Zeus r., laur.	F A Wingless thunderbolt; all in olive-wreath.
125	39.5	\mathcal{A} .65	[Pl. xv. 4.]	in field, A P I
126	40.8	\mathcal{A} .6		" "
127	39.3	\mathcal{A} .55	[Pl. xv. 5.]	" A P
128	39.3	\mathcal{A} .6		beneath, A P I
			Similar.	A P Horse r., trotting. F A
129		\mathcal{A} .75	[Pl. xv. 6.]	
			Similar.	A P Horse r., galloping. F A
130		\mathcal{A} .75		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
B.C. 271—191.				
			Head of Zeus r., laur.	F A Eagle with closed wings standing r.; in front serpent erect.
131	184·2	AR 1·	[Pl. xv. 7.]	to r., Δ
132	185·3	AR 95	[Pl. xv. 8.]	to l., thunderbolt; to r., H
133	181·2	AR 1·		" " " "
			Eagle flying r., tearing hare.	F A Thunderbolt (of late style). thunderbolt wingless.
134	69·2	AR 75	[Pl. xv. 9.]	wings at one end of thunderbolt.
135	69·	AR 7		wings in middle of thunderbolt; to r., wreath; beneath, Σ Ω
136	67·	AR 8	below, Σ . [Pl. xv. 10.]	
			Head of Zeus r., laur.	F A Eagle with closed wings standing r. on meta.
137	34·6	AR 55	[Pl. xv. 11.]	to l., ΣΩ
138	34·	AR 6		to r., A
			Similar.	F A Wingless thunderbolt; all in olive-wreath.
139	35·2	AR 6	[Pl. xv. 12.]	
140	35·3	AR 55		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
141		Æ ·75	Head of Zeus r., laur. [Pl. xv. 13.]	F A Eagle with wings spread r., seizing with l. foot a serpent which is erect before it. to l, KAA
142		Æ ·75		
143		Æ ·6	Similar. [Pl. xv. 14.]	F A Eagle with wings closed standing r.; all in olive-wreath. below, Δ
144		Æ ·85	Similar. [Pl. xv. 15.]	F A Horse trotting. type l.
145		Æ ·75	(head l.)	type r.
146		Æ ·85	Similar. behind, ΔI.	F AA Horse galloping r. below, Δ [Pl. xv. 16.]
<i>After B.C. 191.</i>				
147		Æ ·85	Head of Apollo r., laur. [Pl. xvi. 1.]	F A Zeus striding r., naked; holds in raised r., thunderbolt; eagle on l. to l, A
148		Æ ·7	Head of Zeus r., laur. [Pl. xvi. 2.]	Winged thunderbolt; all in olive- wreath. in field, E and other letters, obscure.



No	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
149	Æ ·8		Head of Zeus r., laur.	FA in olive-wreath. ΛΕΙ ΩΝ
150	Æ ·7		[Pl. xvi. 3.]	
151	Æ ·7			
152	Æ ·7		below, H	
153	Æ ·75		„ „	
154	Æ ·75		„ E	
155	Æ ·8			below, EY
			Hadrian.	
156	Æ 1·3		ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ ΤΩΡ ΑΔΡΙΑΝ Bust of Hadrian r., head bare.	ΗΛΕΙΩΝ Aphrodite * Pandemos veiled, seated sideways on goat galloping r. [Pl. xvi. 4.]
157	Æ 1·1		ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ Bust of Hadrian r., laur.	ΗΛΕΙ within olive-wreath. ΩΝ [Pl. xvi. 7.]
158	Æ 1·05			Ω for Ω

* This coin, which is very ill preserved, seems to furnish a copy of the statue by Scopas of Aphrodite riding on a goat. Paus. vi. 25, 2.







No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
CEPHALLENIA.				
CRANIUM.				
Before B.C. 431.				
			Ram's head r.	Bow ; in incuse square. [Pl. xvi. 9.]
1	169	AR 7		
			Ram l.	Bow ; in incuse square. [Pl. xvi. 10.]
2	46.4	AR 5	KRAWI	
3	44.7	AR 5	„	
4	45.5	AR 5	„ in front, .	in field, .
5	44.6	AR 55	„ „ „	„ „
6	40.7	AR 5	„	
7	44.4	AR 55	„	
8	43.5	AR 5	KPANI	K R A [Pl. xvi. 11.]
9	44.7	AR 5	„ in front, .	„
<i>Trihemibols.</i>				
			Forepart of ram l., run- ning.	TR in incuse square.
10	17	AR 4		
11	19.5	AR 4		[Pl. xvi. 12.]








No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
12	12·2	AR·35	N Ram's head l.	Bow ; in incuse square. [Pl. xvi. 13.]
13	57·4	AR·6	Female bust l., wearing stephane ; hair long.	Ram's head l. ; in incuse square. [Pl. xvi. 14.]
14	19·6	AR·4	Female head l., wearing stephane ; hair long.	Ram's head l. ; in incuse square. [Pl. xvi. 15.]
B.C. 431—330.				
15	13·1	AR·45	K Ram's head r.	K PA Ram's foot r. [Pl. xvi. 16.]
<i>Tritartemorion.</i>				
16	10·5	AR·35	Gorgon-head, facing.	K P A Three T 's arranged wheel-wise. [Pl. xvi. 17.]
<i>Hemiobol.</i>				
17	8·2	AR·35	K Ram's head r. [Pl. xvi. 18.]	K P A H in field l., ivy-leaf.
18		Æ·65	Ram l., standing.	Bow ; in incuse oblong. [Pl. xvi. 19.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Ram r., standing.	Bow.
19		Æ ·65		
20		Æ ·6		[Pl. xvi. 20.]
21		Æ ·6		
22		Æ ·5	border of dots.	[Pl. xvi. 21.]
23		Æ ·45	„ „	
			Crested helmet with cheek-pieces.	K in incuse square within linear circle.
24		Æ ·55	type r.	[Pl. xvi. 22.]
25		Æ ·55	„	
26		Æ ·55	type l.	
27		Æ ·5	„	
			Similar.	K in linear circle.
28		Æ ·55		[Pl. xvi. 23.]
			Crested helmet l., with cheek-piece turned back.	Similar.
29		Æ ·6		
30		Æ ·55		
31		Æ ·5		

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Ram's head r.	Ram's foot r.
32	15·	Æ·45		KP A [Pl. xvi. 24.]
33	14·4	Æ·45		"
34	12·	Æ·45		K PA
35	12·3	Æ·45		K AP
36	11·6	Æ·45		"
			Ram's head.	Ram's foot r.
37		Æ·45	type l.	Ϟ A [Pl. xvi. 25.]
38		Æ·55	"	KP A
39		Æ·55	type r.	"
40		Æ·65	"	"
				K P Ram's foot r.
41		Æ·7		
			Naked male figure r. (Poseidon ?) ; r. hand rests on hip ; in l., spear or trident.	
42		Æ·7		[Pl. xvii. 1.]
43		Æ·7		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
44		Æ .65	Head of Pallas r., wear- ing crested Athenian helmet. [Pl. xvii. 2.]	⋈ to l., small vase.
45		Æ .75	Head of Pallas l., wear- ing crested Athenian helmet.	⋈
46		Æ .6	Bearded male head r., bare.	⋈ within wreath.
47		Æ .6	⋈	⋈ [Pl. xvii. 3.]
48		Æ .75	Bull's head, facing.	⋈ (restruck). [Pl. xvii. 4]
49		Æ .75	” ”	⋈
50		Æ .6	” ”	⋈ ^h
51		Æ .7	” ”	⋈ ^h
52		Æ .7	” ”	⋈ ^h
53		Æ .8	” ”	” (twice struck).
54		Æ .55	” ”	⋈
55		Æ .6	” ”	” [Pl. xvii. 5.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
56		Æ 75	Ram l.	
[Restruck on coin of Pellene; Obv., Head of Apollo r., laur.; Rev., Ram's head and monogram in laurel-wreath. (See above, p. 31, nos. 5—10.)]				
57		Æ 65	Ram l., standing.	
58		Æ 65		
59		Æ 7	countermark, 	
60		Æ 7		
[Restruck; previous types, young male head r., and animal running r.]				
61		Æ 6	Forepart of ram l.	
COUNTERMARKED.				
<i>Coin of Aetolia.</i>				
62		Æ 75	Head of Pallas r.	 Herakles standing. countermark, 

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Coins of the Achaean League.</i>				
63		Æ · 75	Zeus standing.	Achaia seated. countermark, 
64		Æ · 8	[Pl. xvii. 6.]	countermarked first by Elis with  and figure of Zeus thunder- ing; then by Cranium with 
<i>Struck by Proculeius at Cranium : time of Augustus.*</i>				
65		Æ · 9	 Bust of Zeus? r., diad.	C·PRO CVLEI· Skate-fish. L· F. countermark, IS [Pl. xvii. 7.]
66		Æ · 9	countermark, 	
67		Æ · 6	 Head of Zeus? r., diad., of different cha- racter.	C·PRO CVLEI Bipennis. L· F. [Pl. xvii. 8.]
68		Æ · 7		countermark, 
<p>* See Introduction. Of the four coins here described, two come from the collection of Mr. Woodhouse, and one from Col. de Bosset, who collected in Cephallenia.</p>				



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
P A L E .				
<i>Before B.C. 431.</i>				
1	38·3	A·55	<p>☐ Ram l.</p>	<p>Pine-cone and sprays ; all in incuse square.</p> <p>[Pl. xvii. 9.]</p>
B.C. 431—370.				
2	57·3	A·7	<p>☐ A Young male head r., bare (Cephalus).</p>	<p>ΚΕΦΑ ΛΟΞ Cephalus as a young hunter seated r. on rock, over which is spread his garment ; his r. rests on rock ; in his l., spear, which rests against his shoulder.</p> <p>[Pl. xvii. 10.]</p>
3	57·6	A·7	(same die).	(same die).
4	57·9	A·6	<p>Young male head l., bare, hair curly.</p>	<p>ΚΕΦΑΛΟΞ Cephalus seated r., as above ; his r. rests on his r. knee ; spear on l. knee.</p> <p>[Pl. xvii. 11.]</p>
5	31·5	A·45	<p>Young male head r., bare, hair curly.</p>	<p>ΚΕΦΑ ΛΟΞ Cephalus seated r., as above ; his r. rests on rock ; in his raised l., upright spear.</p>
6	29·2	A·5		<p>[Pl. xvii. 12.]</p>

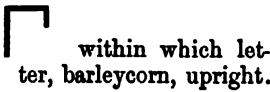

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
7	29.5	AR 55	<p>ΚΕΦΑ* Head of young hunter r., in pileus tied under the chin (Cephalus †); behind, head of dog l., and in front, spear-head.</p>	<p>Inscr. not legible. Head of Procris l., wearing sphenone; behind, stork r.</p> <p>[Pl. xvii. 13.]</p>
B.C. 370—189.				
8	50.5	AR 7	<p>Γ A Head of Persephone l., crowned with corn.</p>	<p>ΚΕΦΑΛΟΣ Cephalus seated l. on rock, drapery over thigh; holds in r., spear, which rests against shoulder.</p> <p>[Pl. xvii. 14.]</p>
9	50.	AR 65		
10	55.	AR 65		
11	50.4	AR 65	<p>[Pl. xvii. 15.]</p>	<p>Cephalus seated r.; holds spear in l.</p>
12	53.2	AR 7	no inscr.	<p>" " " "</p>
13	21.4	AR 5	<p>Γ A Head of Persephone r., crowned with corn.</p>	<p>ΚΕΦΑ Cephalus seated r. on rock, over which his garment is spread; his r. hand rests on rock; in his l., spear.</p> <p>[Pl. xvii. 16.]</p>
14	24.5	AR 55		

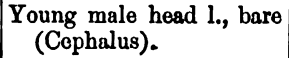
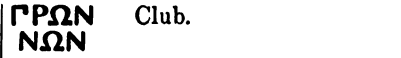
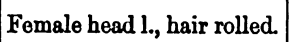
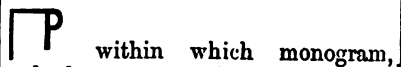

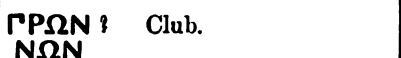
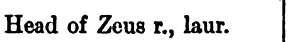
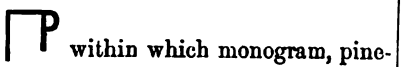
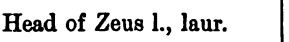
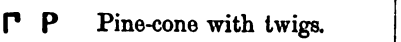
* This coin is probably of Pale, as most of the types connected with Cephalus belong to that city: the inscription of the reverse consisted of not less than five letters.

† Or perhaps Procris disguised as a young huntsman, as she came, according to the legend, bringing with her a dog and a spear which never failed of the prey.


No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
15	24·6	Æ·5	Γ A Head of Persephone r., crowned with corn. head l.	ΚΕΦΑΛΟΣ Cephalus seated l. on rock, drapery over thigh; holds in raised r., spear; l. rests on rock.
16	23·1	Æ·55	head r.	
17	22·4	Æ·55	„	[Pl. xvii. 17.]
18	51·	Æ·7	Female head r., wearing sphenone.	Γ A Dolphin r. [Pl. xvii. 18.]
19	39·3	Æ·65	Γ A Ear of bearded corn.	Rudder, between dolphin and spear-head.
20	36·4	Æ·65		[Pl. xvii. 19.]
[Both restruck on tetrobols of Philip II.; Obv., Male head; Rev., ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Horseman].				
21		Æ·65	Γ A Female head r., hair rolled.	Cephalus naked, seated on rocks; holds in further hand spear, which rests against his shoulder. type l.
22		Æ·65		„ [Pl. xvii. 20.]
23		Æ·65		type r.
24		Æ·8	Γ A Head of Pallas facing, in three-crested helmet adorned with wreath.	Γ A in laurel-wreath. [Pl. xvii. 21.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
25		Æ ·5	Female head r., hair rolled.	
26		Æ ·5		[Pl. xvii. 22.]
27		Æ ·6	Head of Persephone l., crowned with corn.	As last.
28		Æ ·6		[Pl. xviii. 1.]
29		Æ ·65		
30		Æ ·65		
31		Æ ·6		
32		Æ ·8	Female head l., hair in sphenone.	 within which letter, barley- corn, upright; above, dolphin r.
33		Æ ·7	(restruck).	[Pl. xviii. 2.]
34		Æ ·55		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
35		Æ 7		Dolphin over waves. type 1.; above, TI.
36		Æ 65		"
37		Æ 65		type r.
38		Æ 6		"
39		Æ 55	letter reversed, 	" [Pl. xviii. 3.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
PRONNI.				
B.C. 370—189.				
1	36.7	AR 65	Young male head l., bare (Cephalus).	  Club. [Pl. xviii. 4.]
2	37.7	AR 65	(same die).	
3	18.1	AR 5	Female head l., hair rolled.	  within which monogram, barleycorn, upright. [Pl. xviii. 5.]
4		Æ 7		 Club. [Pl. xviii. 6.]
5		Æ 8	Head of Zeus r., laur.	  within which monogram, pine- cone. [Pl. xviii. 7.]
6		Æ 85		
7		Æ 65	Head of Zeus l., laur.	  Pine-cone with twigs. [Pl. xviii. 8.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
S A M E .				
B.C. 431—370.				
1	61·6	Æ·6	Head of Apollo l., laur.	ΣΑΜΑ Ι Hound r. (Laelaps). ΝΩ [Pl. xviii. 9.]
2	29·1	Æ·45	Similar.	ΣΑΜΑΙ Hound r., scenting. [Pl. xviii. 10.]
B.C. 370—189.				
3	38·9	Æ·6	Head of Pallas facing, in helmet with three crests.	ΣΑΜ ΑΙΩΝ Ram r. [Pl. xviii. 11.]
4	38·	Æ·6		
5	36·5	Æ·6	Head of Pallas three-quarter-face towards r., in helmet with three crests.	ΣΑΜΑΙ Ram l.
6	37·9	Æ·55		
7	39·	Æ·5		[Pl. xviii. 12.]
8	10·1	Æ·45	Head of Apollo r., laur.	ΣΑ Hound l. [Pl. xviii. 13.]

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
9		Æ ·75	Head of Pallas three-quarter-face towards r., in helmet with three crests.	ΣΑΜΑ ΙΩΝ Ram. r. [Pl. xviii. 14.]
10		Æ ·6		
11		Æ ·6		
12		Æ ·65		
13		Æ ·6		
14		Æ ·8		inscr. obscure ; type I.
15		Æ ·55	Bust of Pallas facing, in helmet with three crests: holds spear and shield.	Ram r.
16		Æ ·6		[Pl. xviii. 15.]
17		Æ ·55		
18		Æ ·5	As last.	 within wreath. [Pl. xviii. 16.]
19		Æ ·7	Head of Pallas l., in crested Athenian helmet.	ΣΑΜΑΙΩΝ Ram l. [Pl. xviii. 17.]
20		Æ ·7	Doublestruck.	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
21		Æ 65	Head of Pallas r., in crested Corinthian hel- met.	ΣΑΜΑΙΩΝ Hound running r. (Laelaps). [Pl. xviii. 18.]
22		Æ 65	Young male head r., bare (Cephalus).	ΣΑΜΑ ΙΩΝ Hound running r.
23		Æ 65		
24		Æ 7		[Pl. xviii. 19.]
25		Æ 65	Young male head r., bound with taenia (Cephalus).	ΣΑΜΑΙΩΝ Hound seated r., fore-paw raised; in front, spear- head.
26		Æ 65		
27		Æ 6		
28		Æ 65		
29		Æ 65		
30		Æ 7	Similar head.	ΣΑΜΑΙΩΝ Hound seated r.; in front, barleycorn.
31		Æ 5		[Pl. xviii. 20.]
32		Æ 55	Young male head l., bare.	ΣΑ Hound seated r., fore-paw raised.
33		Æ 55		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
34		Æ ·55	Bull's head facing, with pendent fillets.	Σ A
35		Æ ·6		(restruck). [Pl. xviii. 21.]
36		Æ ·65		”
37		Æ ·7	Forepart of galley. type l.	Σ in wreath.
38		Æ ·8	”	
39		Æ ·75	”	
40		Æ ·85	”	
41		Æ ·7	type r. Forepart of galley.	Σ in wreath.
42		Æ ·7	type l.	
43		Æ ·7	type r.	[Pl. xviii. 22.]
44		Æ ·65	Head of Pallas r., in crestless Corinthian helmet.	Σ in wreath.
45		Æ ·6		
46		Æ ·65		[Pl. xviii. 23.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
ZACYNTHUS.				
<i>Before B.C. 431.</i>				
			Ι Α Amphora.	Tripod ; all in incuse square.
1	58·2	Α·6		[Pl. XIX. 1.]
2	28·5	Α·45	(countermark, fly).	[Pl. XIX. 2.]
3	25·5	Α·45		
4	10·2	Α·4	no inscr.	
5	8·7	Α·35		[Pl. XIX. 3.]
6	9·	Α·35	no inscr.	
			Kantharos.	Similar.
7	10·2	Α·35		[Pl. XIX. 4.]
			Ι Α Crescent, out of which grows an ivy-leaf.	Tripod ; in incuse square.
8	29·5	Α·5		[Pl. XIX. 5.]
			Crescent.	Tripod ; in incuse square.
9	25·	Α·45		[Pl. XIX. 6.]
10	19·3	Α·5		
B.C. 431—394.				
			Head of Apollo r., laur.	Ι Α Tripod.
11	174·5	Α·9	[Pl. XIX. 7.]	to r., cock's head ?
12	59·3	Α·55	[Pl. XIX. 8.]	„ „

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
13	29·	℞·5	Head of Apollo l., laur. [Pl. XIX. 9.]	Ι Α Tripod.
14	28·6	℞·55		
15	8·3	℞·35	[Pl. XIX. 10.]	no inscr.
16	8·7	℞·4	Head of Apollo r., laur.	Two leaves of laurel. Ι Α
17	8·3	℞·35	[Pl. XIX. 11.]	Ι Ο*
18	4·	℞·25	As last. [Pl. XIX. 12.]	ΙΑ Η* Laurel-leaf.
19	174·7	℞·95	Head of Apollo r., laur. [Pl. XIX. 13.]	ΙΑΚΥΝΘΟΞ Ξ Apollo naked, seated r. on omphalos, over which is spread his garment; plays with both hands on lyre, which is bound with fillet.
20	58·5	℞·65	[Pl. XIX. 14.]	r. hand, holding plectrum, hangs down.
21	28·	℞·5	Similar head. [Pl. XIX. 15.]	ΥΚΑΙ Tripod. to r., thymiaterion.

* Marks of value; Ο Obol, Η Hemiobol.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			B.C. 394.	
22	179.3	AR .95	Head of Apollo r., laur.; hair long.	ΙΑΚΥΝΘ Ι ΩΝ above, uncertain letters. Infant Herakles naked, kneeling r. grappling with serpent; another prepares to attack him from behind. [Pl. XIX. 16.]
			B.C. 394—357.	
23	174.8	AR .95	Head of Apollo r., laur.; hair long. (same die as last); countermark, bucranium.	ΙΑΚΥΝ Tripod. ΝΩΙ[Θ] to L, ΑΓΕ [Pl. XIX. 17.]
24	59.6	AR .7	Head of Apollo r., bound with taenia.	Ι Α Tripod; all in wreath. [Pl. XIX. 18.]
25	53.5	AR .7	(same die).	(same die).
26	58.2	AR .7	Head of Apollo r., laur.	As last. [Pl. XIX. 19.]
27	58.	AR .7		
			As last.	Ι Α Altar with conical cover, bound with wreath. [Pl. XIX. 20.]
28	8.8	AR .4		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
29		Æ ·6	Lyre.	I A Tripod. [Pl. XIX. 21.]
30		Æ ·65		
31		Æ ·65		inscr. I A K Y
32		Æ ·5		[Pl. XIX. 22.]
<i>Dion of Syracuse, B.C. 357.</i>				
33	173·4	R ·95	Head of Apollo r., laur. ; hair long.	ΔΙΩ Tripod. ΝΟΞ I A [Pl. XIX. 23.]
34		Æ ·55	Head of Apollo l., laur.	I A I Δ I [Pl. XIX. 24.]
35		Æ ·6		
36		Æ ·55	Head of Apollo r., laur. ; hair long.	I A Tripod ; all in wreath. Δ I [Pl. XIX. 25.]
B.C. 357—250.				
37	149·5	R ·95	Head of Apollo r., laur. ; hair long. [Pl. XX. 1.]	I A Tripod. in field, ANA ΞΙΓ
38	56·7	R ·65	[Pl. XX. 2.]	„ ΣΤΡΑ Crescent.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Head of Apollo r., laur.; hair long.	IA Tripod.
39	12·	AR·45	(hair rolled).	
40	11·8	AR·45	head l. [Pl. xx. 3.]	in ex., IE
41	9·6	AR·45	„	„ „ laurel-wreath resting on handles of tripod.
			Head of Apollo r., laur.; hair long.	Tripod; all in wreath.
42		Æ·6	[Pl. xx. 4.]	A I
43		Æ·6		I A
44		Æ·6		„
45		Æ·55		„
46		Æ·5		„
47		Æ·7		A I (no wreath). K Y
48		Æ·75	[Pl. xx. 5.]	OE DA „
			Head of Apollo l., laur.	IA I
49		Æ·55	[Pl. xx. 6.]	
			Head of Aphrodite l.; hair rolled.	I Forepart of Pegasus l.
50	18·5	AR·55	[Pl. xx. 7.]	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
51		Æ 6	Head of Apollo r., laur.; hair long.	Forepart of Pegasus. I type r.
52		Æ 6	[Pl. xx. 8.]	IA „
53		Æ 6		I type l.
54		Æ 6		„ „
55		Æ 65	Female head, hair rolled. type r.	Forepart of Pegasus r. I
56		Æ 7	„	„
57		Æ 65	IA type l. [Pl. xx. 9.]	Ξ
58		Æ 6	„ „	
59		Æ 6	Head of Apollo r., laur.; hair long. [Pl. xx. 10.]	IA Forepart of horse r., galloping.
B.C. 250—191.				
60	32.4	AR 55	Head of Dionysiac nymph r., crowned with vine. [Pl. xx. 11.]	IA Crescent. below, trident.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Female head r., hair rolled.	Tripod ; all in wreath.
61		Æ .65	[Pl. xx. 12.]	
62		Æ .7		
63		Æ .65		
64		Æ .45		(no wreath).
			Head of Artemis r. ; hair in knot behind.	⊠ Bucranium, with pendent fillets ; all in wreath.
65		Æ .8		[Pl. xx. 13.]
			As last.	⊠ A Tripod.
66		Æ .65		
			Head of Artemis r., hair in knot behind ; quiver at shoulder.	⊠ A Quiver ; all in wreath.
67		Æ .85		
68		Æ .65		to L, star.
69		Æ .65		" "
70		Æ .65		" "
71		Æ .6		" "
72		Æ .6		to r., "
73		Æ .6	[Pl. xx. 14.]	" "
74		Æ .55		" "
75		Æ .5		(no wreath)

