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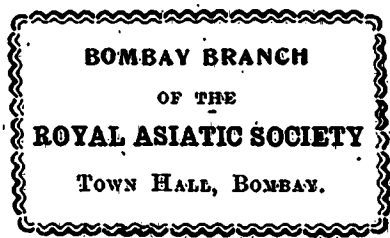
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ANCIENT COINS

OF

CITIES AND PRINCES,

GEOGRAPHICALLY ARRANGED AND DESCRIBED.

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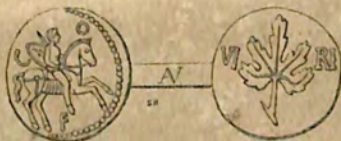
JOHN YONGE AKERMAN,

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SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND AND OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, FELLOW
OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF COPENHAGEN, AND ONE OF THE
HONORARY SECRETARIES OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

HISPANIA—GALLIA—BRITANNIA.

||||

Y. A. C. 8



J. A. C. 8

LONDON :

JOHN RUSSELL SMITH,

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P R E F A C E.

THIS volume, though in itself complete, is, as the subscribers are aware, the first portion only of a work intended to comprise an account of the Coins of the Ancient World, on the basis of the plan proposed by *Pellerin*, and matured by *Eckhel* in his *Doctrina Numorum Veterum*. Though conscious of its defects, I yet hope, and believe, that it will be found of some value to the Antiquary and the Numismatist, whose indulgence will readily be extended to a work the compilation of which has been the occupation of brief and uncertain intervals of leisure.

Having advanced thus far, I cannot refrain from recording my acknowledgments to those kind friends who have afforded me ready and able

assistance in the course of my labour. A list of their names will show at once the nature and extent of my obligations.

CHARLES THOMAS NEWTON, M.A.

WM. SANDYS VAUX, M.A., F.S.A.

EDWARD HAWKINS, F.R.S., F.S.A.

CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

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HENRY VINT.

REV. R. GORDON.

GEORGE SPARKES.

JAMES EDWARD FITZGERALD.

SAMUEL BIRCH, F.S.A.

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN.

LEWISHAM, KENT,
January 10, 1846.

TO

FREDERIC DE SAULCY,

CAPTAIN OF ARTILLERY,
MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE,

THE FOLLOWING ATTEMPT

AT A

GEOGRAPHICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE

ANCIENT COINS OF HISPANIA

IS

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

ANCIENT COINS

OF

CITIES AND PRINCES.

HISPANIA.

THE primitive money of Hispania consisted of silver and copper only. We may gather this both from Strabo¹ and from Livy:² from the former, that gold was not discovered in a state sufficiently pure to be converted into money; while the latter, in his enumeration of the treasure carried away by the Roman generals, makes no mention of coined gold.

A vast number of the earliest coins of Spain have hitherto been classed with the *Incerti*, for the various attempts which had been made to explain their legends had only succeeded in a few solitary instances. Even Sestini, whose labours have contributed so largely to the stock of Numismatic knowledge, has failed most signally in his account of the coins of ancient Spain.

Some antiquaries, whose opinions it will not be necessary

¹ Lib. iii. p. 146. Edit. 1588.

² Lib. xxxiv. cap. 4; lib. xl. cap. 43, &c.

to cite, have assigned a high antiquity to the coins bearing legends in Celtiberian characters; but the practised numismatist will give little credit to such reveries. M. de Saulcy, on whose able and interesting researches³ many of the appropriations which follow are founded, is of opinion that they date from a period about two centuries before the reign of Augustus, and that the silver coins are evident copies of the earlier consular denarii.⁴ The Roman origin of the type of some of the brass money, he observes, is not so evident, although we find on it indications of the subdivisions of the *As*. This indication of an imitated type must be apparent to all who are accustomed to such examinations and comparisons; but it would appear that the Spaniards were not indebted to Rome alone for their types, since that of the brass coins with an equestrian figure bearing a long lance appears to have been derived from the well-known pieces of Syracuse, with the name and effigies of Hiero the Second.⁵ Great numbers of these coins have descended to our times, and are to be seen in every cabi-

³ *Essai de Classification des Monnaies Autonomes de l'Espagne*. 8vo. Metz, 1840.

⁴ Havercamp observes that the earliest types of the consular denarii are the Dioscuri on horseback—"Dioscurorum typus antiquitatem nummis familiarum conciliare solet, unde ad altiora reipublicæ tempora adsignatio hujus denarii spectat."

⁵ These types were doubtless accommodated to the tastes of the people who adopted them. Thus, on the money of the southern provinces of Spain the horseman bears a circular buckler, just like that with which the typified province of Spain is represented on coins of the Pobjicia family, with the name of C. Pompey the younger.

net. A reference to Livy's history of the period in which they were probably struck, will shew that there is some foundation for this conjecture.⁶

Florez supposed that the sphinx wearing a cap or bonnet, a type peculiar to Bætica,⁷ but more especially to the Turduli and Turditani, was derived from Egypt. This is doubtful; while its Phœnician origin may be surmised if we refer to a well-known and remarkable coin in the Roman series, which has recently been admirably illustrated by M. Lenormant.⁸ This coin is of Clodius Albinus, and bears, on the reverse, a male figure, seated between two sphinxes, each with a bonnet. The figure is identified by M. Lenormant as the Phœnician deity, *Αἰών* or *Sæculum*, and the type was doubtless chosen in compliment to Albinus, who was born at Hadrumetum, a town not far from Carthage.

With regard to the written language of the ancient inhabitants of Spain, there is reason to believe that it had its origin in Bætica, the coins of which have legends which read from right to left, with the vowels suppressed, a sufficient indication of oriental origin. Although we have no proof of that high antiquity of the written character of the Iberians which Strabo⁹ says they claimed, we have yet evidence of their diversity in the different provinces. It is the same with the types of their coins. Thus, at Emporiæ

⁶ Lib. xxiv. cap. 4—6.

⁷ Eckhel observes, "ejus typi causa incerta." Doct. Num. Vet. vol. i. p. 7.

⁸ Revue Numismatique Année 1842, p. 90.

⁹ Lib. iii. p. 139.

and at Rhoda, the types and legends are palpably Greek, while at Gades, Abdera, Malacca, and Sex, they are entirely Phœnician. "From these two extreme points," observes M. de Saulcy, "the two systems of writing probably advanced until they met, whence the diversity of alphabets mentioned by Strabo."¹⁰

To the learning and sagacity of this able antiquary and numismatist, we are indebted for an explanation of the legends on the national money of ancient Spain; and the subject has received further illustration from some very interesting notices by M. Adrien de Longpérier, in the "Revue Numismatique."¹¹ "If," observes the latter writer, "the graphic system of the Spaniards is Semitic, it is assuredly not the case with the language in which it is expressed. Without asserting that this language is one of the Basque dialects, we cannot refuse to recognise between this idiom and the words which occur on the coins a striking analogy."

Among the various legends explained by M. de Saulcy are $\Pi\Omega\Lambda\text{M}\zeta\text{N}$, *Ileosken*; $\Omega\text{N}\Psi\text{D}\text{N}$, *Oneben*; $\text{N}\Psi\text{D}\text{H}\text{N}\zeta\text{N}$, *Nerinken*; $\zeta\text{N}\text{N}$, *Kilin*; $\text{N}\text{N}\text{F}\text{M}\zeta\text{N}$, *Libiesken*; $\zeta\text{F}\text{D}\text{N}\zeta\text{N}$, *Setisken*; $\text{N}\Lambda\Psi\zeta\zeta\zeta\text{N}$, *Ilereshken*; $\text{N}\Lambda\text{N}\text{O}\ddagger\text{K}\text{N}$, *Ilibereken*; $\text{N}\Lambda\text{N}\text{O}\text{N}\ddagger\text{K}\text{N}$, *Iliberineken*;¹² $\text{H}\text{D}\text{K}\ddagger\text{K}\text{N}$, *Urheken*; $\chi\text{O}\text{N}\text{F}\text{M}\zeta\text{N}$, *Karonesken*; i. e.,

¹⁰ Essai, p. 20.

¹¹ Année 1842, p. 322.

¹² *Iliberiken* and *Iliberineken*. This synonym perfectly agrees with the words of Pliny—"Eliberi quod Liberini." Lib. iii. cap. 1. *

Ileosca, Onoba, Nerii, Cileni, Lybia, Setisacum, Ilergetes, Iliberis, Urcenses, Caronienses, the plural, or gentile form, being expressed by the termination EN , KeN.¹³

There is also another termination, which is supposed to mark the ablative form of the names; thus, IOMONFES , *Irsones*; PRAVDHES , *Bursabes*; MEXPTNELS , *Segobrikes*; are supposed to be given in that case, *Guizonas* signifying in the Basque language, *by the man*; *Bayonaz*, *by Bayonne*. If this conjecture be well-founded, these legends must be read: “(Money struck) *by Irson, by Bursaba, by Segobrica,*” &c.

We have no record of the period of the suppression of the autonomous coins of Spain. The issue of those struck by permission of the Emperors, appears to have ceased in the reign of Caligula.

¹³ M. de Longpérier observes that this is the Basque form of the genitive plural, thus: “Hi aiz Juduen Reguea”—*Tu es Judæorum Rex*. *Revue Numis. loc. cit.*

CELTIBERIAN ALPHABET.

	CHARACTERS, THE POWER OF WHICH IS ASCER- TAINED.	DOUBTFUL CHARACTERS.
A approaching in sound to O	Λ	π
B and P	Γ Ρ Γ Ϝ Ϟ ϟ	
C hard, or K	⋈ ⋉ ⋊ ⋋	
E sharp, approaching in sound to double E	Ϝ ϝ Ϟ ϟ Ϡ ϡ	
G hard, aspirated	Ϝ	Ϟ
L	Λ Ϝ	
N	Ϟ	
O	⊙	
R	◊ ◊ ◊ Ϝ Δ	
S	Σ Ζ Μ	
T	↑	
U—Υψιλον	Ϝ	
Y, I	Ϟ Ϟ Ϟ?	
Z, G soft (Ζητα)	Ϝ	
E (Ητα)	Η	
KH aspirated (Χι)	Χ	

CELTIBERIAN ALPHABET,

SHEWING THE DESCRIPTION OF CHARACTERS FOUND ON THE
COINS OF TARRACONENSIS AND BÆTICA.

	TARRACONENSIS.	BÆTICA.
A often approach- ing O	{ Ω Ω Λ ↑ Λ . Λ ? F A Ω Ω Ω Ω Ω Ω Ω Ω ?	Λ Λ ↑ Λ Ω Ω Ω ? π ?
B and P	{ Γ Γ Γ Γ Γ Γ Γ Γ Γ Γ P P D	Γ Γ ↑ Γ Γ Γ Γ Γ
C hard, and K	◀ ◀ ◀ ◀ ◀ ◀ ◀ ?	K F K G
C and S strong	M	M M M M M M M
D, resembling T	Δ Δ Δ Δ	
E	{ ω ω ω ω ω ω ω ω ω ω ω ω ?	F M
E sharp	{ ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε E E E E	ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε
I, like <i>Hra</i>	H H H H H H H H H H	
G soft, like Z	N I . X ? . II ? F	
G hard and aspirated	X	X
I and Y	z z z z ?	F H M M
L	Λ Λ ↑ . Λ ?	
M	M	
N	N	
O	□ ○ ○	○ ○
O open	Ω Ω Ω Δ Δ X Ω	
R	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ○ ○ ○ ○ ◇ ? Δ ? γ γ ρ ρ ρ (P P)	◇ † ρ R
S	Σ Σ Σ Σ √ ε	Σ Σ Σ Σ Σ . ?
T	{ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ↑ . ⊙ ?	⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙
U, like Υψιλον	ι η υ γ ?	γ γ
K aspirated, like the Spanish X	X * X	
	LIGATURES	
AK		Σ
SAK		Σ
IBO or EBO	Ω Λ M M M Δ M M	M
PE		γ γ
Æ		γ γ

ANCIENT COINS OF CITIES AND PRINCES.

HISPANIA

IN GENERE.

1. *Obv.*—Helméd head of Minerva; above, the head of a ram, or the letter N; in the field of some, P.

R—HISPANORVM. A helméd horseman, armed with a lance, to the right.—Æ.5. R.2. (*Collection of the British Museum.*)
(Plate I. No. 2.)

2. *Obv.*—Bare male head.

R—HISPANORVM. Same type.—Æ.5. R.2.

3. *Obv.*—Helméd head of Minerva.

R—HISPANORVM. A horse, unbridled and at liberty.—Æ.5. R.4.

There are varieties of these three types.

4. *Obv.*—Bust of Diana to the left, with the quiver on her shoulder; behind, N.

R—HISPANORVM. Victory standing, holding a garland in her right hand.—Æ 3. Unique (?) Mionnet, Descr. p. 11. No. 5.

5. *Obv.*—Helméd head to the right.

R—HISPANORVM. In two lines. The apex.—Æ.4. R.
(*British Museum.*) (Plate I. No. 1.)

LUSITANIA.

AMAIA.

Now Portalegre. From the word *Coere* on the coins here described, it is supposed that these towns were in alliance.

Obv.—AMHIA. Bare head.

R—MR A quiver and the head of a spear: COERE below
L. NERA.—Æ.8½ R.4. Sestini.¹

¹ Descrizione delle Medaglie Ispane. Firenze, MDCCCXVIII. p. 5.

BALSA.

Now Tavira; on the shore to the south-east of the mouth of the river Anas.

1. *Obv.*—A pine-apple within a crescent.

R—BALSA. An ear of corn (?) placed transversely.—Æ.4.
R.6. Sestini, Med. Ispan. tab. i. fig. 2.

2. *Obv.*—M. BA. F. Male head covered with the lion's skin(?) to the left.

R—M. Q. F. A bull walking to the right.—Æ.6. R.6. ib. fig. 3.

3. *Obv.*—M. BAL. F. Bare male head to the right.

R—CN. A bull walking to the right.—Æ.4½. R.4. ib. fig. 4.

On some, a crescent above the bull.

4. *Obv.*—MB...SANO. Male head with diadem to the right.

R—M.Q.F. A bull walking to the left; above, a crescent.
—Æ.4½. R.6. ib. fig. 6.

CALIGULA.

Obv.—C. CAES. AVG. GERMANIC: Laureated head of Caligula to the right.

R—MVNICIF. BALSANON(?) An eagle with expanded wings.—
Æ. 4. R.6. Mionnet, tome i. Sestini, Med. Ispan. tab. i. fig. 7.

Sestini observes, of this coin, "Imperatorius Caligulæ est adulterinus."¹

COERE, or COERO (?)

Now, as is supposed, Coura. Sestini thinks there was a town called Coere, from the words of Pliny,² "Litus Corense, inflexo sinu."

Obv.—Bare male head, with short hair.

R—COERE A quiver and the head of a spear.—Æ.8½. R.4.

This word COERE is found as a countermark on some of the coins of Gades and of Abdera. See Sestini.³

¹ Classes Generales, p. 1, voce *Balsa*.

² Lib.iii. c. 1.

³ Descrizione delle Medaglie Ispanc, p. 5, and tab. i. fig. 8.

COLIPPO (?)

Site unknown.

The word COLIP appears in incuse letters on the coins of Gades.¹
—Æ.6½. R.4.

EBORA.

Now Evora, in Portugal. By Pliny, termed “*Oppida veteris Latii*.”² Situated between the Anas and the Tagus. Called also “*Liberalitas Julia*,” in compliment, as is supposed, to Augustus.

1. *Obv.*—PERMISSV CAES. AVGVSTI P. M. Bare head of Augustus, to the left. •

R—LIBERALITATIS IVL. EBOR. Pontifical instruments.—
Æ.9. R.6. (*British Museum*.)

Vaillant supposes the type of the reverse of this coin to have been chosen by the people of Ebor in compliment to Augustus, on his assumption of the title *Pontifex Maximus*.³

2. *Obv.*—PERM. CAES. AVG. P. M. Same head.

R—LIBERALITATIS IVLIAE EBOR. In four lines, within a garland.—Æ.7. R.4. (*British Museum*). Plate I. No. 3.

There are varieties of this type, and some have the letters D.D. *Decreto Decurionum*, as a countermark.

EMERITA.

Now Merida. This colony, according to Dion Cassius,⁴ was founded by Augustus, immediately after the Spanish campaign. Among other privileges granted to it was that of coining money, as its numerous coins testify by the legends of the obverse, PERM. OR PERMISSV. AVG.

¹ Descrizione delle Medaglie Ispane p.5, and tab. i. fig.10.

² Lib. iv. cap. 22.

³ Num. in Col. tom. i. p. 49.

⁴ Lib. liii.

AUGUSTUS.

1. *Obv.*—PERM. IMP. AVG. Laureated head of Augustus, to the right.

R—AVGVSTA EMERITA, inscribed on the front of the city gate.—Æ.9. R.1.

2. *Obv.*—PERMISSV CAESARIS AVGVSTI. Bearded head, full-faced.

R—AVGVSTA EMERITA. A priest, marking the boundaries of the colony with a plough drawn by two oxen.—Æ.7. R.1.

This type occurs on the coins of many other Roman colonies, and shows the manner in which the boundaries of a town were traced; the plough being lifted or *carried* over the space intended for the *porta* or gate.

3. *Obv.*—PERM. CAES. AVG. Laureated head, to the right.

R—C. (or CO.) A. E. LE. V. X. Legionary eagle between two standards.—Æ.5. R.1.

The two standards indicate that this colony was drafted from two legions, the fifth and the tenth, a fact not noticed by the historians. Such colonies were sometimes called *Gemella*,¹ and *Gemina*.

4. *Obv.*—DIVVS AVG. PATER C. A. E. (*Colonia Augusta Emerita*.) Radiated head of Augustus, to the left.

R—PERMI. AVG. PROVIDENT. An altar.—Æ.7. R.2.

This and the following coin show that divine honours were paid to Augustus by the people of Emerita.

5. *Obv.*—DIVVS AVGVSTVS. Radiated head, to the left.

R—C. A. E. AETERNITATIS AVGVSTAE. Tetrastyle temple.—Æ.7. R.4.

6. *Obv.*—IMP. CAESAR AVGVST. Bare head, to the left.

R—P. CARISIVS LEG. PROPR. The gate of a town, on which is inscribed EMERITA.—Æ.4½. C.

P. Carisius was the legate who defeated the Astures when they attacked the Roman camp, for which action Augustus constituted him Propraetor. Dion Cassius² calls him *Titus*, but these coins show that his praenomen was *Publius*. Several of the denarii of the moneyers of Augustus bear the name of Carisius, with very interesting types. See *Descr. Catal. of Rare and Unedited Roman Coins*, vol. i. p. 129.

¹ Cæsar, *Bell. Civ. lib. iii. c. 4.*

² *Lib. liii.*

7. *Obv.*—CAESAR AVGVST. TRIBVNI. POTES. Bare head, to the right.

R—P. CARISIVS LEG. AVGVSTI in three lines across the field of the coin.—Æ.6½. C.

There are many varieties of all these coins, differing slightly in type and legend.

JULIA, or LIVIA.

1. *Obv.*—IVLIA AVGVSTA PERM. AVGVST. P. M. Head of Julia, to the right.

R—AVGVSTA EMERITA inscribed on the gate of Emerita.—Æ.9. R.7.

These coins are interesting, as presenting us with a portrait of Julia, of whom there are no Roman coins, though her head is probably represented on a denarius of the moneyers of Augustus. Des. Cat., vol. i. p. 127.

2. *Obv.*—AVGVSTA EMERITA. Female head.

R—PERM. CAES. AVG. A priest marking the boundary with a plough drawn by two oxen.—Æ.9. R.7.

3. Another, with a palm-branch before the female head.—Æ.8. R.5. (*British Museum*). (Plate I. No. 4.)

4. *Obv.*—SALVS AVGVSTA PERM. AVGVSTI. Head of Julia, to the right, in the character of Salus.

R—IVLIA AVGVSTA C. A. E. A female figure seated, to the right, holding ears of corn and the hasta pura.—Æ.9. R.6.

This reverse may probably bear the figure of the empress, represented as Ceres, just as we see the Faustinas on Roman coins with the attributes of all the female deities.

5. *Obv.*—EMERITA. Bare female head, to the right.

R—PER. CAE. AVG. Type as No. 2.—Æ.8. R.4.

TIBERIUS and JULIA.

- Obv.*—IVLIA AVGVSTA C. A. E. Bare head of Julia, to the right.

R—TI. CAESAR AVGVSTVS PON. MAX. IMP. Laureated head of Tiberius, to the left.—Æ.7. R.5.

TIBERIUS.

1. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR AVGVSTVS PONT. MAX. IMP. Laureated head, to the left.
R—AVGVSTA EMERITA on the front of a gate.—Æ.10.
R.6. (Plate I., No. 5.)
2. Another, with the head radiated.—Æ.10. R.6.
3. *Obv.*—Type and legend as No. 1.
R—COL. AVGVSTA EMERITA on the front of a gate.—
Æ.7. C.
4. *Obv.*—IMP. TI. CAESAR..... AVG. PONT. MAX. Laureated head, to the right.
R—ETERNITATI AVGVSTAE C. A. E. A tetrastyle temple.
—Æ 7. R.1.
5. *Obv.*—IMP. TI. CAESAR AVGVSTVS PON. MAX. Laureated head, to the left.
R—COL. AVGVSTA EMERITA on the front of a gate.—
Æ.7. C.
6. *Obv.*—Same legend and type.
R—PER. AVG. PROVIDEN. An altar, with the fire kindled.
—Æ.6. R.3.

Nos. 4, 5, 6, are remarkable for the occurrence of the title *imperator*, as a *prænomen*, which is never found on the *Latin* coins of this emperor (see "Numismatic Manual," p. 142, and note 2), a circumstance no doubt attributable to the fact of the coin having been struck in a colony, where the importance of such a title was not so well understood as at Rome.

MEROBRIGA.

M. Mionnet announces, in his "Atlas de Geographie Numismatique,"¹ a coin of the Lusitanian Merobriga, in the cabinet of the Viscount de Santarem, but I have been unable to obtain any particulars of the type, etc.

MYRTILIS.

Now Mertola, according to D'Anville. Situated on the Anas, between Ossonoba and Pax Julia.

¹ Paris. 4to.

Obv.—**MIRTI**. A tunny-fish, between two lines; below, a tunny-fish.

• **R**—A thorn-branch, between two lines; below, **L. A. DE.** (or **D.**), between two lines.—**Æ.8.** **R.4.** Mionnet, "Descr. Supp." tome i. p. 8.

There are varieties of this type. See Sestini, *Med. Ispan.* tab. i. figs. 11 and 12.

NORBA (?)

Now Brozas (?) two leagues from Alcantara. The *Colonia Norbensis* of Pliny.¹

Obv.—Helmed head of Minerva.

R—**CVIN**. Female statue on a quadrangular pedestal. (Sestini, "Descriz. delle Med. Ispan." tab. i. fig. 13.) (Plate I., No. 6.)

These coins were formerly attributed, by Vaillant² and Florez,³ to Carthago Nova. The four letters are supposed to stand for *Colonia Victrix Julia* (or *Immunis*) *Norbensis*.

OSSONOA.

Now Gibraleon. Situated in the district called Cuneus, from its being comprised within a wedge-like shape between the Atlantic and the river Anas.

Obv.—**OSONOA**. A fish.

R—A galley.—**Æ.9.** **R.6.** (Florez, tom. iii. tab. 65.)

PAX JULIA.

Now Beya, near the river Anas, according to Florez, who first published the coin described below.

¹ Hist. Nat. lib. iv. cap. 23.

² Num. Imp. in Col. cusion, p. 87.

³ Tom. iii. p. 35.

AUGUSTUS (?) .

Obv.—Bare head of Augustus (?) to the right.

R.—PAX IVL. A female figure seated, holding in her right hand a caduceus, and in her left a cornucopiæ.—Æ.7.
R.4. (Plate I. No. 7.)

There is a modern fabrication. The specimen engraved is from a coin in the cabinet of the Bibliothèque du Roi, at Paris.

SALACIA.

Now Alcacer do Sal. Florez attributed the coin described below to this town, founding his appropriation on the inscription IMP. SAL., which agrees with Pliny's account of Salacia, "Salacia cognominata urbs imperatoria."¹ This is confirmed by the coin, No. 2.

1. *Obv.*—Bearded male head, to the right,

R.—IMP. SAL. Two dolphins.—Æ.7. R.6. (Florez, tom. iii. tab. lxxvii. No. 3.)

2. *Obv.*—COL. IMP. SA. F. Bare male head.

R.—A bull standing, or walking; above, a laurel-branch, ut videtur.—Æ. (Sestini, *Med. Ispan.* p. 16, from the cabinet of M. Tochon.)

B A E T I C A.

ABDERA.

Now Adra. A town on the shores of the Mediterranean, founded, according to Strabo, by the Phœnicians;² a fact attested by several coins with Phœnician inscriptions. These are of two kinds, as will be seen by the specimens here described. The Rev. J. C. Lindberg, in a letter with which I have been recently favoured, observes, that the characters of No. 2 are to be read עבדרן, not עבדרת, the first signifying *the people of Abdera*, while the other simply expresses the name of the town *Abdera*.

¹ Lib. iv. c. 22.

² Μετὰ ταύτην Ἀῦδρα Φοινίκων κτίσμα καὶ αὐτῆ, lib. iii. p. 108. Stephanus calls it Ἀβδῆρα, Ptolemy Ἀβδαρα.

1. *Obv.*—Head of Jupiter-Serapis, surmounted by the modius, to the right.
R—A hexastyle temple; beneath, the inscription $\text{IO}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{Q}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{P}}$
—Æ.7. R.8. Mionnet, Descr. Supp. tome i. p. 9. (*From the cabinet of the late M. Hermand, of Paris.*)
2. *Obv.*—Front view of a temple.
R—A fish; beneath, the Phœnician inscription $\text{IQ}\overline{\text{Q}}\overline{\text{Q}}\overline{\text{O}}$ —
Æ.6. R.4.
3. *Obv.*—A temple of four columns, with the gate closed.
R— $\overline{\text{Q}}\overline{\text{Q}}\overline{\text{Q}}\overline{\text{O}}$ between two tunny-fish.—Æ.6½. R.4. (*British Museum; Walter Hawkins.*) Plate II. No. 1.
Some of these coins have the letters COERE countermarked below the fishes. See Sestini, Med. Ispan. Tab. i. fig. 14.
4. *Obv.*—Helmed head, to the left.
R— $\text{I}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{Q}}\overline{\text{Q}}\overline{\text{O}}$ between two fishes.—Æ. Bayer.¹
5. *Obv.*—Same head.
R—Same inscription. A tunny-fish; above, a smaller fish.—
Æ. Bayer.

TIBERIUS.

1. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head, to the right.
R—ABDERA. A temple, Æ.8. R.4.
2. *Obv.*—Same legend. Same head.
R—A tetrastyle temple, two of the columns of which have the forms of fish, between which is the word ABDERA. On the front of the temple the Phœnician characters $\text{IQ}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{O}}$ or, *the sun*—Æ.7. R.5. (*British Museum.*)
Plate II. Nos. 2 & 3.

The two singularly formed columns are supposed to represent the tunny-fish, which abounded on the shores of the Mediterranean, and were sacred to Neptune, to whom it was the practice of the fishermen to offer one as a propitiation. Athenæus, lib. vii. c. 17.

3. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AVG. (OR AVGVSTVS). Same head.
R—ABDERA between the columns of a tetrastyle temple.—
Æ.7. R.4.

Vaillant² has engraved and described a coin with a temple having five columns, for which we have no authority. The temple on No. 3, is probably, one of the number erected in the provinces to the deified Augustus, as recorded by Tacitus.³

¹ Lengua de los Fenices, p. 369.

² Num. in Col. Percussa, tom. i. p. 90.

³ Annales, lib. i. c. 10.

ABRA.

Site unknown. Supposed, by the type, to have been situated not far from Gades.

Obv.—ABRA. Head of Hercules, to the right; behind, a club.

R—An ear of corn; above, a pellet and a crescent; below, a fish resembling an eel, but with a forked tail.—Æ.8. R.4.
Sestini, *Med. Isp. tab. i. fig. 15.*

ACINIPO.

Now Ronda la Vieja. Situated near Munda.

1. *Obv.*—ACINIPO. Beardless head, to the right.

R—A vine-leaf.—Æ.5. R.4.

2. *Obv.*—A bunch of grapes.

R—ACINIPO. Two ears of corn.—Æ.5. R.3. (*Brit. Mus.*)
Plate II. No. 4.

3. *Obv.*—A bunch of grapes, between two branches.

R—ACINIPO between two ears of corn. Æ.5. R.3.

4. *Obv.*—ACINIPO between two ears of corn.

R—A bunch of grapes; in the field, four globules.—Æ.5.
R.3.

5. *Obv.*—ACINIPO between two ears of corn.

R—A bunch of grapes, between a star (or two stars) and a crescent; in the field, three globules.—Æ.5. R.3.

There are varieties of this type.

6. *Obv.*—ACINIPO between two ears of corn.

R—L. FOLCE AEDILE. A bunch of grapes.—Æ.5. R.5.

There are varieties of this type.

7. *Obv.*—ACINIPO. Beardless head, to the right.

R—A vine-leaf.—Æ.5. R.4.

AMBBA.

Site unknown. These coins have been classed by Mionnet (*Supp. tom. i. p. 111*) with the *incerti* of Spain.

1. *Obv.*—Beardless head with diadem, to the right; before, a hand. Some are without the hand.

R—AMBA. A sphinx walking, to the right, with a Phrygian cap; before, a star.—Æ.7. R.4. (*British Museum*)
Plate II. No. 5.

2. *Obv.*—Bare beardless head, to the right.

R—AMBA between two ears of corn.—Æ.8. R.4.

3. *Obv.*—AMBA R. G. Bare male head, to the right.

R—A bull, standing; before, two leaves of laurel.—Æ.3½.
R.8.

Sestini supposes the head, on the obverse of this coin, to be of Sextus Pompey. (*Descriz. Med. Ispan. p. 22.*) It is engraved in Hunter, tab. iv. fig. 3.

ANTI-KARIA.

Now Antequera. Florez, tom. ii. tab. li. No. 6. has given a coin of Antequera; but it belongs to one of the kings of Galatia.

Obv.—Bare male head with crisp curls to the right.

R—M. SEMP. ANTIKA, (the three last letters in monogram).
The cone of a pine.—Æ.5. R.4. Sestini, *Med. Ispan.*
tab. i. fig. 17.

ARIA, or CVNBARIA.¹

Now La Maria(?)

1. *Obv.*—Male bearded head, to the right: behind, the mark of the *semis*, s.; before, a palm-branch.

R—CVNB. ARIA. A fish.—Æ.5. R.3. (*British Museum*)
Plate II. No. 6.

2. *Obv.*—Male beardless head, to the right; behind, the letter s.

R—CVNB. ARIA. A fish.—Æ.4½ R.3.

3. *Obv.*—Bare beardless head; before, a dolphin.

R—ARIA. An equestrian figure holding a spear.—Æ.6.
(*Doubtful.*) Florez, Tab. lix. fig. 6.

4. *Obv.*—CN. ARIA. within a square. A fish.

R—An ear of corn.—Æ.6. R.4.

¹ Aria, according to Florez, though there is no evidence of the existence of this place in any ancient author, except the doubtful passage in Pliny iii. 1, quoted by Florez, but which reads Celti Arua, in Sillig's text. Lips. 1831. See other readings, Antonin. Itiner. Wesseling, 1735, p. 414. The type and fabric of these coins seem to belong to Bætica.

ARVA.

Now Alcolea del Rey. Sestini (Med. Ispan. p. 25) questions the authenticity of the coins here described; but M. Hennin admits them in his Nomenclature (Manuel, p. 38).

1. *Obv.*—Bare youthful head, to the right; behind, a fish; before, a star.

R—ARVA. An equestrian figure bearing a lance, to the right.—Æ 8. R.5.

2. *Obv.*—S. RVF. Bare male head, to the right.

R—M. ARVEN. An equestrian figure.—Æ.6. R.5.

3. *Obv.*—Bare male head between three dolphins.


R—ARVA. An equestrian figure galloping to the right, holding a palm-branch.—Æ.6. R.5.

See Florez, Tab. iv. fig. 3. and Tab. lix. figs. 8 and 9.

ASCUI, or ASCUTA.

Site unknown. Supposed by some to be the Escua of Pliny and Ptolemy.

1. *Obv.*—The head of Hercules, to the right, placed on a thunderbolt; before, a club.

R— An elephant.—Æ.5. R.4. Sestini, Med. Ispan. tab. ii. figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; Mion. Supp. tom. i. p. 54. An imperfect specimen, in the British Museum, is engraved in Plate II. No. 7.

2. *Obv.*—ASCV. Bare beardless head, to the right.





R—An elephant.—Æ.4. R.4.

3. *Obv.*—LASCVT. Head of Hercules, to the left; behind, a club.

R—Four ears of corn rising from an altar.—Æ.7. Sestini.

ASIDO.

Now Xerez de la Frontera, according to Florez.¹ Pliny says it was a colony,² but the coins which have been left to our times are all autonomous. The types offer nothing remarkable; No. 2, has the head of Hercules, as on the coins of Gades, with a reverse copied from the consular coins of the family *Valentia*.

1. *Obv.*—ASIDO. Diademed bearded male head, to the right.
R— A bull bounding.—Æ.7. R.5.
2. *Obv.*—ASIDO. Head of Hercules covered with the lion's skin, and the club on the shoulder.
R—A cornucopiæ and a thunderbolt within a laurel garland.—Æ.5. R.6.
3. *Obv.*—A bull standing, to the right; above, a large star.
R—A dolphin; above, the symbol ; below, the inscription ; in the field, a caduceus.—Æ.5½. R.4.
There are varieties of this type.
4. *Obv.*—ASIDO. Bare male head, to the right.
R—A bull bounding, to the right; above, a monogram, or a bow and arrow; below, the inscription as on No. 1.—Æ.7. R.5. *
5. *Obv.*—ASIDO. Bearded diademed head.
R—A bull running; below, the letters as on No. 1; above, a cross within a crescent.—Æ.7. R.5.
6. *Obv.*—ASIDO. Bare male head, to the right.
R—A bull running; above and below, —Æ.5. R.5.

ASIDO AND ASTAPA IN ALLIANCE.³

7. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo; before, A OR ASIDO.
R—A bull standing; above, L and a crescent; below, ASTPE, in Turditan characters.—Æ.5. R.5. (*British Museum*). (Plate II. No. 8.)

¹ Vol. ii. p. 162.² Lib. iii. c. 1.³ See De Saulcy, Essai, p. 204.

ASPAVIA.

Site unknown. Sestini¹ gives representations of two coins; one has a bearded head, or mask, to the left; *Rev.*, an inscription in two lines, the first being in the ordinary Phœnician characters, as on the coins of Gades, presenting the word מבעל; the second, composed of characters resembling the Celtiberian; two ears of corn across the field. *Query*, were these objects originally fishes, and is it a coin of Gades artfully altered?

ASTA.

Now Mesa d'Asta. Situated on the river Bætis, opposite Gades.

1. *Obv.*—ASTA. Bare male head, to the right.

R—A winged sphinx, to the left; below, Celtiberian characters. (*Doubtful*).—Æ.8. Florez, tom. iii. tab. lx. No. 2.

2. *Obv.*—M. POPILLI M. F. Laureated head of Apollo, to the right.

R—P. COL. ASTA RE. F. A bull standing, regarding the right.—Æ.6. R.6.

The words of Pliny² illustrate the legend of the reverse of this coin. The letter F may probably signify Felix.³

ASTAPA.

Now Estepa la Vieja. Situated on the river Bætis, between Anticaria and Ventipo. Astapa was destroyed by the Romans for their adherence to the Carthaginians, B.C. 208.⁴

1. *Obv.*—ASTAPA. Bare youthful head, to the right.

R—Female head, full-faced, surrounded with rays.—Æ.7. R.8.

2. *Obv.*—Beardless head with the vitta, to the right.

R—Legend, comprising the letters ASTPE. A boar, to the right; above, a star.—Æ.3. C. (*British Museum*).
(Plate II. No. 9).

¹ Med. Ispan. p. 30. tab. ii. figs. 9 and 10.

² Colonia: Asta quæ Regia dicitur, lib. iii. c. 1.

³ Eckhel, D. N. V. vol. i. p. 15. ⁴ Liv. xxviii. 22, 23.

3. *Obv.* CN. VOC. ST. P. Laureated head, to the right.
 R—CN. FVL. CN. F. and the legend ASTPE. A boar.
 —Æ.5. R. 4.
4. *Obv.*—Laureated beardless head, to the right.
 R—Legend, comprising the letters ASTPE (direct, or retrograde). A sphinx, in the field a star and ☩.—(*British Museum*).
 (Plate II. No. 10.)
 The size varies. On some, the letters L. AP. DEC.
5. *Obv.*—Laureated head.
 R—Legend, comprising the letters ASTPE. A bull.
 —Æ.5. C.

ASTAPA AND URSO.

- Obv.*—L. AP. DEC. Q. Head.
 R—VRSONE. A sphinx; in the exergue, the legend comprising the letters ASTPE.—Æ.9. R.3.

ASTAPA AND OBULCO.

- Obv.*—OBVL. NIG. Male head.
 R.—A bull and a crescent with the legend comprising the letters ASTPE. Æ. C.
 The module varies.

ASTAPA AND ASIDO.

- Obv.*—ASIDO. Head.
 R—Legend, comprising the letters ASTPE. A bull.—Æ.7. R.5.

AUGURINA.

Now Santiago de la Higuera.

A coin placed by Florez among the Incerti of Spain (Tab. lvi. No. 4.) has been attributed by some numismatists to Augurina without any foundation. See Sestini *Med. Ispan.* p. 215, and *Tab. ultima*, No. 13.

BAILO.

Now Balonia. By Strabo called Belon¹ which probably is nearer the original name than the Latin Bailo.

- Obv.*—BAILO. An ear of corn; above, the inscription ΙΚΚΙ.]
 R—A bull standing, to the left; above, a star, crescent, and pellet.—Æ.5. R.8. Florez, *tab. li.*, No. 8. (*British Museum*).
 (Plate IV. No. 1.)

¹ It appears from the words of Strabo that it was the name of the river also *καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα Βελῶν πόλις καὶ ποταμός.* *Lib. iii.* p. 96. Ed. 1587.

BAREA.

Now Vera. Ptolemy mentions it as one of the towns of Bætica, but Pliny places it in Tarraconensis.

Obv.—BAREA. A Thistle.

R.—A bunch of grapes. Æ.5. R.4. Sestini, *Med. Hispan.* p. 34.

CALLET.

Now Pruna.

Obv.—Head, to the right, crowned with iyy (?)

R.—CALLET between two lines, and two ears of corn placed horizontally.—Æ.7. R.5. (*British Museum*).
(Plate III. No. 2).

There are varieties of this type, one of which has the head of Hercules, another a helmed head. The sizes are 5, 7, 8.

CALPE.

The coin formerly attributed to *Calpe*, having the head of Jupiter, *Rev.* CALP. a military figure, holding a patera, has been restored to Panormus, in Sicily.

CANACA.

The coins attributed to Canaca have been restored by the Rev. J. C. Lindberg to Sex¹ under which they will be found hereafter described.

CARBULA.

Near Cordoba on the Guadalquivir (Bætis).

Obv.—Female head, to the right; before, a crescent; behind, x.

R.—CARBULA. A rudely formed Lyre (?)—Æ.7. R.4.
(*British Museum*). (Plate III. No. 3).

Others are of the 8th and 9th size, and differ slightly in type.

¹ In a learned and most ingenious dissertation entitled "De Numis Punicis Sextorum, olim a Canaca et Concanæ tributis." Haunizæ, 8vo. 1824.

CARISSA.

Now Carixa.

Obv.—Laureated male head to the right.

R—CARIS. An equestrian figure with a buckler, galloping, to the left.—Æ.6. R.4.

There are varieties of these coins, both in type and size; some having the head of the young Hercules, others a laureated head, and some a female head with a collar. On one, given by Florez, there is a tablet below the equestrian figure, bearing the legend CARISI.

CARMO.

Now Carmona.

1. *Obv.*—Laureated head of Jupiter.

R—CARMO. A horse, pacing; below, IA.—Æ.4. R.6.

2. *Obv.*—Beardless head to the right.

R—CARMO between two ears of corn.—Æ.7. R.3. (*British Museum.*) (Plate III. No. 6.)

Others are of the sixth size.

3. *Obv.*—Same head, crowned with vine leaves.

R—CARMO between two lines and two ears of corn.—Æ.6. R.3.

4. *Obv.*—Head of Mercury with winged petasus, to the right; before, a caduceus.

R—Legend and type as No. 3.—Æ.9. R.5.

5. *Obv.*—Beardless head of Hercules in the lion's skin, to the right.

R—CARMO, Two ears of corn.—Æ.7. R.4.

6. *Obv.*—Diademed beardless head, to the right.

R—CARMO. Two ears of corn.—Æ.6. R.4.

7. *Obv.*—Helméd beardless head within a myrtle garland.

R—OMPAO (*sic*) between two ears of corn.—Æ.9. R.2.

8. *Obv.*—Another, with KAPMO (*sic*).—Æ.9. R.2.

9. *Obv.*—Helméd head with a plume, to the right, within a myrtle garland.

R—CARMO between two ears of corn.—Æ.10. R.3. (*British Museum.*) (Plate III. No. 5.)

There are others of the fifth, sixth, and ninth size.

10. *Obv.*—CARMO. A horse galloping.
R—An ear of corn.—Æ.3. R.4.

CARTEIA.

Now Rocardillo. Carteia was created a Roman Colony by the Senate, A. V. C. 583.¹

1. *Obv.*—CARTEIA. Turreted head, to the right.
R—D. D. Neptune standing, to the left, his right foot placed on a rock, holding in his right hand a dolphin, and in his left a trident. In the field of some R, as a countermark.—Æ.5½. R.1. (*British Museum. Dr. John Lee*).
(Plate III. No. 8).
There are varieties of this type, some of which have the letters D. D. or P. (Decreto Decurionum), as a countermark.
2. *Obv.*—Bare beardless head, to the left.
R—C. VIB. AID. CARTEIA. Dolphin, with the letter s, the mark of the *semis*.—Æ.5. R.3.
3. *Obv.*—Head of Neptune, to the left; behind, s.
R—L. MARCI CARTEIA. A dolphin; s.—Æ.5. R.3.
There are varieties of this type.
4. *Obv.*—CARTEIA. Turreted female head, to the right; behind, a trident.
R—C. MINIVS. VIBI. IIII. VIR. A figure seated on a rock, to the left, holding an angle, from which depends a fish; by his side, the basket with bait.—Æ.5. R.3.
There are varieties of this singular type. See Florez, tab. xv. 2, 3, 4.
5. *Obv.*—CARTEIA. Same head.
R—D. D. Cupid riding on a dolphin, to the right.—Æ.4. R.4.
6. *Obv.*—Laureated head of Jupiter, to the right; behind, s.
R—CARTEIA M...ACV. The prow of a galley.—Æ.4. R.1.
7. *Obv.*—CARTEIA EX. D. D. Turreted female head.
R—L. MAIVS C. F. POLLIO. IIIIVIR. A Caduceus.—Æ.5. R.1.
8. *Obv.*—CARTEIA. Turreted female head; behind, a trident.
R—C. MINI. IIII. VIR. C. VIBI. IIIIVIR. A rudder; in the field, IT. IV. (*quatuorvir iterum*).—Æ.5. R.2.

¹ Liv. lib. xliii. c. 4. Pliñy says the Greeks called it Tartessus, lib. iii. c. 1. See, also, Mela and Strabo.

9. *Obv.*—CARTEIA. Laureated head of Jupiter, to the right; behind, the letter s.

R—L. ARG. CN. MAI. AED. Prow of a galley, to the right; in the field, s.—Æ.5. R.2.

10. *Obv.*—Same head and letter.

R—Q. OPS. (OR OPSL.) CARTEIA. Prow of a galley, to the right.

11. *Obv.*—Same head and letter.

R—L. MAI. CARTEIA. Prow; s.—Æ.5. R.2.

12. *Obv.*—Same head and letter.

R—Q. PEDECAI. Prow.—Æ.6. R.2.

There are many varieties of this type. Some have a dolphin on the reverse.

13. *Obv.*—Bearded helmed head, to the right.

R—CARTEIA. A dolphin; above, s., the mark of the *semis*.—Æ.3. R.2.

14. *Obv.*—GERMANICO ET DRVSO. Turreted female head, to the right.

R—CAESARIBVS IIIIVIR. CART. in the field of the coin; a prow.—Æ.4½. R.2.

There are varieties of this type.

15. *Obv.*—Beardless head of Hercules with the lion's skin; in the field, a club.

R—Cupid riding on a dolphin to the left; in the exergue, ARSES.—Æ.6. Mionnet, Descr. Supp. vol. i. p. 21.

16. *Obv.*—CARTEIA. Turreted female head; behind, a thunderbolt.

R—M. FALCIDIVS. IIIIVIR. EX. S.C. A club, bow, and quiver.—Æ.5. R.2.

17. *Obv.*—Same legend and head; behind, a trident.

R—Cupid riding on a dolphin; above, IIIIVIR; below, EX D. D.—Æ.4. R.1. (*Brit. Mus.*) (Plate III. No. 7).

18. *Obv.*—Same legend and head, but without the trident.

R—D. D. Type similar to No. 4.—Æ.5. R.1.

19. *Obv.*—CARTEIA. EX. DD. Turreted female head.

R—L. MAIVS POLLIO IIIIVIR. A caduceus placed horizontally.—Æ.5. R.1. Florez, tab. lxi. fig. 6.

20. *Obv.*—Head of Jupiter, to the right.
R—A thunderbolt between the inscription CES. AVG.—
Æ.5. R.1.
21. *Obv.*—Beardless male head, to the right.
R—CARTEIA. A club.—Æ.3. R.1.
22. *Obv.*—IIII VIR. TER. Head of Neptune.
R—CARTEL. C. MINI. Q. F. A dolphin.—Æ.4. C.
23. *Obv.*—Same legend and head; behind, a trident.
R—CARTEIA C. MIN. Q. F. A dolphin.—Æ.4. C.
There are varieties of this type.
24. *Obv.*—Bare head of Neptune.
R—SEPT. CAR. The prow of a galley.—Æ.5. R.1.
25. *Obv.* CARTEIA. A dolphin and a trident in saltier.
R—IIII VIR. D. D. A rudder.—Æ.4. R.1.
26. *Obv.*—Helméd head of Minerva.
R—P. MION. IIII VIR. A rudder.—Æ.3. R.1.
27. *Obv.*—Female head to the right.
R—CARTEIA M. ACV. Prow.—Æ.4½. (*British Museum*).
(Plate III. No. 9).
Florez, tom. i. p. 313. tab. xvi. No. 3, gives a coin of the fifth size with the head of Julius Cæsar, *Rev.* Neptune standing, as on No. 1; but it is suspected to be a *retouched* example of that type.

CAURA.

Now Coria.

1. *Obv.*—Helméd head, to the right, within a laurel garland; behind, ×.
R—CAVRA. A fish and a crescent; below, Λ.—Æ.9.
R.6. Eckhel, *Doct. Num. Vet.* tom. i. p. 18.
2. *Obv.*—Helméd head, to the left, within a myrtle garland.
R—CAVRA between two lines; above, a crescent, and Λ.; below, a fish.—Æ.9. R.6. Florez, tom. i. p. 347. tab. xviii. No. 2.
3. *Obv.*—Bust of Hercules, bearded and laureated, with the club on his shoulder.
R—CAVRA. A figure walking, to the left, bearing a fish on his shoulder.—Æ.4. R.8. *Mus. Hedervarii*, tom. i. p. 2. No. 27, and tab. i. No. 1.

CELTI.

Now Puebla de los Infantes. Celti, according to Pliny,¹ was dependent upon the juridical convention of Hispalis. (Seville.)

Obv.—Helméd head, to the right.

R—CELTITAN. A hog walking on the head of a spear.—Æ.8.
R.6. Florez, tab. lxi. fig. 14.

Other coins given by Florez have a bull on the reverse. This author reads the legend *CELTITANUM manicipium*.

CERET.

Site unknown. Ceret is not indicated by the ancient geographers. Some have supposed it to be the *Seria* of Pliny, subsequently called *Fama Julia*.

1. *Obv.*—Female head.

R—CERET. Two ears of corn placed horizontally.—Æ.3.
R.6. Florez, tab. xix. fig. 10.

2. *Obv.*—An ear of corn and a dolphin.

R—CERET across the field.—Æ.5. R.6. Florez, tab. lxi.
fig. 15.

CORDUBA QUÆ ET PATRICIA.

Now Cordoba. This town had, in addition to its ancient name, that of Patricia, which is also found on coins, agreeably to the description of Pliny.²

CORDUBA.

Obv.—CN. IVLI. L. F. Q. Diademed head of Venus, to the right.

R—CORDVBA. Cupid standing, holding a torch and a cornucopix.—Æ.5. R.4. (Plate III. No. 10.)

There are varieties of this type, and some have the mark of the quadrans, ●●●

¹ Lib. iii. c. 1.

² Colonia Corduba Patriciæ cognomine.—Lib. iii. c. 1.

PATRICIA.

1. *Obv.*—PERMISSV CAESARIS AVGVSTI. Bare head of Augustus.
R—COLONIA PATRICIA. Legionary eagle between two standards.—Æ.9. R.3.
There are varieties of this type, some of which have the *simpulum* and the *apex* on the reverse. The sizes also vary.
2. *Obv.*—PER. CAES. AVGVSTI, OR PERMISSV CAESARIS AVG. Bare head of Augustus.
R—COLONIA PATRICIA within a civic garland.—Æ.6. R.4. (*British Museum.*) (Plate III. No. 11.)
3. *Obv.*—PER. CAE. AVG. Bare head.
R—COLON. PATR., OR COLONIA PATRICIA. Pontifical instruments.—Æ.4. R.3 (*Brit. Mus.*) (Plate IV. No. 1.)
Others have the apex, lituus, and simpulum.

EPORA.

Now Montora. Ptolemy calls this town Eborā, but inscriptions given by Gruter¹ show that Epōra is the true orthography.

1. *Obv.*—Veiled head of Ceres with wheaten garland, to the left; before, a sceptre.
R—EPORA. A bull standing, to the left.—Æ.6½. Florez, tab. lii. fig. 16.
Some are of much larger module.
2. *Obv.*—Bare bearded head, to the right, within a laurel garland.
R—ΑΙΡΟΡΑ in rudely formed characters, between two fish.—Æ.8½. Florez, tab. lxxvii. fig. 2.
There are varieties of this type.
3. *Obv.*—ΙΙΡΟΡΑ (*sic*). Beardless head, to the right.
R—A bull crouching, to the right; before, an altar(?)—Æ. 9. Florez, tab. lviii. fig. 2.
These coins are of very rude work.

GADES.

Now Cadiz. Both Strabo² and Stephanus³ call this city Gadeira. Solinus⁴ tells us that Gadir signifies *fenced*,

¹ REAPVB. EPORENSIS AND ORD. MVN. EPOR. p. 105. Sestini, Med. Isp. p. 49.

² Lib. iii.

³ V. Γαδέιρα.

⁴ Cap. xxiii. Pœne lingua sua Gadir, id est, Sæpem, nominarunt.

or *walled*, and the Hebrew word גָּדַר has that signification in Holy Writ. According to Scylax, there were two islands called Gadeira, on one of which only was a town.¹ The larger brass coins of Gades are extremely common, and attest its importance as a commercial city, before the subjugation of Spain by the Romans. They remain to this day remarkable evidence of the imperishable nature of a national coinage. "Delenda est Carthago" was a vain boast of the victor, while even the very money of her numerous colonies remained to transmit her fame to the latest posterity. Hercules was the chief deity in Gades, and Hannibal sacrificed to him previously to his expedition against the Romans.² Philostratus³ mentions the temple, but says it was of the *Egyptian* Hercules, *Ἡρακλέους Αἰγυπτίου*. Mionnet⁴ confounds with the coins of Gades several pieces afterwards attributed by Sestini⁵ to *Canaca*, but which in reality belong to *Sex*, and will be found hereafter described under that town.

1. *Obv.*—Beardless head of Hercules in the lion's skin, to the right.

R— מבעלי אנדר in Phœnician characters, i. e. *by the people of Gadir*. A tunny-fish.—Ar.4. R.8. (*British Museum*)
Mionnet, from the Cab. of Tothon, *Descrip. tom. i. p. 12*;
Sestini, *Med. Ispan. p. 49*; Florez, *tab. xxvii. fig. 10.*
(*British Museum.*) (Plate IV. No. 3.)

2. *Obv.*—Same head, to the left, with the club on the shoulder.

R—Same legend. Two tunny-fish; in the field, a pellet within a crescent, and the Phœnician letter *aleph*.—Æ.7.
C. (*British Museum*; *J. Huxtable*; *W. Hawkins.*)
(Plate IV. No. 2.)

3. *Obv.*—Beardless head, full-faced.

R—The Phœnician *aleph*. A tunny-fish.—Æ.4. C.

There are varieties of this type.

¹ Periplus, p. 120. Ed. 1700.

² Liv. lib. xxi. c. 21.

³ De Vit. Apoll. lib. v. c. 4.

⁴ Tom. i. p. 13, & Supp. tom. i. p. 25.

⁵ Med. Ispan. p. 36.

4. *Obv.*—Full-faced beardless head of Hercules in the lion's skin.
 R—Three Phœnician letters and a fish.—Æ.5. R.3.
 Florez, tab. xxvii. fig. 11.
 There are also varieties of this type.
5. *Obv.*—Head of Hercules, as on No. 2.
 R—Legend, as Nos. 1 and 2. A trident between two fish;
 in the field, a pellet and crescent, and a star.—Æ.7. Florez,
 tab. xxvii. fig. 8.
6. *Obv.*—Head of Hercules, to the left; behind, a club.
 R— $\text{בּעִלְיָה הַגָּדִיר}$ in Phœnician characters, i.e. *the city of Gadir*. A dolphin entwined around a trident.—Æ.4. C.
 (*Walter Hawkins*). (Plate IV. No. 5.)
7. *Obv.*—Head of Hercules, to the left, with club and lion's skin.
 R—A temple with the gates closed within a laurel garland.—
 Æ.10. Florez, tab. liv. fig. 2.
8. *Obv.*—Radiated full-faced head of the sun.
 R— ⌋⌋ Two fishes.—Æ.4½. Florez, tab. liv. figs. 7 & 8.
 Query if these coins are of Gades?

GADES AND COERE, OR COLIPPO, IN ALLIANCE (?)

- Obv.*—COER. or COLIP., in countermark. Beardless head of Hercules, to the left, covered with the lion's skin.
 R—Two tunny-fish, the one of them with a belt on which is a crescent; above, COER. in countermark; below, ⌋⌋ in Phœnician characters.—Æ.6. R.4. Sestini, Med. Ispan. tab. i. fig. 10.

GADES MUNICIPIUM.

1. *Obv.*—MVN between two lines; above an ear of corn.
 R—GADES between two bars; above, a fish.—Æ.5. R.8.
 Florez, tom. ii. tab. xxvi. No. 1.
2. *Obv.*—Beardless head of Hercules in the lion's skin, and with the club on his shoulder.
 R—BALBUS PONT. A knife, the simpulum and hatchet, and a star.—Æ.11. R.6. Florez, tab. xxvi. No. 3.

There are varieties of this type, and some of smaller module. Some have the simpulum and the lituus, and some are without the star.

AUGUSTUS.

1. *Obv.*—Head of Hercules, with the club and lion's skin.
 R—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. A winged thunderbolt.—Æ.11.
 R.3.
 There are varieties, with the title *Pontifex Maximus*, and the pontifical instruments.
2. *Obv.*—AVGVSTVS. Laureated head of Augustus.
 R—A tetrastyle temple within a laurel garland.—Æ.10. R.4.

CAIUS AND LUCIUS CÆSARS.

- Obv.*—AVGVSTVS. Laureated head of Augustus.
 R—Bare heads of the Cæsars, back to back, within a laurel garland.—Æ.10. R.7.

AGRIPPA.

1. *Obv.*—AGRIPPA. Bare head of Agrippa.
 R—MVNICIP. PARENS. The acrostolium.—Æ.11. R.7.
2. *Obv.*—AGRIPPA. Head of Agrippa, to the right, with the rostral crown.
 R—MVNICIP. PARENS, or MVNICI. GA. PATRON. The acrostolium.—Æ.11. R.7.
 There are varieties of this type.
3. *Obv.*—Bearded head of Hercules, with lion's skin and club.
 R—M. AGRIPPA COS. III. MVNICIPI. PARENS. The acrostolium.—Æ.9. R.7.

NERO.

- Obv.*—NERO (or without legend). Bare head of Nero, to the left.
 R—TI. CLAVDIVS. The simpulum.—Æ.11 & 9. R.5.
 Another, of the 9th size, has the bare head of Hercules on the obverse.
 See Florez, tom. ii. tabs. xxvi. and liv.

ILIBERIS.

The Ἰλλιβερις of Ptolemy, a town of the Iliberi, or Liberini, mentioned by Pliny,¹ situated on the hill known

¹ Lib. iii. c. 1.

in modern times as the Sierra de Elvira, in the neighbourhood of Grenada.

1. *Obv.*—Bare beardless head.

R—Legend comprising the letters ILBREKN. A horseman conducting two horses, armed with a buckler and three javelins, galloping to the left.—AR. denarius. R.4. *British Museum*. (Plate IV. No. 6.)

2. *Obv.*—Bare beardless head, to the right; a fish.

R—Legend comprising the letters ILBRS, or ILBREKN, or ILBERNEN, or ILBNEKN.¹ A horseman with a circular buckler and long lance.—Æ. 7, 8 & 9. R.4.

3. *Obv.*—Bare head.

R—Legend comprising the letters ILBRS. A horseman with buckler and long lance.—Æ. 6 & 7. R.4. De Saulcy, p. 202.

These coins are erroneously attributed, by Sestini, to Hercavonia.

4. *Obv.*—Bare male head, to the right; behind, x.

R—LIBER., or ILIBERI., or ILIBERRIS. A sphinx.—Æ. 6 & 7. R.6.

ILIPA.

Ilipa, a town of the Turdetani, situated on the river Bætis, is called also Ilia by Pliny,² and an inscription given by Gruter,³ mentions *immunes Ilienses Iliponenses*. Ptolemy⁴ gives it the epithet *μεγάλη*, by which, perhaps, it was distinguished from the following town of the same name. Ilipa is supposed to have occupied the site of the modern Peñafior, on the banks of the Guadalquivir, between Cordova and Seville. A coin of Ilipa, in alliance with the Attubi, will be found under Obulco (page 47), with which town they were also in alliance.

¹ See Introduction, p. 4.
³ P. 351.

² Ilipa cognomine Ilia, lib. iii. 1.

⁴ *Λαίπα (ἡ Ἰλλίπα) μεγάλη*, lib. ii. c. 4.

ILIPA, ILIPLA, ILIPULA, ILIPENSE.

The Illipula of Ptolemy and of Pliny. Now Niebla, where, according to Florez, coins inscribed "Ilipla" are frequently discovered.

1. *Obv.*—Bare beardless head, to the right; behind, ☉ or HO.

R—Legend comprising the letters ILIPALA. A horseman galloping, to the right, bearing a long lance.—AR. denarius.¹ (Plate IV. No. 7.)

2. *Obv.*—A horseman; below, a crescent and the letter A.

R—ILIPLA. between two lines and two ears of corn.—Æ.9. R.6.

3. *Obv.*—An ear of corn.

R—ILIPENSE between two lines. A fish; above, a crescent.—Æ.8. R.1. (*British Museum; Walter Hawkins; C. R. Smith.*) (Plate IV. No. 8.)

There are varieties of this type.

ILITURGI.

Now Andujar el Vejo, three miles from Andujar. A city of the Turduli, on the Bætis, destroyed by Scipio for the part it had taken with the Carthaginians.² According to Pliny it was called Forum Julium.³

1. *Obv.*—Bearded male head, to the left: caduceus.

R—ILITVRGI. A horseman galloping, to the left.—Æ.9. R.4.

2. *Obv.*—Laureated head, to the left; before, two stars.

R—ILOITVR. ESNEG. (*sic*), (*pro ILOITVRGENSE?*) An ear of corn.—Æ.7. R.6. Florez, tom. iii. tab. lxiii.

¹ The legend of this coin is given by M. de Saulcy, from an imperfect specimen (*Essai*, planche iii. No. 157); but an engraving of a well-preserved example is given by M. de Longpérier, in the *Revue Numismatique*, vol. vi. p. 331, which clearly shows that it is of Ilipula.

² Liv. lib. xxviii.; Appian. Bell. Hispan. lib. vi.

³ Lib. iii. c. 1.

ILURCO.

Ilurco is mentioned by Pliny,¹ but the only numismatic monument known to us is the coin here described.

Obv.—Bare male head, to the right.

R—ILVRCON. Bare male head. Æ.7, R.6. Florez, tab. xxx. No. 4.

IPAREO, or IPAGRO.

Florez supposes that the site of the ancient Ipareo is occupied by the Aguilar of modern times. Muratori² gives an inscription in which “Ipagrensens Pii” occurs.

1. *Obv.*—Rude helmed head, to the right; before, a palm-branch (?).

R—Legend in Turdulan characters, comprising the letters IPAREO. Trinacria; in the centre of which a counter-mark.—Æ.8. (*British Museum.*) (Plate IV. No. 9.)

Compare the type of the reverse of this coin with that of Hunter, tab. xxxi. No. 4.

2. *Obv.*—Similar type, or a bare head.

R—Legend as before. A sphinx. De Saulcy, from the cabinets of the Bibliothèque du Roi and M. Gorcy.

3. *Obv.*—IPAGRO. Bearded head, to the right.

R—Victory, standing.—Æ.4. Florez.

4. *Obv.*—IPAGRO. Bearded head.

R—Victory, holding a garland and a buckler; before, an unknown object: the whole within a garland.—Æ.4. Sestini, tab. ii. fig. 12.

IPAREO IN ALLIANCE WITH ASTA REGIA.

Sestini³ doubts the existence of these coins, which were first published by Florez,⁴ but M. de Saulcy⁵ cites a specimen in the French cabinet.⁶

¹ Lib. iii. c. 1.

² P. 1052, No. 3.

³ *Med. Ispan.* p. 60.

⁴ Tab. lx. 2.

⁵ *Essai*, p. 199.

⁶ A friend observes, that M. de Saulcy appears not to have noticed the passage from Artemidorus, the geographer, cited by Stephanus Byzantinus, *vocē* Ἰβηρίαί, —καὶ Ἀρτεμίδωρος ἐν δευτέρῳ τῶν γεωγραφουμένων; γραμματικῇ δὲ χρῶνται τῇ τῶν Ἰταλῶν οἱ παρὰ θάλατταν οἰκούντες τῶν Ἰβήρων.

Obv.—ASTA. Bare male head, to the right.

R.—IPAREO in Turdulan characters. A sphinx walking, to the left.—Æ.7. R.7.

IRIPPO.

There is reason to believe that the coins inscribed *Irippō* are of the same town as those bearing *Orippō*, which are described hereafter. An example with the first name, in the British Museum, is engraved in Plate V. No. 1. See the Coins of Obulco, p. 45.

ISPALIS.

(See the coins of Romula and of Obulco.)

ITALICA.

Italica was, according to Appian,¹ founded by Scipio as a retreat for invalided soldiers, hence its name. It was situated in the neighbourhood of Hispalis, and is celebrated as the birth-place of Trajan, Hadrian, Theodosius Magnus, and Silius, the poet. No autonomous coins are known. Those here described are essentially of Roman character.

Artemidorus flourished B.C. 103 (*Clinton, Fast. Hell.*), about midway between the taking of Numantia by Scipio, B.C. 143, and the age of Strabo, B.C. 78. From the first period dates the reduction of Spain into a Roman province; and, according to M. de Saulcy's view, the use of the Celtiberian character on all except a few bi-lingual coins, ceased at the same time. The statement of Artemidorus however that in his time (B.C. 103) the Latin character was used on the coasts, leads to the less arbitrary conclusion, that the Celtiberian was displaced by it, not at once, but gradually; that many inland places may have continued to strike coins with Celtiberian legends alone, for some time after the taking of Numantia (B.C. 143); that the native character was not altogether forgotten in the time of Augustus, as appears both by the bi-lingual coins of Saguntum, etc., and the tense used by Strabo in the well-known passage about the Turduli, *γραμματικῇ δὲ χρῶνται*; and that it was probably never employed after his reign; thus allowing about eighty years for its displacement, a period sufficient, as we learn from Strabo, to Romanise the Spaniards.

¹ Bell. Hisp. lib. vi. c. 38.

AUGUSTUS.

1. *Obv.*—PERM. AVG. DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER. Head of Augustus, with spiked crown; above, a star; before, a thunderbolt.

R—MVN. ITALIC. IVLIA AVGVSTA. A veiled female figure, seated on a throne, to the left; holding a patera and the hasta pura.—Æ.9. R.5. (*British Museum*).
(Plate V. No. 2.)

Italica is here styled *Municipium*, on the rights of which, as distinguished from those of a colony, see Aulus Gellius.¹

2. *Obv.*—PERM. AVG. MVNIC. ITALIC. Bare head of Augustus, to the right.

R—GEN. POP. ROM. A figure in the toga, standing; at its feet a globe.—Æ.7. R.3.

This is an uncommon legend on a colonial coin. On those of the lower empire, after Constantius Chlorus, it is of perpetual occurrence.

3. *Obv.*—PERM. CAES. AVG. Bare head of Augustus, to the left.

R—MVNIC. ITALIC. Remus and Romulus, suckled by the wolf.—Æ.6. R.6.

This type, so common on coins of the Roman colonies, occurs on no others struck in Spain.

4. *Obv.*—PERM. AVG. MVNIC. ITALIC. Bare head, to the right.

R—ROMA. Rome personified, standing, helmeted, and holding the hasta and parazonium; a buckler at her feet.—Æ.8. R.2.

5. *Obv.*—DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER. Head of Augustus, with spiked crown.

R—MVN. ITAL. PERM. AVG. and in the exergue, PROVIDENT. An altar.—Æ.8. R.2.

The type of the reverse is copied from that of a very common Roman coin of Augustus.

LIVIA.

- Obv.*—PERM. AVGVSTI MVNICIP. ITALIC. Head of Livia, to the right.

R—AVGVSTA. A female figure, seated, holding the hasta and a patera.—Æ.8. R.5.

¹ *Municipes ergo sunt cives Romani ex municipiis, legibus suis et suo jure utentes muneris tantum cum populo Romano honorarii participes.*—Lib. xvi. c. 13. Cf. Niebuhr, *History of Rome*.

TIBERIUS.

1. *Obv.*—PERM. AVG. Bare head of Tiberius, to the left.
 R—MVNIC. ITALIC. A cornucopiæ.—Æ.4. R.4. Florez.
 Another has a sphere in the field.
2. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR AVGVSTI F. IMPERATOR V. Bare head of Tiberius.
 R—MVNIC. ITALIC. PERM. DIVI. AVG. An altar, on which is inscribed, PROVIDENTIAE AVGVSTI.—Æ.9. R.5.
3. *Obv.*—IMP. TI. CAESAR AVGVST. Head of Tiberius.
 R—PERM. DIVI. AVG. MVNIC. ITALIC. Type as No. 2. Æ.7. R.2.
 There are varieties of these coins, both of legend and type.

DRUSUS.

- Obv.*—DRVSVS CAESAR TI. AVG. F. Bare head of Tiberius to the right.
 R—MVNIC. ITALIC. PER. AVG. A Roman eagle, vexillum, and two ensigns.—Æ.5½. R.4.
 There are others, differing in module.

GERMANICUS.

- Obv.*—GERMANICVS CAESAR. Bare head of Germanicus, to the left.
 R—MVN. . . . PER. AVG. The Roman eagle between two standards.—Æ.6. R.1.
 There are varieties of this type.

ITUCI.

Now Castro del Rio el Leal. Ituci was called Virtus Julia, according to Pliny.¹ It is the Ἴτρούκη of Appian,² and was situated between Illiberis and Castulo.

1. *Obv.*—ITVCI. An equestrian figure with lance and buckler.
 R—Two ears of corn; in the centre, a star.—Æ.6. R.3.

¹ Ituci, quæ virtus Julia, lib. iii. c. 1.

² Bell. Hisp. p. 292.

2. *Obv.*—A bull bounding to the right ; above, a star.
 R—ITVCI. An ear of corn placed horizontally.—Æ.4.
 R.4. Florez, tab. liv.
3. *Obv.*—Legend in Celtiberian characters(?) A horseman galloping, to the left.
 R—Two ears of corn.—Æ.6. R.3. Florez, tab. xxxi. fig. 13 ; and Sestini, tab. iii. fig. 2.
4. *Obv.*—A crescent and a star between two ears of corn.
 R—ITVCI. A horseman.—Æ.9. R.4. Florez, tab. xxxi. fig. 11.
5. *Obv.*—An ear of corn.
 R—ITVCI, within two lines ; above, a fish and a crescent.
 Æ.4. R.4. Florez, tab. xxxi. fig. 10.
- The legend on No. 3 appears to have been imperfectly given both by Florez and by Sestini.

JULIA.

Now Antiquerra and Lucena. “Julia, quæ Fidentia.”
 Pliny, lib. iii. c. 1.

- Obv.*—PRINCIPI. LEG. IX. Bare youthful male head.
 R—COLONIA IVLIA IIIVIR. Two oxen harnessed to a plough.
 —Æ.5. R.8. Florez, tab. lxiii. fig. 6.

Sestini supposes this coin to be a spurious fabrication, formed from a colonial example of Parium in Mysia. (Med. Ispan. p. 64.)

LACIPPO.

Now Fuengirola (?) Lacippo is mentioned by Pliny as one of the towns dependent on the convention of Gades.¹

- Obv.*—A bull standing ; above, a star.
 R—FVC
 OPI A dolphin.—Æ.4. R.8. Sestini, Med. Ispan. p. 57.
 (In the Royal Cabinet of Madrid.)

AUGUSTUS.

- Obv.*—.....CIPPO. Bare head of Augustus, to the right.
 R.—A female figure, wearing the stola, seated ; holding in her

¹ Lib. iii. c. 1.

right hand a pine-apple, and in her left a cornucopia.—
Æ.5. R.8. Mionnet, *Descrip. Supp.* tom. i. p. 34.

LAELIA.

Now El-Berrocal. Laelia is mentioned by Ptolemy only.¹ Some have supposed it had this name from Scipio, in honour of his colleague Lælius. (*Sest. Med. Isp.* p. 65.)

1. *Obv.*—A horseman.

R—LAELIA, between an ear of corn and a pine-branch.
—Æ.7. R.4.

2. *Obv.*—A horseman.

R—LAELIA, between a palm-branch and an ear of corn.
—Æ.7. R.4.

3. *Obv.*—Beardless helmeted head to the right.

R—LAELIA. A palm-tree.—Æ.5. R.5.

4. *Obv.*—Female head to the right.

R—LAELIA. Two ears of corn.—Æ.5. R.5.

There are varieties of this type.

AUGUSTUS.

1. *Obv.*—Legend effaced.

R—LAE... between two ears of corn; the whole within an olive garland.—Æ.5. R.6.

2. *Obv.*—Bare head to the right.

R—LAELIA between two ears of corn.—Æ.4. R.6.

LUCIUS CAESAR.

Obv.—L. CAESAR. Bare head of L. Caesar, to the right.

R—LAELIA. An ear of corn.—Æ.5. R.7.

TIBERIUS.

Obv.—TI. CAES. DIVI. AVG. F. AVG. Bare head of Tiberius.

R—LAELIA. An ear of corn.—Æ.5. R.6.

¹ Λαίλια, lib. ii. c. 4, § 12.

LASTIGI.

Supposed to be the modern Zahara. It is mentioned by Pliny among the towns of Celtic Bætica.¹

1. *Obv.*—Helmeted head to the right.

R—LASTIGI between two ears of corn.—Æ.7. R.6.

2. *Obv.*—Helmeted head within a garland.

R—LAS. within a garland. Æ.5. R.6. (*Walter Hawkins.*)
(Plate V. No. 3.)

3. *Obv.*—LAS. CVT. Head of Hercules in the lion's skin.

R—Two ears of corn on an altar, between the præfericulum and a cippus, or some such object.—Æ.5. R.6.

4. *Obv.*—An equestrian figure, proceeding to the right.

R—LASTIGI on a tablet or compartment, between two ears of corn.—Æ.6. R.6.

5. *Obv.*—Beardless male head to the right.

R—LASTGI (*sic*) between two fish.—Æ.7. R.8. (*British Museum.*)
(Plate V. No. 4.)

LUCIFERÆ FANUM.

The coins attributed to Luciferæ Fanum, by Sestini (*Med. Ispan. p. 67*), belong to Malaca.

MALACA.

Now Malaga. Malaca was situated on the Guadalquivirejo,² and, according to Strabo, was founded by the Carthaginians.³ Stephanus calls it *Μαλακη*;⁴ Ptolemy, *Μαλακα*;⁵ and, in some MSS. of Pliny, we find *Malacha*, which betrays its Carthaginian derivation.

There are varieties of the coins of Malaca, differing in minute particulars. Sestini,⁶ as already observed, attributed them to Luciferæ Fanum, but numismatists are now agreed

¹ Lib. iii. c. 1. ² Malaca cum fluvio fœderatorum, Pliny, lib. iii. c. 1.

³ Φοινικικῶν τε τῶν σχήματι, lib. iii. c. 4. ⁴ Voce Μαλακη.

⁵ Lib. ii. c. 4.

⁶ Med. Ispan. p. 68.

as to their appropriation to Malaca. Instead of the four characters representing, as he supposes, *He, Zain, Pe, Tzade*, their equivalents are *Mem, Lamed, Caph, Aleph*. The Rev. J. C. Lindberg observes, in his letter to me, that in the legend on some of the coins of Malaca the final character is \aleph , as in No. 3, and that then we should read מלכה, and not מלכא; both, however, signifying *Malaca*. He further remarks, that the character \aleph is not ה but נ, as is shewn by the coins of Tingis, in Africa; that both נ and ה are feminine terminations in Hebrew; and that, while some have read מלכה *regina* (urbium), others have read מלכא *officina* (fabrorum), which latter Gesenius maintains. Leaving these opinions to be discussed by the learned and ingenious, the numismatist will probably be satisfied with the fact that the four Punic characters represent the name of the city, *Malaca*.¹

1. *Obv.*—מלכא in Punic characters. Head of Vulcan, to the left, with conical cap; behind, the forceps: the whole within a myrtle garland.

R.—No legend. Full-faced female head, surrounded with rays.—Æ.6. R.2.

See Florez, tab. lvi. figs. 9, 10, 11. Also, Museum Hedervarium, tab. i. fig. 3, where a very incorrect engraving is given; and Sestini, Med. Ispan. tab. iii. fig. 2. (*British Museum; Walter Hawkins.*)

(Plate V. No. 5.)

2. *Obv.*—Same legend. Head of Vulcan, to the right, with flat cap; behind, the forceps.

R.—No legend. A star of eight points, within a myrtle garland.—Æ.6. R.2. (*Walter Hawkins, Dr. John Lee, Rev. Henry Christmas.*)

(Plate V. No. 6.)

¹ Cellarius derives the name from מלח (salt), Malaca having been a great mart for salt fish, according to Strabo, Ταριχεΐας ἔκει μεγάλας. It may be observed that there are strong grounds for the derivation from מלכה (queen), since we find on the coins of Gades (vide ante, p. 32, No. 6) the word מלכה (lady, or mistress), an epithet so often bestowed by the ancients upon their cities, of which numerous examples might be cited.

3. *Obv.*—מלכח in Punic characters. Head of Vulcan, with conical cap.
 R—No legend. A temple, with four columns.—Æ.4. R.2.
 (*British Museum; Walter Hawkins.*) (Plate V. No. 7.)
4. *Obv.*—Head of Vulcan, with flat cap.
 R—No legend. A star of eight points. Æ.1½. R.2.
 (*British Museum.*) (Plate V. No. 8.)
5. *Obv.*—Same legend. A Janus-like double head; one with a round, the other with a flat cap, between a branch and the forceps.
 R—No legend. A large star of many rays, within a myrtle garland.—Æ.6. R.8. Florez, tom. iii. tab. lxiii. fig. 9.

MIROBRIGA.

Now Capilla. An inscription, given by Gruter, shews that it was a Municipium.¹

Obv.—Helmeted head, to the left.

R—MIROBRI. An equestrian figure with a buckler.—Æ.8. R.8. Florez, tom. iii. tab. lxiii. fig. 10.

MUNDA.

Now Monda. Near this town, C. Scipio defeated the Carthaginians, under Hasdrubal;² and it was subsequently memorable for the defeat of the sons of Pompey by Cæsar, an event which secured to him the possession of the empire.

1. *Obv.*—Bearded head.

R—MVNDA. A sphinx.—Æ.8. R.6. Florez, tom. iii. tab. xliii. fig. 11.

2. *Obv.*—MVN. An ear of corn; in the field, A.

R—L. AP. DE.... A fish.—Æ.5. R.8.

MURGI.

Now Almeria. Murgi, according to Pliny, was situated at the extremity of Bætica, on the confines of Tarracoenensis.³ The following coin has been cited by Florez.

¹ MIROBRICENSIVM MVNICIPIVM, p. 257.

³ Murgis Bætica finis, lib.iii. c. 1.

² Liv. xxiv.

Obv.—Laureated male head, to the right.

R—MVRGI. A horseman bearing a palm, to the right.—
Æ.8. R.8. Florez, tom. iii. tab. lxiv. fig. 1.

NABRISSA, or NEBRISA.

Now Lebrija. The coin here described was originally published by Florez, tom. iii. p. 98, and assigned by that writer to Nabrisa.

Obv.—Bare male head, to the right.

R—NA. A bull standing, to the right.—Æ.4. R.8. Sestini,
Med. Ispan. p. 70, tab. iii. fig. 4.

NEMA.

Site unknown. Nema has escaped the notice of the ancient geographers; but Eckhel cites a marble, from Gruter, in which it is mentioned.¹

Obv.—Bearded male head, to the right; behind, an ear of corn.

R—NEMA between a dolphin and some other fish.—Æ.5.
R.8. Florez, tom. iii. tab. lxiv. fig. 3.

OBULCO.

Now Porcuna. Pliny says it had the surname of "Pontifical,"² and this epithet is found on a marble, cited by Gruter, by which we also learn that it was a *municipium*.³ The coins of this town are very numerous, and many of them bear the names of other places and people, with whom it was in alliance. The legend of the coins of

¹ Doct. Num. Vet. vol. i. p. 26, from Gruter, p. 345.

² "Obulco quod Pontificense appellatur," lib. iii. c. 1.

³ MVNICIP. PONTIFICIS. Gruter, p. 105, and ORDO PONTIFICENCIC. ib. p. 458.

Obulco corrects the orthography of Ptolemy, who calls it 'Οβούκολα.¹

1. *Obv.*—Beardless male head, to the right; before, a Celtiberian character.

R—OBVLCO. A horseman, with helmet, buckler, and lance, galloping, to the right.—Æ.5. R.2.

2. *Obv.*—OBVLCO. Female head, with beaded collar, within a myrtle garland.

R—A horseman, helmed, and bearing a lance, within a myrtle garland.—Æ.6. R.1. (*British Museum.*)
(Plate V. No. 9.)

3. *Obv.*—OBVLCO inscribed on a tablet, placed above an eagle with expanded wings.

R—A bull bounding, to the right.—Æ.5. R.1.

4. *Obv.*—OBVLC. A bull, as on No. 7.

R—An eagle, with expanded wings; above, a crescent.—Æ.5. R.2.

5. *Obv.*—Beardless helmed head.

R—OBVLCO. The head of a horse; below, NH.—Æ.3. R.2.

6. *Obv.*—OBVLCO. Head of a horse.

R—A boar.—Æ.3. R.1.

7. *Obv.*—OBVLCO. Beardless head, to the right.

R—An eagle, with expanded wings.—Æ.5. R.1.

8. *Obv.*—OBVLCO (retrograde). On a tablet, above a bull.

R—An eagle.—Æ.5. R.1. (*British Museum.*)
(Plate V. No. 10.)

9. *Obv.*—OBVLCO. An eagle.

R—ANSANI SISIREN. A bull.—Æ.5. R.2.



10. *Obv.*—OBVL. NIC. Head of Apollo.

R—An ear of corn, a yoke, and a plough.—Æ.7. R.2.

¹ Lib.ii. c.i. § 14.

OBULCO AND ILIPA, WITH THE ATTUBI, IN ALLIANCE.


Obv.—OBVLCO. Female head (of Ceres ?), to the right.

R— *i. e.* ILIPA, or ILIPO.  *i. e.* ÆTITBOE, or ÆTITBAE, in retrograde Turdulan characters, in two lines, between an ear of corn and a plough.—Æ.10. R.1.

The readings of the legends of the reverse of this coin are given on the authority of M. de Saulcy,¹ who remarks, that there can be no doubt of the correctness of the appropriation of the first to *Ilipa*, while the second records the alliance of a people whose name, adapted to the Roman pronunciation, is found in Pliny as the *Attubi*.

OBULCO IN ALLIANCE WITH HISPALIS.


Obv.—OBVLCO. Female head, as on the preceding coin.

R— *i. e.* ISPL. in retrograde Turdulan characters, between a plough and an ear of corn.—Æ.10, 11, 12. R.2.

There can be no question that, in the legend of the reverse of this coin, we have the letters composing the name of the town known in history as *Hispalis*, the *Colonia Hispalis* of the Romans. See the coins described hereafter under *Romula*.

OBULCO IN ALLIANCE WITH ORIPPO AND THE ATTUBI.

1. *Obv.*—OBVLCO. Female head, as on the preceding coins.

R— *i. e.* URAIPA, and ÆTITBOE, or ÆTITBAE, in retrograde Turdulan characters, as on the above, between a plough and an ear of corn.—Æ.10, 11. R.2.

2. Another, with the legends of the reverse transposed, URAIPA being the lower line.—Æ.10. R.2. (*W. Hawkins.*)

In the Turdulan characters forming URAIPA, M. de Saulcy² has discovered the national name of Orippe, the Latin coins of which are described hereafter.

¹ *Essai*, p. 209.

² *Ib.* p. 211.

OBULCO IN ALLIANCE WITH ASTAPA.

Obv.—OBVL. NIG. Male head.

R— \wedge \mathfrak{M} \odot Γ \ddagger in Turdulan characters, direct.—Æ.4 & 5.
R.2. See the coins of Astapa, p. 23.

OBULCO IN ALLIANCE WITH EDETA AND SETABIS.

1. *Obv.*—OBVLCO. Female head.

R—Turdulan legend, in two lines, between an ear of corn and a plough.—Æ.8 & 9. R.3. (*British Museum.*)
(Plate V. No. 11.)

M. de Saulcy sees in the first of these inscriptions the equivalents of EDT, and in the second, STBGS, the termination of which in GES, is analogous to that on the coins of Velia, described hereafter. The attribution receives something like confirmation from the circumstance of the resemblance of these words to the classical names of towns of the Contestani.

Besides the foregoing, there are coins of Obulco of the same type and module, bearing what may be regarded as the names of other towns, but the interpretation of which has not been so well established. The numismatist is referred to the able Essai of M. de Saulcy, for his views regarding them. The following is placed last in the list for obvious reasons, though the type does not differ from the above.

2. OBVLCO. Female head, as on the preceding coins.

R—L. AIMIL. M. IVNI. AID. (*Lucius Æmilius, Marcus Junius, Ædiles*), in two lines, between a plough and an ear of corn.—Æ.10. R.1.

These coins are remarkable on account of the inscription in Roman letters occupying the place of the usual national character. From this circumstance, they are considered to have been struck after the taking of Numantia. M. de Saulcy, remarking on these names of Roman magistrates, observes, that the L. Æmilius here mentioned is not easily to be distinguished among the other personages of the famed Æmilian family, but that there was a M. Junius Brutus, *quæstor provincialis* in the year of Rome 552, and consul in 557; and another personage of the same name, also *quæstor provincialis* in the year 595, to which latter one of the names on these coins may be assigned.¹

¹ Essai, p. 217.

ONINGIS and ONUBA.

Oningis, according to Pliny, was a town of Bætica, dependent on the convention of Astigi. M. de Saulcy remarks that if we write the legend of the obverse of the coin here described in Greek characters, we shall have Ωνεγχις, which, with a Greek termination, would be Ωνεγχις (Onenhis), a fact which leaves but little doubt as to the correctness of his appropriation.¹

Obv.—Celtiberian legend, comprising the letters ONEGK. Bare bearded head, with short curls, to the right.

R.—Celtiberian legend, comprising the letters ONEBEN. A horseman, bare-headed, galloping to the right, and holding a sword in his right hand.—AR. C. (*British Museum.*) (Plate VI. No. 2.)

ONINGIS AND URSO.

1. *Obv.*—Celtiberian legend, comprising the letters ONEGK. Bare bearded head.

R.—Celtiberian legend, comprising the letters ISONES. A horseman galloping.—AR. C. (*British Museum.*) (Plate VI. No. 1.)

2. *Obv.*—Same legend.

R.—Celtiberian legend, comprising the letters IRSONES. Same type.—Æ.7. R.1.

There is a brass coin of smaller size, without legend on the obverse.

ONUBA.

Now Huelva. We learn from Pliny,² and from Ptolemy,³ that Onuba was attached to the juridical convention of Corduba. It was situated in the neighbourhood of Epora (Montoro) and Sacilis (Alcorruca).⁴

¹ Essai, p. 60.

² Lib. iii. c. 1.

³ Lib. ii. c. 4, § 11.

⁴ There was another Onuba, situated at the mouth of the river Anas.

1. *Obv.*—C. AELI. Q. PVBLILI. Beardless helmeted head, to the right.

R—ONVBA, between two ears of corn.—Æ.5. R.4. (*British Museum.*)
(Plate VI. No. 3.)

There are varieties of this type.

2. *Obv.*—INCT. COL. The same head.

R—ONVBA, between two ears of corn.—Æ.5. R.7.

See also the coins of ONINGIS.

ORIPPO.¹

Now Dos Hermanos. According to Pliny, Oripo was dependant upon the juridical convention of Hispalis (Seville).² Antoninus marks it as in the neighbourhood of Seville, on the road from Gades to Corduba. The site is identified by the discovery of coins inscribed ORIPPO.

1. *Obv.*—Beardless head of Bacchus(?) before, a bunch of grapes.

R—ORIPPO. A bull lying down; above, a crescent.—
Æ.4. R.4.

Another has the bull walking.—Æ.7. R.4.

2. *Obv.*—Beardless head.

R—A bull, as on No. 1. In the exergue, ORIPPO.—Æ.7.
R.4.

3. *Obv.*—Beardless head; before, a lyre(?)

R—ORIPENSE between two lines; a horned bull; below, a crescent.—Æ.9. R.5.

4. *Obv.*—Head of Bacchus; before, a bunch of grapes.

R—ORIPPO. A bull; above, a crescent.—Æ.4. R.6.

5. *Obv.*—ORIPPO. Head of the young Hercules in the lion's skin.

R—A sedent figure, holding a bullrush.—Æ.5. R.8.

Mionnet observes that this coin is erroneously described in the *Museum Hedervarium*, vol. i. p. 3. No. 50. (*Descr. Supp. tom. i. p. 40, No. 226.*)

¹ See a coin of Obulco, with Oripo in alliance, described above (p. 47).

² Lib. iii. c. i.

OSCA.

Now Huesca. M. de Saulcy assigns the coins, with Celtiberian legends here described, to the Osca mentioned by Pliny as situated on the confines of Bætica. There is another Osca, mentioned by ancient authors, situated in the country of the Illergetes, with which these types, however, do not accord.

Obv.—Beardless male head, to the right; before, two crescents.

R.—A sphinx, with the Phrygian cap; before, a star.—Æ.7. R.8.

Mionnet (Supp. tom. i. p. 40) is of opinion that some of the coins assigned by Florez to this Osca have been *retouched*; and Sestini does not admit them in his "Classes Generales."

OSET, or OSSET.

Near Romula. "Osset, quod cognominatur Julia Constantia." Plin. iii. 1.

1. *Obv.*—Beardless head to the right.

R.—OSET. Bacchus(?) standing naked, holding a bunch of grapes in his right hand.—Æ.8½ 6½. R.1. (*British Museum.*)
(Plate VI. No. 4.)

Others of the sixth size are C.

2. *Obv.*—Beardless diademed head, to the left.

R.—OSET. A naked male figure walking, to the left; holding in his right hand a bunch of grapes, and in his left, a cornucopia.—Æ.8. R.3.

Florez gives types somewhat similar, one of which has the countermark *CON.* probably for *Constantia*.

ROMULA (HISPALIS).

Now Seville. Originally Hispalis, but subsequently styled "Colonia Romulensis,"¹ as the coins here described testify. See a coin of Obulco, with the name of Hispalis on the reverse (page 47).

¹ Pliny, lib. iii. c. 1.

AUGUSTUS.