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
76		Æ 4	Head of Helios r., radiate. [Pl. xx. 15.]	☾ Crescent.
B.C. 191—43.				
77		Æ 75	Head of Apollo r., laur.; hair in formal curls.	Ζ Α Tripod; all in wreath. [Pl. xx. 16.]
78		Æ 75		
79		Æ 8		
80		Æ 65	Head of Artemis r., laur.; hair in knot behind.	Ζ Α Quiver with strap; all in wreath. [Pl. xx. 17.]
81		Æ 65		
82		Æ 65		
83		Æ 6	Head of Zeus(?) r., laur.(?); hair long.	Ζ within wreath.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			M. Antonius.	
84		Æ · 9	IMP Head of M. Antony r., bare.	ZA C-SOSIVS-Q * Eagle with closed wings standing r. on winged thunderbolt; holds in l. claw caduceus. [Pl. xx. 18.]
85		Æ · 9		
86		Æ · 85	countermark, star.	
87		Æ · 8	ZA Similar type.	C-SOSIVS-Q Trophy surmounted IMP. with helmet, at the foot of which, female captive weeping, and male captive bound. [Pl. xx. 19.]
			<i>Autonomous : Imperial times.</i>	
88		Æ · 6	KYN ΘΙΩΝ Galley, with rowers, l.	ZAKYN ΘΙΩΝ Flaming altar bound with wreath. [Pl. xx. 20.]
89		Æ · 55	ZA Galley l., with rowers.	A Z Flaming altar.
90		Æ · 6	Herakles l. naked; r. hand extended; in l. club and lion's skin.	Z Hermes l., naked; holds in r. purse; in l. caduceus and chlamys. [Pl. xx. 21.]
			* Autonomous coins of Zacynthus, bearing the name and types of the Island and the name of Sosius are published in vol. I. of the Museum Sanelementianum, pl. vii. 31, 32; p. 191. Sosius was Consul in B.C. 32. The trophy contains allusion to his Jewish victories. Of the four coins described, the first two come from Zante.	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			M. Aurelius.	
91		Æ 75	AVTKAMAVAN TΩNEINOC Head of M. Aurelius r., laur.	ZAK YNOIΩ N Nike r., holds wreath and palm.
92		Æ 8		[Pl. XXI. 1.]
93		Æ 8	AVKAIMAVAN TΩNEIN AV Similar head.	ZAKYN ΘIΩN Pan r., nebris over shoulders; holds in r. bunch of grapes; on l. arm young Dio- nysus.
94		Æ 75		[Pl. XXI. 2.]
			L. Verus.	
95		Æ 1.05	AVTKAIΛAVPH BHPOC . . . Bust of L. Verus r., laur.	ZAKYN ΘIΩN Zeus facing, head r., himation wrapped round hips; holds in raised r. long sceptre; l. on hip; beside him, eagle l.
96		Æ 8	AVT-KAI A Head of Verus r., laur.	ZAK YNΘO Zacynthus stand- ing l., chlamys over shoulders; holds in r. bunch of grapes.
			Caracalla.	
97		Æ 95	Inscr. effaced. Bust of Caracalla r., laur.	ZAKY NΘIΩN Zeus facing, head r.; holds in r. long sceptre; l. rests on hip.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
98		Æ ·9	<p>KAIMAVPANT VCTOC Bust of Caracalla r., laur.</p> <p>As last.</p>	<p>Z AK VNΘIΩN Zacynthus standing l., chlamys over shoul- ders ; holds in r. bunch of grapes.</p> <p>[Pl. xxi. 5. Bank Coll.]</p>
99		Æ ·9	As last.	<p>ZAK Y NΘIΩN Pan r., nebris over shoulders ; holds in r. bunch of grapes ; on l. arm young Dio- nysus.</p> <p>[Pl. xxi. 6.]</p>
100		Æ ·9	<p>ANTΩN Similar bust.</p>	<p>N Θ River-god, Alpheius ? Λ A seated r. looking back ; r. arm rests on urn ; in l. reed.</p> <p>[Pl. xxi. 7.]</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
ITHACA.				
B.C. 370—300.				
			Head of Pallas l., in crestless Corinthian helmet.	IOA Head of Odysseus l., bearded, wearing pileus.
1		Æ·75		[Pl. XXI. 8.]
2		Æ·75		
3		Æ·85 *		
4		Æ·8 *		
5		Æ·75 *		
6		Æ·9	type r.	
			IOA Head of Odysseus r., bearded, wearing pileus.	Thunderbolt, within olive-wreath.
7		Æ·6		[Pl. XXI. 9.]
8		Æ·65		
9		Æ·65		
* All restruck on copper pieces of Philip II. of Macedon: Obv., Head of Ares; Rev., Horseman.				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			B.C. 300—191.	
10	Æ 65		Head of Pallas r., wearing crestless Corinthian helmet.	IOA Odysseus facing, wearing KΩN pileus; holds in l., spear; r. rests on hip. [Pl. XXI. 10.]
11	Æ 65			
12	Æ 65			
13	Æ 65		Similar.	IO Odysseus r., wearing pileus; holds spear and shield?
14	Æ 65		Head of Odysseus r., bearded; wears pileus. [Pl. XXI. 11.]	IOA KΩN Head of Pallas r., in crested Corinthian helmet. in front, K
15	Æ 6			" "
16	Æ 6			" "
17	Æ 75		Head of Pallas r., wearing crested Athenian helmet. [Pl. XXI. 12.]	IO Cock r.
18	Æ 65		Head of Odysseus r., bearded; wears pileus. [Pl. XXI. 13.]	IOA Cock r. KΩN to r., K
19	Æ 6			" "
20	Æ 7			" "
21	Æ 65			" "

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
CYTHERA.				
B.C. 250—146.				
1	Æ 8	[Pl. xxi. 14.]	Head of Aphrodite r., wearing stephane.	K Y Dove flying r.; holds in claws, wreath. (countermark, Eros r.)
2	Æ 7	[Pl. xxi. 15.]		
3	Æ 65		Head of Aphrodite r.	KYO Dove flying r.
4	Æ 65		Head of Aphrodite l.	Y X Dove flying r.
5	Æ 6	[Pl. xxi. 16.]		
6	Æ 65			inscr., K Y
7	Æ 5		Head of Aphrodite r., wearing stephane.	K Y Dove flying r.
8	Æ 5	[Pl. xxi. 17.]		
9	Æ 5			
10	Æ 65	[Pl. xxi. 18.]	K Dove r.	Thunderbolt, in olive-wreath.
11	Æ 45	[Pl. xxi. 19.]	Similar.	Bull's head, facing; above, ivy-leaf.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>After B.C. 146.</i>				
			Bust of Aphrodite r.; wears stephanos, carrying, and necklace.	Dove r.
12		Æ · 9	behind, ΗΠΙ	KYΘΗ PIΩN
13		Æ · 85	” ”	KYΘΗ ΗΠΙΩN [Pl. XXI. 20.]
14		Æ · 8	” ”	” (type 1.)
			Similar.	K Y Dove flying l.
15		Æ · 7	behind, ΗΠΙ	[Pl. XXI. 21.]
16		Æ · 7	” ” (type 1.)	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>MESSENIA.</p> <p>THE MESSENIANS.</p> <p>B.C. 370—280.</p>				
			Head of Demeter l., crowned with corn.	1. ΜΕΞΞ Α ΝΙΩΝ Zeus Itho- mates * striding r., holding thun- derbolt in r. hand; eagle on l.
1	188·	Α·9		[Pl. xxii. 1.]
			Similar.	Μ Ε Tripod.
2	12·4	Α·4		[Pl. xxii. 2.]
3	6·	Α·4		
			Similar.	Μ Ε Tripod.
4		Æ·55		[Pl. xxii. 3.]
5		Æ·45		
			Similar.	Μ Ε
6		Æ·65		[Pl. xxii. 4.]
7		Æ·6		
8		Æ·55	head r.	
			Similar.	Ε Μ
9		Æ·65		

* A copy of the statue made by Ageladas for the Messenians at Nau-
pactus. Paus. iv. 33, 2.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
10		Æ 75	Head of Demeter l., crowned with corn.	M E Zeus Ithomates r.; to r., tripod. (countermark, star). [Pl. xxii. 5.]
B.C. 280—146.				
11	258·6	AR 1	Head of Demeter r., crowned with corn. [Pl. xxii. 6.]	MESSANION Zeus Ithomates striding r., diad.; holding thunder- bolt in r. hand; eagle in l.: in front, tripod. to r., ΣΩΣΙΚΡΑ
12	255	AR 1·05	(same die as last). [Pl. xxii. 7.]	behind Zeus, IOΩ; to r., ΣΩΚ below, Α Λ Ε I
13	38·5	AR 6	Head of Zeus r., diad. [Pl. xxii. 8.]	ME Σ Tripod: all in wreath.
14	35·6	AR 65		
15	37	AR 65	(head l.)	
16	35·9	AR 6		in field, ΑΙ ΝΗ ΣΙΑΣ
17	38	AR 65	[Pl. xxii. 9.]	" ΑΠ ΟΛ ΛΩ ΝΙ ΔΑ Σ
18	34·6	AR 6		" ΞΕ ΝΟ ΧΑ ΡΗΣ
19	32	AR 65		" "
20	32	AR 6		" Π Ο

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Head of Zeus r.; diad.	ME Zeus Ithomates r.; in front, tripod.
21		Æ ·95		to l., KA
22		Æ ·8		" "
23		Æ ·8		" " to r., wreath.
24		Æ ·9	[Pl. xxii. 10.]	" EE
25		Æ ·9		" "
26		Æ ·8		" ΔI in wreath.
27		Æ ·75		" "
28		Æ ·6		" wreath, I, star.
29		Æ ·9		" ΔAMIΩN, wreath.
30		Æ ·9		" " "
31		Æ ·9		" " "
32		Æ ·85		" ΔEEIAS
33		Æ ·8		" "
34		Æ ·8	(head l.)	to r., ΔIΩN, wreath (tripod behind).
35		Æ ·8	" [Pl. xxii. 11.]	" " " "
36		Æ ·85		to l., ΔIΩN (ME in wreath).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
37		Æ · 8	Head of Zeus r., diad.	ME Zeus naked, standing r.; holds in r., long sceptre; on l., eagle; in front, tripod. behind, NIKAPXO[Σ]; to r., wreath.
38		Æ · 8	[Pl. xxii. 12.]	" "
39		Æ · 7	Head of Demeter r., crowned with corn.	ME Bunch of grapes on stalk, with leaves. to r., ΔI in wreath.
40		Æ · 65	[Pl. xxii. 13.]	" " "
41		Æ · 45	Head of Zeus r., laur.	ME Tripod. [Pl. xxii. 14.]
42		Æ · 5		
<i>Imperial times.</i>				
43		Æ · 75	MEC CHNIΩN Bust of Messene* r., turreted and veiled.	Zeus Ithomates r., naked; holds thunderbolt and eagle; in front, tripod. to l., wreath.
44		Æ · 8	Similar. [Pl. xxii. 16.]	Asklepios † facing, head l.; holds rod, up which serpent twines. to r., wreath.

* Perhaps a copy of the head of the statue of Messene in her temple in Messene; see Pausan. iv. 31, 10.

† A temple of Asklepios mentioned by Pausanias, l.c.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
ASINE				
Septimius Severus.				
1	Æ 8		ΟΥΗΡΟΣ Π Head of Severus r., laur.	ΑCΙ ΝΑΙΩΝ Tyche l.; holds rudder and cornucopiae. [Pl. xxiii. 1.]
Julia Domna.				
2	Æ 85		ΙΟΥΛΑΟ ΜΝΑCΕΒ Bust of Domna r.	ΑCΙΝ ΑΙΩΝ Asklepios facing, head l.; holds rod, up which ser- pent twines. [Pl. xxiii. 2.]
Geta.				
3	Æ 8		ΑCΕΠ ΑCΚΑΙ· Bust of Geta r., head bare.	ΑCΙΝ ΑΙΩΝ Closely draped female figure, facing, standing on basis. [Pl. xxiii. 3.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
COLONE.				
Septimius Severus.				
1		Æ ·85	ΕΥΗΡΟC Head of Severus r., laur.	ΚΟΛΩ ΝΕΙΩΝ Tyche l., wear- ing turreted crown; her r. hand extended over altar; in her l., sceptre. [Pl. xxiii. 4.]
CORONE.				
B.C. 220—182.				
1	39·2	Α ·6	Head of Pallas r., in crested Corinthian hel- met.	Κ ΟΡ Bunch of grapes on stalk; all in ivy-wreath. [Pl. xxiii. 5.]
2	37·4	Α ·6		
3	35·5	Α ·55		below type, Z
4	36·3	Α ·6		, Θ [Pl. xxiii. 6.]
5	37·7	Α ·6		, I
			Similar.	ΚΟΡΩΝ ΑΙΩΝ Bunch of grapes.
6		Æ ·8		below, ΟΙ Τ [Pl. xxiii. 7.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
CYPARISSIA.				
Septimius Severus.				
1	Æ 8		ΟΝΗΡΟΣ Head of Severus r., laur.	ΚΥ ΠΑΡΙΣ ΣΙΕΩΝ Dionysus l., clad in short chiton with dip- lois; holds kantharos and thyrsus. [Pl. xxiii. 8.]
2	Æ 8		ΣΕΠΣΕ ΟΝΗΡΟΣ Similar.	ΚΥΠΑΡΙΣ ΣΙΕΩΝ Asklepios* facing, head l.; holds in r., rod, up which serpent twines. [Pl. xxiii. 9.]
Caracalla.				
3	Æ 9		ΑΥΚΑΙΜΑΡ ΑΥΑΝ- ΤΩΝΣΕ Bust of Caracalla r., laur.	ΚΥΠΑ ΡΙΣ ΣΙΕΩΝ Pallas† l., armed; holds in r., patera; in l., spear, against which rests shield. [Pl. xxiii. 10.]
4	Æ 85		ΜΑΡΑΥ ΑΝ Similar.	ΚΥΠΑΡΙΣ ΣΙΕΩΝ Asklepios r.; holds in r., rod, up which ser- pent twines. [Pl. xxiii. 11.]
Plautilla.				
5	Æ 85		ΤΙΛΛ Bust of Plautilla r.	ΑΡΙΣ ΣΙΕΩΝ Pallas l., armed; holds patera and spear. [Pl. xxiii. 12.]

* Pausan. iv. 36, 5.

† Paus. l. c.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Geta.				
6		Æ .85	ΛΟΥΣΕ ΓΕ Bust of Geta r., head bare.	ΚΥΠΑΡ ΙΣΣΙΕΩΝ Asklepios standing r. ; holds rod, up which serpent twines. [Pl. xxiii. 13.]
7		Æ .85		
8		Æ .9	ΛΟΥ ΣΕΠΓΕ ΤΑΣ CEBA Similar.	ΚΥΠΑΡΙΣ ΚΙΕΩΝ Tyche l. ; holds cornucopiae and long scep- tre. [Pl. xxiii. 14.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
M O T H O N E .				
Septimius Severus.				
1		Æ ·85	ΛΟΥC ΒΗΡΟC Bust of Severus r., laur.	ΜΟΘΩ ΝΑΙΩΝ Tyche l, tur- reted; holds rudder and cornuco- piae. [Pl. xxiii. 15.]
Julia Domna.				
2		Æ ·8	ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑCΕ Bust of Domna r.	ΜΟΘΩ ΝΑ ΙΩΝ Pallas * standing r.; holds in r., spear, against which leans shield; l. hand extended. [Pl. xxiii. 16.]
3		Æ ·85	Similar.	ΜΟΘΩ [Ν]ΑΙΩΝ Isis l.; holds sistrum and situla. [Pl. xxiii. 17.]
Plautilla.				
4		Æ ·9	ΠΛ ΑΥΤΙΛΛΑ Bust of Plautilla r.	ΜΟΘΩ ΝΑΙΩΝ Female figure r.; holds out both hands. [Pl. xxiii. 18.]
5		Æ ·85	ΦΟΥΑΒ ΠΛΑΥ- ΤΙΛΑΝ Similar.	Same inscr. Isis l.; holds sistrum and situla. [Pl. xxiii. 19.]
Geta.				
6		Æ ·8	ΛΟΥCΕΠ Bust of Geta r., head bare.	ΜΟΘΩ ΝΑΙΩΝ Pallas l.; r. hand extended; in l., spear. [Pl. xxiii. 20.]

* Pausan, iv. 35, 8.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>P Y L U S .</p> <p>Septimius Severus.</p>				
1		Æ ·85	<p>ΑΟΥΣΕ Head of Severus r., laur.</p>	<p>ΠΥΛΙ ΩΝ Pallas l., armed ; holds patera and spear.</p> <p>[Pl. xxiii. 21.]</p>
2		Æ ·85	<p>ΑΣΕΠ ΣΕΒΗΡΟΣΠ Similar.</p>	<p>ΠΥΛΙ ΩΝ Statue of goat reclining l. on basis.</p> <p>[Pl. xxiii. 22.]</p>
<p>Geta.</p>				
3		Æ ·8	<p>ΓΕΤΑΣΚΑΙΣ Bust of Geta r., head bare.</p>	<p>ΠΥΛΙΩΝ Statue of goat re- clining r. on basis.</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
THURIA.				
B.C. 220—182.				
1		Æ .45	Head of Pallas r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet. [Pl. xxiii. 23.]	ΘΟΥ within wreath of corn.
2		Æ .9	Head of Zeus r., diad. [Pl. xxiii. 24.]	ΘΟΥ Pallas standing l., armed; holds spear and shield. to l., ΝΙΚΩΝΥΜΟΣ; to r., corn-wreath.
3		Æ 1.		" " "
Septimius Severus.				
4		Æ .85	ΛΟΥΣΕΠ Bust of Severus r., laur.	ΘΟΥΡΙ Α Τυche l., turreted; holds patera and cornucopiae. [Pl. xxiii. 25.]
Caracalla.				
5		Æ .85	ΑΥΚΜΑΒΑΝ WΤN ΑΥΓΟΥC (sic) Bust of Caracalla r., laur.	ΘΟΥ ΡΙ ΑΤΩΝ Pallas l., armed; holds patera and spear. [Pl. xxiii. 26.]
6		Æ .85	(inscr. ΑΥΚΜΑΡΑ)	
* These letters prove that in the time of Severus and his family Thuria formed part of Laconia.				

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
7		Æ ·85	<p>ΑΥΤΟΜΑΡΑΝΤΩ- ΝΙΝ Same bust.</p>	<p>ΘΟΥΡΙ ΑΤΩΝ Tyche l., Λ Α turreted; holds patera and cornucopiae. [Pl. XXIII. 27.]</p>
8		Æ ·85	<p>ΛΟΥΣΕΠΓΕΤΑΝ ΚΑΙ Bust of Geta r., head bare.</p>	<p>Geta. ΘΟΥΡΙ ΑΤΩΝ Pallas l., Λ Α armed; holds patera and spear.</p>






No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>LACONIA.</p> <p>THE LACEDAEMONIANS.</p> <p>King Areus ? B.C. 309—265.</p>				
1	255·5	Æ 1·1	Head of king l., beardless, diad.	<p>Λ A The Apollo of Amyclae * r., helmeted, holds spear and bow; figure ends below in column on which an aplustre surmounted by a cock; beside him, goat r.; to l., wreath.</p> <p>[Pl. xxiv. 1.]</p>
<p><i>Before B.C. 250.</i></p>				
2	13·9	Æ ·5	Head of Herakles r., bearded, clad in lion's skin.	<p>Club between the stars of the Dioscuri.</p> <p>[Pl. xxiv. 2.]</p>
3	11·	Æ ·5		(same die).
4	Æ ·9		Eagle with closed wings, standing l. on thunderbolt.	<p>Λ A Winged thunderbolt.</p> <p>[Pl. xxiv. 3.]</p>
5	Æ ·85		countermark, star.	
<p>* This identification is due to Leake, <i>Num. Hellen.</i>, Northern Greece, p. 56, cf. Pausanias iii. 19, 2. On the British Museum specimen aplustre and cock are defaced. As to the date of this coin, see Introduction.</p>				




No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
B.C. 250—146.				
			Head of Herakles r., bearded, laur.	Λ Λ Amphora between caps of the Dioscuri, surmounted by stars; all in wreath.
6	32.6	Æ .6		in field, Δ ME
7	31.3	Æ .6		” ”
8	36.	Æ .6		” Λ R
9	31.	Æ .6		” R
10	35.4	Æ .65	[Pl. xxiv. 4.]	” KI Π serpent twined round amphora.
11	41.5	Æ .65	(head diad.) [Pl. xxiv. 5.]	” O KH ” ” ⊠
12	36.7	Æ .6	” (doublestruck).	” ” ” ” ”
13	38.4	Æ .65	(head ivy-crowned). [Pl. xxiv. 6.]	” Δ A ” ” (no wreath)
B.C. 146—32.				
			ΛΥΚΟΥΡΓΟΣ Head of Lycurgus r., bearded, bound with taenia.	Λ Λ Club and caduceus combined: all in wreath.
14		Æ .85	[Pl. xxiv. 7.]	in field, Α Η
15		Æ .95		” R I
16		Æ .9		” ”
17		Æ .95		” N I

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
18	Æ·9		ΛΥΚΟΥΡΓΟΣ Head of Lycurgus r., bearded, bound with taenia.	Λ Λ Club and caduceus com- bined : all in wreath. in field, T I
19	Æ·95			" "
20	Æ·9			" Φ I
21	Æ·9		[Pl. xxiv. 8.]	" Φ† ΔI
22	Æ·8		Head of Apollo r., bound with taenia. [Pl. xxiv. 9.]	Λ Λ Eagle r. ; wings closed. in field, Α Η
23	Æ·75			" Α Ι
24	Æ·8*			" " Κ
25	Æ·75			" " "
26	Æ·8			" " Φ†
27	Æ·8*		[Pl. xxiv. 10.]	" " "
28	Æ·8			" Δ Ε
29	Æ·75			" Φ ΞΗ
30	Æ·8			" Ν Ι
31	Æ·85			" "

* On these coins the head, usually that of Apollo, wears a royal diadema, and looks like a portrait of a king.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
32		Æ .75	Head of Apollo r., bound with taenia.	Λ Λ Eagle r.; wings closed. in field, T I
33		Æ .75		„ Φ EH
34		Æ .7		„ Φ I
35		Æ .7	Heads of the Dioscuri r., jugate, wearing laureate pilei surmounted by stars. [Pl. xxiv. 11.]	Λ Λ Two amphorae entwined by serpents; all in laurel-wreath. in field, Α H
36		Æ .75		„ R I Ξ
37		Æ .75		„ Δ Λ
38		Æ .75		„ „
39		Æ .75		„ Δ E I
40		Æ .7		„ Φ I
41		Æ .6	Head of bearded Herakles r., laur.	Λ Λ Club; all in wreath. in field, Δ €
42		Æ .6	[Pl. xxiv. 12.]	„ ε I [Bank Coll.]
43		Æ .6		„ „

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Head of Pallas r., in crested Corinthian helmet.	Λ Α Owl r.; all in wreath.
44	Æ 5		[Pl. xxiv. 13.]	to r., 
45	Æ 5			" "
46	Æ 45			
			Head of bearded Herakles r., clad in lion's skin.	ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙ Μ·ΝΙΩΝ Two amphorae entwined by serpents.
47	Æ 8		[Pl. xxiv. 14.]	in field,  
<i>With names of various magistrates; mostly of Imperial Times.</i>				
Lichas.				
			Head of Apollo r., laur.; hair rolled at back; at shoulder, quiver.	Bust of Artemis r.; quiver at shoulder; all in wreath.
48	Æ 1·15			Λ Α
49	Æ 1·25			Λ Α in field, ΛΙ Χ (Λίχα). [Pl. xxiv. 15.]
50	Æ 1·1		behind,]ON[
Aristander.				
			ΝΟΜΟΦΥ ΛΑΚΕC	Λ Α The Dioscuri on foot, facing; each wears pileus and chlamys, and holds spear; all in wreath.
			Bust of Pallas r., in crested Corinthian helmet.	
51	Æ 1·1		[Pl. xxiv. 16.]	in field, 
52	Æ 1·05			" "
53	Æ 1·15			" 

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Aristocrates.				
54	Æ 1·		<p>Heads of the Dioscuri r., jugate, wearing laureate pilei surmounted by stars.</p> <p>[Pl. xxv. 1.]</p>	<p>Λ Λ all in wreath.</p> <p>in the midst, ΑΡΙΣΤΟ ΚΡΑΤΗΣ</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p>
55	Æ 1·05		countermark, head r.	" "
Timaristus.				
56	Æ 1·15		<p>ΓΕΡΟΝΤΩΝ Head of Apollo r., laur.; hair rolled at back.</p> <p>[Pl. xxv. 2.]</p>	<p>Λ Λ Artemis l., leaning on spear; beside her, hound; all in wreath.</p> <p>in field,  ("Εφορος Τιμάριστος).</p>
57	Æ 1·15			" 
58	Æ 1·		<p>ΕΦΟΡΩΝ Similar.</p>	<p>Λ Λ Artemis running r.; holds torch in both hands; beside her, hound; all in wreath.</p> <p>to l., caps of Dioscuri; to r., ΤΙΜΑ ΠΙΣΤΟC</p>
59	Æ 1·			" " " "
60	Æ 1·		[Pl. xxv. 3.]	" " " "
61	Æ ·85		<p>[ΛΥΚΟΥΡΓΟC] Head of Lycurgus r., bearded, bound with taenia.</p> <p>[Pl. xxv. 4.]</p>	<p>Λ Λ Club and caduceus combined; all in wreath.</p> <p>in field, ΕΦ ΟΡΩΝ ΤΙΜ ΑΡΙC [Bank Coll.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ΤΟ C</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Eurycles.				
62		Æ 1·15	Head of Sparta l.; behind, ΣΠΑΡ[ΤΗ] cf. Mion. II. 221]. [Pl. xxv. 5.]	Λ Α The Dioscuri on horseback, charging r.; all in wreath. below, ΕΠΙΕΥΡΥΚÆ ΟΣ
63		Æ ·85	Head of Zeus r., diad. [Pl. xxv. 6.]	Λ Α Club; all in wreath. in field, ΕΠΙ ΕΥ ΡΥ ΚÆ Ο Σ
64		Æ ·9		" "
65		Æ ·8		" ΕΠΙ ΕΥ ΡΥ ΚΛΕ Ο Σ
Iacon.				
66		Æ ·8	Λ Α Bearded male head r., bare. [Pl. xxv. 7.]	ΕΠΙΛΑ Κ ΩΝ[ΟC] Heads of the Dioscuri r., jugate. countermark, eagle l.
<i>Of Imperial Times ; without names of magistrates.</i>				
67		Æ ·8	Head of bearded Herakles r., wearing taenia. [Pl. xxv. 8.]	ΛΑ ΚΕ Club. ΔΑ ΙΜΟ ΝΙ ΩΝ