1. *Obv.*—*PERM. AVG.* Bare head of Augustus, to the right.
R—*COL. ROM.* A globe, rudder, and cornucopia.—*Æ.4.*
R.2.
2. *Obv.*—*COL. ROM. PERM. DIVI AVG.* Head of Augustus, with spiked crown.
R—*IVLIA AVGVSTA GENETRIX ORBIS.* Head of Julia (Livia), to the left, placed on a globe, and surmounted by a crescent.—*Æ.9.* *R.3.* (*C. R. Smith*.)

TIBERIUS, WITH DRUSUS AND GERMANICUS.

- Obv.*—*COL. ROM. PERM. DIVI AVG.* Laureated head, to the left.
R—*DRUSUS CAESAR GERMANICUS CAESAR.* Bare heads, face to face, of Drusus son of Tiberius, and Germanicus.—*Æ.7.* *R.3.*
 (Plate VI. No. 5.)

TIBERIUS AND JULIA, WITH DRUSUS.

- Obv.*—Legend as the foregoing. Head of Tiberius, to the right.
R—*JULIA AVG. DRVSVS CAESAR.* Heads of Julia and Drusus.—*Æ.8.* *R.5.*

TIBERIUS, WITH NERO AND DRUSUS.

- Obv.*—Legend as the foregoing. Head as before.
R—*NERO CAESAR DRVSVS CAESAR.* Bare heads of Nero and Drusus, face to face.—*Æ.6.* *R.4.*

GERMANICUS.


- Obv.*—*GERMANICVS CAESAR TI. AVG. F.* Bare head of Germanicus, to the left.
R—*PERM. AVG. COL. ROM.* A votive buckler within a laurel garland.—*Æ.5.* *R.5.*

DRUSILLA AND AUGUSTUS.

- Obv.*—*LIVIA DRVSILLA AVGVST...* Head of Drusilla, to the right.
R—*DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER.* Bare head of Augustus, to the left (?)—*Æ.11.* *R.3.* Wiczay, *Mus. Hed.* tom. i. p. 4. No. 54. Mionnet, *Supp. i.* p. 43, No. 239.

SACILI.

Now Acorrucen.¹ Sacili was situated, according to Pliny,² in the vicinity of Corduba. Ptolemy³ calls it Σακίλις.

1. *Obv.*—Beardless head, to the right; behind, a dolphin; s.
R—A horse walking, to the left; above, a crescent.—Æ.5.
R.6.
2. *Obv.*—SACILI. Beardless head, to the right.
R—A horse, to the right; below, L.—Æ.7. R.6.
3. *Obv.*—Bearded head, to the right.
R—SACILI. A horse walking, to the right; below, L.—
Æ.9. R.6.
4. *Obv.*—SACILI. Head of the Indian Bacchus crowned with
ivy, to the right.
R—A horse walking, to the right.—Æ.9. R.7.
5. *Obv.*—SACILI. Head of Pallas, to the left.
R—A horse standing, to the right; above, AL; below, o.—
Æ.7½. R.8. Sest. Descrip. tab.iii. fig. 6.
6. *Obv.*—*No legend.* Laureated bearded head, to the left.
R—SACILI. A horse at liberty, galloping, to the left.—
Æ.7½. R.8. Ibid. tab.iii. fig. 7.
7. *Obv.*—*No legend.* Similar type.
R— Similar type.—Æ.7. R.6. Ibid. tab.iii. fig. 8.

Sestini (Descrip. p. 82) was the first to notice the similarity of the types of the two coins, Nos. 6 and 7; but he supposed the characters on the latter to be Punic, which they certainly are not. That the first is the Celtiberian S, there can be no doubt; and M. de Saulcy (Essai, p. 69) sees in the second a monogram, or combination, of AKL.

TIBERIUS (?).

Obv.—*Legend effaced.* Laureated head, to the right.

R—SACILI. A naked youthful figure, the right hand extended, the left holding a cornucopiæ.—Æ.3. R.8. Mionnet, Supp. tom. i. p. 44, Pl. x. No. 3.

¹ This seems to be proved by the discovery of coins on the site, inscribed SACILI.

² Lib. iii. c. 1.

³ Lib. ii. c. 4, § 11.

SALPESA.

Near Facialcazar. Pliny¹ calls it Alpesa; but an inscription given by Muratori,² as well as the coin here described, show that the correct reading is Salpesa.

Obv.—SALPESA. Female head, with long hair gathered behind, the whole within a myrtle garland.

R.—A temple with three columns; bow, quiver, and lyre; below, a sword.—Æ.8. R.8. Florez, tom. ii. p.570, tab. xlii. No.7.

SEARO.

Site unknown. The Siarum of Pliny, according to Sestini,³ who quotes an inscription from Morales, in which it is styled a Municipium, and another in which "Ordo Siarensum" occurs.

1. *Obv.*—Helméd beardless head, to the right, within a myrtle garland.

R.—SEARO between two ears of corn.—Æ.9. R.6.

This is supposed, by Sestini, to be a modern fabrication.

2. *Obv.*—Bare male head, to the right.

R.—A similar legend and type.—Æ.6. R.6.

3. *Obv.*—Bare male head, to the right; before, s.

R.—Similar legend and type.—Æ.6 & 7. R.6. (*British Museum.*)
(Plate VI. No. 6.)

4. *Obv.*—Head, to the right, covered with the lion's skin.

R.—Similar legend and type.—Æ.6. R.6. See Florez, tabs. xlii. & lxv.

SEX.

Now Almunecar. Sex was situated between Malaca and Abdera, on the shores of the Mediterranean sea.

¹ Lib. iii. c. 1.

² Tom. ii. fol. 1107, No. 7.

³ Med. Ispan. p. 86.

Strabo, Mela, and Ptolemy, call it Ex; Pliny, Sexti.¹ It appears to have been founded by the Carthaginians.² The coins here described were assigned by Florez to Gades, doubtless from the similarity of type. They have since been attributed, by Sestini³ and others, to Canaca. Mionnet⁴ also confounds them with Gades; but they have been restored by the Rev. J. C. Lindberg to Sex. The latter published, twenty years ago, a tract,⁵ in which, with much learning and sagacity, he maintained that these coins belonged to Sex, a restitution which, as he informs me, has been confirmed by the discovery of a coin in the French cabinet, with the same type, but having the inscription in Latin characters, F. I. SEX, i. e. *Firmium Julium Sex*. I regret to say that I have failed to obtain a cast of this interesting coin.

1. *Obv.*—Head of Hercules, to the left, with club and lion's skin.

R— $\gamma\psi\chi$ i. e. *Sex*, in Punic characters.⁶ The prow of a vessel.—Æ.7. R.2. Lindberg, No. 5.

2. *Obv.*—Bare beardless head, to the right.

R—Same legend, between two fishes, to the right.—Æ.7. R.2. Ib. No. 4.

¹ Lib. iii. c. 1.

² See Strabo, lib. iii. The best evidence of this is the invariable use of the character X on the coins of Sex, while it is never found on those of Gades, a city of Tyrian origin, the money of which has the character χ , while the X is known to be the African, and not the Asiatic, form of the χ . See Lindberg de Num. Punic. p. 39.

³ Med. Ispan. p. 36, & tab. ii. fig. 11.

⁴ Descrip. tom. i. p. 11.

⁵ Commentatio de Numis Punicis Sextorum, olim Canacæ et Concanæ tributis. Havniæ. 8vo. 1824.

⁶ Mr. Lindberg observes, that M. de Saulcy reads this legend $\psi\chi\psi$, but that the learned palæographer has not sufficiently noticed the distinction between χ and ψ . ψ , which is so often found on the coins of Africa, is never written like χ .

3. *Obv.*—Head of Hercules, to the left, with club and lion's skin.
 R—מבעל זכך i. e. *by the people of Sex*, in Punic characters, on a tablet between two fishes, to the left; above, a star; below, a pellet and crescent.—Æ.6½. C. (*British Museum; Walter Hawkins.*) (Plate VI. No.7.)
4. *Obv.*—Helméd head, to the right.
 R—Legend as No. 1. A fish, to the right.—Æ.4. R.6. (*British Museum.*) (Plate VI. No. 8.)
5. *Obv.*—Head of Hercules, to the left, with club and lion's skin.
 R—מבעל זכך in Punic characters. Two fishes, to the right; between them, a star of eight points, and a crescent and pellet.—Æ.8. R.2. Lindberg, No. 3.

SISAPO.

Now Guadalcanal. Mentioned by Strabo¹ as celebrated for its silver mines.

1. *Obv.*—Beardless male head, to the right.
 R—SISAPO. An unknown animal.—Æ.7. R.4.
2. *Obv.*—Helméd beardless head, to the left.
 R—DETVMO SISIP. A bull standing, to the left.—Æ.7.
3. *Obv.*—Helméd head, as on No. 1, but the helmet without a crest.
 R—DETVMN. SISIP. A bull standing, to the right.—Æ.7.
4. *Obv.*—SISIPO. Rude head (of Pan?), to the right.
 R—DETA. An ox standing, to the left.—Æ.5.

SISIPO.

There are coins, with Celtiberian characters, given by Sestini (*Med. Esp. tab.iii. figs. 12, 13, 14.*) to Sisapo, and read by him SiSiPoDuM, but there is not the slightest foundation for such an appropriation. See De Sauley, *Essai*, p.127.

¹ Lib. iii.

TARTESSUS (?)

The coin here described is given by Florez, tom.iii. tab. lxxvi. No. 1., but it is not authenticated.

Obv.—Bare male head, to the right.

R—TARTES. An ear of corn and a fish.—Æ.7. R.8.

TRADUCTA.

Now Algesiras. There were two towns of this name; one in Mauritania (previously Tingis), the other in Bætica, to the west of Carteia.¹ To the latter the coins here described belong.

AUGUSTUS.

1. *Obv.*—PERM. CAES. AVG. Bare head of Augustus, to the left; below, D. D. in countermark.
R—IVLIA TRAD. in two lines, within an oaken garland.—Æ.7. R.4.
2. *Obv.*—PERM. CAES. AVG. Bare head of Augustus, to the left.
R—IVLIA TRAD. The apex and præfericulum.—Æ.4. (*British Museum.*) (Plate VI. No. 10.)
3. *Obv.*—PER. CAE. AVG. Bare head, to the left.
R—IVLIA TRAD. The patera, aspergillum, præfericulum, and lituus.—Æ.3½. R.4.

AUGUSTUS, WITH CAIUS AND LUCIUS CÆSAR

- Obv.*—PERM. CAES. AVG. Bare head of Augustus, to the left.
R—C. L. CAES. IVL. TRAD. Bare heads, back to back, of Caius and Lucius Cæsar.—Æ.9. R.4.

There are varieties of this type.

¹ Strabo, lib.iii.; Plin. Hist. Nat. lib.v. c.1.

CAIUS CÆSAR.

Obv.—C. CAES. P. Bare head of Caius; before, capricorn, in countermark.

R—IVL. TRA. A bunch of grapes.—Æ.4. R.3.

LUCIUS CÆSAR.

Obv.—L. CAES. Bare head of Lucius.

R—IVL. TRAD. An ear of corn.—Æ.4. R.3.
(Plate VI. No. 9.)

TUCCI.

Now Martos. The coin here described is given by Goltzius, and is not known to modern numismatists.

Obv.—Male head (?)

R—TVCCI between an ear of corn and an olive branch.—Æ.7.
R.8.

VENTIPPO.

Now Casariche. Ventippo is not mentioned by the ancient geographers; but Florez cites a marble with *EQVITIVS VENTIPONENSIS* and *EQVITIA VENTIPONENSIA*. It was probably situated in the vicinity of Hispalis.¹

Obv.—Beardless helmed head, to the right.

R—VENTIPPO. A helmed figure, standing, wearing a short sagum, holding in his right hand a staff terminating in a kind of trident.—Æ.9. R.3. (*British Museum.*)
(Plate VII. No. 1.)

¹ Eckhel, D. N. V. vol. i. p. 32.

UGIA.

Now Las Cabezas. The coin here described, engraved by Florez, is not authenticated.

Obv.—Head of Vulcan, to the right; behind, the forceps.

R—VGIA. Above a camel, to the right.—Æ.5. Florez, tab. lxvi. No. 6.

ULIA.¹

Now Montemayor, near Cordova.

Obv.—Female head with bearded collar, placed above a crescent; before, a branch.

R—VLIA in a compartment, between two branches.—Æ.7 & 8.
R.3. (*British Museum.*) (Plate. VII. No. 2.)

There are several varieties of this type, ranging from the 6th to the 10th size. See Florez, tab. xlix. figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

URCI, or URKE.

Now Baria, but, according to Hardouin, Almacaren. These coins are assigned by M. de Saulcy to the Urci of Pliny and the *Ουρκη* of Ptolemy,² who says it was situated in the country of the Bastitani, near Baria. They are ascribed to Urcesa by Sestini,³ but their legends alone negative such an appropriation.

Obv.—Bare male head, to the right; before, a star; behind, an axe.

R—Celtiberian legend, comprising the letters VRKEKN. A horseman with a long lance, galloping, to the right.—Æ.7. R.3. Sestini, tab. ix. fig. 18.

The size varies; and some have the accessory type of the dolphin. See De Saulcy, *Essai*, p. 146.

¹ The coin of Ulia and Urso in alliance, given by Florez, tab. lxvi. No. 7, is suspected.

² *Essai*, p. 147.

³ *Descriz.* p. 212.

URSO.

Now Osuna. The Urson of Strabo,¹ the *Opσova* of Appian,² and the Urso of Pliny.³

1. *Obv.*—Q. REDECAL. Beardless male head to the right.
R—VRSONE. A sphinx, to the left; in the field, two stars.
—Æ.7. R.3. Florez, tab.1. No. 2.
2. *Obv.*—Male beardless head, to the right.
R—A sphinx, to the right; before, a star.—Æ.8. R.1.
There are several varieties of these types.
3. *Obv.*—VRSONE. Youthful head, with diadem, to the right.
R—L. AP. DEC. Q. between two lines; above, a sphinx.—
Æ.10. R.2.
4. *Obv.*—VRSONE. Beardless laureated head, to the right.
R—L. AP. DEC. Q. A sphinx wearing the apex, walking,
to the right; in the field D. and two unknown characters.—
Æ.8. R.2. Florez, tab.1. No. 3.
5. *Obv.*—VRCUNE (*sic*). Bare beardless head, to the right.
R—.... DEC Sphinx wearing the apex, to the right.—
Æ.8. (*J. Y. Akerman.*)

URSO IN ALLIANCE WITH ASTAPA.

- Obv.*—L. AP. DEC. Q. Male head.
R—VRSONE. A sphinx; in the exergue, ASTPE, in Turditan characters.—Æ.9. R.3. See p. 23.

AUGUSTUS.

- Obv.*—VRSONE. Bare head of Augustus, to the right.
R—A bear standing on its hind paws, and holding in its fore paws a garland and a palm branch.—Æ.7. R.8. Florez, tab.1. No. 1.

¹ Lib.iii.² Bel. Hisp.³ Lib.iii. c. 1.

TARRACONENSIS.

ACCI.

Now Gaudix el Viejo. Acci was a Roman colony, as we learn from Pliny,¹ and also from an inscription given by Gruter, as well as from the coins here described, which bear the epithet GEMELLA.

1. *Obv.*—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. Bare, or laureated, head of Augustus.

R—COL. GEM. ACCI. LEG. VI. The Roman eagle between two standards.—Æ.10. R.3.

The sixth legion only is named on this coin, but on that of Tiberius, No. 2, the third occurs. (See the remarks on No. 3, p. 12.) To this sixth legion Galba owed his accession to the empire.² There are many varieties of these coins.

2. *Obv.*—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. Laureated head of Augustus, to the right.

R—C. I. G. ACCI. The apex and simpulum.—Æ.6. R.2.

There are also varieties of this type.

TIBERIUS.

1. *Obv.*—TI. CÆSAR DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head of Tiberius, to the left.

R—COL. IUL. GEM. ACCI. in two lines, within an oaken garland.—Æ.10. R.3.

2. *Obv.*—Same legend and head.

R—C. I. G. ACCI. L. III. Two Roman eagles between two standards.—Æ.8. R.3. (*Brit. Mus.*) (Plate VII. No. 3.)

There are varieties, some of which have the apex, lituus, and simpulum on reverse.

3. *Obv.*—No legend. Laureated head of Tiberius.

R—CO. ACCI. GEMELLA TI. CÆSAR. The apex.—Æ.5. R.3.

¹ Ex colonia Accitani Gemellenses, lib. iii. c. 1. ² Tacit. Hist. lib. v. c. 16.

TIBERIUS WITH GERMANICUS AND DRUSUS CÆSARS.

Obv.—TI. CAESAR AVGVSTI F. Bare head of Tiberius, to the right; before, CA. in countermark.

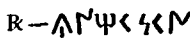
R—GERMANICO ET DRVSO CAES. II VIR. C. I. G. A.—Æ.10.
R.5.

There are varieties of this type.

ANA, or ONA.

Pliny mentions, among the people comprised in the convention of Tarraco, the Onenses,¹ whose capital M. de Saulcy supposes to have been not far from Emporiæ, since the types here given resemble those of the Greeks; and the fabric, though rude, is not of Celtiberian character, a fact which is unfavourable to the supposition that ANEKESKEN signifies the people of Aniecuia, mentioned by Ptolemy.²

1. *Obv.*—Helmed beardless head.


R— A pegasus; before, a palm branch.—
Æ.10. R.1.

2. *Obv.*— Helmed beardless head.

R—Legend as No. 1. The pegasus, and the letters
—Æ.7. R.1.

3. *Obv.*— Helmed beardless head.

R—Legend as No. 1. Pegasus.—Æ.10. R.1.

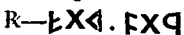
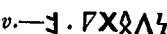
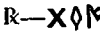


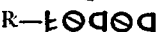
4. *Obv.*— (or without legend). Helmed beardless head.

R—Legend as No. 1. Pegasus;³ in the exergue, a caduceus.—Æ.7. R.3. (*British Museum.*) (Plate VII. No. 4.)

¹ Lib. iii. c. 3. It will be seen by the alphabets, that the first letter in these legends has, according to M. de Saulcy, an open sound, resembling O.

² Essai, p. 100.

³ It appears by the engraving of this and the following coin, that on the head of the pegasus is a small winged genius, a peculiarity which has apparently escaped the observation of M. de Saulcy. This most singular disposition of the small figure is imitated from the coins of Emporiæ, to be noticed hereafter.

5. *Obv.*—Helmed beardless head.
 R—Legend as No. 1. Pegasus; above, a winged genius;
 before, a prow (?)—Æ.7. R.6. (*British Museum.*)
 (Plate VII. No. 5.)
6. *Obv.*—Helmed beardless head.
 R—Legend as No. 1. A lion.—Æ.7. R.2.
7. *Obv.*—Legend as No. 1. Helmed beardless head.
 R— A lion.—Æ.7. R.2.
8. *Obv.*— Helmed beardless head.
 R— and the legend of No. 1. A lion.—Æ.7. R.2.
9. *Obv.*—Helmed beardless head.
 R—Legend as No. 1. A lion; in the field a garland.—
 Æ.4. R.2.
10. *Obv.*— Helmed beardless head.
 R—Legend as No. 1. Type as No. 8.—R.2.
11. *Obv.*—Legend as No. 1. Helmed beardless head.
 R— A bull.—Æ.7. R.2.
12. *Obv.*—Legend as No. 1. Helmed beardless head.
 R— A sea-horse.—Æ.4. R.2.

AREVACI.

M. de Saulcy is of opinion that the coins here described were struck by the Arevaci, and that the word AREBA, on the obverse, designates the river which, according to Pliny, gave the name to this people.¹ The accessory type of the dolphin is in favour of this supposition. M. de Saulcy observes, that the country of the Arevaci was in the neighbourhood of Segobriga, which may account for the similarity of the type.² The words which occur on the reverse are not so easy of interpretation, but M. de Saulcy hazards the conjecture, that they may refer to the people of Tucris, or Tugia, and to the Cantabri.³

¹ Arevacis nomen dedit fluvius Areva, lib. iii. c. 3.

² Fessai, p. 42.

³ Ibid. p. 189.

1. *Obv.*—ARBA, in Celtiberian characters. Bare head.
R—GNTBRL(?) Horseman, bearing a long lance.—AR.
den. (Plate VII. No. 7.)
2. *Obv.*—ARBA, or ARBGE, in Celtiberian characters. Bare head;
a fish.
R—GNTVGE(?) Horseman, bearing a lance.—Æ.6. R.1.

ARVA.

Now Alcolea del Rey. Sestini (Med. Ispan. p. 25) questions the authenticity of the coins here described; but M. Hennin admits them in his Nomenclature (Manuel, p. 38).

1. *Obv.*—Bare youthful head, to the right; behind, a fish; before, a star.
R—ARVA. An equestrian figure bearing a lance, to the right.—Æ.8. R.5.
2. *Obv.*—S. RVF. Bare male head, to the right.
R—M. ARVEN. An equestrian figure.—Æ.6. R.5.
3. *Obv.*—Bare male head between three dolphins.
R—ARVA. An equestrian figure galloping, to the right, holding a palm branch.—Æ.6. R.5.

See Florez, tab. iv. fig. 3, and tab. lix. figs. 8 and 9.

ARTEMISIUM.

Now Valoni. A town in the territory of the Edetani, on the coast between the mouth of the Sucron and the Dianium Promontorium.¹

Obv.—A dolphin, to the right.

R—APT. on a tablet; above, a branch.—Æ.7. R.3.

¹ Müller and Bishoff; Wörterbuch des Geograph. v. Artemisium.

ÆSONA and ORGIA.

Sestini¹ attributes coins to Æsona, in Tarraconensis, and M. Hennin² also gives them to that province; but, on the authority of M. de Sauley,³ they are restored to Oningis and Urso: See page 49, Nos. 2 and 3, and Pl. VI. No. 1.

ARÆ SESTIANÆ.

Now Capo Turingas. The appropriation of the coins here described to the Aræ Sestianæ of Pliny⁴ and Mela⁵ may be questioned. Their fabric appears to be Bætican.

Obv.—Head of Hercules, covered with the lion's skin, to the left, with the club on the shoulder.

R.—ARSES. Cupid riding on a dolphin, to the left.—Æ.6.
R.4. Sestini, Med. Ispan. tab.iii. fig. 15.

AUGUSTUS.

Obv.—AVGVST. Head of Augustus, laureated.

R.—AR. SEST. Cupid riding on a dolphin.—Æ.7. R.8.
Sestini, from the Royal Cabinet of Madrid.

ASTURICA.

Now Astorga. The following coin is described by Vailant;⁶ but, if authentic, it is by no means certain that it belongs to Asturica. The letters AST. may indicate Asta, Astapa, or Astigi.

Obv.—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. Bare head of Augustus.

R.—COL. AST. AVGVSTA. A priest guiding two oxen yoked to a plough.—Æ.6.

AUSA.

Now Vic d'Osona. Ausa was one of the towns of the Ausetani, a people inhabiting the north-east of Spain, the

¹ Classes Générales, p. 4; and Descriz. p. 100.

² Manuel de Numismatique, p. 44.

⁴ Tres aræ Sestianæ Augusto dicata, lib. iv. c. 20.

⁶ Num. in Col. percussa, tom. i. p. 14.

³ Essai, p. 62.

⁵ Lib. iii.

Pyrences being their northern boundary. They were the neighbours of the Illergetes, with whom the types of their coins accord.

Obv.—Bare male head, to the right.

R—Celtiberian legend, comprising the letters EOSE. A horseman galloping, to the right, and bearing a palm branch.—Æ.6½. R.1. (*British Museum.*) (Plate VII. No. 6.)

BASCONTES.

M. de Saulcy¹ assigns the coins here described to the Vascones, who inhabited the district of Guipuscoa, in the province now known as Navarre,² and observes that there is a striking resemblance in the word BASESKEN and the modern name of the Basque Provinces, of which Guipuscoa formed a part.

1. *Obv.*—IN. Male beardless head, to the right.

R—BASESKN³ in Celtiberian characters. A horseman, bearing a palm branch on his shoulder, galloping to the right.—AR. denarius. R.1. (*British Museum; Major Shepherd.*) (Plate VIII. No. 1.)

2. *Obv.*—Bare male head, to the right; behind, a hog.

R—Legend as on No.1. Similar type.—Æ.9 & 6½. R.2. Sestini, *Med. Ispan. tab. ix. figs. 9 & 10.*

BEDESA.

Sestini fancied that the name of Bedesa occurs on the coins of Rhoda,⁴ but there is no authority for his appropriation.

BELEIA, or BELITA.

The coin given by Sestini⁵ to this town has been, with great apparent reason, assigned by De Saulcy to Bilbao

¹ Essai, p. 121.

² Plin. *Hist. Nat.* lib. iii. c. 3; Ptol. lib. ii. c. 6, § 66.

³ See Introduction, p. 5.

⁴ *Med. Ispan.* 183.

⁵ *Med. Ispan.* 105.

BERSICAL.

There is no authority for Sestini's appropriation to this town of the coins engraved by him in his fourth plate, Nos. 5, 6, 7. Their type of a bull with a human head appears to have been imitated from that of the money of Campania. M. de Saulcy justly remarks that these pieces are in execution very superior to the ordinary Celtiberian money, and that they appear to have been struck under the influence of Greek civilisation. The legends have been discussed by him with his usual acuteness, but not with a result sufficiently satisfactory to fix their appropriation with certainty.¹

BILBAO.

It is quite certain that Sestini's attribution of the coin here described to Beleia is not admissible,² and the learned author of the "Essai" is inclined to see in the letters BLBAN the name of a town on the northern coast of Spain, founded in the fourteenth century near the ruins of the Roman Flaviobrica, which is clearly a Latin name, while Bilbao is of Iberian derivation.³

Obv.—Bare head, in the midst of three fish.

R.—BLBAN, in Celtiberian characters. A helmed horseman bearing a palm.—Æ.7. R.2. (*British Museum*).
(Plate VII. No. 8.)

BILBILIS.

The capital of the Celtiberi, now Calatayud. It was a Municipium as its numerous coins testify, and was celebrated for its waters, which were supposed to possess the quality of imparting an excellent temper to steel.

Obv.—Beardless male head, to the right; behind Γ (or M).

R.—BLBLIS, in Celtiberian characters. A horseman bearing a lance, and galloping to the right.—Æ.7. R.1. (*British Museum*).
(Plate VIII. No. 2.)

Videbis altum Liciniane Bilbilim,
Equis et armis nobilem.—*Mart. Epig.* 50. Lib. i.

¹ Essai, p. 109.

² *Med. Ispan.* p. 105.

³ Essai, p. 140.

BILBILIS AND ITALICA IN ALLIANCE.

Obv.—BILBILI. Beardless male head.

R—ITALICA. A horseman bearing a lance, galloping to the right.—Æ.7. R.2.

AUGUSTUS.

1. *Obv.*—AVGVSTVS, (OR AVGVSTVS DIVI. F.) Bare head of Augustus, to the right.

R—BILBILIS. A horseman bearing a lance, and galloping to the right.—Æ.8½. R.2. (*British Museum.*)
(Plate VIII. No. 3.)

2. *Obv.*—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. PATER PATRIÆ. Laureated head of Augustus, to the right.

R—BILBILIS. The same type.—Æ.7. R.3.

3. *Obv.*—Same legend and head.

R—MV. AVGVSTA BILBILIS L. COR. CALIDO L. SEMP. RVTILO. An oaken garland with IIVIR in the centre.—Æ.8. R.1.

4. *Obv.*—Same legend and head.

R—A similar legend, but abbreviated. A thunderbolt; in the field IIVIR.—Æ.5. R.3.

There are varieties of this type.

5. *Obv.*—Same legend and head.

R—MV. AVGVSTA BILBILIS L. COR. CALIDO. L. SEMP. RVTILO; and IIVIR within an oaken garland. Æ.8. R.1.

There are varieties of this type.

TIBERIUS.

1. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVGVSTI F. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head, to the right.

R—MV. AVGVSTA BILBILIS TI. CAESARE V. L. AELIO. SEIANO. In the middle of the field, COS. within an oaken garland.—Æ.8. R.1.

2. *Obv.*—Same legend and type.

R—MV. AVGVSTA BILBILIS C. POM. CAPE. C. VAL. TRANQ. In the middle of an oaken garland, IIVIR.—Æ.8. R.1.

CALIGULA.

Obv.—C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS IMP. Laureated head, to the right.

R—MV. AVG. BILBIL. C. CORN. REFEC. M. HELV. FRONT. In the centre of a laurel garland, IIVIR.—Æ.8. R.3.

See Florez, tab. v.

BRACARA.

The modern Braga. Bracara, or Bræcara, according to Ptolemy,¹ was the capital of the Bræcarii. The three last letters on the coins here described are supposed by M. de Saulcy² to indicate some town in alliance with Bracara.

1. *Obv.*—Bare male head, to the right; behind, o.

R—BREGR. BKS. in two lines, in Celtiberian characters. A horseman galloping, to the right, bearing a lance. AR. denarius. Sestini, *Med. Ispan. tab. ix. figs. 15, 16.* (*Major Shepherd; British Museum.*)

2. *Obv.*—Bare male head between two fish.

R—BREGRBKS, in Celtiberian characters. Similar type.—Æ.6. R.1. Sestini, *tab. ix. fig. 17.*

BURSABA.

Pliny informs us, that among the people comprised in the convention of Saragossa were the Bursaonenses, and a fragment of Livy, cited by Sestini, contains the name of Bursaba; while Ptolemy mentions two different towns under the names of Βουρσαδα and Βερναβα, the former in the country of the Celtiberi, the other in that of the Edetani. M. de Saulcy admits the difficulty of appropriating these coins, but is disposed to assign them to Bursada of the Celtiberi.³

Obv.—A male head with short beard and crisp curls; before, a dolphin; behind, a plough.

R—BRSEBES in Celtiberian characters. A horseman, holding in his right hand a javelin(?), shaped like a Celtiberian ↑ AR. denarius. R.1. (*Brit. Mus.*) (Plate VIII. No. 4.)

BERSA, or PERSA.

The coins inscribed with the Celtiberian characters equivalent to BRSE are discussed by M. de Saulcy with

¹ Lib. ii. cap. 6, § 23.

² Essai, p. 54.

³ Essai, p. 74.

much sagacity,¹ but without any positive result.² This legend is found on the reverse of some of the money of Saguntum, and may, as M. de Saulcy suggests, be the national name of that city, or it may be the *Barcinon* of Pliny and Ptolemy. This legend was supposed by Sestini to signify Perseiana, a colony settled at Saguntum!

Obv.—Bare beardless head, to the right; behind, a caduceus.

R—Celtiberian legend, comprising the letters BRSE, or FRSE.

A helmed horseman bearing a long lance, galloping, to the right; in the field, a star of five points.—Æ.7. C. (C. R. Smith; *British Museum*.)

CAESARAUGUSTA.

Now Zaragoza. Its original name was Salduba. At the close of the war with the Cantabri, Augustus founded here a Roman colony, and it received its new name in honour of the emperor. The coins having C. A. within a laurel garland, given by Florez to Cæsaraugusta, belong to Cæsarea Panias, in Trachonitis.

AUGUSTUS.

(See Florez, tabs. viii. ix. x. xi.)

1. *Obv.*—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. Laureated head of Augustus, to the left.

R—TIB. CLOD. FLAVO. PRAEF. GERMAN. L. IVVENT LVPERCO IIIVIR. A bull standing.—Æ.8. R.3. (*Family Juventia*.)

Other coins of a similar description are given by Florez.

2. *Obv.*—Same legend. Same head.

R—TIB. FLAVO. PRAEF. GERMAN. L. IVVENT LVPERCO; and in the field of the coin, C. CA. IIIVIR. in two lines.—Æ.5. R.1.

¹ Essai, p. 75—79.

² He notices also the singular coincidence of the citadel of Carthage being named *Birsa*.

3. *Obv.*—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. COS. XI. DES. XII. TR. P. XIX.
Laureated head of Augustus, to the left.
R—C. ALLIARIO T. VERRIO IIVIR CAESARAVGVSTA.
A figure holding a plough drawn by two oxen.—Æ 8.
R.2. (*Family Verria.*)
4. *Obv.*—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. Laureated head of Augustus, to the left.
R—CN. DOM. AMP. C. VET. LANG. CAESARAVGVSTA.
The vexillum placed on a pedestal; in the field, IIVIR.—
Æ.5. R.1. (*Family Domitia.*)
5. *Obv.*—Same legend. Head, to the right.
R—CAESAR AVGVSTA C. ALSANO. T. SERVIO IIVIR. A
figure guiding a plough drawn by two oxen.—Æ.8. R.2.
6. *Obv.*—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. Laureated head of Augustus, to the right, between the simpulum and the lituus.
R—CAESARAVG. (OR, CAESARAVGVSTA) MAN. KANINIO.
ITER. L. TITIO. IIVIR. Figure guiding a plough drawn
by two oxen.—Æ.8. R.1.
7. *Obv.*—C. CAESAR AVGVST. Laureated head of Augustus, to the right.
R—MAN. KANI. ITER. L. TITIO. CAESARAVGVST. The
labarum placed on a cippus; in the field, IIVIR.—Æ.5.
R.2.
8. *Obv.*—AVGVVS. Bare head of Augustus, to the right.
R—MAN. KAN. ET. L. TITIO. IIVIR, in three lines, within
a laurel garland.—Æ.3. R.2.
9. *Obv.*—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. Laureated head of Augustus, to the right.
R—L. CASSIO C. VAL. FEN. IIVIR, in three lines, within an
oaken garland.—Æ.8. R.2.
- There are varieties, some of which have the vexillum placed on a pedestal.
10. *Obv.*—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. Bare (or, laureated) head of Augustus, to the right.
R—Q. LVTAT. M. FABI. (OR, FABIO.) IIVIR CAESAR
AVGVSTA. Priest guiding two oxen yoked to a plough.—
Æ.8. R.1.

Another has the legend C. SABINO. P. VARO IIVIR CAESAR
AVGVSTA.

11. *Obv.*—Same legend. Laureated head, to the right.

R—Q. MAXIMO. ITER. C. VALENTINO IIVIR CAESAR
AVGVSTA. Same type.—Æ.8. R.1.

12. *Obv.*—IMP. DIVI. F. Laureated head; before, the lituus.

R—Same legend and type.—Æ.8. R.1.

13. *Obv.*—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. Laureated head, to the right.

R—Q. STATIO. M. FABRICIO IIVIR CAESARAVGVSTA.
Same type.—Æ.8. R.1.

14. *Obv.*—DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER. Head of Augustus with
spiked crown, to the left.

R—TITVLO ET MONTANO IIVIR. A winged thunderbolt;
in the field, C. CA.—Æ.10. R.3.

Another has SCIPIONE instead of TITVLO.—Æ.11. R.1.

15. *Obv.*—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. COS. XI. DES XII. PON. MAX.
Laureated head of Augustus, to the left.

R—CAESARAVGVSTA C. ALLIAR. T. VERRIO. IIVIR.
Figure guiding two oxen yoked to a plough.—Æ.8. C.

Another has L. CASSIO C. VALER. FEN. IIVIR.

16. *Obv.*—AVGVSTVS DIV. F. Laureated head.

R—Legend as No. 15. The vexillum placed on a pedestal.
—Æ.5. R.1.

17. *Obv.*—IMP. AVGVSTVS TRIB. POTES. XX. Laureated head.

R—CAESARAVGVSTA. CN. DOM. AMP. G. VET. LANC. IIVIR.
Type as No. 15.—Æ.8. C.

18. *Obv.*—AVGVSTO DIVI. F. Three standards between the
words LEG. IV. LEG. VI. LEG. X.

R—TIB. FLAVO PRAEF. GERM. L. IVVENT. LVPERCO
IIVIR C. CA. Type as No. 15.—Æ.10. R.2.

19. *Obv.*—Same legend. Same head.

R—CAESAR AVGVSTA M. PORCI. CN. FAD. IIVIR. A
standard.—Æ.5. R.1.

20. *Obv.*—IMP. AVGVSTVS XIV. Laureated head, to the left; before, the lituus and the simpulum.

R—CAESARAVGVSTA M. PORCI. CN. FAD. IIVIR. Type as No. 15.—Æ.8. R.2.

LIVIA.

1. *Obv.*—PIETATIS AVGVSTAE C. CA. Veiled and diademed head of Livia, to the right.

R—IVNIANO LVPO. PR. C. CAESAR C. POMPON. PARRA. IIVIR. A tetrastyle temple.—Æ.8. R.3. (*Family, Pomponia.*)

2. *Obv.*—PIETATIS AVGVSTAE. Same head.

R—Same legend, and in the field of the coin c. CA.—Æ.8. R.4.

AGRIPPA.

Obv.—M. AGRIPPA L. F. COS. III. Head of Agrippa with the rostral crown.

R—TITVULO (*or, SCIPIONE*) ET MONTANO IIVIR. C. CA. Type as that of Augustus, No. 15.—Æ.8. R.6.

CAIUS AND LUCIUS CÆSARS.

1. *Obv.*—AVG. C. CAES. COS. DESIG. L. CAES. COS. DES. Augustus holding the simpulum, standing between the figures of the Caesars, each in the toga, and standing on a cippus.

R—CAESARAVGVSTA CN. DOM. AMP. C. VET. LANC. IIVIR. The vexillum between two standards.—Æ.9. Morell.

2. *Obv.*—IMP. AVG. L. CAESAR C. CAES. COS. DES. A similar type.

R—CN. DOM. AMPIAN. C. VET. LANCIA. IIVIR. CAESARAVGVSTA. A similar type to the foregoing.—Æ.9. R.5.

AUGUSTUS AND TIBERIUS.

Obv.—TI. CAESAR AVGVSTI. F. Laureated head of Tiberius, to the right.

R—C. CA. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head of Augustus, to the left.—Æ.5½. R.3.

TIBERIUS.

1. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVGVSTI F. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head, to the left.

R—M. CATO L. VETTIACVS IIVIR. In the field of the coin, C. CA.—Æ.7. R.2.

2. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS PON. MAX. TR. POT. XXXIII. Tiberius wearing the toga, seated on the curule chair, to the left, holding in his right hand a patera, and in his left the hasta.

R—C. CA. L. VETTIACVS M. CATO IIVIR. Three standards, between which LEG. IV. LEG. VI. LEG. X.—Æ.9½. R.4.

There are varieties with slight differences.

3. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head, to the right.

R—C. CAECILIO LEPIDO C. AVFIDIO GEMELLO IIVIR. In the field, C. CA.—Æ.9. R.3.

4. *Obv.*—Same legend. Same head.

R—FVLVIANO PRAEF. LVPO. IIVIR. C. CA. A figure guiding a plough drawn by two oxen.—Æ.8. R.1.

5. *Obv.*—Same legend. Same head.

R—C. CA. A bull standing, to the right.—Æ.8. R.1.
(Plate VIII. fig. 8.)

6. *Obv.*—Same legend. Same head.

R—CLEMENTE ET LVCRETIO IIVIR. C. CA. The Roman eagle between two standards.—Æ.8. R.1.

7. *Obv.*—T. CAESAR AVG..... Laureated head, to the left.

R—CLEMENS ET LVCRETIVS IIVIR. C. CA. The labarum placed on a cippus.—Æ.3. R.3.

8. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR AVGVSTVS. Laureated head, to the right.

R—C. CARRI AQVILI L. IVN. VETER IIVIR. In the centre, C. CA.—Æ.8. R.2.

There are varieties of this coin.

9. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVST. P. M. TR. POT. XXX. Type similar to No. 2.

R—PIETATIS AVGVSTAE C. CA. A temple with six columns.—Æ.10. R.4.

10. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI. F. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head.
R—C. CA. A bull.—Æ.8. R.2.
11. *Obv.*—Same legend. Same head.
R—C. CA. SEX. AEBVTIVS ET LVCRETIVS IIVIR. The Roman eagle, placed on a thunderbolt between two standards.—Æ.5. R.1.
12. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head.
R—C. CA. T. CAECILIO LEPIDO C. AVFIDIO GEMELLO II. VIR. A bull.—Æ.8. C.
13. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS TR. POT. XXXIII. An equestrian figure of Tiberius.
R—C. CA. L. VETTIACVS M. CATO II. VIR. The Roman eagle between two standards.—Æ.10. R.6.
14. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVGVSTI F. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head, to the right.
R—C. CA. M. CATO L. VETTIACVS II. VIR. A figure guiding a plough drawn by two oxen.—Æ.8. C.
15. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. P. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head.
R—C. CA. CLEMENTE ET LVCRETIO II. VIR. The Roman eagle between two standards.—Æ.5. R.1.
16. *Obv.*—Same legend. Same head.
R—C. CA. FVLVIANO PRAEFECTO LVPO II. VIR. A bull.—Æ.8. C.
17. *Obv.*—Same legend. Same head.
R—C. CA. IVNIANO LVPO PR. C. CAESAR C. POMPON. PARRA. IIV. Type as No. 15.

TIBERIUS AND JULIA.

- Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVGVSTI F. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head of Tiberius, to the right.
R—IVLIA AVGVSTA C. CA. Figure of Julia seated, veiled and wearing the stola, holding a patera and the hasta.—Æ.8. R.4.

TIBERIUS AND GERMANICUS.

- Obv.*—TI. CAESAR AVGVSTVS. Laureated head of Tiberius, to the right.
R—GERMANICVS CAESAR TI. AVG. F. C. CA. Bare head of Germanicus, to the right.—Æ.8. R.4.
- There are varieties with the monograms **AB** **P**—Æ.8. R.4.

GERMANICUS.

1. *Obv.*—GERMANICVS CAESAR C. CAESARIS PATER. Bare head of Germanicus, to the left.
R—TITVLO ET MONTANO IIVIR. In the field, C. CA.—Æ.8. R.1.
2. *Obv.*—Same legend, same head.
R—SCIPIONE ET MONTANO IIVIR. C. CA. A figure guiding a plough drawn by two oxen.—Æ.8. R.5.
3. *Obv.*—Same legend, same head.
R—SCIPIONE ET MONTANO II. VIR. In the field, C. CA.—Æ.8. R.5.

AGRIPPINA MATER.

1. *Obv.*—AGRIPPINA M. F. MAT. C. CAESARIS AVGVSTI. Head of Agrippina to the right.
R—Legend and type as Germanicus, No. 2.—Æ.8. R.8.
2. *Obv.*—Same legend, same head.
R—Legend as Germanicus, No. 3.—Æ.8. R.8.

* NERO AND DRUSUS CÆSARS.

1. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVGVSTI F. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head of Tiberius, to the left.
R—DRVSVS CAESAR NERO CAESAR C. CA. Nero and Drusus in the toga, seated face to face.—Æ.8. R.5.
2. *Obv.*—Same legend and head, but to the right.
R—NEROCAESAR, OR CAESAR DRVSVS CAESAR, OR CAESAR IIVIR. C. CA. Bare heads of Nero and Drusus, face to face.—Æ.8. R.4.

CALIGULA.

1. *Obv.*—C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS IMP. Laureated head of Caligula, to the left.
R—LICINIANO ET GERMANO IIVIR. C. CA. A figure guiding a plough, drawn by two oxen.—Æ.8. C.
2. *Obv.*—Same legend. Head to the left.
R—C. CA. A bull standing.—Æ.8. R.1.

3. *Obv.*—Same legend. Same head.
R—MONTANO ET GERMANO II VIR. Type as No. 1.—
Æ.8. R.1.
4. *Obv.*—C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS. Laureated head.
R—C. CA. In the centre of the field.—Æ.4. R.1.
5. *Obv.*—Same legend and head.
R—C. CA. The lituus and the simpulum.—Æ.4. R.2.
6. *Obv.*—Legend as No. 1. Laureated head to the right.
R—LICINIANO ET GERMANO II VIR. C. CA. The Roman eagle, placed on a thunderbolt between two standards.
—Æ.9½. R.3.
7. *Obv.*—C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICUS IMP. PATER PATRIÆ.
Laureated head, to the left.
R—SCIPIONE ET MONTANO II VIR. In the centre of the field. C. CA.—Æ.9. R.2.
8. *Obv.*—Legend as No. 1. Laureated head, to the right.
R—Legend as No. 6. Roman eagle between two standards.
Æ.11. R.4.
The fabric of this coin is very superior to that of the others.
9. *Obv.*—Same legend. Laureated head, to the left.
R—Same legend. In the field, C. CA.—Æ.8. C.
10. *Obv.*—Same legend. Same head.
R—Same legend. Type as No. 1.—Æ.8. C.
11. *Obv.*—C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS IMP. PATER PATRIÆ.
Bare head of Caligula to the left.
R—C. CA. TITVLLO. ET. MONTANO II. VIR. C. CA. SCIPI-
ONE ET MONTANO II. VIR. Type as No. 1.—Æ.8. C.
See Florez, tabs. vi.—xi. and tab. lx.