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
THE CYPARISSIA.				
68	Æ 85	<p data-bbox="295 355 580 470">ΡΩΜ Α Young male head r., bound with taenia (Demos of Rome).</p> <p data-bbox="362 536 502 569">[Pl. xxv. 9.]</p>	<p data-bbox="585 355 740 503">ΚΟΙ ΚΥ ΛΑ ΤΤΑ ΚΕ ΡΙC ΤΙ Κ CΙΑ</p>	<p data-bbox="745 355 979 520">Artemis l., in short chiton and endromides, quiver at shoulder; holds in r., cypress-branch; all in wreath.</p>
<i>Coinage with portraits of Romans.</i>				
Atratinus, B.C. about 32.				
69	Æ 75	<p data-bbox="295 743 580 834">ΑΤΡΑΤΙΝΟC Male head r., bare (Atratinus).</p> <p data-bbox="357 875 512 908">[Pl. xxv. 10.]</p>	<p data-bbox="585 743 740 784">Λ Α Eagle r., wings closed.</p> <p data-bbox="585 875 740 908">in field, ΦΙ ΔΙ</p>	
Augustus.				
70	Æ 7	<p data-bbox="295 999 580 1065">ΚΑΙC Head of Augustus r., bare.</p> <p data-bbox="357 1106 512 1139">[Pl. xxv. 11.]</p>	<p data-bbox="585 999 979 1065">Λ Α ΕΠΙ ΕΥΡ ΥΚΛΕΟC Eagle r., wings closed.</p>	
71	Æ 65			
Claudius.				
72	Æ 1·1	<p data-bbox="295 1313 580 1428">ΤΙ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΑΥΓΟ VΣ Head of Claudius r., laur.</p> <p data-bbox="357 1470 512 1503">[Pl. xxv. 12.]</p>	<p data-bbox="585 1313 979 1395">ΕΠΙ ΛΑ ΚΩ ΝΟCΛΑ of the Dioscuri, surmounted by stars.</p>	<p data-bbox="745 1313 979 1395">Pilei</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Hadrianus.				
73		Æ 1·05	ΚΑΙΣΑΡΤΡΑΙΑ ΑΔΡΙΑΝ Bust of Hadrian r., laur.	ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙ ΜΟΝΙΩΝ The Dioscuri on horseback, charging r.; above their heads, stars.
74		Æ 1·05	ΚΑΙΤΡΑΙΑΔΡΙΑΝ ΟCCEB Similar bust. [Pl. xxv. 13.]	Similar.
75		Æ ·85	ΑΥΤΚΑΙ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC CE Similar bust. [Pl. xxv. 14.]	ΛΑ ΚΕ Club. ΔΑ ΙΜΟ ΝΙ ΩΝ
Antoninus Pius.				
76		Æ 1·05	ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΑΝ Head of Antoninus r., laur. [Pl. xxv. 15.]	ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙ ΜΟΝΙΩΝ Male figure seated l. on cippus, looking back.
77		Æ ·8	Similar.	ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΩΝ Club
Marcus Aurelius.				
78		Æ ·85	ΚΜΑΥΡΗ ΑΝΤΩ ΑΥΓ Bust of Aure- lius r., laur.	ΛΑ ΚΕ Club. ΔΑΙ ΜΟ ΝΙ ΩΝ

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Commodus.	
79	Æ 85		ΜΟΔΟΚΚ Bust of Commodus r., head bare.	ΛΑΚΕ ΔΑΙ within wreath. ΜΟΝΙ ΩΝ
80	Æ 95		ΑΟ·ΑΥΡ·ΑΝ ΤΩΝΙΝΟCCE Bust of Commodus r., laur. [Pl. xxvi. 1.]	ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙ Μ ΟΝΙΩΝ The Apollo of Amyclae r., wearing helmet; holding spear and bow.* in field, Α· Δ·
81	Æ 95		Same. [Pl. xxvi. 2.]	ΛΑΚΕΔ[ΑΙ] ΜΟΝΙΩΝ Apollo facing, naked; in l. hand, bow; r. resting on his head. in field, Α· Δ·
82	Æ 95		Same. [Pl. xxvi. 3.]	[ΛΑΚΕΔΑ] ΙΜΟΝΙΩΝ Veiled female figure seated l. on cippus, in attitude of grief.
			Domna.	
83	Æ 1·		ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑCΕ Bust of Domna r. [Pl. xxvi. 4.]	ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜ ΟΝΕΙΩΝ Herakles facing, head r., leaning on club which rests on base. in field, ΑC Δ
			Caracalla.	
84	Æ 1·		ΜΑΡΚΟCΑ VP ΑΝΤΩΝΕ Bust of Caracalla r., head bare. [Pl. xxvi. 5.]	ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙ ΜΟΝΙΩΝ Amazonian figure (Artemis Astra- teia?) standing l.; holds in r., bow (?); in l., shield and spear. in field, Α Δ

* Pausanias, iii. 19, 2; cf. the coin struck by Arens (?), p. 121.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
85	Æ 95		<p style="text-align: center;">Plautilla.</p> <p>ΦΟΥΛΒΙΑΠΛΑΥ Bust of Plautilla r.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ΔΑ ΜΟΝΙΩΝ</p> <p>The Dioscuri side by side, looking at one another; each holds in one hand spear, in the other, sword and chlamys.</p>
			[Pl xxvi. 6.]	
86	Æ 1.		<p style="text-align: center;">Geta.</p> <p>ΛΟΥ.ΣΕΠ ΓΕΤΑΣ.ΣΕ. Head of Geta r., bare.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙ ΜΟΝΙΩΝ</p> <p>Veiled female figure seated l. on cippus, in attitude of grief.</p>
			[Pl. xxvi. 7.]	in field, Α · Δ.
87	Æ 1·15		<p style="text-align: center;">Gallienus.</p> <p>ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟ Ν Bust of Gallienus l., laur.; holds spear and shield.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ΛΑΚΕΔΑ Ι ΜΟΝΙΩΝ</p> <p>Archaic figure of Athene (Chalcioecus) r.; wears helmet, and holds spear and shield.*</p>
			[Pl. xxvi. 8.]	in field, Α Η [Bank Coll.]
88	Æ 9		<p style="text-align: center;">Salonina.</p> <p>ΣΑΛΩΝΕΙΝΑΝ ΑΥΓΟΝ Bust of Salonina r.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙ ΜΟΝΙΩΝ</p> <p>Apollo facing, naked; in l. hand bow, r. resting on his head.</p>
				in field, Α Δ
<p>* Pausanias (iii. 17, 3) speaks of this statue as a work of Gitiadas. The type of the coin was first connected with it by Koner, in Koehne's <i>Münzkunde</i>, 1845, p. 2; cf. Overbeck's <i>Gesch. d. Plastik</i>, 3rd. Edit., vol. I. p. 124.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.		
			<p>ASOPUS.</p> <p>Plautilla.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>ΦΟΥΛΒΙΑ ΠΛΑΥ ΤΙΛΛΑ ΣΕΒΑ Bust of Plautilla r.</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>ΑΣΩΠΕ ΙΤΩΝ Nemesis l., veiled, her hand raised to her face ; at her feet, wheel.</p> </td> </tr> </table>		<p>ΦΟΥΛΒΙΑ ΠΛΑΥ ΤΙΛΛΑ ΣΕΒΑ Bust of Plautilla r.</p>	<p>ΑΣΩΠΕ ΙΤΩΝ Nemesis l., veiled, her hand raised to her face ; at her feet, wheel.</p>
<p>ΦΟΥΛΒΙΑ ΠΛΑΥ ΤΙΛΛΑ ΣΕΒΑ Bust of Plautilla r.</p>	<p>ΑΣΩΠΕ ΙΤΩΝ Nemesis l., veiled, her hand raised to her face ; at her feet, wheel.</p>					
1		Æ ·85	[Pl. xxvi. 9.]			
			<p>BOEAE.</p> <p>Julia Domna.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΣΕ Bust of Domna r.</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>ΒΟΙΑ ΤΩΝ Poseidon, naked,* standing l ; holds dolphin and trident.</p> </td> </tr> </table>		<p>ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΣΕ Bust of Domna r.</p>	<p>ΒΟΙΑ ΤΩΝ Poseidon, naked,* standing l ; holds dolphin and trident.</p>
<p>ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΣΕ Bust of Domna r.</p>	<p>ΒΟΙΑ ΤΩΝ Poseidon, naked,* standing l ; holds dolphin and trident.</p>					
1		Æ ·85	[Pl. xxvi. 10.]			

* Pausanias, iii. 28, 1. Near Boeae on Cape Malea was a harbour called *Nymphaeum, και Ποσειδῶνος ἄγαλμα ὀρθόν.*

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
G Y T H E I U M .				
Sept. Severus.				
			Λ ΟΥΣΕΠ ΣΕΩΗΡΟΣ Head of Severus r., laur.	ΓΥ ΘΕ ΑΤΩΝ Zeus seated on throne ; holds thunderbolt and sceptre.
1	Æ ·9		[Pl. xxvi. 11.]	
			Similar.	ΓΥΘΕ ΑΤΩΝ Herakles* stand ing l. ; holds club and lion's skin
2	Æ ·85		[Pl. xxvi. 12.]	
			Similar.	ΓΥ ΘΕΑ ΤΩΝ Asklepiu standing l. ; holds in l., serpent entwined staff ; r. extended over altar, round which serpent twines
3	Æ ·85		[Pl. xxvi. 13.]	
4	Æ ·85		(inscr. ΛΟΥΣΕΠΤ ΣΕΒΗΡΟΣ).	(inscr. ΓΥΘ ΕΑΤΩΝ)
			Similar.	ΓΥΘ Ε [Α] ΤΩΝ Temple of Asklepius in perspective to l. ; the statue of the deity, as above, to the l. ; in front, two pillars of peculiar form ; behind, wall of cella ; above, roof with pediment
5	Æ ·9		[Pl. xxvi. 14.]	
<p>* Statues of Apollo and Herakles in the agora of Gythoium ; also temple of Asklepius, Paus. iii. 21, 7. Of the statue in this temple the coins give us a representation. Pausanias says that the temple had no roof ; on the coins there seems to be represented a roof over the back part of the temple only.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Julia Donna.	
6		Æ 95	ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟ Bust of Donna r.	ΓΥΘΕ ΑΤΩΝ Asklepius as above (no. 4).
			Caracalla.	
7		Æ 85	ΑΙCΑΡΑΒΑΝΤ ΩΝΕΙΝΟC Bust of Caracalla r., laur. [Pl. xxvi. 15.]	Γ ΒΘΕ ΑΤ Zeus seated l. on throne; holds thunderbolt and sceptre. [Bank Coll.]
			Geta.	
8		Æ 9	ΑΟΥCΕΠ ΓΕΤΑΚ Bust of Geta r., head bare. [Pl. xxvi. 16.]	ΓΥ ΘΕ Α Apollo Citharoedus l., looking back, in long chiton; r. hand extended; in l., lyre.
			Similar.	ΓΥΘΕ ΑΤ ΩΝ Herakles naked, l.; holds in r., club; in l., apples; lion's skin over l. shoulder.
9		Æ 85		
10		Æ 9	ΑΟΥCΕΠ ΓΕΤΑΑ ΚΑ <i>sic.</i> Bust of Geta r., head bare. [Pl. xxvi. 17.]	ΓΥΘΕΑ ΤΩ Apollo (Car- neius?)* naked r.; r. hand on head, l. rests on trunk of tree; behind him, Pan r. on pedestal, holding pedum and nebris and playing syrinx.
			Similar.	Η ΩΤΑ ΘΕΥΓ Hermes l., naked, at altar; holds in r., purse; in l., caduceus and chlamys.
11		Æ 85	[Pl. xxvi. 18.]	

* The figure of Pan would seem to indicate that this Apollo is Carneius. A statue of Apollo Carneius existed at Gytheium, Paus. iii. 21, 7.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverso.	Reverse.
L A S.				
Caracalla.				
1	Æ 85	[Pl. xxvi. 19.]	ΜΑΥΑΝΤ ΩΝΙΝΟC Head of Caracalla r., laur.	ΛΑ ΩΝ Tyche r. at altar, tur- reted; holds patera and cornu- copiae.
2	Æ 9	[Pl. xxvi. 20.]	ΜΑΥΑΝ ΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC Bust of Caracalla r., laur.	ΛΑ ΩΝ Hygieia l.; feeds ser- pent with fruit.
Plautilla.				
3	Æ 9	[Pl. xxvi. 21.]	ΦΟΥΛΠΛΑ ΒΤΙΛΛΑ Bust of Plautilla r.	ΛΑ ΩΝ Asklepius * facing, head l., holding serpent- entwined staff.
* Two temples of Asklepius in the neighbourhood of Las are mentioned by Pausanias, iii. 24, 6.				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>ARGOS.</p> <p><i>Before</i> B.C. 421.</p>				
			<p>Wolf l., at bay.</p>	<p>A in shallow incuse, in upper part of which two deeper incuses.</p> <p>[Pl. xxvii. 1.]</p>
1	92.5	A .75		
2	83.3	A .65		
			<p>Forepart of wolf l., at bay.</p>	<p>Similar.</p>
3	46.3	A .55		
4	41.9	A .5		
5	42.6	A .5	<p>in field, . . .</p>	
6	46.7	A .5	<p>” ”</p>	
7	46.	A .55	<p>” ∴∴</p>	
8	44.	A .55	<p>” ∴</p>	
9	47.	A .6	<p>” ∴</p>	
10	45.3	A .6	<p>” ∴</p>	
11	47.7	A .5	<p>” ∴</p>	
12	39.2	A .5	<p>” ∴</p>	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Forepart of wolf l., at bay.	A in shallow incuse, in upper part of which two deeper incuses.
13	45·	AR·55	(base under feet of wolf.)	in field, . . . [Pl. xxvii. 2.]
14	43·8	AR·5	behind, ≡	” .
15	45·7	AR·55	above ”	” .
16	41·2	AR·5	in front, ≡O	” .
17	49·6	AR·55	” ” on neck, O≡	[Pl. xxvii. 3.]
18	45·7	AR·5	” ”	” .
19	45·7	AR·7	” EM	” .
20	44·7	AR·55	” ”	” .
			Wolf's head l.	Similar.
21	14·	AR·35		in field, :
22	15·9	AR·35		” : [Pl. xxvii. 4.]
23	13·8	AR·4		” .
24	13·5	AR·35		” .
25	15·5	AR·4		” .
26	12·5	AR·4	(head r.)	” m [Pl. xxvii. 5.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Hemiobolia.</i>				
			☐	A in shallow incuse, in upper part of which two deeper incuses. [Pl. xxvii. 6.]
27	7.2	AR 3		
28	7.7	AR 3		

			Crestless Corinthian helmet r.	A Crestless Corinthian helmet facing; in incuse square. [Pl. xxvii. 7.]
29	29.2	AR 5		
			Flower.	Crestless Corinthian helmet in incuse square.
30	7.7	AR 3		type r.
31	7.2	AR 3		„ [Pl. xxvii. 8.]
32	6.3	AR 35		type l.
B.C. 421—350.				
			Head of Hera r., wearing stephanos adorned with floral ornaments; hair loose.	ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ Two dolphins; one inverted.
33	184.	AR 1.1	[Pl. xxvii. 9.]	between dolphins, wolf l.
* 34	189.4	AR 1.		„ wolf r. [Bank Coll.]
35	186.4	AR 95		„ wolf r. (Inscr. retrograde.)
36	173.	AR 95		„ forepart of wolf r

* On this specimen **R** occurs in archaic form.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverso.	Reverse.
			Head of Hera r., wearing stephanos adorned with floral ornaments; hair loose.	ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ Two dolphins; one inverted.
37*	189.2	AR 95		between dolphins, ivy leaf and helmet. [Bank Coll.]
38	183.2	AR 1.		„ vine-spray.
39*	185.2	AR 1.		„ ivy spray.
40	183.3	AR 1		„ crab. [Bank Coll.]
41*	188.3	AR 9	[Pl. xxvii. 12.] //	„ quiver. [Bank Coll.]
<i>Tritartemoria.</i>				
			Similar.	ΤΤΤ Temple-key bound with fillet.
42	9.	AR 35	[Pl. xxvii. 10.]	
43	7.1	AR 35		
			Head of Hera wearing stephanos adorned with floral ornaments; hair thrown back from forehead.	ΑΡ Γ Ε Ι Ω Ν Diomedes wearing chlamys, advancing cautiously to r.; holds in r. sword, in l. Palladium.
44	82.5	AR 8	head r.; behind, W [Pl. xxvii. 12.]	
45	81.4	AR 75	head r.; behind, W	below, N
46	84.5	AR 75	head l. [Pl. xxvii. 13.]	behind, swan r.

* On these specimens **R** occurs in archaic form.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
47	37·2	Æ 6	Female head r., bound with taenia. [Pl. xxvii. 14.]	Harpa and club; all in wreath of parsley.
48	20·8	Æ 5	Head of Hera r., wearing stephanos adorned with floral ornaments, hair thrown back from fore- head. [Pl. xxvii. 15.]	A P Palladium r.
49	20·7	Æ 5		
50	23·	Æ 5		Inscr. A P I
51		Æ 45	Head of Hera l., wearing stephanos.	A below, club.
52		Æ 5	[Pl. xxvii. 16.]	„ „
53		Æ 45		„ „
B.C. 350—228.*				
54	41·5	Æ 55	Forepart of wolf. type l. [Pl. xxvii. 17.]	A in shallow incuse square. below, bipennis.
55	41·	Æ 5	„	„ triquetra of crescents.
* Some of these coins, especially those first described, may belong to an earlier period; indeed Nos. 56 and 70 have traces of the deeper incuses which distinguish early coins; but the greater number belong to the Alexandrine age.				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Forepart of wolf.	A in shallow incuse square.
56	42·	AR·6	type l.; in front, Δ [Pl. xxvii. 18.]	below, cock r.; in field, Δ I and AI in deep incuses.
57	39·	AR·65	„	„ club; in field, A P
58	39·8	AR·55	„	„ caduceus „ „
59	40·3	AR·6	„	„ triquetra of crescents; in field, A P
60	39·2	AR·6	„	„ crescent; „ „
61	38·2	AR·6	„ above, \odot	„ eagle on harpa r.; „ Δ E
62	36·5	AR·65	type r.	„ club; „ Z EY
63	37·5	AR·55	„	„ „ „ „
64	35·	AR·6	„	„ eagle on \boxplus ; „ „
65	40·6	AR·55	„	„ „ „ N I
66	40·	AR·55	type l.	„ club; „ „
67	41·2	AR·55	„	„ crescent; „ „
68	42·8	AR·6	type r.	„ ivy-leaf; „ „
69	36·8	AR·55	type l.	„ „ „ „
70	40·4	AR·55	type r.	„ helmet; „ Γ ; deep incuses above.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Forepart of wolf.	A in shallow incuse square.
71	39·7	AR·6	type r.	below, club ; in field, Γ P
72	40·7	AR·6	„ above, Ξ	„ „ „ „
73	37·	AR·55	type l. ; „ Σ	„ „ „ „
74	38·	AR·6	„	„ club, dolphin r. ; „ „
75	40·9	AR·6	„	„ „ „ l. ; „ „
76	41·6	AR·55	type r.	„ „ bow ; „ „
77	41·6	AR·55	„	„ „ to r., grapes ; „ „
78	40·6	AR·6	„	„ „ to l., „ „ „
79	36·6	AR·55	type l. ; above, ⊙	„ eagle on harpa r. ; „ Γ Υ
80	39·2	AR·55	„ „ „	„ „ „ „
81	37·7	AR·6	„ „ „ [Pl. xxvii. 19.]	„ „ „ Γ ϙ
82	35·6	AR·55	type r.	„ club ; „ Φ A
83	32·6	AR·55	„	„ horse's head r. ; „ „
			Wolf l., at bay.	A P Crested Corinthian helmet l.
84	16·4	AR·45	above, Ξ	
85	13·	AR·5	„ „ [Pl. xxvii. 20.]	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
86	15·8	AR·5	Wolf l., at bay. above, ☉	A P Crested Corinthian helmet l. inscr. Γ Y
87	18·	AR·45	„ „	„ „
88	16·	AR·5	„ „	„ ΔE
89	10·5	AR·45	Wolf's head. type l.	A in shallow incuse square. below, inverted crescent; in field, A Λ
90	10·	AR·45	„ above, ☉	„ thunderbolt; „ ΔE
91	11·9	AR·45	type r.; „ ΣI [Pl. xxvii. 21.]	„ NI
92	12·	AR·4	type l.	„ club; „ „
93	12·5	AR·45	type r.	„ „ „ ΓP
94	12·2	AR·45	type l.; above, ⚡	„ „ „ „
95	9·8	AR·4	„ „ ☉	„ thunderbolt; „ ΓY
96		Æ·5	Wolf's head r.	A below, club.
97		Æ·5		„ B
98		Æ·45	Wolf's head l.	A below, B
99		Æ·45		„ altar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Wolf's head l.	A
100		Æ ·45	[Pl. xxvii. 22.]	below, altar
101		Æ ·5		„ helmet.
102		Æ ·5		„ „
103		Æ ·5		„ „ in field, K K
104		Æ ·45		„ bucranium.
105		Æ ·45		„ „ „ A I
			Head of Hera r., wear- ing stephanos inscribed ΑΡΓΕ	Pallas fighting l.
106		Æ ·7	[Pl. xxvii. 23.]	
107		Æ ·7		
108		Æ ·75		
			Head of Pallas r., in crested Corinthian hel- met.	ΑΡ ΓΕΙ Tyche l.; holds patera and cornucopiae.
109		Æ ·7	[Pl. xxvii. 24.]	
B.C. 228—146.				
			Forepart of wolf.	A in shallow incuse square.
110	36·2	ΑΡ ·6	type r. [Pl. xxviii. 1.]	below, harpa r.; in field, ΑΓΑ Θ Ο ΚΛΕΟΣ
111	31·	ΑΡ ·6	„	„ trident r. „ Δ Α ΜΑΡ

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Forepart of wolf.	A in shallow incuse square.
112	36.4	Æ .6	type r.	below, palm, in field, $\begin{matrix} \Delta & \text{A} \\ \text{M} & \text{O} \\ \Sigma & \Theta \text{E} \end{matrix}$
113	34.8	Æ .65	"	" star, " $\begin{matrix} \text{E} & \text{PI} \\ \text{K} & \text{PA} \\ \text{TE} & \text{O}\Sigma \end{matrix}$
114	34.8	Æ .6	type l.	" eagle on thunderbolt r. " $\begin{matrix} \text{I} & \text{E} \\ \text{P} & \text{O}\Sigma \\ \text{NO} & \Sigma \end{matrix}$
115	32.8	Æ .6	"	" " " "
116	31.	Æ .6	"	" boar's head r. " $\begin{matrix} \Lambda & \text{Y}^* \\ \Delta & \text{I} \\ \text{A}\Delta\text{A} \end{matrix}$
117	32.3	Æ .65	type r.	" radiate head of Helios " $\begin{matrix} \Xi\text{E} & \text{NO} \\ \Phi & \text{I} \\ \Lambda & \text{OY} \end{matrix}$
118	31.6	Æ .65	"	" " " "
119	32.8	Æ .6	"	" harpa r. " $\begin{matrix} \text{PI} & \text{E} \\ \Lambda & \text{A} \\ \Sigma\text{G}\text{O}\Sigma \end{matrix}$
120	34.9	Æ .65	"	" " " $\begin{matrix} \text{PI} & \text{E} \\ \Lambda & \Sigma \text{ sic } \dagger \\ \Gamma\text{O}\Sigma \end{matrix}$
121	32.5	Æ .7	"	" caps of Dioscuri. " $\begin{matrix} \text{T} & \text{PY} \\ \text{PI} & \text{IC} \end{matrix}$

* Issued by the celebrated Lydiadas, so often General of the Achaean League, or an Argive named after him. This gives us a date for the coins with magistrates' names written at length.

† The **A** in the midst is here read as the **A** between **Λ** and **Σ**.

U

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Forepart of wolf.	A in shallow incuse square.
122	33.4	Æ .65	type r.	below, caps of Dios- Τ ΠΥ curi. in field, Π IC
123	38.	Æ .6	type l.	„ vase „ ΦΙ ΛΟ Κ Λ Η Σ
124	37.7	Æ .6	„ [Pl. xxviii. 2.]	„ vase inscribed NE* „ „
			Head of Apollo laur. ; hair rolled.	Wolf at bay.
125		Æ .65	type l.	type l., above, A
126		Æ .65	„ [Pl. xxviii. 3.]	„ „ „
127		Æ .65	type r.	type r. „ „ below, Π A
128		Æ .6	„	„ „ Χ
129		Æ .65	„	„ „ „
130		Æ .65	„	„ „ „
			Head of Apollo r., laur. ; hair rolled.	Tripod-lebes.
131		Æ .6	[Pl. xxviii. 4.]	in field, EY OY M E Θ and club.
132		Æ .6		„ „ „ „
133		Æ .6		„ [Λ] A [K] PA club and Θ
134		Æ .65		„ Λ Y K O ear of corn and „
135		Æ .7		„ „ „ „

* This monogram must stand for **NEMEIA**.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Head of Apollo r., laur.; hair rolled.	A
136	Æ .55		[Pl. xxviii. 5.]	below, harpa l.
			Club in parsley-wreath.	A
137	Æ .4		[Pl. xxviii. 6.]	
			Wolf's head r.	Quiver.
138	Æ .65		[Pl. xxviii. 7.]	in field, helmet, wolf's head r., $\Theta \times$
139	Æ .65			" " " " "
			Head of Hera r., wearing stephanos adorned with floral ornaments.	Quiver.
140	Æ .55		[Pl. xxviii. 8.]	in field, $\Pi \text{ AM}$ trident, $\Phi \text{ A H} \Sigma$ prow of ship l.
141	Æ .65			" " " "
142	Æ .65			" helmet Θ
143	Æ .6			" " " $\Pi \text{ A}$
144	Æ .65			" Θ , palm, A I $\Sigma \text{ X I} \Sigma$
145	Æ .6			" " " "
146	Æ .65			" Φ wreath.
			Forepart of wolf r.	$\text{HPAKLEI}[\text{T}] \text{OY}$ Forepart of running bull r.
147	Æ .7		[Pl. xxviii. 9.]	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Hadrian.				
148		Æ 1·1	ΑΥΤΑΔΡΙ ΑΝΟC ΚΤΙCΤΗC Bust of Hadrian r, laur.	ΑΡΓΕ ΙΩΝ Zeus naked, stand- ing l; holds in r., long sceptre.* [Pl. xxviii. 10.]
149		Æ 1·1	ΑΥΤΑΔΡΙΑΝΟ C ΚΤΙCΤΗC Similar bust.	ΑΡΓΕ Ι ΩΝ Female figure seated l. on throne, head thrown back; holds in r., end of her gar- ment; l. raised (Danaë). [Pl. xxviii. 11.]
150		Æ 1·	Similar. Similar (inscr. obscure).	ΑΡΓ Ε ΙΩΝ Diomedes l., seated on altar, r. leg bent under him; holds in r., sword; in l., Palladium. [Pl. xxviii. 12.]
151		Æ 1·	Similar (inscr. obscure).	ΑΡΓΕ ΙΩΝ Goddess seated l. on throne, suckling infant (Isis and Horus?). [Pl. xxviii. 13.]
152		Æ·85	ΑΥΤΑΔΡΙΑ ΝΟC ΚΤΙCΤΗC Similar bust. Similar (inscr. obscure).	ΑΡΓΕΙΩ Ν Male figure r., standing with legs crossed; both arms extended towards serpents. [Pl. xxviii. 14.]
153		Æ·95	Similar (inscr. obscure).	ΝΕ within wreath of parsley. ΜΕΙ Α

* Possibly the statue, *ἄγαλμα ἄρβυρ*, of the Nemean Zeus; Paus. ii. 20, 3.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
154		Æ 8	ΑΥΤΑΔΡΙΑ ΝΟC ΚΤΙCΤΗC Bust of Hadrian r., laur.	ΑΡΓΕΙ ΩΝ Peacock * facing. [Pl. xxviii. 15.]
Antoninus Pius.				
155		Æ 95	[ΑΥΤ] ΑΝΤΩΝ ΕΙΝΟC ΕΥC Head of Antoninus r., laur.	ΑΡ Γ ΕΙΩΝ The Hera of Polycleitus † seated on throne l., wearing tall stephanos, holding pomegranate and sceptre:
156		Æ 95	(inscr. obscure).	inscr. ΑΡΓΕ ΙΩΝ [Pl. xxviii. 16.]
157		Æ 1.	ΑΥΤΑΝΤΩΝ ΕΙΝΟC ΕΥCΕΒΗ Similar head.	ΑΡΓΕ ΙΩΝ Acropolis-hill, † surmounted by tetrastyle temple, within which, Palladium. [Pl. xxviii. 17.]
158		Æ 8	ΑΥΤΑΝΤ ΩΝΕΙΝΟC Similar head.	ΑΡΓ ΕΙΩΝ Eagle facing, wings spread, head l.