CALAGURRIS NASSICA.

A town in the country of the Vascones on the banks of the Iberus, now Calahorra. Pliny says it was a Municipium, and this is confirmed by the coins 3—6.

AUGUSTUS.

1. *Obv.*—NASSICA. Bare head of Augustus to the right.
R—C. VAL. C. SEX. AEDILES. Full-faced head of a bull.—
Æ.6. R.3 (*Family Valeria.*)

2. *Obv.*—NASSICA. Bare beardless head, to the right.
R—CALAGVRRRI'IVLIA. A bull standing, to the right.—
Æ.8. R.2.
3. *Obv.*—MVN. CAL. IVL. Bare beardless head, to the right.
R—M. PLAET. TRAN. Q. VRSO. IIVIR ITER. A bull; and
the letters D. D. in counter mark.—Æ.8. R.1.
4. *Obv.*—Same legend. Same head.
R—L. GRANIO C. VALERIO IIVIR. Same type.—Æ.8. C.
(Plate VIII. fig. 6.)
5. *Obv.*—IMP. AVGVSTVS MV. C. I. Bare head of Augustus, to
the right.
R—M. ANTONI. L. FABJ. IIVIR. Same type.—Æ.8. R.1.
(*Family Fabia.*)
6. *Obv.*—IIVIR MVN. CAL. Same head.
R—Q. ANTONI. L. FABJ. Same type. Æ.8. R.1.

There are many varieties of all these types, differing for the most part in the names of the duumviri. Nos. 5 and 6 are of the family Fabia.

TIBERIUS.

- Obv.*—TI. AVGVS. DIVI. AVGVSTI F. IMP. CAESAR. Laureated
head of Tiberius, to the right; above (on some), T. CAE.
and a bull in counter-mark.
R—L. FVL. SPARSO. L. SATVRNINO IIVIR M. C. I. A
bull standing.—Æ.8. R.1.

There are varieties, with the names of other duumviri.—Æ.5. R.2.

CALAGURRIS FIBULARIA.

The site of Calagurris Fibularia, which was situated in the country of the Illergetes, is occupied by the modern Lahorre. The following coin is attributed to it.

- Obv.*—L. Q. V. F. Q. ISC. F. Bare male head, to the left.
R—M. C. F. Female figure seated on a bull running to the
right, holding a veil distended by the wind.—Æ.8. R.1.
(*British Museum.*) (Plate VIII. No. 9.)

This figure of Europa on the bull occurs on many of the coins of Sidon.

CARONIUM.

Caronium is mentioned by Ptolemy among the towns of the Callaici. The coins here described are attributed by Sestini to Glandomirum, but M. de Saulcy observes, "Il me paraît hors de doute que c'est aux Karoneskes, habitants de Caronium et le plus proches voisins de Turuptiana, que reviennent les pièces en question."¹

Obv.—Bare male head to the right; before, a dolphin; behind, the Celtiberian letters KRN.

R.—KRNESGN. in Celtiberian characters. A horseman bearing a lance, galloping to the right.—Æ.6½. R.1. Sestini, tab. vi. fig. 8.

M. de Saulcy observes, that the form of the second letter in the legend of this coin, which has the power of the Greek *Rho*, is similar to that on the money of the kings of Characene, having the same value.

CARTHAGO NOVA.

Now Carthagera. It was built by Asdrubal, the Carthaginian general,² and probably received its name from the circumstance of its standing on a peninsula, like old Carthage. The only known coins of Carthago Nova were struck by the Romans.

MARCUS ANTONIUS AND OCTAVIANUS?

Obv.—C. I. N. C. EX. D. D. Bare head of M. Antony, to the right; behind, a labyrinth.

R.—T. FVFIQ. M. AIMILIO. IIVIR. Bare head of Octavianus, to the right.—Æ.4. R.4.

There are varieties of this coin.

¹ Essai, p. 138.

² Ἡ Καρχηδών ἢ νέα, κτίσμα Ἀσδρούβα.—Strabo, iii. p. 109.

AUGUSTUS.

1. *Obv.*—C. I. N. C. Bare head of Augustus, to the right.
R—C. PETRONIO. M. ANTONIO. EX. D. D. IIVIR. A labyrinth.—Æ.5. R.2.
2. *Obv.*—P. TVRVL. V. I. N. K. A figure in a quadriga, to the right.
R—V. I. N. K. M. POSTV. ALBINVS. IIVIR. QVINQ. ITER. A tetrastyle temple, with AVGVSTO inscribed on the front.—Æ.5. R.1.
There are varieties.
3. *Obv.*—P. TVRILLIO. V. I. N. K. A similar figure; below, IIVIR. QVINQV. A standard in the field.
R—Same legend, and a tetrastyle temple.—Æ.5. R.1.
4. *Obv.*—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. Laureated head of Augustus, to the right.
R—M. POSTVM. ALBIN. L. PORC. CAPIT. IIVIR. Q. A figure in the toga, standing full-faced, holding a vase with one handle, and a branch of laurel.—Æ.8. R.2.
There are others of the size Æ.5½. R.2.
5. *Obv.*— SAR. AVG. . . . F. Bare head of Augustus, to the left; before, a palm-branch or an ear of corn; behind, a caduceus.
R—A labyrinth of circular form, divided into five compartments? Æ.6½. R.2. (*British Museum.*)
6. *Obv.*—IMP. AVG. DIVI. F. Bare head of Augustus, to the left; before, a palm branch; behind, a caduceus.
R—A labyrinth of circular form, divided into several compartments; across the centre, perpendicularly, two javelins; (?) on the left, a knife; on the right, an unknown object. Æ.9. R.4. Florez, tab. xvi. fig.9.

CAIUS AND LUCIUS CAESAR'S.

- Obv.*—AVGVSTVS D. D. C. C. N. C. Bare head of Augustus to the right.
R—M. PETRONIO. C. IVLIO ANTONIO IIVIR. Bare heads face to face of Caius and Lucius; between them, the letters L. C.—Æ.4. R.2.

There are several varieties of this coin, differing merely in the names of the IIVIRS.

TIBERIUS, WITH NERO AND DRUSUS.

Obv.—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVGVSTI F. AVGVSTVS P. M. Bare head of Tiberius to the left.

R.—NERO ET DRVSVS CAESARES QVINQ. C. V. I. N. C. Bare heads face to face of Nero and Drusus; above, s in countermark.—Æ.8½. R.4.

TIBERIUS AND CALIGULA.

Obv.—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVGVS. F. Laureated head of Tiberius to the left.

R.—C. CAESAR TI. N. QVINQ. K. Bare head of Caligula, to the left.—Æ.4. R.2.

There are several varieties, varying from size 4 to 8½.

CAESONIA, WIFE OF CALIGULA.

Obv.—C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANIC. IMP. P. M. TR. P. COS. Laureated head of Caligula, to the right.

R.—V. I. N. C. CN. ATEL. FLAC. CN. POM. FLAC. II VIR. Female head to the right; in the field, SAL. AVG.—Æ.8. R.5.

CASCANTUM.

The modern Cascante. There are only Roman coins, which show that it was a Municipium.

TIBERIUS.

1. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Head laureated to the right.

R.—MVNICI. CASCANTVM. A bull standing.—Æ.6. R.2.

2. *Obv.*—Same legend. Same head.

R.—Same legend. Same type, with the head of a bird of prey in countermark.—Æ.7½. R.3.

There are varieties of these coins, which differ also in size; some have c. and cas. in countermark.

CASTULO.

Now Cazlona. A Municipium according to Pliny and inscriptions. As the coins here described have no such title, they are conjectured to have been minted before Castulo fell under the Roman yoke.

Obv.—SACA. IS CER. Beardless laureated head to the right.

R—CASTVLO SOCED A bonneted sphinx walking
to the right.—Æ.8. R.4. (Plate IX. No. 2.)

There are varieties, both in size and legend.

CELSA.

Now Xelsa, or, according to Pere M. Tolon, a Spanish Antiquary, *Velilla*, where coins of Celsa are frequently discovered.¹ Celsa was a city of the Illergetes, and the inhabitants, according to Pliny, were called Celsenses. It was made a colony by Julius Cæsar, with the title of *Julia Victrix Celsa*.

1. *Obv.*—Bare beardless head to the right, surrounded by three dolphins.

R—CLSE. in Celtiberian characters. A helmed horseman, bearing a palm-branch.—Æ.8 and 9. C.

2. *Obv.*—CEL. Bare male head to the right; before, two fishes.

R—CLSE. in Celtiberian characters. A helmed horseman, bearing a palm-branch, to the right.—Æ.9. R.1. (*Walter Hawkins*).
(Plate IX. No. 3.)

CELSA MUNICIPIUM.

1. *Obv.*—HIBERO. PRAEF. The simpulum.

R—L. BENNIO. PRAEF. A palm-branch.—Æ.3. R.3.

2. *Obv.*—Q. HIBERVS. IIVI. QVINQ. Bare head of a river-god, vomiting water.

R—C. LVCI. P. F. IIV. QVINQ. The simpulum.—Æ.5.
R.2.

¹ Sestini, *Mcd. Ispan.* p. 129.

AUGUSTUS.

Obv.—COL. V. I. CELSA II VIR. Bare head of Augustus, to the right.

R—L. POMPE. BVCCO. CORNE. FRONT. A bull.—Æ.9 and 10. R.1.

The other coins closely resemble these, and are common.

AGRIPPA.

1. *Obv.*—M. AGRIP. QVI. PRAE. Head of Agrippa to the right.

R—L. BENNIO. PRAEF. A trophy.—Æ.5. R.6.

2. *Obv.*—HIBERO. PRAEF. M. AGRIP. Q. V. I. C. A trophy, at the foot of which are three circular bucklers.—Æ.4. R.6.

TIBERIUS.

1. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR AVGVSTVS. Laureated head to the right.

R—C. V. I. CEL. BAGG. FRONT. CN. BVCCO. II VIR II. A bull, standing.—Æ.7. R.1.

2. *Obv.*—Same legend. Same head.

R—. BVCCONE. C. FVFIQ. In the field, AED. C. V. I. CELSA, in three lines.—Æ.5. R.3.

3. *Obv.*—TI. NERONE. Q. V. I. C. HELVI. PALLI. PR. Bare head of Tiberius, to the right.

R—PRAEF. HIBERO. The simpulum, securis, aspergillum and apex.—Æ.5. R.3.

† Vide Florez, Tabs. XIX. and LII.

CERRITANI.

M. de Saulcy supposes the three letters on the coin No. 8, described under Ana or Ona (ante, page 63), to indicate the alliance of the Anenses with the Cerritani, whose capital was Julia Libyca, the Livia, as is supposed, of the moderns.¹

¹ Essai, p. 107.

CILENI.

The Κιλινοι of Ptolemy, and the Cileni of Pliny. The capital of the Cileni was Υδατα Θερμα (Aquæ Calidæ, the modern Orense), according to Ptolemy. Sestini attributes these coins to the Cileni, without, however, correcting his error as to those of *Gili*.¹

Obv.—Bare beardless head to the right, with collar; before, a branch; behind, a dolphin.

R—ΚΛΙΝ in Celtiberian characters. A horseman bearing a lance.—Æ.7. (Sestini, *Med. Ispan. tab. ultima*, fig. 4.)

CISSA.

Now Guissona. There is no doubt that Cissa is mentioned by Livy² under the name of *Scissis*; by Ptolemy³ as Κίτυνα; and by Polybius,⁴ with a more correct orthography, Κίτσα. Pliny⁵ speaks of the Cincenses, a people in the north of the province of Tarraconensis, who were, doubtless, the inhabitants of Cissa, a town of considerable importance, as may be conjectured by the variety and superior workmanship of the coins here described.

1. *Obv.*—Bare beardless youthful head, to the right.

R—CSE in Celtiberian characters. Male figure bearing a palm-branch, and conducting two horses; to the right. . . .
AR. denarius. C. (*British Museum.*) (Plate IX. No. 4.)

2. *Obv.*—Bare youthful beardless head, to the right; behind,

R—CSE in Celtiberian characters. A horse grazing (?) above,—Æ.4. R.1. (*British Museum.*) (Plate IX. No. 5.)

3. *Obv.*—Bare male beardless head, to the right.

R—CSE in Celtiberian characters. A horse, pacing.—
Æ.5. R.1. (*British Museum.*)

¹ De Saulcy, *Essai*, p. 72.

² Lib. xxi. c. 60.

³ Lib. ii. cap. 6, § 72.

⁴ Lib. iii. c. 76.

⁵ Lib. iii. cap. 3.

4. *Obv.*—Bare beardless head, to the right; behind, a caduceus.
R—CSE in Celtiberian characters. The fore part of a horse, to the right; above,—Æ.3. R.3. Sestini, *Med. Ispan. tab. v. fig. 16.*
5. *Obv.*—Bare beardless head; behind,
R—CSE in Celtiberian characters. A dolphin to the right; above, . . .—Æ.3. R.3. Sestini, *tab. v. fig. 17.*
6. *Obv.*—Bare beardless head, to the right; behind, SR. in Celtiberian characters.
R—CSSE. A horse at liberty.—Æ.4. R.2.
- Nos. 2, 4, 5, are adjusted to the Roman Triens; No. 6 to the Quadrans.

CLUNIA.

Now Corunna del Conte, on which site are ruins, and where inscriptions have often been discovered. Clunia was a city of the Arevaci, according to Pliny.¹ Ptolemy says it was a colony,² but the coins struck by the Romans do not so style it.

Obv.—Male head to the right; before, a dolphin; behind, II.
R—CLOVNIOQ. A horseman, to the right.—Æ.8. R.4.

TIBERIUS.

1. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR AVG. F. AVGVSTVS IMP. Laureated head of Tiberius, to the right.
R—CN. POMP. M. ANTO. T. AVTO. M. IVL. SERAN. IIIIVIR.
A bull; above, CLVNIA.—Æ.8. R.2.

There are varieties of this type, some of which have the counter-mark of a boar couchant below the head of Tiberius, with the head of a boar in counter-mark on the reverse.

2. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR AVGVSTI F. . . . Same head.
R—M. LVCR. REST. C. CALP. VARO. A boar; above, CLVNIA; below, AED.—Æ.5. R.4.

Sestini, *tab. vi. fig. 1.* has assigned a coin with Celtiberian characters to Clunia; but the legend is plainly KEBNIA, and nothing but the most fanciful interpretation could have led to such an appropriation.—Vide *Med. Ispan. p. 136*, where Sestini's reading is explained! Vide also *M. de Saucy's Essai, p. 186.*

¹ *Lib. iii. c. 3.*

² *Κλονία κολωνία, lib. ii. c. 6, § 56.*

DERTOSA.

The modern Tortosa. Pliny says the people of Dertosa were comprised in the juridical convention of Tarragona, and Strabo says it was a *colony*, which the letters c. i. d. as well as the plough, seem to confirm.

JULIUS CÆSAR.

Obv.—C. IVL. TANC. C. ARRI. AF. C. I. D. Laureated head of Julius Cæsar.

R.—II VIR QVINQ. EX. D. D. A plough.—Æ.5½. Sestini, *Med. Ispan. tab. vi. fig. 2.*

TIBERIUS AND AUGUSTUS.

Obv.—TI. CA. C. I. A. D. Laureated head of Tiberius, to the left.

R.—AVGV. C. I. A. D. Head of Augustus, with radiated crown, to the left.—Æ.5. R.6.

See the coins of Illercavonia, in alliance with Dertosa.

EMPORIÆ.

Now Ampurias. This city was peopled by three races, namely, the ancient Spaniards, the Greeks, who were a colony of the Phocæans, and, at a later period, by a colony of Roman soldiers, after the defeat of the sons of Pompey.¹ Pliny speaks of two distinct people inhabiting Emporiæ,² and Strabo mentions their being governed by the same laws;³ accounts which are strikingly illustrated by the different coins here described. Many coins given by Eckhel and Sestini to Emporiæ will be found described under *Ana.*

1. *Obv.*—Female head to the right, with wheaten crown, between three fish.

¹ Unam Græci habebant, a Phocæa, . . . alterum Hispani . . . tertium genus Romani coloni post devictos Pompeii liberos adjuncti.—Liv. xxxiv. c. 9.

² Geminum hoc, veterum incolarum et Græcorum, qui Phocensium fuerat soboles.—Hist. Nat. lib. iii. c. 3.

³ Τῶ χρόνῳ δ' εἰς ταὐτὸ πολίτευμα συνήλθον μικτόν τι, ἕκ τε βαρβάρων καὶ ἑλληνικῶν νομιμῶν.—Lib. iii. c. 4.

R—EMΠΟΠΙΤΩΝ, or ENΠΟΠΙΤΩΝ. A Pegasus, to the right; below, a dolphin. AR.4. R.1. (fine.)

2. *Obv.*—ENΠΟΔΕΙΤΩΝ (*sic*). Female head, with wheaten crown, to the left.

R—A horse; above, Victory flying.—AR.5. C. (ordinary work.) (*British Museum.*) (Plate IX. No.7.)

3. *Obv.*—Female head, with wheaten crown, to the right.

R—EMΠΟΠΙΤΩΝ. A Pegasus.—AR.5. C. (fine work.) (*British Museum.*) (Plate IX. No.6.)

4. *Obv.*—Female head, in the midst of three fish.

R.—EMΠΟΠΙΤΩΝ. Pegasus, a winged genius forming the head.—AR.5. R.2. (*Brit. Mus.*) (Plate IX. No.8.)

This singular type appears to have been the original of that rudely represented on the coins of the Anenses (ante, p. 62, Plate VII. figs. 4, 5). It is doubted whether the winged figure really forms a part of the head of the Pegasus, or is merely clinging to it. See the *Revue Numismatique*, vol. iii. p. 85, and plates iv. v., also the remarks under lot 2, in the sale catalogue of Thomas's coins.

5. *Obv.*—C. C. A. T. C. O. C. A. Head of Minerva.

R—EMPORI. Pegasus.—Æ.8. C. (barb.)

There are many varieties of this type, differing principally in the legends.

6. *Obv.*—EMPOR. Bust of Diana, to the right, with bow and quiver on the shoulder.

R—MVNIC. A Pegasus.—Æ.8. R.1. (ord.)

EQUÆSI.

The coins assigned by Sestini to the Equæsi will be found described among the Incerti.

ERCAVICA.

Ptolemy mentions *Εργουικα* as a city of the Celtiberi, and Pliny enumerates it among the towns attached to the convention of Saragossa. It was situated near the river Gaudiela, in the neighbourhood of the modern Santaver. M. de Saulcy (*Essai*, p. 161) attributes to Ergavica the fol-

lowing coin, of which an example is engraved by Sestini (tab. ultim. fig. 12), but with the letters ER on the obverse, and an additional letter B on the reverse.

Obv.—Bare head, without beard; behind, a plough.

R—ERAOI in Celtiberian characters. A horseman, bearing a lance.—Æ.6. R. (*Royal Cabinet, Paris.*)

The learned author of the "Essai" founds his appropriation on the assumption that the third letter is not an A, but a C.

AUGUSTUS.

Obv.—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. Laureated head of Augustus, to the right.

R—MVN. ERCAVICA. A bull, standing.—Æ.8. R.1.

TIBERIUS.

1. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR AVGVSTVS. Laureated head of Tiberius.

R—ERCAVICA in two lines, within a laurel garland.—Æ.6. R.2.

2. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVGVSTI F. AVGVSTVS. Same head.

R—MVN. ERCAVICA C. COR. FLORO. L. CAE. ALACRE. IIVIR. A bull, standing.—Æ.8. R.1.

CALIGULA.

Obv.—C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS P. P. Laureated head, to the right or left.

R—MVN. ERCAVICA C. TER. SVRA. L. LIC. GRACILE IIVIR. A bull, standing.—Æ.8. R.2.

There are varieties of this type.

ETELESTA.

The coin given by Sestini (*Classes Generales*, page 5; *Med. Ispan. tab. ult. fig. 12*) to Etelesta, has been restored to Ergavica by De Saulcy. See Ergavica.

GILI.

Sestini supposes this Gili to be the Aquis Celenis of the Itinerary of Antoninus, but M. de Saulcy assigns the coins here described to the Zælae mentioned by Pliny.¹

¹ Lib. xix. 2; and *Essai*, p. 34.

1. *Obv.*—Beardless laureated head, to the right; behind, a palm-branch.
R—GLI. in Celtiberian characters. A helmed horseman bearing a palm-branch.—Æ. 7. R.1. (*British Museum.*)
(Plate IX. No. 9.)
2. *Obv.*—Beardless male head, to the right, with ancient diadem; behind, a branch; below, GILI.
R—GLI. in Celtiberian characters. A horseman bearing a palm-branch.—Æ.8. Florez, tab. xxviii. fig. 1.
3. *Obv.*—Bare male head, to the right.
R—GILI. A horseman, bearing a palm-branch.—Æ.8. Florez, tab. xlii. fig. 1.

GLANDOMIRUM, or GLANDIMIRUM.

The coins given by Sestini to Glandomirum are assigned by De Saulcy to Caronium. See page 79.

GRACCURRIS.

The modern Agreda. It was called Graccurris in honour of T. Sempronius Gracchus, after his victory over the Celtiberi. Florez says that coins with Celtiberian characters are often found on the site. The only known examples are Roman, showing that it was a Municipium.

TIBERIUS.

1. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head of Tiberius, to the right.
R—MVNICIP. GRACCVRRIS. A bull.—Æ.8. R.1.
● There are varieties.
2. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVGVSTI F. Same head.
R—Same legend. A bull's head, full-faced.—Æ.6. R.2.

HELMANTICA.

M. de Saulcy agrees with Sestini and other writers in assigning the coins here described to Helmantica, and,

anticipating the objections which may be raised to the circumstance of the letter \mathcal{M} having here the power of M, observes that in the ancient Greek alphabet the characters *Mu* and *Sigma* did not differ in form, but only in position; that $\text{H}\lambda\sigma\alpha\nu$ will not apply to any town of ancient Spain, while $\text{H}\lambda\mu\alpha\nu$, which the Romans have written *Helman*, evidently represents the town which Livy and Polybius call *Helmantica*, and which the former says was a town of the *Vaccæi*, a people of *Tarraconensis*. It is generally supposed that it is the same as the *Salmantica* of Ptolemy, which that writer says was situated in the country of the *Vettones*, a people of *Lusitania*, the *Salamanca* of the moderns; but the question remains undecided.

1. *Obv.*—Bare head, with short beard, to the right; behind, the Celtiberian characters, equivalents of HN .

R— HLMAN in Celtiberian characters. A horseman, galloping to the right, and bearing a long lance.—AR. *den.* C.
(Plate X. No. 1.)

The coins of this type are not unfrequently discovered to be of copper plated with silver.

2. *Obv.*—Similar type and letters.

R—Same legend. Same type.—Æ.6. C.

3. *Obv.*—Bare male head, without beard, to the right.

R—Same legend. A horse.—Æ.4 R.1. (*British Museum.*)
(Plate X. No. 2.)

4. *Obv.*—Bare bearded head, with a collar; before, \times

R—Same legend. Pegasus.—Æ.4. R.8. (?) *Sestini, Med. Ispan.* p. 153, No. 4.

HEMEROSCOPIUM.

Sestini has attributed coins to *Hemeroscopium*,¹ but has not made good his appropriation, and *De Saulcy* leaves the legend unexplained.²

¹ *Med. Ispan.* p. 155.

² *Essai*, p. 66, *Legends* 56 and 57.

IBE.

Sestini is of opinion that the letters found on this coin indicate the town mentioned by Livy,¹ who, however, does not mention its site. M. de Saulcy thinks this very probable; and supposes, from the resemblance of the type to those of Helmantica, it was not far distant from that city.²

Obv.—XN. Bare bearded head, to the right.

R—IBA in Celtiberian characters. A helmed horseman, bearing a lance, galloping, to the right.—Æ.6. Sestini, tab. vi. fig. 14.

ILDUM, or ILDUNI.

The legends on the coins given by Sestini³ read ILDRE, or ILDRI, and do not justify his appropriation.⁴

ILERCAVONIA.

Now Amposta. It was the capital of the Ilercaonenses, and was situated on the coast, near the mouth of the Ebro.

The coins with Celtiberian legends, attributed by Sestini⁵ to this town, belong to Iliberis, in Bætica.

Obv.—MVN. HIBERA IVLIA. A galley with the sail set.

R—ILERCAVONIA. A galley with the sail set, and with rowers; above, a branch in counter-mark.—Æ.6. R. 3.

Another, of the 7th size, has a steersman on the poop.

ILERCAVONIA AND DERTOSA IN ALLIANCE.

AUGUSTUS AND AGRIPPA.

Obv.—IMP. AVG. . . . Bare heads of Augustus and Agrippa, back to back.

R—M. HI. ILERCAVONIA DERT. A galley, with the sail set; in the field, a branch in counter-mark.—Æ.7.

Mionnet gives this coin from the Mus. Sanclement, and observes, that it appears to have been struck on one of Nîmes Supp. t. 1^{er}. No. 513.

¹ Lib. xxviii. c. 21. ² Essai, p. 45. ³ Med. Ispan, p. 157.

⁴ De Saulcy, Essai, p. 115. ⁵ Med. Ispan, p. 158.

TIBERIUS.

1. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR ·DIVI. AVG. P. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head of Augustus, to the right.

R—M. HI. ILERCAVONIA DERT. A galley, with the sail set.—Æ.6. R.3.

There are varieties, with an ear of corn in countermark.

2. *Obv.*—Same legend. Same head.

R—M. H. I. ILERCAVONIA DERT. A galley, with a rudder and the sails set; on one of the sails a countermark and a laurel-branch.—Æ.6. R.3. See Florez, tab. xxviii.

ILERDA.

The capital of the Ilergetes, now Lerida, situated on the Sicoris,¹ the Segre of the moderns. It would appear from the legends here given, that the name was properly Ilerga, and not Ilerda. M. de Sauley considers it possible that the primitive name Ιλερχητες was softened to Ιλεργητες, by changing the guttural letter χ.²

1. *Obv.*—Bare beardless head, to the right.

R—ILERX in Celtiberian characters. A wolf walking, to the right.—Æ.5½. R.1. (Plate X. No. 4.)

There are varieties of this type, both of smaller and larger size, and with only the three first characters of the inscription.

2. *Obv.*—Bare beardless head, to the right; behind, a palm-branch.

R—ILERX in Celtiberian characters. A horseman galloping, to the right, bearing a palm-branch.—Æ.7. R.1. Vide Sestini, Med. Ispan. tab. vii. figs. 5, 6, 7.

AUGUSTUS.

1. *Obv.*—IMP. AVGVST. DIVI. P. Laureated head of Augustus, to the right.

R—ILERDA, OF MVNICI. ILERDA. A wolf walking, to the right.—Æ.6. R.2. (*British Museum.*) (Plate X. No. 5.)

2. *Obv.*—Same legend. Bare head, to the right.

R—MVN. ILERDA. A wolf walking, to the right.—Æ.6. R.2.

¹ Hence the accessory type of the dolphin.

² Essai, p. 39.

ILERGETES.

Sestini supposed that the legend on the coin here described comprised *two names*, and considered that it denoted the alliance of Ilerda with Cissa, but De Saulcy sees in the termination the Gentile form so common on Celtiberian coins. See introduction, p. 5.

Obv—Bare male head, to the right; behind, a palm-branch.

R—ILERGSEN in Celtiberian characters. A horseman, bearing a palm-branch, galloping, to the right.—Æ.6½. R.1. (*British Museum.*) (Plate X. No. 3.)

ILERGETES and PELENDONES. (?)

The coin here described is attributed to Ilerda and Sumbundunum, by Sestini, but M. de Saulcy sees in the latter moiety of the long legend, the name of the *Pelendones*, a Celtiberian people, inhabiting the country at the source of the Durus (Douro). M. de Saulcy remarks on this portion of the legend (PELIRVN), that r and d were not unfrequently exchanged for each other, as in the coins of Emporiæ, and that Humboldt had observed, that in the Basque language, the letter r had a sound resembling d, which, if applied to this legend, would make PELIDVN, a resemblance sufficient to warrant the new appropriation.

Obv.—Bare beardless head, to the right, surrounded by three dolphins.

R—ILRRKSPHIRVN in Celtiberian characters. A horseman, bare headed, and holding a palm-branch, proceeding to the right. —AR. Denarius. R.1. (*British Museum.*) (Plate X. No. 6.)

ILICI.

Now Elche. Ilici was situated in the country of the Contestani, and gave the name to the port now called Alicant—portus Ilicitanus. It appears from the legends of

these coins, C. I. IL. A., that it was a colony, and the second letter is considered the initial of *Immunis*.

AUGUSTUS.

1. *Obv.*—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. Laureated head, to the right.
R—L. MANLIO T. PETRONIO IIVIR. C. I. IL. A. A legionary eagle, between the vexillum and two standards.—Æ.5. R.2.
 2. *Obv.*—IMP. CAESARI DIVI. F. AVGVSTO DIVI. F. Laureated head.
R—Q. PAPIR. CAR. Q. TERE. MONT. IIVIR. Q. and C. I. IL. A. in the field. A tetrastyle temple, with IVNONI on the front.—Æ.5. R.3.
- There are varieties of both these types, but they are unimportant.

TIBERIUS.

1. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AVG. P. M. Bare head of Tiberius, to the left.
R—C. I. I. A. L. TER. LON. L. PAP. AVIT. IIVIR. Two figures (Germanicus and Drusus) in the toga, joining hands over an altar of triangular form; below, IVNCTIO.—Æ.8. C.
 2. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Same head.
R—M. IVLIVS SETAL. L. SEST. CELER. IIVIR. An altar, with SAL. AVG. inscribed on the front; in the field, on either side, C. I. I. A.—Æ.7. R.1.
 3. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVGVSTI F. AVGVSTVS P. M. Bare head, to the left.
R—T. COELIVS PROCVLVS M. AEMILIVS SEVERVS Q. The Roman eagle, between two ensigns; in the field, C. I. I. A.—Æ.8. R.2.
- There are varieties of all these types, and the sizes also vary.

LIBIA.

Pliny mentions the Lubienses as being comprised in the convention of Saragossa, but does not indicate the position

of their town.¹ M. de Saulcy finds, however, in the Itinerary of Antoninus, a station named Lybia, on the road from Cæsar Augusta to Virovesca, to which he ascribes the coins here given.

Obv.—Bare head, with diadem, to the right.

R—LBIE. or LBIESCN.² in Celtiberian characters. A horseman with a lance, or a palm-branch, galloping to the right —Æ.6, 7, 8. R.4.

LIBIZONA.

Now Lezuza. Sestini was the first to assign the coin here described to Libizona, which is doubtless the Libisoca of Ptolemy, and the Libisosona of Pliny; and M. de Saulcy confirms the appropriation.

Obv.—Beardless male head, to the right, in the midst of three dolphins.

R—LIBZNE. in Celtiberian characters. A helmed horseman, galloping to the right, and bearing a palm-branch.—Æ.6. R.4.

LIBORA.

M. de Saulcy assigns the coins here described to the Libora of Ptolemy, which he supposes to have occupied the site of the modern Talavera la Reyna, on the Tagus, to the south-east of Salamanca.³

1. *Obv.*—Bare beardless head, to the right; behind, a caduceus.

R—LIBORE in Celtiberian characters. A helmed horseman, bearing a palm-branch.—Æ.7½. R.1. Sestini, Med. Ispan. tab. vii. fig. 12.

2. *Obv.*—Similar type.

R—Same legend. A horse bridled, but at liberty.—Æ.5½. R.1. Idem, fig. 13.

LOBETUM.

The coins given by Sestini to Lobetum, are assigned by De Saulcy to Libora, which see.

¹ Lib. iii. c. 3. Essai, p. 92.

² See De Saulcy's remarks on this form of the legend.—

³ Essai, p. 120.

MEANENSES.

The coins attributed by Sestini to the Meanenses, will be found described under Segisima.

MEROBRIGA.

The coins assigned by Sestini to Merobriga, will be found described under Segobriga.

NARBASI.

Ptolemy mentions the Narbases, whose metropolis was called Forum Narbasorum, their country being situated between the Douro and the Minho. To these people M. de Saulcy ascribes the coin here given.¹

Obv.—Male head between two fish; the Celtiberian character \mathfrak{N} .
R.—NEREBS in Celtiberian characters. A horseman bearing a lance.—Æ.S. De Saulcy, p. 175, legend 133.

On a specimen in the British Museum the letter \mathfrak{B} differs in form.

NARDINIUM.

The coins supposed by Sestini to be of Nardinium, are by De Saulcy assigned to the Nerii.

NERII.

These coins are given by Sestini to Nardinium,² but M. de Saulcy assigns them to the people styled Celtici Neriaë, of Cape Nerium, the Νεριοῦ Ἀκροῦ of Ptolemy, and the Cape Finisterre of our times.³

1. *Obv.*—EKK. in Celtiberian characters. Bare beardless head, to the right.

R.—NERENKN in Celtiberian characters. A sea-horse, to the left.—Æ. R.2. (*British Museum.*) (Plate X. fig. 7.)

De Saulcy supposes the letters of the obverse to indicate the Hequæsi, a people comprised in the juridical convention of Bracara.—Essai, p. 130.

¹ Essai, p. 175.

² Med. Hispan. p. 172.

³ Essai, p. 128.

2. *Obv.*—EASIS or EOIS in Celtiberian characters. Veiled head, to the right

R—NERENKN in Celtiberian characters. A bull bounding,* to the right; above, a garland.—Æ.6. R.1. (*British Museum.*) (Plate X. No. 8.)

M. de Saulcy observes, that the first three letters of the legend of the obverse of this coin, cannot be rendered in Latin without a consonant, and that if a B or V is added with the usual gentile termination, we should have *BOISEKEN*, a word analogous to *Æbisoci*, a people included in the convention of Bracara.—*Essai*, p. 131. Sestini reads these letters RHOTIS, and concludes that they signify Rhoda.

ORISIA.

Sestini reads the legend of these coins OLIGER, and assigns them to the Ossigerda of Pliny (*Osicerda*), but M. de Saulcy¹ discovers the word *Oligie*, or *Olizie*, which he supposes to be a modification of the *Opisra* of Stephanus.

1. *Obv.*—Male head, and the initial of the legend.

R—OLIGIE or OLIZIE in Celtiberian characters. A horseman, with a lance.—AR. De Saulcy, from the *Royal Cabinet, Paris.*

2. Similar types and legend.—Æ.6. Sestini, *Med. Imp.* tab. vi. fig. 19.

3. M. de Saulcy cites also a smaller brass coin, with the type of a winged horse.

OROSPEDA.

Orospeda is not mentioned by the ancient geographers or historians, and the coin engraved by Sestini, tab. vi. fig. 18. must be placed among the *incerti*. De Saulcy, *Essai*, p. 50. Legend 42.

OSCA.

Now Huesca. A town of the Vescitani, near the Pyrenees.

¹ *Essai*, p. 64.

Obv.—OSCA. Bearded head, to the right, with short curls.

R—DOM. COS. ITER. IMP. Pontifical instruments.—AR.
denarius. R.4. (Plate X. No. 9.)

This is a coin of the gens Domitia.

AUGUSTUS.

1. *Obv.*—VRB. VICT. Bare head of Augustus, to the right.

R—OSCA. A horseman galloping, to the right, and holding a spear transversely.—Æ.9. R.2.

2. *Obv.*—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. Laureated head of Augustus, to the right.

R—V. V. SCA. Type as No. 1.—Æ.8. R.2.

3. *Obv.*—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. PONT. MAX. PATER PATRIAE. Same head.

R—VRB. VIC. OSCA SPARSO ET CAECILIANO IIVIR. Type as No. 1 (Family, *Fulvia*).—Æ.8. R.2.

4. *Obv.*—Same legend. Same head.

R—COMPOSTO ET MARVLLO IIVIR V. V. OSCA. Same type.—Æ.7½. R.3.

5. *Obv.*—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. Same head.

R—COMPOSTA ET MARVLLO IIVIR. In the middle of the field, OSCA.—Æ.5. R.3.

TIBERIUS.

1. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head of Tiberius, to the right.

R—V. V. OSCA HOSPITE ET FLORO IIVIR. A horseman.—Æ.8. R.2.

2. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR AVGVSTVS. Same head.

R—VRBS VIC. OSCA D. D. Same type.—Æ.8. R.2.

3. Legend as No. 1. Head as No. 1.

R—V. V. OSCA. A horseman.—Æ.8. R.2.

4. *Obv.*—T. CAESAR P. M. Head as No. 1.

R—OSCA, within a laurel garland.—Æ.3. R.3.

5. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. Bare head of Tiberius, to the right.

R—HOSPITE ET FLORO IIVIR. In the centre of the field v. OSCA v. in three lines.—Æ.5½. R.2.

The coin with MVN. OSCA, given by Florez,¹ is not authenticated.

GERMANICUS.

Obv.—GERMANICVS CAESAR P. C. CAESAR AVG. GERM. Bare head of Germanicus, to the right.

R—C. TARRACINA P. PRISCO IIVIR V. V. OSCA. A helmeted horseman bearing a lance and galloping, to the right.—Æ.8. R.4.

CALIGULA.

1. *Obv.*—C. CAESAR AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. POT. COS. Laureated head of Caligula, to the right.

R—Legend and type similar to those of Germanicus.—Æ.11. R.4.

There are varieties.

2. *Obv.*—Same legend. Same head.

R—C. TARRACINA P. PRISCO IIVIR VRB VICT. In the centre of a garland, OSCA.—Æ.8. R.2.

3. *Obv.*—C. CAESAR AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. Laureated head, to the right.

R—C. TARRACINA P. PRISCO IIVIR. In the centre of the field, v. OSCA v. in three lines.—Æ.5. R.3.

4. *Obv.*—Same legend and head.

R—v. v. OSCA. Horseman.—Æ.8. R.3. See Florez, tabs. xxxvi. lv. and lxiv.

OSICERDA.

Now Cherta? The Ossigerda of Pliny and the Οσικερδα of Ptolemy. A municipium dependent on the juridical convention of Caesaraugusta.

1. *Obv.*—Head of Vulcan, to the right; behind, the forceps.

R—OSIC. A lion, walking.—Æ.6. R.5. Pellerin, Recueil de Med. tom. i. pl. ii. fig. 19.

¹ Tom. ii. p. 649.

2. *Obv.*—OSI. Victory, walking, with garland and palm branch.
 R—OSEKRT. in Celtiberian characters. An elephant, walking, to the right.—Æ.8. Florez, tab. xxxvii. fig. 7.

This, as a bilingual coin, is especially interesting.

TIBERIUS.

1. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR AVGVST. Laureated head of Tiberius, to the right.
 R—MVN. OSIC. in two lines.—Æ.5. R.3. Florez, tab. lxxv. fig. 2.
2. TI. CAESAR AVGVSTVS. Same head.
 R—MVN. OSICERDA. A bull.—Æ.7. R.2.

OSTUR.

Site unknown. The types have a Bætican character. Florez says, that in Valencia is a territory called Ostur, on the site of which are some ruins, and where oak trees abound.

1. *Obv.*—OSTVR. A boar, to the right.
 R—An acorn between two branches.—Æ.9. R.6. Florez, tab. xxxvii. fig. 9.
2. *Obv.*—OSTVR. An acorn.
 R—Two branches, placed horizontally.—Æ.5. R.5. Id. fig. 8.
3. *Obv.*—OSTVR between two branches.
 R—An acorn.—Æ.4. R.5. Id. tab. lxxv. fig. 7.

PALANTIA ?

Obv.—Head of Vulcan, with conical bonnet.

R—PALA. A winged Bacchic mask ; below, the pedum and Thyrsus, with band.—Æ.5.

Mionnet, Supp. tom. i. p. 96, is of opinion that this coin, as well as that given by him in the first volume of the Description, p. 48, belongs in reality to some uncertain Roman family, and not to Spain.

PRIA.

Near Nerium, among the Callaici, is Pria, thus marked in the Itinerary of Antoninus:—¹

Aquis Celinis, MP. XXIV.

Pria, ——— MP. XII.

To this place, rather than to Baria in the South of Spain, as proposed by M. de Saulcy,² the coin here described, and which was first pointed out to me by Mr. Charles Newton, of the British Museum, seems to belong. The close resemblance of its type to that of the Nerii, seems to warrant its appropriation to *Pria*.

Obv.—Veiled head; before, KI.

R.—PRIANEN. in Celtiberian characters. A bull bounding; above, a garland.—Æ.7. R.7. (*British Museum.*)
(Plate X. No.10.)

RHODA.

Now Rosas. A maritime city of the Indigetes, at the foot of the Pyrenees, said to have been founded by a colony of Rhodians.

Obv.—POΔHTΩN. Head of Ceres, with wheaten crown, to the left.

R.—A full blown rose.—AR.4. R.3. (*British Museum.*)
(Plate X. No. 11.)

There are numerous barbarous imitations of these coins, one of which is given in Plate X. No. 12; another may be seen in Sestini's *Med. Ispan.* Tab. viii. fig. 2.

SAVIA.

M. de Saulcy³ assigns these coins to the town mentioned by Ptolemy as situated in the country of the Pelendones, and called by him Savia.⁴

¹ Page 430. Ed. Wessel. 1735.

² *Essai*, p. 46. Legend 36.

³ *Essai*, p. 83.

⁴ *Ptolem.* lib. ii. c. 6, § 54.

1. *Obv.*—Laureated beardless head, to the right; behind, a palm branch.


R—SBIE in Celtiberian characters. A helmeted horseman, bearing a lance, galloping to the right.—Æ.7. R.1. (*British Museum.*)

The size varies.

2. *Obv.*—Beardless male head, to the right; behind, a spear (?) before, the Celtiberian characters E. I.

R—Legend as No. 1. A helmeted horseman, bearing a palm branch.—Æ.7. R.1. (*British Museum.*)

The size varies.

3. *Obv.*—Beardless head; behind, 

R—Legend as Nos. 1 and 2. A horse bridled, but at liberty, galloping to the right; above, a crescent.—Æ.6. R.4. See Florez, tab. xl. figs. 2, 3, 4; and Sestini, *Med. Ispan.* tab. viii. figs. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

SAETABIS AND SAVIA IN ALLIANCE.

Sestini reads the Celtiberian characters on these coins SPIR, or SBIR, and supposed that they represented the name of Sætabis;¹ but De Saulcy observes, “Ce sont certainement des monnaies d’alliance fabriquées a Savia.”² Sætabis was a municipium, according to Pliny; but, as the coins bear no such record, they may be supposed to be of an early period.

1. *Obv.*—SAETABI. Bare bearded head, to the right.

R—Legend in Celtiberian characters, as on the coins of Savia, described above. A helmeted horseman, bearing a palm branch.—Æ.8½. R.5.

2. Another of the same module, with bearded head. See Sestini, tab. viii. figs. 14 and 15.

SAGUNTUM.

Now Murviedro. Saguntum was founded by a colony from Zacynthus,³ two hundred years before the Trojan

¹ P. 184. ² P. 84. ³ Σάγουντον, κτίσμα Ζακυνθίων.—Strabo, lib. iii. 4.

war. Its name appears to have been a corruption of that of the parent city. It is celebrated for its memorable resistance to Hannibal, hence its title of *Invicta*.

1. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. P. AVGVS. Bare head of Tiberius, to the right.

R—T. SEMP. GEMINO. L. VAL. SVRA. IIVIR. A galley; above, SAG.; below, D. D. in counter-mark.—Æ.7. R.2.
(Plate X. No. 14.)

There are many varieties of this type, and the sizes also vary. Some have the names M. BAEB. SOBRINO L. AEM. MAXVMO AED.

2. *Obv.*—Same legend. Head bare, and to the left.

R—A similar legend. The prow of a galley; Victory above, holding a garland, and the letters SAG.—Æ.7. R.2.

3. *Obv.*—AEML. POPL. AEDL. Bare bearded head.

R—TINC. MIOR. IIVIR S. M. INVT. Two ears of corn, placed horizontally; below, a crescent and a globe.—Æ.6. R.4.

SAGUNTUM AND BARSA?

1. *Obv.*—SAGVNT. INV. Helmed head of Minerva, to the right.

R—The prow of a galley, victory above, with a garland; before, a caduceus; below, in Celtiberian characters, BRSE.—Æ.8. R.3. (*British Museum.*)

There are varieties of this type. Some have the helmet of Minerva winged. M. de Saulcy supposes that the word BIRSE, or BARSA, indicates some town in alliance with Saguntum, or probably the national name of Saguntum itself.—*Essai*, p. 77.

2. *Obv.*—A cockle shell.

R—SAGVN. A dolphin, to the left.—Æ.4. R.1.