* This type may be copied from the peacock dedicated in the Heraeum by Hadrian; Paus. ii. 17, 6; cf. Overbeck, *Kunstmyth.*: *Hera*, Pl. III. 1.

† Paus. ii. 17.

‡ Temples of Athene on the acropolis-hill, Paus. ii. 24, 2, 3. The coin proves that the Palladium connected by tradition with Diomedes was kept in one of them.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
L. Verus.				
159		Æ 95	ΟΥΗΡΟΣ ΑΥΓ[ΟΝΣΤΟ]C Bust of Verus r., laur.	ΑΡΓΕ ΙΩΝ Hera seated l. on throne, holds pomegranate? and sceptre.
			Similar.	ΑΡ ΓΕ Ι ΩΝ Apollo facing, head l., in long chiton; holds wreath and lyre.
160		Æ 1.		[Pl. xxviii. 18. Bank Coll.]
			Similar; inscription retrograde, bust l.	ΑΡ ΓΕ ΙΩΝ Perseus* facing; holds in l., harpa and chlamys; in r., head of Medusa, from which he turns away.
161		Æ 95		[Pl. xxviii. 19.]
			Inscr. obscure. Head of Verus r., laur.	ΑΡΓΕ ΙΩΝ Male term l., beardless, draped.
162		Æ 75		[Pl. xxviii. 20.]
Septimius Severus.				
163		Æ 95	· · ΚΑΙΛΣΕΣΕΩΝ ΗΡΟΣΠΕΡ Head of Severus r., laur.	ΑΡΓΕ ΙΩΝ Zeus naked, facing, head r.; holds in r., long sceptre; l. rests on hip; beside him, eagle with wings spread, facing.
				[Pl. xxviii. 21. Bank Coll.]

* The heroum of Perseus at Argos was outside the city, near the Heraeum, Paus. ii. 18, 1. The hero was worshipped there, but Pausanias does not mention any statue.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
164		Æ .95	ΑΥΤΚΑΙΛΣΕΣΕ ΒΗΡΟΣ ΠΕΡΕ Same head.	ΑΡΓΕ ΙΩΝ Hera seated l. on throne, wearing high stephanos ; holds pomegranate and sceptre.
165		Æ 1.	ΠΕΡ ΣΕΒ Bust of Severus r., laur.	ΑΡΓ ΕΙΩΝ Acropolis-rock sur- mounted by tetrastyle temple, within which, Palladium.
166		Æ .85	ΛΟΥΣΕΠΣΕΟ V ΗΡΟΣΠ Head of Severus r., laur.	ΑΡΓ ΕΙΩ Asklepius* seated l. on throne; in l., sceptre, his r. extended over the head of a ser- pent.
167		Æ 1.	ΑΥΚΑΙΣΕΠ Τ ΣΕΒΗΡΟΣ Same head.	Α ΡΓ ΕΙΩΝ Perseus facing ; holds in r., head of Medusa ; in l., harpa and chlamys; head turned to l.
Julia Domna.				
168		Æ 1.	ΙΟΥΛΙΑ Bust of Domna r.; at shoulder, cornucopiae.	ΑΡΓΕ ΙΩΝ Leto † standing r.; her r. hand raised to her shoulder, her l. resting on the head of a small female figure to r. (Chloris).
[Pl. xxviii. 22.]				
<p>* In one of the temples of Asklepius at Argos was a seated statue of late date by Xenophilus and Strato, Paus. ii. 23, 4. If the type of the coin is copied from this statue the latter would seem to be a close imitation of the Epidaurian statue by Thrasymedes.</p> <p>† This should be a copy of the statue of Leto mentioned by Pausanias ii. 21, 8, as τέχνη Πραξιτέλους; beside it stood an image of Chloris, the only daughter of Niobe who escaped by placing herself under the protection of Leto.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
169		Æ 1.	ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΑΥΓΟ ΣΤΑΔΟΜΝ Bust of Domna r.	ΑΡ ΓΕ ΙΩΝ Hypsipyle run- ning r., fleeing from serpent, which is erect in field r. [Pl. xxviii. 23.]
170		Æ .95	ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΑΥΓΟΥΣ ΤΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ Bust of Domna r. as Artemis or Leto; quiver at shoulder.	ΝΕ in parsley-wreath. ΜΕΙ Α
171		Æ .95	ΙΟΥΛΙΑΔΟΜΝ Α ΑΥΓ Bust of Domna r.	ΑΡ ΓΕ ΙΩΝ Table; on it, peacock r., wreath, and eagle facing, wings open.
Caracalla.				
172		Æ .95	ΑΥΚΑΙCΑC ΕΜΑCΕ <i>sic.*</i> Head r., laur.	ΑΡ ΓΕ ΙΩΝ Hera seated l. on throne, holds sceptre. [Pl. xxviii. 24.]
173		Æ .95	ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝ Bust of Caracalla r., head bare.	ΑΡΓΕ [ΙΩ]Ν Female figure facing, holding torches (Eileithuia?). [Pl. xxviii. 25.]
Gordian III.				
174		Æ 1.1	ΚΑΙCΜΑΝΤΓΟΡ ΔΙΑΝΟCCEB Bust of Gordian r., radiate.	ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ Parsley-wreath; within it, Δ







* This inscription cannot be completed with certainty; and the head is too rude to be identified; the coin seems to be of Caracalla or of Geta.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
175		Æ 7	ΑΥΚΜΑΝΓΟΡΔΙΑ ΝΟC Bust of Gor- dian r., laur.	ΑΡΓΕΙ[Ω]Ν Cornucopiae.
176		Æ 1·2	ΠΟΛΙΚΒΑΛ ΕΡΙΑΝΟC Bust of Valerian r., laur.	ΑΡΓΕ ΙΩΝ Perseus facing; holds in r, head of Medusa, from which he turns away; in l, harpa and chlamys. in field, I A
177		Æ 95	ΚΟΡCΑΛ ΩΝΙΝΑ Bust of Salonina r.	ΑΡΓΕ ΙΩΝ Peacock r.; below, Z

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
CLEONAE.				
B.C. 471—421.				
			Head of young Herakles, in lion's skin.	K in incuse of peculiar form.
1	15·5	Æ·35	head l.	[Pl. xxix. 1.]
2	15·3	Æ·45	„	
3	15·	Æ·35	„	
4	14·9	Æ·4	„	[Pl. xxix. 2.]
5	14·1	Æ·45	„	
6	12·	Æ·4	head r.	[Pl. xxix. 3.]
			Lion's head l.	Similar.
7	7·4	Æ·35		[Pl. xxix. 4.]
B.C. about 235.*				
			Head of Zeus r., laur.	K Λ Club; all within wreath of parsley.
8		Æ·7		[Pl. xxix. 5.]
			Head of young Herakles r., in lion's skin.	KΛ within wreath of parsley. ΕΩ
9		Æ·6		[Pl. xxix. 6.]
10		Æ·55		

* Probably these coins were issued at the time when, under the protection of Aratus, the people of Cleonae enjoyed for a year the presidency of the Nemean festival. Plutarch, *Life of Aratus*. See Introduction.









No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Julia Domna.				
11		Æ ·95	Ι ΔΟΜ ΣΕΒΑΣ Bust of Domna r.	ΚΛΕΟΝΑ ΙΩΝ Horse r., bridled; on his back, bearded head r. [Pl. xxix. 7.]
12		Æ ·7	ΙΟΥΛΙΑ * Bust l.	ΚΛΕΩ[N] ΑΙ Eagle r., seated on cippus on the summit of a hill (Mt. Apeas). [Pl. xxix. 8.]
Plautilla.				
13		Æ ·85	ΦΟΥΛΒΙΑ ΠΛΑΥΤΙΛΛΑ Bust of Plautilla r.	Κ ΛΕΩ ΝΑΙΩΝ Tyche l., at altar; holds patera and cornuco- piac. [Pl. xxix. 9.]
14		Æ ·9	Similar.	ΚΛΕΩ[N] ΑΙΩΝ Isis l.; holds sistrum and vase. [Pl. xxix. 10.]
15		Æ ·9	* This may be a coin of Maesa or Mamaea. It is very obscure.	

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
EPIDAUROS.				
B.C. 370—323.				
			Head of Asklepios l, laur.	 in laurel-wreath.
1	36.6	AR .6		[Pl. xxix. 11.]
2	38.8	AR .55		
			Head of Apollo r., laur. ; hair short.	 in laurel-wreath.
3	13.2	AR .4		
4	10.8	AR .4		
5	11.5	AR .45		[Pl. xxix. 12.]
				
6	3.4	AR .25		[Pl. xxix. 13.]
B.C. 323—240.				
			Head of Apollo r., laur. ; hair long.	 The Asklepios of Thrasymedes* seated l. on throne ; his r. hand extended over the head of a coiled snake ; in his l., sceptre ; beside him, dog r. ; beneath seat, 
7	61.	AR .75		[Pl. xxix. 14.]




* See the description in Pausanias, ii. 27, 2.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Head of Asklepius r., laur.	Ε Epione * standing l., clad in long chiton, pouring from a phial into a patera.
8		Æ 65		to l., Η
9		Æ 7		to r., Α
10		Æ 65		„ Ε
11		Æ 7	[Pl. xxix. 15.]	„ „ (inscr. Ε)
12		Æ 6		„ cupping-vase (σικύη).
13		Æ 7		„ „
14		Æ 7		„ Η
15		Æ 7	[Pl. xxix. 16.]	„ „
			Similar.	Ε in laurel-wreath.
16		Æ 6		
17		Æ 6		
18		Æ 45 (type l.)		
19		Æ 45		in ex., Γ
20		Æ 45	[Pl. xxix. 17.]	„ „
21		Æ 45		„ Η

* Epione was reckoned at Epidaurus as the wife of Asklepius; there were two statues of her there; one in the precinct of Asklepius, Paus. ii. 27, 6, and one in the city. Hygieia does not seem to have been recognized in the city until the times of the Antonines.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
22		Æ ·5	Head of Asklepius r., laur.	 in laurel-wreath.
23		Æ ·6	Similar.	 Thymiaterion ; on either side, a cupping-vase. to r., 
24		Æ ·55	Head of Apollo r., laur. [Pl. xxix. 18.]	Similar. to r., 
25		Æ ·65	Head of Asklepius r., laur. [Pl. xxix. 19.]	 Dog* reclining r.
26		Æ ·55	Similar.	below, 
27		Æ ·55	[Pl. xxix. 20.]	 Coiled serpent r.
<i>After</i> B.C. 146.				
28		Æ ·7	Inscr. effaced.† Head of Asklepius r., laur. [Pl. xxix. 21.]	 within laurel-wreath. AC KΛH ΓEI A
* This seems to be the dog which lay beside the statue of Asklepius (no. 8 above). A dog appears in the local legend of Asklepius as guarding the deity when a child exposed on the mountains, Paus. ii. 2, 4, and dogs were kept in his temple.				
† Probably it was ΕΠΙΔΑΥΡΟΥ or ΙΕΡΑΣ ΕΠΙΔΑΥΡΟΥ, to judge from similar specimens published by Mionnet, ii., p. 239; <i>Suppl.</i> iv., p. 260.				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Antoninus Pius.				
29	Æ 9	<p>ANTΩ NINOCAV Head of Antoninus r., laur.</p>	<p>ΙΕΡΑΣ ΕΠ ΡΟΥ The Asklepius of Thrasymedes l. on throne, in tetrastyle temple.</p>	
		[Pl. xxix. 22.]		
		Similar.		
30	Æ 9	[Pl. xxix. 23.]	<p>Ι ΕΡΑΣΕ The Asklepius of Thrasymedes l.</p>	
Caracalla.				
31	Æ 95	<p>ΑΥ·Κ ΜΑΝ Bust of Caracalla r., laur.</p>	<p>ΙΕΡΑΣ ΕΠΙΔ ΑΥΡΟΥ Posei- don naked, standing l. ; holds in r., dolphin, in l., long trident.</p>	
		[Pl. xxix. 24.]		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
HERMIONE.				
B.C. 370—300.				
			Head of Demeter l, crowned with corn.	 in wreath formed of two ears of bearded corn.
1	43·4	Æ·65		[Pl. xxx. 1.]
2	43·8	Æ·6		
			Similar.	E P Torch in corn-wreath.
3	14·5	Æ·5		[Pl. xxx. 2.]
			Head of Demeter facing, crowned with corn.	 in corn-wreath.
4		Æ·6		[Pl. xxx. 3.]
5		Æ·6		
6		Æ·6		(mon.  .
			Head of Demeter l, crowned with corn.	E P between two torches ; all in wreath of corn.
7		Æ·6		
			Similar.	E P Torch ; within wreath of corn.
8		Æ·5		[Pl. xxx. 4.]
9		Æ·65		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
10		Æ · 5	Head of Demeter l, crowned with corn.	E P Torch; within wreath of corn.
11		Æ · 6		
12		Æ · 5		
13		Æ · 5		
14		Æ · 5	(head to r.)	
15		Æ · 45	„	
16		Æ · 4	Head of Demeter r., crowned with corn.	E] P Corn-wreath. in wreath, TA [Pl. xxx. 5.]
			Plautilla.	
17		Æ · 85	ΦΟΛΒΙΑ ΠΛΑΥΤΙΛΛΑ Bust of Plautilla r.	ΕΡΜΙΟΝ Man wearing short ΕΩΝ chiton, leading cow r. by a cord.* [Pl. xxx. 6.]
			Similar.	
18		Æ · 85		ΝΕΩΝ Young Dio- nysus l., standing, wearing en- dromides only; holds kantharos and long thyrsus. [Pl. xxx. 7.]

* At the Chthonian festival cows were led to the temple of Demeter, and there slain by certain old women selected for the purpose, Paus. ii. 35, 4.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
19		Æ ·85	<p>ΦΟΥΛΒΙΑ ΠΛΑΥΤΙΛΛΑ Bust of Plautilla r.</p>	<p>ΕΡΜΙΟ ΝΕΩΝ Tyche l., tur- reted; holds rudder and cornu- copiae.*</p> <p>[Pl. xxx. 8.]</p>
20		Æ ·95	<p>ΛΟΣΕΠΓΕΤΑΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ Bust of Geta r., head bare.</p>	<p>Geta.</p> <p>ΕΡΜΙΟΝ ΕΩΝ Young Diony- sus l., standing, holds kantharos and long thyrsus; drapery † down to knees.</p> <p>[Pl. xxx. 9.]</p>

* There was a temple of Tyche at Hermione with colossal statue.

† This drapery is unusual in statues of Dionysus; the representation may be specially of Dionysus *Melanaegis*, who had a temple at Hermione, Paus. ii. 35, 1.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
METHANA.				
B.C. 370—300.				
1	Æ 6		Head of Hephaestus * r., in pileus.	ME in wreath of corn. [Pl. xxx. 10.]
2	Æ 5		Similar.	ME ⊙ in wreath of corn. [Pl. xxx. 11.]
Septimius Severus.				
3	Æ 8		AVK HP Head of Severus r., laur.	MEΘAN A IΩN Artemis † standing r.; holds bow in l., and with r. draws arrow from quiver. [Pl. xxx. 12.]
Geta.				
4	Æ 9		ACEN ΓETACK Bust of Geta r., head bare.	MEΘ ANAIΩN Artemis run- ning l., r. hand advanced, in l., bow; beside her, hound; in front, stag l. [Pl. xxx. 13.]
5	Æ 9			
<p>* Millingen states (<i>Récueil de Méd. Gr.</i>, p. 51) that coins of this sort were found by Dodwell on the site of Methana. The head of Hephaestus contains an allusion to the volcanic phenomena to which the spot was peculiarly subject.</p>				
<p>† The only important temple of Methana was, according to Pausanias, that of Isis (ii. 84, 1). At Mothone, in Messenia, one of the two chief temples was of Artemis (Paus. iv. 35, 6). The coins curiously reverse the types, Isis appearing on coins of Mothone, and Artemis on those of Methana. The names of the two cities, which are variously spelt in the different ancient authorities, were probably really identical; and it is possible that their coins are not rightly assigned.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIRYNS.				
B.C. 421—370.				
1	Æ ·65	[Pl. xxx. 14.]	Head of bearded Herakles r., in lion's skin.	T I Palm-tree in incuse.
			B.C. 370—300.	
2	Æ ·6	[Pl. xxx. 15.]	Head of Apollo l., laur., hair long.	T I Palm-tree.
			to l., lyre ; to r., bunch of grapes.	
3	Æ ·5		Head of Apollo r., laur., hair rolled.	Palm-tree.
4	Æ ·4			inscr. T I R V
5	Æ ·5	[Pl. xxx. 16.]		„ T I R V N
				„ T I P Y N O I Ω N

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TROEZEN.				
<i>Before</i> B.C. 431.				
1	9·	Æ·35	Female head, facing, with long hair (Athene): border of dots.	T R O Trident: all in incuse square. [Pl. xxx. 17.]
B.C. 431—370.				
2	67·4	Æ·6	Head of Athene * 1; hair confined with taenia.	TPO Trident: in incuse square. [Bank Coll.]
3	56·7	Æ·7	(same die).	[Pl. xxx. 18.]
4	31·4	Æ·5	(Athene wears necklace).	[Pl. xxx. 19.]
B.C. 370—300.				
5	30·	Æ·55	Head of Athene 1; hair bound with taenia; wears earring.	TPO Trident; in field, three dolphins. [Pl. xxx. 20.]
6	30·6	Æ·5		
7	30·	Æ·5		
<p>* According to Pausanias the coins of Troezen should bear on one side a head of Athene, on the other a trident (Paus. ii. 30, 6). The head on the coins has short hair, and has been supposed to be that of Apollo; but a closer study, not neglecting the female ornaments on nos. 4, 5 sqq., sufficiently shows that the head is really female, though of exceptionally severe type.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Head of Athene l. ; hair bound with taenia, wears earring.	TPO Double head of trident.
8	17·7	AR·5	[Pl. xxx. 21.]	to l., twig of vine.
9	17·2	AR·45	(head r.) [Pl. xxx. 22.]	„ „
			Head of Athene l., bound with taenia.	TPO Trident. [Pl. xxx. 23.]
10	9·6	AR·35		
11	8·5	AR·35		
			Head of Athene l., bound with taenia.	TPO Trident ; on l., dolphin.
12		Æ·5	behind, K	
13		Æ·55		
14		Æ·5	(Athene wears earring).	[Pl. xxx. 24.]
B.C. 300—240.				
			Head of Athene r., in crested Corinthian helmet.	TPO Trident.
15		Æ·6	[Pl. xxxi. 1.]	in field, KA Λ .
16		Æ·65		(inscr. not visible).
			Head of Poseidon l.	TPO Trident.
17		Æ·65	behind, Ξ [Pl. xxxi. 2.]	to r., aplustre.
			Similar.	TPO Dolphin l. ; below, aplustre ; above, trident.
18		Æ·65	[Pl. xxxi. 3.]	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Commodus.	
19	Æ · 9		MAYPKO MMOΔOC Head of Commodus r., laur. [Pl. xxxi. 4.]	TPOIZH NIΩ N Palladium* r.
20	Æ · 85		Similar. [Pl. xxxi. 5.]	TPOIZH NIΩ N Theseus naked, r., upraising rock. †
21	Æ · 95		Similar. [Pl xxxi. 6.]	TPOI ZHNIΩ N Tyche I. ; holds patera and cornucopiae ; at her feet, altar.
			Septimius Severus.	
22	Æ · 95		KAI·AO CEBHPOC Bust of Severus r., laur. [Pl. xxxi. 7.]	ZH N[!] Ω N Emperor on horseback r., trotting ; r. hand raised.
23	Æ · 9		CEB HPOCΠEPK Similar bust. [Pl. xxxi. 8.]	TPOIZH NIΩ N Acropolis- rock, surmounted by tetrastyle temple ; on one side, myrtle † or cypress, on the other, olive ‡
<p>* This would seem to be the xoanon, by Callon of Aegina, of Athene Sthenias, set up on the acropolis of Troezen, Paus. ii. 32, 5. Cf. Overbeck, <i>Gr. Plastik</i> i. p. 112, who says that nothing is known of this statue.</p> <p>† This rock is the one which was still pointed out at Troezen in the time of Pausanias (ii. 32, 7), as that beneath which Aegeus placed his sandals and sword, which Theseus recovered on coming to maturity.</p> <p>‡ Perhaps the myrtle of Phaedra, Paus. ii. 32, 3. There was also at Troezen another remarkable tree called the <i>πάχος σπερρός</i>, a wild olive. These appear to have been situated one on each side of the acropolis, on which was the temple of Athene Sthenias.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
24		Æ 9	<p style="text-align: center;">Geta.</p> <p>Λ·CE Geta r.</p>	<p>Bust of Inscr. obscure. Theseus naked, r., upraising rock.</p>
25		Æ .95	<p style="text-align: center;">Philippus, Jun.</p> <p>ΑV ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟ Bust of young Philip r., laur.</p> <p>[Pl. xxxi. 9.]</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TRO ΝΙΩΝ</p> <p>Theseus r., upraising rock, under which appear two sandals.*</p>

* See the second note on p. 167.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>ARCADIA.</p> <p>THE ARCADIANs.</p> <p>B.C. about 480—417.</p> <p>(<i>Struck at Heraea</i>).</p>				
1	43·2	AR·6	Zeus Aphesius standing r., head l., wears himation; eagle flying from r. hand; under l. arm, sceptre.	<p>KA OM Head of Artemis three-quarter face l., hair bound with fillet: all in incuse square.</p> <p>[Pl. xxxi. 10.]</p>
2*	45·7	AR·65	No inscr. Zeus Aphesius seated r. on throne; himation round waist; holds sceptre in r.; over l. hand eagle flying r.; all in incuse square.	<p>Head of Artemis r., hair bound with fillet and falling in queue.</p> <p>[Pl. xxxi. 11.]</p>
3	45·8	AR·5	Zeus Aphesius seated on throne; himation wrapped round waist; holds sceptre; eagle flying from or to his hand.†	<p>AR, ARKA, ARKADIFON, ARKADIKON &c. Head of Artemis, bound with fillet or in net: all in incuse square.†</p>
4	14·2	AR·45	A „ „	<p>Α A head to r.</p> <p>„ [Pl. xxxi. 12.]</p>
5	42·6	AR·6	„ l.; „ l.	<p>R A „</p>
<p>* On this coin the head of the goddess is really the obverse type; though for the sake of uniformity it is here treated as a reverse. The attribution of the female head is discussed in the Introduction.</p> <p>† It is impossible to mention in the text slight varieties of type of obverse and reverse; and quite unnecessary, as all varieties are figured in plates xxxi., xxxii.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Zeus Aphesius seated on throne; himation wrapped round waist; holds sceptre; eagle flying from or to his hand.	AR, ARKA, ARKADION, APKADIKON &c. Head of Artemis, bound with fillet or in net; all in incuse square.
6	14.2	.R.4	Zeus to l., eagle to l.	A head to r.
7	45.2	.R.6	" "	Я A head to l. [Pl. xxxi. 13.]
8	15.4	.R.4	" "	" " [Pl. xxxi. 14.]
9	47.2	.R.6	" "	9 A "
10	43.3	.R.65	" "	Я A " [Pl. xxxi. 15.]
11	47.2	.R.65	" "	P "
12	15.3	.R.4	" "	A P " [Bank Coll.]
—				
13	43.7	.R.6	Zeus to l., eagle to l.	DIKOM head to r.
14	45.5	.R.65	Zeus facing; "	APKA IKON " [Pl. xxxi. 16.]
15	44.7	.R.55	Zeus to l.; "	AR KA IKON "
16	43.5	.R.6	" "	AP KV "
17	45.2	.R.65	" "	A R K A head to l. [Pl. xxxi. 17.]
18	43.3	.R.6	" "	A K A "

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Zeus Aphesius seated on throne; himation wrapped round waist; holds sceptre; eagle flying from or to his hand.	AR, ARKA, ARKADIFON, ARKADIKON &c. Head of Artemis, bound with fillet or in net; all in incuse square.
* 19	43·2	AR·6	Zeus to l., eagle to l.	NOK IDAKPA head to l. [Pl. xxxi. 18.]
20	12·7	AR·4	" "	OKID AKPA " " [Pl. xxxi. 19.]
21	44·6	AR·6	" "	K A "
22	45·8	AR·6	" "	K P A " " [Pl. xxxi. 20.]
23	35·2	AR·7 (plated)	" "	AK P A " " [Pl. xxxi. 21.]
24	44·7	AR·6	" "	A R K A " " [Pl. xxxi. 22.]
25	44·4	AR·65	" eagle to r.	A R K A head to r. [Pl. xxxi. 23.]
26	44·4	AR·6	" "	
27	41·2	AR·55	" "	head to l.
28	43·6	AR·6	" eagle to l.	OK IDAKPA head to r. [Pl. xxxi. 24.]
† 29	44·6	AR·6	" "	P K A head to l. [Pl. xxxii. 1.]

* On this coin and the following the head of the goddess wears a sort of ampyx with leaves rising out of it.