There are coins of this type without the word SAGUNT., which have above the dolphin a crescent, and the Celtiberian character \mathcal{P} , and below, $\mathcal{P}\mathcal{P}$, with three pellets placed thus: •• They are of the fourth size. M. de Saulcy supposes these pieces to have been struck in the islands Pytiusæ.¹

SEGISAMA, or SEGISAMO.

Sestini, adopting the opinion of the Spanish antiquaries, attributes the coins here described to the *Meanenses*, whose

¹ *Essai*, p. 166.

existence is supposed to be indicated by the word *MANENS*, found on an inscription discovered in Spain; but M. de Saulcy assigns them to Segisama, observing, however, that there were two towns of this name, contiguous to each other; namely, the Segisamo of Pliny, and Segisama of Florus;¹ and the Segisama Julia of Pliny, and *Σεγισαμα Ιουλια* of Ptolemy, in the country of the Vaccæi. As the latter was in the neighbourhood of Savia and Libya, M. de Saulcy, from the similarity of the types, supposes it to be the town in which these coins were struck, and that the legend *Seaisaba*, or *Seaisabo*, approaches sufficiently near to the names given by Pliny and other writers.

1. *Obv.*—Beardless male head; behind, *ME*; before, a dolphin.

R—*SEAISB.* A horseman, bearing a palm branch.—Æ. C.
See Lastanosa, tab. xxvi. figs. 25 and 26.

2 Similar types and legend.—AR. R 4.

SEGOBRIGA.

Now Segorbe. Situated on the Uduba according to Pliny.² The coin No. 1. is assigned by Sestini (who supposes the third and fifth character to have the same power) to Merobriga.

1. *Obv.*—Bare male head, to the right, with crisp curls; before, a dolphin; behind, a palm branch; below, *M*

R—*SEGBRIGS*, in Celtiberian characters. A horseman galloping, to the right.—Æ.7. C. Sestini, tab. vi. fig. 15.

2. *Obv.*—A bull walking, to the right; above, ✕ or ✕

R—*SEGOBR.* A palm branch.—Æ.3. R.3. Id. tab. viii. fig. 20.

¹ Supposed to be the modern Veyzama of Guipsicoe.

² Hence the accessory type of the Dolphin.

3. *Obv.*—Bare beardless head, to the right, between a palm branch and a dolphin (or two dolphins).

R—SEGOBRIGA. A horseman with a lance.—Æ.7 and 8.
R.1.

M. de Saulcy observes, that the Latin orthography is incorrect, and that Pliny had good authority for writing Segobrica.¹

AUGUSTUS.

Obv.—AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. Laureated head of Augustus, to the right.

R—SEGOBRIGA. A horseman with a lance, galloping to the right.—Æ.7. R.1.

TIBERIUS.

Obv.—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVST. IMP. VIII. Bare head, to the left.

R—SEGOBRIGA in two lines within an oaken garland.—Æ.8. R.3.

There are others of the fifth size.

CALIGULA.

Obv.—C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS IMP. Laureated head, to the left; behind, S. I. in counter-mark.

R—SEGOBRIGA, in two lines, within an oaken garland.—Æ.8. R.2.

There are others of the 5th size. Some are without the counter-mark.

SEGOVIA.

The coins here described are, by Sestini, assigned to Segobriga, but De Saulcy² restores them to the Σεγοῦβια of Ptolemy (the Segovia of our times), situated on the route from Emerita to Cæsaraugusta, in the country of the Arevaci, and dependent on the juridical convention of Clunia.

1. *Obv.*—Bearded male head, to the right; behind, two dolphins.

R—SEGB. in Celtiberian characters. A helmed horseman, bearing a lance; in the field, a star.—Æ.7. R.2. Sestini, Med. Ispan. tab. viii. figs. 17, 18, 19.

¹ Essai, p. 37.

² P. 159.

2. *Obv.*—Male bare beardless head, to the right, between the letters C. L.

R.—Horseman, bearing a lance, and galloping to the right; in the exergue, SEGOVIA.—Æ.6½. R.4. (*British Museum.*) (Plate XI. No. 1.)

There are others, of smaller size, with SEGOV.

SEPONTIA.

There is not the slightest foundation for Sestini's attribution of the coins engraved by him (tab. ix. fig. 1) to Sepontia, the legend of which has baffled the learned author of the "Essai."

SESARACA.

Sestini has engraved, in his ninth plate, fig. 2, a coin which he assigns to Sesaraca; but the characters are equivalent to SESPRS, and De Saulcy supposes them to comprise the names of two places, the first being Sisapona. (*Essai*, p. 149.) Sestini, in his "Classes Generales" (p. 7), cites a coin of Osicerda, having, on the obverse, OSI., and on the reverse, the legend in question.

SETELSIS.

The coins given by Velasquez and Sestini to Setelsis, are assigned to Setisa, or Setis, by De Saulcy.¹

SETIS, OR SETISA.

M. de Saulcy gives to Setis, or Setisa, the coins assigned by Sestini and Velasquez to Setelsis. Ptolemy mentions Σειτσακον, in the country of the Μουρβγοι. M. de Saulcy is of opinion that the ancient geographer has confounded

¹ *Essai*, p. 124.

the name of the town with the name of the inhabitants, the termination in KEN being, as before mentioned, doubtless the form of the genitive plural.

1. *Obv.*—Bare head, between three fish, to the right.

R—SETIS, in Celtiberian characters. A horseman, with a palm-branch, galloping to the right.—Æ. 9. R. 2. (*British Museum.*) (Plate XI. No. 2.)

2. *Obv.*—Bare head.

R—SETISKN. A horseman, armed with a lance, galloping to the right.—Æ. 6½. R. 2. (*British Museum.*) (Plate XI. No. 3.)

SPALA.

Pliny¹ mentions the Spalenses, a people of Tarracensis, to whom M. de Saulcy attributes the coins here described. Sestini also gives them to the same people, although he reads the legend incorrectly.

1. *Obv.*—Beardless head, to the right; before, a dolphin; behind, ε.

R—SPLAIE, in Celtiberian characters. A helmed horseman galloping, to the right, bearing a palm-branch.—Æ. 7. R. 2. (*British Museum.*) (Plate XI. No. 4.)

2. Another, with the head surrounded by three dolphins.

SUISSATIO.

The coins ascribed by Sestini² to Suissatio will be found under Turuptiana.

TAMARICI.

The coin engraved by Sestini,³ and assigned by him to Tamarici, bears the legend of which ASBEAS, or AMBEAS, are the equivalents, and cannot with certainty be appropriated to any town.

¹ Lib. iii. 1.

² Med. Hispan. p. 200.

³ Med. Hispan, tab. ult. fig. 7.

TARRACO.

Now Tarragona. The metropolis of Hispania Citerior, founded by Scipio, according to Pliny, who says it was a Roman colony.¹ This is supposed to be indicated by the initial c. in the legends of the reverses of the coins here described. Mela styles it *Opulentissima*.²

1. *Obv.*—A bull standing, to the right.

R—c. v. t. t. An altar, from which rises a palm-tree.—
Æ.4. R.2.

2. *Obv.*—A bull standing.

R—c. v. t. within a laurel-garland.—Æ.4. R.2. (*British Museum.*)
(Plate XI. No. 5.)

AUGUSTUS.

1. *Obv.*—DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER. Head of Augustus, with spiked crown, to the left.

R—c. v. t. t. An altar, from which rises a palm-tree.—
Æ.10. R.2.

This type illustrates the anecdote related by Quintillian (*Inst. Orat. lib. vi. c. 4*): Augustus, being informed that a palm-tree grew out of his altar, observed, that it showed how often they had kindled it. See Eckhel, *D. N. V. vol. i. p. 58*; also, the coin of Tiberius, p. 109.

2. *Obv.*—Same legend and head.

R—C. V. T. T. AETERNITATIS AVGVSTAE. A temple with eight columns.—Æ.9. R.2. (*British Museum.*)

3. *Obv.*—DEO AVGVSTO. The emperor, with radiated crown, seated, holding the hasta and a figure of Victory, or a patera.

R—Legend and type as No. 2.—Æ.9 and 10. R.2. (*British Museum.*)
(Plate XI. No. 6.)

The temple on this coin is a representation of that erected at Tarraco, by permission of Tiberius, to the deified Augustus, who, on the obverse is seated in the manner of a divinity. See Tacitus, *Ann. 1. c. 78*.

4. *Obv.*—DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER. Head as No. 1:

R—c. v. t. t. in two lines, within an oaken garland.—
Æ.10. R.3.

¹ Colonia Tarraco, Scipionum opus, sicut Carthago Pænorum.—*Lib. iii. c. 3.*

² *Lib. ii. c. 6.*

CAIUS AND LUCIUS CÆSARS.

1. *Obv.*—C. CAESARES (OR GEM. CAESARES). The veiled figures of Caius and Lucius in the toga, standing, the band of each resting on a buckler.
R—C. V. T. TAR. A bull, walking, to the right.—Æ.5. R.3.
2. *Obv.*—CAESARES GEMINI. Caius and Lucius, standing, wearing the toga.
R—C. V. T. TAR. OR TERRA. Type as No. 1.—Æ.4½. R.4.
3. *Obv.*—IMP. CAES. AVG. TR. POT. PON. MAX. P. P. Laureated head of Augustus, to the right.
R—C. V. T. T. C. L. CAES. AVG. F. The heads of Caius and Lucius, face to face.—Æ.7. R.4.

AUGUSTUS AND TIBERIUS.

1. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head of Augustus, to the right.
R—DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER. Head of Augustus, with spiked crown.—Æ.6½. R.2.
2. *Obv.*—Same legend and head.
R—DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER C. V. T. TAR. Head as No. 1.—Æ.6. R.2.

TIBERIUS.

1. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head, to the left.
R—C. V. T. T. within a garland.—Æ.9. R.4.
2. *Obv.*—Same legend and head.
R—C. V. T. T. An altar, with palm-tree, as Augustus, No. 1.—Æ.9½. R.5. (*Fine.*) (*Brit. Mus.*) (Plate XI. No. 8.)
3. *Obv.*—Same legend and head.
R—C. V. T. T. AETERNITATIS AVGVSTAE. A temple with eight columns.—Æ.9. R.5. (*Fine.*)
4. *Obv.*—C. V. T. TI. CAESAR. Bare head of Tiberius, to the right.
R—IMP. CAES. AVG. TR. POT. PON. MAX. P. P. Laureated head of Augustus, to the right.—Æ.7. R.2.
5. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Same head.
R—DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER C. T. T. Head of Augustus, with spiked crown, to the right.—Æ.7. R.2.

TIBERIUS, DRUSUS, AND GERMANICUS.

Obv.—TI. CAESAR DIVI. AVG. F. AVG. PONT. MAX. Bare head of Tiberius, to the right.

R.—DRVSVS GERMANICVS CAESARES. Bare heads of the Cæsars, face to face; in the field, c. v. T.—Æ.6. R.4.

TIBERIUS, JULIA, AND DRUSUS.

Obv.—TI. CAES. AVG. PONT. MAX. TRIB. POT. Laureated head of Tiberius, to the right.

R.—IVL. AVGVSTA DRVSVS CAES. TRIB. POT. Bare heads, face to face, of Julia and Drusus; in the field, c. v. T.—Æ.6. R.4.

TERMISUS.

The coins given to Termisus by Sestini¹ will be found under *Bascontes*.

THELORIS.

See the coin described under *Velia*, page 114.

TOLETUM.

Now Toledo. It was the capital of the Carpetani, and was taken by the pro-consul Nobilior, in the year of Rome, 560.² The words CELT. AMB. on these coins have not been explained.

Obv.—CELT. AMB. EX. SC. Bare bearded male head, with short curls and a collar.

R.—TOLE. A horseman with a lance, galloping to the right.—Æ.8. R.5. Florez, tab. xlv. fig. 7.

TURIASO.

Turiaso was situated on the site now occupied by the

¹ *Med. Hispan.* p. 208, and tab. ix. figs. 9 and 10.

² *Liv.* xxxv.

modern Tarazona. Its coins show that it was a municipium. Silbis is not mentioned by the ancient authors.

Obv.—SILBIS. Head of Livia(?) to the right.

R—TVRIASO. A horseman bare-headed, and with his right hand raised aloft.—Æ.8. R.2. (*British Museum.*)
(Plate XII. No. 2.)

This equestrian figure is supposed to be the representation of a statue erected by the people of Turiaso in honour of Augustus.

AUGUSTUS.

1. *Obv.*—IMP. AVGVSTVS P. P. Laureated head, to the right.

R—TVRIASO. Head of Livia, to the right.—Æ.8. R.2.
(*British Museum.*) (Plate XI. No. 7.)

2. *Obv.*—Same legend and head.

R—TVRIASO. Within an oaken garland, MVN.—Æ.8. R.1.
(Plate XII. No. 1.)

There are varieties, and the size also varies.

3. *Obv.*—IMP. AVGVSTVS P. P. (or, PATER PATRIAE). Head as No. 1.

R—L. MARIS. L. NOVIS. MVN. TVRIASO. Within an oaken garland, IIVIR.—Æ.8. R.1.

There are varieties.

4. *Obv.*—Legend and type as No. 1.

R—C. IVL. AQVILO C. SEVERO MVN. TVRIASO. A bull, standing; in the field, IIVIR.—Æ.8. R.1.

5. *Obv.*—Same legend and head.

R—SEVERO ET AQVILO IIVIR. In the middle of the field, TVRIASO, in two lines.—Æ.5. R.2. See Florez, tabs. lxiv. to lxxiii.

TIBERIUS.

1. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR AVGVSTI P. AVGVSTVS IMP. Laureated head of Tiberius, to the right; above, a counter-mark in monogram, comprising the letters TVR. for Turiaso.

R—MVN. TVRIASO MAN. SVLP. LVCAN. M. SEMP. FRONT. In the field, IIVIR, within an oaken garland—Æ.8. R.1.

2. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR AVG. F. IMP. PONT. M. Head as No. 1, but without counter-mark.

R—M. PONT. MARSO. C. MARI VEGETO IIVIR. MV. TVR. A bull, standing.—Æ.8. R.2.

3. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR AVGVST. F. IMPERAT. Head as No. 1.
R—MV. TVR. C. CAEC. SER. . . . M. VAL. QVAD. IIVIR.
Same type.—Æ.8. C.
4. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR AVG. F. IMP. PONT. Same head.
R—RECTO ET MACRINO AED. In the field, TVRIASO, in
two lines.—Æ.6. R.4.
5. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR AVG. F. AVGVSTVS IMP. Same head.
R—MVN. TVRIASO MARIO VEGE. LIC. CRES. In the field,
AED. within an oaken garland.—Æ.6. R.2.
6. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR AVGVSTVS. Same head.
R—MVN. TVR. DIVVS. AVGVSTVS. Figure of Augustus,
with radiated head, holding a thunderbolt and the hasta.—
Æ.11. R.5. (*Fine*).
7. *Obv.*—Same legend and type.
R—DIVVS. AVGVSTVS MVN. TVR. Head of Augustus,
with radiated crown, to the right.—Æ.8. R.3.
8. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR AVGVST. F. IMP. Same head.
R—MV. TVR. C. CAEC. SERE. M. VAL. IIVIR. A bull,
standing, to the right.—Æ.8. C.
There are varieties, with M. PONT. MARSO. C. MARI VEGETO.
9. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR AVG. F. AVGVSTVS IMP. Same head.
R—MVN. TVRIASO MV. SVLP. LVCAN. M. SEMP. FRONT.
A laurel garland; within, IIVIR.—Æ.8. C.
10. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR AVG. F. IMP. PONT. M. Same head.
R—MV. TER. L. CAEC. AQVIN. M. CEL. PALVD. IIVIR. A
bull.—Æ.8. C.
11. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR AVG. F. IMP. PONT. Same head.
R—RECTO ET MACRINO. AED. In the field, TVRIA.—
Æ.5. R.1.
12. *Obv.*—TI. CAESAR AVGVST. F. IMP. Same head.
R—MV. TVRI. TI. SVLP. Q. PONT. PLA. Within a laurel
garland, AED.—Æ.5. R.1.

TURUPTIANA.

M. de Saulcy recognises in the legend of these coins the name of Turuptiana, mentioned by Ptolemy, which he supposes to have been situated in the neighbourhood of Lucus

Augusti (the modern Lugo), on the borders of the Minius. These coins are assigned by Sestini to Suissatio.¹

1. *Obv.*—Bare bearded head, to the right; to the left, A.; below, M.; to the right, Δ.

R—DRIPSA, or TRIPSA, in Celtiberian characters. A horseman, armed with a lance, and galloping to the right.—AR. den. C. (*British Museum; Major Shepherd.*)
(Plate XII. No. 3.)

2. *Obv.*—Same legends and type.—Æ.8. C. See also Sestini, tab. ix. figs. 5, 6, 7.

VALENTIA.

Now Valentia. It was given by the consul D. J. Brutus to the soldiers who had served under Viriathus. Pliny says it was a colony; but the coins here described do not record the fact.

1. *Obv.*—TI. AHI. T. FL. TRINI. L. F. Q. Winged helmed head, to the right.

R—VALENTIA. A cornucopia and a thunderbolt, placed crosswise within a myrtle garland.—Æ.8½. R.4. (*British Museum.*)
(Plate XII. No. 4.)

2. *Obv.*—C. LVCIEI. Q. MVNI. Q. Same head.

R—Same legend and type.—Æ.8. R.3.

3. *Obv.*—C. LVCIEI. Q. MVNI. Q. Winged helmed head.

R—VALENTIA. A cornucopia and thunderbolt, placed crosswise within.

There are several varieties of these types.

4. *Obv.*—Head as on No. 1; behind, s (the mark of the *semis*).

R—VAL. Same type.—Æ.6. R.3.

5. *Obv.*—T. AT. L. T. Same head; s.

R—VAL. Same type.—Æ.6. R.3. See Florez, tab. xlvi. figs. 5, 6, 7.

¹ Med. Ispan, p. 200.

VELIA.

The coin here described is attributed, by Sestini, to Theloris, a town of the Accetani; but De Saulcy, with good reason, objects to the appropriation, and ascribes it to Velia, a town of the Caristi. Pliny speaks of the city of Velia, in the country of the Caristi, which is evidently the *Ουελια* of Ptolemy.

Obv.—Bare head between two fish; ☉

R—OELIEGS in Celtiberian characters. A horseman, bearing a palm-branch, galloping to the right.—Æ.6. R.4.

The termination, in GS, is supposed to mark the ablative form. See Introduction, p.5.

URCESA.

The coins given by Sestini to Urcesa, are, by De Saulcy, assigned to Urke, in Bætica, see p. 59.

ISLANDS ADJACENT TO HISPANIA.

PITYUSÆ.

M. de Saulcy thinks it probable, that the coins bearing the type of the dolphin and cockle-shell (described at p. 103), may have been struck in the Islands Pityusæ.

EBÛSUS.



The metropolis of the *Insulæ Pityusæ*, the "Εβουσοῦς of Ptolemy and the Ebusus of Pliny, now Iviza. These islands were, at an early period, in the possession of the Phœnicians, and, afterwards, of the Carthaginians, who employed the Balearic slingers in their armies, until their overthrow by the Romans. After this period, the islanders became for a while independent, and addicted themselves to piracy, till they were finally subdued by Q. Metellus Cæcilius, B. C. 121, for which service the surname of Balearicus was conferred upon him. From this time the Balearic Islands became part of the Roman empire, and received a large number of Roman settlers.

The coins of Ebusus are of three kinds; Punic, Celtiberian, and Latin. The first have been frequently discussed by the learned, during the last century; but, as the speculations and conjectures relating to them ended unprofitably, it will be only necessary to refer the numis-

matic student to a few of the works in which they will be found.¹

I have been kindly favoured with the remarks of M. J. C. Lindberg on the very curious coins of this island with Punic inscriptions, which were probably the primitive money of the Ebusitani, although their issue may have been continued down to a comparatively recent period,² contemporary with, and even subsequent to, the issue of those with Latin legends. Two specimens, engraved in Plate XII. Nos. 5 and 6, are of very rude work, and may have been executed by forgers. Two forms of legends, observes M. Lindberg, occur on the coins of Ebusus; namely, אֵיבִשָּׁא, signifying simply, *Ebusus*, and אֵיבִשָּׁא, *the people of Ebusus*, a variation which seems to have escaped the notice of M. de Saulcy, in his very interesting memoir on these coins.³ M. Lindberg conjectures, that the three characters beneath may be read שׁוּׁ, “*the sixth part*” (sextans), and supposes that they were engraved with less care, as an adjunct of frequent occurrence, well known to every one.⁴ M. de Saulcy renders the legend

¹ Vide, *inter alia*, Neumann, Pop. et Reg. Num. tab. iv. fig. 14; della Marmora, tav. ii. fig. 9; Le Clerc, Bib. Choisie, tom. xi. p. 127; Maffei, Verona Illustrata, iii. p. 260; Gesenius, Mon. Ling. Phenic, taf. 39, E. F. K. etc. etc.

² This appears probable, from the rude and apparently degenerated types of the examples in Plate XII. figs. 5 and 6. The use of the Punic character continued to a much later period; my learned friend, M. de Saulcy, recently showed me, in Paris, an interesting Punic tablet, found at S. Antioco, in Sardinia, containing the names of Nero and Agrippina.

³ Recherches sur la Numismatique Punique, Mem. de l'Académie des Inscrip. tom. xv. 2 partie. An excellent plate of legends accompanies this memoir.

⁴ The interpretation of these three letters may at first appear fanciful; but examination and comparison of the several forms in which they are written seems to justify the reading of the learned orientalist, at least so far as regards the value of the respective characters; for though they are commonly written םׁׁׁ as in the Vignette, p. 115, they occur on other examples thus, םׁׁׁ (see Neumann, Pop. et Reg. Num. Vet. tab. iv. p. 2, fig. 14); and, in the rude coins engraved in our Plate XII. Nos. 5 and 6, the ׁ is expressed by a character closely resembling the specimen engraved by Neumann.

איבשם, *Ibosam*, and supposes it to be the Punic equivalent of Πινουσα, i.e. *the Pine-covered Island*, but M. Lindberg suggests a different interpretation, namely, *the Island of Robbers*; and, with respect to the type of the serpent-bearing divinity, he supposes, that, as the neighbouring island of *Ophiusa* was uninhabited on account of the number of snakes which infested it, the Ebusitani worshipped a figure holding a serpent in gratitude for this freedom from such a pest.¹

1. *Obv.*—Baal, standing full-face, holding in his right hand a club, or mace, and in his left a writhing serpent; in the field, the Punic א; the whole surrounded by a dotted circle.
 R—איבשא in Punic characters; below, in the same characters, but rudely formed, ששי; the whole surrounded by a dotted circle.—Æ.5. R.1.
2. Another, with the letters בי in the field.—Æ.5. Neumann, pt. ii. tab. iv. fig. 13.
3. Another, of rude workmanship.—Æ.5. R.1. (*British Museum.*)
 (Plate XII. No. 6.)
4. *Obv.*—Similar type.
 R—איבשם in Punic characters; below, in the same characters, rudely formed, ששי.—Æ.5. R.1. (*C. R. Smith.*)
 (Vignette, p. 115.)
5. Another, with the characters פש in the field.—Æ.5. Neumann, pt. ii. tab. iv. fig. 11.
6. *Obv.*—Similar type, but of rude workmanship; in the field, to the right of the figure, a branch.
 R—Same legend, but the characters rudely formed.—Æ.5.
 (*British Museum.*) (Plate XII. No. 5.)
7. *Obv.*—No legend. Baal, standing, holding a writhing serpent and a club, or mace; in the field a Punic character.
 R—No legend. Baal, standing, as on the obverse; in the field, a Punic character.—Æ.4. R.1. (*British Museum.*)
 (Plate XII. No. 7.)

¹ This conjecture appears to be well-founded; for Pliny says, the soil of the Balears destroyed serpents. "Balearis terra et Ebusitana serpentes necat."—Hist. Nat. lib. xxv. Vitruvius also testifies that the soil of these islands was fatal to the serpent tribe, which died if carried thither.—Lib. viii. c.4.

8. *Obv.*—Baal, standing.

R—No legend. An ox, walking, to the left.—AR.4. R.6.
(*British Museum.*) (Plate XII. No. 8.)

9. *Obv.*— $\Delta \wedge \text{H}^1$ A dolphin, and ... the mark of the *quadrans*.

R—No legend. A cockle-shell.—Æ. R.1.

The coins of this type resemble so closely those of *Saguntum*, that there can scarcely be a doubt of their having been struck by some place in the immediate neighbourhood. This is supposed, by M. de Saulcy, to have been Ebusus; and the maritime character of the type seems to favour the conjecture.

10. *Obv.*—Diademed head of Neptune, to the right; behind, a trident.

R—EB. An anchor between two dolphins.—Æ.3. R.8.
Ramus. Cat. Num. Vet. R. Daniæ, tom. i. p. 13, tab. i. fig. 1.

11. *Obv.*—Same head.

R—EBVSITANO. Same type.—Æ.4. R.8. Ibid. fig. 1.

12. Another, with ... BVSITANV. Mionnet, Supp. tom. i. p. 128, No. 766.

TIBERIUS.

Obv.—TI. CAES. AV. GERM. Bare head, to the right.

R— אִיבְשָׁא in Punic characters; and in Latin characters, INS. AVG. Baal, with radiated head, standing full-face, holding a club, or mace, and a writhing serpent.—Æ.5. R.8. (Plate XII. No. 9.)

¹ This combination is rendered, by M. de Saulcy, ΕΡΑΝΜΙΣ , i. e. EBAISSUS, or EBOISSIS, doubling the letter s as strongly accentuated.—Essai, p. 165.

UNCERTAIN COINS OF SPAIN.

1. *Obv.*—Helméd head, in the midst of a garland of vine-leaves.

R—TVRIRICINVM. (*ut videtur*) between a buckler and
 an unknown object.—Æ.9. (*British Museum.*)
∩∩∩∩∩∩∩∩∩∩

An imperfect example of this curious type, which appears to be of Bætican origin, is engraved in Florez, tab. lxxviii. fig. 10.

2. *Obv.*—Beardless head, to the right; before, a dolphin.

R—Legend in Celtiberian characters. A bull with human head, standing, to the right; before, a small crescent; below, the head of a javelin?—AR.4. C. De Saulcy, leg. 71. (*British Museum.*) See Plate XII. No. 11.

See the remarks of De Saulcy (*Essai*, p. 109—112,) on the types and legends of these singular coins, which appear to have been modelled from the Campanian money. They were, as remarked at p. 67, attributed by Sestini to Bersical.

3. *Obv.*—Beardless male head, to the right.

R—Legend in Celtiberian characters. A bull, rushing, to the right; above, a star.—AR.4. C. De Saulcy, leg. 71. (*British Museum.*) See Plate XII. No. 12.

UNAPPROPRIATED LEGENDS.

The following legends, transcribed from coins in the collection of the British Museum, are, as yet, unappropriated, and may serve as an exercise for the ingenuity of the numismatist.

No.	Legends.	Equivalents.	No. in De Saulcy.
1.	ЄΡΜΑ	KBNIA	141
2.	∇∆SHX∆	PRSEKR	71
3.	ΥΥΡΞΜ	EEBGS	142
4.	ΜΡΥΥ	SBIER ¹	75
5.	ΑΜ∇ΗΑΣ	ASBEAS	136
6.	XINI∇	KINIT ²	155
7.	∇ΜΦΗΑ	TIRIA } IB }	
8.	ΓΕΧΝΙ∇Υ∇	LEKIILREP	
9.	ΜΓ∆∇Η	ILDRE ³	98
10.	ΞΞΕΡ∇Σ	SESBR ⁴	118
11.	∇ΡΣΗΜ	EBSEI?	
12.	∇∇∇∇ } }	
13.	ΜΦЄ	IEK	
14.	Є∇Ρ∇∇ΞΜ	ERBLRGS	
15.	ΙΝΩΑΗ	VIELE	138
16.	ЄΜΗ	ESE	57
17.	ΗΦΗΜΝ	ERESI ⁵	121
18.	ΜΦΞΥΡΣ	SEGEBS	149
19.	∇ΡΑЄ	LBAS	148

¹ The last letter does not appear in De Saulcy. See our Plate XII. No. 10.

² Query if denoting the *Cynetes* of Stephanus?

³ M. de Saulcy observes, that this legend does not offer the name of any known place in ancient Spain.

⁴ Classed by Sestini to *Sisarica*. M. de Saulcy thinks the legend indicates an alliance between *Sisapona* and *Persa*.

⁵ Attributed by Sestini to the *Equesi*, but without reason.

TO

L. DE LA SAUSSAYE,

ONE OF THE EDITORS OF THE *REVUE NUMISMATIQUE*,
MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE,

THE FOLLOWING ATTEMPT

AT A

GEOGRAPHICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE

ANCIENT COINS OF GALLIA

IS

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

GALLIA.

The primitive coins of ancient Gaul have only recently received that attention which their number and variety demanded. From the time that Bouteroue¹ treated of them, down to the present day, the subject appears to have had but little interest for the French antiquary; and Mionnet was content to catalogue very many interesting specimens under the vague and general head, "Chefs Gaulois."²

The learned and ingenious Tracts of the Marquis de Lagoy,³ tended, however, to rouse the French numismatists from their lethargy and negligence, while the recent excellent work of M. de la Saussaye⁴ has removed from them the reproach of having continued to neglect the primitive money of their own country for the more alluring examples of Greek coinage. The feeling, once encouraged, has been fostered and kept alive by numerous interesting papers in the "Revue Numismatique Française," and the "Revue Numismatique," under the able superintendence of MM. Cartier and De la Saussaye.

The coins of ancient Gaul may be divided into three classes, thus:—

I.—Those of Greek fabric, of the Phocæan colony of Massilia, and the other towns of Gallia Narbonensis; namely, Antipolis, Avenio, Beterra, the Cænienses, Glanum, Lacydon, and Samnages.

¹ Recherches Curieuses des Monnoyes de France. Paris, folio, 1666.

² Descrip. de Médailles Antiques, tom. i.; and Supp. tom. i.

³ Descrip. de quelques Médailles Inédites de Massilia, etc. Aix, 4to. 1834.
Notice sur l'Attribution de quelques Médailles des Gauls. Aix, 4to. 1837.

⁴ Numismatique de la Gaule Narbonaise. Blois, 4to. 1842.

II.—Those of Latin type and workmanship, struck in the colonies established by the Romans, after the subjugation of the Gauls, of which examples may be seen in the coins of Lugdunum, Nemausus, Cabellio, Vienna, and Ruscino.

III.—Those which were minted by the Gauls themselves, on Greek or Roman models, with legends frequently in mixed characters. Many of these legends are barbarous and undecypherable; but several have been read, and satisfactorily appropriated, by the Marquis de Lagoy, and by other French Numismatists, in very able papers contributed to the “Revue Numismatique.”

The appearance of Greek and Roman letters on so many Gaulish coins is naturally accounted for, by the fact, that the Celtic was merely a spoken language, and that consequently the Gauls were necessitated to have recourse to written alphabets; indeed, this is shown by Cæsar, who says they used the Greek character for their public documents.¹

With regard to the types of what may be considered the national money of the Gauls, it cannot be doubted, that nearly all the *gold* pieces are imitations of the stater of

¹ Bell. Gall. lib. vi. c. 13. This may appear to clash with another passage in the Commentaries, where we are told that Cæsar, when hastening to the relief of Q. Cicero, sent him a letter written in the Greek character, in order that, if it fell into the hands of the Gauls, it might be unintelligible to them. (Bell. Gall. lib. v. c. 40.) The apparent discrepancy may, however, be easily reconciled; for, in the passage in immediate context with the one first referred to, we are told, that even the educated youth of the Gauls were taught to commit things to memory without the use of letters. It is probable, therefore, that even the letters which appear on the Gaulish coins had a sacred character; and, this admitted, the religious motive of the types will scarcely be questioned. Though executed under the directions of the priesthood, the mechanical part was probably effected by artists unacquainted with letters, and hence the many perplexing, and, to us, unintelligible legends on Gaulish coins. The precaution of Cæsar, above noticed, may at first appear futile; but it is very probable, that, at the period in question, the Druids, the only persons capable of reading his despatches, had withdrawn to their forests and secret places.

Philip, king of Macedonia. The laureated head of Apollo and the biga are, on a few of these coins, copied with some degree of accuracy; but the greater part are barbarous attempts to imitate the originals; and on some we find traces of the word ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. In many *silver* pieces there is the same evidence of an imitated type; but some of them are obviously rude copies of consular denarii. It appears very probable, that many of these types were accommodated to the tastes and feelings of the people who adopted them. The *equestrian figure*, though derived, in the first instance, from the Macedonian *Philippi*, was probably a favourite type with a warlike people, whose cavalry was so effective. The *horse*, unbridled and at liberty, was a fit emblem of a people who knew so well the value of that noble animal, and, thus represented, was an appropriate symbol of the freedom for which they so long and so bravely contended. The *hog* is also a frequently occurring type, and is, with great reason, supposed, by M. de la Saussaye, to be the national symbol.¹

Notwithstanding the many evidences of imitated types in the Gaulish series, the *religious motive* is not the less apparent; and, on one remarkable coin, which will be found described hereafter among the *incerti*, there is a very palpable proof of an illustration of a national myth. The reverse of this curious piece bears the representation of the druid Abaris, riding on an arrow, and has been illustrated by M. de la Saussaye.²

A very large number of the series under notice are un-inscribed, and consequently unappropriated; but future discoveries may enable the numismatist to assign many of

¹ Revue Numismatique, année 1840, p. 245. ² Ibid. année 1842, p. 165.

them to their proper towns or provinces. The recent discovery of an inscribed coin of *Agedincum*,¹ has thrown much light on the origin of a series of rude pieces hitherto unassigned. These coins belong to the rudest class, and were cast in moulds, like the numerous barbarous pieces which M. Cartier informs us are constantly found on the site of the camp at Amboise.²

It may be observed, in conclusion, that the Gauls, as well as the Spaniards, like the civilised nations of antiquity, were acquainted with the art of plating or covering copper coins with a coating of silver, so as to pass as pieces of the latter metal.³

GALLIA AQUITANICA.

ARVERNI.

A warlike people, whose country comprised the province of Auvergne. Their territory extended to that of the Massilienses, and to the Pyrenees, and to the sea, and to the Rhine.⁴

EPADNACTUS, *chief*.

This chief, who, by Cæsar, is called Epasnactus, rendered himself infamous by the capture of his countryman, Luterius, whom he delivered bound to the Romans.⁵ The coins attributed to him have been described, without distinction, by Mionnet,⁶ among the "Chefs Gaulois."

¹ See the coins of Agedincum, described hereafter under Gallia Lugdunensis: also, *Revue Numis.* année 1844, p. 165.

² *Rev. Num.* année 1839, p. 145.

³ See a paper on the Forgeries of Public Money, *Num. Chron.* vol. vi.

⁴ D'Anville, *Notice*, p. 104.

⁵ *Bell. Gall.* lib. viii. c. 44.

⁶ *Descript.* tom. i. p. 90, No. 63; *Supp.* tom. i. p. 153, No. 23; and p. 156, Nos. 46 and 47. It is probable that the coin described by this writer (No. 47) from Combe, p. 11, is also of Epadnactus. It bears the letters EPAT.

Obv.—EPAD. Helmed bust, to the right.¹

R—A military figure, standing, holding, in his right hand, a standard winged like the caduceus, and in his left, a javelin and a buckler.—Æ. and AR.3½. R.2. See *Revue Numismatique Française*, année 1836, p. 248; and Lambert, *Essai sur la Numismatique Gauloise*, pl. x. fig. 28. (Plate XIII. No. 2.)

VERCINGETORIX, *chief and king.*

The history of this gallant but unfortunate chieftain will be found in Cæsar,¹ and Dion. Cassius.² After an unsuccessful struggle against the Roman legions, he surrendered at discretion, and perished in prison at Rome, four years afterwards, B. C. 47.

Obv.—.....INGETORIXS. Bare male head, to the left.

R—No legend. A horse, unbridled, galloping to the left; below, a vase with two handles; above, a symbol resembling the letter s.—AV.4. Unique? (*Cabinet of M. Bouillet.*) (Plate XIII. No. 1.)

This remarkable coin, or medal, was first communicated to the *Revue Numismatique Française* by M. de la Saussaye,³ who gives some pertinent reasons for its attribution to Vercingetorix rather than to Cingetorix.

VERGASILLAUNUS, *chief.*

Vergasillaunus was a near relative of Vercingetorix.⁴ The following coin appears in Mionnet's list of "Chefs Gaulois."⁵

Obv.—VERGA (the first two letters in monogram). Bare male head, to the left.

R—A horse, walking, to the right; above, ☉.—Æ.3½. C. Lambert, pl. x. fig. 29. (*C. R. Smith.*) (Plate XIII. No. 3)

AUSCI, or AUSCII.

Now Auch. The coin here described was first published

¹ Bell. Gall. lib. viii.

² Lib. xl. et xliii.

³ Année 1836, p. 161.

⁴ Bell. Gall. lib. vii. c. 76.

⁵ Descrip. tom. i. p. 95, No. .33.

by the Marquis Lagoy.¹ It bears, at first sight, a remarkable resemblance to the money of Marseilles, with which it might easily be confounded; but, as the learned marquis observes, the legend *AVSC.* can indicate no other people than the Auscii, who were one of the most celebrated tribes in Aquitaine.²

Obv.—Beardless head, to the left; before, the traces of letters (*AV?*)

R.—*AVSC.* within the compartments of a cross.—*AR.1.*
R.8. (*Marquis Lagoy.*) (Plate XIII. No. 4.)

AVARICUM.

The capital of the Bituriges, now Bourges.

Obv.—*AVARICO.* A boar, standing, to the right.

R.—No legend. A helmed horseman, galloping, to the left; below, ☉ .— $\text{Æ.3}\frac{1}{2}$. *R.8.* Pellerin, *Rec.* pl. iii. fig. 9; and *Revue Num.* année 1840, pl. xvi. fig. 1. Vide also the remarks of M. de la Saussaye, p. 249.

BELINDI?

The Marquis de Lagoy, in a very interesting communication to the *Revue Numismatique*,³ proposes to class the coins here described to the *Belindi*, a people of Aquitania, mentioned by Pliny.⁴ The learned marquis supposes that the word *Bilinos* indicates the Gaulish Apollo, *Belinus*, or *Bilinus*, and that he was the tutelar divinity of the chief town of the *Belindi*, which bore his name. The type of No. 3 is supposed to represent the goddess *Epona*, mentioned by Apuleius.⁵

¹ *Descript.* p. 32, planche, fig. 22.

² *Aquitanorum clarissimi sunt.* Mela, lib. iii. cap. 2.

³ Année 1842, p. 12.

⁴ Lib. iv. c. 19.

⁵ *Metam.* lib. iii.

1. *Obv.*—**BIINO**. Head of Apollo, to the left, the hair in spiral curls falling on the shoulders; behind, the head of a goat?
R—A horse unbridled, standing, to the left.—AR.3.
(Plate XIII. No. 6.)
2. *Obv.*—**BIINOS**. Same head, but the metal not including the subordinate symbol.
R—A horse, standing, unbridled; behind, a portion of a column.—AR.3.
3. Another, with the horse standing within a distyle temple.—AR.3. (Plate XIII. No.7.)
4. *Obv.*—Youthful helmed head, to the left.
R—**BELINOC**. A horse, galloping, to the left; below, an indistinct symbol.—AR.3.

BRIGIOSUM.

A town of the Pictones, now Briou.

Obv.—**BRIGIOS**. Beardless head, to the left.

R—An equestrian figure, galloping, to the right.—Æ.5.
R.5. (Plate XIII. No. 5.)

This coin, described among the incerti of Gallia by Mionnet,¹ is assigned, by the Marquis Lagoy, to Brigiosum.²

CADURCI?

The capital of the Cadurci occupied the site of the modern Cahors.

LUCTERIUS, *chief?*

Obv.—Laureated male head, to the left.

R—**LVCI**.... A figure full-face, holding in the right hand a spear, his left resting on an oblong shield. AR.3. *Revue Num.* 1840, pl. xvi. No. 6.

M. de la Saussaye, in the *Revue Numismatique*, année 1840, p. 250, assigns this coin, which he supposes to be a rude imitation of those of Epadnactus, to the Gaulish chief, Lucterius, or Luterius, mentioned above.

¹ *Descrip. Supp.* tom. i. p. 152.

² *Notice*, p. 11, fig. 1.

CAMBIOVICENCES?

M. de la Saussaye is of opinion that the coin engraved in Plate VIII. No. 11, of the *Revue Numismatique Française*, is of the Cambiovicenses. It bears on one side a rude head, and on the other, a horse, galloping, with the letters CAM.

CAMBOLECTRI.

There were Cambolectri in Narbonensis, according to Pliny; but the Marquis Lagoy assigns this coin, on account of the workmanship, to the people of Poitou, who are mentioned by Pliny as “Cambolectri Agesinates Pictonibus juncti.”¹

Obv.—Laureated female head, to the left.

R—CAMBOTRE. A horse at liberty, galloping, to the left; above, a spear head.—AR.3. R.3. (Plate XIII. No. 8.)

The word *Cambotre* is supposed,² by the marquis, to be a contraction of the name of the *Cambolectri*, in the same manner as that of the *Ebuovices*, ΕΒΒΥΙΧ., on a coin given by Pellerin.³

CANTILIA?

A town of the Bituriges, now Chantelle.

Obv.—Head, to the right.

R—CAN. A dog, standing, and turning as if about to seize a lizard.—Æ.4. R.1. Mionnet, *Descrip.* tom. i. p. 86.

COSSIO, or COSSIUM.

Afterwards Vasates, the capital of the Vasates, or Vasatii; now Bazas.

Obv.—COSSI. Beardless head, with winged helmet, to the right.

R—CALITIX. A helmed spearman, charging, to the right.

AR.4. (*The Marquis Lagoy; the Baron Crazannes.*)

(Plate XIII. No. 9.)

This coin is described by Mionnet among the *Incerti* of Gallia, but is attributed, by the Marquis Lagoy, to Cossio, or Cossium.³

¹ Lib iv. c. 9.

² *Recueil*, pl. iv. No. 20.

³ *Revue Numismatique*, année 1839, p. 401.

DIVONA.

The capital of the Cadurci, now Cahors.

Obv.—ΔΕΙΟΥΝ. Male beardless head, to the right.

R—ΔΕΙΥ.... A horse, unbridled, galloping to the right;
below, a hog.—Æ.3. (Plate XIII. No. 10.)

This coin is appropriated to Divona by the Baron Chaudruc de Crazannes, in a communication to the *Revue Numismatique*.¹

LUCCIODUNUM(?)

A coin of the following type is, by M. de la Saussaye, supposed to belong to Lucciodunum, now Montlucon, situated on the Roman road from Neris to Bourges.

Obv.—LVCCIO. Beardless laureated head, to the right.

R—A boar, walking, to the right; below, a flower.—Æ.2.
R.8. *Rev. Num.*, année 1840, pl. xvi. No. 9.

PETROCORII.

A people, the site of whose capital is occupied by Perigord. They were the neighbours of the Bituriges, the Lemovices, and the Nitobriges.²

Obv.—PETRVCOR. Beardless head, with winged helmet, to the right.

R—S. A horseman, galloping, to the right.—AR.4.

This example is given from the "*Antiquités de Verone*," in the *Revue Numismatique*, année 1841, among other coins, illustrating a paper on the Monetary History of Perigord, by the Count A. de Gourgue. No. 7 of the plate in question is clearly an ill-preserved coin of Ebussus. The coin was doubtless found on the site, and may have been brought thither by the Balearian slingers, who, we know, were in the army of Cæsar.—*Bell. Gall. lib. ii. c. 8.*

PICTONES.

The Pictones, or Pictavi, inhabited the country now called Poitou.

¹ Année 1841, p. 165.

* ² D'Anville, Notice, p. 516.

DURATIUS, *chief or king* (?)

Obv.—DVRAT. Female head, to the left.

R—IVLIOS. A horse, unbridled, and at liberty, galloping to the right; above, a minute figure of a temple(?) with three columns.—AR.3. R.4. (Plate XIII. No. 11.)

This coin appears to be imperfectly described by Mionnet, and is placed by him among the "Chefs Gaulois;"¹ but the Marquis Lagoy gives some very pertinent reasons for its attribution to *Duracius*, mentioned by Cæsar.²

SANTONES.

The Santones had the Pictones, the Bituriges, and the Lemovices for neighbours. Their capital city occupied the site of the modern Saintes, where the various coins here described are dug up.

1. *Obv.*—ARIVOS. Helmed head of Minerva, to the left.