† On this coin the eagle of Zeus carries a serpent in his talons.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Zeus Aphesius seated on throne; himation wrapped round waist; holds sceptre; eagle flying from or to his hand.	AR, ARKA, ARKADIΦON, ARKADIKON &c. Head of Artemis, bound with fillet or in net; all in incuse square.
30	41·8	AR·65	Zeus to l., eagle to l.	APK ΦON head to r.
31	42·6	AR·6	" "	AP KA DI ΦON "
32	14·3	AR·45	" "	ΦO ID AK PA " [Pl. xxxii. 2.]
33	45·5	AR·65	" eagle to r.	ΦO K ADIK ON " [Pl. xxxii. 3.]
34	40·5	AR·6	" "	" "
35	45·2	AR·65	Zeus facing; eagle to l.	Φ OK ΔAK PA " [Pl. xxxii. 4.]
36	45·2	AR·6	Zeus to l.; "	ΦOK ΔAK " KON
37	44·8	AR·6	" "	PK "
38	45·3	AR·6	" "	A R K A "
39	46·2	AR·55	" "	A R K " [Pl. xxxii. 5.]
40	14·5	AR·4	" "	ARK A "
41	41·6	AR·6	" "	ID A PK A head three-quarter face r.
42	44·6	AR·6	Zeus to r.; eagle to r.	OK ID AK PA " [Pl. xxxii. 6.]
43	45·4	AR·6	" "	PK D IK "

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Zeus Aphetus seated l. on throne, himation wrapped round waist; holds in l. sceptre, eagle l. flying from r. hand.	<p>A P Head of Artemis, hair K A rolled; all in shallow incuse square.</p> <p>44 41· AR·6 head r. [Pl. xxxii. 7.]</p> <p>45 46· AR·6 head l. [Pl. xxxii. 8.]</p> <p>46 39·5 AR·55 „ [Pl. xxxii. 9.]</p> <p>47 37· AR·7 (plated) „ inscr. obscure.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">LEAGUE ESTABLISHED BY EPAMINONDAS.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">B.C. 370—363.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(<i>Struck at Megalopolis</i>).</p>				
<p style="text-align: center;">COINAGE CONTINUED BY MEGALOPOLITANS.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">B.C. 363—about 280.</p>				
			Head of Zeus l., laur.	<p>Α Pan horned, naked, seated l., head turned to front, on rock over which is spread his garment, holds in r. hand lagobolon.</p> <p>48 190·4 AR·95 [Pl. xxxii. 10.] below, on rock, syrinx, ΟΛΥ</p>
			(same die).	<p>49 184· AR·95 „ „ „ ΟΛΥΜ</p>
			Similar.	<p>Α Pan, horned, naked, seated l. on rock; r. hand raised, in l., lagobolon.</p>
				<p>50 41·3 AR·7 on rock, syrinx; to r., Δ</p>
			to r., Ι	<p>51 42·7 AR·65 garment spread on rock; „ Ι</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Head of Zeus l., laur.	A Pan, horned, naked, seated l. on rock; r. hand raised, in l. lagobolon.
52	43·	A ·7	to r., [Pl. xxxii. 11.]	garment spread on rock, to r.,
53	40·9	A ·75	„ „	on rock, syrinx; „ „
54	41·8	A ·6		„ X
			Head of young Pan l., with goat's horns.	A Syrinx.
55	13·1	A ·5	[Pl. xxxii. 12.]	
56	13·4	A ·45		
57	12·8	A ·5		to l., Δ
58	13·5	A ·5		„
59	13·5	A ·45	to r.,	„ „
60	13·3	A ·5	„ „ [Pl. xxxii. 13.]	„ „
61	13·2	A ·5	„ „	„ „
			Head of young Pan r., with goat's horns.	A Syrinx.
62		Æ ·8		to l., A
63		Æ ·8	[Pl. xxxii. 14.]	„ „
64		Æ ·75		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
65		Æ ·7	Head of young Pan r., with goat's horns.	Α Syrinx.
66		Æ ·75		to l. Ν
67		Æ ·65	[Pl. xxxii. 15.]	
68		Æ ·55		„ ΚΟΔ
69		Æ ·5		
70		Æ ·6	Head of young Pan l., with goat's horns. [Pl. xxxii. 16.]	Similar. to l. ΘΕ
71		Æ ·6		„ „
72		Æ ·45		
73		Æ ·5	*Head of young Pan l., with goat's horns; hair long. [Pl. xxxii. 17.]	Syrinx within wreath.
74		Æ ·6	Head of Zeus l., laur. [Pl. xxxii. 18.]	Α Syrinx.
75		Æ ·8	Head of Zeus l., laur. [Pl. xxxii. 19.]	Α Syrinx; all in wreath.

* Perhaps not of Arcadia.

No.	Wt.	Metall. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
(Struck at Megalopolis).				
B.C. about 280—234.				
			Head of Zeus l., laur.	Pan naked, seated l. on rock; r. hand raised, in l. lagobolon; before him, eagle flying to l.
76	36·9	Æ·65	[Pl. xxxii. 20.]	
77	33·	Æ·65		
78	33·6	Æ·5		in field, A Δ
79	37·7	Æ·5		" "
80	37·	Æ·6		" "
81	37·4	Æ·6		" \mathcal{R} Δ
82	36·3	Æ·65		" \mathcal{R} Δ A
83	36·6	Æ·6		" \mathcal{R} Δ
84	36·2	Æ·65		" A Δ A
85	36·8	Æ·6		" K A I
86	37·	Æ·6		" \mathcal{R}
			Similar.	\mathcal{R} Syrinx; below, thunderbolt.
87		Æ·7		in field, Γ M
88		Æ·7	[Pl. xxxii. 21.]	" " "

[For subsequent coins of Megalopolis, see under head of that city].

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
THE ARCADIANS.				
Antinous.				
			BETOY ΠΙΟC of Antinous r.	Bust ΤΟΙC ΑΡΚΑCΙ trotting. Horse r.,
89		Æ 1.35	[Pl. XXXIII. 1.]	
90		Æ .75	[Pl. XXXIII. 2.]	
<hr/>				
A L E A.				
B.C. 431—370.				
			Head of Artemis r., hair tied at crown.	AA Strung bow.
1	12.2	AR .5	[Pl. XXXIII. 3.]	
<hr/>				

▲ ▲

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
C A P H Y A E.				
B.C. 280—240.				
1		Æ 5	Head of Pallas r., in Corinthian helmet. [Pl. xxxiii. 4.]	ΚΑΦ in wreath of corn.
Septimius Severus.				
2		Æ 85	ΑΥΤΟΚΑΙΛΟΝΣΕΠΤ ΣΕΩΝΗΡΟΣΠΕΡ Head of Severus r., laur. [Pl. xxxiii 5.]	ΚΑ ΦΥ Ι ΑΤΩΝ Apollo naked, facing, head l.; holds in r. hand branch; in l., which rests on tripod, scroll.
3		Æ 9	Similar. [Pl. xxxiii. 6.]	ΚΑΦΥ ΙΑ ΤΩΝ Artemis facing, head r.; clad in short chiton with diplois; holds torch in each hand.
Caracalla.				
4		Æ 85	ΝΟΝΕ[Υ]ΣΕ Bust of Caracalla r., laur.	ΚΑΦΥ ΙΑΤΩΝ Tyche l.; holds patera and cornucopiac.
Plautilla.				
5		Æ 9	ΦΟΥΛΒΙΑΠΛΑΥ ΤΙΛΛΑ Bust of Plautilla r. [Pl. xxxiii. 7.]	ΚΑΦΥ Ι ΑΤΩΝ Similar type.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>CLEITOR.</p> <p><i>Before B.C. 431.</i></p> <p><i>Hemiobol.</i></p>				
1	8.4	R .3	<p>Head and neck of bridled horse r.</p> <p>[Pl. xxxiii. 8.]</p>	<p>Ε in linear square within incuse square.</p>
<p>B.C. 431—370.</p>				
2	45.2	R .6	<p>Κ Λ Ε Naked horse- Ο Τ man on horse l., prancing; (one of the Dioscuri)*</p> <p>[Pl. xxxiii. 9.]</p>	<p>Circular incuse, having four raised and four sunk sections.</p>
<p>B.C. 370—240.</p>				
3	38.7	R .6	<p>Head of Helios facing, with rays around, alternately longer and shorter.</p> <p>[Pl. xxxiii. 10.]</p>	<p>ΚΑΗ Bull r., butting.</p>
4	40.5	R .65	<p>[Pl. xxxiii. 11.]</p>	<p>above, centaur r., brandishing branch.</p>
5	40.0	R .65		<p>” ” ”</p>
6	39.2	R .7		<p>in ex. ΔΑΜΙΠ</p>
7	11.2	R .45	<p>Head of Pallas in close-fitting helmet, with cheek-piece turned back.</p> <p>type r. [Pl. xxxiii. 12.]</p>	<p>Horse with rein loose r., prancing.</p>
8	11.	R .45	<p>” l.</p>	<p>Η Λ Ξ</p>
9	10.5	R .45	<p>” ”</p>	<p>”</p>

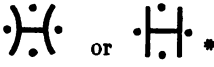


* See Paus. viii. 21, 4.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
10		Æ .75	Head of Pallas l. in close-fitting helmet, with cheek-piece turned back. [Pl. xxxiii. 13.]	ΗΛ Ξ Horse with rein loose, prancing r. beside fluted column (meta). above, Α
11		Æ .6	Similar type r. [Pl. xxxiii. 14.]	Κ Λ Η Horse with rein loose, prancing r.
12		Æ .5	Head of Helios facing, with rays around. [Pl. xxxiii. 15.]	ΗΚ
13		Æ .5		
14		Æ .5	Similar.	ΗΚ
Julia Domna.				
15		Æ .95	Ι ΔΟΜΝΑΝΣΕΒΑC ΤΗΝ Bust of Domna as Demeter* l., cornucopiae at shoulder. [Pl. xxxiii. 16.]	ΚΛΕ ΙΤΟ ΩΝ Tyche standing l., turreted; holds patera and long sceptre.
Plautilla.				
16		Æ .95	ΦΟΥΛΒΙΑ ΠΛΑΥΤΙΛΛΑ ΣΕΒ Bust of Plautilla r. [Pl. xxxiii. 17.]	ΚΛΕΙΤ ΟΡΙΩΝ Tyche l., turreted, at altar; holds patera and cornucopiae.

* Demeter was the principal deity of Cleitor, Paus. viii. 21, 2.


No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
HERAEA.				
<i>Before B.C. about 480.</i>				
			Head of Hera wearing stephane and veil.	Inscr. in dotted square within incuse square.
1	49.5	Æ 55	type l. [Pl. xxxiv. 1.]	EP
2	46.5	Æ 45	„ (same die).	„ (same die).
3	46.7	Æ 55	„ [Pl. xxxiv. 2.]	EP
4	46.	Æ 55	type r. [Pl. xxxiv. 3.]	APR (dots only above and below).
5	17.2	Æ 45	„ [Pl. xxxiv. 4.]	EP
6	15.2	Æ 35	„	EP
			Similar type l., later style.	APR; above and below, pattern of zigzags and dots; all in incuse square.
7	45.6	Æ 5	[Pl. xxxiv. 5.]	
8	45.2	Æ 55	(veil thrown back).	
			Similar, veil thrown back.	EP in dotted square within incuse square.
9	14.2	Æ 35	[Pl. xxxvi. 6.]	
			Head of Hera or Artemis r., hair turned up behind under taenia.	ERA; above and below, lines of dots; all in incuse square.
10	39.9	Æ 55	[Pl. xxxiv. 7.]	
For coins with the legend ARKADIKON , probably struck at Heraea about B.C. 480—417, see under Arcadia.				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
B.C. 417—370.				
<i>Trihemionobolion.</i>				
11	23·8	A·5	Head of Pallas l., in Corinthian helmet without crest. [Pl. xxxiv. 8.]	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> 93 A </div> Three E's back to back, all in incuse square. </div>
<i>Obols.</i>				
12	11·9	A·4	Dolphin r. [Pl. xxxiv. 9.]	E* in incuse square.
13	12·8	A·45	Head of Artemis l., hair rolled and bound with taenia; in front, bow. [Pl. xxxiv. 10.]	EPA E
14	13·1	A·45	Similar. [Pl. xxxiv. 11.]	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> Λ A9 </div> E </div>
15	12·8	A·5		to l., ivy-leaves.
16	13·	A·45	Pan standing r., horned, his l. foot on rock; his r. hand rests on hip, his l. holds spear; chlamys over shoulder. [Pl. xxxiv. 12.]	H P Head of Artemis l., hair rolled; all in incuse square.
17		Æ·7	Head of Pallas, wearing crested Corinthian helmet. type r. [Pl. xxxiv. 13]	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> Λ </div> Artemis kneeling r., clad in short chiton; holds in l. hand strung bow; r. rests on ground. </div>
18		Æ·7	type l.	
<p>* On this and the following coins the E does not mean <i>hemionobolion</i>, as the weight proves, but signifies the mint of Heraea, as does T that of Tegea, M that of Mantinea, &c. See <i>Introduction</i>.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Head of Pallas in crested Athenian helmet, with cheek-pieces turned back.	
19		Æ · 6	head r.	[Pl. xxxiv. 14.]
20		Æ · 55	„	
21		Æ · 55	„	
22		Æ · 6	„	
23		Æ · 6	head l.	
			Head of Pallas r., in crested Athenian helmet.	
24		Æ · 55		
25		Æ · 5		
26		Æ · 55	[Pl. xxxiv. 15.]	to l. tripod ; to r. strung bow.
			Similar.	
27		Æ · 55	[Pl. xxxiv. 16.]	
			B.C. 240—146.	
			Head of Artemis r., hair in knot, bow and quiver at shoulder.	HPAE † Amphora ΘEO
28		Æ · 55	[Pl. xxxiv. 17.]	
			<p>* That the copper coins with H on the reverse were issued at Heraea is not certain, but Dr. Weil (<i>Zeitschr. f. Num.</i>, vii. 369) has shewn that it is probable ; especially in view of the multitude of such pieces found at the neighbouring Olympia.</p> <p>† The name of Theoxenus appears on copper coins struck by Heraea as a member of the Achaean League.</p>	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
MANTINEIA.				
<i>Before B.C. 471.</i>				
1	44·8	Æ·55	Bear * l., walking.	Μ A (or Α) in incuse divided by a bar; deeper incuses at two corners. [Pl. xxxiv. 18.]
2	37·6	Æ·5	Bear walking. type l.	Μ A Three acorns,† and oak-leaf, all in triangular incuse. [Pl. xxxiv. 19.]
3	42·1	Æ·5	type r.	[Pl. xxxiv. 20.]
4	41·	Æ·55	type l.; countermark, star.	[Pl. xxxiv. 21. Bank Coll.]
5	13·	Æ·35	Bear's head l.	Μ A Acorn; all in incuse square. [Pl. xxxiv. 22.]
B.C. 431—370.				
6	81·8	Æ·75	ΜΑΝ ΤΙ Male figure ‡ r., bearded, wearing pileus, short chiton girt up, and boots with long ends turned up; holds in either hand javelin.	Altar or shrine surmounted by the busts of the Dioscuri l., wearing pilei, their heads and shoulders appearing over the top; one holds lance over shoulder, one raises hand. to r. Μ [Pl. xxxiv. 23]
* The type doubtless refers to the metamorphosis of Callisto. † The Arcadians were regarded as Pelaegians and <i>βαλαρηφόροι</i> . ‡ Described as a fisherman by Imhoof (<i>Mon. Gr.</i> , s.v., Paus. viii. 1): this description cannot be considered as satisfactory, but a better explanation is not yet found.				






No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Obols.</i>				
7	16.2	Æ .4	Acorn. to l., .	M [Pl. xxxiv. 24.]
8	10.	Æ .45	Acorn.	MAN M
9	12.2	Æ .4		[Pl. xxxiv. 25.]
10	11.3	Æ .45		
11	11.1	Æ .45		(double-struck).
<i>Tritartemoron.</i>				
12	10.7	Æ .35	M A N Three acorns.	Three T's. [Pl. xxxiv. 26.]
<i>Hemiobolia.</i>				
13	7.4	Æ .3	Acorn.	E [Pl. xxxiv. 27.]
14	5.6	Æ .3	Acorn.	MAN E to r., Δ. [Pl. xxxiv. 28.]
15	87.4	Æ .8	Bearded male head r., in Corinthian helmet without crest (Lycaon or Arcas).	MANTI Head of nymph r., bare, hair long (Callisto?). [Pl. xxxiv. 29.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			B.C. 370—240.	
16	41.3	Æ .65	MANT Head of Pallas r., in Corinthian helmet without crest.	Head of nymph r., wearing earring (Callisto ?). [Pl. xxxv. 1.]
			<i>Obol.</i>	
17	9.8	Æ .5	Similar.	 [Pl. xxxv. 2.]
18		Æ .55	Male figure r., in pileus and short chiton, holding in r. one javelin, and in l. two.	M[A]N Altar; above, crestless Corinthian helmet r. [Pl. xxxv. 3.]
19		Æ .6	Head of Pallas r., in crested Corinthian helmet.	MAN Poseidon seated l. on rock; over knee, garment; holds dolphin and trident. [Pl. xxxv. 4.]
20		Æ .6	Head of Pallas r., in Corinthian helmet without crest.	MAN (sometimes obscure). Trident. [Pl. xxxv. 5.]
21		Æ .55		
22		Æ .55		
23		Æ .55		
24		Æ .65	Head of Pallas r., wearing crested Athenian helmet.	MAN Poseidon advancing l., naked, l. arm outstretched, r. wielding trident. [Pl. xxxv. 6.]

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
25		Æ · 9	<p style="text-align: center;">Julia Domna.</p> <p>ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ Bust of Domna r.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MANTIN ΕΩΝ Apollo * facing, clad in citharoedic dress, r. hand extended, l. holds lyre, which rests on pillar.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. xxxv. 7.]</p>
26		Æ · 8	<p style="text-align: center;">Plautilla.</p> <p>ΦΟΥΛΠΑΛΑ-ΥΤΙΛΛΑ Bust of Plautilla r.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MANTIN ΕΩΝ Apollo r., clad in citharoedic dress; holds in r. hand plectrum, in l. lyre, which rests on pillar.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. xxxv. 8.]</p>
27		Æ · 9	<p>Similar. Inscr. obscure</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MANTI ΝΕΩΝ Asklepius facing, head r., leaning on staff.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. xxxv. 9.]</p>

* The coins represent Apollo in his Pythian form. There was a temple of the Pythian Apollo close to the mount Parthenion, near Mantinea, Paus. viii. 54, 5.

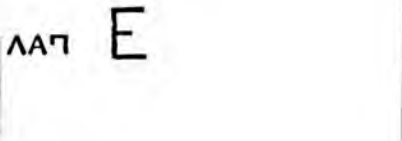

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>MEGALOPOLIS.</p> <p><i>For earlier coinage see under Arcadia.</i></p> <p>B.C. 234—146.</p>				
			Head of Zeus l., laur.	<p>MEΓ Pan, naked, horned, seated l. on rock, r. hand outstretched, in l. lagobolon; on his knee, eagle l., wings spread.</p>
1	36·5	A·65		to l., Δ; to r., Δ.
2	36·4	A·65		" " " "
3	39·	A·75	[Pl. xxxv. 10.]	" Δ
4	35·	A·6		" "
5	36·4	A·55		" I; " ΔE
6	37·5	A·6		" Α
7	35·8	A·6		" "
8	36·8	A·6		" Κ
9	33·	A·65		" "
10	33·	A·6		" Π
11	37·9	A·65	[Pl. xxxv. 11.]	" "

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Head of Zeus l., laur.	MEΓ Eagle with wings closed, standing r. on thunderbolt; all in oak-wreath.
12		Æ ·7	[Pl. xxxv. 12.]	to l.,  ; to r.,  .
13		Æ ·75		
14		Æ ·75	Similar.	ME Γ Pan horned, naked, seated l. on rock; holds in r. lagobolon, which rests on ground; all in oak-wreath.
15		Æ ·85	[Pl. xxxv. 13.]	to l.,  ; to r.,  .
16		Æ 1·		.. ΛΕ ; " "
				
			Septimius Severus.	
17		Æ ·95	ΑΚΛΟΥΣΕΠ CE Bust r., laur.	ΜΕΓΑΛΟ ΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ Zeus* seated, facing, on throne; holds in raised r., sceptre.
			[Pl. xxxv. 14.]	
			* This type may be a copy of the statue of Zeus Soter, seated between Artemis and Megalopolis, in the agora of the city, a work of Cephisodotus and Xenophon, Paus. viii. 30, 10.	

PELOPONNESUS.

Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
ORCHOMENUS.			
B.C. 370—300.			
		Artemis kneeling r., clad in short chiton, petasus hanging from neck; in l. hand bow, r. resting on ground; behind her, hound r.	EPXOMEN IΩN Callisto seated l., falling back, pierced by an arrow; behind her, young Arcas stretching out his arms.
Æ ·75		[Pl. xxxv. 15.]	
Æ ·75			
		Head of a Hero r., bearded, (Aeneas, Arcas, or Orchomenus), in crested Corinthian helmet.	E P Artemis r., clad in long chiton, discharging an arrow.
Æ ·65		[Pl. xxxv. 16.]	
Æ ·65			
		Head of Artemis r., quiver at shoulder.	E P Hero r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, holding spear and shield (Aeneas, Arcas, or Orchomenus).
Æ ·7		[Pl. xxxv. 17.]	
Septimius Severus.			
		ΛΟΥΣΕΠΣΕ ΟΝΗΡΟΣ Head of Severus r., laur.	OPXOM ENIΩN Asklepius facing, head l.; leans on staff up which serpent twines.
Æ ·85		[Pl. xxxv. 18.]	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
7		Æ · 9	<p>ΛΟΥΣ ΣΕΟΥ ΗΡΟΣΠΕΡΤ Bust of Severus r., laur.</p> <p>[Pl. xxxv. 19.]</p>	<p>ΟΡΧΟΜ ΕΝΙΩΝ Dionysus naked l., holds in r. kantharos, in l. thyrsus transversely; under l. elbow stump of tree.</p>
8		Æ · 9	<p>ΛΟΥΣΕΠ ΣΕΟΥ ΗΡΟΣ Similar.</p> <p>[Pl. xxxv. 20.]</p>	<p>ΟΡΧΟΜΕ ΝΙΩΝ Two bearded satyrs facing; one holds in r. hand bunch of grapes, in l. lagobolon, the other holds kantharos in l.</p>
9		Æ · 95	<p>ΜΑΒΑΝΤ ΩΝΕΙΝΟC Bust of Caracalla r., laur.</p>	<p>ΟΡΧΟΜ ΕΝΙΩΝ Asklepius, as above.</p> <p>[Bank Coll.]</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
PALLANTIUM.				
B.C. 431—370.				
<i>Hemiobol.</i>				
1	7·3	AR 3	Head of Apollo r., laur. [Pl. xxxv. 21.]	
PAROREIA (OR PARRHASII).				
B.C. 431—370.				
<i>Obol.</i>				
1	15·3	AR 45	Head of Zeus r., with long hair and pointed beard. [Pl. xxxv. 22.]	
<p>[This coin has been attributed to the Parrhasii by Imhoof, <i>Mon. Gr.</i> p. 204. Paroreia was in ruins in Pausanias' time; but it may earlier have been independent].</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
PHENEUS.				
B.C. 431—370.				
			Head of Hermes l., hair short, petasus suspended from neck.	◆ENIKON Bull r., feeding; on shoulder, caduceus.
1	46·3	Æ·6	[Pl. xxxvi. 1.]	
			Similar type.	OE Ram l.
2	13·8	Æ·45	[Pl. xxxvi. 2.]	
			Bust of Hermes r., petasus suspended from neck, wears chlamys.	◆E Ram r.
3	10·7	Æ·4	[Pl. xxxvi. 3.]	below, AP
4	12·8	Æ·45		in ex., „
5	9·2	Æ·45 (broken)		above, caduceus.
			Forepart of ram r.	◆ E Caduceus.
6		Æ·5	[Pl. xxxvi. 4.]	
			Head of Hermes r., wearing petasus.	◆E Ram r.
7		Æ·6	[Pl. xxxvi. 5.]	
			Head of Hermes r., petasus suspended from neck, wears chlamys.	◆ENEΩN Ram r.
8		Æ·7	[Pl. xxxvi. 6.]	below, EI

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
9		Æ ·55	Head of Hermes r., petasus suspended from neck, wears chlamys.	☉E Ram r.
10		Æ ·6.		
11		Æ ·55		
12		Æ 55		above, ear of corn.
B.C. 370—300.				
13	172·2	Æ 1	Head of Demeter r., wearing wreath of corn and earring. [Pl. xxxvi. 7.]	☉E NE ΩN Hermes running l., wearing petasus; holds in r. hand caduceus, in l. chlamys and young Arcas (behind whom traces of inscr. ΑΡΚΑΣ), who stretches his r. hand towards Hermes' face.
14	81·7	Æ ·85	Head of Demeter as above, to l. (double-struck). [Pl. xxxvi. 8.]	☉ENE ΩN Hermes wearing chlamys and petasus slung from neck, seated l. on rocks (Mt. Cylene); holds in r. hand caduceus, l. rests on rock.
15	43·2	Æ ·6	Similar. [Pl. xxxvi. 9.]	☉ENIKON Bull r.; on shoulder, caduceus. below, Γ
16	40·2	Æ ·65		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
17		Æ ·65	Head of Demeter, wearing wreath of corn and earring. type l.	Φ E Caduceus.
18		Æ ·75	„	
19		Æ ·7	„ [Pl. xxxvi. 10.]	
20		Æ ·7	type r.	
B.C. 300—240.				
21		Æ ·5	Bust of Artemis* r., bound with wreath; behind, at shoulder, bow and quiver. [Pl. xxxvi. 11.]	Φ E Caduceus: all in wreath.
22		Æ ·7	Similar. [Pl. xxxvi. 12.]	ΦENEΩN Mare r., feeding. below, Ɱ
23		Æ ·65		„ „
24		Æ ·7		„ „; below, Η

* Artemis at Pheneus was styled Ε'πίρρα, because she had helped Odysseus to find some mares. To this story the mare as reverse alludes. Paus. viii. 14, 5.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
25		Æ 75	<p style="text-align: center;">B.C. 146—31.</p> <p>Bust of Hermes r., wears chlamys; petasus suspended from neck.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. xxxvi. 13.]</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ΕΓΙ ΙΕΡ]ΕΟΣ ΕΡΜΑ ΞΟΟΥ</p> <p>Mare r., feeding.</p>
26		Æ 8	<p style="text-align: center;">Caracalla.</p> <p>ΜΑΥΡΑΝΤ ΩΝΙΝΟC Head of Caracalla r., laur.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. xxxvi. 14.]</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Caracalla.</p> <p>◆] ΕΝΕΑ ΤΩ Ν Dionysus naked, standing r.; l. elbow rests on trunk of tree; in l. hand, bunch of grapes; in r., kantharos.</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
PHIGALEIA.				
Julia Domna.				
1		Æ 8	ΙΟΥΛΙΑΔ ΜΝΑΣΕΒ Λ Bust of Domna r. [Pl. xxxvi. 15.]	ΦΙΑ Λ Pallas facing, helmeted, resting on spear; and female figure l., both hands extended; behind her, altar.
Caracalla.				
2		Æ 85	ΜΑΡΑΥΡΑΝ ΤΩΝΙΝΟC Bust of Caracalla r., laur. [Pl. xxxvi. 16.]	ΦΙ Α ΛΕΩΝ Artemis* l., clad in short chiton; holds in r. hand bipennis, in l. spear.
Geta.				
3		Æ 85	ΛΟΥ CΕΠΓΕ ΑΝΚΑΙCΕΒ Bust of Geta r., head bare.	ΦΙΑ Λ ΕΩΝ Tyche standing l., turreted, holds patera and cornucopiae.
4		Æ 85	Inscr. obscure. Similar bust. [Pl. xxxvi. 17.]	ΦΙΑ Λ ΕΥΝ Similar.
* Artemis Soteira had a temple at Phigaleia. Paus. viii. 39, 5.				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
PSOPHIS.				
<i>Before B.C. 471.</i>				
1	61·5	Α·5	Stag r., galloping. [Pl. xxxvi. 18.]	Fish r., placed transversely in dotted square within incuse square.
2	13·5	Α·45	Forepart of stag l., galloping. [Pl. xxxvi. 19.]	Fish r., placed transversely in incuse square. beneath, small fish ? r.
3	13·8	Α·4	Forepart of stag r., galloping. [Pl. xxxvi. 20.]	Ο✱ Fish l., placed transversely in incuse square. below, hoof of stag ?
4	13·9	Α·4	Similar.	Fish r., in incuse square. beneath, acorn.
B.C. 471—431.				
5		Α·35	Stag r., galloping. [Pl. xxxvi. 21.]	E in dotted square within incuse square.
Septimius Severus.				
6		Æ·85	ΑΟΥΣΕΠΤΣΕΟ Head of Severus r., laur.	ΥΩΦΙ ΔΙΩΝ Dionysus l., clad in short chiton with diplois and endromides, holds kantbaros and thyrsus.
			[Pl. xxxvi. 22.]	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
STYMPHALUS.				
B.C. 431—370.				
1	38·	Æ 7	Head of young Herakles r., in lion's skin. [Pl. xxxvii. 1.]	ΣΤΥΜΦΑΛΙΟΝ Head and neck of crested water-bird * r., emerging from among plants.
2	11·2	Æ 5	Similar. [Pl. xxxvii. 2.]	ΝΟΙΛΑΦΜΥΤΞ Head and neck of crested bird r. in field, Τ Υ
3	12·5	Æ 45	Similar type 1.	" "
4	13·6	Æ 5		ΣΤ ΥΜ Similar.
5	12·	Æ 4	[Pl. xxxvii. 3.]	inscr. ΣΤ ΑΛΙΟΝ
B.C. 370—300.				
6	185·1	Æ 1·	Head of Artemis r., laur., hair in corymbus, wears earring. [Pl. xxxvii. 4.]	ΣΤΥΜΦΑΛΙΟΝ Herakles naked, running l., striking with club, holds in l. lion's skin and bow. below, ΞΘ
7		Æ 75	Head of Artemis r., hair in corymbus. [Pl. xxxvii. 5.]	ΣΤΥΜΦΑ Strung bow and quiver.
* This head and neck is probably copied from the figures of Stymphalian birds in the temple of the Stymphalian Artemis, mentioned by Pausanias, viii. 22, 7.				