R—SANTONOS. A horse galloping to the right; below, a star, a circle of pellets, or a pentagon.—AR.3. R.1. Mionnet, *Descr. tom. i. p. 64*; and *Supp. tom. i. p. 129*.

2. *Obv.*—Q DOCI. Same head.

R—Q. DOCI. SANT. A horse galloping, to the right.—AR.3. C. Ibid. (Plate XIII. No. 13.)

3. *Obv.*—SANTONOS. Same head.

R—Similar type.—AR.3. R.1. Ibid.

See an account in the Proceedings of the Numismatic Society of London, Session 1843-4, of the discovery of a large number of coins of these types at Dol, in Brittany.

The following types (from 4 to 10) have been cast in moulds, after the manner of the earliest class of brass Gaulish coins.

4. *Obv.*—Rude head, to the left.

R—ODOCI (*sic*). A horse (?) to the left.—Æ.5. *Revue Numismatique*, vol. i. pl. i. fig. 8. (Plate XIII. No. 12.)

¹ *Descrip. Supp. tom. i. p. 155, No. 40.*

² *Bell. Gall. lib. viii. c. 26.*

5. *Obv.*—Similar head.

R—DOC. Type as No. 4.—Æ. 5. Ibid. fig. 6.

6. Another, uninscribed.—Æ. 5. Ibid. fig. 1.

7. Another, with the head laureated.—Æ. 5. Ibid. fig. 2.

8. Another, with a beaded diadem.—Æ. 5. Ibid. fig. 3.

9. Another, with DOCII . . behind the head.—Æ. 5. Ibid. fig. 7.

10. Another, with OISAN(?) behind the head.—Æ. 5. Ibid. fig. 9.

11. *Obv.*—ANNICCOIOS. Beardless head, to the left.

R—A hog, standing, to the right; above, an unknown symbol resembling a coil of rope; below, a figure resembling the fleur-de-lis.—Æ. 3. R. 2. (Plate XIII. No. 14.)

12. *Obv.*—ATECTORI. Bare beardless head, to the right.

R—A bull(?) walking, to the right; above, a point, encircled by a ring of pellets; below, the lotus flower expanded.—Æ. 3. R. 2. (Plate XIII. No. 15.)

13. *Obv.*—CONTOVTOS. Bare beardless head, to the right.

R—A dog, or wolf(?) standing beneath a tree, its fore legs resting on the skull of an ox.—Æ. 3. R. 1. (Plate XIV. No. 1.)

SOTIATES.

A people whose capital is mentioned by Cæsar merely as *Oppidum Sotiatum* (Sos), which was taken by the Romans under Crassus.¹

ADIETUANUS, *king.*

1. *Obv.*—REX ADIETVANVS. Lion's head, in profile.

R—SOTIOTA. A lion, walking, to the left.—AR. 3. R. 3. Lagoy, Notice, p. 16.

2. *Obv.*—REX ADIETVA Lion's head.

R—SOTIOTA. A wolf, walking, to the left.—AR. 3. R. 3. Lagoy, Notice, p. 16.

An example has been incorrectly engraved by Pellerin, pl. v. No. 4.

¹ Bell. Gall. lib. iii. c. 21.

TURONES.

Now Tours.

1. *Obv.*—**TVRONOS**. Helmed head of Minerva, to the left.
R—**CANTORIX**. A horse, unbridled and at liberty, galloping, to the left; in the field, \bigcirc and another symbol.—Potin, 3. *R*.8. Mionnet, Supp. tom. i. p. 130.
2. *Obv.*—Same legend and head.
R—Same legend. Same type, with a pentagon and subordinate symbols.—*Æ*.3. *R*.2. Ibid.
3. *Obv.*—Same legend. Female head, to the right.
R—A horse, standing, to the right; before, a diota; above, \odot ; in the exergue, **TRICCOS**.—*Æ*.4. *R*.5. *Revue Numismatique*, vol. v. pl. xxi. fig. 9. (Plate XIV. No. 2.)
4. *Obv.*—Same legend. Female diademed head, to the right (Diana?).
R—**TRICCOS**. A military figure, with lance and buckler, in a briga, to the right; in the field, a pentagon.—*Æ*.4. *R*.1. Mionnet, Supp. tom. i. p. 64; *Rev. Num.* vol. v. pl. xxi. fig. 10. (Plate XIV. No. 3.)

VANESIA (?)

A town on the confines of the Ausci, at the passage of the Baise, according to D'Anville.¹

Obv.—Female head, to the left.

R—**VANE**... An eagle, with wings expanded; in the field, two pentagons, and three circles with pellets in the centre.—*Æ*.3. (*Lagoy*.) (Plate XIV. No. 4.)

The Marquis Lagoy observes, that there are many coins of similar type, but with barbarous, or blundered, legends, described among the *incerti* of Mionnet, which may probably belong to Vanesia.²

¹ Notice de l'Ancienne Gaule, p. 671. 4to. Paris, 1760.

² Notice, p. 18.

GALLIA NARBONENSIS.

AGATHA (?)

Now Agde. Its real name was *Ἀγάθη τύκη*, and its foundation has been attributed both to the Rhodians and to the Phocæans, and not, as Pliny would appear to refer it, to the Massilienses.¹ The coins here described were first published by M. de la Saussaye.²

1. *Obv.*—Bare head of Diana, to the right.

R—ΑΓ. A ram, running, to the left; above, a star.—AR.3.
R.8. (*Marquis Lagoy.*) (Plate XIV. No. 5.)

2. *Obv.*—Female head, to the right, with ear-rings.

R—No legend. A ram like that on the preceding coin, but to the right.—AR.2½. R.8. (*Marquis Lagoy.*)

ALLOBROGES (?)

The country of the Allobroges included Vienne, Grenoble, and Geneva; in power and importance they were, according to Livy, inferior to none of the nations of Gaul.³ M. de la Saussaye considers the coin here described as rightly attributed by M. Lelewel⁴ to these people, who were reduced by C. D. Ahenobarbus, B. C. 123.

Obv.—NIDI. Beardless male head, with a collar, to the right; before, an annulet and a star.

R—ΑΛ ΑΒΒΑΙΙΟC. A horse, galloping, to the right; before, three dotted circles, with pellets in the centre, grouped together, and a star.—AR.3. R.6. Mionnet, *Chefs Gaul.*, tom. i. p. 91; De la Saussaye, *Num. de la Gaule Narbon.*, p. 126, pl. xv. (Plate XIV. No. 6.)

¹ Agatha, quondam Massiliensium, lib. iii. c. 4.

² Numismatique de la Gaule Narbonnaise, p. 90, pl. xiii. figs. 1 and 2.

³ Jam inde nulla Gallica gente opibus aut fama inferior.—Lib. xxi. c. 31.

⁴ Etudes Numismatique, type Gauloise, p. 211.

ANTIPOLIS.

Antipolis, the modern Antibes, was one of the earliest colonies from Marseilles. Its name is supposed to have been derived from the fact of its being opposite to Nicæa (Nice).¹ The coins here described are monuments of the Roman possession, and were struck between B. C. 44 and B. C. 42.

1. *Obv.*—ΙΣ ΔΗΜ. Laureated head of Apollo, to the right.
R—ANTIP. ΔΕΠ. Victory, crowning a trophy.—Æ.3.
R.6. De la Saussaye, pl. xiv. Nos. 1 and 2.
(Plate XIV. No. 7)
2. Similar types, with ΙΣ ΔΙΜ.—Æ.3. R.6. Ibid. No. 3.
3. Similar types, with ΜΙΑΙ.—Æ.3. R.6. Ibid. No. 4.
4. Similar types, with ΕΠΙ. Α. ΚΟΡ.—Æ.3. R.7. Ibid. No. 5.
5. Similar types, with ΚΑΝ.—Æ.2. R.7. Ibid. No. 6.
6. Similar types, with ΝΑ. ΤΕ.—Æ.2. R.7. Ibid. No. 7.

The legend of No. 1 doubtless comprises the name of Lepidus, the Roman governor; and the whole is read, by M. de la Saussaye, ΙΣ (for εἰς) ΔΗΜον ΑΝΤΙΠολιτῶν ΔΕΠιδος.²

AVENIO.

Now Avignon. Avenio was situated in the territory of the Cavares; hence the "Avenio Cavarum" of Pomp. Mela,³ who mentions it as one of the wealthy towns of Narbon Gaul.

1. *Obv.*—Laureated head of Apollo, to the left.
R—ΑΥΕ. A hog, running, to the left.—Æ.3. R.8. De la Saussaye, pl. xvi. No. 2.
2. *Obv.*—Similar head.
R—ΑΟΥΕ. Similar type; below the hog, a crescent.—
ΑΡ.3. R.7. Ibid. No. 1. (Plate XIV. No. 8.)
3. *Obv.*—Similar head, to the right.
R—[Α]ΟΥΕ[Ν]ΙΟΑ[Ν]. A bull, butting?—Æ.3. R.8.
(Plate XIV. No. 9.)

¹ De la Saussaye, Num. de la Gaule Narbon., p. 111.

² Ibid. p. 111.

³ Lib. ii. c. 5.

4. *Obv.*—Similar head.

R—[A]OY[E]NOAN. Similar type.—Æ.3. R.8.

5. *Obv.*—Female turreted head, with the hair plaited, to the right; before, A; behind, K (?)

R—[A]OYE. A bull, standing, to the right; before, a monogram, composed of the letters K and P.—Æ.3. R.7.
(Plate XIV. No. 10.)

The Marquis Lagoy sees in the monogram on this coin the Greek characters KAYP, and supposes them to indicate the name of the Cavari, of which Avenio was the capital.¹

BÆTERRA.

The *Baitera* of Strabo, *Bairipa* of Ptolemy, *Bairappa* of Stephanus, *Beterræ* of Pliny, *Bæterræ* of Mela, *Bésara* of Avienus, and *Beterras* of Antoninus, now *Beziers*.² The style of the coins here described so closely resembles that of the money of the kings of Galatia, that their appropriation to Gaul has been questioned; but the constant discovery of them in France has established their classification. M. de la Saussaye supposè these coins to have been the prototype, and that they belong to the period of the Gaulish domination in Asia, namely, about the third century before the Christian era.

1. *Obv.*—Bust of Hercules, to the right, the right hand raised and open; behind, a club.

R—BHTAPPA between two lines, on which there is a lion running, to the right; above, K.—Æ.6. R.7.

(Plate XIV. No. 11.)

2. *Obv.*—Bust of Hercules, to the left, the hand raised, as on No. 1; behind, a club.

R—[B]HTAPPATIS. A similar type to that of the preceding coin.—Æ.6. R.7. De la Saussaye, pl. xxii. No. 2.

M. de la Saussaye observes, on the legend of this coin, that it is the Gentile form, as in a curious inscription, cited by him,³ where we find NAMAYCATIC.

¹ Notice, p. 19; De la Saussaye, *ut supra*, p. 139.

² D'Anville, p. 136. De la Saussaye, who thinks the primitive name is from the Basque, *Petarra*, a hill, or mountain, p. 184.

³ P. 163.

CABELLIO.

The Caballio of Strabo, and the Cabellio of Pliny, who includes it among the Latin towns; but Ptolemy says it was a colony, and this is proved by the coins here described. The modern Cavaillon occupies its site.

1. *Obv.*—CABE. Female head, to the right, the hair in spiral curls.

R—LEPI. round a cornucopia, the whole within a garland.

—AR. $\frac{1}{2}$. R.8. De la Saussaye, pl. xvii. No. 1.

(Plate XIV. No. 12.)

2. *Obv.*—CABE. Similar head, within a garland.

R—COL. Helmed head, to the right.—Æ.3. R.4.

(Plate XIV. No. 14.)

3. Another, with a cornucopia below the head.—Æ.3. R.6.

4. Another, with the helmet of more simple form.—Æ.3. R.1.

The female head on these coins is, with great probability, supposed, by M. R. Rochette, to be that of the local nymph of Cabellio.¹

MARCUS ANTONIUS.

Obv.—CABE. Head of Janus.

R—M. ANT. A lion, walking, to the right.—Æ.3 $\frac{1}{2}$. R.8.

De la Saussaye, p. 143.

(Plate XIV. No. 13.)

AUGUSTUS.

Obv.—COL. CABE. Turreted female head, to the right.

R—IMP. CAESAR AVGVST. COS. XI. A cornucopia.—

Æ.2 $\frac{1}{2}$. R.6. Ibid. p. 143.

(Plate XIV. No. 15.)

CAENICENSES.

Pliny is the only author who distinctly mentions the Cænicenses, whose capital is noticed by him in his enumeration of the Latin towns of Gallia Narbonensis.²

¹ De la Saussaye, *ut supra*, p. 143; R. Rochette, *Essai sur la Numismatique Tarentine*, p. 389—414; in the *Memoires of the Academy of Inscriptions*, Tome xiv.

² *Hist. Nat. lib. iii. c. 4.*

M. de la Saussaye is of opinion, that the name is derived from the river Cænus (the Touloubre), which falls into the sea between Massilia and Maritima, and that the ruins of the principal town may be traced near the "Maison-Basse du Vernègues."¹ The unique example here described was first published by the Marquis Lagoy,² and was discovered in the department of the Bouches-du Rhône, with a number of coins of Massilia.

Obv.—Head of Apollo, to the right, with a small horn encircling the ear.

R.—KAINIKHTΩN. A lion, walking, to the right; below, a monogram.—AR.3. (Plate XV. No. 1.)

CARCICI?

Now Cassis, in Provence, situated between Marseilles and Toulon.

Obv.—CARSICIOS. Diademed female head, to the right.

R.—CMMI...OS. A horseman, to the right; behind, a buckler.—AR.3. R.1.

The Marquis Lagoy³ observes on this type, which he gives from Mionnet,⁴ that though it belongs to the third and last epoch of the Celtic money, it does not accord with the proposed attribution; yet the legend of the obverse appears to contain the name of the *Carcici*, or *Carsici*, and that of the reverse the *Commoni*, both in the environs of Massilia. See the observations of M. de la Saussaye, in the *Revue Numismatique*.⁵

CAVARES.

The Cavares, or Cavari, were a people among whose chief cities were Avenio, Arausio, and Cubellio. The only coin assigned to them is the one here described, which was found by the Marquis Lagoy in the ruins of Glanum,

¹ Num. de la Gaule Narbonn., p. 105.

² Descript. de quelques Med. Inedites, p. 25.

³ Notice, p. 23.

⁴ Descrip., tom. i. p. 87.

⁵ Année 1838, p. 221.

and published by him in his Notice.¹ It is unfortunately incuse and imperfectly struck; but M. de la Saussaye agrees with the learned marquis in assigning it to the Cavari.²

Obv.—CAV. A horse, galloping, to the right.

R—The same type, etc., but incuse.—AR.3. (*A plated coin.*) Lagoy, Notice planche No. 11; De la Saussaye, pl. xvi. (Plate XV. No. 2.)

GLANUM.

Now Saint Remi, where the coin here described was found, during some excavations, in the year 1824.³


Obv.—Head of Diana, to the left, the hair dressed with ears of corn.

R—ΓΑΑΝΙΚΩΝ. A bull, rushing, to the left; above, a branch, and the monogram TIN. AR.3. (Plate XV. No. 3)

LIBICI.

A people whose capital was Vercellæ, the modern Vercelli. The coin here described has been described and engraved by Sestini, who gives it to Spain, but M. de la Saussaye assigns it to Gallia.⁴

Obv.—Head of Diana, to the right.

R— A lion, walking, to the right. AR.3. R.5. (Plate XV. No. 4.)

LACYDON.

The coins inscribed ΛΑΚΥΔΩΝ will be found under Massilia.

¹ P. 24.

² Revue Numismatique, année 1838, p. 222.

³ Lagoy, Descrip., p. 17.

⁴ Num. de la Gaule Narbonn., p. 93.

LONGOSTALETI.

A people whose capital is supposed to have been Perpignan. M. de la Saussaye has given engravings of six coins of the Longostaleti, and relates a curious anecdote of a contention between Barthelemy and Pellerin respecting their classification.¹ They were assigned by Eckhel and Sestini to Taletum, in Laconia; but, in consequence of the characters on No. 3, have been, with great reason, classed to a district of Gaul bordering on Hispania.²

1. *Obv.*—Winged bare head of Mercury, to the right; behind, the caduceus.

R—ΑΟΙΓΟΣΤΑΛΗΤΩΝ, in two lines. A tripod; above, two stars.—Æ.7. R.7. (Plate XV. No. 5.)

This coin is of fine Greek workmanship, and on that account is doubtless one of the earliest of the series. The following, from its execution, as well as from the form of the characters C and Ω, in the place of Σ and Ω, is deemed of a later period. A barbarous example is engraved in fig. 6.

2. *Obv.*—ΑΟΥΚΟΤΙ. Bare head, to the right; behind, a caduceus formed of beads.

R—ΑΟΙΓΟCTAΛΗΤΩΝ. A tripod.—Æ.8. R.8.

3. *Obv.*—ΒΩΚΙΟC. Male beardless head, with the petasus; behind, the caduceus.

R—Same legend and type. Between the first line of the legend and the tripod, the Celtiberian characters ΠΛΔΠ'. —Æ.6½. R.2.

The Celtiberian characters on this coin have been transformed into Greek by Pellerin and Mionnet. Their interpretation involves some difficulty: if representing, as the Marquis Lagoy supposes, ΠΥΡ, or ΠΥΡ, there are the elements of *Baterra*, the coins of which resemble those here described; but if, as M. de la Saussaye conjectures, the equivalents are ΠΑΡΡ, they may possibly indicate Perpignan³ (Perpiniacum).

¹ Num. de la Gaule Narbonn., p. 187.

² See the remarks of the Marquis Lagoy, in the *Revue Numismatique*, année 1841, p. 85.

³ *Rev. Num.*, année 1841, *ut supra*.

⁴ De la Saussaye, *Num. de la Gaule Narbonn.*, p. 190.

MASSILIA.

Now Marseilles. Massilia was founded by a colony of Phocæans from Iouia, 600 years B C.,¹ and became a city of great importance, receiving settlers from the mother country when the Phocæans fled from the arms of Cyrus, an event which some authors appear to have confounded with the origin of the city.² The coins of Massilia are very numerous, and of several distinct periods, the earliest being characterised by an Archaic style, while later examples rival in beauty the most elegant productions of Greek art. Besides these, there are many rude pieces, which appear to be attempts to imitate the authorised money, probably by people of the neighbouring tribes.³ M. de la Saussaye has divided the coins of this city into eight epochs. I have followed his order, describing the silver and brass separately, without adopting all the divisions he proposes.

SILVER.⁴

1. *Obv.*—Head of a seal to the right; below, a fish.

R—Rude cavity.—AR. $\frac{3}{4}$. R.8. (Plate XV. No. 7.)

2. *Obv.*—A lion to the left, the head lowered as if feeding.

R—Rude indented square.—AR. $\frac{3}{4}$. R.8. (Plate XV. No. 8.)

3. *Obv.*—Head of a griffin, with open mouth, to the right.

R—Head of a lion, with the mouth open, to the right; within an indented square.—AR. $\frac{3}{4}$. R.8. De la Saussaye, Num. de la Gaule Narbon. (Pl. 1, figs. 1, 2, 3). Lagoy, Descript. de quelques Medailles Inéd., Nos. 1, 2, 3.

(Plate XV. No. 9.)

These coins are assigned to the first epoch of the mintage of Massilia. The type of the seal ($\phi\omicron\kappa\iota\varsigma$) was used by the Phocæans on their money; and those of the lion and griffin are referable to the same origin.

¹ Justin, lib. xliii. c. 3.

² De la Saussaye, p. 59.

³ See an example in Plate XVI., No. 8.

⁴ There are no authenticated gold coins of Massilia.

1. *Obv.*—Ancient head of Diana to the left.

R—Indented square, divided into four sections.—AR.1.
R.8. (de la Saussaye, No. 5.) (Plate XV. No. 10.)

2. *Obv.*—Similar head.

R— \mathcal{M} , a crab.—AR.1. R.6. (Plate XV. No. 11.)

Others differ slightly in fabric, or are without the letter \mathcal{M}

These types are assigned by M. de la Saussaye to the second epoch; and he observes, that though their appropriation to Massilia may be questioned, there is the best reason for their classification to this city, namely their being found solely in Provence.¹ From the Archaic character of the head on the obverse, it is conjectured to be a representation of the Diana brought from Ephesus to Massilia soon after its foundation.² The crab was one of the many attributes of that goddess.³

3. *Obv.*—Helméd head of Apollo to the left; on the helmet, a wheel with four spokes.

R—A wheel with four spokes.—AR.1. R.8.
(Plate XV. No. 12.)

4. Another with the wheel of plainer form, and the spokes spreading at the extremity.—Æ.1. R.6.

5. Another with the extremity of the spokes furcated. AR.1. R.7.

6. *Obv.*—Same head.

R— $\frac{\text{M}}{\text{A}}$ between the spokes of the wheel.—AR.1. Unique?
(Lagoy.) (Plate XV. No. 14.)

7. *Obv.*—Same head.

R— $\frac{\text{M}}{\Sigma}$ between the spokes of a wheel of three spokes only.—AR.1. R.8. Millingen. *Réc. de Med.* (Pl. XI. No. 2); de la Saussaye (Pl. I. fig. 17.)

M. de la Saussaye observes of the *helmet head of Apollo* on these coins, that it is probable he became the second tutelary divinity of Massilia, when its citizens were engaged in contests with the national tribes of Gaul. An armed simulacrum of Apollo was seen by Pausanias at Amycles (Lac. c. 19.) The meaning of the *wheel* has been the subject of much conjecture; but its probable signification appears to have been correctly explained by the Chevalier Bronsted,⁴ who supposes it to be a representation of the *κύλις μαρτυρῆς*, the disc placed on the tripod at Delphi, one of the principal symbols of the worship of the Pythian Apollo.

¹ P. 52.

² Justin, lib. xliii. c. 3—4.

³ Creuzer et Guignaut. *Relig. de l'Antiq.* Tome ii. 1^{re} partie, p. 139—40.

⁴ *Voyages et Recherches en Grèce*, tom. 1^{er}, p. 116, 118.

De la Saussaye (Pl. I. Nos. 18—23.)

8. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo to the right.
R—M between the spokes of a wheel.—AR.1. R.8.
9. *Obv.*—The same head without the horn.
R—M. Same type.—AR.1. R.7.
10. *Obv.*—ΜΑΣΣΑ. The same head with the horn.
R—M. Same type.—AR.1. R.7 (Plate XVI. No. 1.)
11. *Obv.*—ΛΑΚΥΔΩΝ. The same head.
R—No letter. Same type.—AR.1. R.8.
Lacydon, according to Mela,¹ and Eustathius on Dionysius Periegetes,² was the port of Massilia. D'Anville observes, that in some editions of Mela it was termed Halycidon.³
12. *Obv.*—ΑΓΛΑ. The same head.
R—M. Same type.—AR.1. R.8.
13. *Obv.*—ΜΑΣΣΑΔΙ . . . The same head.
R—M. Same type.—AR.1. R.7.

De la Saussaye (Pl. I. Nos. 24—53.)

14. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo to the left with a horn on the forehead.
R—MA. between the spokes of a wheel.—AR.1. R.4.
15. Same types and legend without the horn.—AR.1. R.3.
16. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo to the left without the horn.
R—MA. between the spokes of a wheel.—AR.1. C.
(Plate XVI. No. 2.)
17. *Obv.*—Same head, with $\begin{matrix} \Pi \\ A \\ \Gamma \end{matrix}$ on the face below the temple.
R—Same type.—AR.1. R.8.
18. Another with ATPI on the face perpendicularly.—AR.1. R.8.
(Lagoy Descr.) (Plate XVI. No. 3.)
19. Another with MA on the face.—AR.1. R.7. Ibid.
20. Another with N before the head.—AR.1. R.4.

¹ Lib. ii. c. 5.

² V. 75.

³ Notice, p 397.

21. Another with NA.—AR.1. R.6.
 22. Another with TN behind the head.—AR.1. R.6.
 23. *Obv.*—Same head.

R—MAG between the spokes of a wheel.—AR.1. R.8.
 (Plate XVI. No. 4.)

24. *Obv.*—Head of Diana to the right, with ear-rings and necklace.

R—ΜΑΣΣΑ. A lion walking to the right.—AR. 4. R.4.
 (De la Saussaye, Plate II. Fig. 1.)

This coin is of fine work. M. de la Saussaye gives several others, differing in fabric, from fine to utterly barbarous.

25. *Obv.*—Head of Diana to the right, the hair gathered behind, and dressed with laurel.

R—ΜΑΣΣΑ. A lion walking to the right; in the exergue HH.—AR.3. R.7.

26. *Obv.*—Similar head.

R—ΜΑΣΣΑΛΗΤΩΝ. A lion walking to the right; before A.—AR.3. R.6.
 (Plate XVI. No. 6.)

27. Another of rude work.—AR.3. R.1.

(De la Saussaye, Plate XI. figs. 73—115.)

M. de la Saussaye gives many coins of this type of inferior workmanship, and with various letters in the field. Examples will be seen in figs. 7 and 8.

28. *Obv.*—Bust of Diana, the shoulders bare, and with the quiver; before, a monogram.

R—ΜΑΣΣΑΑΗΧ (*sic*). A lion walking to the right; before A. AR.3. R.1. Vide de la Saussaye, pl. iii. figs. 116, 131, 136, ditto. (Plate XVI. No. 9.)

29. *Obv.*—Bust of Diana to the right with quiver, and the shoulder bare.

R—ΜΑΣΣΑ or ΜΑΣΣΑΑΗΤΩΝΙ. A lion to the left, or to the right, as if about to spring upon its prey.—AR.3. C. De la Saussaye, pl. iv.

30. *Obv.*—Head of Minerva to the right; behind, A or B.

R—ΜΑΣΣΑ. An eagle with wings expanded, turning to the right.—AR.2. R.4. De la Saussaye, plate v. figs. 259, 260. (Plate XVI. No. 10.)

The coin with the type of a stag, given by Eckhel, Num. Vet. Anecd. p. 3, and pl. i. fig. 3, and Doct. Num. Vet. p. 69, is not authenticated. M. de la Saussaye informs us that he has looked for it in vain.

BRASS.

31. *Obv.*—Laureated head of Apollo to the left.
R—ΜΑΣΣΑΙΙΗΤΩΝ in the exergue of the coin. A bull, butting, to the right; above, a garland.—Æ.6. C. De la Saussaye, pl. vi. fig. 283.
M. de la Saussaye gives many varieties of these coins.
32. *Obv.*—Same head; behind, a *bucranium*.
R—Same legend. A bull, butting, to the right; above, a branch.—Æ.5. R.2. (Plate XVI. No. 12.)
33. *Obv.*—Same head; behind, a cornucopia.
R—Same legend. A bull butting.—Æ.7. C.
34. *Obv.*—Same head; behind, a burning torch.
R—Same legend. A bull butting; above, victory flying with a garland.—Æ.5½. R.1. (Plate XVI. No. 11.)
The varieties of these types are numerous. The size and fabric also varies.
35. *Obv.*—Helméd head of Minerva; behind, B.
R—ΜΑΣΣΑ. A tripod; in the field, a lyre.—Æ.5½. R.1. (Plate XVI. No. 15.)
Many of these types are struck on the preceding coins. See De la Saussaye, pl. ix.
36. *Obv.*—ΜΑΣ. Same head.
R—Minerva, standing to the left, covering herself with her buckler, and brandishing her spear.—Æ.1½. C. De la Saussaye, pl. x. No. 388. (Plate XVI. No. 13.)
37. *Obv.*—Same head.
R—ΜΑΣΣΑ. A lion to the right.—Æ.1½. R.1.
38. *Obv.*—Same head.
R—ΜΑCCA. Same type.—Æ.1½. R.3.
39. *Obv.*—MAC. Same head.
R—A lion running to the right; in the field, D. Æ.1½. R.1.
40. *Obv.*—ΜΑΣ. Same head.
R—An owl standing on a caduceus; in the field, A.—Æ.1½. R.6.
41. *Obv.*—No legend; same head.
R—An owl standing on a caduceus between the letters ΗΑ. Æ.2. R.6. (Plate XVI. No. 14.)

42. *Obv.*—MAC. Same head.
R—AM (*sic*). A dolphin entwined around a trident.—Æ.1½.
R. 1. (Plate XVI. No. 16.)
43. *Obv.*—M. . . . Same head.
R—A dolphin to the right.—Æ.2. R.1.
44. *Obv.*—MAΣ. Same head.
R—A galley with rowers to the right.—Æ.1½. C.
45. *Obv.*—M. . . . Same head to the left.
R—A galley to the left.—Æ.2½. C.
46. *Obv.*—MAΣ. Same head.
R—A caduceus: in the field ΓΙ.—Æ.2½. C.
There are many varieties with different letters in the field.
47. *Obv.*—M. Same head.
R—Two hands joined: above, a pellet.—Æ.2. R.7. De
la Saussaye, pl. xi. Fig. 421. (Plate XVI. No. 19.)
48. *Obv.*—Barc, aged, beardless head, to the right.
R—MAΣΣA, } A bull to the right.—Æ.4½. Unique?
NΩTHIA. } Ibid. 422.
49. *Obv.*—Head of Diana with quiver to the right.
R—MAΣ. A bull to the right. Æ.2. R.6.
50. *Obv.*—Head of Diana without the quiver.
R—A galley with rowers to the left. Æ.2. R.1.
51. *Obv.*—M. Same head.
R—Σ same type. Æ.2. R.1.
52. *Obv.*—MAC. Same head.
R—MAC. A caduceus. Æ. 1 and 2. R. 1.

NEMAUSUS.

The capital of the Volcæ Arecomici, now Nismes, one of the most ancient cities of Gaul, founded, according to the tradition of the ancients, by the Tyrian Hercules, who, landing at the mouth of the Rhone, had a battle with the sons of Neptune, when, having exhausted his quiver, Jupiter assisted him by raining great stones upon his adver-

saries, who were thus destroyed. Hercules thereupon founded a city, and gave to it the name of his son Nemausus. "To those accustomed to the symbolism of antiquity," observes M. de la Saussaye, upon this myth, "this fable suggests the following historical facts: the Phœnicians, desirous of establishing their commerce in Gaul, were opposed by the Liguri, the possessors of the country; and the Phœnician slingers, having expended their munition, had recourse to the bouldered stones which lay around, and which strew at this day the plain of *Crau*, situated between Arles and the sea."¹ Several inscriptions are extant with DEO NEMAVSO.²

The coins struck at Nemausus were, 1, Gaulish; 2, Greek; 3, colonial autonomous; 4, colonial imperial; and the following are the principal types:—

1. *Obv.*—Beardless male head, to the left, with fillet; behind, A.
R—NEMAV. One of the Dioscuri, wearing the pileus and bearing two lances, galloping, to the left; above, a star of six points.—AR.3. R.8. De la Saussaye, Pl. xix. No. 1. (Plate XVII. No. 1.)

Mionnet describes three similar coins, but supposes the head to be that of a female (Descr. t. i. p. 77). M. de la Saussaye considers it the head of the hero Nemausus.

2. *Obv.*—Laureated head of Apollo, to the left.
R—NAMAΣAT. A hog running, to the left.—Æ.3. R.2.
De la Saussaye, Pl. xix. figs. 2, 3, 4. (Plate XVII. No. 2.)

These coins are ranged with the Chefs Gaulois by Mionnet. The Marquis Lagoy considers the legend to be the Doric form, attributable, probably, to the Rhodians, the founders of some establishments near Nemausus.³

3. *Obv.*—Helméd head, with slight beard, to the right.
R—NEM. COL. in two lines, within a laurel garland.—AR.1½.
Ibid. fig. 5. (Plate XVII. No. 3.)

¹ Num. de la Gaule Narbon, p. 161.

² Vide Gruter, and de la Saussaye, l. c.

³ M. de la Saussaye gives an inscription with NAMAYCATIC, the ethnic form of Nemausus, p. 163.

4. *Obv*—Similar head; behind, s.

R—NEM. CO. Figure holding the hasta and a patera; before, two serpents rising.—Æ.3. R.1. (Plate XVII. No. 4.)

M. de la Saussaye considers this type to represent the colony personified, sacrificing to two Agathadæmons, and that the following refers to the ceremony of lustration on the occasion of the founding of the colony.

5. *Obv*.—Similar head. Behind, q.

R—NEM. CO. An urn reversed, the whole within a laurel garland.—Æ.2. R.8. (Plate XVII. No. 5.)

The letter q on the obverse is supposed to indicate the quadrans; s on the former marks the semis.

OCTAVIANUS AND AGRIPPA.

6. *Obv*.—IMP. DIVI. F. Youthful heads of Octavianus and Agrippa, back to back; the first bare, the other with the rostral crown.

R—COL. NEM. A crocodile beneath a palm branch¹, to which a bandalett, with a flowing knot, is tied —Æ.7. C. (Plate XVII. No. 6.)

7. *Obv*.—Same legend. ♀ Heads of Octavianus and Agrippa; the first laureated, the other with the rostral crown. In the field, P. P

R—Same legend. Similar type to No. 6, with the crocodile chained to, and with a garland suspended from the palm branch.—Æ.7. R.1. (Plate XVII. No. 7.)

The portraits on these coins bear the marks of a more advanced age.

8. *Obv*.—Similar legends and types, except that the head of Octavianus is crowned with an oaken crown.—Æ.6½ R.2.

M. de la Saussaye has described fifty-one varieties of these coins, differing chiefly in size, and in various counter-marks. The type of the reverse indicates, that the colony was founded, or at least augmented, by the veteran soldiers who effected the conquest of Egypt; and the band, or diadem, appended to the palm-branch, would appear to be an emblem of the subjugation of the kingly power in that country. The well-known type of a consular coin of the family *Emili*,² on which a kneeling figure presents the regal diadem depending from a branch, seems to sanction this explanation; but M. de la Saussaye is disposed to see in the palm-branch the symbol of lustration already alluded to.

¹ Two smaller sprigs, or branches, issue from each side of the perpendicular branch, and the whole may be intended to represent an entire palm-tree; but the workmanship of these coins is coarse, and leaves us in doubt as to the precise meaning.

² Descriptive Catalogue of Rare and Uncited Roman Coins, vol. i. p. 22, and plate ii. No. 4.

OXYBII (?)

The Oxybii were the neighbours of the Massilian colony of Antipolis, and their money appears to be an imitation of that of the former city.

Obv.—Head of Diana, to the right.

R—OIOIXVO. A lion, walking, to the right.—Æ.3. R.8.
De la Saussaye, from the cabinet of the Marquis Lagoy,
pl. xiii. (Plate XVII. No. 8.)

RHODA, or RHODANUSIA.

The coins assigned to this town have been restored by Monsieur de Longpérier to Lycia.¹

RIGOMAGENSES.

A people of the Maritime Alps, whose capital was *Civitas Rigomagensium*, Caturiges, the modern Chorges.²

1. *Obv.*—Female head, to the right, the hair bound with sprigs of olive.

R—PIKO(M.) A lion, walking, to the right.—Æ.3. R.8.
(Plate XVII. No. 9.)

2. *Obv.*—Female head, to the right, the hair bound with sprigs of olive.

R—PIKO. A lion, walking, to the right.—AR.3. R.7.
(*Cabinet of M. de la Saussaye.*)

RUSCINO.

Ruscino occupied the site of the modern Castel-Rousillon. Monsieur Tôchon D'Ancey was desirous of giving the coins here described to Rusticana, in Spain, because

¹ *Revue Numismatique* Année 1840, p. 405 and 451; *Num. de la G. Narbon.*

² *Num. de la G. N.* p. 114; *D'Anville Notice* p. 217.

the sixth legion was quartered a long time in that country; but M. de la Saussaye, and the Marquis de Lagoy, agree in assigning them to Gaul.¹

1. *Obv.*—IMP. CÆSAR AVGVSTVS. Bare head of Augustus, to the right.

R—COL. RVS. LEG. VI. Two legionary ensigns.—Æ.4½.
Unique. De la Saussaye.

2. Same legend, and head.

R—....VV.RV.... Same type.—Æ.4½. R.8: De la Saussaye. (*From the Royal Cabinet, Paris.*)

3. Same legend, and head.

R....VV.RVS.... Same type.—Æ.5. R.8. De la Saussaye. (*From the Cabinet of Avignon.*)

(Plate XVII. No. 10.)

SAMNAGENSES.

Senas? The coins here described are attributed by the Marquis Lagoy to the Samnages, or Samnagenses, and the more perfect legend of No. 2 places the appropriation beyond doubt. The learned Marquis supposes the word ACTIKO to signify *Ἀστικὸς*, and that it was given by the Samnagenses to Apollo, as their tutelary divinity.

1. *Obv.*—ACTIKO. Head of Apollo, to the right.

R—ΣΑ(MNA)ΓHT. A horned bull, to the right.—Æ.3. R.8.

2. Head of Diana, to the right.

R—ΣΑΜΝΑΓHT. Similar type.—Æ.3. R.8.

(Plate XVII. No. 11).

SEGUSIA.

Now Suze.

1. *Obv.*—SEGVSIA. Bust of Minerva; behind, a spear.

R—ARVS. Hercules standing, with club, and lion's skin: near him a small figure, wearing the pallium, standing on a pedestal—AR.3. R.6.

Bouteroue gives a coin with SEGUSIANVS.

¹ Num. de la G. Narbonn, p. 195.

2. *Obv.*—v. s. Bust as No. 1; behind, a spear.

R.—Similar type to that of No. 1.—AR.3. R.6.

SEGOVII.

A people of the Alps, whose chief town was Séguin, Ségouin, or Ségovin, near Sésanne, according to Walkenaer.¹

Obv.—Head of Diana to the right.

R.—CΕΓΟΒ. A lion, walking, to the right.—AR.3½. R.8.

Revue Numismatique, vol. v. vignette, p. 1; *De la Saussage*, pl. xiv. (Plate XVII. No. 12.)

SEXTANTIO.

Sextantio, or Sostantio, was situated in the country of the Volcæ Arecomici, near the sea, to the east of Forum Domitii. These coins have been attributed by numismatists to Sextus Pompey; but M. de la Saussaye proposes to read the legends *sextantio Felix*, and supposes the letters POM to indicate the name of a magistrate.

1. *Obv.*—SEX. F. Bare, beardless head, to the right; behind, s.

R.—T. POM. A bull, to the right. Billon 3. R.8.

De la Saussaye, pl. xxii. fig. 3.

2. Same legends and types.—Æ.3. R.2. (*Walter Hawkins.*)
(Plate XVII. No. 13.)

SOLONIUM, SOLONUM, or SOLO?

The coin here described was first published by the Baron Chaudruc de Crazannes in the *Revue Numismatique*,² and by him attributed to the Solonium of Livy,³ and Dion Cassius.⁴

Obv.—SOLLOS. Beardless male head to the left.

R.—SOLLOS. An animal, probably a lion, to the left.—

Æ.2½

(Plate XVII. No. 14.)

¹ *Geographie Anc. des Gaules*, tome ii. p. 29.

² *Année*, 1814, p. 85.

³ *Lib. ciii.*

⁴ *Σολώνιον πολιν*, lib. xxxvii.

TRICORII.

The Tricorii were the neighbours of the Voconces, a people of the Alps, and their territory is supposed by D'Anville and Walkenaer to have been comprised in the valley of the *Drac*, between Gap and Grenoble.¹ The coin here described was first published and illustrated by the Marquis Lagoy,² who proposed the reading of the legend retrograde.

Obv.—Head of Diana, to the right, the hair dressed with olive branches.

R—OKIPT. A lion, walking, to the right; below, K.—
AR 3½. R.S. De la Saussaye, pl. xiv.

(Plate XVII. No. 15.)

UCETIA.

Now Uzès. The name of *Ucctia* occurs among those of several other towns, on a fragment of a column preserved at Nismes; and M. de la Saussaye appears to have good reason for attributing to it this unique coin.

Obv.—(v)CCETIO. Head of Apollo, to the right.

R—A lion? walking, to the left; above, a branch? Æ.3½.
De la Saussaye, pl. xxii. (Plate XVII. No. 16.)

VIENNA.

Now Vienne. The capital of the Allobroges. Vienna, under the Roman dominion, became one of the most opulent and flourishing cities of Gaul. M. de la Saussaye observes, that the ruins of its gigantic monuments, numerous inscriptions, and the coins here described, attest its ancient splendour.

¹ De la Saussaye, Num. de la Gaule Narbonn, p. 117.

² Notice, p. 29.

1. *Obv.*—IMP. CAESAR DIVI. IVLI. DIVI. F. Bare heads, back to back, of J. Cæsar and Octavianus.
R—C. I. V. The prow of a galley, with a mast, and lower or fore-castle rising from the deck.¹—Æ.9. R.4.
2. *Obv.*—IMP. DIVI. F. Bare heads, back to back, of Octavianus and Agrippa.
R—No legend. The prow of a galley; above, a disc or buckler.—Æ.8. R.4. (Plate XVIII. No. 1.)
3. *Obv.*—Same legend. Bare head of Octavianus to the right.
R—C. I. V. The prow of a galley, with fore-castle.—Æ.8. Perhaps unique. De la Saussaye, from the *Cabinet of M. de Sauley*. (Plate XVIII. No. 2.)
4. *Obv.*—CAESAR. Bare head of Octavianus to the right.
R—No legend. The prow of a galley, with a small square tower.—Æ.8. R.3.
M. de la Saussaye cites an example in the Royal Cabinet of Paris, with the prow ornamented.
5. *Obv.*—Same legend. Same head. A dolphin in countermark.
R—A galley with a mast.—Æ.8. R.5.

These types have been classed by Vaillant and by Hardouin to *Valentia* in Spain, but the more judicious Pellerin assigned them to Vienne, a classification which has been adopted by M. de la Saussaye, who observes, that their similarity to those of the money of a neighbouring colony (Lugdunum Copia) and their "provenance," both justify the appropriation.²

VOCONTII.

The Vocontii were, according to Pliny,³ the neighbours of the Cavari, and Strabo says they were governed by their own laws,⁴ like the Volcæ. These coins were assigned to them by the Marquis Lagoy, an appropriation which has been approved and confirmed by other French numismatists.

1. *Obv.*—Head to the right.
R—vooc. A horse galloping to the left.—AR.3. R.8.
De la Saussaye, pl. xvi. fig. 1. (Plate XVIII. No. 3.)

¹ Num. Imp. in Col. eusis, vol. i. p. 5.

² Num de la Gaule Narbonn, p. 131. ³ Hist. Nat. Lib. iii. c. 4. ⁴ Lib. iv.

2. *Obv.*—*ROW (sic)*. Helmed head of Pallas, to the right.
 ● *R*—*VOCVNT*. A horseman with a lance, galloping to the right. *Ibid.* fig. 2. (Plate XVIII. No. 4.)
3. *Obv.*—*VOCONTII*. Beardless head, to the right.
R—A hog, standing to the left.—*AR*.4. *R*.8. Lambert, pl. x. fig. 4.

VOLCÆ ARECOMICI.

The territory of these people comprised the districts now known as Agdé, Lodève, Montpélier, Uzès, Nismes, and Alais. On the fall of Massilia, it became tributary to the Romans, and Nemausus, its capital (Nismes), was made the chief town of the colony.¹

1. *Obv.*—Bare head, to the right; before, *R*.
R—*VOLC*. between the spokes of a wheel.—*AR*.1½. *R*.8. *Ibid.* fig. 6. (Plate XVIII. No. 5.)
2. *Obv.*—Head of Diana, to the right; before, *R*.
R—*VOLC*. An eagle with expanded wings, holding a palm branch horizontally in one claw, and a garland in the other; the whole within a laurel garland.—*Æ*.2½. *R*.6. *Ibid.* fig. 7. (Plate XVIII. No. 6.)
3. *Obv.*—*VOLCAE*. Head of Diana, to the right; before a garland.
R—*AREC*. A togated figure, standing to the left; before, a branch of laurel.—*Æ*.3. *R*.1. *Ibid.* fig. 9. (Plate XVIII. No. 7.)

VOLCÆ TESTOSAGES.

The Volcæ Testosages were a people inhabiting that part of Gaul now known as Haut Languedoc. Their coins were for a long time confounded with those of the Volcæ Arecomici, but their different style, and the occurrence of

¹ Walkenaer, Tome 1^{er}. De la Saussaye, p. 150.

VOL only, without the **AR** in monogram, or the letters **AREC.** led the Marquis Lagoy to assign them to the former people, an appropriation since sanctioned by the ablest French numismatists.¹

1. *Obv.*—Laureated head of Apollo, to the left.

R—**VOL.** A horse galloping, to the left; below, a wheel with four spokes.—**AR.3. C.** De la Saussaye, Pl xviii. fig. 4. (Plate XVIII. No. 8.)

2. *Obv.*—Rude head of Apollo (?) to the left.