No	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TEGEEA.				
<i>Before B.C. 431.</i>				
<i>Trihemiohols.</i>				
			Gorgon-head, facing ; above, T	ΞΕ Μ
1	23·3	AR·5	[Pl. xxxvii. 6.]	
2	19·	AR·5	[Pl. xxxvii. 7.]	
<i>Obols.</i>				
			Crestless Corinthian helmet r.	T in incuse square.
3	11·	AR·3	[Pl. xxxvii. 8.]	
			Head of Pallas l., wearing wreath and necklace, hair in queue behind.	T
4	14·	AR·4	[Pl. xxxvii. 9.]	
<i>Hemiobol.</i>				
			Owl r.	E
5	7·5	AR·3	[Pl. xxxvii. 10.]	
<i>B.C. 431—370.</i>				
			Head of Pallas r., in close-fitting crested helmet.	TE ΓE Owl l., on olive-branch.
6	41·4	AR·6	[Pl. xxxvii. 11.]	[Bank Coll.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
7	11·2	AR·45	Head of Pallas l., wearing wreath, hair in queue. [Pl. xxxvii. 12.]	T
8		Æ·65	Head of Pallas r., in crested close-fitting helmet, on the side of which is Scylla hurling a stone. [Pl. xxxvii. 13.]	TEFE Owl l., on olive-branch.
9		Æ·6		
10		Æ·55	Head of Pallas r., in close-fitting crested helmet.	TE Owl l.
B.C. 370—240.				
11	39·4	AR·6	Head of Pallas r., wearing close-fitting crested helmet, with cheek-piece turned back. [Pl. xxxvii. 14.]	TEFEATAN Warrior* charging r., armed with helmet, sword, and shield adorned inside with the figure of a running hound; at his feet, spear sticking in the ground. below, ✕
12		Æ·7	Similar. [Pl. xxxvii. 15.]	TEFEA Similar. below, ✕
13		Æ·7		" "





* This warrior is a close copy of the Ajax on the coins of Lœri. He may be Alous, Cephous, Telephus, Echemus, Arcas, or some other hero: the monogram on the copper coin may indicate Arcas.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
14		Æ ·65	Head of Pallas, three-quarter face towards l., wearing close-fitting crested helmet and necklace. [Pl. xxxvii. 16.]	Inscription off coin. Telephus r., suckled by doe l.
15		Æ ·7	Head of Pallas r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet. [Pl. xxxvii. 17.]	TEΓEA Telephus l., suckled by doe r. behind doe, M ; in front, owl r.
16		Æ ·65		
17		Æ ·65	Head of Eileithuia? * l., wearing stephane, lighted torch over shoulder.	TEΓEA Pallas standing r., armed with helmet and spear, placing the head of Medusa in a vase, held up to her by a small female figure, Sterope.
18		Æ ·7	[Pl. xxxvii. 18.]	to r., ΛΑ
19		Æ ·65		„ IE
<i>After</i> B.C. 146.				
20		Æ ·9	ΑΛΕΟΞ Head of Aleus r., bearded, wearing taenia.	TEΓEATAN Pallas and Cepheus, both armed, standing face to face; the goddess hands to the hero the head of Medusa; between them, Sterope r., who holds up a vase to receive it.
21		Æ ·9	[Pl. xxxvii. 19.]	above, ⚡ ; below, M „ „ „ „

* A temple of Eileithuia in the agora. Paus. viii. 48, 7.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
22		Æ ·75	Head of Eileithuia? l., wearing stephane, torch over shoulder.	TEΓEATAN Pallas standing r., armed, placing the head of Medusa in a vase held up by Sterope. above, ΤΞ ; below, Μ
23		Æ ·75	[Pl. xxxvii. 20.]	" " " " [Bank Coll.]
24		Æ ·75		" " " "
25		Æ ·7	Head of Pallas r., in crested Corinthian helmet. [Pl. xxxvii. 21.]	TEΓEATAN Telephus l., suckled by doe r. to r., ΤΞ Μ

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
THELPUSA.				
B.C. 300—240.				
			Female head r., radiate, wears necklace (Demeter Erinnyis?).	Inscr. within wreath.
1		Æ .65	[Pl. xxxvii. 22.]	ΘΕΛ
2		Æ .75		ΘΕΛ
Sept. Severus.				
			ΛΣΕΠΤ ΣΕΟΥΗΡΟΣΠΕ Bust of Severus r., laur.	ΘΕΛ ΠΟΝ ΣΙΩ Ν Pan l., horned, nebris over shoulders, grasping with r hand a tall reed, in his l. lagobolon, which rests on the ground (metamorphosis of Syrix).
3		Æ .9	[Pl. xxxvii. 23.]	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>UNCERTAIN OF PELOPONNESUS.</p> <p><i>With marks of value.</i></p> <p>B.C. 471—400.</p> <p><i>Hemiobols.*</i></p>				
1	8·3	AR·35	Female head, full-face, veiled.	Monogram as below, in incuse square. 
2	8·	AR·35	[Pl. xxxvii. 24.]	
3	6·2	AR·35		
<p><i>Tetartemorion.</i></p>				
4	3·5	AR·25	Head of Apollo, full-face, laur. [Pl. xxxvii. 25.]	 in incuse square.
<p>* Perhaps of Sicyon : compare monogram at p. 43.</p>				

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OF
THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	·064	41	2·656	81	5·248	121	7·840
2	·129	42	2·720	82	5·312	122	7·905
3	·194	43	2·785	83	5·378	123	7·970
4	·259	44	2·850	84	5·442	124	8·035
5	·324	45	2·915	85	5·508	125	8·100
6	·388	46	2·980	86	5·572	126	8·164
7	·453	47	3·045	87	5·637	127	8·229
8	·518	48	3·110	88	5·702	128	8·294
9	·583	49	3·175	89	5·767	129	8·359
10	·648	50	3·240	90	5·832	130	8·424
11	·712	51	3·304	91	5·896	131	8·488
12	·777	52	3·368	92	5·961	132	8·553
13	·842	53	3·434	93	6·026	133	8·618
14	·907	54	3·498	94	6·091	134	8·682
15	·972	55	3·564	95	6·156	135	8·747
16	1·036	56	3·628	96	6·220	136	8·812
17	1·101	57	3·693	97	6·285	137	8·877
18	1·166	58	3·758	98	6·350	138	8·942
19	1·231	59	3·823	99	6·415	139	9·007
20	1·296	60	3·888	100	6·480	140	9·072
21	1·360	61	3·952	101	6·544	141	9·136
22	1·425	62	4·017	102	6·609	142	9·200
23	1·490	63	4·082	103	6·674	143	9·265
24	1·555	64	4·146	104	6·739	144	9·330
25	1·620	65	4·211	105	6·804	145	9·395
26	1·684	66	4·276	106	6·868	146	9·460
27	1·749	67	4·341	107	6·933	147	9·525
28	1·814	68	4·406	108	6·998	148	9·590
29	1·879	69	4·471	109	7·063	149	9·655
30	1·944	70	4·536	110	7·128	150	9·720
31	2·008	71	4·600	111	7·192	151	9·784
32	2·073	72	4·665	112	7·257	152	9·848
33	2·138	73	4·729	113	7·322	153	9·914
34	2·202	74	4·794	114	7·387	154	9·978
35	2·267	75	4·859	115	7·452	155	10·044
36	2·332	76	4·924	116	7·516	156	10·108
37	2·397	77	4·989	117	7·581	157	10·173
38	2·462	78	5·054	118	7·646	158	10·238
39	2·527	79	5·119	119	7·711	159	10·303
40	2·592	80	5·184	120	7·776	160	10·368

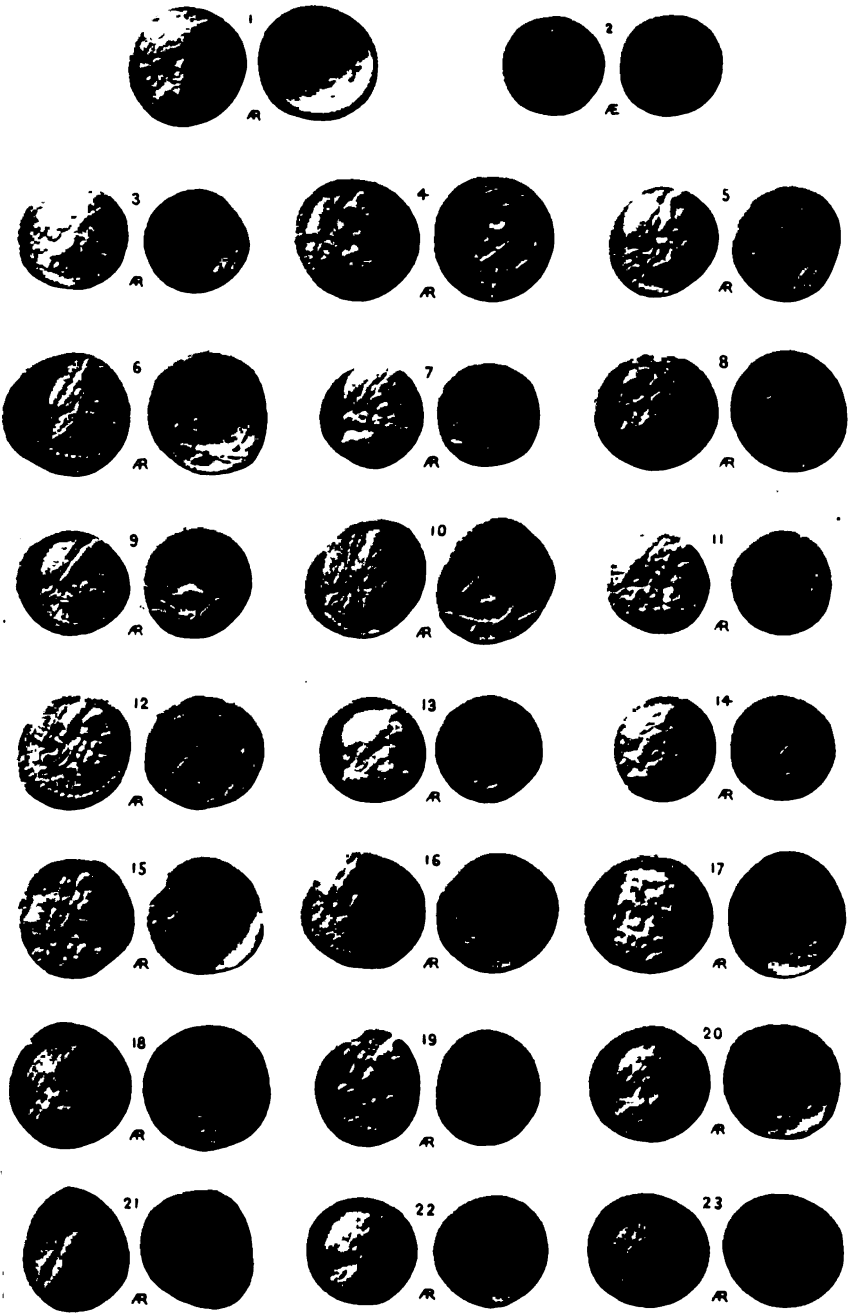
T A B L E
OF
THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains	Grammes.	Grains	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10·432	201	13·024	241	15·616	290	18·79
162	10·497	202	13·089	242	15·680	300	19·44
163	10·562	203	13·154	243	15·745	310	20·08
164	10·626	204	13·219	244	15·810	320	20·73
165	10·691	205	13·284	245	15·875	330	21·38
166	10·756	206	13·348	246	15·940	340	22·02
167	10·821	207	13·413	247	16·005	350	22·67
168	10·886	208	13·478	248	16·070	360	23·32
169	10·951	209	13·543	249	16·135	370	23·97
170	11·016	210	13·608	250	16·200	380	24·62
171	11·080	211	13·672	251	16·264	390	25·27
172	11·145	212	13·737	252	16·328	400	25·92
173	11·209	213	13·802	253	16·394	410	26·56
174	11·274	214	13·867	254	16·458	420	27·20
175	11·339	215	13·932	255	16·524	430	27·85
176	11·404	216	13·996	256	16·588	440	28·50
177	11·469	217	14·061	257	16·653	450	29·15
178	11·534	218	14·126	258	16·718	460	29·80
179	11·599	219	14·191	259	16·783	470	30·45
180	11·664	220	14·256	260	16·848	480	31·10
181	11·728	221	14·320	261	16·912	490	31·75
182	11·792	222	14·385	262	16·977	500	32·40
183	11·858	223	14·450	263	17·042	510	33·04
184	11·922	224	14·515	264	17·106	520	33·68
185	11·988	225	14·580	265	17·171	530	34·34
186	12·052	226	14·644	266	17·236	540	34·98
187	12·117	227	14·709	267	17·301	550	35·64
188	12·182	228	14·774	268	17·366	560	36·28
189	12·247	229	14·839	269	17·431	570	36·93
190	12·312	230	14·904	270	17·496	580	37·58
191	12·376	231	14·968	271	17·560	590	38·23
192	12·441	232	15·033	272	17·625	600	38·88
193	12·506	233	15·098	273	17·689	700	45·36
194	12·571	234	15·162	274	17·754	800	51·84
195	12·636	235	15·227	275	17·819	900	58·32
196	12·700	236	15·292	276	17·884	1000	64·80
197	12·765	237	15·357	277	17·949	2000	129·60
198	12·830	238	15·422	278	18·014	3000	194·40
199	12·895	239	15·487	279	18·079	4000	259·20
200	12·960	240	15·552	280	18·144	5000	324·00

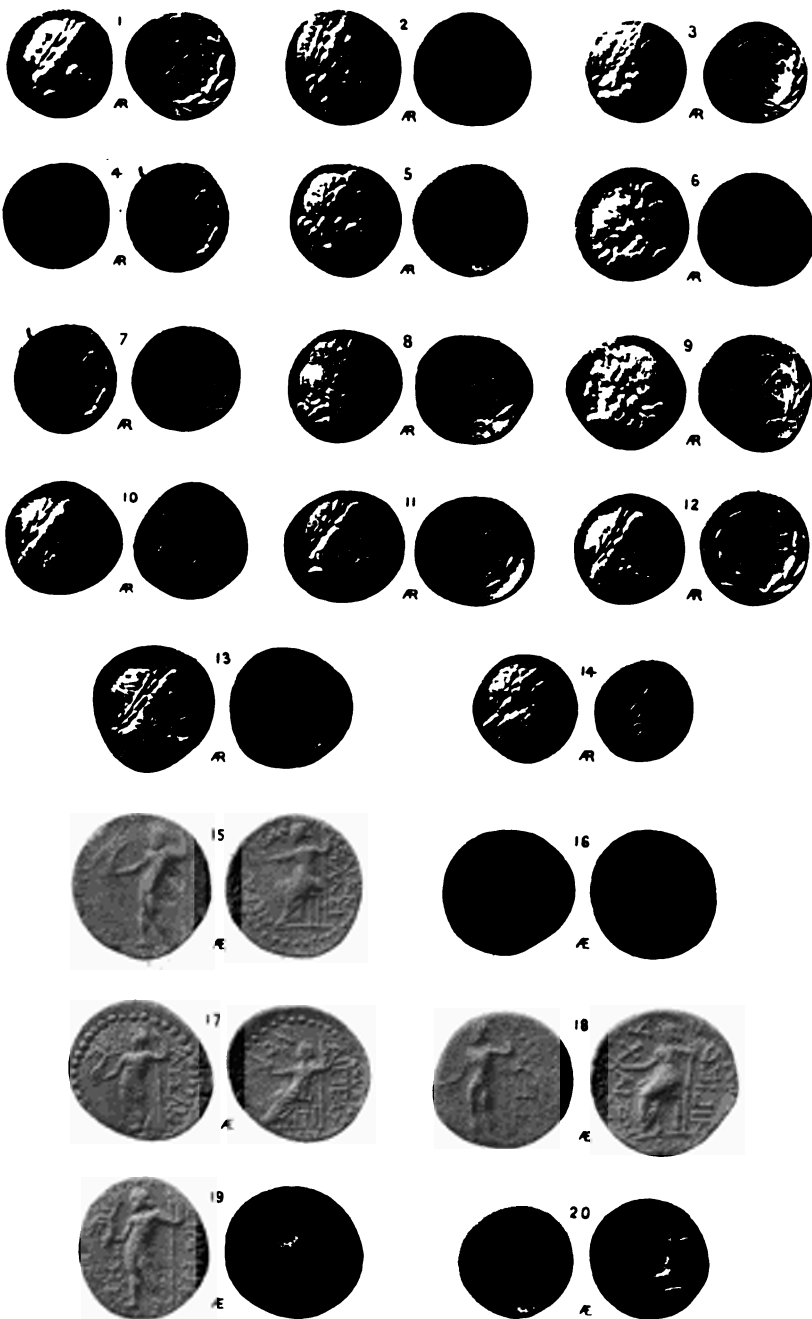
TABLE
FOR
CONVERTING ENGLISH INCHES INTO MILLIMÈTRES
AND THE
MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE.

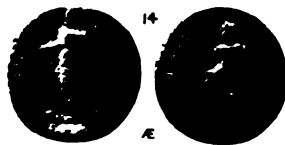
ENGLISH INCHES	MIONNET'S SCALE	FRENCH MILLIMETRES
4.		100
		95
		90
3.5		85
		80
		75
3.	19	70
	18	65
	17	60
2.5	16	55
	15	50
	14	45
2.	13	40
	12	35
1.5	11	30
	10	25
	9	20
1.	8	15
.9	7	10
.8	6	5
.7	5	
.6	4	
.5	3	
.4	2	
.3	1	
.2		
.1		

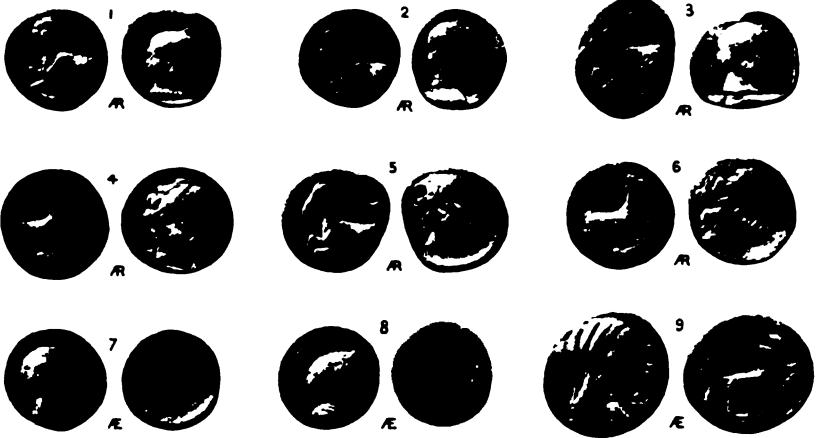
Gilbert & Rivington, Limited, 52, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, E.C.



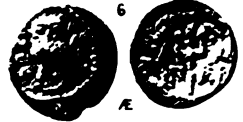
ACHAEAN LEAGUE.





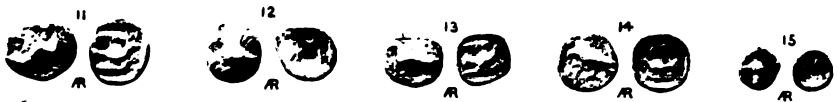
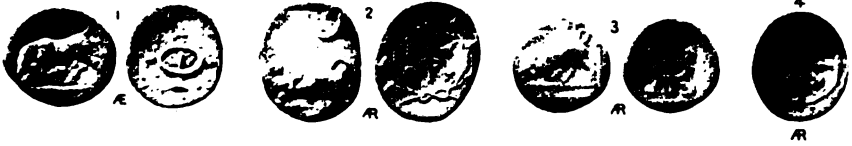


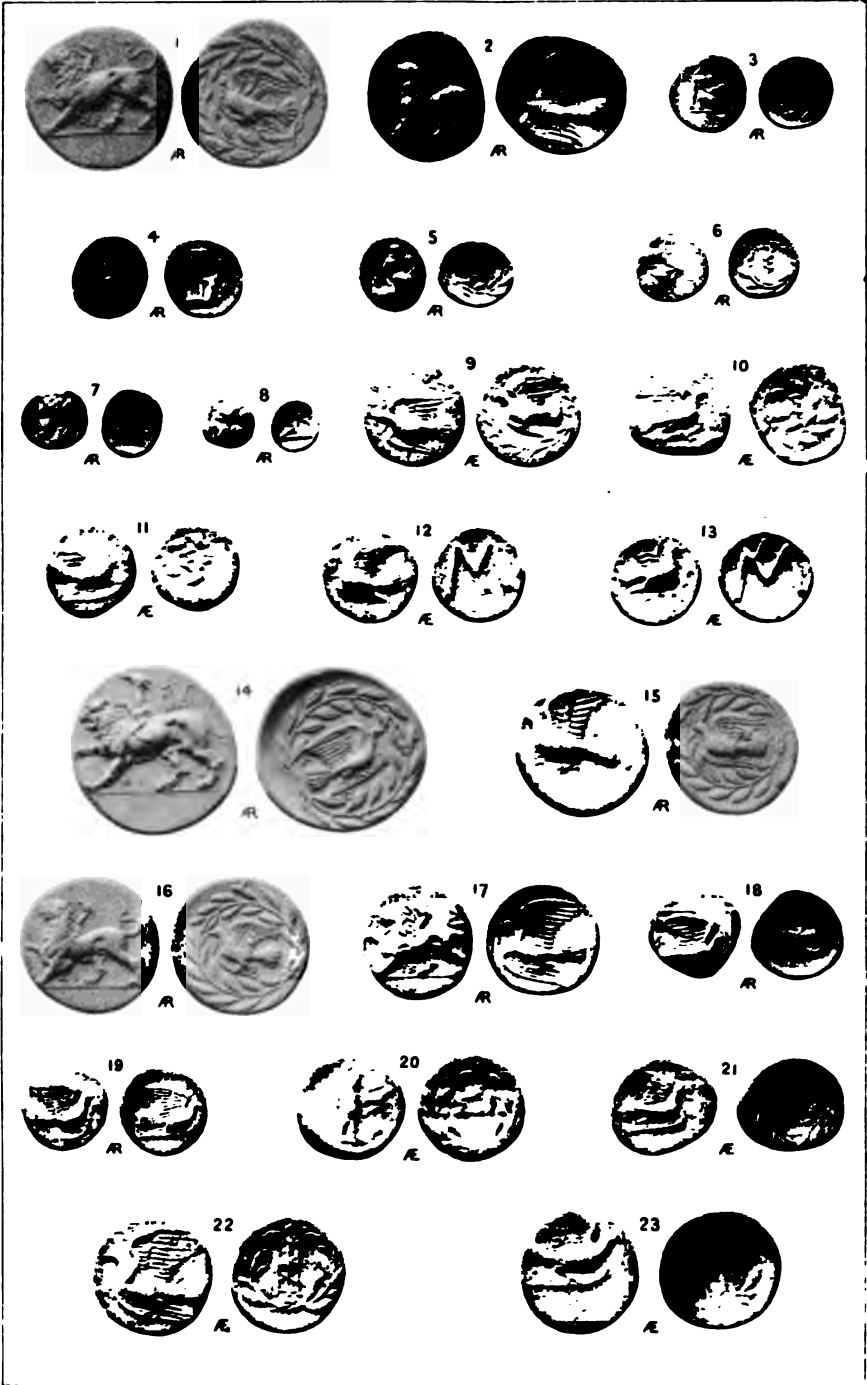
AEGAE, AEGIRA, AEGIUM.

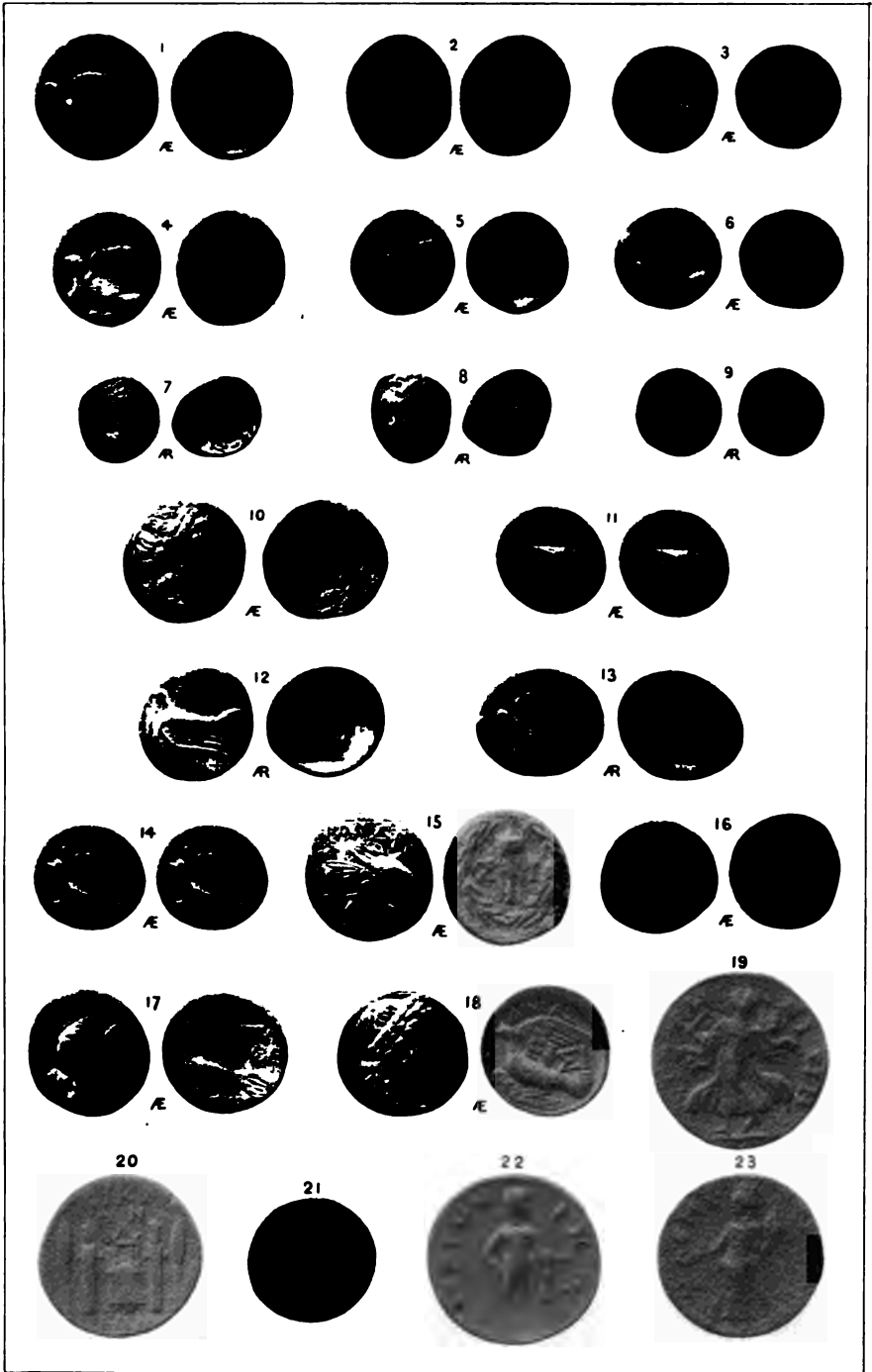




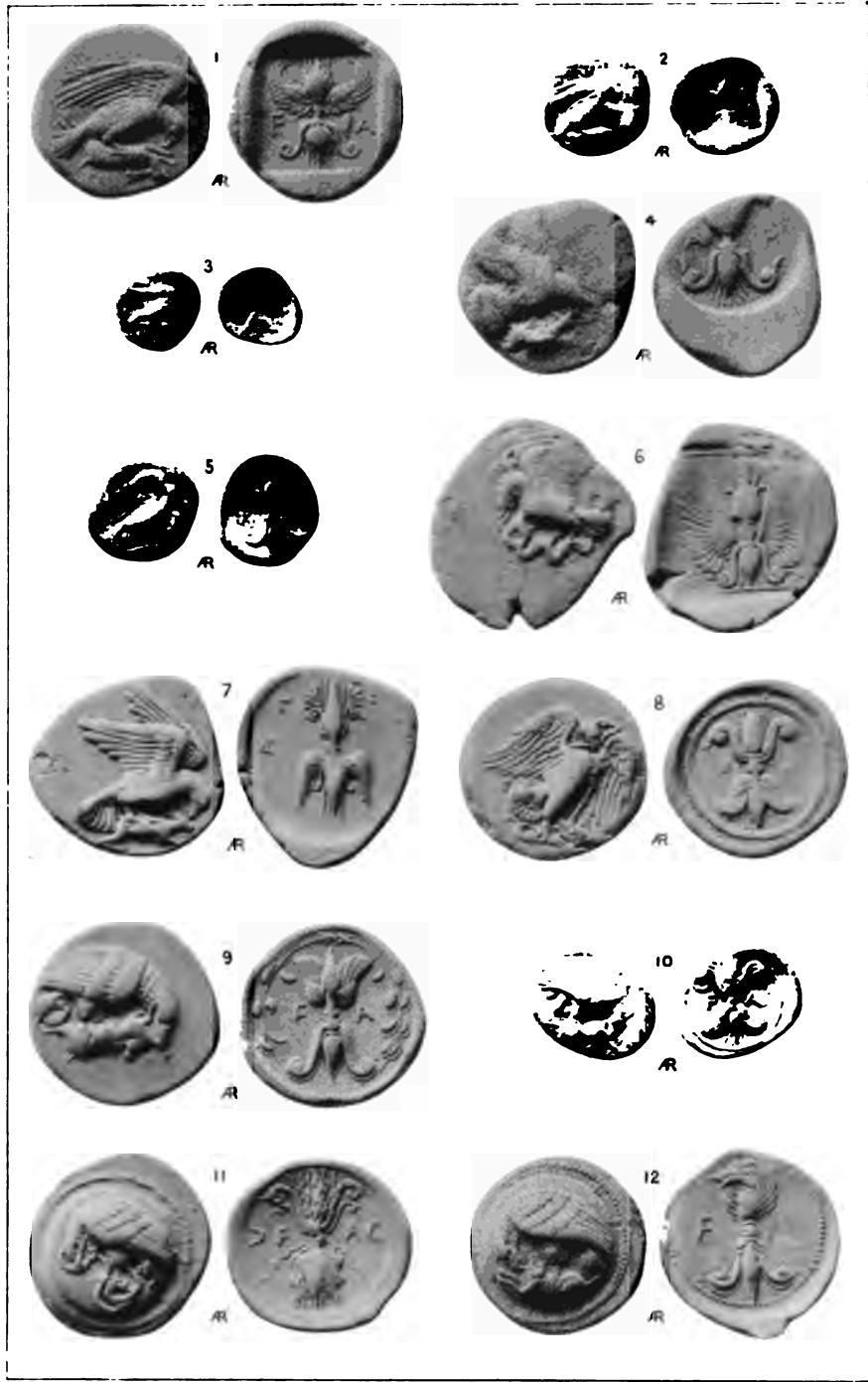
PATRAE, PELLENE, PHLIUS.