R—A cross, as on Mediæval coins, in the angles of which are various unknown symbols, and an axe.—**AR.3. C.**

See the *Revue Numismatique*, Année, 1841, p. 155, and Pl. vi. and vii. where are engraved many varieties, of these rude but singular and interesting coins.

¹ M. de la Saussaye has some judicious remarks in the *Revue Numismatique* Année, 1838, p. 230, on these coins, which he observes, are of pure Gaulish type, while those which are known to have been struck by the Volcæ Arecomici are modelled on the Roman type, and that all we can be certain of is, that they belong to one or the other of the Volcæ: however, in a recent communication with which he has favoured me, he waives his objection, and assigns to the Volcæ Testosages all the coins inscribed **VOL** only.

GALLIA LUGDUNENSIS. •

ÆDUI.

THE capital of the Ædui, or Hedui, was Autun. The two first coins here described were originally published by the Marquis Lagoy. They are imperfectly struck. M. de la Saussaye verifies their appropriation to the Ædui, and speaks of other examples found in the neighbourhood of Autun, on which are the letters ORC which he supposes to be the name of some Gaulish chieftain.¹

1. *Obv.*—EDVIS. Beardless head, to the right.

R—The forepart of a wolf (?), to the right.—AR.3. R.1.
Lagoy, Notice, p. 38.

2. *Obv.*—EDVIS. Beardless head, to the right.

R—A wolf (?), walking to the right; below, effaced letters.
—AR.3. R.1. Ibid. p. 38. pl. xxiii.

(Plate XVIII. No. 9.)

LITAVICUS, *chief.*

1. *Obv.*—Female head, to the right; before, a sceptre (?).

R—LITAVICOS. A horseman galloping, to the right; bearing a standard, surmounted by the figure of a hog.—AR.3.
R.8. (Plate XVIII. No. 10.)

2. *Obv.*—Female head, behind, C.; before, three circles.

R—LITA. A horseman with a standard galloping, to the right.—AR.3. R.1.

Bouteroue² was the first to assign the coins of the type No. 2, to the chief Litavicus, mentioned by Cæsar;³ but Pellerin⁴ questioned the appropriation. All doubt has, however, been removed by the discovery of the coin No. 1, first published by the Marquis Lagoy.⁵ It was found with others bearing LITA only, near Lyons.

¹ Revue Numismatique Année, 1828, p. 300.

² Recherches, p. 49.

³ Bell. Gall. Lib. vii. c. 37.

⁴ Recueil, vol. i. p. 32.

⁵ Notice, p. 37.

ABALLO.

Now Avalon.

Obv.—Male head, to the right.

R—ABALLO. A male walking, to the right.—Æ.3. R.8.
Pellerin, Mionnet, *Descript.* Tome 1^{er} p. 59. Eckhel *D.*
N. V. vol. i. p. 72.

AGEDINCUM SENONUM.

Now Sens, on the site of which, as well as at Melun and at Meaux (towns once comprised with Paris in the Archiepiscopal province of Sens) uninscribed coins of potin of the same time as the following, have been discovered by M. de Longpérier.¹

Obv.—ΑΓΗΔ, *retrograde.* Two goats (?) on their hind legs, face to face; the whole within a beaded circle.

R—A hog and some other animal on their hind legs, face to face; between them a beaded circle, with a point in the centre.—Potin 4½ (*Royal Cabinet, Paris*).

(Plate XVIII. No. 11.)

See Ruding's *plate*, where a piece of the same type, but without inscription, is engraved among examples of Ancient British coins.

ANDECAVI.

Now Angers. The coins here described were assigned to the Andecavi by Bouteroue and Pellerin, and are admitted by Eckhel.²

1. *Obv.*—DI. COM. Helmed head, to the left.

R—ANDEC. A horse at liberty, to the left.—Æ.2. R.4.
(Mionnet, tom. i. p. 80.)

¹ *Revue Numismatique Année, 1844, p. 165.* M. de Longpérier was the first to assign these coins to their proper locality, Mionnet having attempted no explanation of this inscribed example (See his *Suppl.* Tome 1^{er} No. 205).

² *Doct. N. Vet. Vol. i. p. 72.*

2. *Obv.*—Helméd head, to the left; behind, a symbol.
 R—ANDEC. A horseman, to the right.—Æ.3. R.4. (Lambert, pl. x. No. 2.)
3. *Obv.*—ANDECOM. Rude head, to the right.
 R—ANDFCOM. A horse bridled, galloping, to the left; below, a boar (Ibid. No. 1). (Plate XVIII. No. 12.)
4. *Obv.*—ANDEC. Type similar to that of No. 2.
 R—No legend. An equestrian figure, to the right.—Æ.3. R.4. (Ibid. No. 3.)

AULERCI-EBUROVICES.

The capital of these people was Evreux.

1. *Obv.*—AVLIRCVS. Helméd head, to the left.
 R—A winged figure, holding up a wreath before a lion rampant; below, a hog, and ☉.—Æ.5. R.4. Compare Mionnet, Descr. p.80. No. 206. Lambert, pl. viii. No. 24. (Plate XVIII. No. 13)
- M. Lambert gives this curious coin to the Auleri Cenomani. It is in the Royal Cabinet at Paris.
2. *Obv.*—AVLIRCO. A horse galloping, to the right; below, a star.
 R—EBVROVICO IV. A hog, to the right; below, an unknown symbol.—Æ.5. R.4.
3. *Obv.*—IIVCVIX (*sic*). Female head, to the right; below, a hog, and several symbols.—Æ.3. R.4.
4. *Obv.*—EBVROVICOS. The figure of a hog, apparently surmounting a standard.
 R—AVLI... A horse, galloping, to the right. Æ.4. R.4.
- 5: *Obv.*—EBVR. A hog, as No. 4.
 R—AVLIRC. A horse galloping, to the right; below, a star of five points.—Æ.5. R.4. (Plate XIX. No. 1.)
6. *Obv.*—IBRVIII. Diademéd female head, to the right.
 R—A horse galloping to the left; below, a hog; before, a branch; above, two symbols.—Æ.3. R.4.

CABALLODUNUM. •

Now Chalons sur Saone.

Obv.—Youthful head, with diadem, to the right.

R.—CABALLO. A bull, butting.—AR.3. R.6. Bouteroue.

CALETES.

The Caleti or Caletes were a people inhabiting the country on the north bank of the Seine, now known as the Pays de Caux. These coins are, in type, rude copies of the consular denarii, though apparently adjusted to the weight of the quinarius. They are generally struck on an imperfect flan of metal, which, consequently, leaves the legend incomplete. The unusually perfect specimen here described is given by M. de la Saussaye, in the *Revue Numismatique*.¹

Obv.—Winged helmed head, to the left; behind, the mark of the Roman Denarius, X.

R.—ΚΑΛΕΤΕΔΟΥ. A horse galloping, to the left.—AR.3.
R.1. (Plate XIX. No. 2.)

CARNUTES.

The Carnutes inhabited the country known as the Pays Chartrain. The only coins attributed to them are those of

TASGETIUS, *chief*.

Obv.—ΕΑΚΕΣΟΥΙΧ. Head of Apollo, to the right; behind, an ivy leaf.

R.—TASSIITIOS. Pegasus.—Æ.4. R.2.
(Plate XIX. No. 3.)

This coin is engraved and described by M. de la Saussaye in the *Revue Numismatique*.² The example edited by Pellerin³ bears *Tassjittios*, which, as M. de la Saussaye remarks, has a more striking analogy to *Tasgetius*, which, it is scarcely necessary to observe, is the name latinised by Cæsar.⁴

¹ *Année*, 1833, p. 302.

² *Tom. 1^{er}*, pl. vi. No. 33.

³ *Ib.* 1836, p. 1, and p. 138.

⁴ *Bell. Gall. lib. v. c. 25.*

COPIA.

(See *Lugdunum Copia.*)

CORILISSUS.

Obv.—CORIAICCOC.... Bare bearded head to the right.R—A lion, walking to the right.—Æ.4. R.2. (*Royal cabinet, Paris*) (Plate XIX. No. 4)

This coin is given by Lelewel to Remi; but M. Anatole Barthélemy, in the *Revue Numismatique* (année 1842, p. 403), assigns it to the Pagus Corilissus, in the territory of the Abricantui, and supposes the specimen cited by Lelewel to have been ill preserved.

FELIKOVESI (?)

These very singular coins, of which two examples are given in our plate, are described by M. Dureau de la Malle, in a communication to the *Revue Numismatique*, and by him supposed to bear the name of a prince of the Aulerici Cenomani.

1. *Obv.*—Rude head of Apollo, to the right.

R—FELIKOVESI. The head of a horse, to the right.—AR.3. (Plate XIX. No. 6.)

2. *Obv.*—Male beardless head, to the right.

R—KESIO. The head of a horse, to the left.—AR.3. (Plate XIX. No. 5.)

LEXOVII.

A people inhabiting the country now known as the Pays de Lisieux, Noviomagus (Lisieux) being the capital. The coin here described was first published by M. de la Saus-saye, in the *Revue Numismatique*.²

VIRIDOVIX, chief?

1. *Obv.*—LIXOVIO. Head of Apollo, to the right.

R—..OVIX. A horse (?) to the right; above, an arrow (?) between two pellets; below, a wheel.—Æ.3. R.8. (Plate XIX. No. 7.)

¹ Année, 1839, p. 321, pl. xiv.² Année 1841, p. 345.

CISIAMBOS CATTOS, *chief*.

1. *Obv.*—SIMISSOS PVBLICOS LIXOVIO. A kind of cross, within a radiated circle.
R.—CISIAMBOS CATTOS VERCOBRETO. An eagle, with expanded wings.—Æ.4. R.4. (Plate XIX. No. 8.)
2. *Obv.*—CISIAMBOS. Rude male beardless head, to the right.
R.—...SEMISSOS LEXOVIO. An eagle, as on No. 1.—Æ.4. R.4. (*Rollin*.) *Revue de la Num. Franc.* Année 1836, vignette, p. 13.

These very interesting coins were attributed by the Baron Marchant to a chief of the Ædui; but the specimens which came under his eye appear to have been ill preserved. The examples here described are illustrated by M. de Saulcy, in a communication to the *Revue de la Numismatique Française*.¹ The legends are thus read by that numismatist:—*Semis of the Lexovians, Cisiambos Cattos, Vergobret*.² The Baron Marchant supposed that the Gauls, after their subjugation, abandoned the Greek monetary designations, and thus exchanged *Dichalchos* for *Semissus*.

LUGDUNUM COPIA.

Now Lyons. Lugdunum, or Lugudunum,³ was the capital of Gallia Lugdunensis, and was founded B. C. 43, by Munatius Plancus, who, it is said, gave it the name, in honor of Lugdus, an ancient Celtic king. The name of *Copia* occurs on several marbles, cited by Gruter.⁴

1. *Obv.*—Head of Victory, to the right.
R.—LVGDVNI. A lion walking, to the right; in the field, A and XL.—AR.3. R.2. (Plate XIX. No. 9.)

JULIUS CÆSAR AND AUGUSTUS.

- Obv.*—DIVI. IVLI. IMP. CÆSAR DIVI. F. The heads of Cæsar and Augustus, back to back; between them, a palm branch.
R.—COPIA. The prow of a galley, with a mast; above, a star. Æ.9. R.2. (Plate XIX. No. 10.)

There are varieties.

¹ Année 1836, p. 6—14.

² Vergobret is considered to be a Celtic title.

³ A coin of Antony bears LVGDVNI.

⁴ *Copia* was, perhaps, originally an epithet. Coins of Albinus bear the legend GEN. LVG.

AUGUSTUS.

Obv.—CÆSAR DIVI. F. Bare head of Augustus.

R—COPIA. A bull, to the right.—Æ.3. R.S. Mionnet,
Descr. Supp. vol. i. p. 148, from Panel.

REMI.

Now Rheims.

1. *Obv.*—REMOS ATISIOS. Beardless head, to the left; behind, a symbol.
R—A lion running, to the left; below, a garland (or a dolphin); and on some a symbol.—Æ.4. R.2.
2. *Obv.*—REMO. Three male heads, side by side, to the left.
R—A figure in a biga, to the left.—Æ.3. R.2. (*British Museum.*)
(Plate XIX. No. 11.)
3. *Obv.*—Three heads, side by side, to the left.
R—REMO. A figure in a biga, to the left.—Æ.3. R.1.

ROTOMAGUS.

Now Rouen.

1. *Obv.*—SVTICOS. Female head, to the right.
R—RATVMACOS. Two horses coupled, to the right.—
Æ.4. R.6. (Plate XIX. No. 12.)
2. *Obv.*—RATVMACOS. Female head, to the right
R—A horseman, galloping, to the right.—Æ.4. R.6.
(Plate XIX. No. 13.)
3. *Obv.*—SVTICOS. Female head, to the right.
R—Two horses coupled, galloping, to the right. Æ.4.
R.6.

SEQUANI.

The territory of the Sequani lay between the Rhone and the Arar. Their capital was Vesontio (Besançon). Though the legends of these coins are invariably curtailed, they are, by universal consent, assigned to the Sequani.

1. *Obv.*—Rude head, to the left.
R—(SE)QVANO. A hog, to the left.—AR.2. R.6.
(Plate XIX. No. 17.)
2. *Obv.*—Similar types, but without legend. AR.2. C.
(*British Museum.*) (Plate XIX. No. 16.)

SENONES.

The capital of the Senones was Sens. The names on these coins are supposed to be those of Gaulish chiefs. M. de la Saussaye supposes that the letters CALEDV may signify *Caledunum*, the name of the locality in which they were struck, and that the two legends together probably signify *Caledunum Senonum*.¹

1. *Obv.*—SENODON. Beardless head, to the left.
R—CALEDV. A horse at liberty, to the left.—AR.3. R.1.
(Plate XIX. No. 14.)
2. *Obv.*—ATEVLI. Beardless bust, with a collar, or *torques*, and wings on the shoulders.
R—VLATOS. A lion (?) to the right; below, a pentagon; above, ∞; in the exergue, a crescent.—AR.3.
(Plate XIX. No. 15.)

VELIOCASSES.

The capital of the Veliocasses was Rouen. The coin No. 1 was published by the Marquis Lagoy, who proposed to assign it to the Elvi, or Helvii; but M. de la Saussaye gives it to the Veliocasses, an attribution which is strengthened by the circumstance of the name Suticos being found on the money of Rotomagus.²

1. *Obv.*—SVTICOS. Beardless head, to the right.
R—ELIOCA ⊙ I. A horse at liberty, galloping, to the right; in the field, ∞, and other symbols.—AR.4. Lagoy, Notice, pl. xxxiii.
(Plate XIX. No. 18.)
2. *Obv.*—...VTICOS. Head of Apollo (?) to the right; before, a quartfoil; below, ⊙.
R—An ox walking, to the right; below, a hog; in the field, ⊙, and other symbols.—AR.3. —De la Saussaye, Revue Numismatique, année 1840, plate xvii. No. 12.

¹ He thinks Caledunum may be *Chauumont* (Rev. Num. année 1840, p. 180).

² Rev. Num. année 1838, p. 307.

VESONTIO.

The capital of the Sequani, now Besançon. The coin here described was first noticed in the *Revue de la Numismatique Française*¹ by the Marquis Lagoy, who observes that the type is altogether Gaulish, and that the legend BISO bears no analogy to the orthography of any other city of Gaul.

Obv.—BISO. *retrograde.* An equestrian figure, to the left, wearing a kind of helmet.

R.—An ox, standing, to the right; above, the head of an ox, full-faced; in the field, two symbols.—Æ.3.

(Plate XX. No. 1.)

¹ Année 1837, p. 405.

GALLIA BELGICA.

AGRIPPINA.

The modern Cologne.

Obv.—POSTVMVS P. F. AVG. Radiated head of Posthumus.

R—COL. CL. AGRIP. COS. IIII. Equity, standing, with scales and cornucopia.—Æ.6. R.8.

CATALAUNUM.

Now Chalons sur Marne. The first of these coins is given by M. de la Saussaye.¹ An example somewhat similar is engraved by Pellerin.²

1. *Obv.*—CATAL. or CATAA. Helmed head, to the right.

R—A lion, walking, to the right: below, a hog: in the field, two symbols.—Æ.4. R.4.

2. *Obv.*—*Similar legend.* Head of Mars, to the left.

R—An eagle, standing on a thunderbolt: in the field, a vase.—Æ.4. R.4. Mionnet, Descript. vol. i. p. 81, Nos. 211, 212. Pellerin, Rec. pl. iv, No. 16.

EBURONES.

Now the Pays de Liege.

1. *Obv.*—Helmed beardless head, to the right.

R—EBVR. A helmed horseman, galloping, to the right.
AR.3. R.4.

2. *Obv.*—Same head.

R—EBVRO. Same type.—AR.3. R.4.

(Plate XX. No. 2.)

¹ Revue Numismatique, année 1840, pl. xviii. No. 1.

² Recueil, Planche iv. No. 17.

CHIEFS OF THE EBURONES.

1. *Obv.*—Helméd head, to the right.

R—AMBIORIX. An equestrian figure bearing a spear, to the right. AR.4. R.4. Pellerin, Rec. pl. iv. No. 19.

2. *Obv.*—Same types, with TAMBIL. AR. R.4. Mionnet, Descr. vol. i. p. 83.

The name Tambil is supposed, by French numismatists, to be that of a Gaulish chief, predecessor of Ambiorix, as the Eburones were crushed by Cæsar after the defeat of the latter.¹ The coin inscribed COM., and engraved in Pl. XX. No. 15, is probably of some chief of this people.

LEUCI.

The Leuci were the neighbours of the Mediomatrici and the Sequani. The coins here described are published by M. de la Saussaye, who founds his appropriation on the fact of their being constantly discovered in great numbers in Lorraine.²

TOGIRIX, *Chief.*

1. *Obv.*—TOGIRIX, in rude characters. Rude head, to the left.

R—TOGIR. in rude characters. A horse, galloping, to the left. AR.2. C. (Plate XX. No. 3.)

2. *Obv.*—TOG. Helméd beardless head, to the left.

R—TOG. A lion, running, to the right. Bil. 4. R.1. (Plate XX. No. 5.)

3. *Obv.*—Another, of ruder work, with TOGIR. on the reverse.

Bil. 4. C. (Plate XX. No. 6.)

4. *Obv.*—Rude beardless head, to the left.

R—TOC. A horse, galloping, to the left. Bil. 4. (Plate XX. No. 7.)

5. *Obv.*—IVLIVS. Rude head.

R—TOGIRI. A horse, galloping, to the left. AR.4. R.8. (Plate XX. No. 4.)

M. de la Saussaye observes, on the name of *Julius*, which occurs on this coin, that it probably denotes that Togirix was a chief attached to the Romans. See the coin of Duratius, chief of the Pictones, on which the name of Julius appears.

¹ See the remarks of the Marquis Lagoy in his Notice, p. 89.

² Revue Numismatique, année 1840, p. 184.

6. *Obv.*—Another with Q.IVLI. AR.3. R.7.

Thirteen coins with this form of legend were discovered at Dol, in Brittany, a few years since.¹

See the coins of chiefs described under *Solimariaca*.

MAGUSA.

The very remarkable coin here described, was communicated by the Marquis Lagoy to the *Revue Numismatique*;² and by him supposed to have been the money of a Batavian city, named Magusa. This supposition is founded on inscriptions discovered at West Capel, and other places in Batavia, bearing HERCVLI. MAGVSANO, and on the well-known coins of Postumus, with a legend thus inscribed.

Obv.—MAGVS. Helmed beardless head, to the right.

R—A sea horse, to the right.—AR.3. R.8.

(Plate XX. No. 8.)

MEDIOMATRICI.

Now Metz.

1. *Obv.*—Head of Minerva, to the right.

R—MEDIO. An equestrian figure to the right, bearing a spear.—Æ. R.6. Pellerin, pl. iv. fig. 29.

2. *Obv.*—Same head.

R—MEDIOMA. A pegasus.—Æ.3. R.7. Mionnet, from Hardouin.

SOLIMARIACA.

A city of the Leuci, now Soulosse.


1. *Obv.*—Female head, to the left; before, a symbol resembling a branch or tendril.

R—SOLIMA. A horse unbridled, galloping, to the left; above, Victory scattering flowers. EL.4. Rev. Num. année 1838, pl. xvi. fig. 1.

¹ Proceedings of the Num. Soc. of London, Session 1843-44, p. 3.

² Année 1840, p. 16.

2. *Obv.*—Similar head.

R—SOLIMA. A horse galloping, to the left; above .—
*El.*4. R.7. *Ibid.* fig. 2.

3. *Obv.*—Similar head, without symbol.

R—S. A horse galloping, to the left; above, an eagle with expanded wings.

4. *Obv.*—SOLIMA. Beardless head, to the left.

R—A horse galloping, to the left; below, a shell-fish.
 AR.2. (Plate XX. No. 10.)

5. *Obv.*—SOLIMA. Beardless head, to the left.

R—A horse bridled, galloping, to the left; below, a shell-fish. AR.3. (Plate XX. No. 9.)

6. *Obv.*—SOLIMA. Beardless head, to the right.

R—COAIMA. Similar type. AR.3. R.3. *Rev. Num.*,
 année 1838, p. 409.


7. *Obv.*—COAIMA. Similar head.

R—COAIMA. Similar type. AR.3. R.3. *Rev. Num.*,
 année 1836, pl. iii. fig. 13.

See a very interesting dissertation on these coins by M. de la Saussaye (*Rev. Numismatique*, année 1838, p. 405), who supposes the head on the reverse to be that of the Gaulish goddess Solimara.¹

CHIEFS.

1. *Obv.*—Head, as on the preceding coins:

R—ABVCATO. A horse galloping, to the left; above, a bird, with expanded wings; below, . *El.*4. R.6.
Rev. Num., année 1838, p. 411.

2. *Obv.*—ABVDOS. The same head, with a collar, or *torques*.

R—ABVDOS. A horse and symbols, as No. 1. *El.*4. R.4.
Ibid. p. 411.

3. *Obv.*—Same legend and type.

R—ABVDS. Same type and symbols, without the bird.
*El.*4. R.4. *Ibid.* p. 412.

4. *Obv.*—AVLOIB. Head, to the right.

¹ M. de la Saussaye supposes the head on the coins of the *Cambivicenses* and *Camblectri* to be that of the Gaulish goddess Cambona.

R—SOLIMA. A bird, with expanded wings, to the left; in the field, a crescent. AV. R.8. Ibid. p.412.

M. de la Saussaye observes, that there is nothing in the *fabric* of this coin to identify it with the other pieces of Solimariaca, and that it is worthy of observation, that the bird, on other examples merely accessory, is here the principal type of the reverse.

5. *Obv.*—Head to the left, with the *torques*.

R—ABVDOS. A horse galloping, to the left; above, $\begin{matrix} \text{OO} \\ \text{O} \end{matrix}$.
Æ.3. R.2. Ibid. p.413.

6. *Obv.*—Same head.

R—ABVDOD. Same type and symbols. Æ.3. R.2.

7. Another, with AVDOS. Æ.3. R.2. Ibid. p.413.

8. *Obv.*—ABV Same head.

R—A pegasus, to the left; below, AB. Æ.3. R.6. Ibid. p.413.

M. de la Saussaye remarks, that he discovered this coin himself in Sologne, in the ancient ruins of the village of *Teil*, near the Roman road from Tours to Bourges.

9. *Obv.*—Same head, with the *torques*.

R— IVNIS (?) Type as No.5. Æ.3. R.1. Ibid. p.414.

10. *Obv.*—Same head.

R—ΠΑΡΟΣ. Type as No.9. Æ.3. R.6. Ibid. p.414.

TORNACUM.

Now Tournay.

Obv.—DVRNACOS. Helmed beardless head, to the right.

R—AVSCRO. A horseman bearing a spear, galloping, to the right, AR.3. C. (*Webster.*) (Plate XX. No.11.)

UBII.

The Ubii were a people occupying the country on the borders of the Rhine, their capital being the city now called Cologne.

Obv.—NIDI. Head to the right, with collar of pearls; before, a star.

R—VBI. A horse, galloping, to the right: in the field, a star and three circles. AR.3. R.1. Mionnet, vol. i. p. 92.

The Marquis Lagoy thinks that *Nidi* is the name of some unknown chief of the Ubii.¹

VEROMANDUI.

The modern Vermandois.

1. *Obv.*—VER... A horse, to the right: above, a wheel: in the field, a symbol.
R—... VE. A lion, to the right; a monogram and c. Æ.4.
R.1. Lagoy, Notice, p. 43.
2. *Obv.*—VERO. A horse, galloping, to the right: above, a wheel.
R—VE. A lion, to the right: behind, io. Æ.4. Lagoy, Notice, p. 43.

VIRODUNUM.

Now Verdun.

- Obv.*—VIRODV. Helmed beardless head, to the right.
R—TVROCA. An equestrian figure with a spear, galloping, to the right. AR.4. R.4. Bouteroue. Mionnet, Descript. vol. i. p. 84.

¹ Notice, p. 43.

ISLAND ADJACENT TO GALLIA.

CÆSAREA.

Now Jersey. It is very probable that the coins known among Numismatists by the designation of the *Jersey type*, were minted in this island, although specimens have occasionally been discovered in England. An example is engraved in the "Numismatic Chronicle," Vol. I. pl. i. fig. 12, also in Hawkins's "Silver Coinage of England," pl. i., fig. 14, and Ruding's "Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain," &c., pl. iii., figs. 49, 50; and the *speculative* antiquary may find food for conjecture in the Baron Donop's account, with engravings, of several hundred coins of this type discovered in Jersey a few years since, and supposed by that writer to be designed varieties illustrating the worship of Indian divinities!

UNCERTAIN COINS OF GALLIA.

1. *Obv.*—Female head, to the right.
R.—Two equestrian figures holding the *lituus* (?), proceeding to the right.—AV.3. (Plate XX. No. 18.)
 This coin furnishes an example of an imitated Greek type.
2. *Obv.*—NINNO. Bare male head, to the left.
R.—NINNO. A hog standing, to the left.—AR.2½. R.1.
 (Plate XX. No. 13.)
3. *Obv.*—Helméd beardless head, to the right.
R.—COM. A horseman, galloping, to the right.—AR.3. C.
 (Plate XX. No. 15.)

This coin closely resembles that engraved in Pl. xx. No. 2, both being imitations of the consular denarius.

4. *Obv.*—PIXTILOS. Beardless head, to the left.
R—Pegasus galloping, to the left; in the field, a pentagon and other symbols.—Æ.4. C. (Plate XX. No. 16.)
5. *Obv.*—ΓΙΧΤΙΛ. Beardless head, to the left.
R—ΓΙ. Pegasus trampling on a prostrate human figure.—Æ.4. C. (Plate XX. No. 14.)
6. *Obv.*—ΓΙΧΤΙΛΟΣ. Beardless head, to the right, with the paludamentum.
R—A horse galloping, to the right, surrounded by unknown symbols.—AR.4. R.4. Mionnet, Descr. vol. i. p. 92.
7. *Obv.*—PIXTIL or PIXTILOS. Head, to the right.
R—A bird, with expanded wings, standing on a serpent (?) within a distyle temple: in the field, six globules.—Æ.3. C. Ibid. p. 93, Nos. 99 and 100; Rev. Num., 1837, pl. iii. fig. 13.
8. *Obv.*—Same legend and head.
R—Same legend. A bird, with expanded wings, standing on a human hand, which holds a branch bearing fruit.—Æ.3. C. Ibid. No. 101; Rev. Num., 1837, pl. iii. fig. 3.
9. *Obv.*—Same legend and head.
R—A dog turning and seizing a lizard.—Æ.4. R.1. Ibid. 103; Rev. Num. 1837, pl. iii. fig. 15.
10. *Obv.*—ΓΙΧΤΙΛΟΣ. Helmed head, to the right.
R—A winged horse, with a bird's head, to the right: below, a symbol.—Æ.4. R.1. Ibid. No. 105.
11. *Obv.*—Same legend and head.
R—A winged figure, on horseback, bearing a palm: below, a symbol.—Æ.3. R.1. Ibid. No. 106. Rev. Num., 1837, pl. iii. fig. 14.
12. *Obv.*—Same legend and head.
R—ΓΙΧΤΙΛΟΣ. A lion to the left: above, ☉ ☉: below, a cornucopia.—Æ.3. R.1.
13. *Obv.*—Same legend. Bare beardless head, to the right.
R—A seated female figure, to the left, holding in her hand an object resembling the acrostolium: on each side, a plant: below, a crab.—Æ.3. R.2. Mionnet, Descr. Supp. vol. i. p. 158, No. 68; Rev. Num., Année 1837, pl. iii. fig. 16.
- The preceding ten coins are supposed to bear the name of a Gaulish chief, *Pixtilos* or *Pichtil*. M. de la Saussaye observes that they are found constantly in the central provinces of France, and that Pixtilos probably governed one of the towns of the Arverni.¹

¹ Revue Numismatique, année 1838, p. 144.

14. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo (?) with short curls.
R.—A winged figure astride an arrow, to the left. AV. 3.
 (Plate XX. No. 17.)
 This very remarkable coin has been published by M. de la Saussaye. The type is supposed to illustrate the Gaulish myth of the Druid Abaris, to whom Apollo is said to have given an arrow on which he travelled through the air.¹
15. *Obv.*—DVBNOREX or DVBNOREIX. Female head, to the right.
R.—Same legend. A soldier standing with a human head in each hand. AR.4. C.
16. *Obv.*—Same legend and head.
R.—A military figure holding a standard, surmounted by the figure of a hog. AR.4. C.
17. *Obv.*—Same legend and head.
R.—DVBNOREX. A military figure standing, holding a spear; at his feet a hog. AR.4. C.
18. *Obv.*—POCTIKA. Helmed beardless head, to the left.
R.—ROVECA. A lion running, to the right.—Æ.4. R.1.
19. *Obv.*—ROVECA. Beardless head, to the left, with a collar; before, ☉.
R.—A horse, to the left; in the field, ☉☉☉☉.—Æ.8½. R.1.
20. *Obv.*—ROVECA. Bust of Venus, to the right; behind, Cupid holding a garland.
R.—A horse, to the right; in the field, ☉☉☉☉ and a wheel.—Æ.4. R.3.
21. *Obv.*—ROVECA. A lion running, to the right.
R.—A horse, to the right; in the field, a wheel and a star.—Æ.4. R.1.
22. *Obv.*—...VECA. A beardless head, to the left; on each side, ☉; below, a diota.
R.—POOVICA. A horse at liberty, to the left; in the field, ☉☉.—Æ.3. R.1. Mionnet, *Supp. t. i. p. 159, No. 73.*
23. *Obv.*—Legend effaced. Beardless head, to the left.
R.—POOTICA. Same type; in the field, ☉.—Æ.3. R.1.
24. *Obv.*—Diademed head, to the left.
R.—ADNASATI. A spearman galloping, to the right.—AR.5. R.2. Mionnet, *Descr., t. i. p. 85, No. 6.*

¹ Creuzer thinks this a personification of the art of writing. The myth is examined by M. de la Saussaye with his accustomed sagacity.—*Rev. Num., année 1842, p. 165.*

25. *Obv.*—An eagle flying in the middle of a laurel garland.
 R—AMBACTVS. A bull's head full-faced; above, a pentagon.
 —Æ.3. R.4. Ibid. No. 9.
26. *Obv.*—Diademed beardless head, to the right; behind, a monogram.
 R—GERMANVS INDUTIIIH (*sic*). A bull walking, to the left.—Æ.4. C.
- This coin has been assigned to *Indutiomarus*, a Gaulish chief; but as there were two personages of that name, the appropriation is still unsettled. Vide Eckhel, D. N. V., vol. i. p. 78.
27. *Obv.*—TOVTBOCIOC. Male head, to the left.
 R—ATEPILOS. A lion rampant, to the right.—Æ.3. R.8.
 Royal Cabinet, Paris.
- This coin is given by Eckhel, Num. Vet. Anec., p. 4, and is engraved by M. Cartier, in the Revue Numism., Année 1842, planche xxi. fig. 13. Eckhel, Doct. N. Vet., vol. i. p. 79, observes that the name *Toutobocio* resembles that of *Teutobodus* or *Teutobochus*, king of the Teutones, vanquished by Marius near Aix.
28. *Obv.*—DRVCCA. Female head, to the right.
 R—Female figure standing, to the left; her right hand holding a serpent (?), her left elbow resting on a column.—Æ.4. R.8.
- M. Cartier, who publishes this coin, observes that it is a palpable imitation of a consular denarius of the Acilia family.¹
29. *Obv.*—TVR . . . Diademed female head, to the right.
 R—DRVCCA. Female figure standing, holding the hasta.—Æ.3. R.8.
30. *Obv.*—ACVSSROS. Diademed female head, to the right.
 R—A hog standing, to the right; above, an ear of barley.—Æ.4. Rev. Num., 1842, pl. xxi. figs. 15 and 16.
31. *Obv.*—AREMACIOS. Head, to the right.
 R—A bird with expanded wings: in the field, a small bird, a pentagon, and a serpent.—Æ.3½. R.1. Mionnet, Descr., vol. i. p. 86, No. 11.
32. *Obv.*—Beardless head, to the left.
 R—BVCATO. A horse galloping, to the left, with a bird upon its back; below, ☉☉☉.—EL.5. R.3. Ibid. No. 18.
33. *Obv.*—GIAMILOS. Laureated head of Apollo, to the right; behind, a symbol.

¹ Revue Numismatique, année 1842, p. 427, and pl. xxi., fig. 12.

R—GIAMILOS. An eagle, with expanded wings, holding a serpent in its beak.—Æ.6. R.8. Mionnet, Descr. Supp., t. i. p. 157, No. 52.

34. *Obv.*—BINNO. Female head, with long curls.

R—A horse at liberty, to the left.—AR.2½. R.1. Ibid. No. 57.

In addition to the foregoing, there are a large number of uninscribed Gaulish coins, which cannot be satisfactorily classified, though the places of their finding are well known. Thus the pieces engraved as British coins in Ruding's second plate, figs. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, are Gaulish, and of the kind discovered frequently in Brittany.¹ To these may be added the rude *cast* coins, having a human head on one side, and on the other an animal, discovered in great numbers on the site of the ancient Gaulish camp at Amboise, and described and engraved by M. Cartier in the *Revue Numismatique*.²

¹ On these coins the Androcephalos horse appears, a type which does not occur in the British series.

² Année 1842, pl. xxii., figs. 21, 22, 23. Ruding, pl. iii. figs. 55 to 64 and 66; *ibid.* pl. iv. figs. 67 to 72, has engraved several coins which are known to be Gaulish.

TO

ROGER, MARQUIS DE LAGOY,

AUTHOR OF AN ESSAY ON THE COINS OF CUNOBELINUS,
MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE,

THE FOLLOWING ATTEMPT

AT AN

ARRANGEMENT OF THE

COINS OF ANCIENT BRITISH PRINCES

IS

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

BRITANNIA.

It is confessed by those who have studied the coins of the ancient Britons that we are, at present, without sufficient information to enable us safely to attempt their precise chronological or geographical classification. We have the assurance of Cæsar that the Britons had not a coinage of their own at the period of his invasion,¹ and on this authority Eckhel maintained that they were unacquainted with a stamped currency until a late period of the Roman empire.² Even in the addenda to his great work, he hesitates to admit the claim of Britain to a primitive coinage.³ Mionnet, though the means of inquiry were within his reach, adopts the opinion of Eckhel, and accordingly ranges many unquestionable British coins under the head "Chefs Gaulois;"⁴ yet most of his examples are quoted from English works! Sestini notices the absurdity of this classification, and cites the coins inscribed CAMV. and VERLAMIO as pertaining to Britain.⁵

It has been maintained that the passage in Cæsar has been corrupted, and an early MS. has been cited as furnishing evidence that the Britons were acquainted with the use of stamped money;⁶ but as the editors of Cæsar could have had no object in wilfully corrupting this well-known

¹ De Bello Gallico, lib. v. c. 12. ² Doctrina Numorum Veterum, vol. i. p. 80.

³ Addenda ad Eckhelii, Vindob. 1825, p. 7.

⁴ Description de Médailles Antiques, tome 1^{er}, p. 85, and Supp. tom. 1^{er}, p. 151.

⁵ Classes Generales, 4to., Florentiæ, 1821.

⁶ See a very interesting article by Mr. Hawkins in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. i. p. 13.

passage, and as the most approved MSS. negative such a supposition, it is submitted that implicit reliance cannot be placed on deviations from the statement of the usually received text.

It would appear, that while some numismatists have denied the existence of an early British coinage, others have claimed for it a higher antiquity than can be proved by existing examples.

A considerable number of coins have been well known to English antiquaries during the last two centuries, and have been unhesitatingly ascribed to Cunobelinus, the British prince mentioned by Dion Cassius¹ and by Suetonius.² Most of these pieces bear the abbreviation of the name, CVN or CVNO; but one variety has CVNOBELINVS REX, which leaves no doubt of the correctness of the appropriation. On the reverses of some, the letters TASC occur, while others have TASCIOVANI and TASCIOVANI F. It would be tedious to recite the opinions which have been gravely expressed as to the meaning of this portion of the legend, that proposed by Mr. Birch³ being the only one entitled to consideration. Mr. Birch, placing the legends of obverse and reverse together, suggests that Cunobelinus used the Latin formula, "Cæsar divi f.," and that, accordingly, we should read, "Cunobelinus, son of Tasciovanus." The only difficulty in the way of this proposed reading is the name of *Tasciovanus*, which is not found in the Roman historians, nor in Beda, nor Gildas, and which bears no analogy to those given by Geoffrey of Monmouth and the other fabulous chroniclers of British history.

Should the reading proposed by Mr. Birch be admitted,

¹ Lib. ix.

² In Calig. c. 44.

³ Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. vii. p. 78.

we shall not hesitate to render the inscription of another coin
EPPILLVS COM. F.—*Eppillus, son of Comius*.¹

Cæsar distinctly says, that that portion of Britain which he terms *Cantium* was ruled by petty kings, four of whom attacked his legions on their first landing in Britain.² He also speaks of *Comius*, Prince of the *Atrebates*, as a person of great authority in the island.³ How far this influence extended we cannot ascertain; but the fact that there were a people called *Atrebates*, both in Gaul and on the northern coast of Kent,⁴ seems to favour the conjecture, that some of the family of *Comius* actually reigned in Britain. If this be admitted, the coins inscribed EPPILLVS COMI. F.—TINC. COM. F. and VIR. COM. F. would appear to have been struck by the children of *Comius*, to whom portions of *Cantium* were awarded, and which they ruled as petty princes.⁵ Such a supposition receives weight from the fact of the known policy of the Romans in their acquisition of foreign territory. Tacitus shows us that they used tributary kings as the instruments of enslaving the people they were supposed to rule,⁶ these personages being virtually nothing more than the satraps of the emperors, entirely obedient to their will, though enjoying the title of *Rex*.

¹ See Pl. xxi. No. 3.

² If the coin inscribed SEGO. be attributed to *Segonax* rightly, existing examples of the money of four Kentish kings appear to be known; namely, the specimen in question, and those bearing EPPILLVS, TINC. and VIRI.

³ De Bell. Gall. lib. iv. c. 21.

⁴ Ptol. lib. ii. cap. 3, § 28.

⁵ Many incidents in the life of *Comius* are mentioned by Cæsar; but there is one in Frontinus (*Stratag.* lib. ii. c. 13, § 11) which appears to have been overlooked by English writers, and for a reference to which I am indebted to Mr. Birch. This author says, that when *Comius* was flying out of Gaul into Britain, after his defeat by Cæsar, he escaped, although his galleys were aground on the mud owing to the receding of the tide, by pretending to crowd sail, thus making it appear to the pursuers who were at a great distance, that he was actually crossing the sea.

⁶ Vita Agricolaë, c. 14.

Numismatists will ask, if this explanation be received, why the British princes caused their money to be formed on the Greek, and not on the Roman model? To this we may reply, that the money of Julius Cæsar, of the Triumvirs, and of Augustus, differs in style as much, or more, from that of the succeeding reigns as these British coins from the then contemporaneous Roman currency, much of which was, in all probability, executed by Greek artists. In one respect the deviation from Greek and Roman models is remarkably striking, namely, in the oblong tablet, a peculiarity not observed on Gaulish coins,¹ but the equestrian figure is common, both on the Greek and Roman money. It would answer no useful purpose to attempt to supply the names of two of these presumed sons of *Comius*. Of that of the other, *Eppillus*, on a coin in the British Museum, there can be no doubt, and there is every reason to believe that EPPI. and IPPI. are abbreviations of the same name. TINC. and VIRI. may readily suggest two latinised Celtic names; but no such names as those of which these letters would form a part occur in Cæsar's account of Britain, and the perfecting of them must therefore be left to the chance of future discovery.

It will be seen that the coins inscribed EPPI. and IPPI. are always found in Kent, in the territory of the British Atrebates, while those with TINC. or VIRI. are discovered in Sussex and Hants, facts which seem strongly to support the conjecture, that they were issued by princes ruling in different parts of the island.

A long and careful study of Ancient British Coins has gradually led me to form an opinion much opposed to that

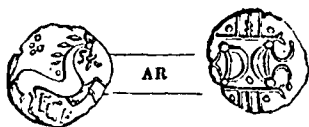
¹ This was first observed by the Marquis Lagoy, in his Essay on the Coins of Cunobelinus.

which I entertained on my first acquaintance with the subject. I do not hesitate to avow this, seeing that a very able French numismatist has modified his views with regard to the coins of Gallia. Diligent inspection and comparison of every specimen that has fallen in my way has at length inclined me to think that Cæsar's account has been correctly handed down to us, and that the Britons had not a stamped currency of their own at the period of his first invasion. This belief is founded on evidence afforded by actual examples of British Coins. It is now no longer supposed that the rudest coins are the earliest specimens of ancient British money,—a supposition so well calculated to embarrass the inquiry; on the contrary, those who are practically acquainted with the subject, know that the rudest examples are barbarous imitations of pieces of better execution, and that the gradations of a corrupted type are, on comparing several pieces, easily discernible. Thus, what was once a tolerably well defined laureated human head, becomes in the next copy a rude imitation of the same object, which in its turn is again more rudely represented, until at length the original design is lost in a barbarous and disjointed collection of objects, the meaning of which was but imperfectly understood by the last copyist, and can only be divined by comparison with earlier and more perfect examples.¹ The greater part of these coins are uninscribed, and those which have a few straggling letters furnish indisputable evidence of their being rude copies. From the descent of Cæsar to the invasion of Claudius is a considerable period, sufficiently long to account for the

¹ See the rude coin inscribed TIN. found with others bearing the same letters, of the reverse of which it is a copy, the *horse* being executed in precisely the same barbarous style as that of similar figures on rude British coins hitherto supposed of higher antiquity.

striking of vast numbers of rude coins in imitation of pieces of better execution, many of which may have been produced by native workmen and issued without authority. The inefficacy of the severe laws enacted by civilised states against forgers of the public money shows how difficult it is to stay the issue of spurious coin; and it is not reasonable to suppose that Britain at this period was free from a vice which there is abundant reason to believe was almost coeval with the invention of coinage, and of which many examples may be cited in the primitive money of the Gauls and Britons.¹

¹ One of the rudest examples in the British Series (engraved in the Numismatic Journal, Vol. I. pl. I. fig. 9) is often found to be of copper plated with silver.



SEGONAX. (?)

The attribution of these coins to Segonax, one of the four kings of Kent who attacked Cæsar's naval camp, is at present conjectural. Were No. 1. the only specimen, its style would warrant the appropriation; but the reverse of No. 2. so closely resembles that of Cunobeline (No. 19.) that it almost raises a doubt whether SEGO is the name of a town or of a prince; nevertheless we find the names of the prince, and, as is supposed, of his predecessor, interchanged on the obverse and reverse of the coins inscribed COM. F.¹

1. *Obv.*—TAΣCIO, on a tablet, across the field: above and below, a wheel, two annulets, and two pellets.

R—SEGO. A horseman, galloping, to the right: in the exergue, ☉. AV.4. R.8. Wt. $82\frac{2}{10}$ grs. (*Hunter*).
(Plate XXI. No. 1.)

2. *Obv.*—SEGO, on a tablet across the field, in centre of a circle formed of two twisted lines.

R—*No legend.* A horseman, galloping, to the right. AR.3.
R.8. (*Brit. Mus.*) (Plate XXI. No. 2.)

EPPILLUS.

Although we find both EPPI and IPPI on these coins, there appears no doubt that they were struck by a chief or prince named *Eppillus*.² The place of finding of No. 1. is not

¹ It may be maintained, in opposition to the opinion ventured in the introduction to this section, that these pieces, if really of Segonax, negative the belief that the British coinage is posterior to the descent of Cæsar; but as it is not recorded that Segonax fell in his encounter with the invaders, it is submitted, that, if these pieces were struck by his order, they may date from a later period.

² The learned Lelevel (*Etudes Numismatiques*, p. 245), evidently misled by the blundering of Pinkerton and others, confounds these coins with others of the Gaulish series, but the places of their finding remove all doubt of their British origin. Among the British coins figured in Camden is one with a laureated head on the obverse and VIR. CO. Rev., Capricorn and EPPI. COM. F. Unfortunately no dependence can be placed on any of these representations, and the editors of Camden have not thrown a ray of light on them.

known; but the others were dug up in Kent, in the country of the Atrebatas.

1. *Obv.*—COM. F. within a laurel wreath.

R—EPILLVS. A horseman, galloping to the left; in the field, a star and other symbols. AV.4. R.8. (*Brit. Mus.*)
81 $\frac{6}{10}$ grs. (Plate XXI. No. 3.)

2. *Obv.*—EPPI. COM. F. A horseman, bearing a large club, galloping, to the right.

R—*No legend.* Victory, walking to the left, with garland and palm branch, within a laurel garland. AV.4. R.8.
83 grs. (*Rolfe.*) (Plate XXI. No. 4.)

Found at Staple, near Ash, in Kent, in the year 1837.

3. *Obv.*—No legend. An eagle, standing, regarding the right: in the field, two circles, with a pellet in the centre.

R—IPPI. COMI. around an ornamented centre resembling a shield. Æ.3 $\frac{1}{2}$. R.8. *Nim. Chron.* vol. i. p. 84. (*T. Charles.*)
(Pl. XXI. No. 5.)

Found at Kits Coty House, near Maidstone, Kent. It is probable the letter I in IPPI. is an imperfectly formed E.

4. *Obv.*—No legend. A similar type.

R—EPPI. COM. around a similar ornament to that on the preceding coin. Æ.3 $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Collectanea Antiq. by C. R. Smith*, pl. vi. fig. 2.)
(Pl. XXI. No. 6.)

Found at Bapchild, in Kent.

5. *Obv.*—Diademed head, to the left.

R—EP. A naked winged figure, walking, to the right.
AR.2. R.8. 18 grs. (*Ibid.*; *Rolfe.*) (Pl. XXI. No. 7.)

Found in the Isle of Thanet.

CALLE.

It is much to be regretted that the place of finding of the two coins here described is not known. If found in Kent we should not only have sufficient authority for assigning them to Britain, but might venture on attributing them to a son and successor of Comius. No. 2. is valuable as comprising another letter on the reverse. The inscrip-

tions, read together, appear to stand for REX CALLE EPPilli (*filius*).¹

1. *Obv.*—REX. CALLE. A crescent; in the field, a star.
R—. . . PP. An eagle, with expanded wings, standing to the right. AR.2½. R.8. 17 $\frac{1}{10}$ grs.
(*British Museum.*) (Pl. XXI. No. 8.)
2. *Obv.*—REX. CALLE. A crescent; in the field, two stars.
R—EPP. An eagle, as on No. 1. AR.2½. R.8. 18 $\frac{1}{10}$ grs.
(*British Museum.*) (Pl. XXI. No. 9.)

TINC. . . . (?)

The historians and chroniclers make no mention of a British prince whose name commences with TINC, yet the coins appear to show that he was one of the sons of *Comius*; and their finding, that his rule was in that part of England which comprised the counties of Sussex and Hants.²

1. *Obv.*—COM. on an indented tablet across the field.
R—TIN. A horseman, galloping, to the right: in the field, a star; the whole within a beaded circle. AV.4. R.8. 83 grs.
(Pl. XXI. No. 10.)
2. *Obv.*—KOM. F. on an indented tablet across the field, within a beaded circle.
R—TIN. A similar type: in the field a star, and a cluster of three pellets; the whole within a beaded circle. AV.4. R.8. 82 grs.
(Pl. XXI. No. 11.)
3. *Obv.*—TINC. within a tablet.
R—C. F. A horseman, poising his spear and galloping, to the right: in the field, a star. AV.4. R.8. 82 grs.
(*Hughes.*) (Pl. XXI. No. 12.)

Found at Alfriston, Sussex, with No. 1.

Found on Tichfield Downs, Hants.

¹ There is a silver coin of the same size in the collection of the British Museum, having on one side the head of Hercules in the lion's skin, and the letters EPAT. Reverse,—An eagle, with expanded wings. It is described and engraved by Combe, Plate i. fig. 10, among the coins of Gaulish chiefs; but, though the type of the obverse is singular, it is probable this piece is of British origin. Future discoveries may justify its being placed in this series. It was known to Mionnet only through Combe.

² In the Numismatic Chronicle, Plate IV., Nos. 8, 9, and 11, are coins which probably belong to this personage. Unfortunately they have suffered by time, and the letters are obliterated.

4. *Obv.*—Rude and disjointed objects, apparently an attempt to form a laureated head.

R—TIN. A horse(?) galloping, to the right: below, a wheel.

AV.4. R.8. 84 grs. (Pl. XXI. No. 13.)

Found at Alfriston with Nos. 1 and 2.

5. *Obv.*—COM. on an indented tablet across the field, within a beaded circle.

R—TIN. A similar type to No. 3. Æ.4. R.8. (*Bradfield.*)
(Pl. XXI. No. 14.)

Found at Winchester.

VIRI . . . (?)

With the exception of No. 5, we have no account of the finding of the coins inscribed VIR and VIRI. It is probable that future discoveries may show that they were issued by some prince whose territory comprised the counties of Sussex and Hants.

1. *Obv.*—CO. F. A horseman, bearing an oval shield, galloping, to the right.

R—VIRI. across the field. A leaf. AV.3½. R.8. (*Sparkes.*)
(Pl. XXI. No. 15.)

This very beautiful coin is far superior in fabric to the rest, which are of rude though bold execution. Mr. Cuff has an example, but it is of inferior workmanship. Both came from the Dimsdale collection (probably with Nos. 2 and 3), but their place of finding is not known.

2. *Obv.*—COM. F. on a tablet across the field.

R—VIR. REX. A horseman galloping, to the right. AV.4.
R.8. 82½ grs. (*Huxtable.*) (Plate XXII. No. 1.)

3. *Obv.*—COM. F. on a tablet across the field.

R—VIR. A horseman galloping, to the right. AV. 4.
R. 8. 80½ grs. (*Huxtable.*) (Pl. XXI. No. 16.)

4. *Obv.*—COM. F. on a tablet across the field; above and below, ⊙.

R—VI. A horse galloping, to the right. AV. 1. R. 8.
(*British Museum.*) (Plate XXII. No. 2.)

5. *Obv.*—COM. F. within a tablet across the field: above and below, a pellet within a circle.

R—VIR. A horse at liberty, galloping, to the right. AV.1.
R.8. 13 grs. (Plate XXII. No. 3.)

Found at Bognor, Sussex.

TASCIOVANUS(?)

No mention is made of a prince of this name by the Roman historians, and, as before noticed, it bears but little analogy to those which are given by the chroniclers to the father of Cunobelinus; yet there appear good grounds for the appropriation. The gold pieces are formed on the Greek model; and those in silver are in style much less Roman than the coins of Cunobelinus.

1. *Obv.*—A horseman, armed with sword and shield, riding, to the left, and regarding the right.
 R—TASCIO. } in two lines, in the compartments of a tablet,
 RICON. } crossing an unknown ornament. AV.4. R.8.
 84 grains. (*Rev. Trafford Leigh.*) (Plate XXII. No. 4.)
2. *Obv.*—A horseman, galloping, to the left, holding his right hand aloft, and in his left a spear (?)
 R—TASSIE. } in two lines, as on the preceding coin. EL.4.
 RICON. } R.8. (*The Museum of Antiquities, Rouen.*)
 Lambert, p. 146, pl. xi. No. 21.
3. *Obv.*—A horseman, galloping, to the left; below, ☉.
 R—TASCIOV. } in two lines, as on the preceding coins.¹
 RICON. }
4. *Obv.*—A horse, galloping, to the left.
 R—TASC. On a tablet across an ornament, similar to that of the preceding coins. AV.1. R.8. Ruding, appendix, plate xxix, No. 8. (Pl. XXII. No. 5.)
5. *Obv.*—Pegasus, galloping, to the left.
 R—TASC. On a tablet, as on the preceding coin. AV.1.
 R.8. 20 $\frac{8}{10}$ grs. (*Huxtable.*) (Pl. XXII. No. 6.)
6. *Obv.*—TASC. A horseman galloping, to the right, flourishing a club. In the field, a star within a circle.
 R—VER. Between four branches, placed at right angles, the spaces being filled with various ornaments; in the centre of the whole, two crescents, placed back to back.
 AV.4. R.8. 84 grains (*Cuff.*) (Pl. XXII. No. 7.)

¹ This coin is described and engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1821, p. 66, but the metal is not mentioned; and the weight is stated to be 5 dwts. 10 grs. though the engraving is of the second size only! It is stated to have been found at Epping.

7. *Obv.*—Legend effaced. Similar type.

R—The field, filled with ornaments, as on the preceding coin, with the letter T only between the crescents. AV.4.
R.8. 84 grs. (*Cuff.*) (Pl. XXII. No. 8.)

8. *Obv.*—TASC. Type like No. 4. In the field, two wheels.

R—No legend or letter. The field as No. 5. AV.4. R.8.
(*Brit. Mus.*)

There are many rude imitations of the types of the four preceding coins.

9. *Obv.*—Bearded head, to the left; before, two crosses.

R—TASCIO. An equestrian figure, to the right; in the field, two stars. AR.3. R.8. Rude. (Plate XXII. No. 11.)

10. *Obv.*—Another, with similar type, but of still ruder work, and TASCIA.—AR.3½. R.8. (Plate XXII. No. 12.)

11. *Obv.*—TASCIA. Laureated head, to the right.

R—A horse feeding beneath a tree; above, a star.—AR.3.
R.8. (Plate XXII. No. 13.)

12. *Obv.*—TASC. on a tablet across the field.

R—A horseman galloping, to the left, with a long shield.—
AR.2½. R.8. (Plate XXII. No. 9.)

13. *Obv.*—TAS. Pegasus standing, to the left.

R—Pegasus galloping to the right, within an ornamented circle.—AR.2½. R.8. (Plate XXII. No. 10.)

14. *Obv.*—Rude bearded head (formed chiefly of dots or pellets), to the left; before, a star.

R—TASCIA. Horseman galloping to the right; above, a star.—AR.3½. R.8.

A coin of remarkably barbarous execution.

15. *Obv.*—VER. within a beaded circle.

R—TASCIA. A horse at liberty, galloping to the right.—
AR.3½. R.8. (Plate XXII. No. 16.)

16. *Obv.*—VER. within a beaded circle.

R—A horseman galloping, to the right.—AR.3. R.8.
(Plate XXII. No. 17.)

17. *Obv.*—TASCIAVA. Bare beardless head, to the right.

R—TA. Pegasus standing, to the left.—Æ.5. R.8.
(Plate XXII. No. 14.)

18. *Obv.*—TASCIAI. Bare head, to the right.

R—Centaur playing on the double flute, to the right; above, a crescent and a pellet.—Æ.3. R.8.
(Plate XXII. No. 15.)

19. *Obv.*—Bearded head, to the right.
 R—TASC. A horse galloping, to the left; above and below, a star.—Æ.3. R.8.
20. *Obv.*—VERLAMIO¹ within the rays of a star-shaped ornament.
 R—A bull, standing, to the left.—Æ.3½. R.8.
 (Plate XXII. No. 18.)
21. *Obv.*—*Same legend* within the rays of a similar ornament.
 R—Similar type as the reverse of No. 20.—Æ.2½. R.8.
 (Plate XXII. No. 19.)
22. *Obv.*—An ornament, somewhat resembling that of the foregoing.
 R—TASCI. A horse, galloping to the left; in the field, ☉ and a trefoil.—Æ.3. R.8. (Plate XXII. No. 20.)

CUNOBELINUS.

We have but slight notices of this prince, who is incidentally mentioned by Suetonius² and Dion Cassius³; but his coins exist in considerable variety. According to Geoffrey of Monmouth, he was brought up at the court of Augustus.

1. *Obv.*—CVN. A horse, with a cross on its haunch, galloping to the right; above, a branch between two pellets; the whole within a beaded circle.
 R—CAMV. across the field. An ear of barley.—AV.4. R.7.
 (Plate XXIII. No. 1.)
2. *Obv.*—CVNO. On the line of the exergue; a horse, galloping, to the right: above, a branch.
 R—(C)AMV. An ear of barley, the stalk terminating as a caduceus.—AV.4. R.7. (Plate XXIII. No. 3.)
3. *Obv.*—Another, with a branch and a star above the horse; and below, ☉—AV.4. R.7.
4. *Obv.*—CVN. A horse, galloping, to the right.
 R—CAMV. An ear of barley; in the field, a small cross.—AV.4. R.7. (Plate XXIII. No. 2.)

¹ We have on this and the following coin the name of *Verulamium* in the ablative form. On Nos. 6, 15, and 16, it is contracted.

² In Calig. c. 44.

³ Lib. ix. p. 678. Edit. 1606.

5. *Obv.*—CVN. on the line of the exergue; above the horse, a star; between the fore-legs, a heart.
R—CAM. An ear of barley.—AV.4. R.7. Ruding, pl. iv. No. 6.
6. *Obv.*—Another, with a branch, a star, and ☉ on reverse.
Ruding, pl. iv. No. 5.
7. *Obv.*—CVN. A horse, galloping, to the right; above, a branch.
R—CAM. An ear of barley.—AV.2. R.7.

(Plate XXIII. No. 4.)

The foregoing types are the least rare of the coins of Cunobeline. These, as well as the two following, appear to have been struck at Camulodunum, his capital. It is somewhat remarkable that his silver coins do not bear the name of their place of mintage, which, if we may judge from the style of workmanship, was not Camulodunum.

8. *Obv.*—CAMV. On a tablet, across the field.
R—CVNOBILI. Two horses, galloping to the left; above, an unknown ornament; below, a wheel with pellets between the spokes.—AV.4. R.8. Ruding, pl. iv. No. 1.
9. *Obv.*—CAMVI. Similar type.
R—CVNOBHI. A similar type.—AV.4. R.8. $83\frac{5}{10}$ grs.
(*Huxtable.*) (Plate XXIII. No. 5.)

Found near Cambridge in 1834.

10. *Obv.*—CVNO. Winged bust, with bare head, to the right.
R—TASCIO. A sphinx, to the left.—AR.2. R.8.
(*Brit. Mus.*) (Plate XXIII. No. 6.)
11. *Obv.*—TASCIOVAN. Female head, to the right.
R—CVNOBEII. A half-naked figure, seated, playing on a lyre; behind, a branch.—AR.2. R.8. (*Brit. Mus.*)
(Plate XXIII. No. 7.)
12. *Obv.*—CVNOBELINI. Bare head, to the right.
R—A horse, galloping, to the right; above, a circle.—AR.2. R.8.
(Plate XXIII. No. 8.)
13. *Obv.*—CAMV. Bare male head, to the left.
R—CVN. Winged female figure, seated, to the right, holding a bird; in the field, ☉—AR.3. R.8.
(Plate XXIII. No. 9.)
14. *Obv.*—CVNOBEL. In two lines, on compartments.
R—CVN. An equestrian figure, to the right.—AR.2½.
R.8. (Plate XXIII. No. 10.)

15. *Obv.*—CVNOBELI. In two lines, in compartments connected together; above, and below, a star; the whole within a beaded circle.
R—CVN. Placed on a horizontal line; an equestrian figure, to the right; the whole within a beaded circle.—AR.2½. R.8. (Plate XXIII. No. 11.)
16. *Obv.*—CVNOBELI. *Retrograde*, in two lines, within compartments; above, and below, a star.
R—A helmed equestrian figure, to the right, preparing to cast a dart.—AR.2. R.8. (Plate XXIII. No. 12.)
17. *Obv.*—CVNO. Naked male figure, leaning on a club, standing, to the right.
R—TASCOVA. Female figure seated on a bull, to the right.—AR.2. R.8. (Plate XXIII. No. 13.)
18. *Obv.*—CVN. On a tablet, within a beaded circle.
R—A griffin about to spring, to the left.—AR.2½. R.8. (Plate XXIII. No. 14.)
19. *Obv.*—CVN. Naked male figure, with the pallium, standing to the left, his right hand holding a purse (?), his left holding the hasta; the whole within a beaded circle.
R—SOLIDO within a circle, formed of two platted lines.—AR.2. R.8. (Plate XXIII. No. 19.)
20. *Obv.*—CVNOBELIN. Bare male head, to the right.
R—TASCIO. A horse galloping, to the right; above, a crescent.—AR.2. R.8. (Plate XXIII. No. 20.)
21. *Obv.*—CVNO. on a tablet, within a laurel garland; the whole within a beaded circle.
R—TASC. F. Pegasus prancing, to the right.—AR.2½. R.8. (Plate XXIII. No. 15.)
22. *Obv.*—CVNO. A horse, galloping to the right.
R—(C)AMV. across the field; an object resembling an ear of Indian corn, placed on the capital of a column.—AR.2. R.8. (*C. R. Smith.*) (Plate XXIII. No. 21.)
23. *Obv.*—CVNOBELINVS (REX). Bare male head, to the right.
R—TASC. A bull, to the right.—Æ.3. R.8. (Plate XXIII. No. 18.)
24. *Obv.*—CVNOBELINI. Helmed beardless head, to the right.
R—TASCIOVANII. A frog standing, to the right.—Æ.3. R.8. (Plate XXIV. No. 2.)

25. *Obv.*—CVNO. on a tablet, on which rests a double head, like that of Janus.
R—CVNO. on a similar tablet. A hog, to the right.—
Æ.3. R.8. (Plate XXIV. No. 17.)
26. *Obv.*—CVNO. Bare head to the left; the whole within a beaded circle.
R—A hog standing, to the left; below, ☉.—Æ.2. R.8.
(Plate XXIV. No. 12.)
27. *Obv.*—CVNOBELINI. Laureated beardless head, to the left.
R—TASCIOVANI.F. Centaur, to the right, blowing a horn.
—Æ.3. R.8. (Plate XXIV. No. 3.)
28. *Obv.*—CVNOBELIN. Beardless head, with the petasus, to the left.
R—TASCIO. Figure seated, forging a helmet (?)—Æ.3.
R.8. (Plate XXIV. No. 4.)
29. *Obv.*—CAMV. A horse, to the right.
R—CVNO. on a tablet, placed perpendicularly in the centre of a wheaten garland.—Æ.3½. R.8. (Plate XXIV. No. 6.)
30. *Obv.*—CVNO. on a tablet, across the field.
R—CAM. A horse, to the right.—Æ.2½. R.8.
(Plate XXIV. No. 13.)
31. *Obv.*—CVNO. Head of Jupiter Ammon, to the left.
R—CAM. Figure guiding a horse, to the right.—Æ.3.
R.8. (Plate XXIV. No. 11.)
32. *Obv.*—CVNO. Head of Jupiter Ammon, to the right.
R—CAM. A lion crouching beneath a tree, to the right.—
Æ.3. R.8. (Plate XXIV. No. 5.)
33. *Obv.*—CAMV. Pegasus, to the left.
R—CVNO. Victory walking, to the right, holding a garland with both hands.—Æ.3½. R.8. (Plate XXIV. No. 10.)
34. *Obv.*—CVN. A horseman galloping, to the right.
R—Victory, holding a garland, walking to the right.—
Æ.4. R.8. (*Lord Albert Conyngham.*)
- Found at Berkhamstead, Herts. Vide Num. Chron. vol. ii. p. 192.
35. *Obv.*—TASCI. Victory, slaying a bull.
R—CVNO. Pegasus, to the right.—Æ.3½. R.8.
(Plate XXIV. No. 7.)

36. *Obv.*— . . . VNO. Sphinx, squatting, to the right.
R—CAMVLODVNO in two lines, within compartments. Æ.4.
R.8. (*Huxtable.*)
37. *Obv.*—CVNO. A horse galloping, to the right; above, a star.
R—No legend. A griffin standing, to the right.—Æ.3.
R.8. (Plate XXIV. No. 15.)
38. *Obv.*—CVNOBELINI in two lines, in compartments; above and below, ☉.
R—No legend. Victory seated, to the left, holding out a garland.—Æ.3½. R.8. (Plate XXIV. No. 14.)
39. *Obv.*—CVNO. Sphinx crouching, to the right.
R—CAM. Naked male figure with the pallium, standing before an altar, to the left; holding in his right hand (ut videtur) a bunch of grapes, and in his left a staff. Æ.3.
R.8. (*British Museum.*) (Plate XXIV. No. 18.)
- The object held in the right hand of the figure has been represented by Ruding's draughtsman as a human head, which is not warranted by the example in the British Museum. The reverse of this piece appears to have been copied from one of the brass coins of Maronea in Thracia.
40. *Obv.*—TASCIOVA. A military figure standing, to the left, holding a spear erect, in the right hand.
R—CVNOB. Naked male figure on horseback, to the right, holding a staff in the right hand.—Æ.3½. R.8.
(Plate XXIV. No. 9.)
41. *Obv.*—CVNOBE. Beardless helmed bust, to the left.
R—TASC. FII. A boar (?) resting on its haunches, its head raised, and holding in its mouth a serpent (?)—Æ.3½. R.8. (*Wigan.*) (Num. Chron. vol. vii. pl. 5, No. 2.)
(Plate XXIV. No. 8.)
42. *Obv.*—CVN. A horse galloping, to the right.
R—CAM. An ear of barley.—Æ.4. R.8. (*C. R. Smith,*
Num. Chron. vol. ii.)
Found in the bed of the Thames near London Bridge.
43. *Obv.*—CVN. A hog, to the right.
R—An eagle, to the right.—Æ.3. R.8. (*Collectanea*
Antiq. pl. v. fig. 3.)
44. *Obv.*—Bearded full face filling the field.
R—CVN. A hog; above, a branch.—Æ.3. R.8. (*British*
Museum.) (Plate XXIV. No. 16.)

This rude but curious piece is another variety of the money of Cunobeline, and appears formed on the model of the barbarous Gaulish coins found on the site of the ancient camp at Amboise.

BODVOC.

THE coins here described have been assigned to the British Queen Boadicea, and Mr. Hawkins favours the appropriation.¹ Unfortunately the places of their finding are not known; and we require more evidence to settle their attribution. If rightly assigned, they furnish another proof that these rudely executed coins are of a later date than those with COM. F. The fabric of the silver piece is evidently British, and the inscription BODVOC, across the field of Nos. 1 and 2, is peculiar to British coins.²

1. *Obv.*—BODVOC across the field.

R—The rude figure of a horse galloping, to the right; below, a wheel; in the field, two pellets, a crescent, and other symbols.—AV.4. R.8. (Plate XXIV. No. 19.)

2. *Obv.*—Another with BODVO. (Hawkins's Silver Coins, pl. ii. fig. 28.)

3. *Obv.*—BODVOC. Beardless head, to the left.

R—A horse galloping, to the right; in the field, various symbols.—AR.3. R.8. (*Huxtable.*) (Plate XXIV. No. 20.)

¹ Silver Coins of England, p. 15.

² There is a coin in Camden of precisely the same style, with the letters VERO across the field; but it is not authenticated.

UNCERTAIN COINS OF BRITANNIA.

UNDER this head may be ranged a vast number of uninscribed pieces, as well as those coins which appear to exhibit attempts to form a legend. All these seem to bear evidence of their being copies of well-executed examples, though, in many cases, nearly every trace of the prototype has been lost under the influence of successive imitation. It seems highly probable, too, that some of the types were accommodated to the tastes and feelings of the people among whom they were struck, and that this was effected gradually with the corruption of the original design. In the present state of our knowledge of this rude coinage, it would be unsafe to venture upon more than a general outline of this theory, and a reference to the principal varieties which have been engraved and described in various Numismatic works.

It is manifest, that these uninscribed, or imperfectly inscribed coins, were struck in various parts of Britain. Their "provenance" abundantly attests this; and with a view to assist those who, in the true spirit of inquiry, carefully record *every instance of finding*, we proceed to notice a few coins already described and engraved.

In the "Numismatic Journal," Vol. I. British Coins, Pl. II. No. 2, is engraved a silver coin of a very marked type, having on the reverse two crescents placed back to back within a compartment. Four other pieces of very similar type will be found engraved and described in the

“Numismatic Chronicle,” Vol. I. p. 89. These last are known to have been discovered at March, in Cambridgeshire, with about forty others of a like description.¹ In the “Numismatic Chronicle,” Vol. VI. p. 200, a coin of similar type, with the letters EGE. beneath the horse,² is engraved, and stated to have been found at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, in April, 1843. Now a single coin, as an experienced numismatist has observed, may be carried about and dropped any where; but as we know that the pieces in question are generally found on the north of the Thames, and often in Cambridgeshire, there is little doubt that they were minted in that part of Britain.

The gold coin engraved in the “Numismatic Chronicle,” Vol. I. p. 89, No. 11, is next noticed, as furnishing a distinct style of type from any other in the British series. This, with many others, was found at Aldmondbury, in Yorkshire, *mingled with Consular Denarii*.³ Its execution is extremely barbarous, and it bears Roman letters within compartments—probably an attempt to form a name.

Those who have been in the habit of carefully examining the series of British coins will not require to be reminded, that the examples engraved in the Numismatic Journal, Vol. I. Pl. ii. Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, and, in all probability, Nos. 6 and 7, are barbarous imitations of the pieces assigned to Tasciovanus, and supposed to have been struck at Verulamium. Their finding appears to be nearly confined to the

¹ Specimens were presented by the Rev. J. B. Reade to the Numismatic Society.

² See an engraving of this piece at p. 182. A coin of the same type is engraved in Combe, Pl. I. No. 9; it bears EGEŞ. These pieces are especially deserving of notice, because, although the type may have been borrowed, adapted, or corrupted, some of them bear tolerably well formed letters.

³ Several rude coins in brass have been discovered in Kent, with the figure of an animal which appears to be copied from the well-known Elephant coin of Cæsar.

counties of Hants, Wilts, Bucks, and Beds, but a specimen or two has lately been discovered in Kent.¹

The very rude gold coins, having on one side an attempt to represent a horse, and on the other an object which it has been found difficult to designate, and which resembles a fish-bone,² appear to exhibit examples of a design so corrupted that the original can scarcely be traced; but it is very probable that the prototype was that of the gold coins of Cunobeline, with the ear of barley! This uncouth representation may be as much the result of incompetent workmanship as of successive fruitless attempts at imitation.

If there are any British coins to which a higher antiquity may be assigned by those who maintain opinions opposed to those which are here advanced, they are the pieces which have on one side a rude attempt at the representation of a laureated head; but does their workmanship materially differ from that of those which there is so much reason to consider of a later period? Observe, for example, the barbarous imitation of the coins inscribed TINC, in plate xxi. fig. 13, and the coin supposed to be of Boadicea, plate xxiv. fig. 19. This piece bears distinct *Roman* letters, and the workmanship is of the most barbarous description, the horse being executed in the style of those pieces having the disjointed portions of a laureated head. The prototype of the laureated head is no doubt in the Gaulish money; but it would be a bold attempt to assign a date to what are palpably copies of copies.³

¹ *Collectanea Antiqua*, pl. v. figs. 11 and 12.

² *Numismatic Journal*, pl. i. figs. 7 and 8. By some this object has been called a fern-leaf.

³ The laureated head is found on the Breton money with the type of the charioteer, which, being in circulation on the opposite coast, could not have been unknown to the Britons.

In conclusion, then, it is submitted :—

1st, That the most barbarously executed British coins are, for the most part, the latest.

2d, That there is nothing in the imitation of the horse, and laureated head, to justify their being assigned to a very early period ; but, on the contrary, their extremely barbarous execution warrants an opposite conclusion.

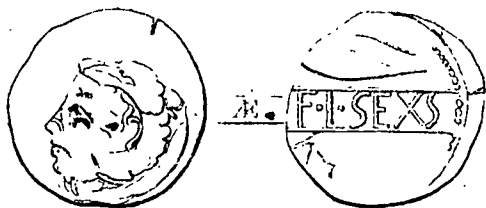
3d, That if the Britons had a coinage of their own previously to the arrival of Cæsar, the fact is not proved by existing examples.



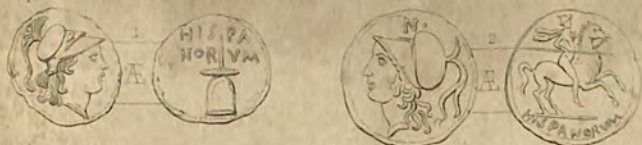
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CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

- Page 17. The autonomous coin, No. 1, described from Mionnet, is of Sabra-
tha, in Numidia. There is a specimen in the British Museum.
- 48, line 4, *for* Turdulan, *read* Turditan.
- 59, — 10, — bearded, — beaded.
- 51, Osca. The legend of the obverse is OSCA.
- 71, No. 5, *for* AL. SANO, *read* ALSANO.
- 98, Augustus, No. 3, *dele*, *after* Family.
- 160, Note 2. The Celtic title, Vergobret, is noticed by Cæsar, Bell.
Gall. lib. i. c. 16.
- Plate xii. fig. 5. The third letter is a Ω , but the artist has not given it a
sufficient length, the coin being worn.
- Page 27. *Luclerius, Chief of the Cadurci.* A coin of this chief is published
by the Baron Chaudruc de Crazannes, in the *Revue Numisma-*
tique, année 1845, p. 333.
- Obv.*—LVXTIPIOS. Bare beardless head, to the right.
R.—A horse, unbridled, pacing to the right.—Æ.3.
- Page 156, line 5, *for* male, *read* mule.
- An engraving of the coin of Sex, mentioned at page 55, is given on the
next page.



COIN OF SEX.



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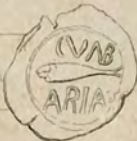
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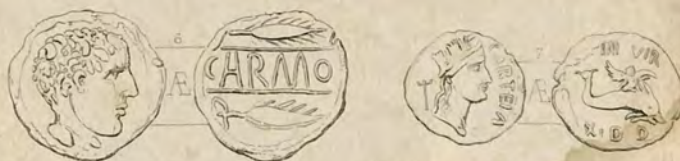
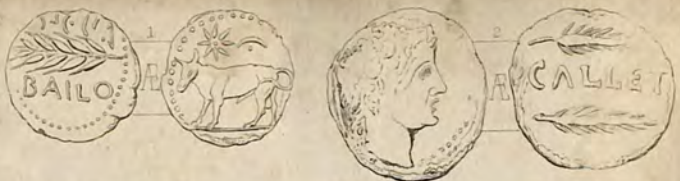
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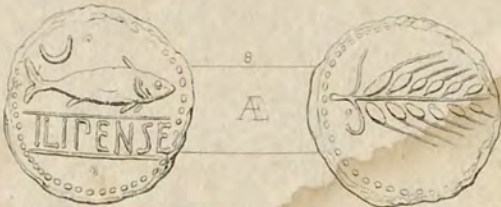
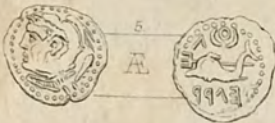
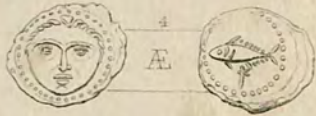
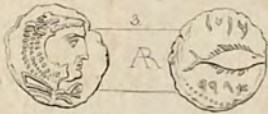


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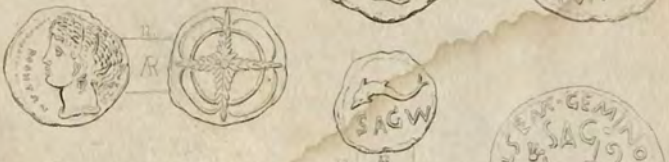
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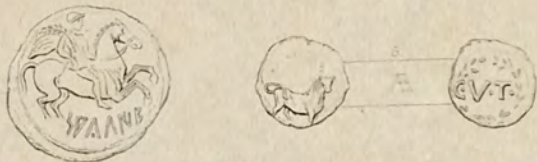
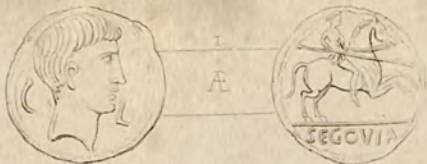


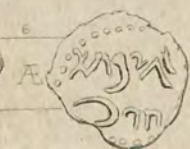
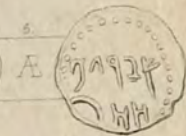
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Del. et sculp. J. G. Schlegel









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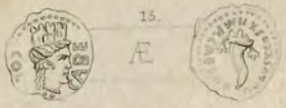
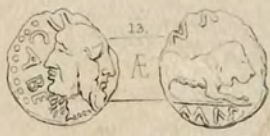
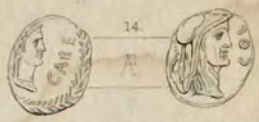
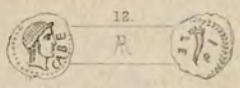
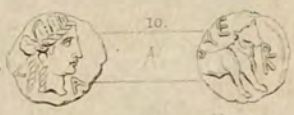
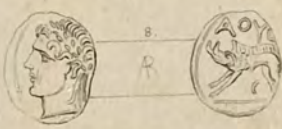
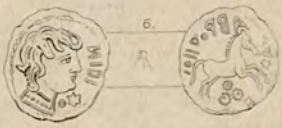
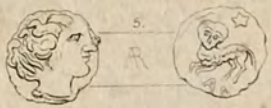
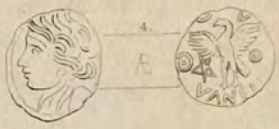
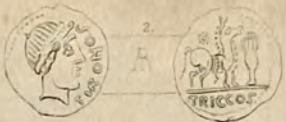
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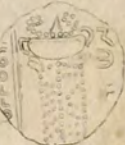
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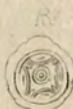
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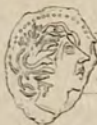
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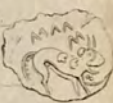
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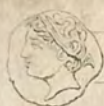
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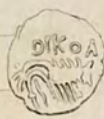
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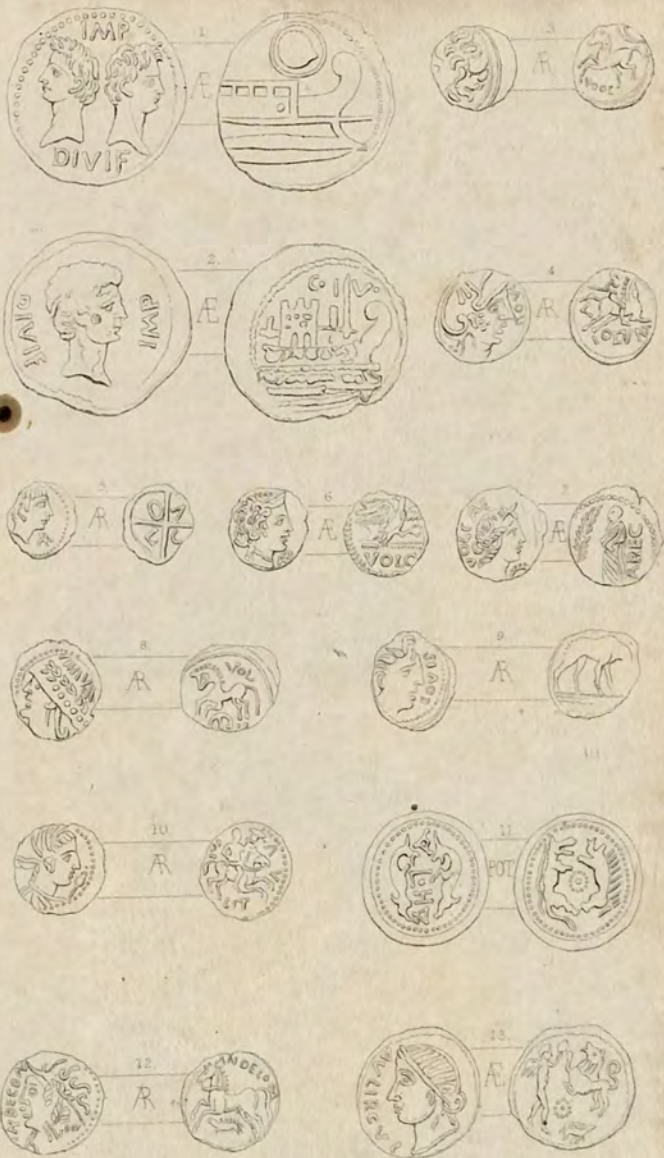
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H.A. Ogg. Del. et. Sculp.

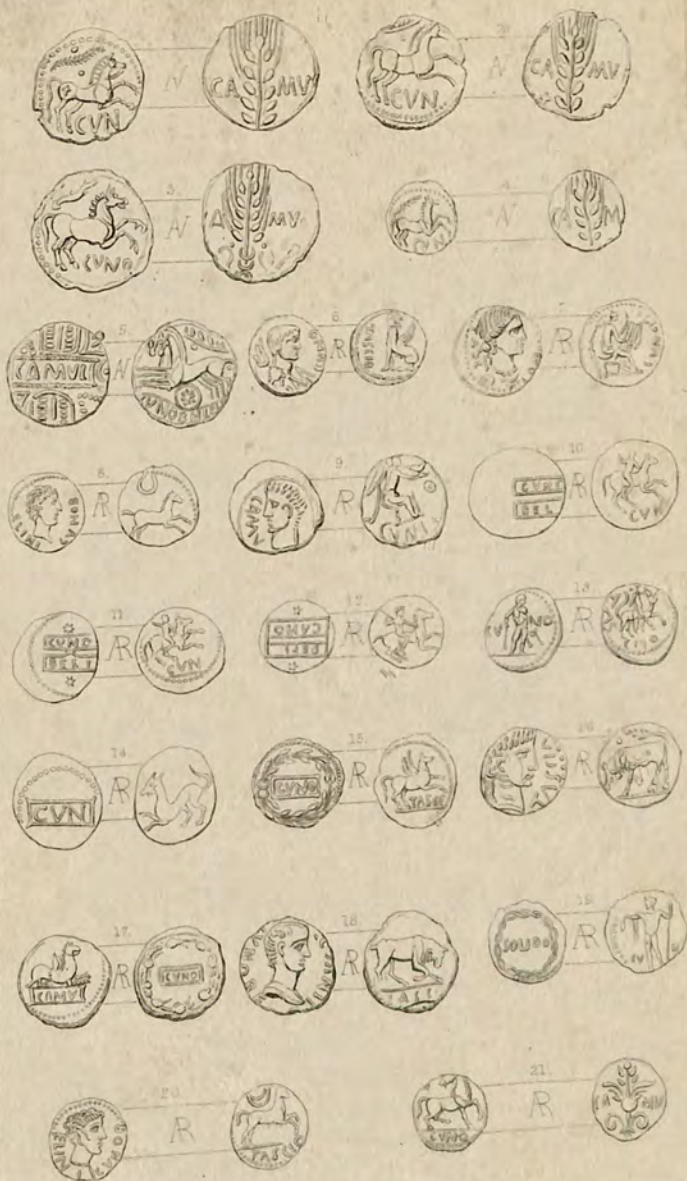
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INDEX.

HISPANIA.

	Page		Page
Abdera	16	Calpe	24
Abra	18	Canaca	24
Acci	61	Carbula	24
Acinipo	18	Carissa	25
Æsona and Orgia	65	Carmo	25
Amaia	9	Caronium	79
Amba	18	Carteia	26
Ana, or Ona	62	Carthago Nova	79
Antikaria	19	Cascantum	81
Aræ Sestianæ	65	Castulo	82
Arevaci	63	Caura	28
Aria, or Cunbaria	19	Celsa	82
Artemisium	64	Celti	29
Arva (Bætica)	20	Ceret	29
Arva (Tarracoenſis)	64	Cerritani	83
Ascui, or Ascuta	20	Cileni	84
Asido	21	Ciſſa	84
Aspavia	22	Clunia	85
Asta	22	Coere, or-Coero	10
Astapa	22	Colippo	11
Asturica	65	Corduba quæ et Patricia	29
Augurina	23		
Ausa	65	Dertosa	86
Bailo	23	Ebora	11
Balsa	10	Ebusus, Insula	115
Barea	24	Emerita	11
Bascontes	66	Emporiæ	86
Bedesa	66	Epora	30
Beleia, or Belita	66	Equesi	87
Bersa, or Persa	69	Ercavica	87
Bersical	67	Etelesta	88
Bilbao	67		
Billibilis	67	Gades	30
Bracara	69	Gili	88
Bursaba	69	Glandimirum, or Glandimiri- rum	89
		Graccuris	89
Cæſaraugusta	70		
Calagurris Fibularia	78	Helmantica	89
Calagurris Naſſica	77	Hemeroſcopium	90
Callet	24		

	Page		Page
Ibe	91	Oset, or Osset	51
Ildum, or Ilduni	91	Osicerda	99
Ilercavonia	91	Ossonoba	15
Ilerda	92	Ostur	100
Ilergetes	93		
Ilergetes and Pelendones	93	Palantia	100
Iliberia	33	Pax Julia	15
Ilici	93	Pityusæ, Insula	15
Ilipa	34	Pria	101
Ilipa, Ilipla, Ilipula, Ilipense	35		
Iliturgi	35	Rhoda	101
Iluco	36	Romula	51
Ipareo, or Ipagro	36		
Irippo	37	Sacili	53
Ispalis	37	Saguntum	102
Italica	37	Salacia	16
Ituci	39	Salpesa	54
		Savia	101
Julia	40	Searo	54
		Segisama or Segisamo	103
Lacippo	40	Segobriga	104
Laelia	41	Segovia	105
Lastigi	42	Sepontia	106
Libia	94	Sesaraca	106
Libizona	95	Setelsis	106
Libora	95	Setis or Setisa	106
Lobetum	95	Sex	54
Luciferæ Fanum	42	Sisapo	56
		Sisipo	56
Malaca	42	Spala	107
Meanenses	96	Suissatio	107
Merobriga (Lusitania)	14		
Merobriga (Tarraconensis)	96	Tamarici	107
Mirobriga	44	Tarraco	108
Munda	44	Tartessus	57
Murgi	44	Termisus	110
Myrtilis	14	Theloris	110
		Toletum	110
Nabrissa, or Nebrisa	45	Traducta	57
Narbasi	96	Tucci	58
Nardinium	96	Turiaso	110
Nema	45	Turruptiana	112
Nerii	96		
Norba	15	Valentia	113
		Velia	114
Obulco	45	Ventippo	58
Oningis and Onuba	49		
Onuba	49	Ugia	59
Orippo	50	Ulia	59
Orisia	97	Urcesa	114
Orospeida	97	Urci or Urke	59
Osca (Bætica)	51	Urso	60
Osca (Tarraconensis)	97		

GALLIA.

	Page		Page
Aballo	156	Lucciodunum	129
Ædui	155	Lugdunum Copia	160
Agatha	133		
Agedincum Senonum	156	Magusa	166
Agrippina	164	Massilia	140
Allobroges	133	Mediomatrici	166
Andecavi	156		
Antipolis	134	Nemausus	145
Arverni	124	Oxybii	148
Aulerci-Eburovices	157		
Auscj or Auscii	125	Petrocorii	129
Avaricum	126	Pictones	129
Avenio	134		
		Remi	161
Bætterra	135	Rhoda, or Rhodanusia	148
Belindi	126	Rigomagenses	148
Brigiosum	127	Rotomagus	161
		Ruscino	148
Caballodunum	158		
Cabellio	136	Samnagenses	149
Cadurci	127	Santones	130
Caenicensis	136	Segovii	150
Cæsarea, Insula	170	Segusia	149
Caletes	158	Senones	162
Cambivicences	128	Sequani	161
Cambolectri	128	Sextantio	150
Cantilia	128	Solimariaca	166
Carcici	137	Solonium, Solonum, or Solo	150
Carnutes	158	Sotiates	131
Catalaunum	164		
Cavares	137	Tornacum	168
Copia	159	Tricorii	151
Corilissus	159	Turones	132
Cossio or Cossium	128		
		Ubii	168
Divona	129	Ucetia	151
Eburones	164	Vancsia	132
		Veliocasses	162
Fclikovesi	159	Veromandui	169
		Vesontio	163
Glanum	138	Vicenna	151
		Virodunum	169
Lacydon	138	Vocontii	152
Leuci	165	Volcæ Arecomici	153
Lexovii	159	Volcæ Testosages	153
Libici	138		
Longostaleti	139		

BRITANNIA.

Bodvoc	194	Segonax	183
Calle	184	Tasciovanus	187
Cunobelinus	189	Tinc.	185
Eppillus	183	Viri.	186



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