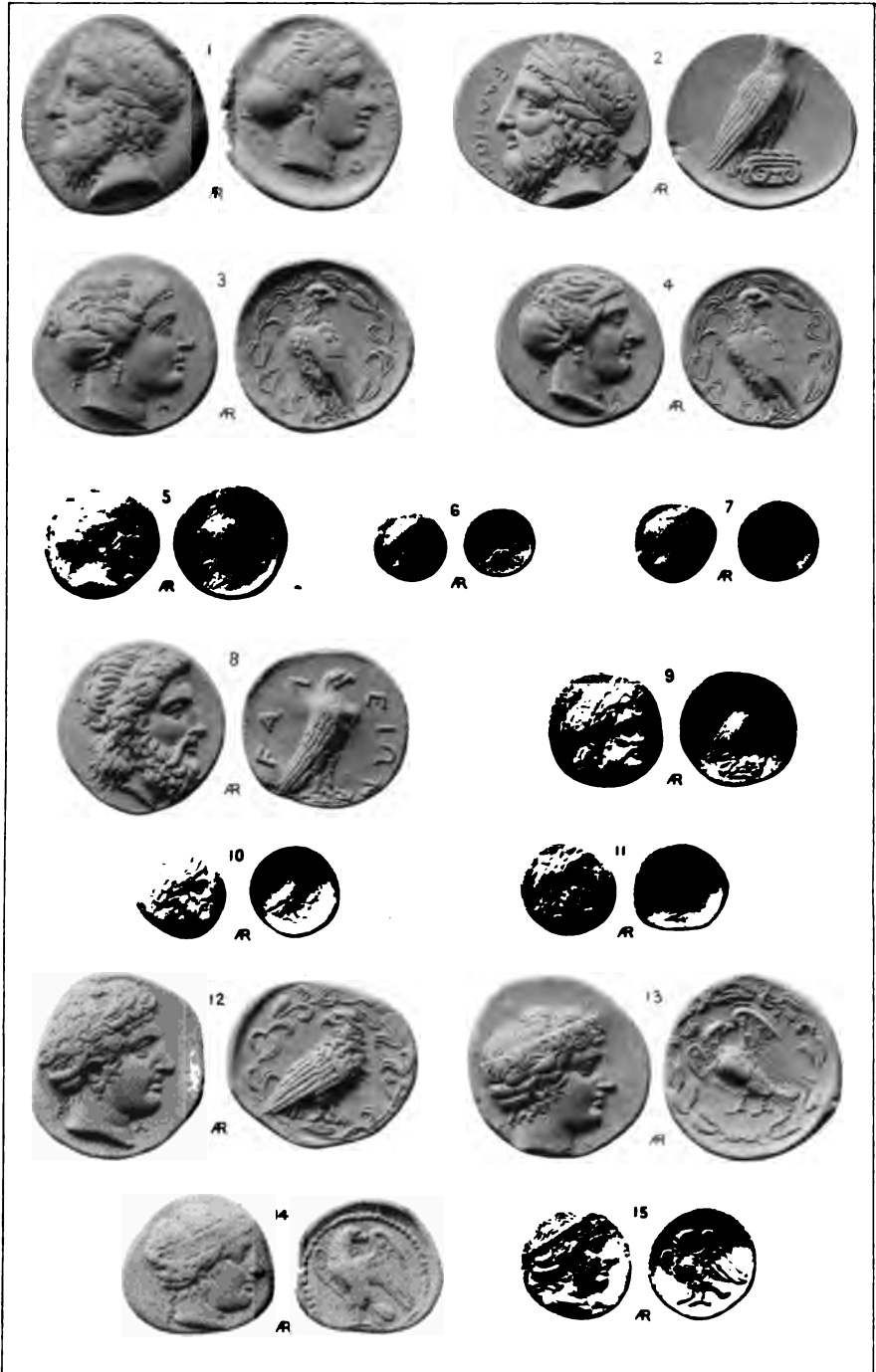




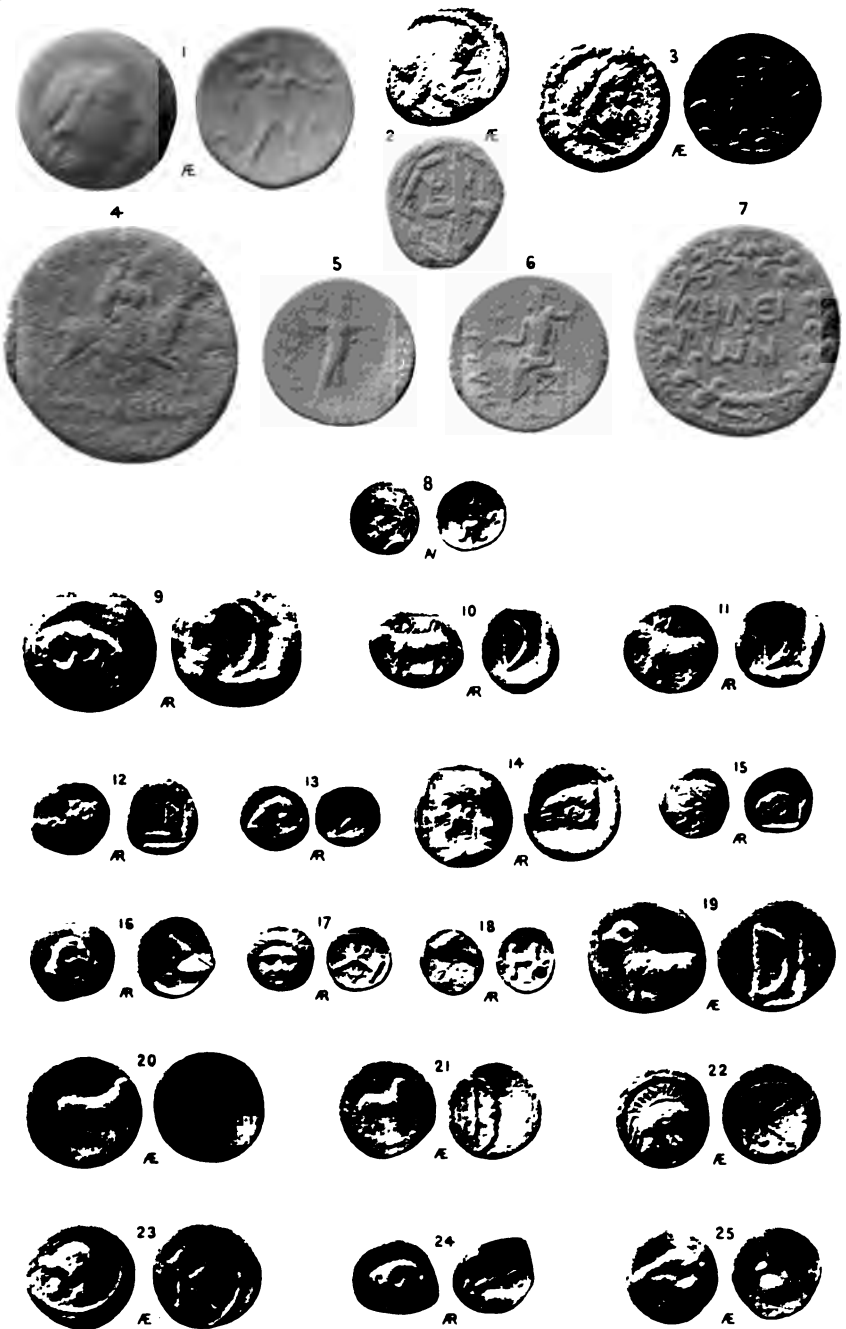




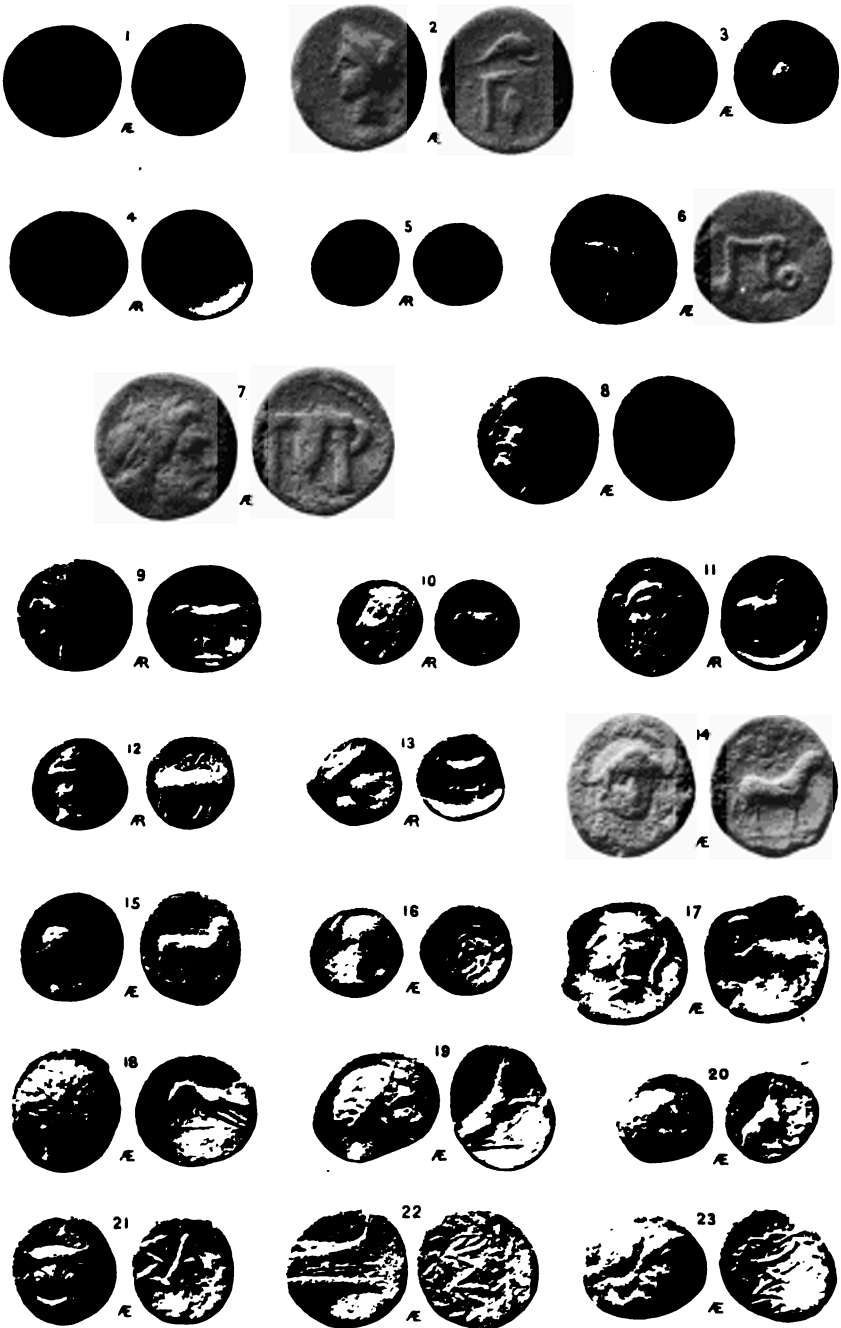


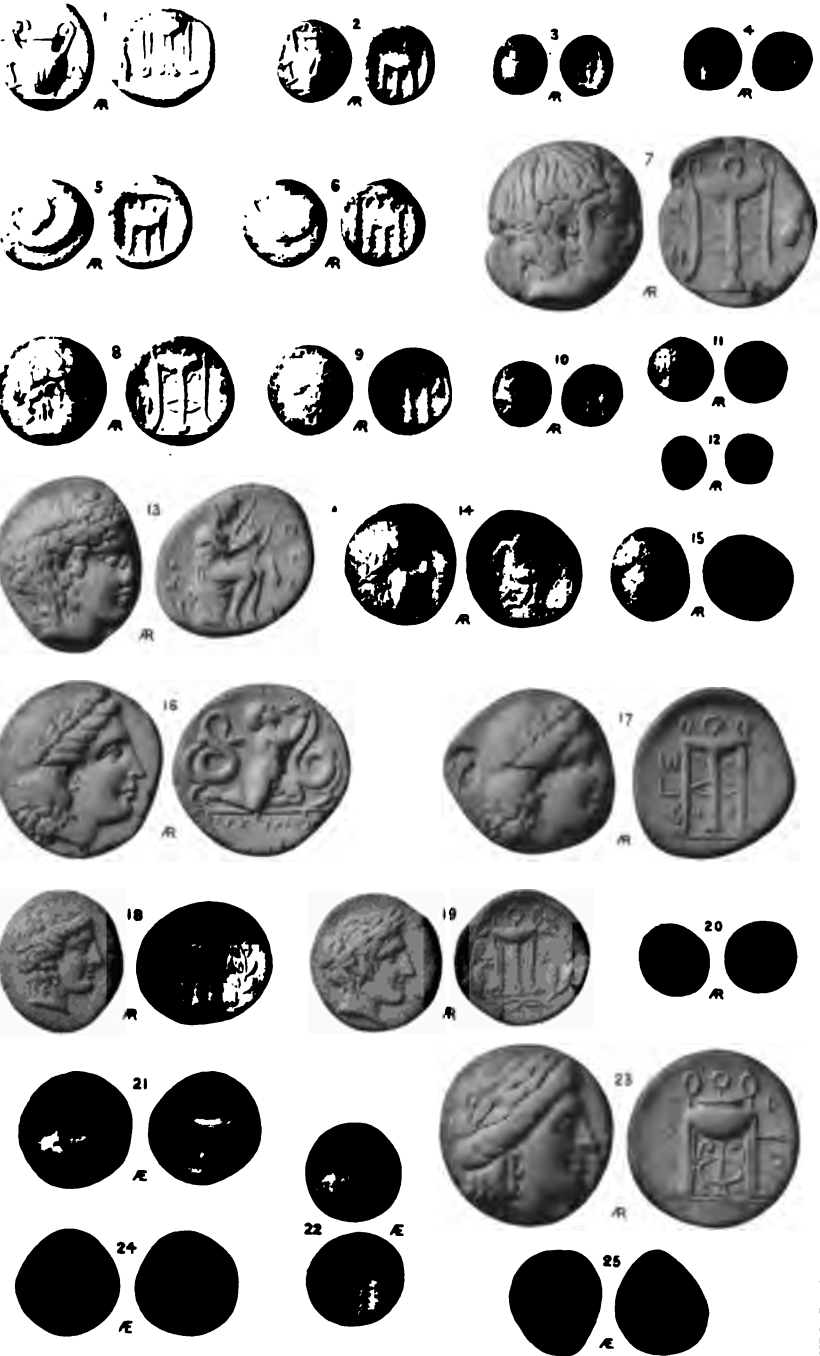


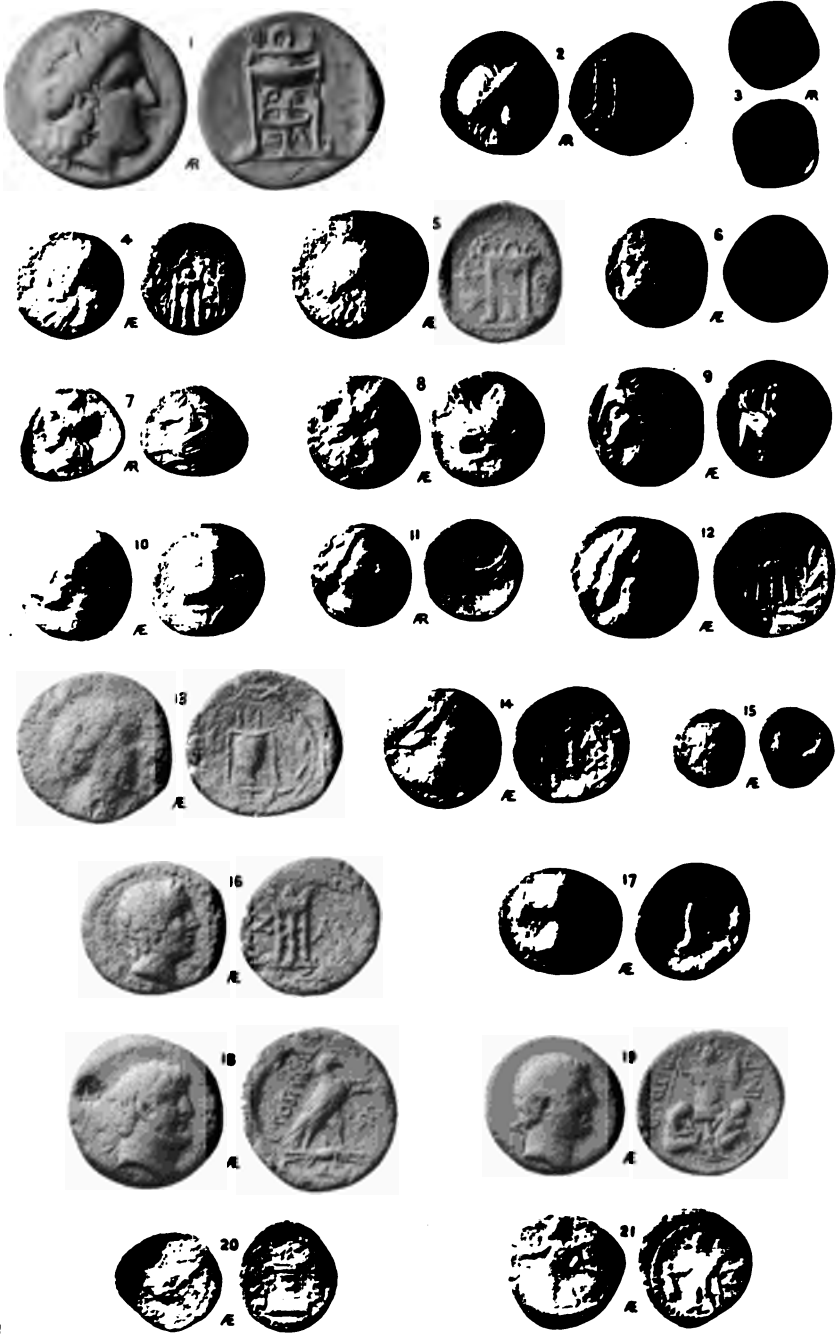




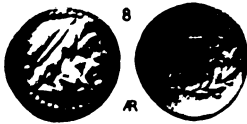


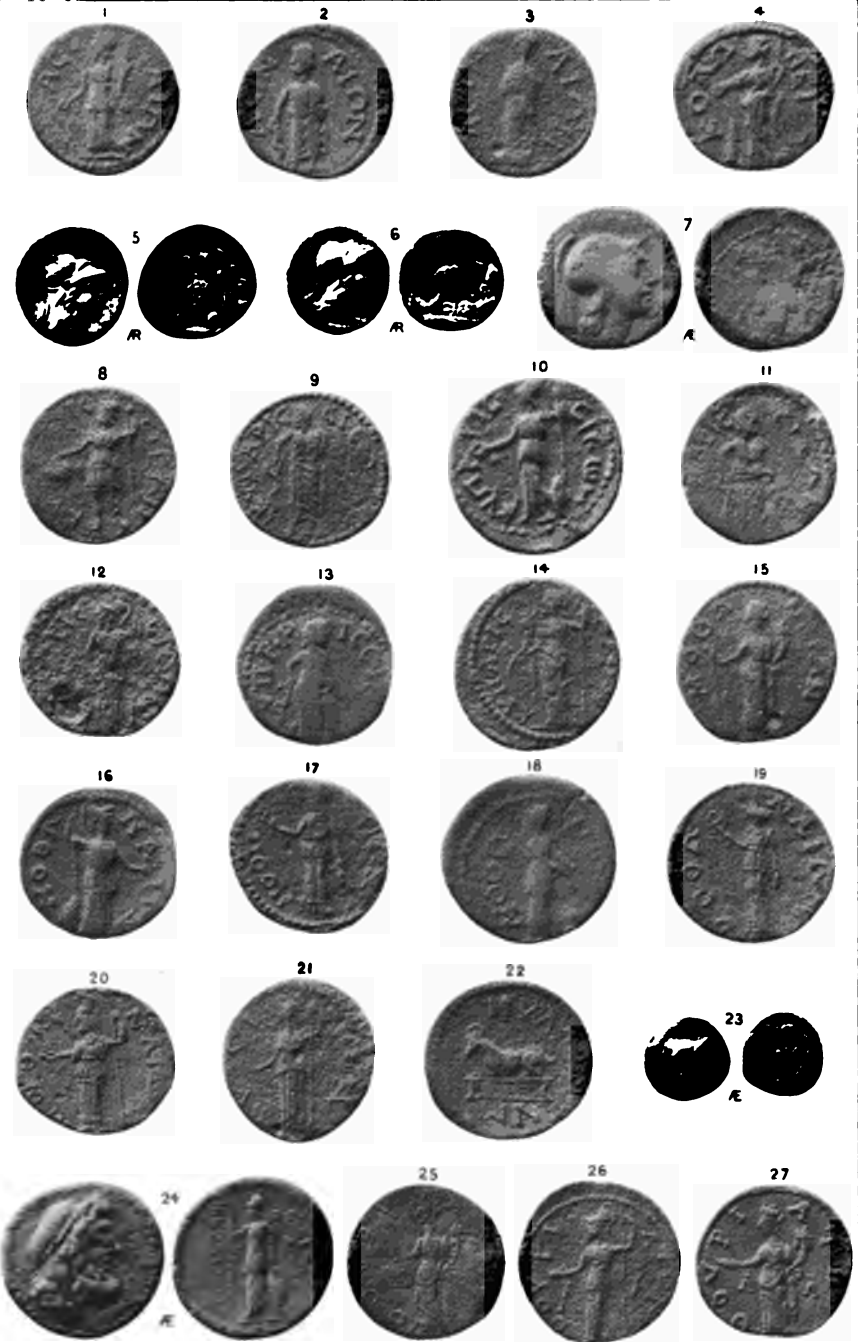






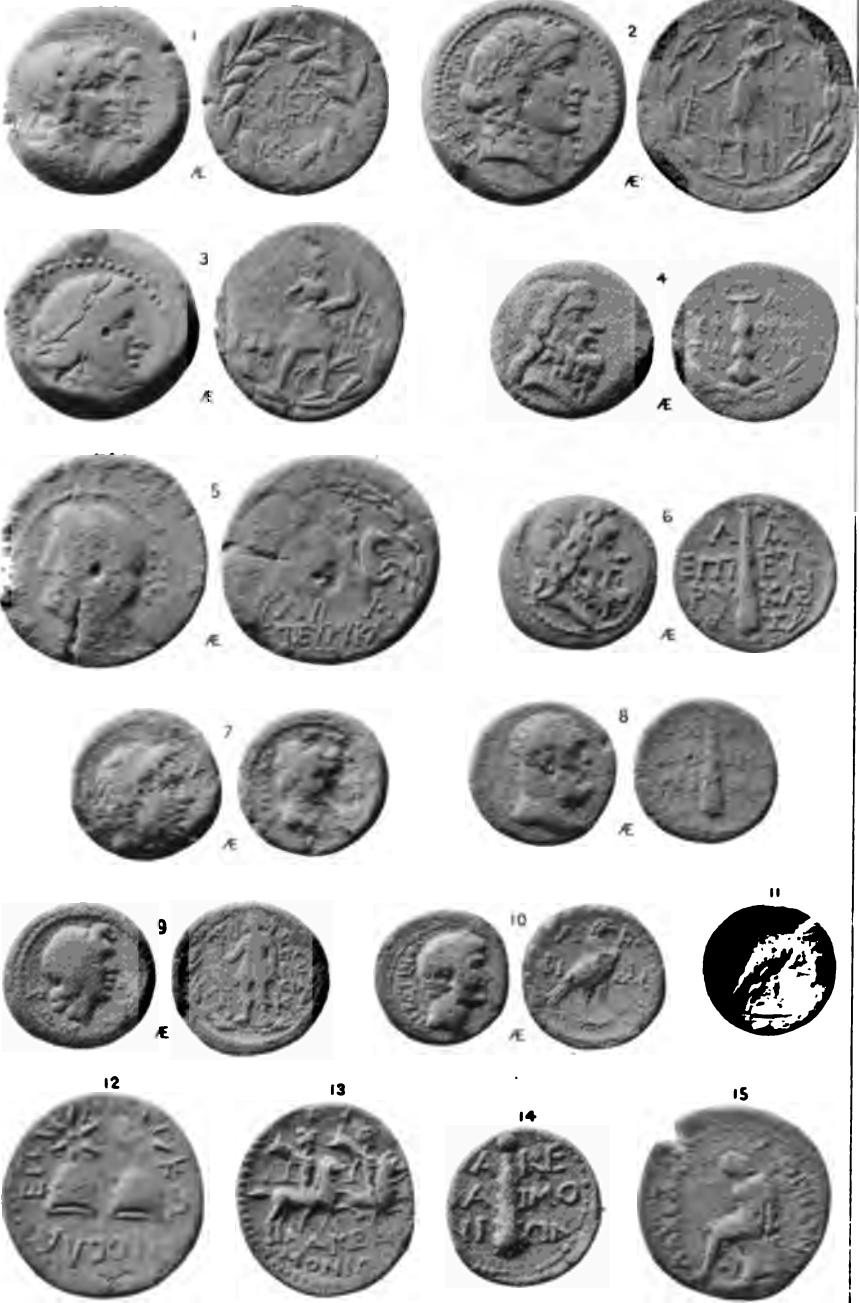




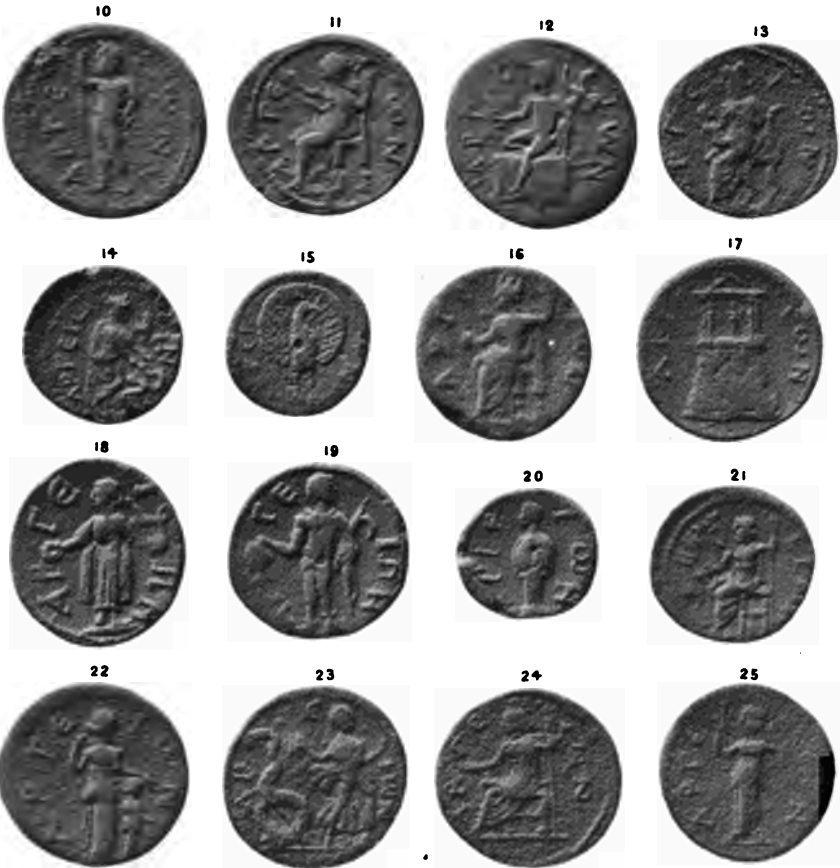
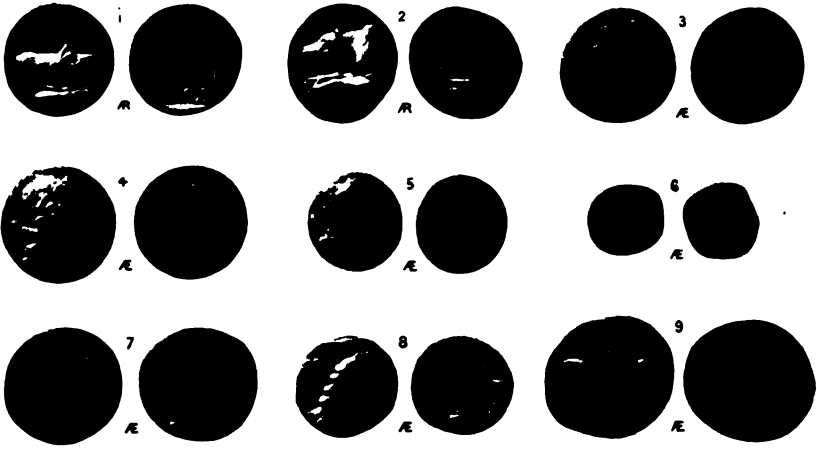


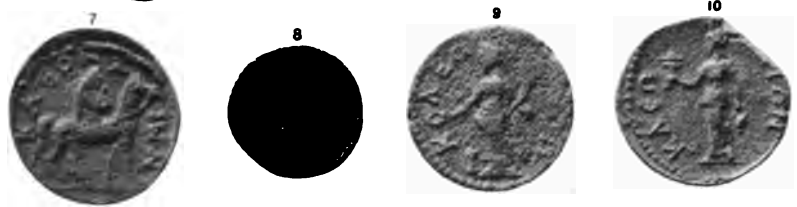
ASINE, COLONE, CORONE, CYPARISSIA, MOTHONE,
PYLUS, THURIA. Digitized by Google

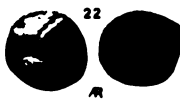
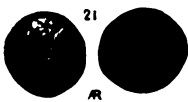
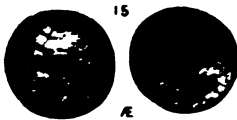
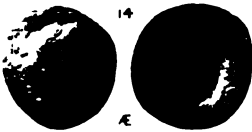
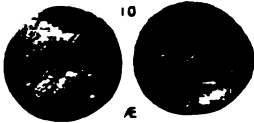


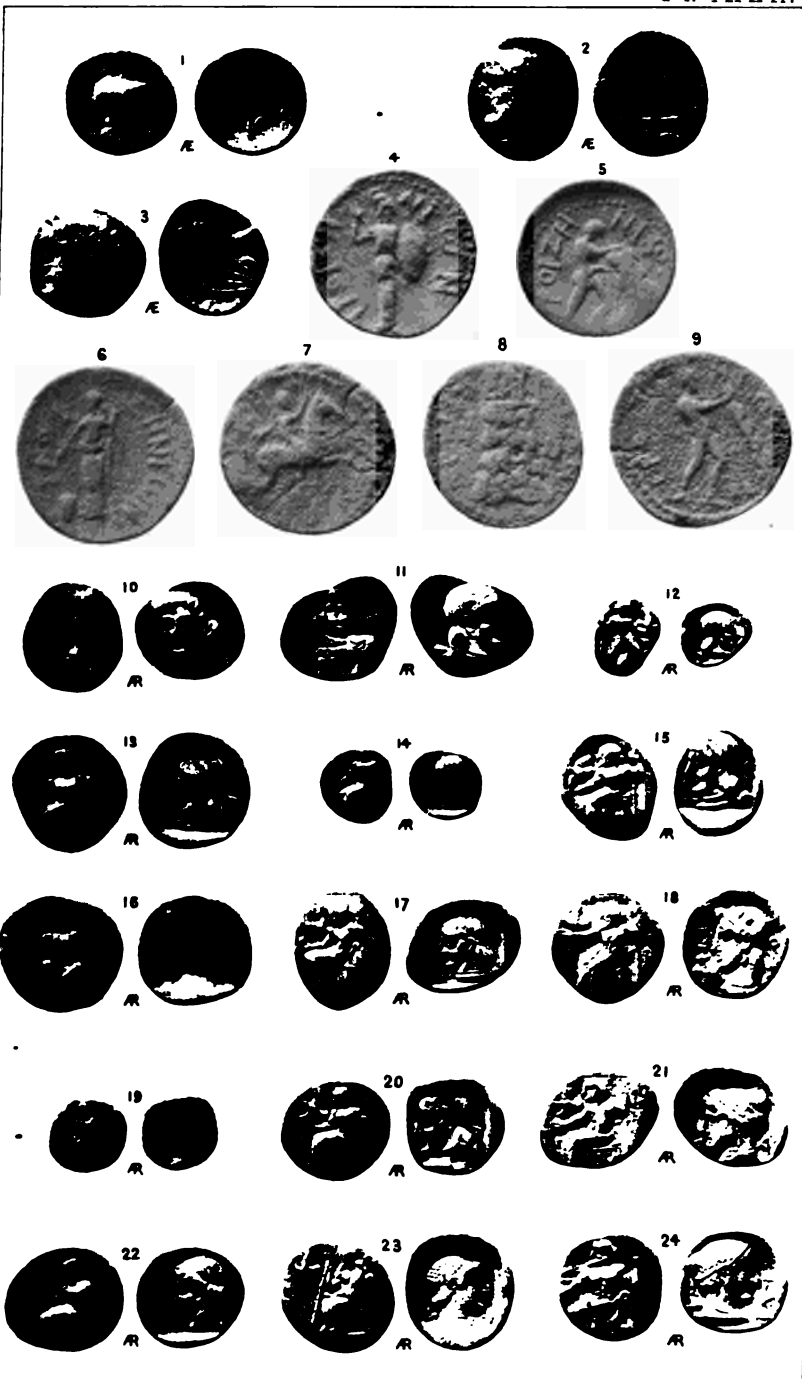


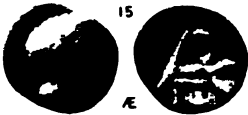
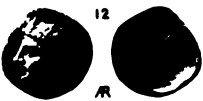


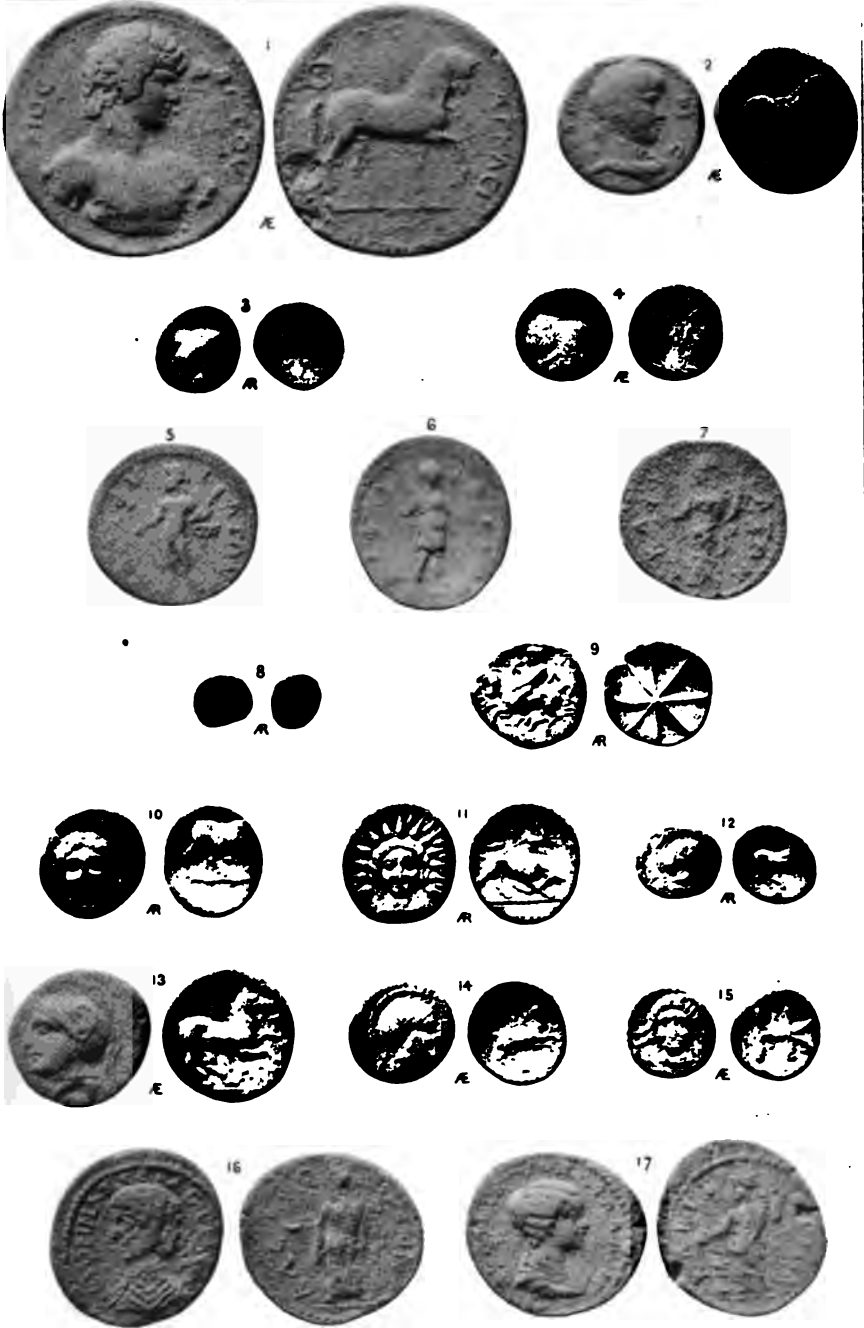




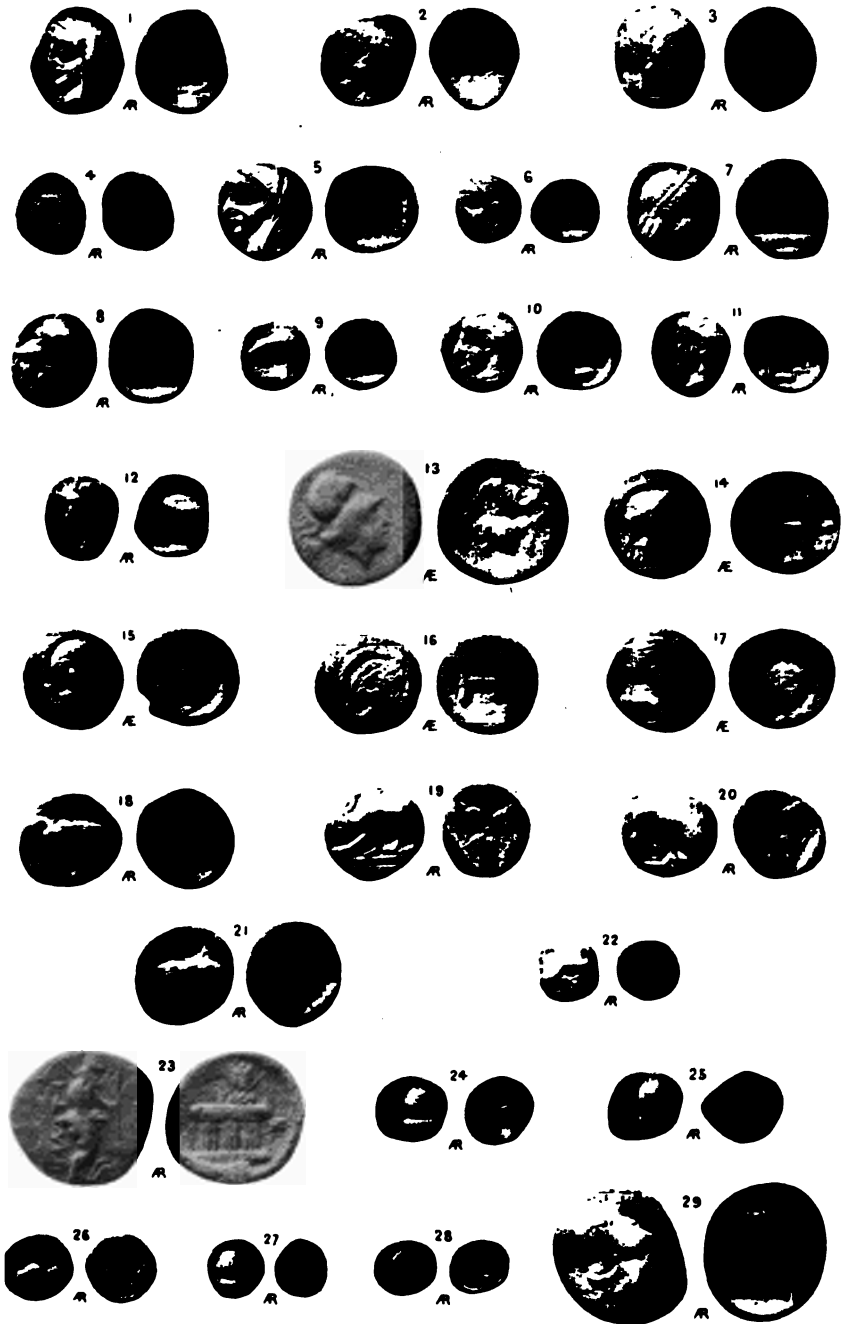


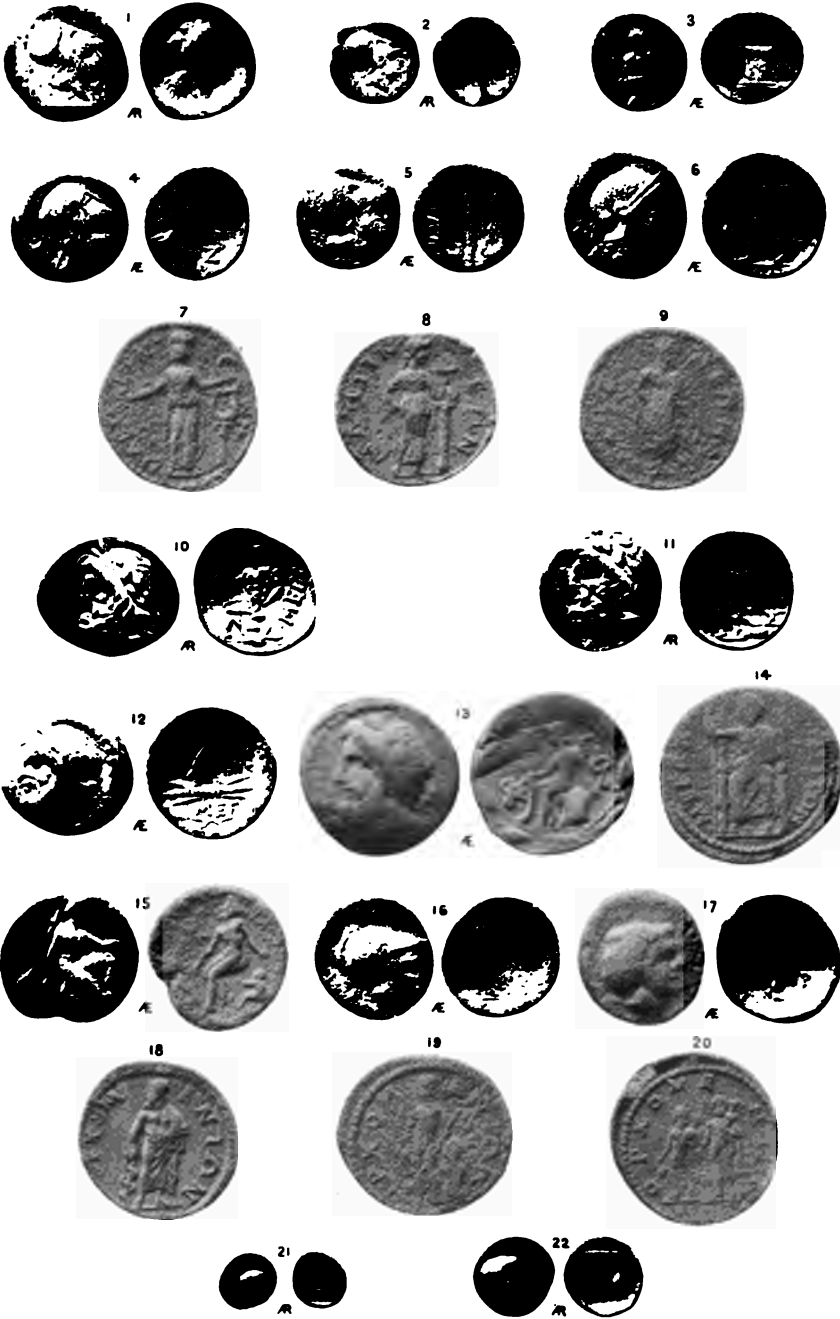






ARCADIA, ALEA, CAPHYAE, CLEITOR.





MANTINEIA, MEGALOPOLIS, ORCHOMENUS,
PALLANTIUM, PAROREIA. Digitized by Google